



TERMINOLOGY

IN STROKE CHARACTERISTICS



ARC

- This is a curved formed inside the top curve of loop, as in small letters “h”, “m”, “n”, “p”.
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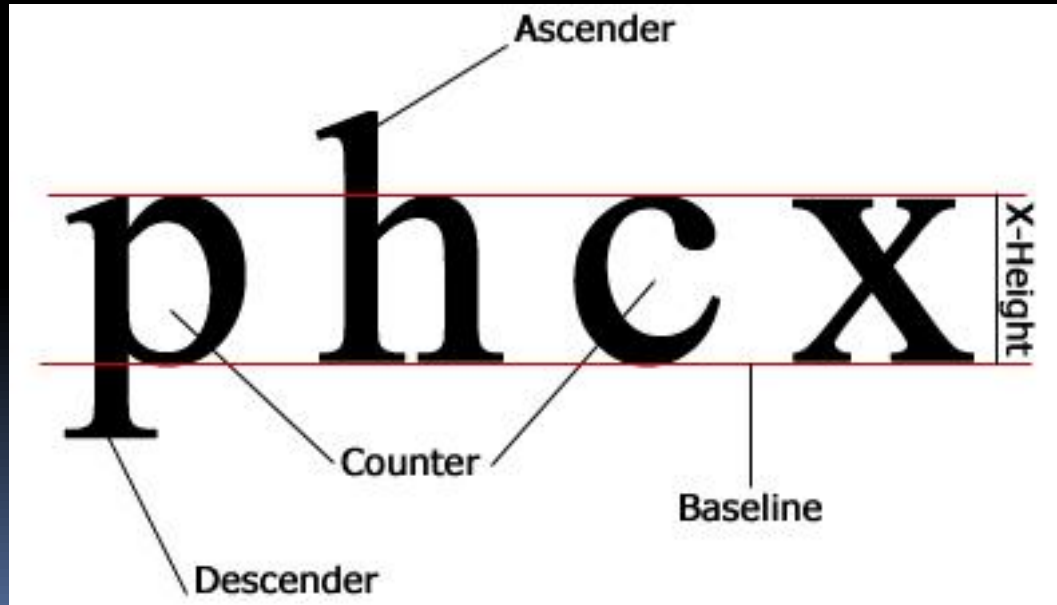


ARCH

- These are any arcade form in the body of a letter found in small letters which contain arches.
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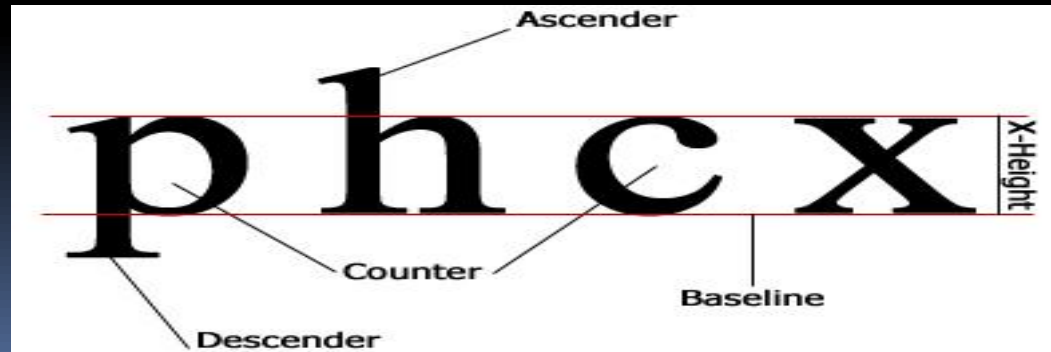
ASCENDER

- It is the top portion of a letter or upper loop.



BASELINE

- This maybe actually on a ruled paper, it might be imaginary alignment of writing. It is the ruled or imaginary line upon which the writing rest.





BEARD

- It is the rudimentary initial up stroke of a letter.
- 



BLUNT

- This is the beginning and ending stroke of a letter without hesitation.
- 



BODY

- This is the main portion of the letter, minus the initial of stroke, terminal strokes and the diacritic of any. Example: the oval of the letter “O” is the body, minus the downward stroke and the loop.
- 



BOWL

- This is a fully rounded oval or circular form on a letter complete into "O".
- 



BUCKLE/BUCKLE KNOT

- This is a loop made as a flourish which is added to the letters, as in small letter “k” and “a” or in capital letters “A”, “K”, “P”. The horizontal end loop stroke that are often used to complete a letter.
- 



CACOGRAPHY

- a bad writing
- 



CALLIGRAPHY

- This is the art of beautiful writing.
- 



DESCENDER

- This is the opposite of ascender, the lower portion of a letter.
- 



DIACRITIC

- “t” crossing and dots of the letters “i” and “j”. The matters of the Indian script are also known as diacritic signs. This is an element added to complete a certain letter, either a cross bar or a dot.
- 



ENDING/TERMINATE STROKE OF TOE

- This is the end stroke of a letter.
- 



EYE/EYELET/EYE LOOP

- This is a small loop or curved formed inside the letters. This may occur inside the oval of the letters “a”, “d”, “o”. The small loop form by stroke that extend in divergent direction as in small letters.
- 



FOOT

- This is the lower parts which rest on the base line. The small letter “m” has three feet, and the small letter “n” has two feet.
- 



HABITS

- These are any repeated elements or details, which may serve to individualize writing.
- 



HESITATION

- This term applied to the irregular thickening of ink which is found when writing slows down or stop while the pen take a stock of the position.
- 



HIATUS/PEN JUMP

- This is a gap occurring between continuous strokes without lifting the pen such as occurrence usually occurs due to speed.
- 



HOOK

- It is a minute curve or an ankle which often occurs at the end of the terminal strokes. It is also sometimes occur at the beginning of an initial stroke. The terminal curves of the letters "a", "d", "n", "m", "p", "u", are the hook. In small letter "w" the initial curve is the hook. The minute involuntary talon like formation found at the commencement of an initial up stroke or the end terminal stroke.



HUMP

- This is the upper portion of its letter “m”, “n”, “h”, “k”. The rounded outside of the top of the bend stroke or curve in small letter.
- 



KNOB

- This is the extra deposit of ink in the initial and terminal stroke due to the slow withdrawal of the pen from the paper usually applicable to fountain pen.



LIGATURE/CONNECTION

- This is the stroke which connect two stroke of letter, characterized by connected stroke between letters.
- 



LONG LETTER

- These are those letters with both upper and lower loops.
- 



LOOP

- This is an oblong curve such as found on the small letters “f”, “go”, “l” and letters stroke “f” has two. A loop maybe blind or open. A blind loop is usually the result of the ink having filled the open space.
- 



MAJUSCULE

- a capital letter
- 



MINISCULE

- a small letter.
- 



MOVEMENT IMPULSES

- This refer to the continuity of stroke force writing is usually produce by disconnected and broken movements more motion or movement impulses than genuine writing.
- 



OVAL

- This is the portion of the letter which is oval in shape. The small letter stroke “a” , “d” , “g” , and “q” contain oval letter “a” , “t” while coming down
- 



PATCHING

- This is the retouching or going back over a defective portion of a written stroke. Careful patching is common defect on forgeries.
- 



PEN LIFT

- This is an interruption in a stroke caused by removing the writing instrument from the paper. Disconnection between letters and letter combination maybe due to lack of movement control. Using a ball-point pen may cause pen lift due to the failure of the ball to rotate.
- 



PEN POSITION/PEN HOLD

- This is the relative location of the pen in relation to the paper surface which can be determined by the presence of the emphasis or pen shading.
- 



PEN SCOPE

- This represents the reach of the hand with the wrist at rest. It is the average scope or limits of the pen during the process of writing with the wrist of the hand at still.
- 



RETRACE/RETRACING

- These are any part of a stroke which is super imposed upon the original stroke. This is the stroke which goes back over other writing strokes; it is slightly to occur in others handwriting. Example: vertical strokes of the letter "d", "t" while coming downward from the top to bottom will have a retracing strokes. Any stroke which goes back over another writing stroke. In natural handwriting there may be instances in which the pen doubled back over the course.



SHOULDER

- This is the outside portion of the top curve, small letter “m” has three shoulders and the small letter “n” has two, the small letter “h” has one shoulder.
- 



SPUR

- This is a short initial or terminal stroke.
- 



STAFF

- These are any major long downward stroke of a letter that is the long downward stroke of the letter “b”, “g”.
- 



STEM/SHANK

- This is the upright long downward stroke that is the trunk or stalk, normally seen in capital letters.
- 



TICK/HITCH

- These are any short stroke, which is usually at the top of the letters.
- 



TREMOR

- This is a writing weakness portrayed by irregular shaky strokes is described as writing tremor.
- 