

PHRASES BEGINNING WITH “IT-”

We can also write “it can’t~” and similar phrases, where the “it” is represented by TPWH-, which the key you push kind of make the shape of a capital T, if you use your imagination. Only learn this one if you wish to.

it couldn't be	TPWHUB
it doesn't really	TPWHAO*RL
it couldn't get	TPWH*UGT

WORD PAIRS

at what	TWHA
they can't	TWHA*
when to	TWHO
they don't	TWHO*

CHAPTER 61

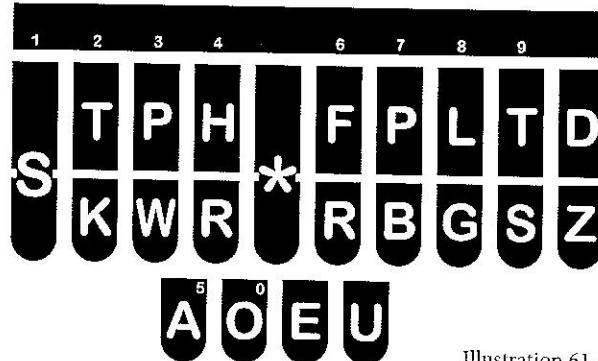


Illustration 61-1

Rule

Add the number bar to ~have phrases to add "a" to the end. Use right index finger to hit the number bar.

PHRASE	STENO ENTRY	OUTPUT
~have		
I didn't have a	#KWR*EUF	#KWR*EU6
I don't have a	#KWRO*F	#KWR0*6
they have a	#TH*EF	#24*E6
we have a	#W*EF	#W*E6
do you have a	#TKAO*UF	#2K50*U6
did you have a	#TK*UF	#2K*U6
if you have a	#TP*UF	#23*U6
could have a	#KAO*F	#K50*6
may have a	#PHA*EUF	#345*EU6
to have a	#TO*F	#20*6
will have a	#HR*F	#4R*6

EXCEPTION:

I have a A*EUF
you have a A*UF



Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~make	*PBLGD
~make sure	*PBLGDZ
~made	*PBLGZ

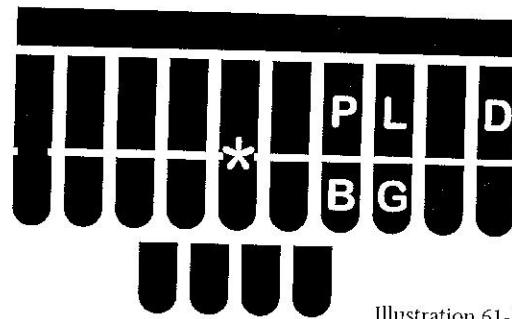


Illustration 61-3

PHRASES

~make (*PBLGD)

I make	*EUPBLGD
you make	*UPBLGD
did you make	TK*UPBLGD
if you make	TP*UPBLGD
and make	SKP*PBLGD
to make	TO*PBLGD
they make	TH*EPBLGD
try to make	TRAO*PBLGD

~made (*PBLGZ)

I made	*EUPBLGZ
he made	*EPBLGZ
that he made	THA*EPBLGZ
she made	SH*EPBLGZ
it made	T*PBLGZ
that made	THA*PBLGZ
they made	TH*EPBLGZ
you made	*UPBLGZ
when you made	WH*UPBLGZ
we made	W*EPBLGZ

~make sure (*PBLGDZ)

will make sure	HR*PBLGDZ
did he make sure	TK*EPBLGDZ
can you make sure	K*UPBLGDZ
did you make sure	TK*UPBLGDZ
to make sure	TO*PBLGDZ
try to make sure	TRAO*PBLGDZ

EXCEPTION/CONFLICT

and makes/and make sure/and making SKP*PBLGDZ

Note: This conflict will show up when you write, and you can use a "command" to choose entry 1, 2, or 3, in realtime.

CHAPTER 62



Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~are they -RTD
~they are *RTD

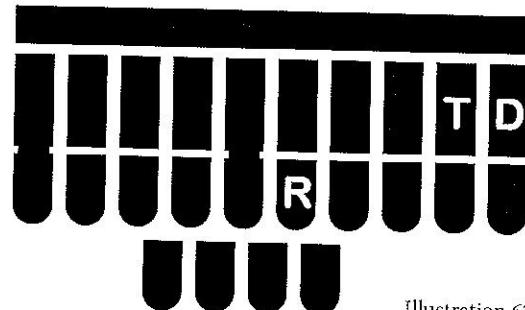


Illustration 62-1

PHRASES

~are they (-RTD)

and are they	SKP-RTD
what are they	WHARTD
when are they	WH-RTD
where are they	WR-RTD
why are they	KWR-RTD
who are they	WHORTD

~they are (*RTD)

and they are	SKP*RTD
how they are	HO*URTD
if they are	TP*RTD
so they are	SO*RTD
what they are	WHA*RTD
when they are	WH*RTD
where they are	WR*RTD
who they are	WHO*RTD
why they are	KWR*RTD



Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~they have *FTD
~they have been *FBTD

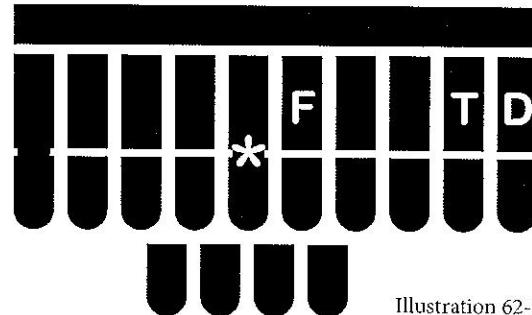


Illustration 62-3

PHRASES

~*they have* (*FTD)

and they have SKP*FTD
because they have SKPR*FTD
did they have TK*FTD
do they have TKAO*FTD
if they have TP*FTD
so they have SO*FTD
that they have THA*FTD
so that they have STHAO*FTD
what they have WHA*FTD
whether they have WHR*FTD

~*they have been* (*FBTD)

and they have been SKP*FBTD
could they have been KAO*FBTD
if they have been TP*FBTD
so they have been SO*FBTD
where they have been WR*FBTD
why they have been KWR*FBTD



Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~put

*PTD

PHRASES

I put	*EUPTD
when I put	WH*EUPTD
you put	*UPTD
did you put	TK*UPTD
and he put	SKP*EPTD

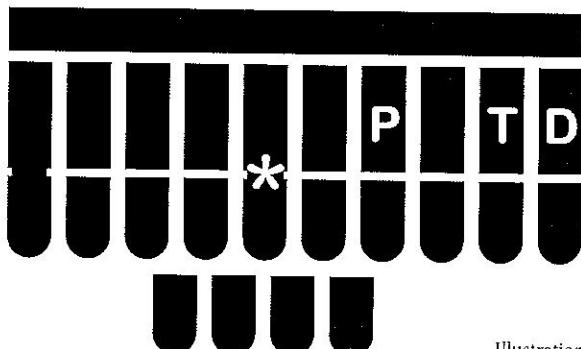


Illustration 62-5

PHRASES WITH “THE ONLY”

the only	TOPBL
the only difference	TW-FRS
the only guy	TW-G
the only guys	TW-GZ
the only one	TW-PB
the only ones	TW-PBZ
the only people	TW-PL
the only person	TW-P
the only place	TW-PS
the only question	TW*FP
the only question is	TW*FPS
the only questions	TW*FPZ
the only reason	TW-R --or-- TW-RPB
the only time	TW-PLT
the only times	TW-PLTS

*Mark writes it this way because he sometimes likes to write “with it” as TW-, rather than W*T. Students feel free to define TW- as “the only” in their own dictionaries if they prefer.*

CHAPTER 63

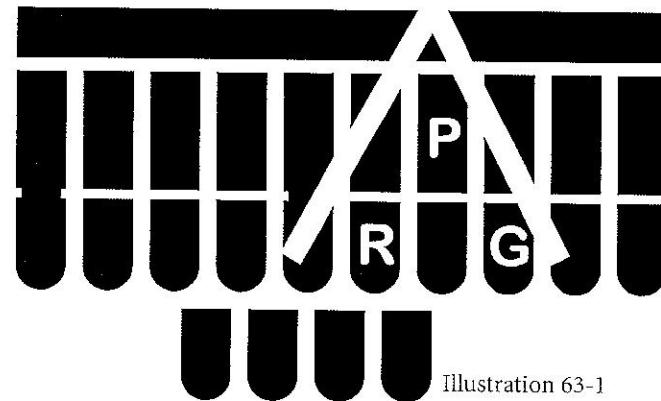


Illustration 63-1

Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~these -RPG (Up Arrow)

The "~-these" RHPE looks like an up arrow, and it's an easy shape to write (which we like). The "~-those" looks like a down arrow, and it's a harder shape to write (which we don't like). Mark's memory cue for "~-these" and "~-those" is: I like THESE things (holding them near my chest), but I don't like THOSE things (pointing at something far away). So, the stroke we "like" is "these," and don't like is "those." (pointing at something far away). So, the stroke we "like" is "these," and don't like is "those."

PHRASES

about these	PW-RPG	one of these	WURPG
all these	AURPG	some of these	SPH-RPG
all of these	A*URPG	that these	THARPG
and these	SKP-RPG	to these	TORPG
are these	R-RPG	what these	WHARPG
at these	T-RPG	when these	WH-RPG
both of these	PWOERPG	who these	WHORPG
by these	PWEURPG	with these	W-RPG
for these	TPORPG		
from these	TPR-RPG		
if these	TP-RPG	<i>Exception:</i>	
in these	TPH-RPG	of these	THAOEFZ
any of these	TPHEURPG		
on these	ORPG		



Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~their -BLS
~they're *BLS

PHRASES

~*their*

about their	PW-BLS
from their	TPR-BLS
in their	TPH-BLS
on their	OBLS
to their	TOBLS
with their	W-BLS

~*they're*

if they're	TP*BLS
that they're	THA*BLS
so they're	SO*BLS
what they're	WHA*BLS
when they're	WH*BLS
why they're	KWR*BLS

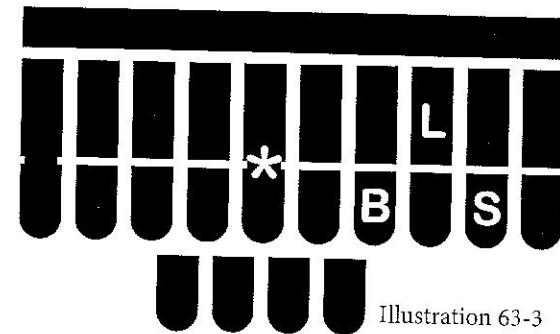


Illustration 63-3



Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~any

-FRPB

PHRASES

at any	T-FRPB
by any	PWEUFRPB
for any	TPOFRPB
from any	TPR-FRPB
have any	SR-FRPB
if any	TP-FRPB
in any	TPH-FRPB
is there any	STHR-FRPB
take any	TAEUFRPB
to any	TOFRPB
with any	W-FRPB

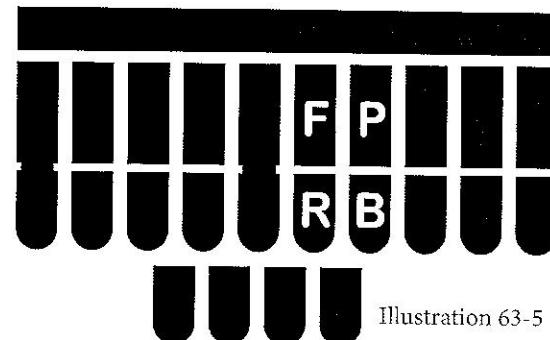


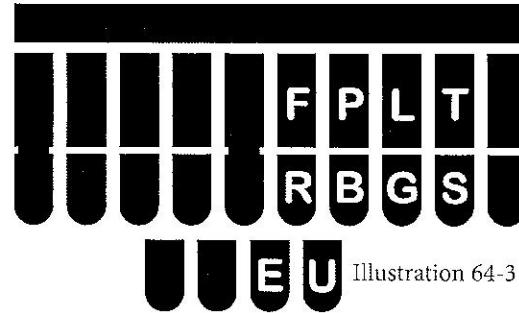
Illustration 63-5

WORD PAIR

by any	PWEUFRPB
birch	PW*EUFRPB

CHAPTER 64

Q&A EXTENSIONS



ADD THE FOLLOWING TO EUFRPBLGTS

A. Yes,	KWR-	A. I don't know.	KWRO*
A. Yes, sir,	SKWR-	A. I don't remember	KWRO
A. Yes, ma'am,	KWR*	A. Okay.	K-
A. No,	TPH-	A. Yeah,	KWRA
A. No, sir,	STPH-	A. Yes, I do	KWRAO
A. No, ma'am,	TPH*	A. Yes, I did	TKWR-
A. (period answer)	*	A. Uh-huh.	#4
A. Right.	R-	A. Huh-uh.	#4*
A. Correct.	KR-	A. No, I didn't	TKPH*
A. All right.	HR-	A. No, I did not	TKPH-
		A. No, I do not	TPHAO

Q&A Extensions



XTRA - CONTINUED

Re- Words:

These words are made by writing the word without "re" and adding an asterisk. This does not work with most "re" words, but the following ones should be memorized:

recount	RAOEBGT
reflux	TPHR*UBGS
refrain	TPRA*EUPB
refresh	TPR*ERB
regain	TKPWA*EUPB
regret	TKPWR*ET
relay	HRA*EU
reopen	O*EP
repair	PA*EUR
repay	PA*EU
rephrase	TPRA*EUZ
replace	PHRA*EUS
replay	PHRA*EU
restore	STO*R
retard	TA*RD

CHAPTER 65

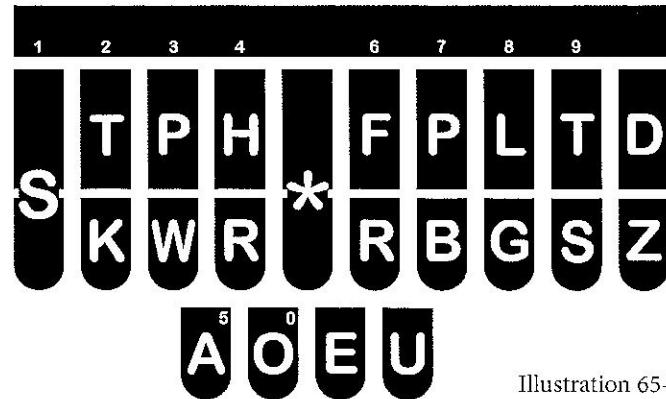


Illustration 65-1

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

In this chapter you will learn how to cleverly add “*my*” and “*your*” to the front of common familial words shown on the following page.



Rule

To add “*my*” to the front, add *S-*. If *S-* is already in the stroke, use *-S*.



Rule

To add “*your*” to the front, add the asterisk to the “*my*” stroke.

Example:

wife = WAOEUF

my wife = SWAOEUF (added *S-*)

your wife = SWAO*EUF (added *)



XTRA

car

Normal

KAR

my +

SKAR

your +

SKA*R

house

HOUS

SHOUS

SHO*US

The word "scar" is
written SKAOR.



WORD PAIRS

Note: We changed the way we write "skid" and "skids" so that "my kids" and "your kids" could be consistent.

my kid SKEUD
skid SKED

my kids SKEUDZ
skids SKEDZ

my car SKAR
scar SKAOR

~SHIP WORDS/BRIEFS

bipartisan	PW*EUP	leader	HRAOERD
bipartisanship	PW*EUPS	leadership	HR*EUP
censorship	KRRPS	membership	PH*EUP
champ	KHAFRP	ownership	O*RP
champion	KHA*FRP	partnership	P*EUP
championship	KHA*FRPS	proprietorship	PROEURPS
citizenship	S*EUP	relate	RAELT
companionship	KP*EUP	relation	RAELGS
dealer	TKAOERL	relationship	R*EUP
dealership	TK*EUP	scholarship	SKHREUP
dictatorship	TK*EUPS	sponsor	SPORPBS
fellowship	TPO*EP	sponsorship	SPORPS
friendship	TPR*EUP	township	T*EUP
guardian	TKPWA*URD	viewership	SRAO*URP
guardianship	TKPWA*URPD	workmanship	W*EUP
hardship	H*EUP	worship	WORP
internship	SPWERP		

CHAPTER 66

How to Write Years in One Stroke

This system of writing the 1900s and 2000s in one stroke is wonderful and well worth the time and effort to learn. Mark Kislingbury invented it by applying the binary system of counting in mathematics.

No thumbs are used in the system (until the end of the chapter), only the four fingers of the left and right hands. Before we teach you exactly how to write each year, we're going to start by putting the steno machine aside, and learning the finger positions without the machine.

Learning these "Years in One Stroke" will seem like "Greek" at first, but once you delve in, at one point it will all click and you will "get it," and love this system. Most people who learn this system love it and marvel about how well it works and how fun it is to write.

The chart on the next page shows which finger you would push, whether right or left hand, to create the number on the left side of the chart. If you compare the hand drawings with the chart, it will become clear.

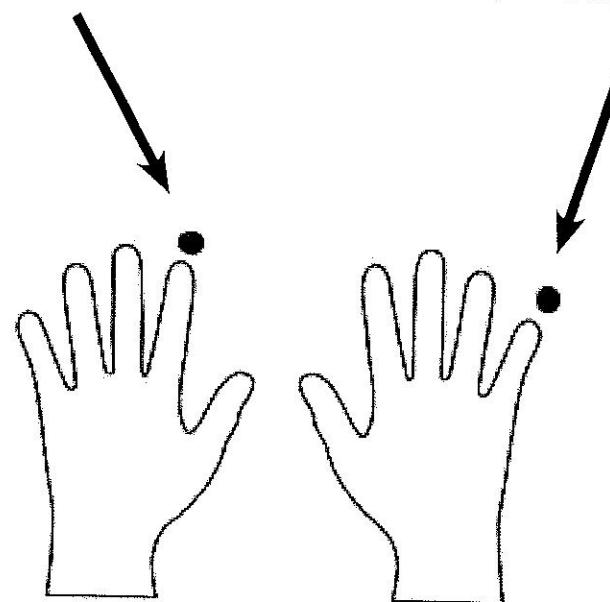
Very important note: Because this system uses the number bar, even the slightest mistake may change a year to an entirely different year, such as changing 1964 to 1965, or 1947 to 1927. When taking a test, you may not know that it's the wrong year you wrote. Therefore, when taking a test, either 1) be sure you write the correct year, either by feel or by looking at your realtime screen, or 2) write it out. Written-out strokes can easily be deciphered even when off by a few keys, but the years in one stroke cannot. You must have Mark's dictionary loaded so that the years will translate instantly.

Years in One Stroke

FINGER POSITIONS

To learn the “years in one stroke” you must first learn 10 finger positions. First we will learn them only with the hands, without regard to the steno keyboard. For now, just pretend to be pushing a key with the indicated finger.

*Making a 1 with the left hand
(Indicated finger pushes a key)*



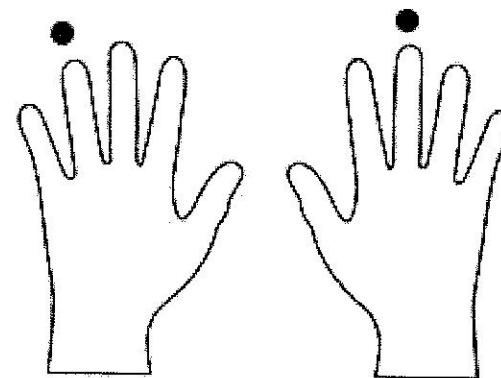
*Making a 1 with the right hand
(Indicated finger pushes a key)*

For now, just pretend to be pushing a key with the indicated finger.

Years in One Stroke

Making a 4 with the left hand

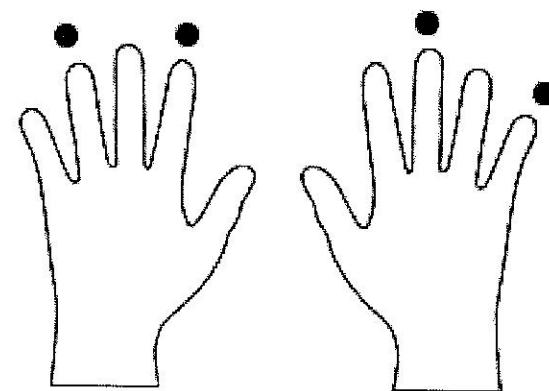
Making a 4 with the right hand



The 4 is the “third finger from the right.”

Making a 5 with the left hand

Making a 5 with the right hand

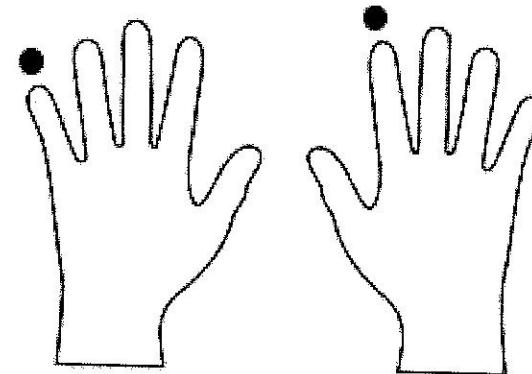


See how the 5 is a 4 plus a 1.

Years in One Stroke

Making an 8 with the left hand

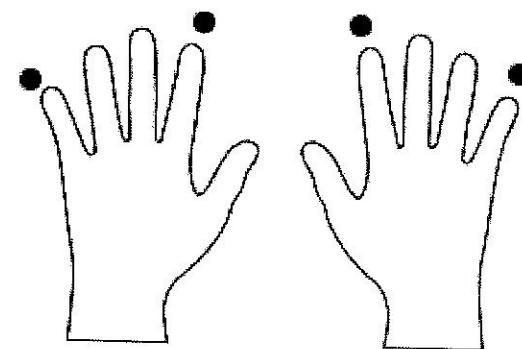
Making an 8 with the right hand



Note how the 8 is the opposite of 1.

Making a 9 with the left hand

Making a 9 with the right hand



9's are easy because both hands are the same.

Years in One Stroke

PRACTICE

Now you should practice the following, holding your hands in the air. With both hands at the same time, make:

1	3	1	7	8	8	7	1
2	5	2	4	6	9	2	8
1	4	6	7	5	7	4	2
2	5	3	6	8	9	6	0
3	3	6	5	1	6	5	3
2	5	4	3	8	5	0	9
3	2	6	7	4	9	6	2
1	1	5	1	3	4	7	8
4	3	4	7	8	2	5	0
3	5	3	5	7	1	1	1
4	4	6	6	5	9	8	6
3	3	2	7	6	8	0	9
2	2	4	3	4	6	9	8
1	5	5	5	8	0	2	9
4	4	6	8	9	1	4	7
3	2	7	1	4	3	7	0
1	3	5	8	9	0	0	2
4	6	7	1	3	9	1	0
2	5	3	7	9	0	9	7

Years in One Stroke

*In the next section, we will begin writing years
in one stroke on the steno machine for the
1900s.*

Years in One Stroke

PRACTICE

Let's make the year 1999.

Every time you make a year, which has FOUR digits, in your mind's eye you **CROSS OUT** the first two digits. Then you make the last two digits with your left and right hand respectively.

So, for 1999, cross out the "19," which leaves only "99." So you make a 9 with your left hand **and** a 9 with your right hand!

Note: In all of the following examples, the "X" indicates keys that need to be pressed to write the year.

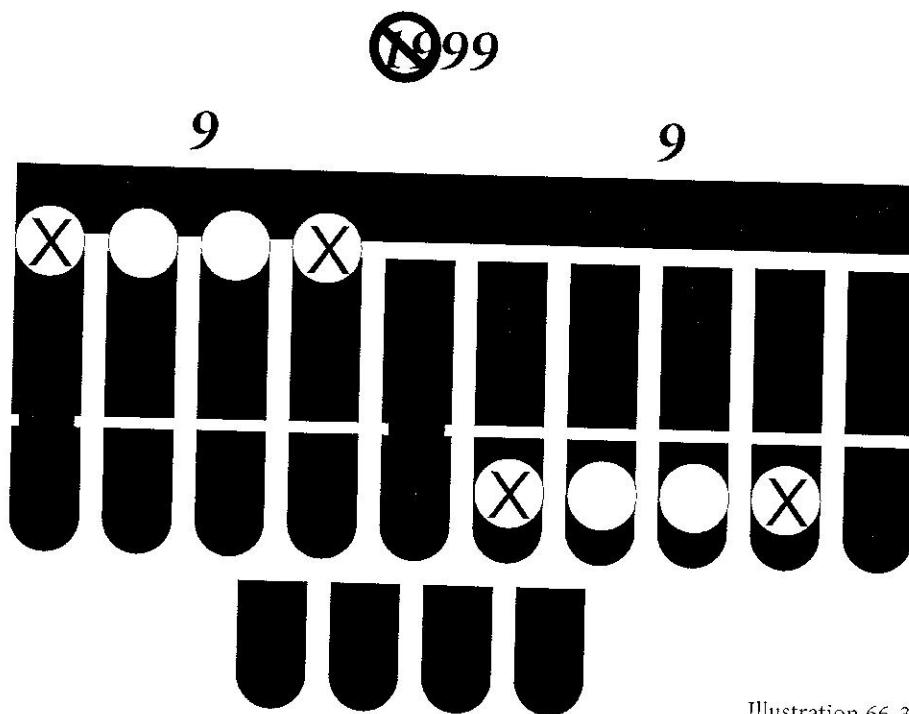


Illustration 66-3

Now continue writing other years from the 1900s shown on the next few pages.

Years in One Stroke

~~N~~00

0

0

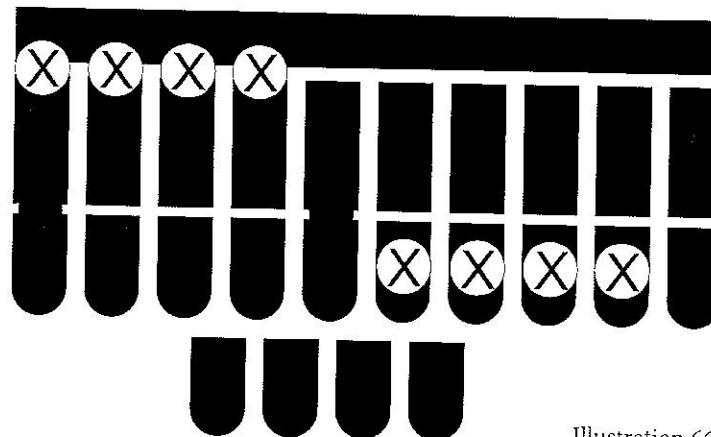


Illustration 66-6

~~N~~65

6

5

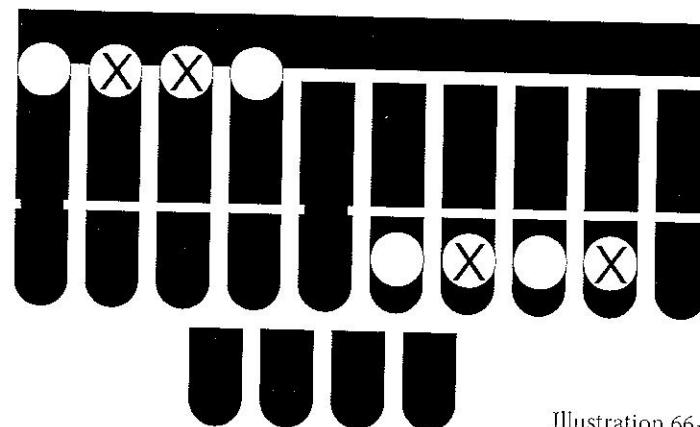


Illustration 66-7

Years in One Stroke

*In the next section, we will begin writing years
in one stroke for the 2000s.*

Years in One Stroke

⊗00

0

0

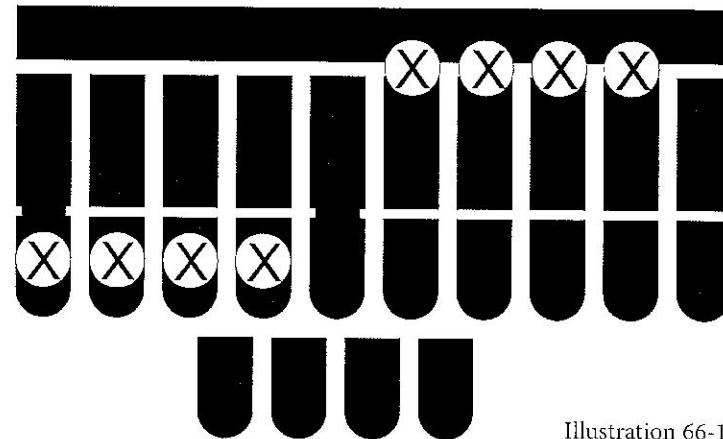


Illustration 66-10

⊗01

0

1

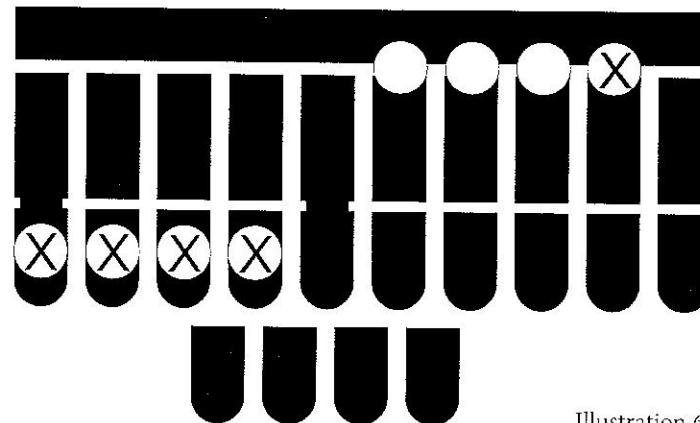


Illustration 66-11

Years in One Stroke

~~2~~12

1

2

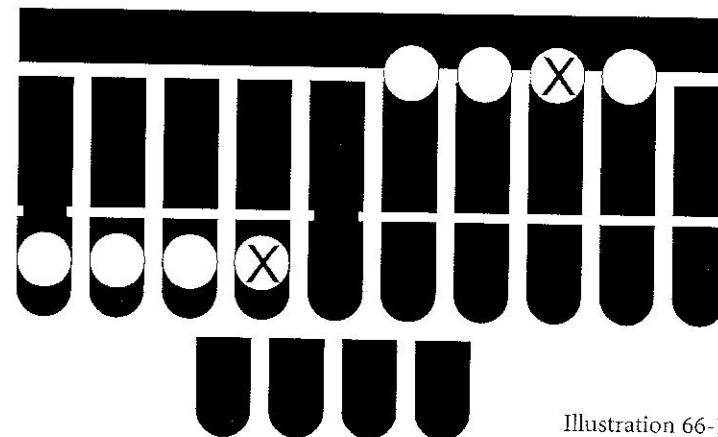


Illustration 66-14

~~2~~37

3

7

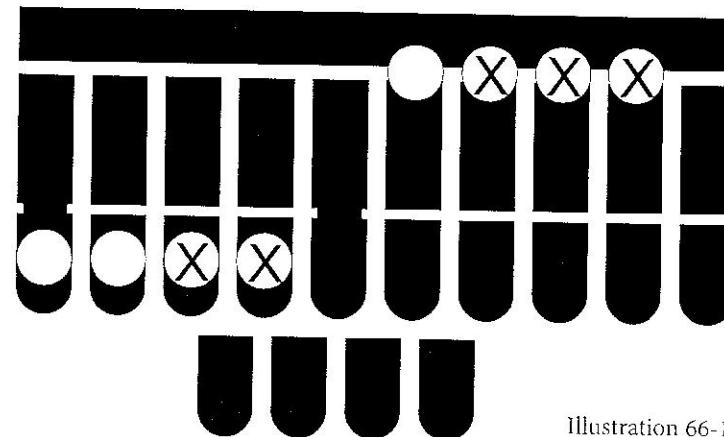


Illustration 66-15

Years in One Stroke

*In the next section we will show two examples of how **vowels** can be used with the **Years in One Stroke** concept.*

Years in One Stroke

CHAPTER 67

Right-Hand Phrase Enders

Add

~ask	-PGS
~ask you	*PGS
~ask him	*FRPGS
~ask her	-FRPGS
~ask me	-PLGS

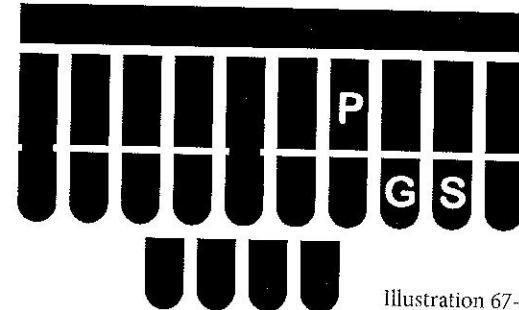


Illustration 67-1

PHRASES

~ask (-PGS)

and ask	SKP-PGS
I ask	EUPGS
I didn't ask	KWREUUPGS
did he ask	TKEPGS
to ask	TOPGS

~ask you (*PGS)

I ask you	*EUPGS
if I ask you	TP*EUPGS
if we ask you	TPW*EPGS
did he ask you	TK*EPGS

~ask him (*FRPGS)

I didn't ask him	KWR*EUFRPGS
could you ask him	KAO*UFRPGS
did you ask him	TK*UFRPGS
when you ask him	WH*UFRPGS

~ask her (-FRPGS)

I ask her	EUFRPGS
I didn't ask her	KWREUFRPGS
did I ask her	TKEUFRPGS
did he ask her	TKEFRPGS
did you ask her	TKUFRPGS

~ask me (-PLGS)

ask me	-PLGS
did he ask me	TKEPLGS
did you ask me	TKUPLGS
if you ask me	TPUPLGS
when you ask me	WHUPLGS



Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~look	-BLG
~looked	-BLGD
~look at	-BLGT
~look at the	-BLGTD
~look at that	-BLGTS
~look at this	-BLGTSdz

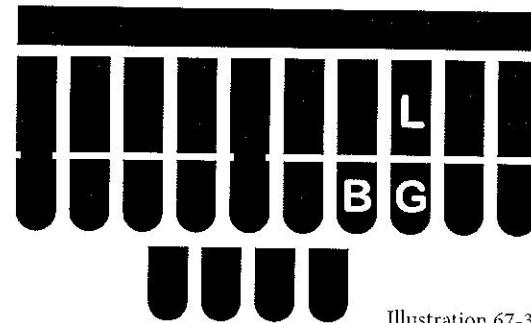


Illustration 67-3

PHRASES

~look (-BLG)

you look	UBLG
did you look	TKUBLG
if you look	TPUBLG
when you look	WHUBLG
they look	THEBLG

~looked (-BLGD)

I looked	EUBLGD
you looked	UBLGD
we looked	WEBLGD
when you looked	WHUBLGD
they looked	THEBLGD

~look at (-BLGT)

did you look at	TKUBLGT
if you look at	TPUBLGT
when you look at	WHUBLGT
would you look at	WAUUBLGT
they look at	THEBLGT

~look at the (-BLGTD)

can you look at the	KUBLGTD
did you look at the	TKUBLGTD
have you looked at the	SRUBLGTD
if you look at the	TPUBLGTD
when you look at the	WHUBLGTD

~look at that (-BLGTS)

can you look at that	KUBLGTS
will you look at that	HRUBLGTS
would you look at that	WAUUBLGTS

~look at this (-BLGTSdz)

I look at this	EUBLGTSdz
can you look at this	KUBLGTSdz
will you look at this	HRUBLGTSdz
would you look at this	WAUUBLGTSdz

Exceptions:

take a look	THRAOBG
take a look at	THRAOBGT
take a look at the	THRAOBGTD
take a look at it	THRAOBGTD
take a look at that	THRAOBLGTS
take a look at this	THRAOBGTSdz

CHAPTER 68



Right-Hand Phrase Enders

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| ~did it | -RPLT |
| ~did that | -RPLGTS |
| ~did this | -RPLTSDZ |

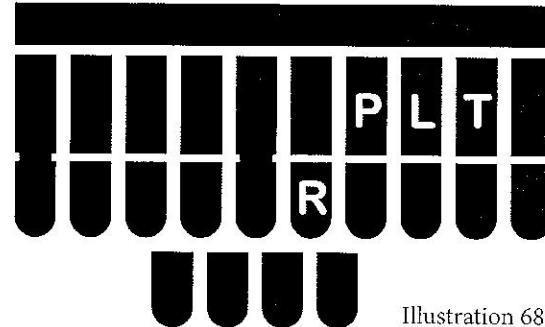


Illustration 68-1

PHRASES

~did it (-RPLT)

I did it	EURPLT
that I did it	THAEURPLT
he did it	ERPLT
she did it	SHERPLT
they did it	THERPLT
we did it	WERPLT
who did it	WHORPLT
you did it	URPLT
how did it	HOURPLT

~did this (-RPLTSDZ)

I did this	EURPLTSDZ
whether I did this	WHREURPLTSDZ
he did this	ERPLTSDZ
when he did this	WHERPLTSDZ
she did this	SHERPLTSDZ
they did this	THERPLTSDZ
you did this	URPLTSDZ
we did this	WERPLTSDZ
who did this	WHORPLTSDZ

~did that (-RPLGTS)

I did that	EURPLGTS
he did that	ERPLGTS
and he did that	SKPERPLGTS
because he did that	SKPRERPLGTS
she did that	SHERPLGTS
you did that	URPLGTS
if you did that	TPURPLGTS
they did that	THERPLGTS
who did that	WHORPLGTS



closing	KHROEFG	talented	TAPBLTD
closure	KHROER		
enclose	KHRO		
enclosed	KHRO*D		
enclosing	KHRO*G		
illustration	EULGS		
illustrate	*EULS		
illusion	*EULGS		
publish	PURBL		
publishing	PURBLG		
publication	PUGS		
publisher	PRURBL		
random	RAPBD		
randomly	RAPBLD		
rebate	RAEBT		
rebating	RA*EBT		
brilliant	PWREUPBLT		
brilliance	PWREUPBLS		
failure	TPAURL		
foreclose	TPHROEBG		
foreclosure	TPHROER or TPHRO ERBG		
funeral	TPAOURPBL		
ribbon	TPHROEUB		
scary	SKAER		
scenario	STPHAOR		
talent	TAPBLT		

CHAPTER 69

Time of Day and O'Clock

TIMES OF DAY CONTAINING COLON

For times of day involving a colon and numbers after the colon other than "00," write exactly what you hear. These will not be briefed, but written out. Many court reporters use the number bar and a special colon to create these times of day; but our way is simpler, easier, and faster because the main keyboard is faster than the number bar, especially on non-LightSpeed machines where the number bar is a bit clunky and requires a slower pace.

These kinds of times of day do not need to be briefed because each has at least three, and often four or more syllables, so it takes a long time for a speaker to *say* these times of day; thus we have *time* to write the only two or three strokes that each takes:

1:25 WUPB/TWEPBT/TPAO*EUF
10:41 TEPB/TPOURT/WUPB
7:59 SEF/TPEFT/TPHAOEUPB
12:13 TWEFL/THEURD

Write OE when they say "oh" in a time of day:

2:02 TWO/OE/TWO
6:05 SEUBGS/OE/TPAO*EUF
7:01 SEF/OE/WUPB
11:08 HREF/OE/AET



Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~:15 OURBGS

We add -S to indicate fifteen minutes after the hour.

Examples:

1:15	WOURBGS	7:15	STPOURBGS
3:15	THROURBGS	9:15	TPHOURBGS
4:15	TPOURBGS	11:15	HROURBGS
5:15	TPAOEURBGS	12:15	#12OURBGS



Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~:30 O*URBG

We add * to indicate thirty minutes after the hour.

Examples:

1:30	WO*URBG	6:30	SO*URBG
2:30	TWO*URBG	8:30	O*URBG
4:30	TPO*URBG	10:30	TO*URBG
5:30	TPAO*EURBG	12:30	#12O*URBG



Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~:45 OURBGZ

We add -Z to indicate forty-five minutes after the hour.

Examples:

1:45	WOURBGZ	7:45	STPOURBGZ
3:45	THROURBGZ	10:45	TOURBGZ
5:45	TPAOEURBGZ	11:45	HROURBGZ
6:45	SOURBGZ	12:45	#12OURBGZ

TIME-RELATED WORDS/BRIEFS

a.m.	A*PL	twilight	TWAOEULT
p.m.	P*PL		
dusk	TKUFBG		
afternoon	AFPB		
evening	AOEPBG		
midnight	PHEUPBTD		
overnight	O*EFRPBT		

COMMON HOLIDAYS

holiday	HOEULD
Christmas	SPHAS
Easter	AO*ERS
Halloween	HAPBL
Fourth of July	TPOURPBLG
Hanukkah	HAPB/KA
Labor Day	HRA*EUBD
Martin Luther King	PH-RBLG
Martin Luther King Day	PH-RBLGD
Martin Luther king Jr.	PH*RBLG
memorial	PHAERPL
Memorial Day	PHA*ERPLD
Mother's Day	PHOERDZ
Father's Day	TPAERDZ
Passover	PAS/SKWRO*EFR
Ramadan	RAPL/TKAPB
Thanksgiving	TH*EUFG
Valentine's Day	SR*D

Time of Day & O'Clock

CHAPTER 70

SPEAKER IDENTIFICATION

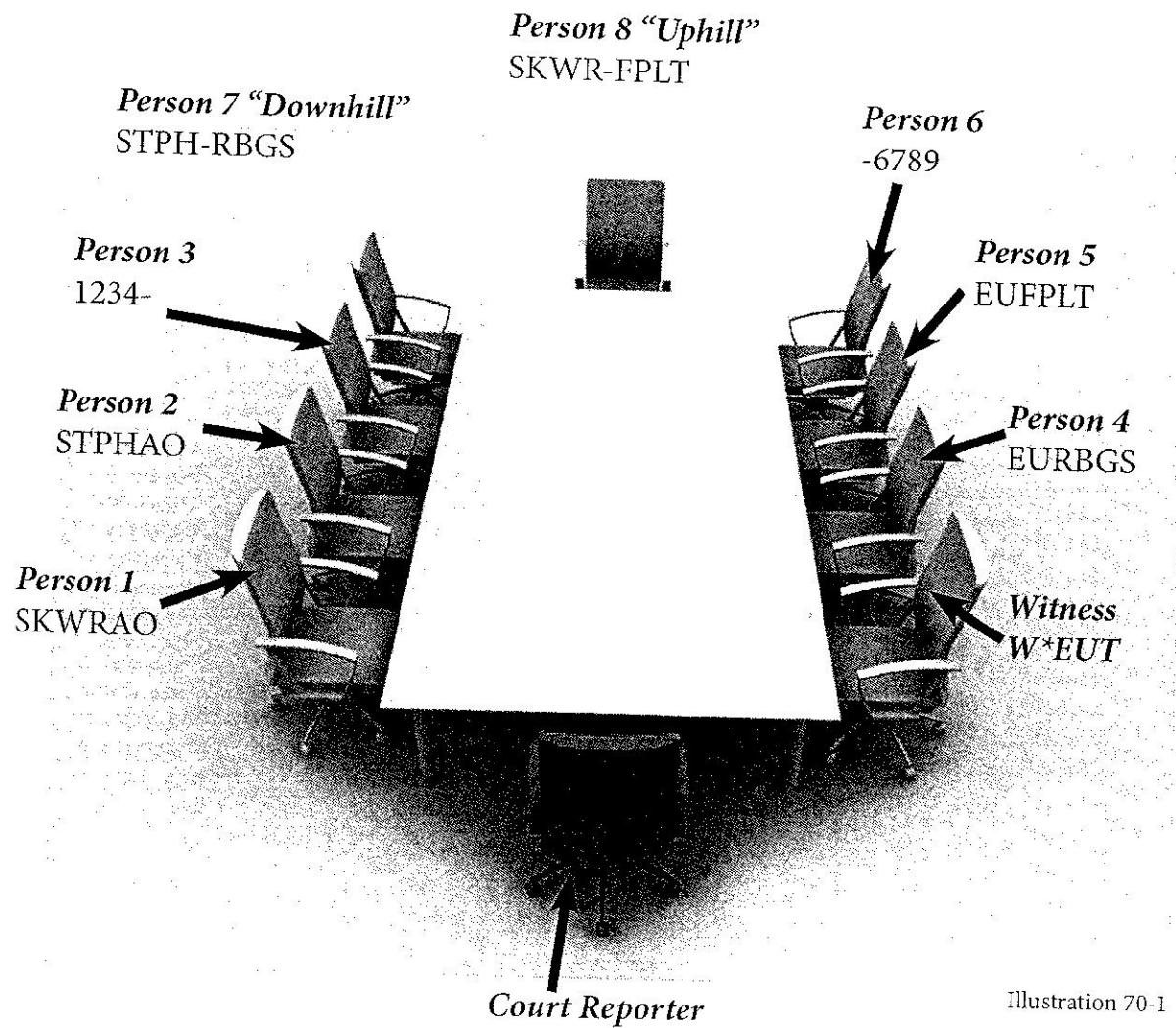
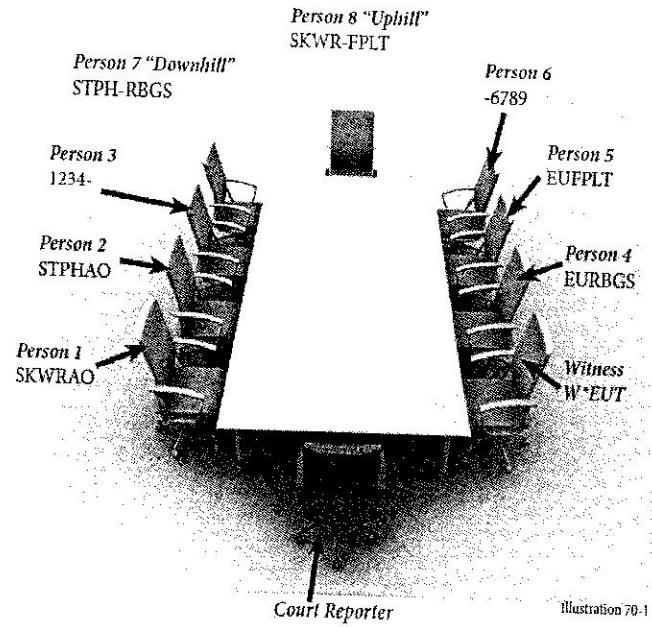


Illustration 70-1

Speaker Identification

SPEAKER IDENTIFICATION - Continued -



In the foregoing example, everything starting with "MR. SMITH" is called colloquy, including what the witness said.

So, my system is simple:

3rd person on left: #1234
2nd person on left: STPHAO
1st person on left: SKWRAO

3rd person on right: #6789
2nd person on right: EUFPLT
1st person on right: EURBGS

Note that the witness is not counted as one of these "persons"; rather, we use the steno W*EUT when the witness speaks.

When you write this with your Magnum Steno dictionary, they will come out like this:

P3:

P6:

P2:

P5:

P1:

P4:

When you are doing a particular job, you will make a special dictionary called a job dictionary, and in that job dictionary you will assign P1 to the person sitting closest to you on your left, and P4 to the person sitting closest to you on your right (not counting the witness).

Once you've assigned the speaker names, it would appear like this:

MR. WILSON:

MS. ADAMS:

MR. DUNN:

MR. TAYLOR:

MR. SMITH:

MR. JONES:

Speaker Identification

CHAPTER 71

Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~would have *FLD
~would have been *FBLD

PHRASES

~would have (*FLD)

I would have	*EUFLD
he would have	*EFLD
we would have	W*EFLD
you would have	*UFLD
it would have	T*FLD
she would have	SH*EFLD
that would have	THA*FLD
they would have	TH*EFLD

~would have been (*FBLD)

I would have been	*EUFBLD
he would have been	*EFBLD
they would have been	TH*EFBLD
it would have been	T*FBBLD
that would have been	THA*FBBLD
there would have been	THR*FBBLD
which would have been	KH*FBBLD

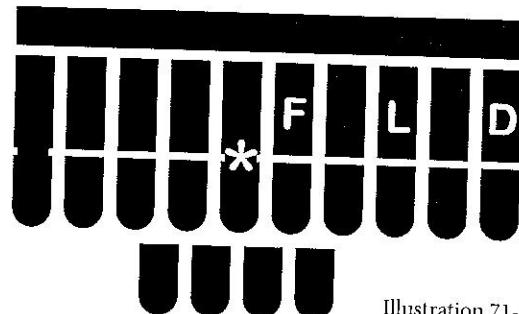


Illustration 71-1

WORD PAIR

she would have SH*EFLD
shelved SH*EFL/-D

Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~wouldn't	-LTD
~wouldn't be	-BLTD
~wouldn't have	*FLTD
~wouldn't have been	*FBLTD

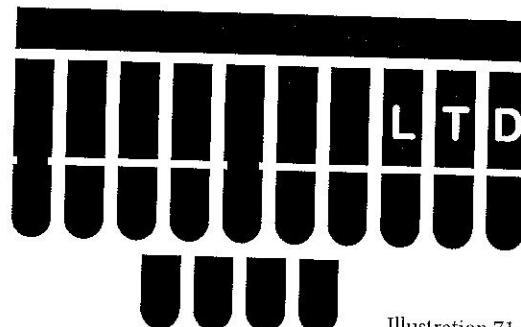


Illustration 71-4

PHRASES

wouldn't (-LTD)

I wouldn't	EULTD
you wouldn't	ULTD
they wouldn't	THELTD
he wouldn't	ELTD
she wouldn't	SHELTD
it wouldn't	T-LTD
we wouldn't	WELTD
why wouldn't	KWR-LTD

wouldn't be (-BLTD)

I wouldn't be	EUBLTD
he wouldn't be	EBLTD
we wouldn't be	WEBLTD
you wouldn't be	UBLTD
they wouldn't be	THEBLTD
it wouldn't be	T-BLTD
that wouldn't be	THABLTD
there wouldn't be	THR-BLTD

*wouldn't have (*FLTD)*

I wouldn't have	*EUFLTD
and I wouldn't have	SKP*EUFLTD
he wouldn't have	*EFLTD
you wouldn't have	*UFLTD
if you wouldn't have	TP*UFLTD
they wouldn't have	TH*EFLTD
we wouldn't have	W*EFLTD
it wouldn't have	T*FLTD
there wouldn't have	THR*FLTD

*wouldn't have been (*FBLTD)*

he wouldn't have been	*EFBLTD
I wouldn't have been	*EUFBLTD
you wouldn't have been	*UFBLTD
there wouldn't have been	THR*FBLTD



Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~will not

-PBLT

PHRASES

~will not (-PBLT)

I will not	EUPBLT
he will not	EPBLT
you will not	UPBLT
they will not	THEPBLT
we will not	WEPBLT
it will not	T-PBLT
that will not	THAPBLT
there will not	THR-PBLT

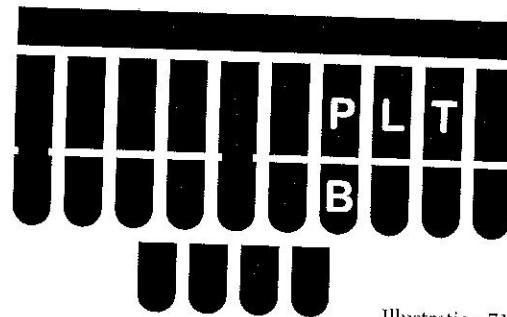


Illustration 71-7



constitute	STU	engage	TKPWAEPBLG
constituted	ST*UD	engagement	TKPWAEPBLGT
constitution	STUGS	engaging	TKPWAEPBLGDZ
constitutional	STUL		
constitutionality	STULT	ethic	*EBGT
constitution	ST*UGS	ethics	*EBGTS
		ethical	*EBLGT
consume	SKAOUPL	ethnic	TPH*EUBGT
consumer	SKAOURPL	ethnicity	*ET/TPH*EUS
consumption	SKUPLGS		
content	KOPBD	fulfill	TPUFRL
contend	KO*PBTD	fulfillment	TPUFPLT
contradict	KREUBGT	launder	HRAURPBD
contradicting	KR*EUBGT	laundry	HRAEURPBD
contradictory	KREURBGT		
contradiction	KREUBGZ	massive	PHA*FS
		massively	PHA*FLS
debate	TKAEBT		
debating	TKA*EBT		

CHAPTER 72



Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~hear	-FRPL
~hears	-FRPLZ
~heard	-FRPLD

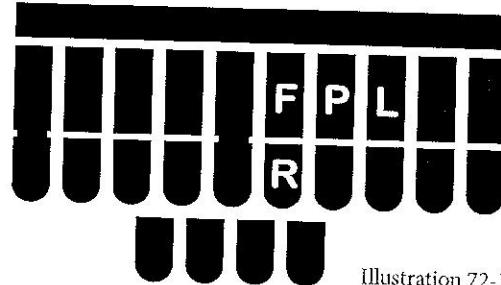


Illustration 72-1

PHRASES

~hear (-FRPL)

I hear	EUFRPL
I didn't hear	KWREUFRPL
did he hear	TKEFRPL
you hear	UFRPL
did you hear	TKUFRPL
did you ever hear	TK*UFRPL
if you hear	TPUFRPL

~hears (-FRPLZ)

he hears	EFRPLZ
before he hears	PWREFRPLZ
that he hears	THAEFRPLZ
when he hears	WHEFRPLZ
she hears	SHEFRPLZ
who hears	WHOFRPLZ

~heard (-FRPLD)

I heard	EUFRPLD
he heard	EFRPLD
what he heard	WHAEFRPLD
you heard	UFRPLD
if you heard	TPUFRPLD
if you ever heard	TP*UFRPLD
have you heard	SRUFRPLD
have you ever heard	SR*UFRPLD
when I heard	WHEUFRPLD

WORD PAIRS

one more	WURPL
once more	WURPLS
where you remember	WRURPL
one more time	WURPLT
one more thing	WRUFRLG
a lot of things	AEUFRLGZ
a few things	A*EUFRLGZ
if you hear	TPUFRPL
fumble	TPUFRPL/TPUFRPL --or-- TP*UFRPL/TP*UFRPL
if you heard	TPUFRPLD
fumbled	TPUFRPLD/TPUFRPLD --or-- TP*UFRPLD/TP*UFRPLD
if you ever heard	TP*UFRPLD
if you understood	TPUFRPLG
fumbling	TPUFRPLG/TPUFRPLG --or-- TP*UFRPLG/TP*UFRPLG

CHAPTER 73



Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~weren't *RPT
~were not #RPT

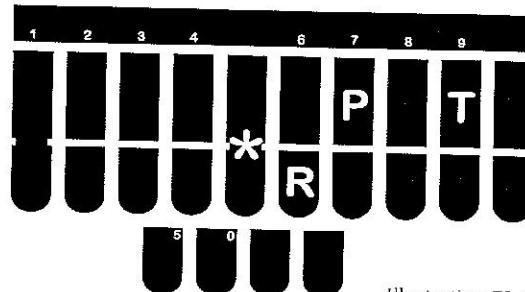


Illustration 73-1

PHRASES

~weren't (*RPT)

they weren't TH*ERPT
we weren't W*ERPT
if we weren't TPW*ERPT
you weren't *URPT
and you weren't SKP*URPT
if you weren't TP*URPT
that you weren't THA*URPT
if he weren't TP*ERPT

~were not (#RPT)

they were not #THERPT
you were not #URPT
and you were not #SKPURPT
if you were not #TPURPT
we were not #WERPT
who were not #WHORPT
that were not #THARPT
there were not #THR-RPT

Steno Entry

Output

#24ER79
#UR79
#1K3UR79
#23UR79
#WER79
#W40R79
#245-R79
#24R-R79



Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~realize *RLZ
~realized *RLDZ

PHRASES

~realize (*RLZ)

I realize	*EURLZ
and I realize	SKP*EURLZ
I didn't realize	KWR*EURLZ
did he realize	TK*ERLZ
does he realize	STK*ERLZ
he doesn't realize	KWHRAO*RLZ
she realized	SH*ERLDZ
she didn't realize	SKWHR*EURLZ
she doesn't realize	SKWHRAO*RLZ

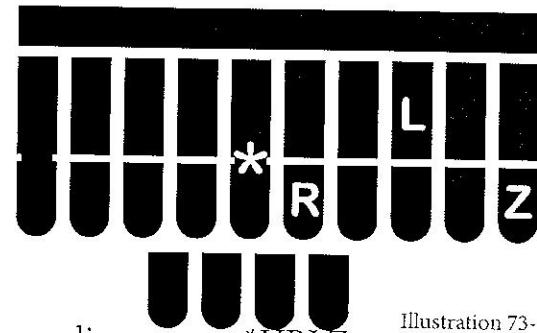


Illustration 73-3

you realize	*URLZ
did you realize	TK*URLZ
do you realize	TKAO*URLZ
they realize	TH*ERLZ
they didn't realize	TWH*EURLZ
they don't realize	TWHO*RLZ

~realized (*RLDZ)

I realized	*EURLDZ
you realized	*URLDZ



Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~recognize *RGZ
~recognized *RGDZ

PHRASES

~recognize (*RGZ)

I recognize	*EURGZ
I didn't recognize	KWR*EURGZ
I don't recognize	KWRO*RGZ
he didn't recognize	KWHR*EURZ
did he recognize	TK*ERGZ
you recognize	*URGZ
do you recognize	TKAO*URGZ
did you recognize	TK*URGZ
whether you recognize	WHR*URGZ
they don't recognize	TWHO*RGZ

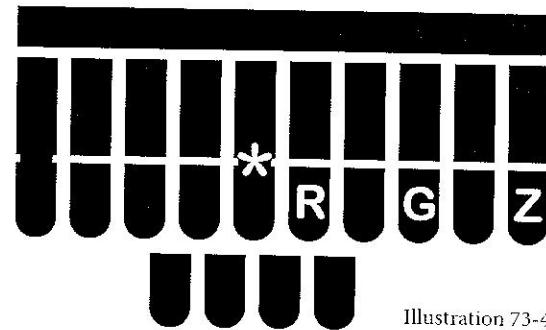


Illustration 73-4

~recognized (*RGDZ)

I recognized	*EURGDZ
he recognized	*ERGDZ
they recognized	TH*ERGDZ

CHAPTER 74

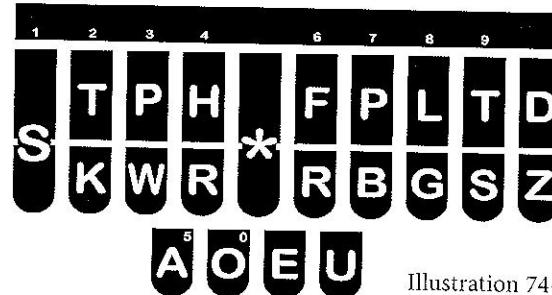


Illustration 74-1

Briefs for Geographical Names

BRIEFS - COMMON COUNTRIES/REGIONS

Afghanistan	AFG	Iceland	AOEUFLD
Africa	TPREUBG	India	SPWA
America	PHERBG	Iran	RAUPB
Antarctic	TAEURBGT	Iraq	RAUBG
Antarctica	TA*EURBGT	Ireland	AOEURLD
Argentina	ARPBLGT	Israel	SRAOEL
Asia	AERB	Italy	EULT
Australia	A*URLS	Japan	SKWRAP
Austria	A*URS	Korea	KRAE
Bermuda	PWERPLD	Kuwait	KWAEUT
Brazil	PWRAFL	Libya	HRAEB
Britain	PWREUPBT	Mexico	PH-BGS
Canada	KA*PBD	Middle East	PHAO*ES
China	KHAOEUPB	Netherlands	TPHETSDZ
Colombia	KHROPL	Nicaragua	TPHAURG
Cuba	KAUB	Nigeria	TPHAERPBLG
Denmark	TKPHARBG	Niger	TPHAOEURPBLG
Egypt	SKWREUPT	North America	TPH*ERBG
England	TKPWHREPBD	North Korea	TPH*BG
Europe	AOURP	Pakistan	PAEUBGTS
European Union	TPHAERP	Palestine	PA*ELS
Germany	SKWRAERPL	Paraguay	PAURG
Great Britain	TKPWRAEUPBT	Poland	POEPBLD
Greece	TKPWRAO*ES	Russia	RAURB
Hungary	H*EURPBG		

Geographical Names

BRIEFS - MOST COMMON INHABITANTS

Afghan	A*FG	Islamist	SHRA*PLS
African	TPREUPB	Israeli	SRAEL
African-American	TPR*EUPB	Israelite	SRAOELT
American	PHERPB	Italian	*EULT
Arab	AEURB	Japanese	SKWRAPZ
Asian	A*EUGS	Jewish	SKWRAOURB
Australian	A*URPBLS	Korean	KRAEPB
Brazilian	PWRAFPBL	Latin	HRAEPBT
Brit	PWREUT	Latino	HRAOPBT
British	PWREURB	Latina	HRAO*PBT
Briton	PWREUT/OPB	Mexican	PH*BGS
Canadian	KA*EPBD	Middle Eastern	PHAOERPB
Chinese	KHAOEUPBZ	Pakistani	PA*EUBGTS
Egyptian	SKWREUPGS	Palestinian	PA*LS
English	TKPWHREURB	South African	STPREUPB
European	AERP	South American	SPHERPB
German	SKWRA*ERPL	Soviet	SO*EFT
Hispanic	HEUPS	Spanish	SPARB
Indian	SPWAPB	Swedish	SWAOERB
Iraqi	RAEBG	Syrian	SA*ERPB
Irish	AOEURB		



For proper names that end in an "a", you can write a second stroke -PB
Examples below.

EXAMPLES

Nebraska	TPHEB	Colombia	KHROPL
Nebraskan	TPHEB/-PB	Colombian	KHROPL/-PB
Florida	TPHRA	South Korea	S*BG
Floridian	TPHRA/-PB	South Korean	S*BG/-PB
North Carolina	TPHOERBG	Libya	HRAEB
North Carolinian	TPHOERBG/-PB	Libyan	HRAEB/-PB
Venezuela	SREPBLZ		
Venezuelan	SREPBLZ/-PB		

Geographical Names

MAJOR CITIES - CONTINUED

In Foreign Countries:

Beijing	PWAEUPBLGDZ
Brussels	PWRUFLZ
Havana	HA*EFPB
Jerusalem	SKWRERS
London	HROPBD
Madrid	PHARD
Mexico City	PH-BGSZ
Montreal	PHORPBLT
Moscow	PHOUFBG
Ontario	OEPBT
Paris	PAEURS
Prague	PRAUG
Rome	RO*EPL
Tehran	TAURPB
Tel Aviv	T*EFL
Tokyo	TOEUBG
Toronto	TRAOPBT
Vatican	SRAEBGT

MAJOR BODIES OF WATER

Atlantic	HRABGT
Atlantic Ocean	HRABGT/OEGS
Pacific	PAFBG
Pacific Ocean	PAFBG/OEGS
Indian	SPWAPB
Indian Ocean	SPWAPB/OEGS
arctic	AEURBGT
Arctic Ocean	AEURBGT/OEGS
Gulf	TKPW*UFL
Gulf of Mexico	TKPWUFBGS

Geographical Names

CHAPTER 75



Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~like

-L

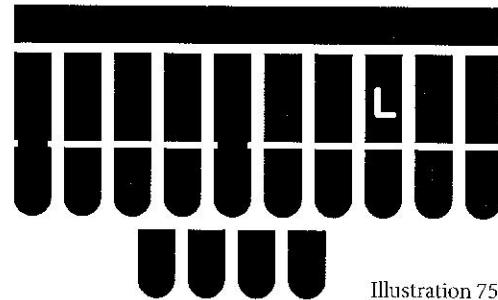


Illustration 75-1

PHRASES

I don't like	KWROL	it sounds like	STOUPBLZ
didn't like	TKEUPBLT	sounded like	SOUPLTD
don't like	TKOEPBLT	it sounded like	STOUPBLTD
doesn't like	STKEPBLT	was like	-FLS
they don't like	TWHOL	I was like	EUFLS
act like	ABLGT	he was like	EFLS
acted like	ABLGTD	she was like	SHEFLS
it's like	EULTS	look like	HRAOL
just like	SKWR*ULS	looks like	HRAOLZ
just like that	SKWRULT	looked like	HRAOLD
kind of like	KAOEUFL	it was like	T-FLS
sound like	SOUPBL	it looks like	THRAOLZ
sounds like	SOUPBLZ	it looked like	THRAOLD

"LOOK~" PHRASES

look at	THRAO	look at it	THRAO*T
looked at	THRAOD	looked at it	THRAO*TD
looking at	THRAOG	looking at it	THRAO*GT
looks at	THRAOZ	look at this	THRAOTSDZ
look at the	THRAOT	look at that	THRAOLGTS
looked at the	THRAOTD		
looking at the	THRAOGT		

Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~always *LZ

PHRASES

I always	*EULZ
I've always	AO*EUFLZ
he always	*ELZ
she always	SH*ELZ
we always	W*ELZ
you always	*ULZ
they always	TH*ELZ
it always	T*LZ
have always	SR*LZ
will always	HR*LZ

Exception:

as always SA*LZ

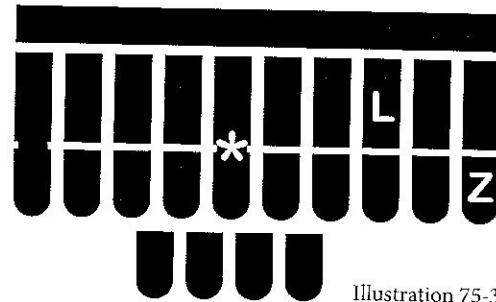


Illustration 75-3

Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~also -LSZ

PHRASES

and also	SKP-LSZ
I also	EULSZ
and I also	SKPEULSZ
he also	ELSZ
and he also	SKPELSZ
you also	ULSZ
did you also	TKULSZ
would you also	WAOULSZ
they also	THELSZ
is also	S-LSZ
it also	T-LSZ

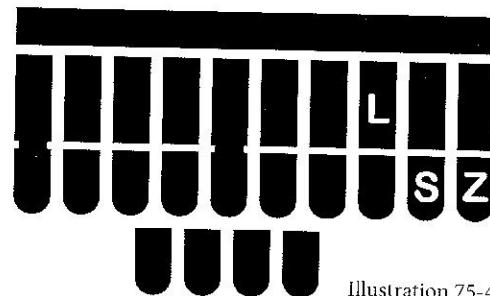


Illustration 75-4



chaos	KHAOS		
chaotic	KHAOBGT		
challenge	KHALG	transform	TR*PL
challenger	KHARLG	transformation	TR*PLGS
conceive	SKAO*EF	transformer	TR*RPL
conceivable	SKAO*EFBL		
conduct	KUBGT	transmit	TR-PLT
conducting	K*UBGT	transmittal	TR*PLT
conduction	K*UBGZ	transmission	TR-PLGS
curious	KAOURS	treasure	TRER
curiosity	KAO*URS	treasury	TR*ER
relevant	R*EFLT	universe	KWRAO*UFRS
relevance	R*EFLS	universal	KWRAO*UFRLS
reliable	R*BL --or-- R-BL	university	KWRAOUFRT
reliability	R*BLT --or-- R-BLT	University	KWRAO*UFRT
relief	RAOEFL	adhere	TKHAOER
relieve	R*FL	adherence	TKHAOERPBS
reliever	R*FRL	adherent	TKHAOERPBT
replace	PHRA*EUS	analyst	TPHA*LS
replacement	PHRA*EUFPBT	applaud	PHRAUD
revise	RAO*EUF	applause	PHRAUZ
revision	R*EUFGS	bureau	PWAOUR
revive	R-FR	butcher	PW*UFRPB
revival	R-FRL	crazy	KRAEZ
sympathy	STHEU	enterprise	EPZ
sympathies	STHEUZ	episode	EPD
sympathetic	STHEUBG	slavery	SHRA*EFR
sympathize	STHAOEUZ	stadium	STA*EUPLD
sympathizing	STHAOEUFG	stenographer	STREFR
teenage	TAOEPEBLG	suicide	SAO*US
teenager	TAOERPBLG	valor	SRAORL
		venture	SRERPBT
		veteran	SR*ERPBT
		joint venture	SKWR*F

CHAPTER 76

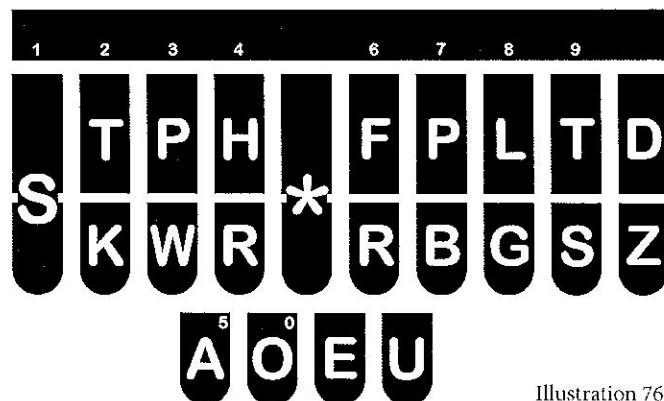


Illustration 76-1

ADDITIONAL FINGER SPELLING

Lower Case:

For lower case, we use the letter, leave out the asterisk, and attach -RBGS. These letters "stick together."

a	ARBGS
b	PW-RBGS
c	KR-RBGS
d	TK-RBGS
e	ERBGS
f	TP-RBGS
g	TKPW-RBGS
h	H-RBGS
i	AOEURBGS
j	SKWRAEURBGS
k	K-RBGS
l	HR-RBGS
m	PH-RBGS
n	TPH-RBGS
o	ORBGS
p	P-RBGS
q	KW-RBGS
r	R-RBGS
s	S-RBGS
t	T-RBGS
u	URBGS
v	SR-RBGS
w	W-RBGS
x	KP-RBGS
y	KWR-RBGS
z	STKPWHR-RBGS

We use long I here because EURBGS is used for a speaker identification.

We add AEU here to avoid SKWR-RBGS, the closed paren.

ADDITIONAL FINGER SPELLING - CONTINUED

Word Spelling:

The following is how to stroke the alphabet when someone spells a word.

Example:

Q. Please state your full name and spell it.

A. Ben Bielefeld, B-i-e-l-e-f-e-l-d.

You would use the B = PW for the first letter, and then the following alphabet for the rest of it.*

-a	A*RBGSZ
-b	PW*RBGSZ
-c	KR*RBGSZ
-d	TK*RBGSZ
-e	*ERBGSZ
-f	TP*RBGSZ
-g	TKPW*RBGSZ
-h	H*RBGSZ
-i	*EURBGSZ
-j	SKWRA*EURBGSZ
-k	K*RBGSZ
-l	HR*RBGSZ
-m	PH*RBGSZ
-n	TPH*RBGSZ
-o	O*RBGSZ
-p	P*RBGSZ
-q	KW*RBGSZ
-r	R*RBGSZ
-s	S*RBGSZ
-t	T*RBGSZ
-u	*URBGSZ
-v	SR*RBGSZ
-w	W*RBGSZ
-x	KP*RBGSZ
-y	KWR*RBGSZ
-z	STKPWHR*RBGSZ

Note: Another way of achieving "B-i-e-l-e-f-e-l-d" would be to write "Bielefeld," assuming it's in your dictionary, followed by the "stitch" command: STW-. Your CAT software would "stitch" the name, changing "Bielefeld" to "B-i-e-l-e-f-e-l-d.")

CHAPTER 77

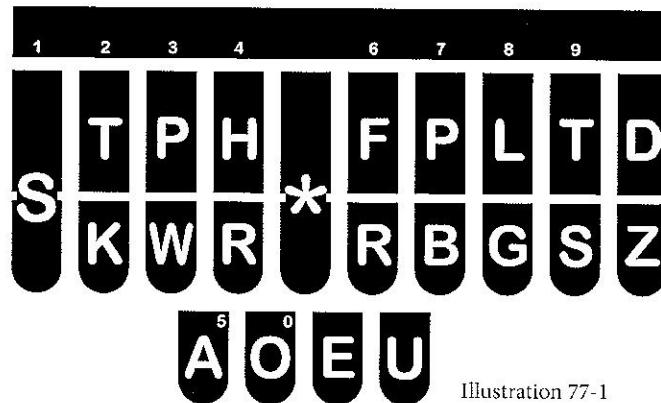


Illustration 77-1

COMMON PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

COMMON PREFIXES

a~	A	mid-	PHEUD
am~	APL	mini-	PHEUPB/AOE
Ameri~	A/PHER/EU	mis~	PHEUF
anti-	A*EPBT --or-- AEPBT	multi~	PHULT
auto~	AO*	non~	TPHO*PB
be~	PWE	non-	TPHO*PBD
bi~	PW*EU	off~	KWROF
bio~	PWAO* --or-- PWO*EU	on~	KWROPB
co~	KO	out~	KWROUT
co-	KO/HAOEUF	over~	OEFR --or-- KWRO*EFR
con~	KOPB	post~	PO*ES
counter~	KO*URPBT	post-	POEFT
cross-	KRO*S	pre~	PRE
de~	TKAOE	pre-	PR*E
di~	TK*EU	pro-	PRO*
dis~	TKEUS	re~	RE
down~	KWROUPB	retro~	R-RT
eco~	AOEBG/OE	self-	S*EFL
en~	EPB	semi~	SAEPL
ex~	EBGS	sub~	SUB
ex-	*EBGS	ultra~	AURLT
extra~	STRA*	un~	UPB
fore~	TPOER	under~	*URPBD
im~	*EPL	uni~	AOUPB/EU
in~	EUPB	up~	KWRUP
inter~	SPW*ER	www.~	W*D
intra~	SPWRA		

CHAPTER 78

Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~should be -RBLG

PHRASES

~should be (-RBLG)

should be -RBLG

I should be EURBLG

you should be URBLG

it should be T-RBLG

there should be THR-RBLG

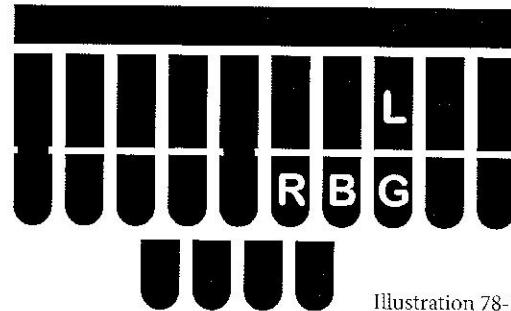


Illustration 78-1

Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~should have *FRBD

~should have been *FRBLG

PHRASES

~should have (*FRBD)

I should have *EUFRBD

we should have W*EFRBD

you should have *UFRBD

~should have been (*FRBLG)

I should have been *EUFRBLG

he should have been *EFRBLG

you should have been *UFRBLG

they should have been TH*EFRBLG

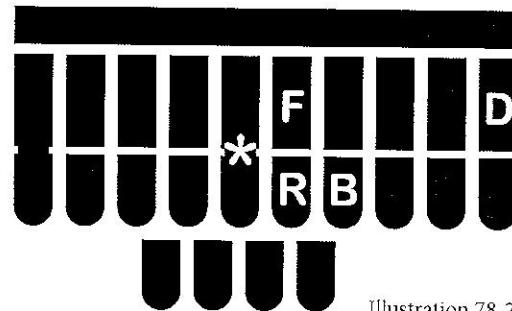


Illustration 78-2

Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~and a half -TSDZ
 ~and a half years -RTSDZ
 ~and a half months *RTSDZ

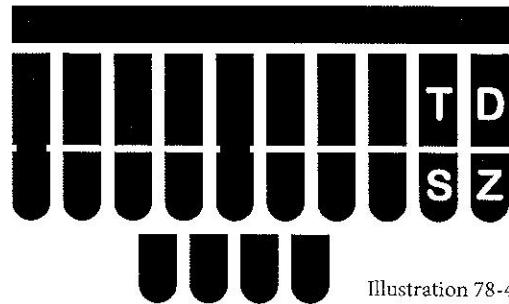


Illustration 78-4

PHRASES

~and a half (-TSDZ)

day and a half	TKAEUTSDZ
hour and a half	HOURTSdz
week and a half	WAOEBGTSdz
year and a half	KWRAOERTSDZ
one and a half	WUPBTSdz --or-- WUTSDZ
two and a half	TWOTSDZ
three and a half	THRAOETSDZ
million and a half	PHEULTSDZ
16 and a half	#16-TSDZ

~and a half years (-RTSDZ)

one and a half years	WURPBTSdz
two and a half years	TWORTSDZ
three and a half years	THRAOERSTDZ
eight and a half years	AERTSDZ

*~and a half months (*RTSDZ)*

one and a half months	W*URPBTSdz
two and a half months	TWO*RTSDZ
three and a half months	THRAO*ERTSDZ
five and a half months	TPAOEUFRTSDZ

Note: Since there is already an asterisk in the "years" version, we remove the asterisk for this one.

PHRASES - CONTINUED:

States - Continued:

in Nevada	TPH*EFTSDZ	in Washington	WARBTSDZ
in New Hampshire	HAFRPTSDZ	in West Virginia	W*FTSDZ
in New Jersey	TPH-PBLGTSdz	in Wisconsin	WEUTSDZ
in Nevada	TPH*EFTSDZ	in Wyoming	WAOEUPLGTSdz
in New Hampshire	HAFRPTSDZ	in Washington, D.C.	WA*RBTSDZ
in New Jersey	TPH-PBLGTSdz		
in New Mexico	TPH-PLTSDZ		
in New York	TPHORBGTSdz		
in North Carolina	TPHOERBGTSdz		
in North Dakota	TPH-DZ		
in Ohio	HAETSDZ		
in Oklahoma	OBLGTSdz		
in Oregon	TPHOERGTSdz		
in Pennsylvania	P*FTSDZ		
in Rhode Island	RAO*EULTSDZ		
in South Carolina	SOERBGTSdz		
in South Dakota	S-DZ		
in Tennessee	TAEPBTSdz		
in Texas	T-BGTSdz		
in Utah	HAUTSDZ		
in Vermont	SRERPLTSDZ		
in Virginia	SRAERPBLGTSdz		

-night (-TSDZ)

Monday night	PHUPBTSdz
Tuesday night	TAOUTSDZ
Wednesday night	WEPBTSdz
Thursday night	THURTSdz
Friday night	TPREUTSDZ
Saturday night	SARTSDZ
Sunday night	SUPBTSdz

Note: Add asterisk to change night to morning

WORD PAIRS

in Kansas	KAEPBTSdz	in the driveway	TKROEUTSDZ
in Kentucky	KA*EPBTSdz	in Detroit	TKRO*EUTSDZ
<i>Note: Imagine something about Kentucky that can "be" the asterisk.</i>		around this	ARPBTSdz
in Utah	HAUTSDZ	in Arkansas	A*RPBRSDZ
in Hawaii	HA*UTSDZ	now this	HOUTSDZ
<i>Note: Mark imagines the asterisk is a pineapple - Hawaii grows lots of pineapples.</i>		in the house	HOUFTSDZ
at the hospital	TEPTD	in new york	TPHORBGTSdz
to the hospital	THOPTD	in new york city	TPHO*RBGTSdz

CHAPTER 79

Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~may	-PLG
~may not	*PLG
~may be	-FPLG

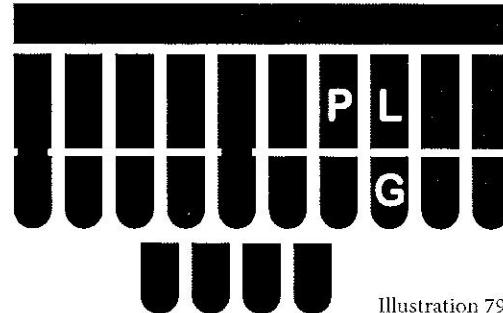


Illustration 79-1

PHRASES

~may (-PLG)

I may	EUPLG
he may	EPLG
they may	THEPLG
we may	WEPLG
you may	UPLG
it may	T-PLG
this may	TH-PLG
which may	KH-PLG

~may be (-FPLG)

I may be	EUFPLG
he may be	EFPLG
you may be	UFPLG
it may be	T-FPLG
that may be	THAFPLG
there may be	THR-FPLG
this may be	TH-FPLG
which may be	KH-FPLG

~may not (*PLG)

I may not	*EUPLG
he may not	*EPLG
you may not	*UPLG
and you may not	SKP*UPLG
it may not	T*PLG
that may not	THA*PLG
they may not	TH*EPLG
we may not	W*EPLG



Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~way

-FRTS

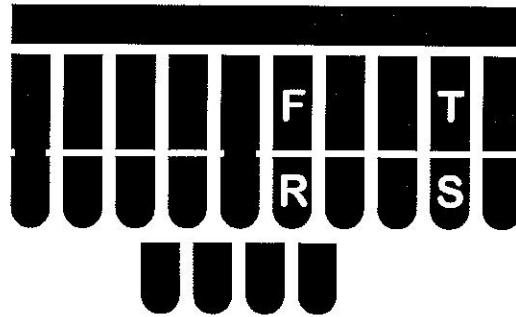


Illustration 79-3

PHRASES

~way

any way	TPHEUFRTS
Beltway	PWEFRRTS
couple ways	KPHR-FRTS
doorway	TKAOFRTS
halfway	HAFRTS
hallway	HAUFRRTS
no way	TPHOFRTS
one way	WUFRTS
right way	RAOEUFRTS
stairway	STAEUFRTS
that way	THAFRTS
this way	TH-FRTS
the only way	TW-FRTS
the other way	THOEFRTS
two-way	TWOFRTS
three-way	THRAOEFRTS
underway	UFRTS

~away

get away	TKPWEFRRTS
give away	TKPWEUFRTS
go away	TKPW-FRTS
right away	WRAE
run away	RUFRTS
stay away	STA*EUFRTS
take away	TAEUFRTS

WORD PAIR

run away
runway

RUFRTS
R*UFRTS

stay away
stair way

STAEUFRTS
STA*EUFRTS

get away
getaway

TKPWEFRRTS
TKP*EUFRTS



op	O*P	perfection	PERBGZ
ops	O*PZ	popular	PORP
oppress	OERPS	popularity	PORPT
oppressed	O*ERPS	powerful	POUFL
oppressive	O*EFRPS	protesting	PRO*EGS
optimistic	OEUFBG	raising	RAEUFG
optimist	O*EUPLS	reacting	RA*EBGT
optimism	OEUFPL	restitution	R*ES/TAOUGS
pessimistic	PEFBG	standpoint	STOEUPT
pessimist	P*EPLS	surrender	SURPBD
pessimism	PEFPL	uniform	AOUFRPL
		uniformity	AOUFRPLT
portray	POEURT		
portraying	POEURGT	jingle	SKWREUPBL
portrayed	POEURTD	jungle	SKWRUPBL
portrayal	POEURLT	newfangled	TPHAOU/TPAPBLD
posted	POFD	rectangle	REPBL
posting	PO*GS	shingle	SHEUPBL
proprietor	PROEURPT	single	SEUPBL
proprietary	PRO*EURPT --or-- PRAERPT	strangle	STRAPBL
restaurant	STRAUPBT	tangle	TAPBL
restaurateur	R*ES/RA/TAOUR	tingle	TEUPBL
signature	S*EUGT	triangle	TRAOEUPBL
signatory	SEUG/TOER		
steady	STAED		
steadily	STAELD --or-- STELD		
Olympic	HRO*EPL	minimum	PHEUPB
Olympics	HRO*EPLZ	minimal	PHEUPBL
partly	PARLT	mingle	PH*EUPBL

-ngle Words:

jingle	SKWREUPBL
jungle	SKWRUPBL
newfangled	TPHAOU/TPAPBLD
rectangle	REPBL
shingle	SHEUPBL
single	SEUPBL
strangle	STRAPBL
tangle	TAPBL
tingle	TEUPBL
triangle	TRAOEUPBL

Note: Add -DZ to put -ing on these

Word pair:

minimum	PHEUPB
minimal	PHEUPBL
mingle	PH*EUPBL

CHAPTER 80

Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~has -FPLTD
~has been -FPBLTD
~has not #-FPLTD

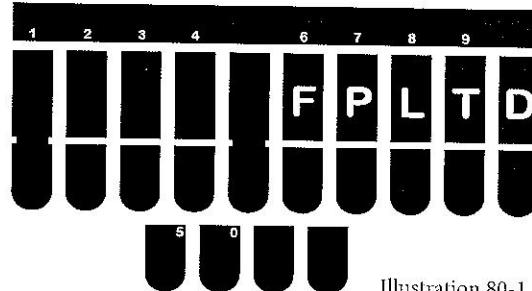


Illustration 80-1

PHRASES

~has (-FPLTD)

he has EFPLTD
and he has SKPEFPLTD
if he has TPEFPLTD
she has SHEFPLTD
who has WHOFPLTD
it has T-FPLTD
that has THAFPLTD
there has THR-FPLTD
this has TH-FPLTD
what has WHAFPLTD
when has WH-FPLTD
where has WR-FPLTD
why has KWR-FPLTD

~has been (-FPBLTD)

he has been EFPBLTD
she has been SHEFPBLTD
it has been T-FPBLTD
that has been THAFPBLTD
there has been THR-FPBLTD
this has been TH-FPBLTD
what has been WHAFPBLTD
who has been WHOFPBLTD

~has not (#-FPLTD)

he has not
if he has not
she has not
it has not
that has not
there has not
this has not

Steno Entry

#EFPLTD
#TPEFPLTD
#SHEFPLTD
#T-FPLTD
#THAFPLTD
#THR-FPLTD
#TH-FPLTD

Output

#E6789D
#23E6789D
#14E6789D
#26789D
#2456789D
#24R6789D
#246789D



Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~hadn't

-FPT

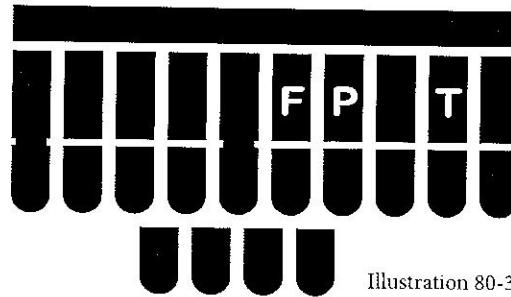


Illustration 80-3

PHRASES

I hadn't	EUFPT
if I hadn't	TPEUFPT
he hadn't	EFPT
if he hadn't	TPEFPT
it hadn't	T-FPT
she hadn't	SHEFPT
that hadn't	THAFPT
there hadn't	THR-FPT
they hadn't	THEFPT
you hadn't	UFPT
we hadn't	WEFPT
if we hadn't	TPWEFPT

On this RHPE we cannot add **-B** for
-been because of the conflict with
~was not (I was not EUFPBT).

CHAPTER 81



Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~talk	-RBGT
~talk about	-RPBGT
~talked	-RBGTD
~talked about	-RPBGTD
~talks	-RBGTS

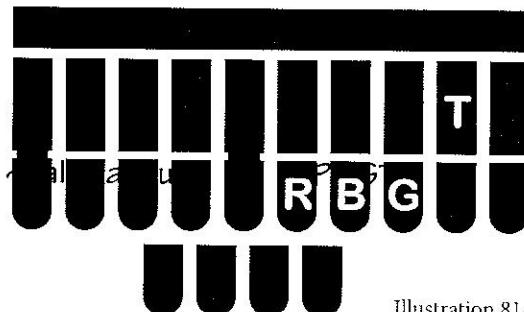


Illustration 81-1

PHRASES

~talk (-RBGT)

did you talk	TKURBGT
when you talk	WHURBGT
did he talk	TKERBGT
she doesn't talk	SKWHRAORBGT

~talked (-RBGTD)

he talked	ERBGTD
where you talked	WRURBGT
and you talked	SKPURBGT
when he talked	WHERBGT

~talked about (-RPBGTD)

I talked about	EURPBGT
you talked about	URPBGT
we talked about	WERPBGT

~talks (-RBGTS)

he talks	ERBGTS
she talks	SHERBGTS

~talks about(-RPBGTS)

it talks about	T-RPBGTS
she talks about	SHERPBGTS

~talk about (-RPBGT)

he doesn't talk about	KWHRAORPBGT
I can't talk about	KWRARPBT
you don't talk about	TKWRORPBGT

WORD PAIR

did he talk	TKERBGT
detect	TKEBGT
detector	TK-RBGT

We need to lose the E to not conflict with "did he talk." Memory aid: You need a "detector" to find the vowels in this stroke!



Right-Hand Phrase Ender

~we

-FRBLG

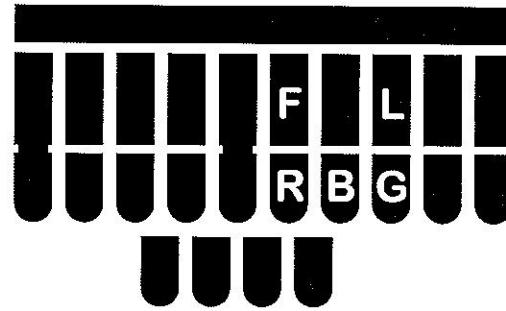


Illustration 81-3

PHRASES

~we (-FRBLG)

are we	R-FRBLG
what we	WHAFRBLG
when we	W*E --or-- WH-FRBLG
where we	WR-FRBLG



Right-Hand Phrase Enders

~what

-FB

~what's

*FBZ

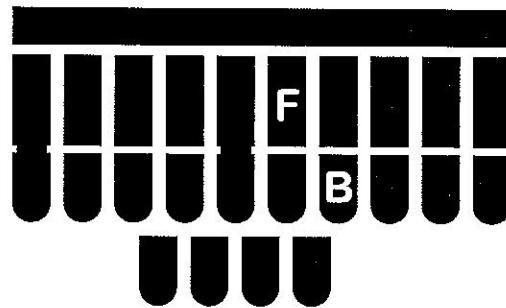


Illustration 81-4

PHRASES

~what (-FB)

about what	PW-FB
and what	SKP-FB
for what	TPOFB
guess what	TKPWEFB
in what	TPH-FB
is what	S-FB
on what	OFB
so what	SOFB
that's what	THAEFB
to what	TOFB

~what's (*FBZ)

and what's	SKP*FBZ
because what's	SKPR*FBZ
so what's	SO*FBZ
that's what's	THA*EFBZ