



LESSON – 5

DIPHTHONGS, TRIPHONES, ABBREVIATED 'W'

DIPHTHONGS

It was already explained that there are twenty four consonant sounds and twelve simple vowel (six long vowel and six corresponding short vowel) sounds in English language. However, there is another class of vowels called 'diphthongs' (*di = two + phthongos = sounds*) or *double vowels*. Remember, these *diphthongs are the compound sounds* of twelve vowels already learnt but *not new vowel sounds*.

Definition of Diphthong:

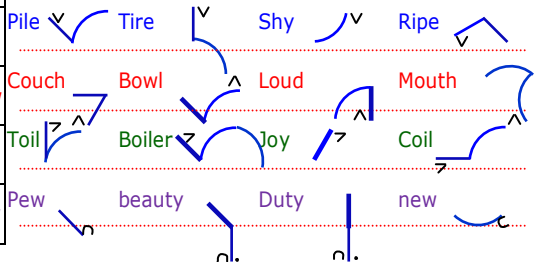
"Diphthong is a union of two vowel sounds in one syllable." (Prof. Sweet).

There are four common diphthongs i.e. **I**, **OW**, **OI**, **U** found in the sentence **I** **now** enjoy music. The diphthongs **I** and **OI** are written in the first place and **OW** and **U** are written in the third place.

- The diphthong signs may be joined to the consonants or outlines in many occasions.
- The semi-circle representing **U** may be rotated slightly for convenience in joining, as in  mew.

The *formation* of *diphthongs* are shown below:

1 st vowel	+	2 nd vowel	=	Resultant Diphthong	Sign	Place	as in
a	+	i	=	I	∩	1 st	Tie
a	+	oo	=	Ow	∩	3 rd	Cow
aw	+	i	=	Oi	∩	1 st	Boy
i	+	oo	=	U	∩	3 rd	Few





Detailed Rules for using Diphthongs and also joining of diphthongs:

DIPHTHONG 'I':

The diphthong 'I' is written in the first place; as in

pipe, pike, right, tire, fire

The diphthong 'I' is joined initially to downstrokes and N; thus,

eye-ball, item, idle, ice, ire I-know.

The abbreviated form of 'I' i.e. the first tick may be joined initially to upward L and M; thus,

isle, I'm

The diphthong 'I' may be joined finally to N; thus Nigh, deny

DIPHTHONG 'OW':

The diphthong 'OW' is written in the third-place initially, medially and finally, unless joined to other consonants or outlines:

Ouch, couch, mouth, loud, county.

Initially 'OW' is attached to upward L; thus, owl.

Finally, 'OW' is joined to downstrokes, when convenient; thus,

bow, vow, sow, anyhow.

The diphthong 'OW' may be abbreviated when attached to N; as in now.

DIPHTHONG 'OI'

The diphthong 'OI' is a first place diphthong and always be written at the beginning of the consonant; thus

boy, joy, boiling, toil, coil.



It is always joined initially to upward L; thus,

oil, oiling, oilship.

DIPHTHONG 'U'.

Diphthong 'U' is a third-place diphthong and must always be written at the end of the stroke. It may be joined to downstrokes; thus,

pew, due, few, Mathew, issue.

It is joined finally to k, g, m, n, l by slightly changing the angle for convenience in joining; thus,

kew, argue, mew, value, renew.

TRIPHONES

The **TRIPHONE** (*tri* = *three* + *phone* = *sound*) is a **three vowel sound** i.e. *diphthong + any vowel*. The triphone is represented by adding a tick to the relevant diphthong sign; thus,

dire, but diary, dialogue, viola
 towl, but towel, tower, power
 boy, but boyant, boyish, loyal
 due, but dual, tenuous, duet.

ABBREVIATED 'W'

The consonant 'W' represented by initially hooked straight upstroke is also represented by an abbreviated form of right semi-circle . The initial sound of 'w' before 'k', 'g', 'm', 'r', 'R' is represented by the right semi-circle; thus,

weak, wig, wim, wore, worry.

When initial 'w' is preceded by vowel, stroke must be written to provide a place for vowel sign; thus, awake, aware



CONSONANT 'L'

The stroke 'L' is written upward in most of the cases, whether initial or final; thus,

fell tally chilly kill fellow vally shell mill lash

Final 'L' is written downward after 'F' 'V' 'R', when no vowel follows and upward when followed by a vowel; after 'N' 'NG' 'L' is written downward thus

fall follow vale valley rule ruly nil renewal

Medial 'L' is written either upward or downward according to convenience in joining; thus,

unload falling volga ruling film fillip

CONSONANT 'SH'

The curved stroke 'SH' when joined to another curved stroke, it generally follows the motion of that curve; thus,

Mash fish lash foolish

But it is written downward after 'N'; thus, Nash minishop

When joined to straight strokes, 'SH' is generally written upward; thus,

rash sherry push shop cash shake cherish

But it is written downward after 'D'; thus, dash radish

GRAMMALOGUES

The following grammalogues are introduced in this lesson. These grammalogues may be added to those already being practiced.

how why beyond you large can come go give given for have



EXERCISE - 8

Write shorthand outlines for the following words/sentences in the space provided below; verify and correct them with key and then practise them.

type cowed coinage Tumor riot bowel voyage fewer

timely owl foiler Fume vial tower royal annual

lifetime downy enjoy occupy buyer Vowel Foiling genuine

hiding outlawed lounge pursue fiat showery oiltank attenuate

1) He may annoy and ridicule us now, and idle away many a day to rebuke your nephew, Tom Boyle.

2) Why do you take so wrong a view of life? Enjoy the full life happily.

3) How foolish to allow the time of youth to go idly by and hope to retire at ripe age.

4) All of us should reach to full of power and liked by all who know us.

5) We know the value of time, and if we show much power to do so, we hope to make Denny know it also.



Read the following shorthand outlines and transcribe them below. Then verify them with the key and practice all the strokes.

(1) L, l, w, v, r, n, a, z

(2) k, n, a, o, n, w, z, a

(3) u, w, z, v, p, v, z, e

(4) L, l, v, v, r, w, n, a

(5) m, n, g, v, z, w, y, z

KEY EXERCISE 08



BRIEF ANALYSIS

DIPHTHONGS

Diphthong is union of two vowel sounds in one syllable; also known as gliding vowels.

There are four diphthongs; viz. **I**, **OW**, **OI**, **U** as heard in the sentence ***I now enjoy music.***

The **I** and **OI** are first place diphthongs; **OW** and **U** are third place diphthongs.

The diphthong **I** is joined initially to downstrokes and finally to 'n'. When disjoined it is always written in the first place.

The diphthong **OW** is joined initially to upward 'l' and finally to downstrokes. When disjoined it is always written in the third place.

The diphthong **OI** is joined initially to upward 'l'. When disjoined it is always written in the first place.

The diphthong **U** is always written in the third place. It is written finally to downstrokes and to 'k' 'g' 'm' 'n' 'l'(up). The sign for **U** diphthong may be turned slightly when joined to strokes for better joining.

A vowel immediately following a diphthong (triphthong) is represented by adding a small ticket to that diphthong.



DOWNWARD AND UPWARD 'l'

The liquid 'l' is represented by a light curved stroke. The stroke 'l' can be written either upward or downward for better joining with other strokes.

When 'l' is standing alone, with or without any attachment is written upward.



The initial 'l' is written upward when followed by a downstroke.

The initial 'l' is written upward when not preceded by vowel and followed by a simple horizontal stroke. But when a vowel precedes downward 'l' is written; thus,  along; but  long.

Final 'l' is written upward when following all straight downstrokes, with or without a final vowel.

Final 'l' is written upward when following all curved downstrokes, except 'f', 'v', 'n', 'ng', with or without a final vowel.

Medially 'l' is generally written upward when followed by horizontal strokes.

DOWNWARD AND UPWARD 'SH'

The light curved downstroke 'sh' is written either upward or downward for convenience in joining and also for vowel indication.

'sh' when standing alone is always written downward.

Initial 'sh' is mostly written downward; but before 'f', 'v', 'th', 'TH', 'l' it is written upward.

Final 'sh' is generally written downward; but it is written upward after 'd', 'f', 'v', 's'.

After upward 'l' not preceded by a stroke, final 'sh' is written downward, but it is written upward in past tenses.

When a straight downstroke has an initial attachment, the final 'sh' is written on the opposite side to maintain the straightness of the straight downstroke.

After two or more downstrokes, 'sh' is generally written upward, just not to carry away far from the writing line.



'sh' is written medially in the direction which gives sharper angle or more convenient outline. Derivatives generally follow their rootwords.