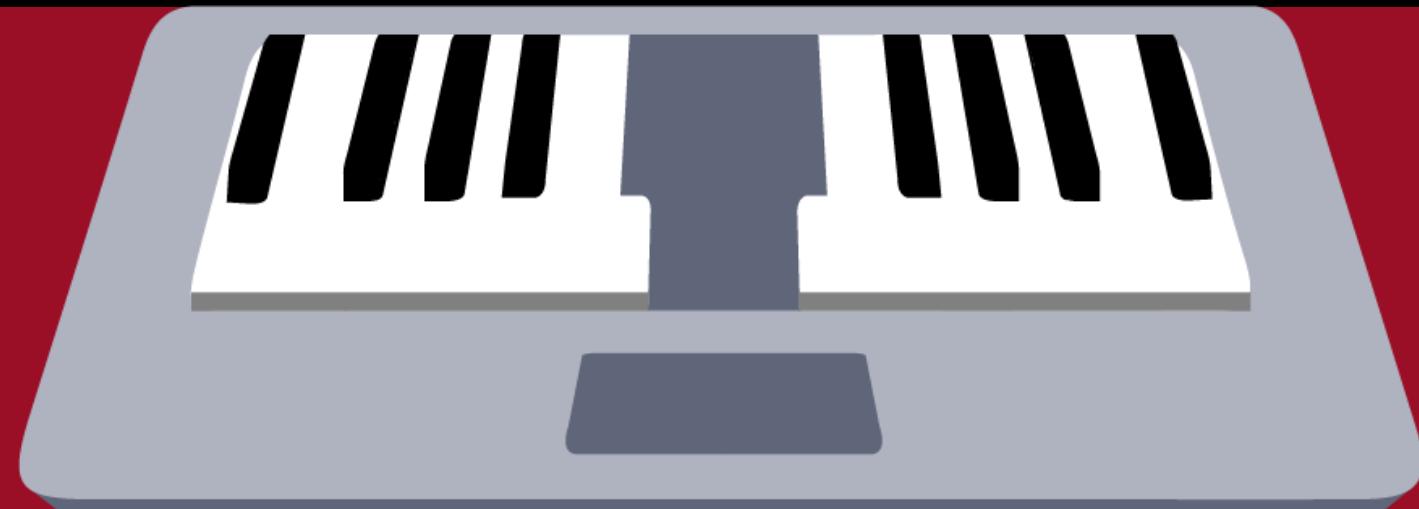


**Michela Steno
International Alphabet
&
The Universal Language**

Yet a Contemporary Idea.



MANUEL

DE LA

STÉNOGRAPHIE MÉCANIQUE

SYSTÈME ANTOINE MICHELA

4, RUE ROSSINI, PARIS

— oooooo —

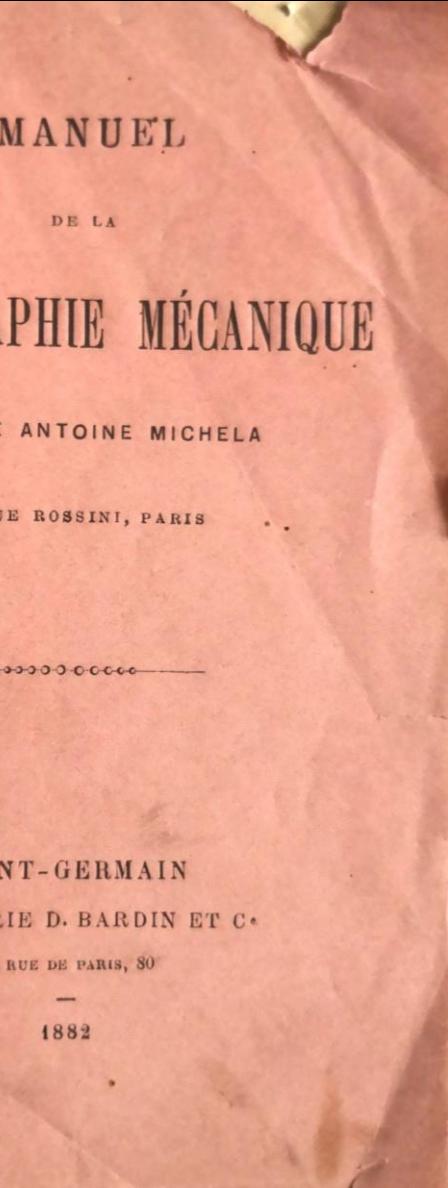
SAINT-GERMAIN

IMPRIMERIE D. BARDIN ET C°

80, RUE DE PARIS, 80

—

1882



— 12 —

DEUXIÈME EXERCICE

Séries.....	I	III	IV	I	III	IV	I	III	IV
Valeur phonétique.....	v	i	n	v	e	nt	t	è	te
que	5	7	20	5	1	20	10	7	10

I III I III I III IV I III I III
ca pi t ai ne ca gneux
42 2 9 3 10 7 18 12 1 19 8

I III IV I III IV I III IV
ka n co q ju ge
12 1 20 12 5 12 7 9 7

I III IV III IV III IV I III
i a et a n a n ch e
24 1 12 1 20 1 20 3 4

I III IV I III I III IV I III
ou a te fa ç on f aux
21 1 10 1 1 2 5 20 1 5

I III
que
12 4

Dans ce second exercice on a recherché des mots dont les éléments phonétiques doivent être représentés à l'aide de deux touches, et qui correspondent aux douze nombres suivants :

— 13 —

4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 24.

La lettre *n*, dans le mot *capitaine*, est représentée avec la valeur phonétique 18, tandis que dans les mots : *vent*, *vin*, l'*n* guttural est représentée avec la valeur phonétique 20. Il suffit d'observer les différences de sons dans les deux cas pour s'expliquer la différence de la valeur phonétique de cette même lettre,

On représente, au contraire, avec le même signe phonétique, les lettres *k*, *c* avant *o*, *a*, *u* et *qu*.

TROISIÈME EXERCICE

Séries.....	I	III	IV	I	III	I	III	IV	I	III	IV
Valeur phonétique.....	b	a	r	b	e	d	e	n	t	e	lle
que	13	4	22	13	4	14	4	18	10	2	23

I III I III IV I III IV
g a l e tte gu e rre
16 1 23 2 10 16 7 22

I III IV I III IV
g a m b a de
16 1 17 13 1 14

I III IV I III I III IV
l u xe b ois l oi n
23 9 26 13 10 23 10 20

I III IV I III I III IV
l oi re l ui re l ouis
23 10 22 23 11 22 23 11

FRENCH

ENGLISH

GERMAN

Alphabet sténographique pour la France, l'Italie et la Belgique.		Tableau II.			
1 ^e & 4 ^e Série.		2 ^e Série.			
Signes correspondants	Exemples.	Signes correspondants	Exemples.		
1. s.	faire, fier, faire phète.	1. r.	prix, très.		
2. s.c.s.	savant, savoir, garçon, la grise.	2. : s.e.	peau de nymphe.		
3. v.	scien, ce, scène, chose, blanc, che.	3. v.	i.e.a.		
4. v.	héros.	4. u.	lobe, globe, bloc.		
5. w.	vertu, cave.	5. u.u.u.	lever, abbreviation de lever.		
6. l.	usage.	6. \ u.o.u.	poète, poète, pouille, tout, tourer.		
7. j.g.	juge.	7. \ m.	ment, abbreviation de directement.		
8. z.	zèle.	8. : n.	très, abbreviation de tenir.		
9. p.	paix, paix,	9. u.b.	repas, rebelle, abbreviation de repos, rebelle.		
10. t.	tête.	10. u.r.	retard, rétard, retard, rétard.		
11. n.		11. : u.v.	cognac, rompre, etc., etc., requires, rompre.		
12. v.n.	cave, bloc, coq, li guide.				
13. v.n.	bâbine, bulle, globe.				
14. v.n.	dé dier, grillade.				
15. n.	guerre, glace.				
16. n.	ma man, flammie.				
17. n.	non, nonne, bonne.	1. . a.an	aparance.		
18. n.	gnom, mon, Bou logne.	2. : i.ai	étre, mer, vrai		
19. n.	non, un, en core, bon.	3. v.	i.y.		
20. :		4. u.	équivalent		
21. v.	ouate, ouate.	5. u:	au au, op po ser, faux, beau.		
22. v.	rire.	6. /	ou til, peuplé.		
23. v.	l'gal.	7. /	é au in, én, frère, mais, lin, réin.		
24. i.h.i.y.i.	hier,	8. /	en au, hui reue, cœur.		
25. i.		9. /u	u sur per.		
26. : l.	ex, l'in dex, luxes.	10. /u	si scau, moins, droit.		
27. s.		11. /u:	ui ou, bouliv.		
Disposition des Signes:		1 ^e	2 ^e	3 ^e	4 ^e
Numéros correspondants:		• : u / n -	• : u /	/ u : -	- u / u : -
		1. 2. 3. 6. 9. 18.	1. 2. 3. 6.	6. 3. 2. 1.	18. 9. 6. 3. 2. 1.

Alphabet sténographique pour l'Angleterre et les Etats-Unis.		Tableau III.	
1. Série.	2. Série.	3. Série.	4. Série.
1. and 4. Série.			
Example.			
2. Série.			
Example.			
3. Série.			
Example.			
3. Série. Vowels			
Example.			
Numbera.			
The numbers are written alternately as a syllable placing the hundreds in the first series, the tens in the second series and the unity in the fourth series. Example: 888 = * 1 * 0 0 *			

Alphabet sténographique pour la langue Allemande.		Tableau IV.			
Ordnungen	Zeichen von Anordnung	1	2	3	4
1. und 4. Ordnung.	2. und 3. Ordnung.	1. 2. 3. 4.	1. 2. 3. 4.	1. 2. 3. 4.	1. 2. 3. 4.
1. und 4. Ordnung.					
Exempel.					
2. und 3. Ordnung.					
Exempel.					
3. Ordnung.					
Exempel.					

Universal Alphabet

Phonographic.

Tavola di Fonografia.

a e i c o u ù ð v c

1 2 3 4
1 afa ala
2 sappo fatto
3 ecco che
4 baci baci

5 6 7 8
5 appena allora
6 ago nido
7 ago as
8

9 10 11 12
9 papà papà
10 papa papà
11 ecco papà
12 ecco oppa

13 14 15 16
13 fatto fatto
14 fatto fatto
15 gato fatto
16 ago afo

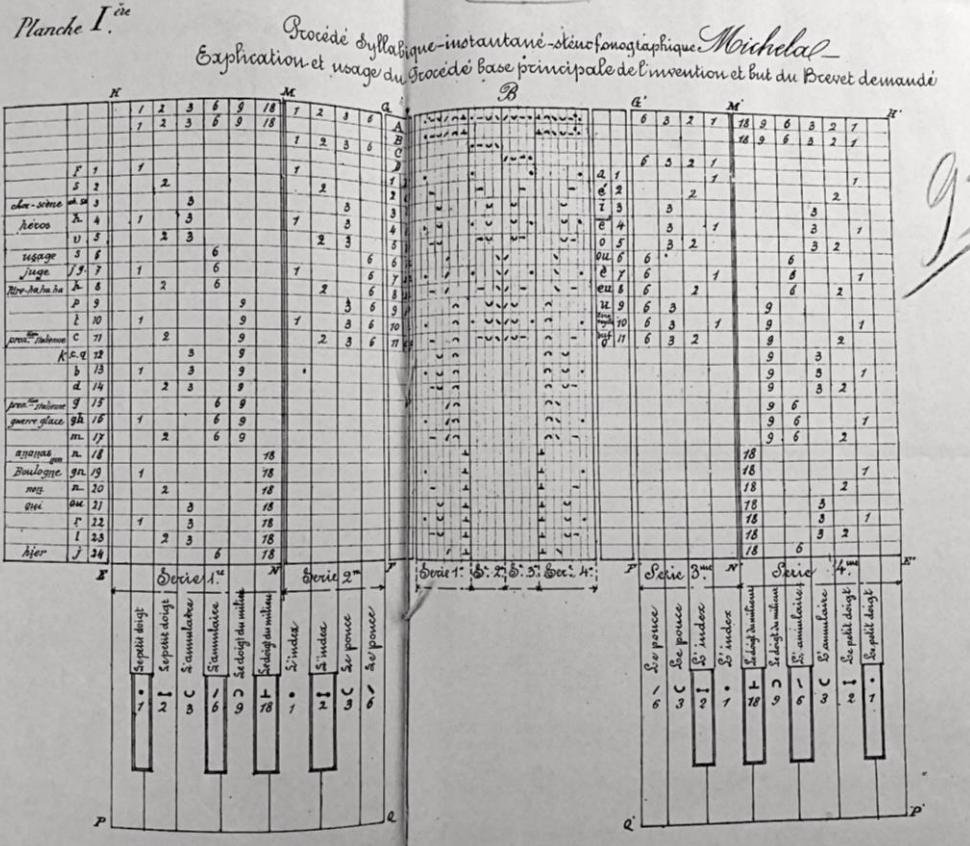
17 18 19 20
17 faccio logo
18 sono n'logo
19 ergo logo
20 canticino logo

21 22 23 24
21 sonno logo
22 escece logo
23 belli logo
24 joli logo

25 26 27
25 appena logo
26 ecco logo
27

28

International Patents



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ANTONIO MICHELA, OF TURIN, ITALY.

IMPROVEMENT IN TYPE-WRITING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 212,724, dated February 25, 1879; application filed November 1, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTONIO MICHELA, of Turin, in Italy, have invented a new and improved Syllabic Stenographographic Apparatus, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to construct

an apparatus that may be used to print stenographic or phonetic signs, thereby facilitating

records of human language, and to arrange the

apparatus so that syllables may be in-

stantaneously recorded, as well as single steno-

graphic or phonetic sounds.

My invention consists in an apparatus having a key-board with one set of keys adapted for the fingers of the right hand and a second set of keys for the left hand. Each key operates by means of a push-rod and lever, a punch that prints or impresses upon a sheet of paper a mark of distinctive character having a certain phonetic value according to a prearranged system. The movement of each key also feeds the sheet of paper forward. The keys are arranged in a manner similar to the white and black keys of a piano, so that a number of them may be depressed at once to give a simultaneous action upon the paper and form a syllable containing as many phonetic signs as there are keys depressed.

The apparatus is shown in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my apparatus, showing the right-hand keys. Figure 2 is a section elevation on line x-x of Fig. 3. Figure 3 is a cross-section on line y-y of Fig. 1. Figure 4 is a cross-section on line z-z of Fig. 1. Figure 5 represents a chart of the system of syllable phonography.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

a is a case in which the parts of the apparatus are placed, which case may be of any desired shape for the convenience of the operator. The key-board is at one side of case a, and consists of any desired number of white keys, b, and black keys, c, arranged relatively to each other in a similar manner to piano-keys and hung upon a fulcrum-rod, d, at the back of case a.

I prefer to arrange the keys in two sets, with the recording mechanism in the center, each set consisting of six keys, b, and four keys, c

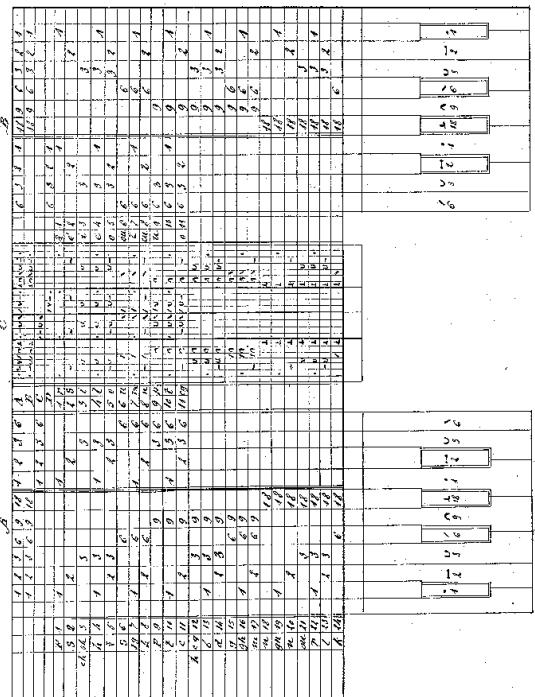
the keys at the right being for the right hand, and in carrying out my invention each key will always be struck by a particular finger for the purposes of associating in the mind of the operator a certain phonetic sound with each finger.

The keys rest upon a frame, e, that is fitted to swing upon pivots f on the upper edge of front board, g, and carries an adjustable arm, h, which extends back adjacent to the recording mechanism, and has fixed upon its end a block, i. This block i has an inclined surface that rests against the end of a swinging arm, k, so that when any one key is depressed a backward movement is imparted to arm k. This motion is availed of to feed the paper, as hereinafter described, and the frame e is returned to place, when the key is relieved by a spring, l, that is connected to the end of a second arm m, extending from frame e.

Beneath each key is a push-rod, n, passing through a plate, o, at the upper edge of front board, g. Each rod is provided with a spiral spring, p, that rests on o and acts beneath the head on rod n, so as to elevate it. Each rod n is, at its lower end, adjustably connected to one of the levers q, which are fulcrumed, one above the other, on the front of case a. The opposite end of each lever q is connected to the lower end of one of the series of vertically-fitted punches r, which punches are held at their upper ends in a head, s, so that as a key, b or c, is depressed one of the punches r will be projected through the head s and against the under surface of the platen t. The surface of t is formed of soft material, such as lead, and constitutes a matrix for the punches.

u and v are paper holding and feeding rolls, which are journaled in plates w, w. Roller v has upon its arbor a ratchet-wheel, d', (see Fig. 4) while rollers u gear with v, their pressure being regulated by a spring, b', and screw c', and they are connected by elastic belts, which bear upon the surface of v. The plates w are supported upon a bracket, e', which is held to the back of case a by a screw, n', passing through a slot, so that the bracket, with the plates and feeding-rolls, can be vertically adjusted. A strip of paper of suitable width passes from a roll, e'', that is supported on bearings in a recess in front of case a over a

A. MICHELA,
 Type-Writing Machine.
 No. 212,724. Patented Feb. 25, 1879.



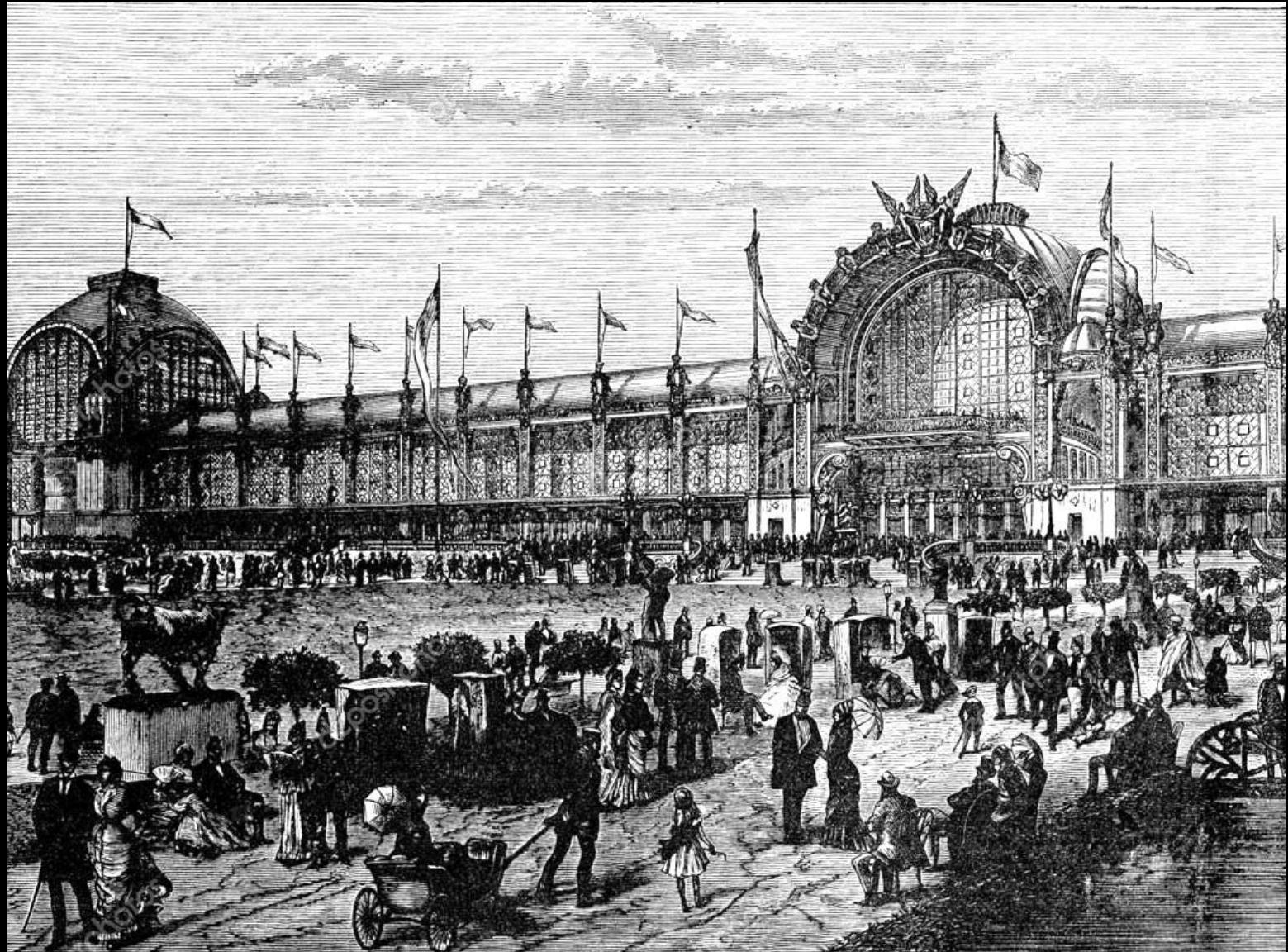
WITNESSES:
 C. Sedgwick
 J. H. Scoville

INVENTOR:
 A. Michelat
 By M. Munt

ATTORNEYS.

Paris

Universal Exposition
1878.



Steno - Telegraph.

LA TÉLÉGRAPHIE EN MULTIPLEX
ET LE STÉNOTÉLÉGRAPHE CASSAGNES⁽¹⁾

Nous avons décrit, dans des précédents articles,

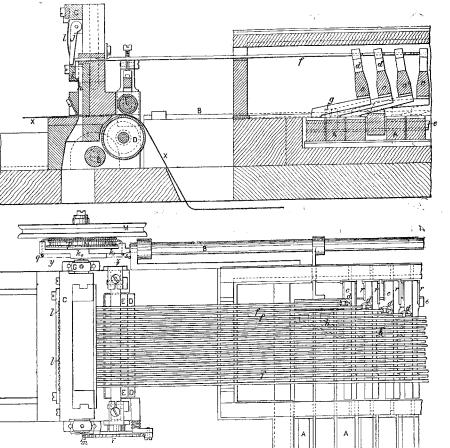


Fig. 1 et 2. — Perforateur, coupe longitudinale et plan.
proposées par lui pour obtenir dans l'exploitation de ces appareils le maximum de rendement.

La complication relative du clavier sténoté-

⁽¹⁾ *La Lumière Électrique*, des 3 et 10 janvier 1881, p. 10 et 73.

graphique crée une certaine difficulté pour la transmission en multiplex, où les combinaisons doivent être formées suivant le rythme d'un batteur de cadence.

Nous dirons même que cet inconvénient eût beaucoup compromis l'avvenir de la sténotégra-

phie si M. Cassagnes n'y eût remédier d'une façon tout à fait heureuse par l'emploi de bandes perforées et de transmetteurs automatiques.

Nous allons compléter cette étude en indiquant les appareils auxquels s'est arrêté l'inventeur pour la transmission de ses signaux, et les dispositions

Michela et à celui du transmetteur direct dont nous avons fait connaître la disposition et la manipulation précédemment.

Seulement les touches A au lieu de commander toutes à la fois font évidemment pour des détails moins importants.

1° Le perforateur;

2° Le transmetteur automatique.

Le Perforateur.

Cet appareil comporte un clavier exactement semblable à celui de la machine sténographique

Michela et à celui du transmetteur direct dont nous avons fait connaître la disposition et la manipulation précédemment.

Seulement les touches A au lieu de commander toutes à la fois font évidemment pour des détails moins importants.

L'entrainement du papier s'opère par l'intermédiaire des cylindres D et E, et si l'on examine l'aspect de la bande que nous avons donné précédem-

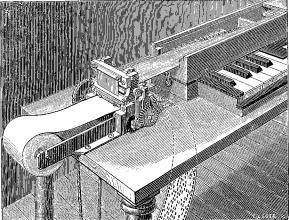


Fig. 3. — Perforateur, vue perspective.

Les bandes de papier perforées en sortant de l'appareil peuvent immédiatement être placées dans le transmetteur automatique que nous allons décrire.

Transmetteur automatique.

Pour la lucidité de ce qui va suivre nous devons commencer par parler du montage de cet appareil.

Pour une transmission en duplex sur un seul fil, chaque transmetteur est relié à une demi-circumférence de la roue phonique du système La Cour.

La roue phonique est beaucoup trop connue pour que nous y insistions plus longtemps ici; nous signalerons seulement une légère modifi-

...004...	
.	T :
:	*
*	U
;	V
;	F
T :	U :
T :	N
T :	A :
I :	U :
I :	V :
I :	*
I :	U
I :	U :
I :	U
I :	U :
I :	U
T :	T :
;	N
;	T
;	U
;	*
;	U
;	U :
;	U
;	U :
;	U
;	*
;	U

...0,030...	
L	A
G	O
B	N
N	E'
Z	O
D	L
S	A
T	E'
D	N
G	O
R	A
M	I
M	E'
C	A
N	I
E'	Q
D	E'
L	A
T	E'
L	E'
G	A
R	I
F	E'
P	R
M	E'
D	O
T	B
N	I

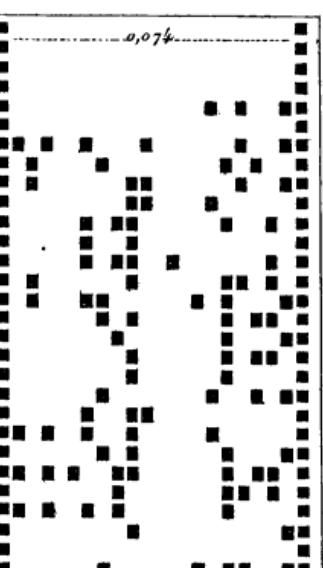


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5. Impressions et bande perforée du sténotélégraphe.

Fig. 6.

Demonstration in Paris.



ESPERIMENTO DELLA MACCHINA MICHELA ALLA CAMERA DEI DEPUTATI FRANCESE
LA MACCHINA FONO-STENOGRAFICA MICHELA.

**Michela 1932
Official Senate
Manual.**

C. DE ALBERTI

**MANUALE
DI
STENOGRAFIA**

SISTEMA "MICHELA",

SECONDA EDIZIONE

**ROMA
TIPOGRAFIA AGOSTINIANA
1932**

LATIN

SPANISH

RUSSIAN

ALFABETO PER LA LINGUA LATINA

	I E IV SERIE	II SERIE
1.	f ph fili <i>phoebus</i>	1. r patres
2 :	s pes — assis	2 : s scripsit
3. ɔ sc	suscipe	3. ɔ i officio
4. ʊ h	honor	4. ɔ l clangor
5. : ɔ v	vates	5. : ɔ v adventus
6. / s	musa	6. \ u pueri
7. / st	post est	7. \ m smaragdus
8. : / z - t	zona amicitia	8. : \ n amnis
9. \ n p	poena	9. \ p spatium
10. \ n t	tribunus	10. \ t contemptum
11. : \ n c	cedrus	11. : \ c scandere
12. \ n c ch	causa christus	
13. \ n b	benevolus	
14. : \ n d	deūit	
15. \ n g	gyrus genitrix	
16. \ n g gh	gaius	1. . a anima
17. : \ n m	magnus	2. : eæce cena cælum
18. \ n n	nitor nummus	3. \ i y irides
19. \ n gn	magnus	4. \ o mancanza di vocale
20. : \ n		5. \ o officio
21. \ n u	cunda	6. / u nummus
22. \ n r	rumor	7. / .
23. : \ n l	legatus	8. / : .
24. / \ n i j	jaceo — cui	9. / u .
25. / \ n nt	colunt	10. / u .

ALFABETO PER LA LINGUA SPAGNUOLA

	I E IV SERIE	II SERIE
1.	f f forzar	1. r grueso
2 :	x c s astucia	2 : s psalter
3. ɔ sc	discipulo	3. ɔ i piedra
4. ʊ h	hombra	4. ɔ l pueblo
5. : ɔ v b	aviso beato	5. : ɔ v f puente
6. / s	rosa	6. \ u u puente
7. / j g	jugar gitano	7. \ m mesmo
8. : / z	alcazar	8. : \ n
9. \ n p	pacer	9. \ p dispuso
10. \ n t	tender	10. \ t estar
11. : \ n ch	sancho	11. / u: c discordia
12. \ n c q	canto querido	
13. \ n b	bendecir	
14. : \ n d	decir	
15. \ n g		
16. \ n g	gato - grande	1. . a abolir
17. : \ n m	amolar	2. : e encorar
18. \ n n	negar	3. \ i inferir
19. \ n ñ	niño	4. \ o mancanza di vocale
20. : \ n ll	llover	5. \ o oler
21. \ n \ r		6. / u cruz
22. \ n \ l	pero	7. / .
23. : \ n \ y	lucir	8. / : .
24. / \ n \ x	rayo	9. / u .
25. / \ n \ x		10. / u .
26. : / \ n \ x	exámen	11. / u: .

ALFABETO PER LA LINGUA RUSSA

	I E IV SERIE	II SERIE
1.	Ф ф флейта	1. Р р кресла
2 :	С с саши	2 : С с Ч ч слушаться
3. ү ш	шапка	3. ү И и И и плющель
4. ө х	храни	4. ө Л л хлебъ
5. : ү в	вакса	5. : ү Ф ф В в дворъ
6. / ж	жена	6. \ у у вуаль
7. / щ	щетка	7. \ М м имѣсть
8. : / з	замокъ	8. : \ Н н лѣтний
9. \ н п	палька	9. \ П п солнце
10. \ т т	также	10. \ Т т кто
11. : \ ч	часть	11. / У к роткій
12. \ н к		
13. \ н б		
14. : \ д		
15. / У е		
16. / Г т	гора	1. . А а адъ
17. : / М и	макъ	2. : Е е едва
18. \ Н и	народъ	3. \ И и И и игла
19. \ П ц	цветъ	4. \ Н и мы
20. : \ У у	уздѣль	5. \ О о облако
21. \ Ю ю	слушателя	6. / У у уголь
22. \ Р р	развѣ	7. / . Ъ ъ ъхать
23. : \ Л л	лазурь	8. / : Э э эхо
24. / \ Й ю	русскій	9. / Ю ю югъ
25. / \ Я я		10. / Я я ядро
26. : / \ Я я	доброл	11. / У в веснъ



English Theory



Michela & The Open Steno Project.



Branch: master [New pull request](#)

benoit-pierre bump version

Latest commit d66f38d on 1 Oct 2017

■ plover_midi	add support for machine configuration through the Qt GUI	2 years ago
■ .gitignore	initial import	2 years ago
■ MANIFEST.in	add support for machine configuration through the Qt GUI	2 years ago
■ README.rst	initial import	2 years ago
■ setup.cfg	bump version	2 years ago
■ setup.py	add support for machine configuration through the Qt GUI	2 years ago

■ README.rst

Plover MIDI

Add support for MIDI keyboards/machines to Plover.

This includes support for the Italian Michela Machine:



Plover

[Blog](#) [Wiki](#) [Download](#)

Plover (rhymes with "hover") is a **free, open source stenography engine**. It allows individuals to replace their keyboard and write into any program at speeds of **over 200 words per minute**.

Stenography

The art of stenography has existed for over a century, and has been computerized since the late twentieth century. All over the world, professional stenographers write at realtime speeds in order to take depositions and caption live television. Plover brings this powerful technology to anyone who is willing to learn it.

Open Steno Project

The Open Steno Project, formed to support Plover and related projects, acts as a driver for *truly free* steno-related resources. While Plover is at the core of the OSP's effort, it is just as important to ensure that we have affordable hardware and open learning resources. Newcomers are encouraged to read through [Learn Plover!](#), a free online textbook, and to see [Steno Arcade](#), a free game made for stenographers-in-training.

Why Plover

Before there was Plover, there was deposition software, often called CAT software. While this software is very useful for stenographers making depositions, it is not well-fitted to any other purpose. It is sandboxed, proprietary, and often bloated. Plover is a small, slick Python application that you run in the background. It acts as a translator to read steno movements and then emulate keystrokes, so the programs you use can't tell that you are using steno.

This means that you can use Plover to chat on Facebook, write into Microsoft Word, browse the web, control your media, use the commandline, fire off keyboard shortcuts, open and close programs, navigate with arrow keys, write code, or anything else you could do with a regular keyboard, but *at much greater speeds*!

Plover is used today by hundreds of people, with ranging skillsets. It is used by both professional stenographers, as well as transcriptionists, and by programmers. If you want to know more about the community, it's best to [join them for a chat](#).

Features

Plover ain't your normal steno software. It's packed with many features which make it a great keyboard replacement.

- Works on Windows, Linux, and Mac OS X.
- Works with [regular keyboards](#) and with [real steno machines](#).
- Can send keystrokes as if it were a normal keyboard, including modifiers so that you can perform keyboard shortcuts and hit extended keys.
- Media key support to control media, change volume, and more.
- Comes with a well-developed theory, built on top of StenEd, but extended with over 50,000 new strokes.
- Supports JSON and RTF/CRE dictionaries.
- Includes training tools to help learn stenography.
- Minimal, clean, out-of-your-face interface so you can focus on writing.
- ...and much, much more.

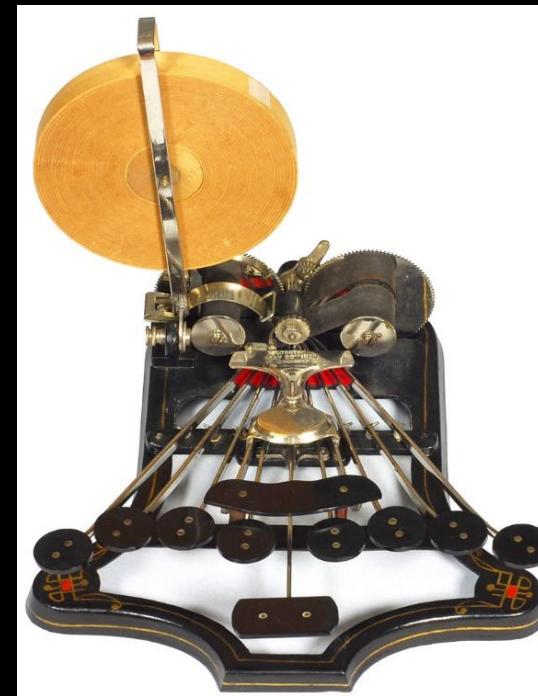
Download

Plover sees regular updates, and accepts bug reports, feature requests, art, and usability ideas. Please see [Plover's GitHub](#) if you would like to contribute. Please follow below to see the latest releases and installation instructions.

Michela Machine (1863)



Stenograph Bartolomew (1879)



Stenotype Ireland (1911)



Stenographical machine Allichela adopted by the
Italian Senate

Method for the English language

1. Series 2. Series 3. Series 4. Series

1. and 4. Series				2. Series			
Dimensional Symbol	Signs and Letters	Corresponding Letters	Examples	Dimensional Symbol	Signs and Letters	Corresponding Letters	Examples
0	o	s	scotch, streams, <u>scrape</u> , <u>speak</u> .	1	i	r	great, trifle, gradual, <u>scrap</u> .
1	i	sphgh	father, fox, <u>prophet</u> , enough, <u>cough</u> .	2	z	s.	observe, <u>gipsy</u> .
2	z	s	son, possession, less, this.	3	z	i	italian, soldier
3	z	sh, ti	she, wish, depreciation.	4	z	l	glass, coglove, <u>clastral</u> , <u>dew</u> .
4	z	h.	house, have, <u>horse</u> , <u>hat</u> , behind.	5	z	w. l.	dwarf, dwell, twelve.
5	z	v	vine violent.	6	z	u.	habitual, gradual.
6	z	s	usage, useful, house, these, is	7	z	m.	atmosphere, arithmetic, government.
7	z	th	the, brother, earth, wealth.	8	z	n.	gardener
8	z	x	horizon, dozen.	9	z	p. b.	
9	z	p	people, reptile, paper.	10	z	t. d.	
10	z	t	trifle, gentle, trade.	11	z	c	
11	z	ch	which, each, chamber	3. Series. Vowels.			
12	z	c, k, y	because, conquest, acquired, long, blank.	1	;	a.	algebra, alcove, after, breakfast.
13	z	b.	tribute, because.	2	;	e, a, ea	federal, age, gate, earth, bread.
14	z	d	dear, depredate.	3	;	i, e, ee, eo	fiddle, filly, least, seal, people.
15	z	gj	giant, just, generous, journey.	4	;	y, i.y.	wine, why, myself.
16	z	g	green, geese, gold, game.	5	z	o, a, au, aw	god, softenable, fraud, small, bawble.
17	z	m	more, museum.	6	z	u, oo	braudful, fruitful, wool, wood.
18	z	n	nice, non, none.	7	z	u, eau,	usage, useful, funeral, beautiful.
19	z	gn	4 Series — writing, king.	8	z	u, ou	umbrella, husband, but, though, tough.
20	z	ng		9	z	ou	our, without, thou.
21	z	w	water, wine, wolf.	10	z		
22	z	r	refuse, reimburse.	11	z		
23	z	l	lance, literal.				
24	z	y	yester, yet, yes, hoy.				
25	z	x	exit, maxim, fox, oxen.				
26	z	s	4 Series — streams, equals, heavens.				
0	z		The numbers are written at zero as a syllable, placing the hundreds in the first series, the tens in the second series and the unity in the fourth series. Examples: 884 = " ... " - .				

STENOTYPY

The Machine Way in Shorthand

Revised by
B. T. BRYAN, Instruction Manager
The Stenotype Company



REVISED EDITION

PUBLISHED BY
THE STENOTYPE PRESS
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

LESSON TWO

COMBINATIONS

AU for aw

A0 OO

OU for ow

U EW (except in sew, which is written SO)

FINGER EXERCISES

 (Follow directions in Lesson One)

1. h, -f, r, -r, a, u, o, e, i, a, u, au, o, u, ou, a, o, oo.
2. hay, ray, lay, half, rave, laugh.
3. haw, how, hew, raw, row (ROU), rue.
4. hoe, row (RO), low, hove, rove, loaf.
5. hoof, roof, law, lure.
6. high, rye, lye, hive, rife, life.

WORD EXERCISE

 (Follow directions in Lesson One)

hay	high	ray	rye	hew	hoof
hoc	haw	row (RO)	raw	Lou	roof (17)
hue	how	rue	row (ROU)	lure	

ABBREVIATIONS

 (Follow directions in Lesson One)

already	l-r	ever, every	-fr	he	e
little	li	on	o	help	he

2. COMPOUND WORDS AND DERIVATIVES. If an abbreviation forms part of a compound word or a derivative, the abbreviation should be used for the part of the word it represents. *Whoever*, HOFR; *however*, HOUFR.

PHRASING SUGGESTIONS

 (Follow directions in Lesson One)

had-he	he	had-you-ever	hufr	will-you-ever	lufr
had-he-ever	hefr	will-he	le	are-you-ever	ruf
had-I-ever	hifr	will-he-ever	lef	are-a	ra

Short & Long Vowels

Ireland.



Home
Lessons - Basic
Introduction
How it works
Key Demo
The vowels
Practice
S T P R
Make some words
Left hand keys
Practice
Right hand keys
Practice
Make some words
Left hand chords 1
Practice
Right hand chords
Practice
Left hand chords 2
Practice
Level Complete
Lessons - Intermediate
Practice
My Practice
Dictation
Games
Contact
Report a problem
more...

The Vowels

At the heart of every syllable is a vowel.

The vowels in steno are written using the thumbs. As you can see below, there are 4 keys that relate to vowels on a steno keyboard.



We'll break the vowels up into groups.

Short:

Keys	Example
A	Mat, Ant
O	Got, Pocket
E	Let, Fed
U	Grump, Bull
EU	Grip, Pit

Notice how you make the vowel "I" by pressing both "E" and "U" together.

These five vowels all have "long" versions. The way to make the long version of the vowel is to add the two vowel keys from the other hand.

For example, you can press "A" to make a short "A" as in "cap". If you add the vowels from the other hand ("E" and "U"), you get a long "A" as in "cape"

This works for all vowels except "O" which is written "OE".

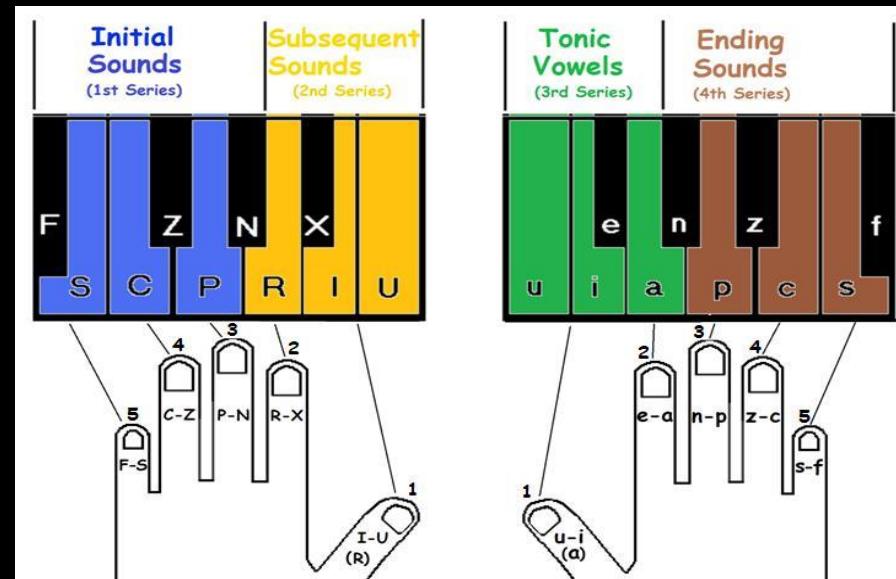
Long:

Keys	Example
AEU	Grape, Hay
AOE	Free
AOU	Glue
AOEU	Pipe, Eye
OE	Show, Joe

Can you see how you add the vowels of the other hand in order to make a vowel long? This is an easy way of remembering it, just watch out for the exception: "O".

Short & Long Vowels

Michela.



3rd series

a	a (short)	algebra, alcove, after, breakfast
e	e (short)	federal, epic
i	i (short)	fiddle, fitly,
ie	o (short)	God, fortunate
u	u (short)	umbrella, husband, but,
ua	a (long)	age, gate, name
ue	e (long)	feel, need, week, three
ui	i (long)	wine, I, why, myself, sign, byte, microphone
uie	o (long)	home, know, local
uia	u (long)	usage, useful, music, human
ia	ow, ou	our, without, thou, your, found, sound
ea	ea, ae (disamb.)	bread, lead, beat, read, feast
iea	oa, oo (disamb.)	load, broad, bloom

Consonants & Blends

Michela.

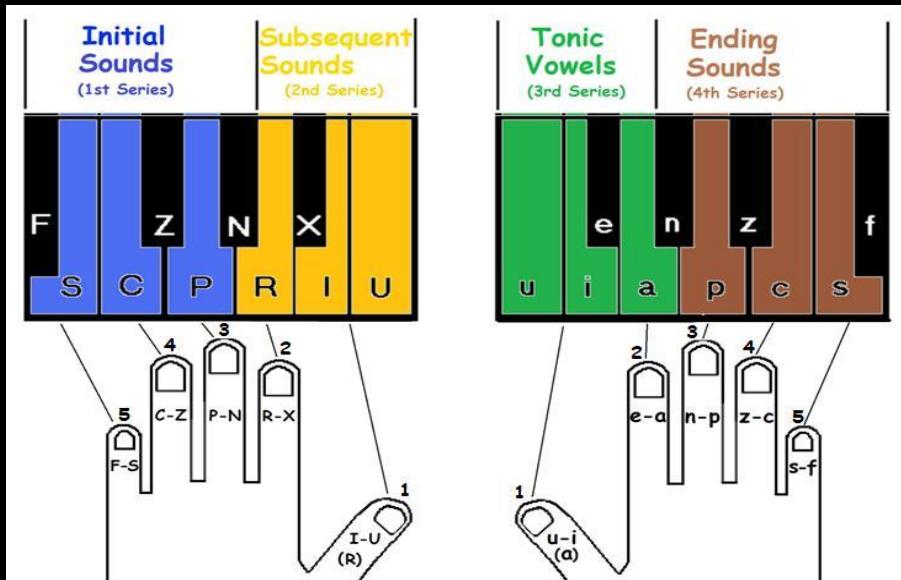


Table of sounds

1st (and 4th) Series

F (f)	f, ph, gh	father, fox, prophet, enough, cough	ZP (pz)	j, g (soft) ²	giant, just generous, journey, page
S (s)	s (unvoiced) ¹	son, possession, less, this	FZP (pzf)	g (hard) ⁽²⁾ shun	green, geese, gold, game, whig, passion
C (c)	sh, ti	she, wish, depredation ⁴	SZP (pzs)	m	more, museum
FC (cf)	h, ending st	house, have, horse, hat, behind, uh, best, crest	N (n)	n	niece, noon, none
SC (cs)	v	vine, violent	FN (nf)	nd	industry, found, bond
Z (z)	s (voiced) ¹ , z	usage, useful, house, is, these, resume, horizon, zapping	SN (ns)	ng (eng ing)	writing, king, english, ingrain,
FZ (zf)	th (digraph)	the, brother, earth, wealth	CN (nc)	w	water, wine, wolf, straw, bow,
SZ (zs) ⁽³⁾	rd (ord, art)	order, artwork, nerd, chord	FCN (ncf)	r	refuse, reimburse, far, dear
P (p)	p	people, reptile, paper	SCN (ncs)	l	lance, literal, bell
FP (pf)	t	trifle, gentle, trade	ZN (nz)	y	yester, yet, yes, boy, grey, may
SP (ps)	ch (c soft) ²	which, each chamber, peach	FZN (nzf)	nt (n't) (blend)	intense, entire rent, font, can't, don't
CP (pc)	c (hard) ² , k, q	because, conquest, acquired, king, black	SZN (nzs)	x, kshun snd.	xeno, exit, maxim, fox, oxen, action
FCP (pcf)	b	tribute, because			
SCP (pcs)	d	dear, depredate, made, Ned			

1) With several exceptions, the S is unvoiced at the start of a word (Spain), when is double (glass), and before a voiceless consonant (ask); the S is instead usually voiced between two vowels (busy) and before a voiced consonant not at the start of the word (husband).

2) There are two different sounds for the consonant "c" and "g": a hard sound (cup, class, rack, great, good, rag), and a soft sound (city, receive, cell, chime, chat, large, general, giant, just) which are differentiated being the Michela a phonetic system based on sounds.

3) In the original English layout this combination was assigned to the Z sound («dr» and «rz» IPA sounds). Considering that in English there is really a soft difference between the z (dz) and the voiced s (z) word sounds, it has been decided to write both sounds with the z key and to use the z (sz)

**Common Integral
Word Endings /Suffixes**

$\wedge n't = nzf$

$\wedge ng = ns$

$\wedge sh = c$

$\wedge ch = ps$

$\wedge ph = f$

**Endings Written With a Stroke
or Folded in With Inversions**

bulb=FCPuncs/pcf (or FCPRIupcf)

binge=FCPin/pz (or FCPXUIpz)

drink = SCPRin/pc;

clasp = CPRIas/p

$\wedge nd = nf$

$\wedge nt/n't = nzf$

$\wedge rt/rd = zs$

$\wedge tion = pzf$

$\wedge ction = nzs$

$\wedge st = cf$

Other Blends & Combinations.

Inter-serial

1st+2nd series

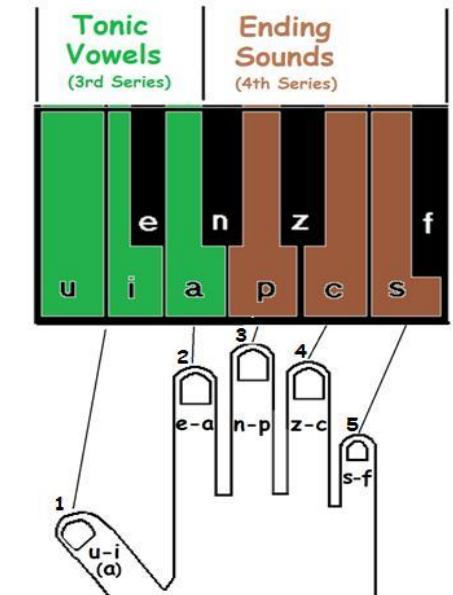
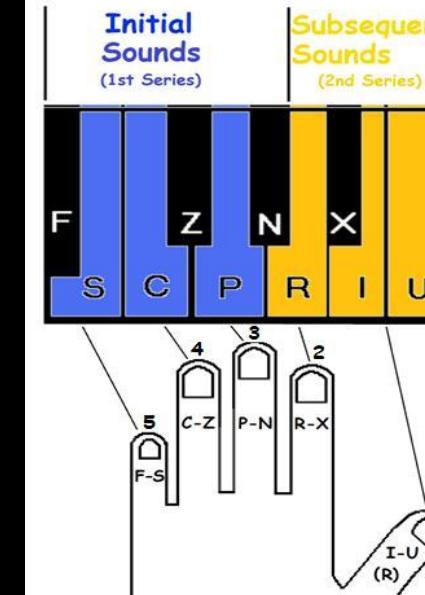
FC	R	initial STR	<i>stream, stretch</i>
FC	RI	initial SPL	<i>splash, split</i>
FC	IU	initial SPR	<i>spray, sprint</i>
FC	XIU	initial SCR	<i>scrape, scroll</i>

2nd+3rd series

U	u	middle AW, AU	<i>dawn, laud</i>
I	i	middle OY, OI	<i>enjoys, choir</i>

2nd series

R	r	great, trifle, gradual, scrape
X	s	observe, gipsy
I	i	italian, soldier
RI	l	glass, cog/love, c/austral, clew, plummer
XI*	w, f	dwarf, dwell, twelve
U	u, (undo)	habitual, gradual
RU	m	atmosphere, arithmetic, government
XU	n	gardener
UI*	p, b	sport
RIU*	t, d	station
XIU*	c, g	scarf
RX	(disamb.)	
RXI	(fingrspell. orthogh.)	



U = delete/disambiguator (e.g. «were» = Cnencf; we're
CNUencf)

RX =disambiguator 2

(e.g. «made» = SZPuapcs; «maid» = SZPRXuapcs)

RXI = syllabic CVC fingerspelling

(e.g. Barumini = SZPpzs/FCPRXIa/FCNRXIu/SZPRXIi/
NRXIi)

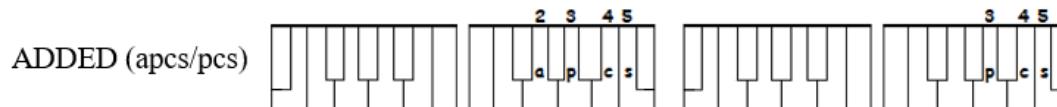
Inflected endings

Inflected endings are a category of suffixes linked to words to indicate their tense, number, possessives and contractions. The most recurring inflected endings are -s, -d and -ing, which are generally added to the given word with a separate stroke.

The inflected ending /-d

A separate /-d stroke is used to form the past tense of a word. In some cases, the past tense form only adds a “d” to the root of the word (use+/-d = used), an “ed” (park+/-d = parked), or a double final consonant (stop+/-d = stopped). Said variations are usually managed by the translation software. Inflected endings are usually symbolized by the same [^] character used for suffixes in the main dictionary. In the Michela theory, the inflected ending -d is written with a separate stroke, with the d combination in the 4th Series^(*).

[^]ed = pcs



Sentences: A Dad. Nana Ada. A Dad fan. A faff. A Dad fad.

^(*) The inflected endings must always be written with a separate stroke, except for special cases where you can where is possible to insert their sound in the same stroke of the root words (in the IV Series) or, as we will see later, in some cases also in the 2nd Series.

inflected endings

[^]s = /s

[^]'s = /ues

[^]n't = nzf

[^]ing = ns

folding in examples
faded = FRIUepcs

tests = FPXept



Michela-Arabic Simplified Orthographic Theory

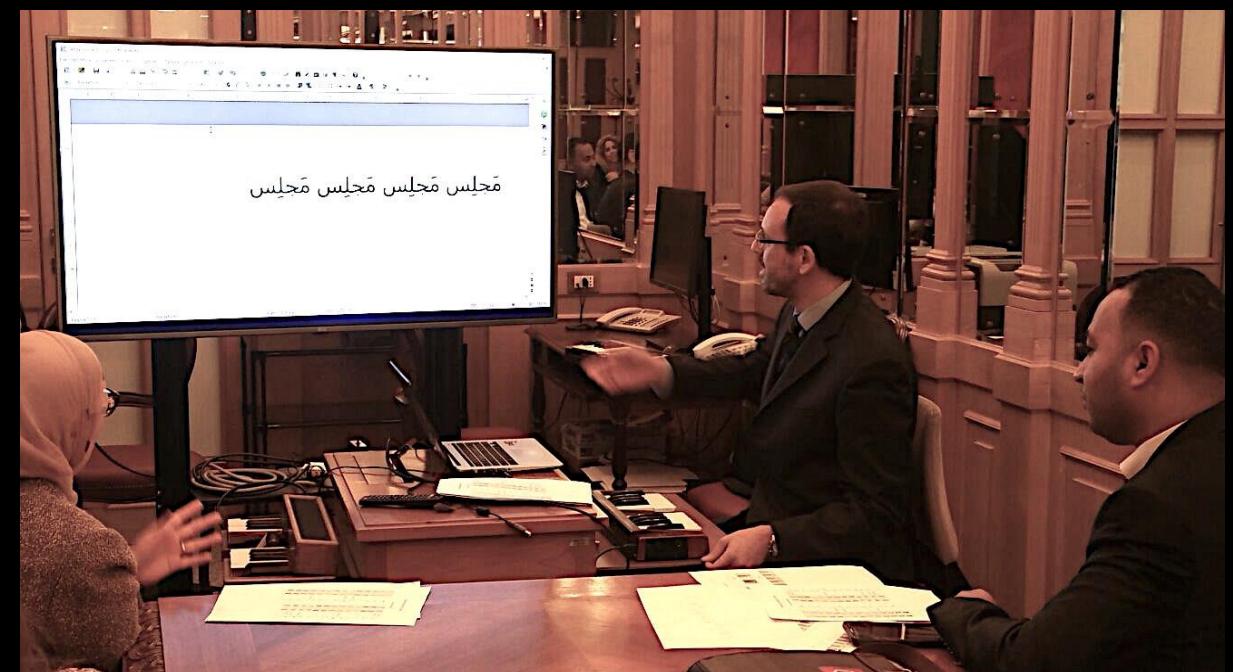


Assembly of the Representatives of the People

Tunisia's Parliament.



Michela-Arabic Dictionary Demo.



Arabic Alphabet

					ا
ح	ج	ت	ث	ح	
ha	jim	tha	ta	ba	alif
خ	د	ذ	ر	ز	س
sin	za	ra	zal	dal	kha
ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ع
'ain	za	ta	dhad	sad	shin
م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ
mim	lam	kaf	qaf	fa	ghain
ي	ء	ه	هـ	و	ن
ya	hamazah	ha	waw	nun	

Michela Layout (1st & 4th series)

1st (and 4th) bank			
F (f)	f	ف	ق
S (s)	s	س	غ
C (c)	sh	ش	م
FC (cf)	h	ه	ن
SC (cs)	h (emphatic)	ح	ث
Z	s (emphatic)	ص	ض
FZ (zf)	j	ج	و
SZ (zs)	z	ز	ر
P (p)	'	ع	ل
FP (pf)	t	ت	ي
SP (ps)	th (voiced)	ذ	ط
CP (pc)	k	ك	ظ
FCP (pcf)	b	ب	
SCP (pcs)	d	د	خ

Arabic Alphabet

ح	ج	ت	ث	ب	ا
ha	jim	tha	ta	ba	alif
س	ز	ذ	ر	د	خ
sin	za	ra	zal	dal	kha
ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
'ain	za	ta	dhad	sad	shin
م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ
mim	lam	kaf	qaf	fa	ghain
ي	ه	ء	هـ	و	ن
ya	hamazah	ha	waw	waw	nun

Michela Layout (2nd & 3rd series)

2nd bank			3rd bank		
R	not yet assigned		a	long a sound	ا
X	" " "		e	short a sound	܍
I	" " "	ي	i	long i sound	ܴ
RI	" " "		ia	mute e sound (blank space)	{}
XI	" " "		ie	short i sound	܏
U	" " "		u	long u sound	ܹ
RU	" " "		ua	long a sound (word ending)	ا
XU	" " "		ue	ta marbuta (word ending)	ة
RXI	hamza	ء	ui	long i sound (word ending)	ܴ
RX	hamza below	܊	uia	long u sound (word ending)	ܹ
RIU	not yet assigned		uie	short u	܏
XIU	" " "		ea	alef madda	܁

					ا
ح	ج	ت	ث	ج	alif
ha	jim	tha	ta	ba	
س	ر	ذ	د	خ	kha
sin	za	ra	zal	dal	
ع	ض	ص	ظ	ط	shin
'ain	za	ta	dhad	sad	
م	ل	ک	ق	ف	ghain
mim	lam	kaf	qaf	fa	
ي	ء	ه	هـ	و	
ya	hamazah	ha	waw	nun	

2nd bank

R	not yet assigned	
X	" " "	
I	" " "	ي
RI	" " "	
XI	" " "	
U	" " "	
RU	" " "	
XU	" " "	
RXI	hamza	ء
RX	hamza below	ءـ
RIU	not yet assigned	
XIU	" " "	

3rd bank

a	long a sound	ا
e	short a sound	܍
i	long i sound	ܴ
ia	mute e sound (blank space)	{}
ie	short i sound	܏
u	long u sound	ܹ
ua	long a sound (word ending)	ا
ue	ta marbuta (word ending)	ܽ
ui	long i sound (word ending)	ܴ
uia	long u sound (word ending)	ܹ
uie	short u	܏
ea	alef madda	܁
iea	alef maqṣūra (word ending)	܂

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
ha	jim	tha	ta	ba	alif
س	ر	ذ	د	خ	خ
sin	za	ra	zal	dal	kha
ع	ظ	ض	ص	ش	ش
'ain	za	ta	dhad	sad	shin
م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ
mim	lam	kaf	qaf	fa	ghain
ي	ء	ه	ه	و	ن
ya	hamazah	ha	waw	nun	

2nd bank			3rd bank		
R	not yet assigned		a	long a sound	ا
X	" " "		e	short a sound	܍
I	" " "	ي	i	long i sound	ܴ
RI	" " "		ia	mute e sound (blank space)	{}
XI	" " "		ie	short i sound	܏
U	" " "		u	long u sound	ܹ
RU	" " "		ua	long a sound (word ending)	ا
XU	" " "		ue	ta marbuta (word ending)	ܔ
RXI	hamza	ء	ui	long i sound (word ending)	ܴ
RX	hamza below	܏	uia	long u sound (word ending)	ܹ
RIU	not yet assigned		uie	short u	܏
XIU	" " "		ea	alef madda	܁
			iea	alef maqsūra (word ending)	܄



Steno and Music: The Universal Language's Latest Frontier

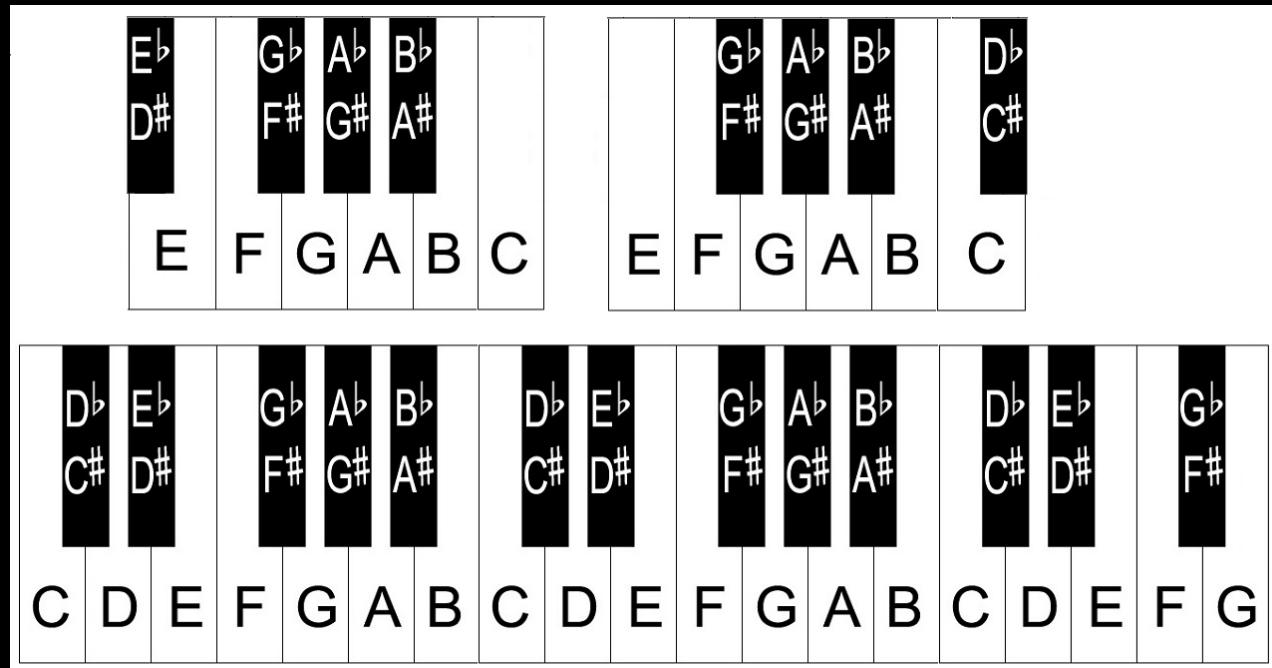




ANGELICA MESITI ASSEMBLY

Angelica Mesiti, ASSEMBLY, 2019 (production still) three-channel video installation in architectural amphitheater. HD video projections, colour, six-channel mono sound, 25 mins, dimensions variable. © Photography: Josh Raymond. Commissioned by the Australia Council for the Arts on the occasion of the 58th International Art Exhibition—La Biennale di Venezia, courtesy of the artist and Anna Schwartz Gallery, Australia and Galerie Allen, Paris.

Michela Musical Notes Correspondence



Angelica Mesiti



Original Michela-English Alphabet.

Stenographical machine Michela adopted by the
Italian Senate

Method for the English language

1. Series 2. Series 3. Series 4. Series

..... ..v.. ..v.. ..v..

1. and 4. Series				2. Series				3. Series. Vowels.				Numbers			
Numerical Value	Siglos and their Time-Value	Corresponding letters	Examples	Numerical Value	Siglos and their Time-Value	Corresponding letters	Examples	Numerical Value	Siglos and their Time-Value	Corresponding letters	Examples	Numerical Value	Siglos and their Time-Value	Corresponding letters	Examples
0	0	s	scolch, streams, scrape, speech	1	;	r	great, trifle, gradual, scrap.								
1	;	f,ph,gh	father, fox, prophet, enough, cough.	2	;	s.	observe, gipsy.								
2	2	s	sun, possession, less, this.	3	;	i.	italian, soldier								
3	;	sh, ti	she, wish, depredation.	4	;	l.	glass, glove, clastral, clew.								
4	;	h	house, have, horse, hut, behind.	5	2 3	w, f.	dwarf, dwell, twelve.								
5	2 3	v	wine violent.	6	;	u.	habitual, gradual.								
6	6	s	usage, useful, house, these, is	7	;	m.	atmosphere, arithmetic, government								
7	;	th	the, brother, earth, wealth.	8	;	n	gardener								
8	2 6	x	horizon, dozen.	9	3 6	p, b.									
9	9	p	people, reptile, paper.	10	;	t, d.									
10	;	t	trifle, gentle, trade.	11	2 3 6	c									
11	2	ch	which, each, chamber												
12	;	c, k, g	because, conquest, acquired, king, bland												
13	;	b	tribute, because.												
14	2 3	d	dear, depredate.												
15	6 9	gj	giant, just, generous, journey.												
16	;	g	green, geese, gold, game.												
17	2 6 9	m	more, museum.												
18	;	n	niece, noon, none.												
19	;	gn	4 Series — writing, king.												
20	2	ng													
21	;	w	water, wine, wolf.												
22	;	r	refuse, reimburse.												
23	2 3	l	lance, literal.												
24	6 18	y	yester, yet, yes, boy.												
25	;	x	exit, maxim, fox, oxen.												
26	2 6 18	s	4 Series — streams, equals, heavens.												
0	;														

The numbers are written at first as a syllable placing the hundreds in the first series, the tens in the second series and the unity in the fourth series. Examples: 854 = | .. | ... | | .. |

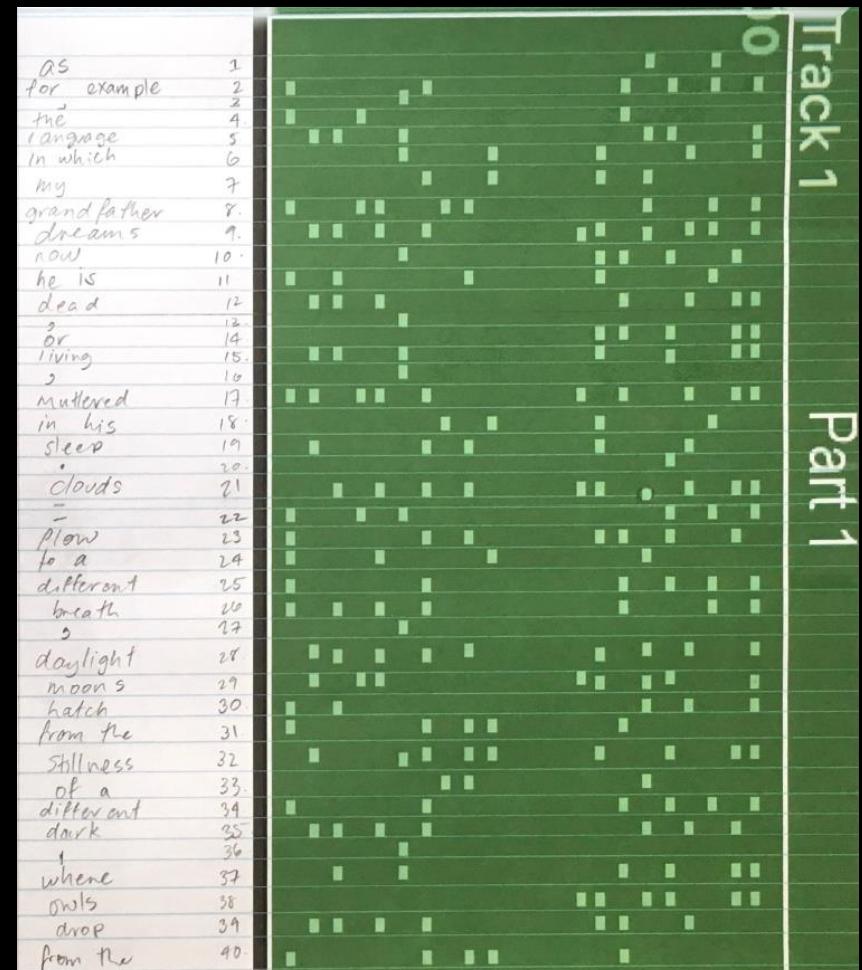
PART1: Measures 6-86

7 as = az
9 for example = FR-enzs
11 the = FZe
13 language = SCNans
15 in which = NUips
17 my = RUia
19 grandfather = FZP-f
21 {F}dreams = SCPRipzs/uias
24 now = Nui
26 he is = FCliz
28 dead = SCPepcs
31 or = iencf
33 living = SCNics/ns
36 muttered = SZPupf FPRepcs
39 in his = XUiz
41 sleep = SRlip
42 {.} = n
45 clouds = CPRIuipcs/uias

{P}
49 flow = FRlienc
51 to a = FPUs
53 different = FRenzf
55 breath = FCPRezf

PART 2: Measures 95-170

95 sun = Sun
100 dirt-coloured = SCPRipf/CPRliencf/pcs
104 starlings = SRIUancf/SCNins/-uias
{P}
108 by = FCPia
109 other = uencf
111 names = NRUes
113 than = FZ-an
114 we = CN-i
116 know = Nienc (old NU-ie)
118 them = FZepzs
119 gather = FZPazf
121 the = FZ-e
123 dusk = SCPXupc
126 grain = FZPRen
127 by = FCPia
129 grain = FZPRen
131 let = SCNepf
132 fall = Fanc
136 shadow = Capcs/ienc
138 of = ief
140 their = FZlencf
143 bodies = FCPie/SCPiS



MICHELA MIDI_130818

♩=120

Steinway Grand Piano

1 13 2 3

11 4 5 6 7

19 8 9 10 11

12 13 14 15

This block contains the first three staves of the musical score. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The middle staff starts with a bass clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff starts with a bass clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The score includes handwritten lyrics: 'for example' at measure 13, 'the language in which my' at measure 11, 'grandfather dreams now he is' at measure 19, and 'at' at measure 15.

1 13 2 3

11 4 5 6 7

19 8 9 10 11

12 13 14 15

This block contains the second three staves of the musical score. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The middle staff starts with a bass clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff starts with a bass clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The score includes handwritten lyrics: 'the language in which my' at measure 11, 'grandfather dreams now he is' at measure 19, and 'at' at measure 15.

1 13 2 3

11 4 5 6 7

19 8 9 10 11

12 13 14 15

This block contains the third three staves of the musical score. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The middle staff starts with a bass clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff starts with a bass clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The score includes handwritten lyrics: 'the language in which my' at measure 11, 'grandfather dreams now he is' at measure 19, and 'at' at measure 15.



Conclusions...



Michela-Spanish Dictionary

Under Development.

Eclipse 9.0.0.27 (std. MIDI keyb) - [espanol1.dix]

File Recent Production Move Edit Block Format Tools Window Support

Steno	Type	Created	#	C	A	Strokes	Words	Steno
4384: FCNI-ez FZP-a	riesga	Tue Apr 17 12:29:...	0		2	1		F C N i
4385: FCNX-uepf	riesga	Tue Apr 17 12:30:...	0		1	1		C P u e
4386: FCNI-e ZXIUa	riesga	Tue Apr 17 12:29:...	0		2	1		z s
4387: FCNI-ez FZP-ie	riesgo	Tue Apr 10 12:59:...	0		2	1		
4388: FCNI-e ZXIUie	riesgo	Tue Apr 10 12:59:...	0		2	1		
4389: FCNX-epzf	riesgo	Tue Apr 10 12:59:...	0		1	1		
4390: FCNI-ez FZP-ies	riesgos	Tue Apr 17 13:03:...	0		2	1		
4391: FCNI-e ZXIUies	riesgos	Tue Apr 17 13:03:...	0		2	1		
4392: FCN-in CP-ien	rincón	Wed Apr 18 10:57:...	0		2	1		
4393: FCN-i CP-uezs	riqueza	Tue Apr 17 12:00:...	0		2	1		
4394: FCNXIUuezs	riqueza	Tue Apr 17 12:00:...	0		1	1		
4395: FCN-uis	risa	Wed Apr 18 12:55:...	0		1	1		
4396: FCN-i FPRUie	ritmo	Thu Apr 12 15:59:...	0		2	1		
4397: FCN-ipf SZP-ie	ritmo	Thu Apr 12 15:59:...	0		2	1		
4398: FCNRUie	ritmo	Thu Apr 12 15:59:...	0		1	1		
4399: FCN-i SC-ancs	rival	Tue Apr 17 13:21:...	0		2	1		
4400: FCNXI-ancs	rival	Tue Apr 17 13:21:...	0		1	1		
4401: FCN-uiepc	roca	Wed Apr 18 12:55:...	0		1	1		
4402: FCN-uiecf	roja	Mon Apr 16 10:13:...	0		1	1		
4403: FCNXIUas	rojas	Tue Apr 17 12:38:...	0		1	1		
4404: FCN-ie ZP-as	rojas	Mon Apr 16 10:13:...	0		2	1		
4405: FCN-iepz	rojo	Thu Apr 12 16:35:...	0		1	1		
4406: FCN-iecf	rojo	Mon Apr 16 10:13:...	0		1	1		
4407: FCN-ie FZP-ies	rojos	Mon Apr 16 10:13:...	0		2	1		
4408: FCN-iepzs P-encf	romper	Wed Apr 18 10:52:...	0		2	1		
4409: FCN-iep	ropa	Thu Apr 12 16:48:...	0		1	1		
4410: FCN-ies	rosa	Wed Apr 11 10:21:...	0		1	1		
4411: FZR-ie	rostro	Wed Apr 11 10:57:...	0		1	1		
4412: FCN-ies FPR-ie	rostro	Wed Apr 11 10:57:...	0		2	1		
4413: FCNUepcs	rueda	Tue Apr 17 12:34:...	0		1	1		
4414: FCNUlines	rueda	Mon Apr 16 00:57:...	0		1	1		

The End!

Please visit our website

www.senato.it

