





















LESSON – 19

THE DOUBLING PRINCIPLE








There are **three lengths** for the **consonants** in Pitman's shorthand; i.e. **full-length**, **half-length** and **double-length** strokes. Full-length and half-length strokes and their usage has already been covered in the previous chapters. Now, writing the consonant strokes by doubling their length will be explained. When a stroke is written to its **half-length**, it indicates the **addition of single consonantal sound of 't' or 'd'**.

GENERAL RULES

When a **stroke is written double-length**, it indicates the addition of unaccented double-consonants 'tr', 'dr', 'Thr' and sometimes '-ture'



finally, with few exceptions; thus  lie,  light,  lighter,  ten,  tent,  tender,  sky,  sect,  sector,  center,  meter,  starter,  binder,  splinter,  fracture,  central,  impounder,  flatter.

Straight strokes having (a) initial circle or (b) initial stroke attachment, (c) final hook or (d) final attached diphthong are only doubled for the addition of 'tr', 'dr', 'Thr', or '-ture'; thus,

 spitter,  scooter,  chapter,  painter,  binder,  tutor,  doubter.

The double consonantal strokes  'mp', or 'mb' without initial or final hook are doubled for the addition of 'er' only; thus,

 pumper,  timber,  jumper.

The combinations of 'mpr' or 'mbr' are represented by two alternative forms i.e. either with **hooked form** of  mpr/ mbr' or **double-length form** of  'mpr/mbr'.



The hooked form of 'mpr' or 'mbr' is used after 'k' or an upstroke; thus, hamper, slumber, kimber; but in all other cases, double-length form of 'mpr' or 'mbr' is used; thus, chamber, stamper, dumper, plumber.

The character 'ng' without initial or final hook is doubled for the addition of '-kr' or '-gr'; thus, inker, ringer.

The combinations of 'ng-kr' or 'ng-gr' are represented by two alternative forms i.e. either with double-length form of 'ng-kr/ng-gr' or with hooked form of 'ng-kr/ng-gr'.











The double-length form of 'ng-kr/ng-gr' is used initially, and when following a circle or after an upstroke; thus, anger, anchorage, singer, hunger, lunger; but in all other cases, hooked form of 'ng-kr/ng-gr' is used; thus, bunker, drinker, cranker.

The light stroke of 'l' is doubled for the addition of 'tr' only when it is standing alone or with a final circle attached; thus, loiter, letters, alters; but leader, lather, are written with full forms.

A circle attached finally to a double-length stroke is read finally i.e. after the added syllables of 'tr' 'dr' 'THr' '-ture'; thus, fitter, fitters, tender, tenders, chapters, pictures.














PAST TENSES







In words of more than one syllable, where, present tense of a verb is written with either a double-length or a hooked form, the relevant past tense is written using the halving principle; thus,  fender,  fendered,  order,  ordered,  tamper,  tampered,  wonder,  wondered,  conquer,  conquered.

DOUBLING PRINCIPLE NOT EMPLOYED

The doubling principle is not employed in the following cases:

- (a) The straight strokes without initial circle or initial stroke attachment or without a final hook or attached diphthong, cannot be doubled for the addition of 'tr' 'dr', etc; thus  Peter,  better,  daughter,  chatter,  gutters.
- (b) When a vowel follows final 'tr', 'dr', etc. full form is to be written, since a final vowel requires a final place; thus,  anger,  angry,  powder,  powdery.
- (c) In words like  panther,  Arthur, where the 'thr' is a light sound, doubling principle is not employed.

POSITION OF DOUBLE-LENGTH FORMS

- (a) All double-length down-strokes are written through-the-line; thus  binder,  voter,  founder.
- (b) Double-length horizontals are written above-the-line for first-place and on-the-line for second and third-places, according to the first vowel heard in the word; thus,  stamper,  motor,  meter.



(c) Double-length up-strokes are written above, on or through the-line, according to the first vowel heard in the word; thus,

alter, letter, litter.

DOUBLING PRINCIPLE IN PHRASEOGRAPHY

The doubling-principle is used in phraseography to indicate the words, their, there; thus, in, in-their, I-know, I-know-there-is, take, take-their-way, I-can-be, I-can-be-there, has-to-be, has-to-be-there, upon, upon-their.

GRAMMALOGUES

rather/writer

wonderful-ly

therefore

PHRASES & CONTRACTIONS

arbitrator

certificate

character

characteristic

cross-examine-d

cross-examination

deficient-ly

deficiency

description

discharge-d

distinguish-ed

efficient-cy

efficiently

electric

electrical

electricity

enthuslastic

enthusiasm

esquire

exchange-d



EXERCISE - 22

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

1)	floater	sister	another	centralisation	wilder	blunder
2)	supporter	importer	disorder	thermo-meter	venture	inventors
3)	depender	engender	distributor	objectors	transactor	liquidator
4)	hector	indicator	distemper	Picture-frame	pampered	secondary
5)	ring-leader	insulators	modulator	surrendered	fabricator	inventory
6)	tendered	auditor	suspector	grand-father	shattered	sundry

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

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

(1) M/s. Border & Slumber: Dear-Sirs, With-reference to-your-letter of-the 2nd instant regarding Messrs. Anderson and Chambers, we-are happy to-be-able-to report most favourably of-our friends. The firm is a thoroughly well-founded one. They-are inventors of-the well-known automatic knitter which bears their name, and-in-which they-had a big business as exporters. They-are also patentees of-the equipment for letter-press printers and type moulders. Mr. Anderson is a share-holder in a builders and decorators supply stores, in Chennai. Mr. Chambers is a part proprietor of-the immense wharf on-the river-side here. The signature of either of-them is good enough for far more-than you name. We-have seldom encountered any type of problem with-these people. Yours faithfully,

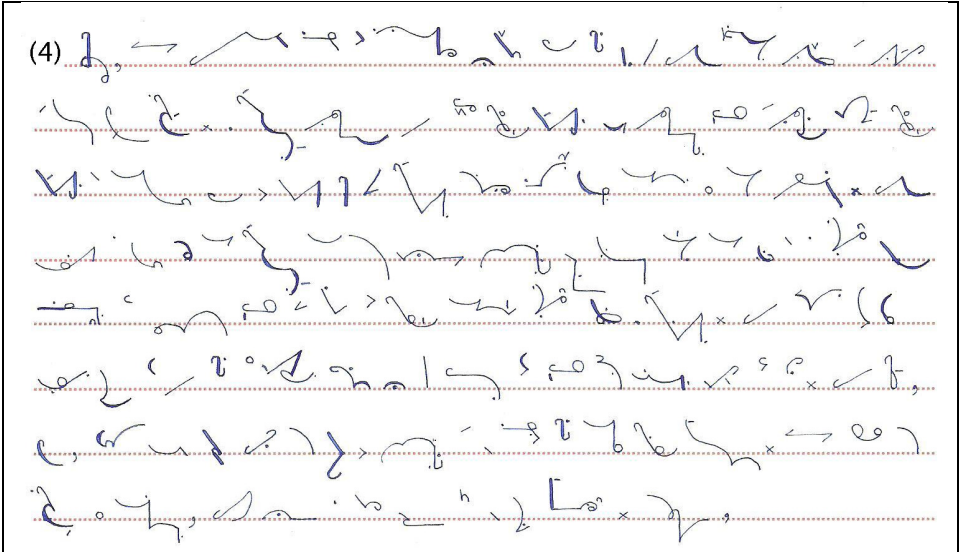


(2) We-do-not-know when-the first man appeared in Norway, but it-was possibly in-the-last summer. Historical writers point-out that-the climate was very different in-those-days. Some-times, for many hundreds of-years, it-was hotter than it-is-now; at other times, it-was very-much colder. As-the weather grew colder, these early men had to find some shelter from-the cold, icy blasts, and so we-find that-they retreated underground into caves and holes. For a long-time they-must have-been without fire, but at-last a man discovered that, by striking one flint against another, he could obtain a spark which-would kindle dry leaves into a fire. This wonderful discovery marks a very-important step on-the road to civilization.

These men would, without doubt, have many adventures, as they-were prone to encounter all kinds of wild animals in-the wilderness around them. It-was essential, therefore, that-they should-be good fighters and hunters. Their weapons were naturally rather primitive. Through-the hard work of-the excavator many of-these weapons have-been discovered. All of-them are made of flint or bone, for early man was quite unacquainted with-the use of metals. This-is another example of necessity being-the mother of invention.

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

(3) We-do-not-know when-the first man appeared in Norway, but it-was possibly in-the-last summer. Historical writers point-out that-the climate was very different in-those-days. Some-times, for many hundreds of-years, it-was hotter than it-is-now; at other times, it-was very-much colder. As-the weather grew colder, these early men had to find some shelter from-the cold, icy blasts, and so we-find that-they retreated underground into caves and holes. For a long-time they-must have-been without fire, but at-last a man discovered that, by striking one flint against another, he could obtain a spark which-would kindle dry leaves into a fire. This wonderful discovery marks a very-important step on-the road to civilization.



CLICK ON THE LINK BELOW FOR KEY TO EXERCISE 22

http://www.nssbooks.com/images/answers/SH_KEY_EX_22.pdf

