ALPHA SHORTHAND – Using Accent or Sound Marks
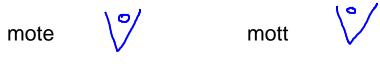
For VOWELS   a   e   i   o   u

Write:

EXAMPLE WORD:

mate   matt

meet   met

 might   mitt

mote   mott

mute   mutt

Remember: context reveals meaning. If need to show hard or soft sound to your vowel (as in mate versus matt), add above it a diacritical tic mark for hard:

hard sound (add diacritical)   soft sound (no diacritical)

meet   met

About Accent or Sound Marks.

This tip relies on using your simplest and shortest form for a word, then enhancing it -- *only when needed* -- to clarify its meaning. Do this by adding a tiny vowel. I call them "sound marks" or "accents". Sound marks/accents become extremely useful by allowing shortest form to work overtime clarifying many words by a tiny vowel.

Such tiny vowels will remove any confusion from words written the same way in this shorthand. The basic shorthand for *meet* does look like *met* or *might* or *mute*, etc. Context reveals meaning most of time. For that event where it does not, you have power of the Sound Mark. Look at:

rate, write, right, rote, root, rat / night, note, nut, neat, net, knit, Nate / mate, meet, might, mote, mute, matt, met, mitt, mutt / etc.

Accents or Sound Marks add a vowel. A diacritical mark clarifies the vowel and use it only if you must show actual sound.

Method simple:

1. write tiny vowel - *a e i o u* - on basic form.

2. add diacritical mark – if needed – for soft or hard sound.

Meet has sound of hard "e" while *met* with soft "e". *Night - note. Write - right - rat - rate. Site - sat. Soap - soup.* And so on.

Bear in mind that context will give you meaning of a shorthand. When a word can go either way, clarify with Sound Mark.

See advanced tip Form Reduction that substitutes basic shorthand form with a reduced form.