



LESSON – 10

INITIAL HOOKS 'R' & 'L'

You learnt that the liquids 'r' and 'l' frequently blend with other consonants and form double consonants, as seen in the words, tea, tree, pay, play, die, dry, fee, free, etc. These liquids, sometimes, are separated from a preceding consonant by a light and unclear vowel, as in proper, offer, table, liable, etc.

These double consonants are represented by prefixing a small hook to the stroke consonants to indicate their union with 'r' or 'l'.

A small initial hook written with **right** motion, adds 'r' to the straight strokes; these double consonants are to be called by their syllabic names i.e. per, ber, ter, der, cher, jer, ker, ger, thur, Thur, etc, thus

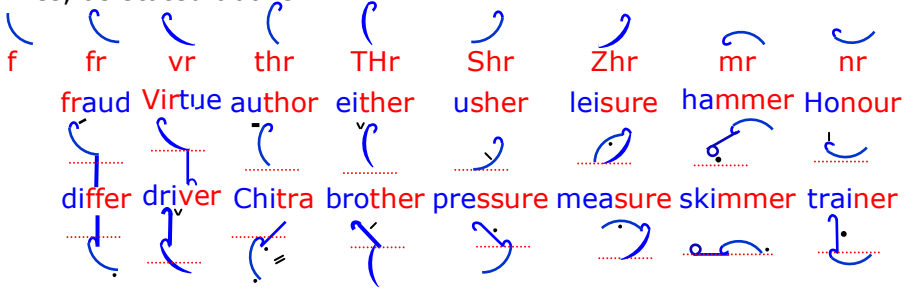
p	pr	br	tr	dr	chr	jr	kr	gr
	pray	brake	trim	drop	teacher	ledger	cream	grim
taper	rubber	cutter	spider	voucher	dredger	maker	tiger	

A small initial hook written with **left** motion, adds 'l' to the straight strokes; these double consonants are to be called by their syllabic names i.e. pel, bel, tel, del, ful, vul, etc, thus,

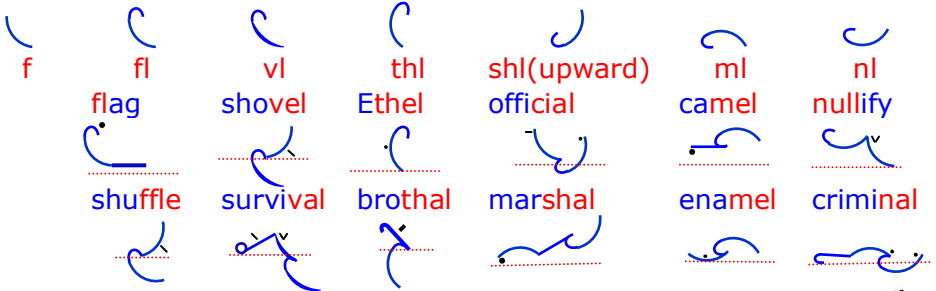
p	pl	bl	tl	dl	chl	jl	kl	gl
	play	black	title	model	children	Jellish	clip	globe
triple	trouble	bottle	pedal	Michel	Jellery	declare	boggle	



A small initial hook written inside the curve, adds 'r' to that curved stroke and these double consonants are to be called by their syllabic names, as stated above.



A large initial hook written inside the curved strokes of 'f', 'v', 'th', 'sh', 'm' and 'n', only, adds 'l' to that curved stroke and the resultant outline should be called by its syllabic name.



A small initial hook to 'ing' represents ng-kr or ng-gr; thus, tanker, Linger.

NOTE:

The strokes of 'R', 'w', 'y', 'h' are having initial attachments like small circles or hooks, and hence, the initial hooks representing 'r' or 'l' to the straight strokes cannot be attached to these stroke consonants.

The strokes r, s, are also not hooked initially for the addition of 'r' or 'l'. But, they are hooked to provide alternative forms for 'fr', 'vr', 'thr', 'THR', 'fl', 'vl', which will be explained in the following paragraphs.



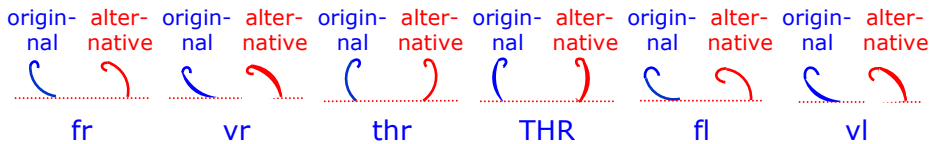
The double consonants **'shr'** is always written downward and **'shl'** is always written upward, for convenience in joining with other strokes.

As all the initially hooked forms are to be called by their syllabic names, as stated earlier, vowels are placed and read to the full double consonantal hooked forms, but not like the vowels placed and read for simple consonants; thus, pay, pray, play, fade, afraid, bet, better, butter-fly.

In some words where 'l' belongs to the next syllable, the 'l' hook is used to obtain easier outlines: thus, brief-less, peevish-ly

ALTERNATIVE FORMS for FR, VR, thr, THR, FL, VL

As explained in the NOTE above, small or large hooks are added initially to r, s, to provide alternative forms for fr, vr, thr, THR, fl, vl as shown below. These alternative forms facilitate easier joining of strokes and also for easier deciphering.
















Now we have pairs for the double consonants of fr, vr, thr, THR, fl and vl. The first form indicated in blue colour is called a 'left curve' because it is written with left motion. The other form indicated in red which is an alternative form is called 'right curve' because it is written with right motion.






















There is one more form to indicate the double consonant 'thl' which is a left curve. There is no alternative form for this 'thl'.

The rules relating to writing of alternative forms are given below:



When standing alone and preceded by a vowel, left curves of fr, vr, thr, are written; thus  offer,  over,  author; and right curves are used when a vowel does not precede; thus  free,  throw.

Either left curve or right curve of the above forms can be used when attached to any other stroke which results in easier joining. Generally left curves join easily with the strokes that are written towards left and right curves join easily with the strokes that are written towards right. But, preference is given to right curves, as in most of the cases, they join easily with other strokes; thus,  fledge,  frayed,  virtual,  freely,  vermicelli,  waiver,  thrill,  leather.

The right curves of  fl,  vl are written only after straight upstrokes  r,  w,  y,  h and horizontals  k,  g,  n; thus,  rifle,  hovel,  cavalry,  novel. In all other cases, left curves of  fl,  vl, are used; thus,  flee,  aflow,  flap,  beautiful,  Fletcher,  arrival.

INTERVENING VOWELS

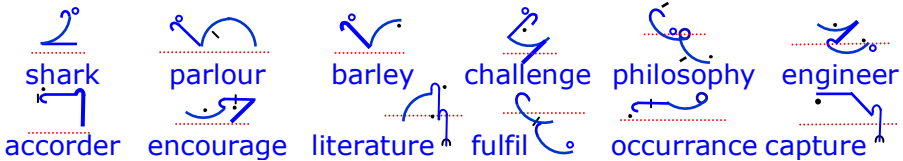
By adding the initial hooks to straight strokes or curves, we are obtaining, the double consonants like fr, vr, thr, fl, vl, nl, shl, etc. These initially hooked strokes, otherwise called, double consonants represents two consonants together or with an unclear and lightly sounded vowel between stroke and 'l' or 'r'. These hooked strokes such as 'pr' 'br' etc. are called by their syllabic names, such as, per, ber, etc. respectively.

If a clearly sounded vowel occurs between the stroke and hooked sound, still hooked forms are employed by placing a separate circle or dash, to represent and decipher the same, as explained below:



An intervening dot vowel between a stroke and initial hooked sound is indicated by writing a small circle, instead of a dot.

An intervening dash vowel between a stroke and initial hooked sound is indicated by writing a dash sign striking through the stroke. If a dash sign cannot be written through the stroke in the first or third place, it may be placed at the beginning for first place and at the end for third place vowel respectively. See the examples below:



In words like *perceive*, *mercury*, *nervous*, *telegraphy*, the hooked form sufficiently represents the first syllable of the word. Exception is given to words like *nurse*, *turk*, *dark*.

Initially hooked strokes are not used in mono-syllabic words in which consonants are separated by vowel; thus, *pair*, *bale*, *tare*, *dare*, *four*, etc.

PHRASES AND CONTRACTIONS

From this point onwards, a supplementary lists of *phrases* and *contractions* will be given after *grammalogues*, for practicing them in advance. The lesson on phrases will be covered at a later stage. The terms 'Phrases' and 'Phraseograms' have already been explained in **Lesson - 6**.

A brief explanation for contractions is given here.

Contraction is writing the outline using the first two or three strokes in the outline or by omitting the medial or final syllable-s in the outline; as in, *inform*, (using first two strokes or by final omission of final syllables); *urgency*, *mistake* (by medial omission of syllable-s).



Contractions can also be used in phrases; thus, *there-must-be*.
Vowel signs may be omitted in most of the cases.

GRAMMLOGUES

 principle principal-ly	 liberty	 member remember-ed	 number-ed	 truth	 Dr. doctor
 dear	 during	 chair	 cheer	 larger	 care
 people	 belief believe-d	 tell	 till	 deliver-y delivered	 largely
 call	 equal-ly	 over	 however	 valuation	

PHRASES

 they-are	 in-our	 anything	 something	 nothing
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CONTRACTIONS

 expect-ed	 unexpected	 altogether	 together	 insurance	 January
 February	 November	 yesterday	 regular	 irregular	 knowledge
		 acknowledge	 New York	 United States	



EXERCISE - 13

Write outlines for the following words, verify them with the 'key', and practice them at least three lines each.

1)	procedure	pronounce	branch	plural	blessing	battle
2)	tree-guard	drinker	church	model	clipper	global
3)	manager	cross-roads	aggressor	flag	rival	speciality
4)	offerer	frank	everyday	funnel	thinly	filomel
5)	overlook	Thursday	Luther	lacramel	thinker	sluggishly

Read the following outlines and write correct words/phrases, verify them with the 'key' and practice them, at least three lines each.

1)						
2)						
3)						
4)						
5)						



Write the following passages in shorthand on your shorthand notebook, verify them with 'key' and practice the scripts, as many times, as you can.

(1) M/s. Reliance Traders, Delhi – Dear-Sirs, In reply to-yours of sixth of-this month, we-shall-be-pleased if-you-can pack-the cream dairy butter in broader plastic bottles. The class of grocers who buy our stock think-the narrow bottles unsuitable, and-we desire to-please them if-we-can. We-are sorry to bother-you in-any-way, and-we trust you-may-be-able to oblige us. If-you-can dispatch us few sample cases of first0class eggs, we-shall-be-pleased to show them to-our customers. Our butter buyer hopes to-be in Delhi on fourth of next month, and may give-you a call. – Yours truly, Balaji Traders.

(2) Mr. Flemingo, North Avenue, Pune, -- Dear Sir, -- We-have-your favour of previous Saturday, and we-are very-pleased at-your victory with your new book, "The Liberty of-the True Citizen." Our principal, who-has given much time to the principles of Law for-the citizen, thinks-the book is admirable in every-way, and remembers it among the best books of-the-year. It emphasizes many truths which-we should remember and-we-shall try to-speak of-the care with-which it's author has successfully carried out his task. -- Yours sincerely, Oliver Reed.


Transcribe the following script into longhand, verify with 'key', correct it and practice the script, as many times, as you can.

(3)

(4)



BRIEF ANALYSIS






In this lesson, brief forms for the liquids 'r' and 'l' are introduced. The liquids 'r' and 'l' written with shallow curves  are also represented by small hooks attached initially to most of the straight strokes and curves.














In certain cases where initial hook cannot be written or when written, results in confusion with other similar outlines, full form of 'r' or 'l' is written.

The initially hooked letters are employed as follows:
Initially, when two consonants immediately succeed each other without a vowel between them and are in the same syllable.
Medially and Finally, when no vowel or only an unclear sounded (unaccented) vowel occurs between two consonants.

Vowels are placed and read to these double consonants, as they are placed and read to the single stroke consonant s.

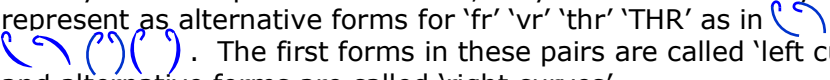
HOOK 'R'

A small initial hook written with right motion (clockwise) attached at the beginning of the straight stroke adds 'r' to it. (The 'r' hook is not written to the straight upstrokes , , ,  h(up) and  h(down)).

A small initial hook written inside the curve indicates the addition of 'r'. The initial hook of 'r' is added to curves , , , , ,  zh,  m,  n only. The initial hook added to stroke  ng represents (ng+kr) 'ng-kr', (ng+gr) 'ng-gr'. The other curves ,  r,  l,  s, z, are not hooked for the addition of 'r' but few of them are used as alternative forms for 'fr', 'vr', 'thr', 'THR' etc.

All the initially hooked forms represent two consonants without a vowel between them or with an unclear (unaccented) vowel between them. These forms may be called by their syllabic names, such as, per, ber, ter, fer, ver, thr, etc. These sounds represented by the hooked forms, can also be called as double consonants.



Though the curved forms 'r', 's', light or thick, are not hooked initially for the representation of 'r', they are hooked initially to represent as alternative forms for 'fr' 'vr' 'thr' 'THR' as in . The first forms in these pairs are called 'left curves', and alternative forms are called 'right curves'.

When fr, vr, thr, THR stands alone, the left curve is used if a vowel precedes, and right curve, if no vowel precedes.



When joined to a straight stroke written towards right, or joined to a right hand curve, right curve is used.

When joined to a straight stroke written towards left, or to a left curve, left curve is used.

When joined to the perpendicular strokes of t, d, left curves of 'fr', 'vr', and right-curves of 'thr' 'THR' are joined.

Derivative words, when convenient, are written with the same forms as their root-words.

HOOK 'L'

A small initial hook written with left motion (anti-clockwise) attached at the beginning of the straight stroke adds 'l' to it. (The 'l' hook is not written to the straight upstrokes  and ).

The initially hooked letters are employed as follows:





Initially – When the two consonants immediately succeed each other without a vowel between them and are in the same syllable.



Medially and finally – When no vowel or only an unclear vowel occurs between the two consonants.

These hooked forms may be called by their syllabic names, such as, pel, bel, tel, fel, vel, thl, etc. These sounds represented by the hooked forms, can also be called as double consonants.



A large initial hook written inside the curve indicates the addition of 'l'. The initial hook of 'l' is added to curves **f, v, th, sh, m, n** only. The curves **r, l, s, z**, are not hooked for the addition of 'l' but few of them are used for separate purpose.

Though the curved forms 'r', 's', light or thick, are not hooked initially for the representation of 'l', they are hooked initially to represent as alternative forms for  'fl'  'vl'  'thl'  'shl'.

The double consonants  'shr' is always written downward and  'shl' is always written upward.

The right-curves of 'fl' 'vl' are employed finally after k, g, n, ng or the straight upstrokes. The left forms are used in all other cases.



Take required no. of print outs of this page and practise all the outlines as given in this lesson and Exercise-13 as directed.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for handwriting practice, consisting of 20 lines spaced evenly down the page.