



LESSON – 20

THE DIPHONES (TWO VOWEL SIGNS)

You were already explained about the “two vowel sounds in one syllable” i.e. Diphthong in Lesson-5. There are four diphthongs i.e. I, ow, oi, u.

Now you will be learning the signs for two vowels occurred consecutively and spelt separately i.e. diphones. The differences between diphthong and a diphone are explained in the following table, for easy understanding.

Diphthong	Diphone
Diphthong is a union of two vowel sounds in one syllable.	A diphonic sound is one which consists of any two consecutive vowels sounded separately i.e. in two separate syllables.
There are four diphthongs viz. i, ow, oi, u	There is no specific number of diphones. Any two vowels occurred consecutively and spelt separately is called a diphone.
Three diphongs are represented by angular signs and one is by a semi-circular sign. Diphones are divided into first place and third place diphthongs.	Diphones are represented by angular signs and the angular signs are placed on the stroke depending on the first vowel occurred in the diphone.

There are two diphone signs viz. ✧ left-diphone and ✧ right-diphone.

The ✧ left-diphone is used when the first vowel in the diphone is a dot vowel and the diphone sign is placed on the stroke according to its vowel-place.

The ✧ right-diphone is used when the first vowel in the diphone is a dash vowel and the diphone sign is placed on the stroke according to its vowel-place.



The following table explains the use of diphones, with examples.

Left diphone = 1 st place dot vowel + any vowel				Right diphone = 1 st place dash vowel + any vowel			
Place	Sign	Value of diphone	example	Place	Sign	Value of diphone	example
1 st		ah or ä + any vowel	Sahib	1 st		aw + any vowel	
2 nd		ā or ě + any vowel	layer	2 nd		ō + any vowel	poet
3 rd		ē or ĭ + any vowel	real	3 rd		ōō + any vowel	ruin

To sum up –

the left diphone is used as follows:

(a) Left diphone in the first place represents **first place heavy dot vowel 'ah' / short dot vowel 'ä' + any vowel**; thus, serai.

(b) Left diphone in the second place represents **second place heavy dot vowel 'ā' / short dot vowel 'ě' + any vowel**; thus,

aerial, betrayer, chaotic.

(c) Left diphone in the third place represents **third place heavy dot vowel 'ē' / short dot vowel 'ĭ' + any vowel**; thus,

creation, agreeable, theory.

the right diphone is used as follows:

(a) right diphone in the first place represents **first place heavy dash vowel 'aw' + any vowel**; thus, drawal, flawed.

(b) right diphone in the second place represents **second place heavy dash vowel 'ō' + any vowel**; thus, poem,




































coincide.

(c) right diphone in the third place represents **third place heavy dash vowel 'ōō' + any vowel**; thus, fluency,

brewery.



PHRASES & CONTRACTIONS

 <i>executive</i>	 <i>executor</i>	 <i>executrix</i>	 <i>expediency</i>	 <i>expensive</i>
 <i>extinguish-ed</i>	 <i>falsification</i>	 <i>familiar-ity</i>	 <i>familiarization</i>	 <i>familiarize</i>
 <i>February</i>	 <i>Financial-ly</i>	 <i>Govern-ed</i>	 <i>government</i>	 <i>howsoever</i>
 <i>immediate</i>	 <i>imperturbable</i>	 <i>incorporated</i>	 <i>independent-ly</i>	 <i>independence</i>
 <i>indispensable-ly</i>	 <i>informer</i>	 <i>inspect-ed-ion</i>	 <i>insurance</i>	 <i>intelligence</i>
 <i>intelligent-ly</i>	 <i>Intelligible-ly</i>	 <i>interest</i>	 <i>investigation</i>	 <i>investment</i>
 <i>irrecoverable-ly</i>	 <i>irregular</i>	 <i>Irresponsible-ly</i>	 <i>January</i>	 <i>knowledge</i>









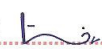





EXERCISE - 23







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







1)	Kaib	abeyance	courier	India	blower	affluence
2)	behaviour	prayer	foreseeing	wiredrawer	boyish	blewish
3)	onion	portrayal	theatre	genius	coalescent	fluid
4)	pillion	taxpayer	preamble	disunion	poetry	jewelry
5)	insidious	champion	custodian	heroin	coersion	ruination







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

(1)      

(2)      

(3)      

(4)      

(5)      

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) Dear-Sir, We desire to-call your attention to-the enclosed price-lists of-our Diamond Aerated Drinks, and-trust to-receive your-kind order for a trial lot. You-will-find them agreeable in taste and appearance, and-free from any fault than any other make, of being put up in awkward bottles. We may-mention that-we already supplied the chief theatres with our aerated drinks, and-that-the demand for-them is rapidly increasing. They-are an ideal drink for-the hot weather, while, as you-will-see, the list includes a beverage for winter. We-have added a new wing to-our brewery, and-in-this-

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way prepare all-the mineral drinks we supply. We-have secured-the most modern appliances which-were built by expert engineers, and-we-shall-be-pleased to show you over-the factory any-time you care to give us a call. Yours-truly,

(2) In-our travels across-the country we often see-the ruins of various old castles, and-feel curious to know-more about these relics of a previous period of history. There-are happily, still few castles which-have, in some mysterious way, escaped damage and remain intact, thus showing us a glimpse of a past age.

The earlier Norman castles were generally of a bit inferior type, as many were erected for a temporary use only and soon fell into disrepair. The famous tapestry which was made as a memorial of William the Conqueror's successful invasion of-this-country gives us some idea of-these temporary castles.

The Norman castles of-the succeeding period were of a superior class, being built of stone and exceedingly strong. The walls were often nearly twenty feet thick, and-the stone work was cut at-the top to form battlements, so-that-the defenders behind-the wall, while seeing-the enemy clearly, could yet have some protection from arrows. These castles were surrounded by deep wide ditches and could only be entered by crossing-the drawbridge, which-could-be raised or lowered as necessary. The Lord of the castle stay in-the upper part of-the keep, a spiral staircase leading up to it. The windows were merely slits in-the stone work, so-that the staircase was very dark. The style of castles gradually changed and strengthened.



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

(3)

(4)

CLICK ON THE LINK BELOW FOR KEY TO EXERCISE 23

http://www.nssbooks.com/images/answers/SH_KEY_EX_23.pdf

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