



STROKES. Phonetic. The arrow is the way the pen runs, thick is voiced, thick *En* is /ŋ/. *Ray* where a vowel follows the *r*, *Ar* where none does, but *Ar* to open a word after a vowel. Final *l* is downward after *n* and *ng*.



VOWELS. Dots and dashes; the front side sounds before the stroke, the back after. Between two strokes, 1 and 2 go after the first, 3 before the second. Two vowels running are one tick at the first one's place, and its shape says which kind that one was.



POSITION. The first vowel's place sets the height: 1 above the line, 2 on it, 3 through it. Fast writing drops the signs and keeps the position.



CIRCLES AND LOOPS. Labels read start...end. Finals stack in pen order: hook, circle, shun. A circle on a hook coils inside it, and the hook opens out to hold it; a hook on a circle turns the other way, written small.



HOOKS. A start hook sounds after the stroke: *pr*-, not *rp*-. A straight stroke tells *r* from *l*, and *n* from *F*, by side; a curve by size.



COMPOUNDS. A sound written light can be written thick instead: *mp* or *mb*, and *lr* and *rr*, which hold a light vowel. *Kay* and *Gay* take a large hook for *kw*, *Ell* a small one for *wl*, read before its stroke.



LENGTH. Half adds *t*, or *d* after a thick stroke; *m*, *n*, *l* and *r* thicken to show that *d*. Double adds a syllable: *tr*, *dr*, *thr* or *ture*, and for *Emp* and *Ing* their own *r*, *kr* or *gr*.

ALSO. Omit "a" and "an". A vowel-only word is its sign alone, in position: I , you . A sign never spans a vowel: *pair* keeps stroke Ar , not the R hook. *h* is upward, but downward alone and before *k* or *g* . *sh* is downward, but runs the way a curve before it runs , and rises after *Dee*. Judge position at the first up or downstroke; with only horizontals, 3rd sits on the line. A half length never crosses the line, a double length downstroke always does. Of two outlines that read the same, fewer strokes wins. The full stop is **X**.

• 2 the	\ 1 of	/ 1 and	\ 2 to
1 on	2 but	\ 1 all	✓ 1 awe
/ 2 should	✓ 2 who	1 oh	\ 2 too
• 2 aye	^ 2 how	✓ 1 why	(1 with
(2 when	) 1 what	) 2 would	

LOGOGRAMS. A common word can be one sign, in the position the digit gives. The angle of a dash is what tells of from and; a dot or a diphthong has no angle, so place alone tells those apart. The last four are the semicircle for *w*. Read *oh* as O or owe, *awe* as ought, *aye* as eh, *too* as two.

AFFIXES. A lift of the pen writes a syllable of its own, so an affix can be strokes written apart from the word, or joined to it with sounds left out.

com- con-	a light dot before the first stroke •; the position follows the vowel after it
mid-word	disjoins the form after it
self-	a lone circle, in the second vowel place 
self-con-	that circle where the dot would go
in-	a small hook on the circle the outline opens with, before Str, Skr or up H  ; not where it means not
il- im- in- ir-	not: repeats the stroke it ends on 
magna- accom-	an Em apart; a Kay or a Trs, joined
trans-	
-ing	the stroke Ing; a light dot where that stroke joins badly \, or after a logogram; a dash for -ings
-ality &c.	a termination disjoins the stroke before it
-ship	an Ish, apart 
-mental -logical	Emnt, Lj, Fs, Ls, each apart
-fulness -lessness	
-ward -yard	a half length Way or Yay, joined

A semicircle mid-word is *w* and the vowel after it, in place of Way . It opens right for a dot vowel and left for a dash one, and the place says which of the three. A contraction leaves a sound out and is written on the line: a P between M and T or SH , a K or G between Ing and T or SH. The rest are lists headed by the sound dropped, the N of *danger*, the R of *ministry*, the K of *production*; or part of a word for the whole, *pub(lic)*, *mor(t)g(age)*; or one stroke struck through another, *enlarge* . A grammalogue is a common word written short by decree, strokes and position given. Position tells them apart: Bee with an R hook is *liberty* above the line, *member*  on it, *number* through it. A phrase is two words in one outline, and the first keeps its position. *the* joins the word before it as a light tick, whichever way turns the clearer corner ; a lone mark with an end takes it too . It is never written first.