

The Semantography Trust Fund

A non-profit scientific educational public Institution devoted
to helping handicapped and healthy Children and Adults to
communicate by the use of Blissymbols (see below)

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"Semantography":
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Commission Grant

This paper gives all the answers to the 43 questions given to you in Paper 15.

My dear Friends,

Some of you have been quite quick in answering my questions, and to my intense delight you have answered most questions or even all perfectly. Some of you have not used the square ruled paper and because of this the symbols drawn by you are sometimes not correct. Now here are my correct answers to my 43 questions. I shall not repeat the questions themselves. Therefore you must take Paper 15 to hand to read my questions. In the wording of these my questions, I told you that I am a jester, trying to trick you or bewilder you, in order to make you think harder. Wherever my answer needs the drawing of a symbol, I have indicated the top and bottom line within which my symbols are to be drawn by a series of dashed lines -----

Question 1: The symbol for a door, a gate and a portal



Question 2:



Question 3: Heartlifting joy, heartlifting happiness.

Question 4:



Question 5: Downheartedness.

Question 6: This is only a repetition of questions 3 & 5. The words and symbols
are heartlifting joy



and downheartedness



Question 7: This question is again answered in 3 & 5. I just wanted to make
you think a bit before realising that I tried to trick you.

However, I did all my trickery for a distinct purpose. And I wanted
to make you aware of what I call the "teacher mentality" to whom

previously acquired knowledge seems self evident. For instance to a little child, healthy or mentally handicapped, it is not obvious that the heart should mean feeling or emotion. But the teacher knows all this from previous study. He must therefore explain to the child that when it feels happy, the heart of the child feels an uplifting sensation. In the opposite case, when it feels unhappy the heart sinks.

Then the teacher must explain the meaning of the arrow symbol to a brain damaged or mentally retarded child. A healthy child has seen the arrow symbol many times on directions "TO THE EXIT" or "TO THE TOILET". But a mentally retarded child might not even know what an arrow means. In this case the teacher should produce a simple bow and arrow and should shoot the arrow up, the arrow down. Only then will a mentally retarded child grasp the meaning of the upward or downward arrow symbol.

Allow me to say something concerning myself. My colleagues in the primary school, the high school and the university, soon found out that I can explain a word or a statement or a law in physics or chemistry much better than the teacher could do it. Somehow I have the rare gift of projecting my own mind into the mind of a totally ignorant child or person and to use words which that child or person understands. Thus I avoided what I call "the teacher mentality". And the proof of it is that I have achieved with my symbols what professional teachers and scholars have considered impossible for 300 years.

Question 8: The symbol for sadness, sorrow or downheartedness and similar meanings in different languages can actually be written in four different ways. I am very happy to say that some of you have indeed realised these four different meanings, showing me that you have already studied diligently my book.

And now here are the four different ways to write the symbol for sadness, sorrow, downheartedness and other words having the same meaning (synonyms). The first symbol is as shown before . The second way is by using my symbol for the opposite meaning  and therefore we have . The third way is not to use the heart symbol at all but the mind symbol on the lowest level  and the fourth way is by using again the symbol for opposite meaning, thus .

Question 9: Delight and jubilantion have the same symbol  and of course can be written in four different ways as shown in my answer 8.

Read the pages of my book 303 to 315.

Question 10: It is the multiplication mark X which we learned in the primary school. It indicates a multiple of meanings symbolised. Therefore delight and jubilantion are multiples of happiness and joy. Please read pp/243-246. THESE FEW PAGES GIVE THE PROPER ANSWER TO MOST OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Question 11: It's the multiplication mark again and its meaning in English is much and many, thus X.

Question 12: THINGS that can be counted like say houses, trees, etc. are indicated the meaning of many (many houses, many trees etc.) But MIND meanings like happiness, sadness, joy, jubilation cannot be counted and are indicated by the word much (much happiness, much joy etc). But the symbol is the same.

Question 13: The same symbol for bliss and rapture only two multiplication marks are added to mean much, much, or very much. XX 

Question 14: Love.

Question 15: Here is the age old symbol for love 

Question 16: Suddenly a sweet pain pierces your heart when you see the beloved turn the corner and come into view, or when you think of him or her. This has made untold generations of human beings believe that the heart is the seat of emotion, and we have in many languages the word "heart" to express our "heartfelt desire," our "hearty wishes," or even "you are heartless" or you have a "heart of stone".

Question 17: The Greeks and Romans of old pictured the God of Love as a young mischievously smiling winged boy who shoots an arrow into the hearts of lover. Eros means love in Greek. The Romans called him Amor, because this is the Latin word for love. He was also called Cupid from the Latin cupido which means desire of love.

Question 18: I have two arrows to symbolise a heart disturbed by the opposite emotions of uplifting joy and downheartedness  That gave me the new symbol for the opposite meaning  The two arrows are simply drawn together and this symbol is used in my system to express thousands of opposite meanings. Therefore happiness  and sorrow 

Question 19: Hate  the opposite meaning of love, and indeed the feeling of intense hate especially towards a person you once loved and who was cruel to you, tears your heart even more apart in actual pain.

Question 20 In answering these questions some of you have failed to draw correctly
21: or to explain correctly the meaning of much, more and most. First the correct drawing shows the different symbols between ground and

top line ----- Secondly the meanings of much, more and most must be written in different positions by using for the symbols more and most also a horizontal line as will be shown.

The symbol for much and many is a multiplication mark set firmly on the bottom line thus $\times$ Now we must draw an "imaginary line" which means a line which does not exist in nature outside of our mind. By lifting the multiplication mark up and placing it above the imaginary line, we get the meaning of more thus $\times$

Then we draw the imaginary line at the top line. Now the multiplication mark reaches the top, it cannot go higher and now it means most $\times$

Question 22: We can use the imaginary line in the symbolisations shown above also for the meaning of many, more and most.

Question 23 We put the opposite meaning symbol in front of much, we get the meaning
24: of less $\downarrow \times$, then lesser $\downarrow \times$, and least $\downarrow \times$.

Similarly the opposite meanings of many, more and most are few $\downarrow \times$,
fewer $\downarrow \times$ and fewest $\downarrow \times$.

Question 25: Much happiness which does not mean happier is symbolised as before $\times \heartsuit \uparrow$
 and very much happiness thus $\times \times \heartsuit \uparrow$ but considering Question 21
 here are the symbols for happy $\heartsuit \uparrow$, happier $\times \heartsuit \uparrow$ and
happiest $\times \heartsuit \uparrow$.

Question 26: Little happiness $\downarrow \times \heartsuit \uparrow$, less happiness $\downarrow \times \heartsuit \uparrow$ and
least happiness $\downarrow \times \heartsuit \uparrow$.

Watch out! There must be a full empty square between the two different words. To understand this, look up page 228 of my book.

Question 27: A tree $\uparrow$, many trees $\times \uparrow$, and very many trees $\times \times \uparrow$

See again that I keep an empty square between the two different meanings.

Question 28: A group of trees, which also means a grove symbolised thus $\times \uparrow$
 and a forest $\times \times \uparrow$

Question 29: Many houses $\times \text{house}$, a village $\times \text{house}$, a town $\times \times \text{house}$

Question 30: Much water X ~ , a lake X ~ an ocean XX ~ .

Question 31: Much rain X ↓ , a downpour XX ↓ , a cloudburst XXX ↓ .

Question 32: Many books X □ , a collection of books XX □ , and a library XXX □ .

Question 33: Much happiness X ♥↑ .

Question 34: Many X , very many XX , few ↓X , and very few ↓XX .

Question 35: Draw the symbols for much X , very much XX , little ↓X , and very little ↓XX .

Question 36: Village X □ , a town XX □ , a hamlet ↓X □ , an outpost ↓XX □ .

Question 37: A lake X ~ , an ocean XX ~ , a pond ↓X ~ and a puddle ↓XXX ~ .

Question 38: A downpour X ↓ , a cloudburst XX ↓ , a shower ↓X ↓ , and a drizzle ↓XXX ↓ .

Question 39: Jubilation X ♥↑ , for bliss XX ♥↑ , for little enjoyment ↓X ♥↑ , and for very little enjoyment ↓XXX ♥↑ .

Question 40: Happy ♥↑ , happier XX ♥↑ , happiest XXX ♥↑ .

Question 41: Sad ♥↓ , sadder XX ♥↓ , and saddest XXX ♥↓ .

Question 42: High - , higher X - , and highest XX - .

Question 43: Low - , lower X - , lowest XX - .

I do hope my dear friends that you will forgive me asking the same question twice with different words just to make you think a little harder and I close my paper with my best wishes for our continued co-operation in 1979. I am,

Yours sincerely,

Charles
Charles Bliss