LINES OF WRITING

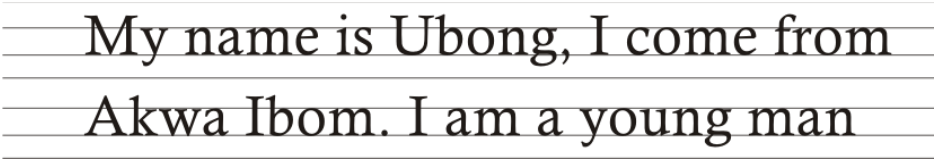


In writing, there are imaginary lines of writing. These lines are the superscript, normal and subscript lines. They are the bottom lines of the superscript, normal and subscript writing regions respectively. Good writing is arranged to suit these lines.

Note that the subscript region overlaps the superscript region in normal notebooks and that's why you get this:



…instead of this



… in your notebooks.

Superscript Region

Superscript region is the region of writing that is above the normal region of writing. For example, 20^{th}, th is located in the superscript region.

Normal Region

Normal region of writing is the region most common to our writing. It is between the superscript region and the subscript region. E.g., a, c, e, i, m, n, etc. are located in the normal region of writing.

Subscript Region

Subscript region is the region of writing that is below the normal region. E.g. in the H_2SO_4, 2 and 4 are written in the subscript region. Also, letters like y, g, and q are written to extend to the subscript region because of their tails.

When writing, in respect to these lines, the following should be considered:

- Capital letters start from the top of the superscript region to the bottom line of the normal line.
- Small letters start and end in the normal region; however, some letters like b, d, f, h, k, and l have a long neck so they stretch into the superscript region

and some other letters like g, j, p, q, and y have a tail and thus stretch a bit into the subscript region.

- Most punctuation symbols like fullstop (.), comma (,), semi-colon (;), colon (:), question mark (!), exclamation mark (!), parenthesis ( ), etc. are written in the normal region ensuring that they touch the base line of the normal region.
- Other punctuation symbols like apostrophe (’), and quotes (“ ”) are written at the base part of the subscript region.
- Ordinal numbers like 25^{th}, 2^{nd}, etc. are written such that their two ending letters are located in the superscript region. E.g. second – 2^{nd}, first – 1^{st}, etc.