



LESSON – 1C JOINING OF STROKES TO MAKE OUTLINES

By now, you are thorough with the consonant sounds and respective stroke consonants (phonographic alphabet). In this lesson, you will learn the **joining of strokes**, to make '**outlines**', which represent spoken words in English.

Words in **English** comprises of **consonants** and **vowels**. In shorthand, **all the consonant sounds heard in the word are written first** and **then vowels** are placed to complete the outline for that word.

Writing one or more consonant-strokes joined together (as heard in the word), is called writing 'outline'. Simply speaking, '**words**' in English are called '**outlines**' in shorthand.

In joining strokes together, they must be written without lifting the pen/pencil.

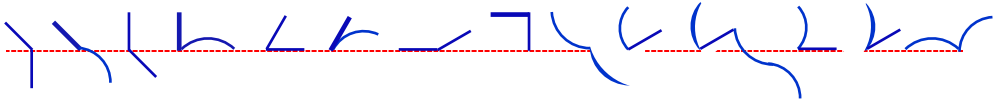
The end of the first (previous) stroke and the beginning of the next (following) stroke are to be joined. All the strokes must be written in their own direction (as explained in the previous lessons) and with equal length. (Few exceptions for joining of 'sh' and 'l' with other strokes will be mentioned later).

Read and practise the joining of strokes, as shown in the following demo pages.

The diagram illustrates the joining of strokes for various words. It is organized into three rows of examples, each with a horizontal line and a dotted line below it. The first row shows: p-t, b-r, t-p, d-m, Ch-k, j-l, k-R, g-t, f-v, v-l. The second row shows: th-R, TH-R-f-r, s-k, z-R, Sh-k, Zh-r, m-l, n-m, r-ng, l-f. The third row shows: r-m, R-ng, w-t, y-n, h-r, h-ch. Each example consists of individual strokes above the line and their joined outline below the dotted line.



Now take a print out and practise the joining of strokes, saying the sounds yourself.



Multiple sets of horizontal red dashed lines for handwriting practice.



NATIONAL SHORTHAND SCHOOL (BOOKS)

Pitman's Shorthand Online Tutorial

Now take a print out and practise the joining of strokes, saying the sounds yourself.

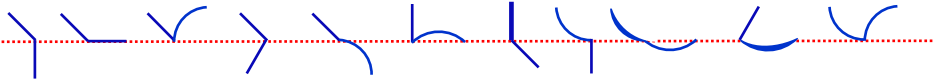


Multiple sets of horizontal red dashed lines for handwriting practice.



The following rules may be followed while joining the strokes:

If the **first stroke in the outline is a downstroke**, the first stroke **should rest upon the line** and the rest of the strokes will follow in their own direction; thus



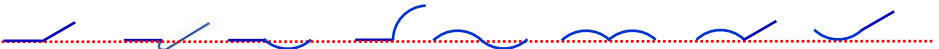
p-t, p-k, p-l, p-ch, p-R, t-m, d-p, f-t, v-n, ch-ng, f-l

If the **first stroke is a horizontal stroke** and followed by a down stroke, the horizontal stroke may be **commenced sufficiently above the line**, so that the first downstroke rests upon the line; thus



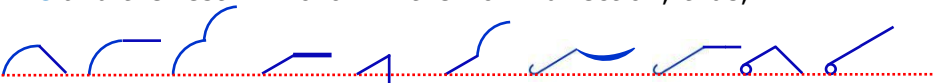
k-p, k-f, k-sh, k-r, g-t, g-v, n-v, n-t, m-p, m-r, m-s

If a **horizontal stroke is followed by another horizontal or an upstroke**, the first horizontal stroke must be **written on the line**; thus



k-R, k-w, k-n, k-l, m-n, m-m, m-R, n-R

If the **first stroke in the outline is an upstroke**, it must **begin on the line** and the rest will follow in their own direction; thus,



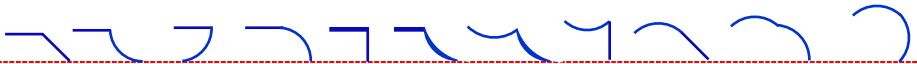
l-p, l-k, l-l, R-g, R-t, R-l, w-ng, w-k, h-p, h-R



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Take a print out and copy the joined strokes, saying the consonant sounds yourself.

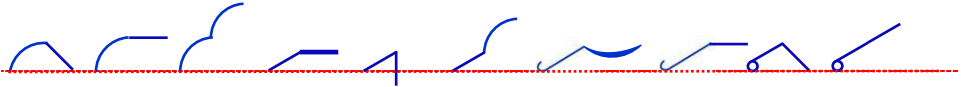
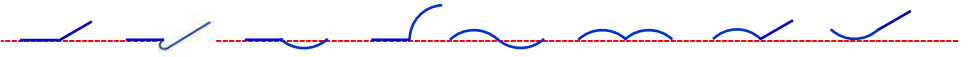




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EXERCISE – 2

Decipher the joined strokes and write them in the respective boxes:

p t	p ch	p g	p d	p m l	b t	b k	b f	b t l	k n
.....
t ch	t m	t g	t l f	t R f	d n	d sh	d m r	d p l	d ng ch
.....
ch l	j m l	k p	k sh	g m	f l	f sh	v ch	th k	th n
.....
s k	s t l	z R	sh n	sh d	zh r	m l d	m r	n d n	l f
.....
R sh	r m	R t l	w k t	w ng	w v	y v	y l	h d l	h d R
.....

http://www.nssbooks.com/images/pdfs/KEY_EXER_2.pdf