

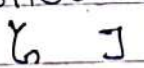






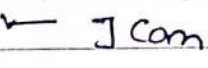

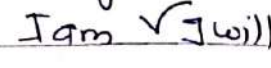
Q What is phraseography? Explain with examples.

Ans. Phraseography is the writing of two or more words together without lifting the pen or pencil. The resulting outline is called a phraseogram. A phraseogram should be easy to write. The practice of phrase writing will greatly increase the writer's fluency and speed.

(A) — The first word-form of a phraseogram must occupy the position in which it would be written if it stood alone as the phrase How can they would be by the (phrase) outline —  Commencing on the line because how if stood alone, would be written on the line

Similarly  I have commences above the line because I standing alone would be written above the line

(B) — A first position word form may be slightly raised or lowered however, to permit of a following stroke on, above, through the line as  I thank you (using logogram 'with')  with much  which and  with each

(C) when joined to k, m, l (up) the sign  may be shortened thus  I can  I am  I will



## Tick the

The word the may be expressed by a slanting tick, joined to a preceding character and written either downward (from right to left) or upward (from left to right)

downward :-  $\succ$  of the  $\nearrow$  and the  
 $\nearrow$  should the  $\succ$  by the  
 $\swarrow$  if the  $\swarrow$  have the

upward :-  $\swarrow$  beyond the  $\searrow$  what the  
 $\swarrow$  how the  $\swarrow$  at the  
 $\swarrow$  which the  $\searrow$  was the

This tick for the must never be used initially.

$\swarrow$  on the  $\swarrow$  but the should slope a little to secure a better angle