

The Rules of Double-D Notation (dD)

- ❖ For **compactness** and **clarity** (legibility, signal-to-noise ratio)
 - ❖ **dits** are always written with a **lower case "d."**
 - ❖ **Dahs** are always written with a **capital "D."**Both are abbreviated to their first letters; **"d" and "D."**
- ❖ **End dits**, alone or at the end of a character are **fully pronounced**.
For example: **d = "dit"**
- ❖ **Leading Dits** - followed by a dit or dah are **always "stuttered" together**.
For example: **dddd = di-di-di-dit** (Never "dit-dit-dit-dit")
- ❖ **"Dahs"** are **never** stuttered together. Each is **always fully pronounced**.
DDD = Dah-Dah-Dah (dropping the jaw to draw out the "-ah").
- ❖ **Dahs and dits within a letter** are written next to each other, like these examples (along with their pronunciation):
 - **dD = "di-Dah"**
 - **ddD = "di-di-Dah"**
 - **dDD = "di-Dah-Dah"**
 - **Dd = "Dah-dit"**
 - **Ddd = "Dah-di-dit"**
- ❖ **Letters within a word** are connected by hyphens, like this:
dD-Dd-Ddd ("di-Dah" (space) "Dah-dit" (space) "Dah-di-dit")
- ❖ **Words** are separated by **seven spaces** to provide **visual legibility** and remind the user to **leave enough space** in Morse for **audible legibility**.
- ❖ **Above @20WPM** sets of two, three, four, and five dits are slurred together into **"diddles"** – For example: di-di-dit = **"diddle-it."**
Such **"Speed talking"** allows code talking as high as **30 WPM**.