

This is an abbreviated translation from the German publication *Praktischer Kurs zur Entwicklung des Gedächtnisses* (*practical memory development course*), pp. 128-130, published by Studio Intraklit, Uhldingen, Germany.

Please note that the substitution table was developed for the German language and may be suboptimal for other languages.

Digits to Letters Conversion

This document describes a way to memorize sequences of numbers easily. In order to memorize such a numeric sequence, one converts it to a word using the following system:

- Each digit (0 to 9) corresponds to a consonant
- Using this consonants one can transform a number (numeric sequence of several digits from 0 to 9) into a word
- Vowels and endings like *-ung* in German and *-ing* in English are ignored
- The consonant *h*, which is not pronounced in many cases, is also ignored

The substitution table

The consonants are transformed to letters using the following substitution table.

0	s, z, c
1	t, d
2	n
3	m
4	r
5	l
6	sch, ch
7	k, qu, g
8	f, v, ph, w (=vv)
9	p, b

Example

Imagine, you want to memorize the number 454. Using the table you transform 4 to *r* and 5 to *l*. That yields the letter sequence r-l-r, which sounds like *roller*. That word is probably easier to remember than just 454.

Memorizing the substitution table

Apart from using the [QuizWiz](#) software for Palm handheld (with [this](#) quiz), following facts will help you to remember the substitution table:

- *s* looks like two *nulls*, which lie on top of each other
- *t* and *d* have only *one* leg
- *n* has *two* legs

- *m* has *three* legs

Contact

For any further information, contact

Dimitri Pissarenko

E-Mail: dimitri.pissarenko@gmx.net

ICQ: dap/176181430

You can send me messages in Russian, English and German.