1. Solving basic vowel "band-aids"

Do you write several classes of vowels in different ways? Maybe it's time to rethink your basic theory and gain some speed in the process.

One reporter's method:		**< In this example, the following must be memorized:**
[1]bite	PWAOEUT	
[1]byte	PWAO*EUT	**1.** One stenographic outline (AOEU) for two separate orthographical classes:
[1]cite	KRAOEUT	**a. bite/cite/write**
		b. might/right/sight
[2]might	PHAOEUT	
[2]mite	PHAO*EUT	**2.** One stenographic outline (AO*EU) for another orthographical class and a few exceptions that cover both classes already used in No. 1 above:
[2]right	RAOEUT	
[2]rite	RAO*EUT	**a. byte**
		b. mite/rite/site
[2]sight	SAOEUT	**c. Wright**
[2]site	SAO*EUT	
[1]sleight	SHRAOEUGT	**3.** One stenographic outline (AOEUG) for another distinctive orthographical class that's also shared in No. 1 above:
[1]write	WRAOEUT	
[2]Wright	WRAO*EUT	**a. sleight**

[1] *logical outline*
[2] *illogical, non-conforming outline*

Too often reporters try to resolve words by frequency rather than by spelling. If several such words occur at high speed, mistranslates and untranslates are inevitable.

Little or no memorization is necessary if spellings are followed. Each properly defined entry below has one or more potential conflict. Read through them and imagine how you'd logically write the conflicting entries that are not shown (such as bayed, ought, dough, etc.):

bade	PWAED	aught	AUGT	doe	DOE
paid	PAEUD	knot	TPHO*T	hie	HAOEU
re-laid	RE/LAEUD	taut	TAUT	Hugh	HAO*UG
x-rayed	EBGS/RAEU/D	wrought	WROUGT	slay	SHRAEU

**If your vowels have irregularities that cause you any hesitation or
confusion, take charge and repair them once and for all.**

2. Solving ~y-ending "band-aids"

If you're continually struggling with words ending in the "ee" sound, try a single outline for ALL such words, namely an attaching ~y. This is easily achieved by using your normal finger-spelling method of writing ~y, and it works automatically to resolve problems with thousands of words such as *cabby, cranky, hairy,* et cetera.

When a word must include its prior consonant (such as *sesame),* try the following scheme. With this method, or one like it, thousands of words will auto-translate, but some must be redefined. For example, PWOT / TPH-RBG (*botany*) will likely have to be redefined, but TEUP /S-RBG (*tipsy*) will automatically take care of itself.

~by = B-RBG	~gy = G(J)-RBG[2]	~my = M-RBG	~sy = S(C)-RBG[1]
~cy = C(S)-RBG[1]	~jy = J(G)-RBG[2]	~ny = N-RBG	~ty = T-RBG
~dy = D-RBG	~ky = K-RBG	~py = P-RBG	~vy = V-RBG
~fy = F-RBG	~ly = L-RBG	~ry = R-RBG	~zy = Z-RBG

[1] *define as the more frequent* ~*cy*. *Global all others.*
[2] *define as the more frequent* ~*gy.* *Global all others.*

This principle should also be used for grouped compound-led suffixes, such as *~cry, ~dry,* and *~try* (*mimicry, husbandry, gimmickry*), and "squeezed" *~ery / ~ory* endings (such as *history* and *factory).*

- For complete lists of words with these endings, refer to *Fashionable Realtime for Steno Writers.*

- For print and audio exercises to build these principles, refer to *Fashionable Realtime Toolbox*

Denis Thievin, author, lecturer
Wanderlust Publishing and Logical Seminars
P.O. Box 522
Quathiaski Cove, BC V0P 1N0

http://www.anderlust.net

E-mail: *info1 @anderlust.net*