

Dance to
your thoughts.

✓ ↗ !

by
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↗

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Dance to your thoughts!

Dance is a way of capturing the fleeting thoughts through dancing to them with your pen as they occur. With or without music there is a dance, sometimes the dance inspires thoughts, it is an art form to capture the essence of what was meant in dense form, hence the name of this art. So call it shorthand, call it stenography, tachygraphy, but it is an art, that accompanies thought and we use it to follow whomever we like to in his thought process.

It enables the artist to record with enough speed, so he does not lose his train of thought, so he can take it further, follow and stay present. Many great writers and scientist of the past have made use of it when there was no electronic device to record.

Ask yourself, even nowadays - who can type as fast as he can think on a computer? Or would you like your thoughts to be dictated and rely on a text to speech program? Do you want something that is quite, simple, a contemplative art form, beautiful to look at and a joy to write in?

Then I give you dance lessons...

Dance Alphabet

	+n/m	+t/d/th	+[aeo][æiu]r	+[aeo][æiu]l	+s/st
in - not none nothing	-	-	-	-	-
on • know -	n -	-	-	-	-
is -	-	-	-	-	-
some	s/z	-	-	-	-
my \ me	m \	meh	-	-	-
more	w(h)	-	-	-	-
would	-	-	-	-	-
with	-	-	-	-	-
should	-	-	-	-	-
just	-	-	-	-	-
the that	-	-	-	-	-
do	-	-	-	-	-
good	-	-	-	-	-
against	-	-	-	-	-
could	-	-	-	-	-
back	-	-	-	-	-
be \	b \	-	-	-	-
but \	b \	-	-	-	-
because	bb \	-	-	-	-
up	p \	-	-	-	-
people	pp \	-	-	-	-

to it	t	l		d	l	b		l	l	v
first	st	l	1	s	s	l	-	-	-	n
of \ for	f	l	{ }	b	b	b	-	-	-	{ }
from \	v	2	{ }	d	d	d	-	-	-) 2
have,	l	l	f = l	b	b	b	b	b	b	l
every	r o	a	d = p	o	o	o	o	o	o	d
all	ng o	o	p	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
ly	nk o	o	p	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
her	h \	\	\	o	o	o	o	o	o	\
going	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
think	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
he him	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a	i	u	ə	ɔː	ʊ	ʌ	ɒ	ɔː	ʊ	ʌ
I	ɪ	ʊ	ə	ɔː	ʊ	ʌ	ɒ	ɔː	ʊ	ʌ
or	ɔː	ʊ	ə	ɔː	ʊ	ʌ	ɒ	ɔː	ʊ	ʌ
you our over	ʊ	ə	ə	ɔː	ʊ	ʌ	ɒ	ɔː	ʊ	ʌ
by both positions	i/y	y	ə	ɔː	ʊ	ʌ	ɒ	ɔː	ʊ	ʌ
of any vowel	c	c	ɛ	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə	ə

Chapter 1.

Begin small, learn some characters and associated abbreviations.

Every thought uses words that structure the sentence, gives it a beat to that we can dance to, but for sure...

It's the tone that makes the music



in 'dance' we use something similar like in sheet music

the tone of the first syllable of every word is encoded via the height relative to this notebook's lines.

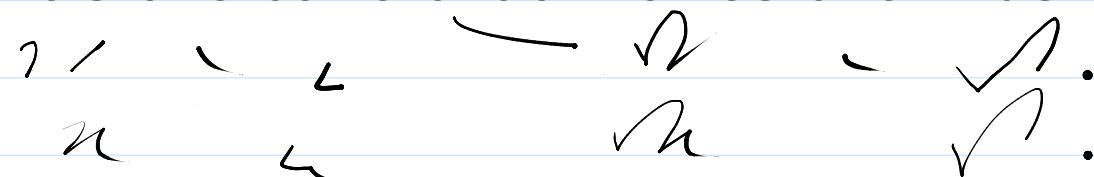
the word the ↘ consists of a sign for th and rests on the floor. It could also mean thee (because notes on the floor represent vowels like /ɛ/ or /ɪ/ (written in IPA), but that is either clear from the context or the phrasing, which we will discuss in a minute.

If we take the same sentence again, we can see different positions of the first character, which represent following encoding for vowels in IPA:

e, eɪ / ɛ a / aɪ
o, ou / u, iɪ met, mate / meet hat / height
 lot, lost

You can add a dash below, where ever you want to make clear, that it is the second vowel you mean. But rest assured, it is hardly ever needed, because the context via phrasing, or structuring the sentence in meaningful bits helps in understanding the whole thought.

It's the tone that makes the music.



We turn english into an agglutinative language like latin or japanese, and form meaningful word molecules with it. There is no need to indicate, that 'the' is written with 'e', so in hanging it to the previous word we gain speed and are free to think of the next important thing we want to express. Let's see in detail how this looks like with the first expression:

It's the, it's a, it's one, it's a lot of, it's one of a kind.

it'sθ̄ the, it'sə a, it'sw̄ one, it'sl̄ a lot of, it'sw̄n̄k̄ one of a kind.

If you look at the alphabet for reference you will notice that the letter t is simply a downstroke, s the upslant, th downstroke in a curve. The initial hook means: word begins with the vowel 'e' or 'i', since the t sign sits on that level. In the case of 'itsa' a character for a ^ is appended.

Vowels can thus be initial hooks ↗ that hold the vowel of the corresponding level of the sign, the most comfortable way to link the hook, corresponds to a,e,i,o,u and the pointy versions to /æɛ/ɛ:/oɛ/. To write "I" /æɛ/ you would use ^ . I add medial/end vowels, but they are rare.

at aight am I'm an æn as æs
i/et ate e/im aim e/in e/is
o/ut, o/um, o/un, o/us,

-mā, nā, sā, tā
-i/-y
-u
(use medial
vowels for
Names and
diphthongs)
-e
-o
-o
-u
-u

Summary:

n t m th s k l w y/i: a: u: e: o: æ au
- / \ \ / \ / \ - , ^ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ^ ~

I already mixed in one common Diphthong in there
namely those that are formed with /ɛ/ like I/æɛ/ ^ ,
ate /ɛɛt/ 1 , but we can also form words like out /aut/ 1 .

Diphthong: Write only the **second** vowel.
Long vowels are not treated as diphthongs.

out > ut (above the line) > /ɑut/ 1

house > hus (above t.l.) > /həʊs/ ~

but:

rose > rs (through the line) > /rōʊs/ ↗

cute > ct (through t.l.) > /kʊt/ ↗

Diphthong with **Semivowels** (y ↙, w ↘): Write only the Semivowel (**first** vowel) and infer the following.

One > wən (above t.l.) ↗

Yes ↗ myopia ↘ fiord ↖

but:

you > /iū/ ↘

Summary:

n r t d th s k l m w y/i: a: u: e: o: aɛ au

- ə ɔɪ ʌ ʊ ʌ ʌ ʌ ɔ ɔ ɔ ɔ ɔ ɔ

Horizontal prolongation of Characters.

Not for upright glyphs like t,f,v or round glyphs r,ng,nk.

double length adds -n or -m

doubledouble length adds -t/-d or -th

name end son sat cam caught gone got then that

ambiguities (clarified if possible):

nth sun sad can code gun/gum gut them

abbreviated: I ^ you _ can ^ but _ put _

Our thoughts often accumulate, list up, add, subtract, negate. In speech we use words like 'and', 'too', 'also'. Dance uses dots, tiny strokes or concatenation/omission:

and/also/too (dot continues) me too ↘ you and him ↗
'and' can be *left out when merging* two things together as in you'n'him ↘ you'n'I ↘ you'n'them ↘ this'n'that ↗
by (dot beside) stroke, double dot means '**on and on**' or the word 'continues'. 'list goes on and on' ↗ list cont. ↗
Write simple stuff twice 'day by day' ↘ 'word **for** word'
or ↗ me or you ↗ ↗ ↗ me or him ↗
me or them ↗ them or me ↗ him/he or her ↗
either-or ↗ either this or that' ↗ ↗ ↗
not - not me ↘ not him ↗ not her ↗ not them ↗
You not me ↗
but not ↗ he but not me ↗ him but no her ↗
but also ↗ but not ↗ or ↗ **nor** ↗ neither him nor her ↗ | ↗
In most cases 'but not' is replaced by 'not' - or 'nor' -.
though ↗ not her him though ↗
In most cases 'though' can be left out, not-her-him ↗
as well · she went as well ↗
with ↗ she went with them ↗ omitted: ↗
I will go with her as well ↗ ↗. She goes with him ↗
I'll go to her as well ↗ ↗. She goes to him ↗
He goes with her ↗ He goes to her ↗ ↗
like same as kind of : like me ↗ kindofthesame as tea ↗
unlike, not as = unlike him ↗ not as often as her ↗
not unlike = not unlike others ↗ **exactly like** them ↗
if this..than = if this goes well than all goes well => ↗ : ↗
thinks that, is thinking of : I think you should ↗
is taking the position that : Your pos: Do it ↗ ↗
is speaking of, means that : Tim talks of being brave ↗ ↗
Sandra tells me not to do it ↗ ↗ ↗ ↗
because of = because of the danger involved => ↗ (↗ ↗ ↗)
maybe that, **possible** that ≈ (>, ↗)