### **LESSON 13**

1. The Shorthand Principle for word beginnings con-, com-

2. The Shorthand Principle for the sound of th

3. The Shorthand Principle for word beginning re-

# SHORTHAND PRINCIPLES FOR WORD BEGINNINGS CON-, COM-

con- as in control and com- as in complain are represented by the k symbol.

Examples: control complain

#### **Con- Words**

<u>con</u> trol	nu	<u>con</u> sideration	30
<u>con</u> tract	vor	<u>con</u> cern	3
contacts	non	conference	200
<u>con</u> duct		<u>con</u> versation	26
<u>con</u> sider	3		

**NOTE**: when  $\mathbf{k}$  is followed by an  $\mathbf{f}$  or  $\mathbf{v}$ , the outline is blended

### **Com-Words**

complain conduct

<u>com</u> plete	2	<u>com</u> pletion	2
completely \km	20	<u>com</u> pare	E
<u>com</u> paring	6.	<u>com</u> bine	7
<u>com</u> pile	6	<u>com</u> bines	Z

**But:** When n or m is represented in **con-** or **com-**, these words beginnings are represented by kn or km.

#### SHORTHAND PRINCIPLE FOR THE SOUND OF TH

	Like the two <b>s</b> sy	ymbols to facil	litate fluent joi	ning to other	symbols,	shorthand	has two <i>th</i>
symbols	for the same re	eason. The <b>th</b> v	you learned in	Lesson 9 is ca	lled <i>over</i> .	ith.	

under ith is the mirror image of the over ith\_\_\_\_\_

Example: though

### **Under Ith Words**

though thought those

threw, health healthy healthy

through

clothes clothing thorough

both growth wealth 2

# SHORTHAND PRINCIPLES FOR WORD BEGGINNING RE-

Example: reject

## **Re-Words**

reject Z receive 7

replace 70 received

reply refer 2

replies  $\frac{re}{2}$  referring  $\frac{re}{2}$ .

repair 6 reference

research <u>re</u>ason <u>1</u>

**NOTE:** Before a forward or upward stroke, *re-* is written re.

<u>re</u>late <u>re</u>main <u>re</u>tire 119