

CONCEPTS

MORSE CODE MADE EASY

Flip. Discover. Learn

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Morse Code made Easy: Concepts

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CONCEPTS

MORSE CODE MADE EASY

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01

FUNDAMENTALS

Understand the fundamentals of
Morse Code

Hello there!

Unlike other languages which comprise of a long list of alphabets (e.g., English) or a long list of characters (e.g., Mandarin) , Morse Code has just got to deal with two primary letters/digits/bits. Cool! Isn't it?

The whole of this interesting language is just a mixture of :

" . " called as Dits

" - " called as Dahs

For the sake of convenience,
Let's call Dits as D or Dots
and Dahs as L or Lines or Dash

02

MORSE CODE AND THE ENGLISH ALPHABETS

Jump in to learn how those Dits and
Dahs are combined to make English
alphabets



CHECK THIS OUT!

Let's have a quick look.

Worry not! You wouldn't have to memorize these letters here :)

English	M Code	English	M Code
A	.-	N	-.
B	-...	O	---
C	-.-.	P	.-.-
D	-..	Q	--.-
E	.	R	.-.
F	..-.	S	...
G	--.	T	-
H	U	..-
I	..	V	...-
J	.----	W	.-.-
K	-.-	X	-..-
L	.-..	Y	-.--
M	--	Z	--..

It ain't as complex as it seems. What's common is each of the English alphabet in Morse is that all are just a combination of dits and dahs (lines) in various Patterns and Numbers and Purity.

By Patterns, I meant the sequence of appearance of the dit and the dah (e.g., - coming **after** . makes English A (-.) while - coming **before** . makes English N (-.)

By Numbers, I meant the number of dits and dahs that comprise the alphabet. For e.g., one dit (.) makes the English E (.)
Two dits (..) make the English I (..)

Similarly, One Dash (-) makes the English T (-)
Two Dashes (--) makes the English M (--)

And by Purity, I meant if the morse code of an English alphabet comprises just dits or just dahs or a mixture of both.

For e.g., The Morse for English H is (Four dits : D4), hence a Pure Morse.
The Morse for English O is --- (Three dahs or lines: L3), hence a Pure Morse.
The Morse for English J is .--- (One Dit, Three Dahs or Lines: D1 L3), hence a Mixed Morse.

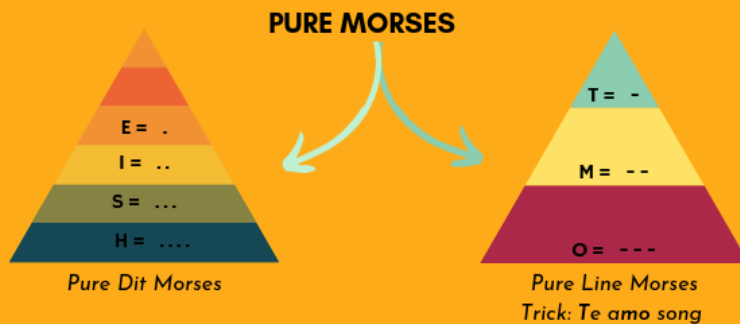
It's all simple now. We'd now classify the whole of the Morse Code into blocks on the basis of their Patterns, Numbers and Purity.

The principle classification relies on Purity. On the basis of purity, the entire chart can be divided into Pure Morse Blocks and Mixed Morse Blocks.

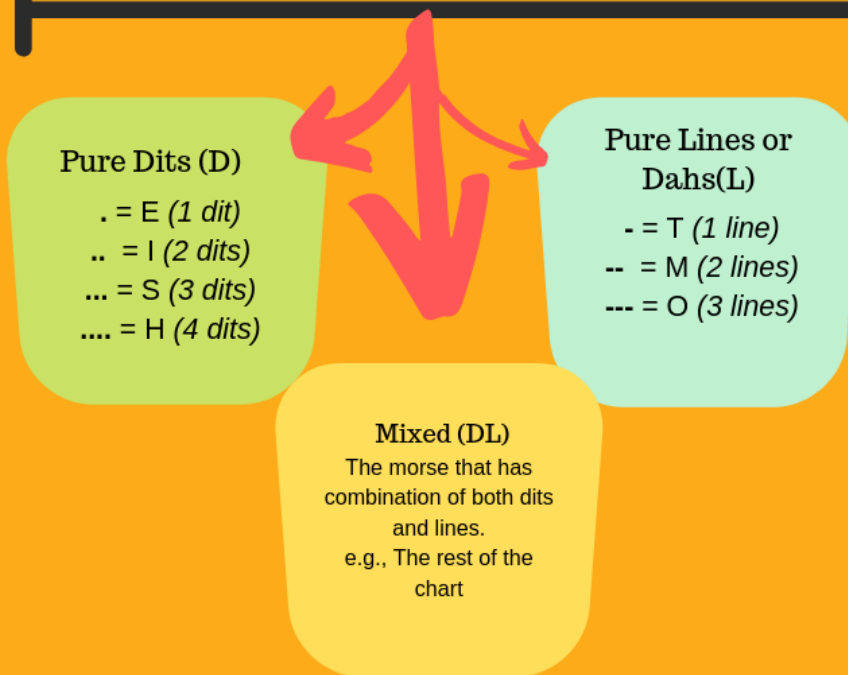
Pure Morse blocks in turn can be of 'Pure dits' (e.g., Morse for S is ...) or 'Pure dahs or lines' (e.g., Morse for O is ---).

Pure dits Morse may contain just one dit or more than one. (based on number of digits).

E.g., E is a pure dit morse (.) containing just one dit, while S is another pure dit morse (...) containing three dits.



On the basis of Purity



Hence, a single dit should always remind you of 'E',
a double dit, of 'I', etc.

And, a single Line, of 'T',
a double line, of 'M'

Kudos! By the end of this lesson, you've already learnt morse for 7 English alphabets!!!!

Well, the interesting part is yet to come!

Yup! The mixed morse are still pending. Further classification of mixed morse is done on the basis of 'Number of digits' and 'Pattern'.



TOTAL
DOWN

7

MORE TO
GO

19



03

MIXED MORSES

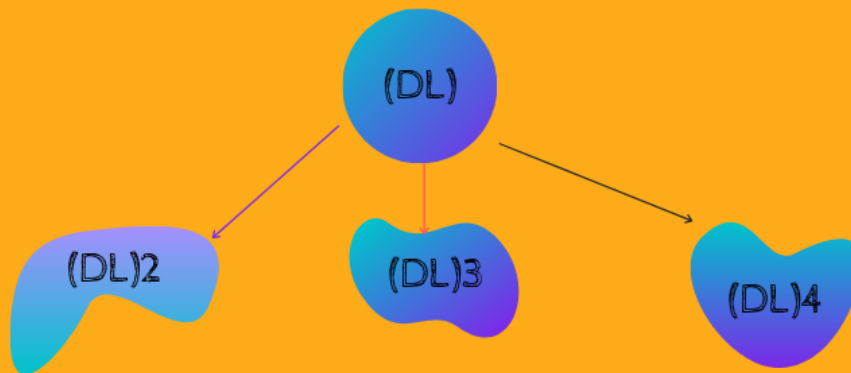
Have fun learning Morses for the
remaining 19 English Alphabets

First things first, mixed morses may contain just two digits (e.g., The Morse for English is .-) or may contain 3/4 digits (e.g., the morse for English W is .-- {3 digits} and the morse for English J is .--- {4 digits})


Hence, on the basis of number of digits making the morse, the whole of Mixed morses (DL) is further grouped into different series.

Note: (DL) represents 'Mixed Morse' where D stands for Dit and L stands for Line or Dash or Dah. (Because mixed morses contain both dits and lines)

Further, (DL)2 stands for Mixed morses containing 2 digits in total ; (DL)3 for Mixed morses containing 3 digits in total ; (DL)4 for Mixed morses containing 4 digits in total.



We'd be discussing each of these as a separate Series : (DL)2 series , (DL)3 series , (DL)4 series.

A night sky with a yellow brushstroke circle containing text. The background is a dark blue night sky with a starry pattern and a bright white streak. The yellow circle has a textured, brushstroke-like border. The text inside the circle is centered and reads:

03 (A)

(DL)2 SERIES

GET SET LEARNING THE
SIMPLEST OF ALL THE SERIES.

(DL)2 series, as the name suggests, is a mixed morse series {(DL)}, meaning it contains both dits and lines, and a mixed morse that consists of just 2 digits in total. Hence, the morse would contain just 2 digits: one line and one dit (mixed morse).

So, the possibilities of morses in such a case could be :

Dit First , Line Next (D1L1) = .-

or

Line First, Dit Next (L1D1)= -.

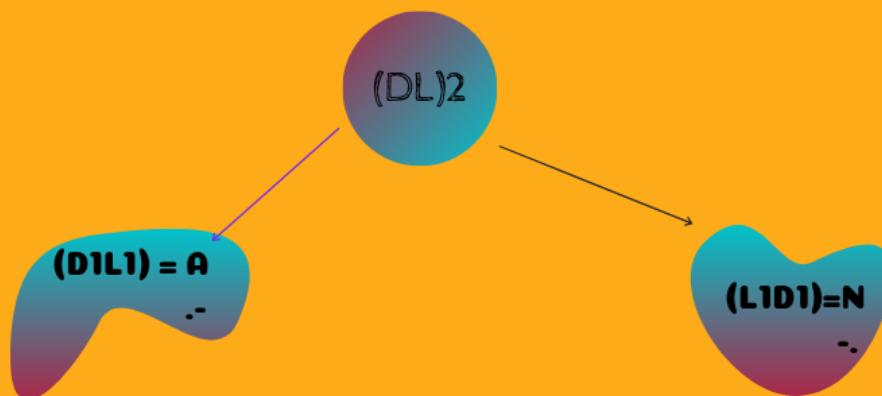
Hence, there's just a difference in the pattern of the morse.

Got it ?

So what's more?

The first pattern (D1L1) is the morse pattern for the English 'A'. (.-)

The Second pattern (L1D1) is the morse for the English 'N'. (-.)



Easy!! Wasn't that?

2 more alphabets down! 17 more to go.!

So, do remember (DL)2 series has just A,N.

A is the first English alphabet, hence it has the privilege of having dot or dit at first!

:p (D1L1)




TOTAL
DOWN

9

MORE TO
GO

17

A night sky with a starry background, a bright yellow circle, and a shooting star. The yellow circle is the central focus, containing text. The background is a deep blue with many small white stars and a prominent white streak (shooting star) in the upper left. The bottom of the image shows a dark silhouette of a horizon.

03 (B)

(DL)3 SERIES

GEAR UP! IT GETS MORE
INTERESTING RIGHT FROM HERE

(DL)3 series, as the name suggests, is a mixed morse series {(DL)}, meaning it contains both dits and lines, and a mixed morse that consists of 3 digits in total.

Hence, the morse would contain 3 digits:

Either one dit and two lines (D1L2) sub-series

or

One Line and two dits (L1D2) sub-series

When the first case is considered i.e., One dit and two lines (D1L2), possibilities of Morses are:

.-- (dit at the first position)

-. (dit at the second position)

--. (dit at the third position)

So, the basic difference within the members of the same sub-series lies in the Pattern.

Similarly, when the second case is considered i.e., One line and two dits (L1D2), possibilities of Morses are:

-. (Line at the first position)

.-. (Line at the second position)

.. (Line at the third position)

So, the basic difference within the members of the same sub-series lies in the Pattern.

Guess what?

Each of the various mixed morses explained above represents the morse of an English alphabet.

Excited?

Here we GO!!!

(D1L2) :

.-- (dit at the first position) = W

-. (dit at the second position) = K

--. (dit at the third position) = G

Trick: **WreKaGe**

(L1D2) : LaDdu

-. (Line at the first position) = D

.-. (Line at the second position) = R

.. (Line at the third position) = U

Trick: **DaaRU**

(LaDdu = DaaRU)

Hence, this marks the end of (DL)3 series! Easy! Wasn't that?
6 more alphabets down! 11 more to go!




TOTAL
DOWN

15

MORE TO
GO

11

A night sky with a yellow circle and a shooting star. The background is a deep blue night sky filled with stars and a faint Milky Way. A bright yellow circle is centered in the sky, with a white shooting star streaking across it from the top left. The bottom of the image shows a dark silhouette of a horizon.

03 (C)

(DL)4 SERIES

Brace for the final and longest
series of the Book.



(DL)4 series, as the name suggests, is a mixed morse series {(DL)}, meaning it contains both dits and lines, and a mixed morse that consists of 4 digits in total.

Hence, the morse would contain 4 digits:

Either one dit and three lines (D1L3) sub-series

or

One Line and three dits (L1D3) sub-series

or

Two Dits and Two Lines (D2L2) sub-series.

When the first case is considered i.e., One dit and three lines (D1L3), possibilities of Morses are:

.--- (dit at the first position)

-.-- (dit at the second position)

--.- (dit at the third position)

---. (dit at the fourth position)

So, the basic difference within the members of the same sub-series lies in the Pattern.

Similarly, when the second case is considered i.e., One line and three dits (L1D3), possibilities of Morses are:

... (Line at the first position)

..- (Line at the second position)

... (Line at the third position)

...- (Line at the fourth position)

So, the basic difference within the members of the same sub-series lies in the Pattern.

Similarly, when the second case is considered i.e., Two dits and two lines (D2L2), possibilities of Morses are:

..-- (Two dots first)

--.. (Two lines first)

-.-. (Two dots at the centre)

-.-. (Two lines at the centre)

So, the basic difference within the members of the same sub-series lies in the Pattern.

Guess what?

Each of the various mixed morse explained above represents the morse of an English alphabet. (except few)

Excited again?

Here we GO!!!

D1L3

- .--- (dit at the first position) = J
- .-- (dit at the second position) = Y
- .- (dit at the third position) = *
- . (dit at the fourth position) = Q

L1D3

- ... (Line at the first position) = B
- .-.. (Line at the second position) = L
- ..-. (Line at the third position) = F
- ...- (Line at the fourth position) = V

D2L2

- ..-- (Two dots first) = *
- .. (Two lines first) = Z
- ..- (Two dots at the centre) = X
- .--. (Two lines at the centre) = P

There're just 2 more possibilities in (DL)4, out of which only one carries importance:

-.-. (Lines interrupted by dits) = C

Trick: C = N + N

-.-. = -. + -. (Remember CNN news channel)

Hence, this marks the end of (DL)4 series! A li'l complicated ! Wasn't that?
11 more alphabets down! 0 more to go!



TOTAL
DOWN

26

MORE TO
GO

0

04

USING MORSE CODE IN YOUR PHONE

Search for 'Morse Code Keyboard'
in Google. -> Click on the First Link
and follow the steps.

WORKBOOK COMING SOON!
COMPRISES OF SELF-EXERCISES ON EACH
CHAPTER AND SERIES!

THE END

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
INTEREST!

PLEASE HELP US IMPROVE THE BOOK (DESIGN OR
CONTENT) BY DROPPING YOUR REVIEWS OR
FEEDBACK ON THE CONTACT BELOW!

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