

The Michela system



Description of Michela System

How are syllables written with the Michela phonetic keyboard?

Each syllable is composed of a set of sounds (phonemes), that Antonio Michela-Zucco, the Michela machine's inventor, classified into four phonic elements called “Serie” (series/banks):

I phonic element (initial sounds)

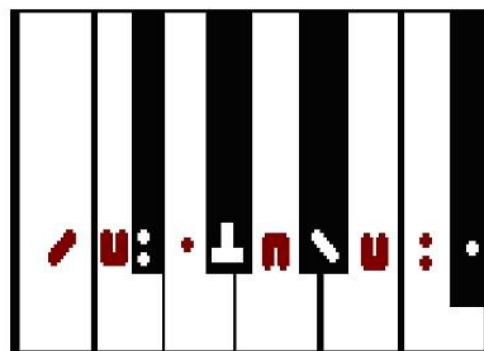
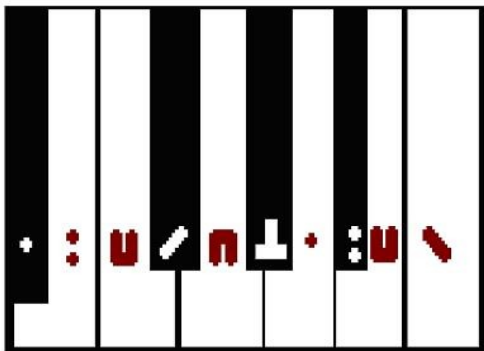
II phonic element (subsequent sound)

III main phonic element (tonic vowel)

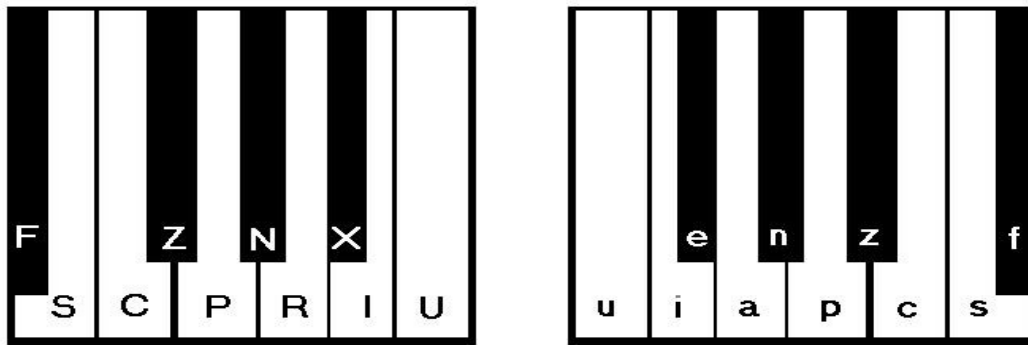
IV phonic element (ending sounds).

The phonetic writing

The Michela keyboard is formed by two distinct parts of 10 keys, one for the left hand and the other for the right hand (each finger has two specific keys assigned and can push only those). The original keyboard used six simple graphic signs to identify keyboard keys:

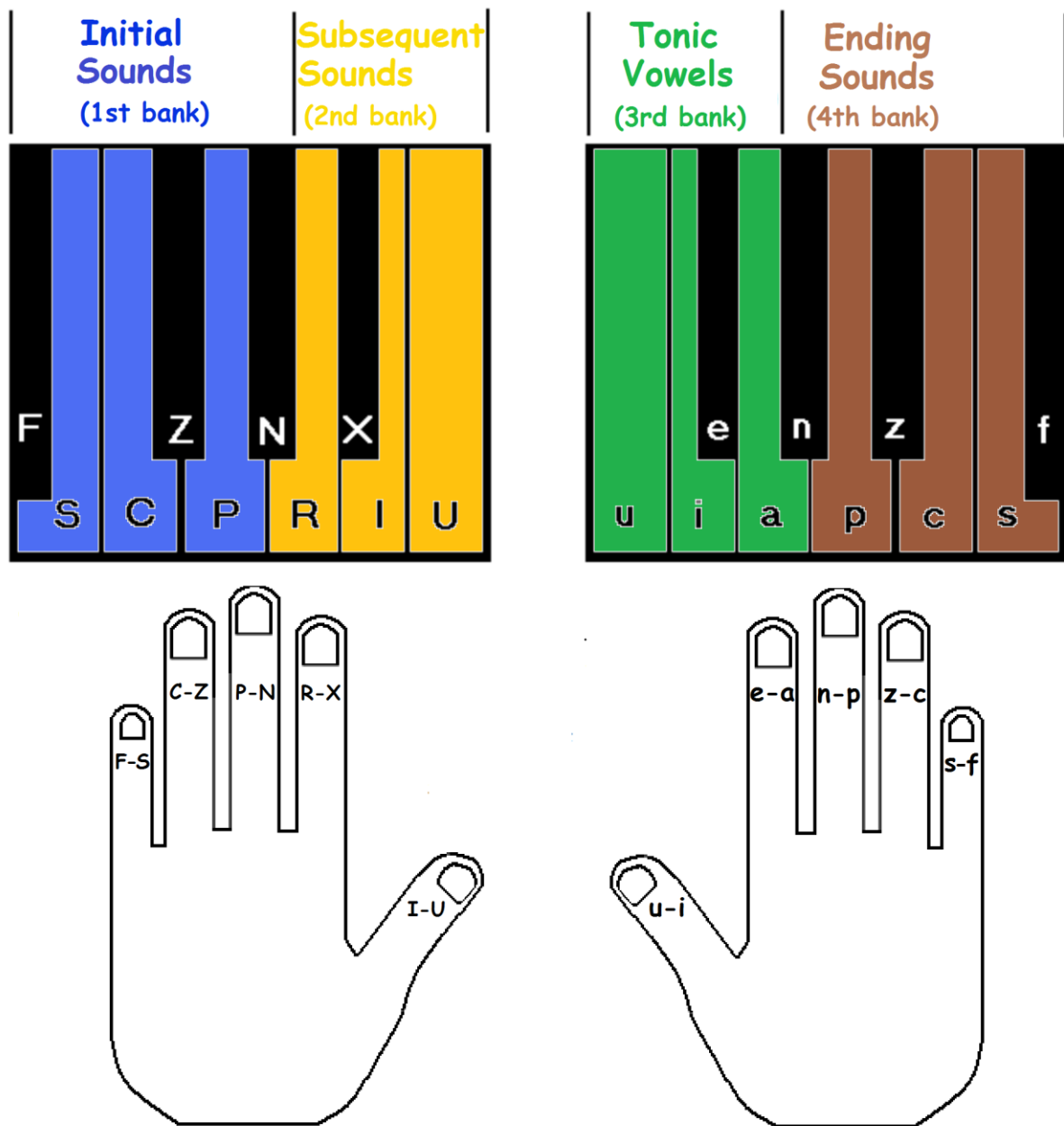


Then, in 1990, with the advent of of computer assisted transcription (CAT) systems, the graphic signs have been replaced by alphabetical letters:



With the Michela keyboard is first possible to write phonetically the syllables of any language, as if they were piano chords. In this mode (now only used for educational purposes) it records the sound of the spoken word like an audio recorder, but in writing. In this mode, each simultaneous pressing of one or more keys by the fingers of both hands corresponds to the sound of a syllable.

For example the syllable “SI” is made by the initial sound “S” and the main vowel sound “I”, while the syllable “TRAT” consists of the initial sound “T”, the subsequent sound “R”, the tonic/main vowel sound “A” and the ending sound “T”. As said, Michela machine repeats this structuring of the syllable and so its keyboard is ideally divided into four areas, called “serie” (series/banks), corresponding to the four parts in which each syllable can be ideally divided. The keyboard is then formed by two distinct parts of 10 keys, one for the left hand and the other for the right hand (each finger has two specific keys assigned and can push only those).



(Keyboard banks, phonic values and placement of the fingers)

As shown, each key represents a different phoneme, and it is associated with a literal symbol.

As it turns out, the sounds that can be represented in the four banks are not only those corresponding to the 20 keys; there are numerous others associated with key combinations (as if they were piano chords). Let's take a look.

Sounds of the 1st and 3rd banks

Using only the 1st and 3rd banks, it is already possible to phonetically represent many of the most basic syllables consisting of a single vowel sound (e.g., “a”, “i”) or a vowel sound preceded by a consonant (e.g. “va”, “lo”, “re” etc.). Below, the list of phonemes present in these banks, together with the key (or keys) which are associated:

I

Initial Sounds

III

Tonic Vowels

<p>B=FCP H=FC S(harsh)=S</p> <p>C (soft)=SP I=ZN S (soft)=Z</p> <p>C (hard)/K/Q=CP J=FZ SC (soft)=C</p> <p>D=SCP L=SCN T=FP</p> <p>F=F M=SZP U=CN</p> <p>G(soft)=ZP N=N V=SC</p> <p>G(hard)=FZP NT(digr.)=FZN Z=SZ</p> <p>GL(digram)=SN P=P</p> <p>GN(digram)=FN R=FCN</p>	<p>A=a I=i</p> <p>E=e O=ie</p> <p>È=ua U=u</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Special vowel sounds</u></p> <p>french E mute /italian mute sound =ia</p> <p>french OI /italian UA=uia</p> <p>french EU /german Ö /italian UE =ue</p> <p>french OUI /italian UI= uie</p> <p>french U/ german Ü /italian UO=ui</p>	
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* In the Italian language the “c” and “g” can have a soft sound or a hard sound. They are soft when they are followed by “e” or “i” (e.g. genesi, gente, dicembre, circo), are hard when followed by “a”, “o”, “u” (e.g. gatto, goccia, cane, cuore). The letter “s”, in turn, can have a sweet sound or a harsh

sound. It is sweet when it is mostly between vowels (e.g., viso, rosa, chiesa) or when it is followed by the consonants “b”, “d”, “g”, “l”, “m”, “n”, “r”, “v” (e.g.: sbarco, sdegno, sdoppiare); it is harsh mainly when it is preceded by another consonant (perso, falso), when it is at the beginning of the word followed by a vowel (sale, sole) or when it is double (rosso, assessore).

With these sounds, as said, it is already possible to write phonetically different words. For example, the word “pane” (bread) is formed from the syllables “pa” and “ne”: the first will be written by simultaneously pressing the keys “P” of the 1st bank and the vowel “a” of 3rd bank, and the second by simultaneously pressing the keys “N” in the 1st bank and “e” of the 3rd bank. So with phonetic writing, “pane” will be written with two combinations:

P	a	PA
N	e	NE

The keyboard then produces a succession of syllables (notes) that can be read by the operator on a strip of paper or translated by the computer to reconstruct the single words:

S ZP	e	ME
F P	i e	TO
SC P	i e	DO
S ZP	i	MI
C P	e	CHE
SC N	a	LA

The following are a few words with 1st and 3rd banks (phonetically written, without abbreviations).

Word		/	keys:
A	= a	FA/SE	= Fa/Ze
È	= ua	SA/NI	= Sa/Ni
IO	= ZNie	SO/NO	= Sie/Nie
LA	= SCNa	SCE/SO	= Ce/Zie
ME	= SZPe	CA/ME/RA	= CPa/SZPe/NCFa
VA	= SCa	FA/VO/RE	= Fa/Vie/FCNe
U/NA	= u/Na	PO/SI/TI/VA	= Pie/Zi/FPi/SCa
BE/NE	= FCPe/Ne	SENATO	= Se/Na/FPie

Sentences:

«Sono sani» = Sie/Nie/Sa/Ni

«Pino è fine» = Pi/Nie/ua/Fi/Ne

«Se ti va» = Se/FPi/SCa

«Una fase positiva» u/Na/Fa/Ze/Pie/Zi/Fpi SCa

«Una cena penosa» = u/Na/SPe/Na/Pe/Nie/Za

«È scesa la neve» = ua/Ce/Za/SCNa/Ne/SCe

«Me la sono cavata» = SZPe/SCNa/Sie/Nie/CPa/SCa/FPa

«Una mela bacata» =u/Na/SZPe/SCNa/FCPa/CPa/FPa

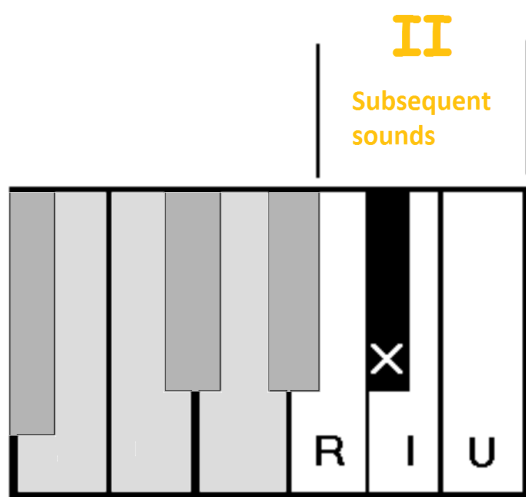
«Ada è venuta a Roma» = a/SCPa/ua/SCe/Nu/FPa/a/FCNie/SZPa

«Senato e Camera sono a favore» = Se/Na/FPie/e/CPa/SZPe/FCNa/Sie/Nie/a/Fa/SCie
FCNe».

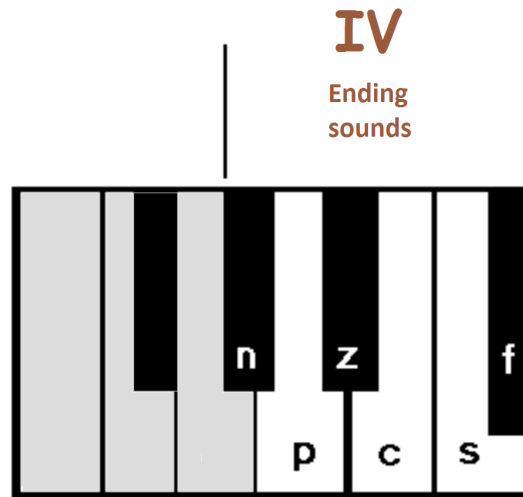
Sounds of the 2nd and 4th banks

In the syllable can then be additional sounds before and after the vowel sounds. They are represented with the 2nd and 4th banks.

Below a listing of the phonemes present in these banks (note that the 4th bank contains the same sounds of the 1st bank, although in reverse order, as if seen in a mirror).



C (hard)-G= XIU	P-B= IU
F-V= XI	R= R
I= I	S= X
L= RI	T-D= RIU
M= RU	U= U
N= XU	



B= pcf	H= cf	S (harsh)= s
C (soft)= ps	I= nz	S (soft)= z
C (hard)/K/Q= pc	J= zf	SC (soft)= c
D= pcs	L= nCS	T= pf
F= f	M= pzs	U= nc
G (soft)= pz	N= n	V= cs
G (hard)= pzf	NT (digr.)= nzf	Z= zs
GL (digram)= ns	P= p	
GN (digram)= nf	R= ncf	

Sentences (without abbreviations):

«Un primo piatto» = un/PRi/SZPie/PIapf/FPie

«Sono bravo con il piano» = Sie/Nie/FCPRa/Scie/CPien/incs/PIa/Nie

«Una scelta giusta» = u/Na/Cencs/FPa/ZPIus/FPa

«Avanti senza strappi» = a/SCan/FPi/Sen/SZas/FPRap/Pi. (*)

(* The consonant groups “STR”, “SCR”, “SPR” etc. (eg: strano, scrive, spruzzo etc.) are written anticipating the sound “S” in the preceding syllable (“lo strano”=SCNies/FPra/Nie; “si scrive”=Sis/CPRI/SCe etc.) or by placing the sound “S” in an autonomous combination with the e mute sound (ia) in the 3rd bank (“strano”=Sia/FPra/Nie; “scrive”=Sia/CPRI/SCe etc.) or using the specific sound “ST” provided by the encoding for the Latin language in substitution of the J sound (e.g. “strappo”=FZRap/Pie).

Abbreviations

For professional use, the reporter uses a lot of abbreviations and acronyms in place of phonetic writing. This highly reduces the number of combinations needed to represent syllabic words. The abbreviations system may include the elimination of the vocals in the central part of the words, using the powerful 2nd bank to write the subsequent consonant sound and the elimination of the ending vowels (following a series of criteria or rules to determine the plurals and genders).

Below, a few example, subdivided by grammatical categories.

NOUNS

bisogno = FCPXienf

Camera di deputati = CPXIUep

Commissione = CPRUis

corso = CPRies

deputati = SCPIUenz

deputato = SCPep

dibattito = SCPipcf

disegno di legge SCPRlepz

dovere = SCPXIencf

fase = Faz

favorevole = FXIiecs

frase = FRaz

Governo = FZPXIencf

lavori = SCNRIenz

livello = SCNXIencs

Paese = Piez

Parlamento = Papzs

passaggio = PXapz

posizione = PXizs

Presidente = PRuas

problema = PRiepcf

riduzione = FCNRIUuzs

Senato = SXUapf

senatore = SRUiencf

senatori = SRUienz

sfavorevole = ZXIiecs

signor = Sliencf

signori = Slienz

soluzione = SRIuzs

tassazione = FPXazs

VERBS

abbiamo = FCPIapzs

è = ua

ha = FCa

parlando = PRIanzs

parliamo = PRIapzs

possiamo = PUiepzs

possono = PUien

sarà = SRa

siamo = SIapzs

sono = SXUie

trovare = FPXIancf

verrà = SCRa

vorrei = SCRezf

PREPOSITIONS/ARTICLES/ARTICOLATED PREPOSITIONS

a = a

agli = SCNRIi

alla = SCNRIa

alle = SCNRIe

allo = SCNRIe

dagli = SCPXUIi

dalla = SCPXUIa

dalle = SCPXUIe

dallo = SCPXUIe

degli = SCPRIi (opp. SCPens)

dei = SCPenz

del = SCPencs

della = SCPRIa

delle = SCPRIe

dello = SCPRIe

di = SCPi

il = incs

la = SCNa

nel = Nencs

sugli = SRIe (opp. Suns)

sulla = SRIa

sulle = SRIe

sullo = SRlie

una = CNXUa

una = CNXUie

ADJECTIVES

grave = FZPRacs

internazionale = FZNXUancs

internazionali = FZNXUazf

morale = SZPRancs

questa = SZNa

queste = SZNe

questi = SZNi

questo = SZNie

tutta = FPRIUa

tutte = FPRIUe

tutti = FPRIUi

tutto = FPRIUie

tutto = FPRIUie

ADVERBS/CONJUNCTIONS

brevemente = FCPre/SCepzs

come = CPRUe (opp. CPUiepz)

in = in

infine = NXIin

invece = NXIeps

molto = SZPRIepf

non = Nien

perché = PXIUua

pertanto = PRIUanzf

quando = CPUanzs

SHORT FORMS

è approvato = Uap

non è approvato = Nuap

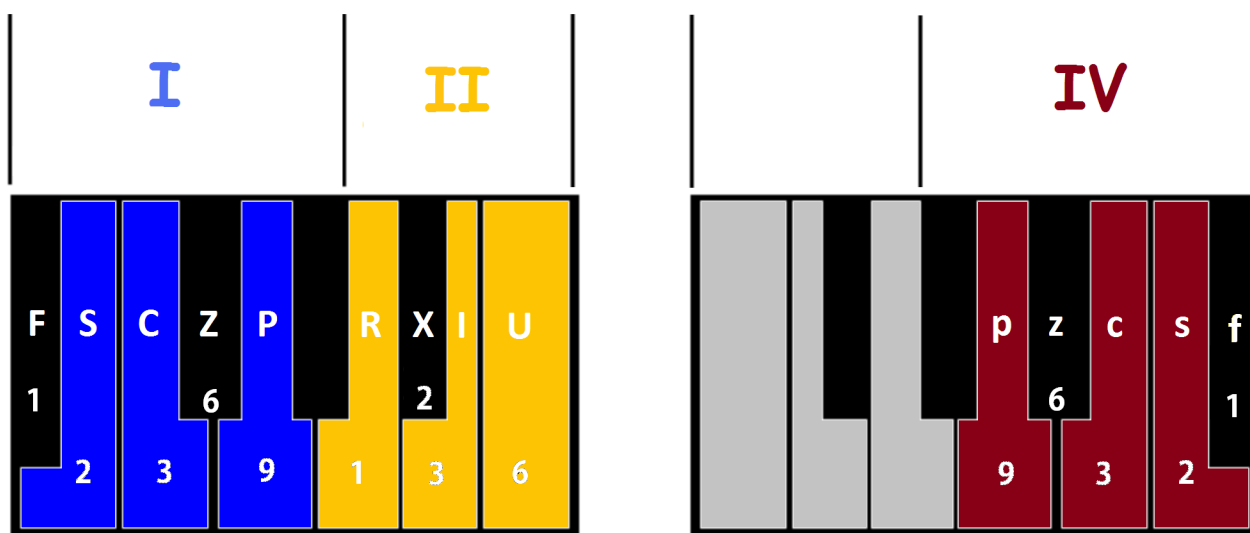
per quanto riguarda = PRipzf

Signor Presidente, onorevoli colleghi = SIUiepc

METHOD FOR WRITING NUMBERS

As regards the specific problem of writing the numbers, there are two possibilities, one of which is to write the words as they are spoken, according to the general procedure.

The second option is to use a number system that allows a significant reduction in strokes through the utilization of a specific numeric value assigned to each Michela key.



For the implementation of this method the first, the second and fourth banks are taken as specific locations, respectively, of the hundreds, tens and units, while the third bank (used for the vowels) is not used: this fact immediately distinguishes the notes which express digits from all the others, in which the bank of “vowel” is always utilized. Unrepresented numbers are obtained by adding the values of the other keys (e.g. $4=3+1$, $5=2+3$, $7=6+1$, $8=6+2$).

Below a diagram of the numbers up to 999.

f=1	R=10, Rf=11, Rs=12 (...)	F=100, Ff=101, Fs=102 (...)
s=2	X=20	S=200
c=3	I=30	C=300
cf=4	RI=40	FC=400
cs=5	XI=50	SC=500
z=6	U=60	Z=600
zf=7	RU=70	FZ=700
zs=8	XU=80	SZ=800
p=9	IU=90	P=900, PIU=990, PIUp=999 (...)

For numbers beyond 999, the following clarification applies. To each stroke in the number method corresponds a ternary group of numbers expressed with arabic numerals. Because the numbers are "upbeat", in groups of three digits, which gradually include the hundreds (999), the thousands 999.999), the millions (999.999.999), billions (999.999.999.999) and so on, the Michela number method conforms with this criterion: the horizontal "contiguity" horizontal of such groups does match a vertical "contiguity", in the sense that the ternary groups are expressed with successive strokes. For instance, the number 999.990 will be written with two strokes = PIUp/PIU, so the first stroke express the digit of 999 and soon after a second stroke will express the digit 990. If the strokes were three, the first would express obviously the value of the millions, the second the value of thousands, the third one the hundreds, and so on.

So, summing up, one stroke can express value numbers not exceeding 999; two strokes can express value numbers no more than 999.999, three strokes can express value numbers non more than 999.999.999 etc..

In the case in which there is a decimal number (e.g. 90,10), between the first stroke reproducing 90 (IU) and the one that express 10 (R) is inserted a third stroke, an “e” in the third bank that will indicate the comma, so 90,10=IU/e/R.

Examples:

$$f/F=1100$$

$$F/R=100.010$$

$$SCX_z/PI_zf=526.937$$

$$ZIs/FIUp=632.199$$

$$f/CRcf/SCU_{zs}/SI_z=1.314.568.236.$$

WRITING SYSTEMS FOR OTHER LANGUAGES

Due to the fact that the Michela system is totally phonetic is possible to use it to record other languages, also if not known by the reporter. In this case the reporter will just write the words as they sounds.

It's also possible to apply the system to other languages (in this case known by the operator), as shown by the following phonetic tables published by the inventor for using the system in other languages. (The tables for English and French, for convenience, have been translated in English; the tables for Spanish, Latin and Russian are instead still shown with the original graphic signs).

Stenographic alphabet for United Kingdom and the United States

1st (and 4th) bank

F (f)	f, ph, gh	father, prophet, enough, cough	ZP (pz)	g, j	giant, just
			FZP (pzf)	g	green, gold
S (s)	s	son, possession, less, this	SZP (pzs)	m	more, museum
			N (n)	n	niece, none
C (c)	sh, ti, scr	she, wish, scream, depredation	FN (nf)	(open use) *proposed for: ins, uns nce	unsecure, insist, entrance
FC (cf)	h	house, have, horse, hat, behind		SN (ns)	ng (gn)
SC (cs)	v	vine, violent	CN (nc)	w	water, wine, wolf
Z	s	usage, useful, house, these, is			
FZ (zf)	th	the, brother, earth, wealth	SCN (ncs)	l	lance, literal
SZ (zs)	z	horizon, dozen			
P (p)	p	people, reptile, paper	FZN (nzf)	(open use) *proposed for: nt (n't)	intense, entire can't, rent, font
FP (pf)	t	trifle, trade		SZN (nzs)	x
SP (ps)	ch	which, each			
CP (pc)	c, k, q	because, king			
FCP (pcf)	b	because			
SCP (pcs)	d	dear			

2nd bank

R	r	great, trifle, gradual, scrape
X	s	observe, gipsy
I	i	italian, soldier
RI	l	glass, class, clew, plummer
XI	w, f	dwarf, dwell, twelve
U	u	habitual, gradual
RU	m	atmosphere, arithmetic
XU	n	gardener
UI	p, b	sport (with harsh s) (used also for briefs)
RIU	t, d	station (with harsh s) (used also for briefs)
XIU	c, g, k	scarf (with harsh s) (used also for briefs)

3rd bank

a	a	algebra, alive, after, breakfast
e	e, a, ea	federal, age, gate, earth, bread
i	i, y, ea, ee, eo	fiddle, fitly, feast, feel, people
ia	i, y	wine, I, why, myself
ie	o, a, au, aw	God, fortunate, small, bawble
u	u, oo	fruitful, fraudulent, wool
ua	u, eau	usage, useful, funeral, beautiful
ue	u, ou	umbrella, husband, but, chough, tough
ui	ou	our, without, thou
uia	(open use)	
uie	(open use) *proposed for Schwa sound (ə), no vowel	the, about

Example of shorthand notes in English

-e	A
S-encf	cer
FP-uien	tain
CP-ins	king
SZP-a	ma
CP-ins	king
CN-an	one
SCP-ezs	day
FC-iz	his
-en	en
FPR-anf	trance
-in	in
FP-u	to
-e	a
FP-uen	town
-apf	at
FP-u	two
-ie	'o
CPRI-iepc	clock
-in	in
FZ-ue	the
-af	af
FPXU-un	^ternoon

FZ-i	the
SNUapf	Senat e
S-enzf	sent
S-uepzs	some
SCP-uep	depu
FP-is	ties
FP-u	to
CP-iepzs	com
PRI-e	ple
SZP-enzf	ment
FC-ipzs	him
-nzf	.
FZ-ue	the
CN-an	one
CN-u	who
CN-ies	was
FP-u	to
SIU-ipc	speak
FCPXIUan	began
FZ-ues	thus
NX	:
FN-nf	"
-a	A

CPN-e	le
SZN-an	xan
SCP-encf	der
FZ-ue	the
FZPR-ipf	great
FZN-nzf	,
FZ-ue	the
FZPR-ipf	great
-a	A
CPN-e	le
SZN-an	xan
SCP-encf	der
FN-nf	"
-nzf	and
SRIUiep	stop
P-ueipcs	ped
C-uencf	shor
FP-ue	t
-nzf	.
FZ-ue	The
CP-ins	king
CN-u	who
CN-ies	was

Stenographic alphabet for France and Belgium

1st a(and 4th) bank

F (f)	f ph	<i>fait prophete</i>
S (s)	s c ç	savant société
C (c)	sc ch	scène chose
FC (cf)	h	<i>hèros</i>
SC (cs)	v	vertu, veuve
Z	s	usage, aise
FZ (zf)	j g	<i>jugé, jalousie</i>
SZ (zs)	z	zèle
P (p)	p	<i>paix, pape</i>
FP (pf)	t	tête
SP (ps)	(open use)	
CP (pc)	c, k, qu	<i>cave, qui</i>
FCP (pcf)	b	<i>bobine</i>
SCP (pcs)	d	<i>dédier</i>

ZP (pz)	(open use)	
FZP (pzf)	g	<i>guerre, glace</i>
SZP (pzs)	m	<i>maman</i>
N (n)	n	<i>non, nonne</i>
FN (nf)	gn	<i>gnome</i>
SN (ns)	il, eil	<i>oeil ouille</i>
CN (nc)	ou	<i>ouate</i>
FCN (ncf)	r	<i>rire</i>
SCN (ncs)	l	<i>légal</i>
ZN (nz)	hi, hy, i	<i>hypothèse</i>
FZN (nzf)	(open use)	
SZN (nzs)	x	<i>luxe, index</i>

2nd bank

R	r	<i>prêtre</i>
X	s	<i>pseudonyme</i>
l	i, e, a	<i>pitié, reel</i>
lI	l	<i>globe, bloc</i>
Xl	v, f, ph	<i>sphère</i>
U	u	<i>tuer</i>
RU	m	<i>revêtement</i>
XU	n	<i>tenir</i>
UI	p b	<i>repos, rebelle</i>
RIU	t, d	<i>retard, redite</i>
XIU	c, g, k	<i>recours</i>

3rd bank

a	a e	<i>apparence</i>
e	é, e, ai	<i>mer, vrai</i>
i	i, y	<i>liquide, jury</i>
ia	e (mute)	<i>enfle</i>
ie	o, au, eau	<i>oser, faux</i>
u	ou	<i>poupé</i>
ua	ê, è, ai, i	<i>être, frère, lin</i>
ue	eu, œ	<i>reux, cœur</i>
ui	u	<i>usurper</i>
uia	oi	<i>oiseau, mois</i>
uie	ui, oui	<i>bruit, éblouir</i>

Example of French shorthand notes

SCP-e	Dés	PRI-ui	plus	SCPR-uia	droit
CP-ien	qu'on	C-uancf	cher	S-uincf	sur
a	a	SCP-an	dans	SCN-ia	le
an	an-	PRI-ui	plu	FCPRI-e	blé
N-ien	non	ZI-uencf	sieurs	-nzf	.
S-e	cé	SC-incs	villes	SCN-e	Les
-uin	une	SCP-i	d'i	SCPRUie	démo
SZP-ie	mau	FP-a	ta	CPRapf	crates
SCU-az	vaise	SCN-i	lie	CP-i	qui
FCN-e	ré	-uen	on	PR-ie	pro
CP-iencs	col	-a	a	FP-es	tes
FP-e	te	SCPRUan	deman	FP-ia	stent
SCP-ui	du	SCP-e	dé	FP-u	tou
FCPRI-e	blé	S-i	si	FZ-uncf	jours
-e	et	SCN-ia	le	CP-ien	con
CP-ua	que	SZPRUan	moment	FPR-e	tre
P-ancf	par	N-e	n'é	SCN-ancf	l'ar
SCN-a	là	FP-e	tait	FCP-i	bi
SCN-ua	le	P-a	pas	FPR-uancf	traire
P-en	pain	SCXUui	venu	SCP-e	des
-ua	est	SCPR-e	de ré	SCP-e	de
SCPXI-e	deve	SCP-uiencf	duire	CPre	créts
N-ui	nu	SCN-ia	le	SCN-uia	loi

LATIN

ALFABETO PER LA LINGUA LATINA

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

Esempio di stenoscritto in lingua latina.

Her	de
cu	rent.
la	
nus,	
in	Ci
si	vi
gui	ta
san	te
cti	ca
ta	pta
te	ca
vir,	pi
	te
Pe	ca
ru	sus
si	est.
no	
rum	De
e	mor
pi	tui
sco	cor
pa	pus
tum	ex
ge	tra
re	mu
bat	ros
cum	pro
Go	ie
tho	ctum
rum	hu
co	ma
piac	nio
Pe	res
ru	se
siam	pul
o	tu
bsi	ra

SPANISH

ALFABETO PER LA LINGUA SPAGNUOLA

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

Esempio di stenoscritto in lingua spagnuola.

En	:u	t	u:	:	los
va			u:		y
no		c	u:		pro
se	:u	c	u:		di
le	:u	/	u:	:	gios,
ta	:u	c	:		de
cha	:u	c	t	u	dar
de					á
di		/	:		ge
fu		t	:		ne
so					a
e	:u	t	u:		lo
im	:u	/	u:	:	gias,
por	:u	t	:	:	las
tu	:u	/	:	:	mas
no	:u		:		ve
en	:		:	:	ces
sus			u	t	in
di	:		u	t	cier
gre		c	:	:	tas
sio			u:		ó
nes			:		fa
de	:u	c	/		bu
cre	:u	t	u:		lo
er		/	:	:	sas,
co			/	t	un
mo	:u		:		va
u	:u	t	u:	t	lor
na			u:	c	im
vie		c	u:		pro
ja		c	u:		pio
en			:	t	en
sue	:u	t	:		la
ños		c	/		plu
o	:u	/	:		ma
ra	:u	c	:		de
en			/	t	un

GERMAN

ALFABETO PER LA LINGUA TEDESCA

I E IV SERIE				II SERIE		
1.	.	v ph f	von finden	1.	r	treppe
2	:	s ss	messen-sauer	2	:	s psalten
3	u	sch	<i>sch</i> riben	3	u	i diadem
4.	u	h	da <i>h</i> er	4.	u	l platten
5	:u	w	wiener	5	:u	w v f pfand
6	/	s	muse	6	\	u qualm
7.	/	ch	ich	7.	\	m schmal
8	: /	z tz	zog spitze	8	: \	n gnade
9	u	p	packen	9	u	p spitzig
10.	u	t	tilgen	10.	u	t stossen
11	: u	tsch	deutsche	III SERIE		
12	u u	ckk qu	könig			
13.	u u	b	bald			
14	:u u	d	des der			
15	/u					
16.	/u	g	gelb gold	1	.	a aber
17	: /u	m	mit	2	:	e den
18	u	n	nein	3	u	i y i e die
19.	u			4	u	mancanza di vocale
20	: u			5	u:	o ohren
21	u u	u	rauf <i>er</i>	6	/	u und
22.	u u	r	ritter	7	/	. ä spät
23	:u u	l	leben	8	/ :	ö œ schöne
24	/ u	j	jahr	9	u	ü üppiger
25.	/ u			10	u	. eu ei zwei
26	: / u	x	fix	11	u:	au auflage

Esempio di stenoscritto in lingua tedesca.

[illegible]

RUSSIAN

ALFABETO PER LA LINGUA RUSSA

I E IV SERIE

1 .	Ф ф	флейта
2 :	С с	сани
3 U	Ш ш	шанка
4 . U	Х х	хрѣвъ
5 :U	В в	вакса
6 /	Ж ж	жена
7 . /	Щ щ	щетка
8 : /	З з	замокъ
9	И и	палка
10 .	Т т	также
11 :	Ч ч	часть
12 U U	К к	каминъ
13 . U U	Б б	безъ
14 :U U	Д д	дача
15 /U	Е е	огнистое
16 . /U	Г г	гора
17 : /U	М м	макъ
18	Н н	народъ
19 .	Ц ц	цѣтъ
20 :	У у	уѣздъ
21 U	Ю ю	случаются
22 . U	Р р	развѣ
23 :U	Л л	лазурь
24 /	Й й	русскій
25 . /		
26 : /	Я я	доброя

II SERIE

1 .	Р р	кресла
2 :	С с Ч ч	случаться
3 U	И и І і	виолончель
4 . U	Л л	хлѣбъ
5 :U	Ф ф В в	дворъ
6 /	У у	вуаль
7 . /	М м	вмѣстѣ
8 : /	Н н	лѣтній
9 U	П п	солнце
10 . U	Т т	кто
11 /U:	К к	кроткій

III SERIE

1 .	А а	адъ
2 :	Е е	едва
3 U	И и І і	игла
4 U .	Ы ы	мы
5 U:	О о	облако
6 /	У у	уголь
7 / .	Ѣ ѣ	ѣхать
8 / :	Э э	эхо
9 /U	Ю ю	югъ
10 /U .	Я я	ядро
11 /U:	Ѵ ѵ	вссопъ

Esempio di stenoscritto in lingua russa.

на	дѣ	на
дол	тій	ма
го	день	го
Съ са	Быль	ран
ни	пре	ни
го	кра	го
у	сній	у
тра	іюль	не
бо	скій	я
сно	день	у
у	о	трян
трян	дій	ни
ни	изъ	я
за	тѣхъ	ри
ри	дней	не
не	ко	ни
ла	то	ла
етъ	рые	етъ
но	слу	но
жа	чаю	жа
ромъ	тсѣ	ромъ
о	толь	о
на	ко	на
ра	тог	ра
зми	да	зми
вас	но	вас
тсѣ	го	тсѣ
	да	
	у	
	ета	
	но	
	ви	
	ласъ	