

The Rules of Unified English Braille

Third Edition 2024

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International Council on English Braille

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The official version of *The Rules of Unified English Braille* is held as a PDF file on the ICEB website. Print and braille versions of the Rulebook may be downloaded from there.

Associated Document:

Unified English Braille Guidelines for Technical Material (available for download from the ICEB website)

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Foreword to the First Edition

It is a great pleasure for me to write the Foreword to *The Rules of Unified English Braille* and to chart the course of the development of Unified English Braille (UEB) over almost 20 years.

It has been an incredible journey! one that began in 1991 when the Braille Authority of North America (BANA) embarked on a research project to determine the feasibility of unifying its literary and technical codes. In 1993 the internationalisation of the project became a reality when the International Council on English Braille (ICEB) accepted the BANA proposal at its first executive meeting in Sydney, Australia. UEB was on the super highway! The destination remained unchanged but much of the journey had to be repeated over uncertain terrain.

The research and development to harmonise English Braille across codes and between countries has been based on six core principles:

1. use a 6 dot braille cell;
2. encompass Grade I and Grade II braille without making any major changes to the contractions of Grade II braille;
3. be usable by both beginning and advanced braille readers;
4. be computable to the greatest degree possible, without detriment to readability, from print to braille to print and employing an unambiguous braille representation of each print symbol;
5. embed textbook, mathematics, computer and other technical codes (excluding the music code); and
6. consider all submitted English braille codes in its formulation.

Braille experts from each of the participating countries of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Nigeria, South Africa, United Kingdom and United States have from time to time re-examined previous decisions—although the core principles underpinning UEB have remained unchanged—in their painstaking analysis to assign symbols and codify the details of UEB. Each of these experts brought their own perspectives as code developers, educators, transcribers, proofreaders, and braille readers—who were always in the majority. These amazing participants were sustained by faith in their ability to compromise and the soul-searching necessary to leave behind the differences in English braille codes to realize the dream of a unified code for the future.

Recent social and technological changes have had major impacts on the lives of braille readers. Integration at school, at work, and into society in general requires braille that is compatible with print. Rules of the braille codes that served context-based braille in the past became a roadblock to today's automated production methods because of their huge reliance on human intervention. Technology offers accessibility to material produced electronically. UEB, by adhering to its six underlying principles, has provided the braille code for today and tomorrow.

Along the way, the journey involved countless email discussions. There were also face-to-face meetings of the Contractions, Formats, Math and Rules Committees

which devoted several days to resolve many months of electronic debate. Such things as:

- What to do about contraction usage and bridging syllables? The Contractions Committee was occupied for several years with these challenges.
- What were the best ways to use the new UEB symbols to express technical materials? The Math Committee published the *Guidelines for Technical Material* in 2008.
- Should shortform words be governed by rules, by a list, or by a combination of both? The approach to shortforms was rendered in March, 2010.
- What to do about accents in words? Finally it was decided that the accent would precede the affected letter, and that all accents would be shown.

One of UEB's main roadmaps gives the details for symbol construction. These guide the creation of future symbols and ensure that a symbol's beginning and ending are always identifiable—so important because many braille symbols are more than one cell.

Now, in June 2010, the UEB Rulebook is being published. Those involved in the project did not anticipate the length and complexity of their journey in the intervening years; but they soon discovered that having the principles, although the most important step, was only the first of many. Another factor was that all of the participants in the UEB project did so as volunteers with support obtained by their braille authorities. This truly was the project of a lifetime for them and worthy of the thousands of hours they gave to advancing UEB to its completion.

While this journey is complete, another one has begun as braille authorities in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Nigeria and South Africa have adopted UEB and implementation has commenced. Many people are excited about UEB's refreshment of the braille code supporting the integration of blind people into the multi-faceted information society.

The UEB Rulebook will give great assistance to all who are currently working with UEB as well as those who will do so in the future. I congratulate the Australian Braille Authority for undertaking this very worthwhile and necessary project and all those who have assisted with its completion in such a short time.

I also extend my very best wishes to all those who will be taking part in the journey of the future of Unified English Braille.

Darleen Bogart
Chair, UEB Project Committee
1991–2010

Foreword to the Second Edition

Unified English Braille continues to expand its reach. As this second edition is published, the braille authorities of the United Kingdom and the United States have adopted UEB and are planning its implementation. The Irish National Braille and Alternative Format Association (INBAF) joined ICEB in December 2012, increasing our membership to eight. They will also be implementing UEB.

We are all indebted to Phyllis Landon for the diligent manner in which she has led the continued development of the UEB Rulebook. Her ability to cogently present the precise details of rules and examples is a huge asset to ICEB and I congratulate her and the Code Maintenance Committee on achieving a landmark publication for the ICEB.

Peter Osborne
President, International Council on English Braille

Foreword to the Third Edition

It has been twenty years since the Third General Assembly of the International Council on English Braille (ICEB) declared Unified English Braille (UEB) “sufficiently completed to be considered for adoption as an international standard for English braille.” At that time, UEB was referred to the Braille Authorities of participating countries for their consideration for UEB to become their national code. By 2016, all member countries had adopted and implemented UEB as the code of their land. In 2010, the first edition of the Rulebook was published. Its creation was coordinated by the UEB Project Committee consisting of representatives from many organizations, compiled and edited by Christine Simpson and assisted by the UEB Rulebook Advisory Committee.

After the publication of the first edition, ICEB established a Code Maintenance Committee to oversee future work on the code. In 2013, the second edition of the Rulebook was published and now, in 2024, we have a much-improved third edition. The second and third editions were overseen by the ICEB Code Maintenance Committee. This Committee was chaired by Phyllis Landon from Canada until 2020, then by Kathy Riessen from Australia until 2023, and now by Matthew Horspool from the United Kingdom. The Code Maintenance Committee is comprised of representatives from each member country as follows:

- Matthew Horspool, Chair;
- Jodie Doolan, Australia;
- Jen Goulden, Canada;
- Donal Fitzpatrick, Ireland;
- Maria Stevens, New Zealand;
- Tamaryn Watson, South Africa;
- James Bowden, United Kingdom;
- Jennifer Dunnam, United States;
- Phyllis Landon, Canada, Special Voting Member;
- Joe Sullivan, United States, Special Voting Member.

While the third edition contains a number of additions and clarifications, the major change in this edition is the addition of an index which we believe will greatly aid all users in making better use of the Rulebook. The index was created by Phyllis Landon who continues to support the valuable work of improving the braille code for the English-speaking world.

The importance of a consistent, rational braille code cannot be overstated. UEB's reach is now extending to countries whose primary language is not English but where English is widely used. Several such countries have expressed interest in joining ICEB and we welcome their participation as we enter the next phase of UEB development.

Judith Dixon
President, International Council on English Braille
May 2024

Preface to the First Edition

Unified English Braille (UEB) was adopted as Australia's official braille code on May 14 2005 during the Annual Meeting of the Australian Braille Authority (ABA). At the time, there were few teaching and learning resources available for UEB, and although the *UEB Primer* developed by Josie Howse in 2006 continues to be invaluable for anyone learning the basics of UEB, there was clearly a need for an authoritative and complete elaboration of the rules of the new code that could be used by braille educators, producers, and readers.

After preliminary discussion with several organisations involved in the teaching and production of braille, a project brief was adopted by the ABA Executive in August 2007 for the development of what has come to be known as the UEB Rulebook. The proposal included a specification of the work that would be required, as well as a budget for the project. There was discussion by the Executive of the Round Table on Information Access for People with Print Disabilities Inc. (of which the ABA is a subcommittee), and also at the General Assembly of the International Council on English Braille (ICEB) in April 2008. Following some fine-tuning of the original proposal, sponsorship was sought for the project in June 2008, and five organisations contributed funds to allow the project to commence in August 2008.

Christine Simpson was engaged by the Round Table to edit and compile the Rulebook based on the core formulation of the rules of UEB that was being done by the committees of the ICEB responsible for developing UEB. Christine is an experienced teacher of braille to adults, a leading producer of braille materials in Australia, and a lifelong user of braille in all aspects of her personal and professional life. Under the guidance of the ABA Executive, the UEB Rulebook development was supported by a Project Advisory Committee comprising representatives from the ABA Executive, the sponsoring organisations, and ICEB. This Committee has met regularly during the past two years, and has provided invaluable advice on all aspects of the book's development. The members of the Committee were:

- Bruce Maguire (Chair, Australian Braille Authority, and Chair of the Project Advisory Committee)
- Leona Holloway (Vision Australia)
- Josie Howse (Editor *UEB Primer*, ABA Executive Committee member)
- Bill Jolley (Australia's ICEB Representative)
- Phyllis Landon (Chair, UEB Rules Committee – ICEB)
- Janet Reynolds (Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind)
- Stefan Slucki (Royal Society for the Blind, South Australia)
- Maria Stevens (Braille Authority of New Zealand)
- Nicola Stowe/Tristan Clare (Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children)

RNIB chose not to appoint a member to the Committee. Christine Simpson provided secretarial support for the Committee.

As the UEB Rulebook nears completion, it is invigorating to reflect on the factors that have combined to nourish the project and ensure its success. I have identified three: collaboration, commitment, and convergence.

The development of UEB itself has been a triumph of collaborative endeavour, and it is not an exaggeration to say that with the Rulebook, collaboration has reached its apotheosis. Collaboration between organisations, collaboration between individuals, and collaboration among countries has all been integral to the success of the Rulebook. While some of this collaborative work took place through telephone meetings and face-to-face discussion, much of it was made possible by technologies such as the Internet, computer software, and refreshable braille displays. It is hard to imagine, for example, how the Rulebook could have been developed in such a comparatively short time without email, sophisticated word-processing software, and the Duxbury Braille Translator. Braille and emerging technologies are sometimes portrayed as competitors, especially by those who do not understand, and who thus feel threatened by, the liberating empowerment that braille offers. UEB seeks to equip braille (which, ironically, is one of the first “digital” technologies in every sense of that word) with the flexibility to evolve synergistically with other technologies. Indeed, the Internet and much computer software have evolved at the same time as UEB itself has been developed, and the Rulebook embodies a true technological harmony. We have been able to collaborate much more effectively, and reach a much wider group of braille users for feedback and comment, than would have been possible when the UEB project was begun. The result is that the Rulebook is truly an example of “democracy in action”, and it is responsive to the needs of a broad spectrum of braille users.

The Rulebook could not have been developed without the commitment of many people and groups. The organisations who provided financial sponsorship of the project have demonstrated their commitment to UEB and the aims and objectives of the Rulebook. The sponsors are:

- Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children (Australia)
- Royal National Institute of Blind People (UK)
- Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind
- Royal Society for the Blind, South Australia
- Vision Australia.

In addition to providing financial support, the sponsors have been generous with staff time for attending meetings of the Project Advisory Committee and reviewing drafts as the Rulebook has progressed.

The ICEB has been strongly committed to the UEB Rulebook project since the earliest stages of planning, and has expedited the work of the UEB Rules Committee and the UEB Project Committee to help ensure that the Rulebook could be completed on time and within budget. The ICEB has been represented on the Project Advisory Committee, and ICEB members have provided valuable feedback on the various drafts that have been circulated for comment.

The members of the Project Advisory Committee have all shown a personal commitment to the Rulebook project, and the result reflects their valuable input, advice, and feedback. The Committee met 14 times by teleconference, and all meetings were well-attended, and characterised by enthusiastic and thoughtful discussion.

The Executive of the Round Table, led by Brian Conway in his role of Round Table President, has been committed to the UEB Rulebook Project through the management of its financial aspects, as well as assisting with the design of the Rulebook cover, and arranging for printing.

The Round Table provides a forum for organisations in Australia and New Zealand with an interest in print disability to collaborate on matters of common concern, such as the development of standards and guidelines. The Round Table was successful in obtaining Government funding for UEB workshops that were held throughout Australia in the mid-1990s. The input and feedback provided by these workshops helped to shape the development of UEB in various ways and, ultimately, have influenced the content and structure of the Rulebook.

Many people have worked hard, often behind the scenes, to support and promote the development of the UEB Rulebook. In this sense, the Rulebook has been enriched by the commitment of the braille community, acting individually and together, to renew and consolidate the work that Louis Braille began almost 200 years ago.

In today's world of digital media, the term "convergence" is generally used to refer to a coming-together or blending of previously separate technologies. So we can say that over the past two decades there has been a growing convergence of telecommunications, computing and publishing, to the point where individuals can now create content using their computers, and then publish it on various websites using their mobile phones. However, in the context of the UEB Rulebook, I am using the term "convergence" to refer to a felicitous coming-together of personal attributes, capacities and qualities that have formed a sure foundation for the project. Everyone involved in one way or another with the project bears witness to the notion that ordinary people can accomplish extraordinary things, but three people stand out.

Phyllis Landon has provided constant enthusiasm, leadership and wisdom as she has chaired the UEB Rules Committee, drafted the various rules, and provided a never-ending source of ingenious examples that will, I am sure, enlighten generations of UEB students. Phyllis's contribution is imprinted on every page of the Rulebook (even this one), and it has been a privilege to work with her.

Darleen Bogart is almost as synonymous with UEB as Louis Braille is with braille. Darleen has been the Chair of the UEB project initiative since it was internationalised in 1993, and for two years before that she was Chair of the committee established by the Braille Authority of North America (BANA) to investigate the feasibility of creating a unified braille code. In 1993 the expectation was that the development of UEB would be completed within three years. We may have initially under-estimated the magnitude of the task, but during the past 17 years, Darleen has never wavered in her passionate belief that braille deserves the best that we can bring to it, and then some more. She has occasionally cajoled, sometimes persuaded, often encouraged, but always inspired us by her commitment, diplomacy, insight, and focus. Darleen has been an enthusiastic supporter of the UEB Rulebook project from the beginning, and she has nurtured it at every step along the way.

Christine Simpson was always the obvious choice as the editor and compiler of the Rulebook. As a braille teacher, she has an in-depth knowledge of UEB itself, and she knows how to communicate that knowledge in ways that lead to effective learning; as a producer of braille, Christine has an unsurpassed knowledge of the intricacies of braille translation and formatting; and as a user of braille, she has the dedication and passion to flow over, under, and around any obstacles and overcome any challenges. The development of the Rulebook has certainly presented some technical challenges. To allow drafts of the Rulebook's individual sections to be produced and updated effectively and efficiently in both print and braille, Christine developed an innovative approach that combined use of Microsoft Word's Styles and Template features with some of the advanced capabilities of the Duxbury Braille Translator. These techniques that Christine pioneered will be of value to anyone who needs to produce complex documents in print and braille through multiple revisions, and they certainly made it possible to provide much greater opportunities for feedback than would have otherwise been the case.

Christine has devoted almost two years of her working life to the development of the UEB Rulebook, and the result is a work of outstanding quality, accuracy, clarity, and value. It is a rich and lasting testimony to Christine's personal dedication to braille, her ability to harmonise different and sometimes quite divergent perspectives into a consensus, and her capacity to think creatively about the teaching, learning and use of braille.

The UEB Rulebook is the culmination of a journey that celebrates the contemporary relevance and vitality of braille. There will, of course, be future editions of the Rulebook as UEB continues to evolve and we gain more experience of using UEB in a variety of situations. No doubt each subsequent edition will have its own particular style in response to particular needs and challenges. This first edition, though, is one-of-a-kind (as first editions are apt to be): it sets a benchmark and establishes expectations of excellence that can only be good for braille and UEB.

We hope that the UEB Rulebook will be a valued resource for anyone who teaches braille, produces braille, or reads and writes braille. It is a book to be used and kept close at hand rather than left to languish on a shelf.

Above all, we hope that the UEB Rulebook will help strengthen braille as the primary literacy medium of people who are blind, and in so doing enable braille users to participate fully in all aspects of life.

Bruce Maguire
Chair, UEB Rulebook Project Advisory Committee
2008–2010

Preface to the Second Edition

At the meeting of its Executive in July 2010, responsibility for the maintenance of Unified English Braille was assumed by the International Council on English Braille. At that time, the Code Maintenance Committee (CMC) was established "to ensure that the ongoing work associated with the maintenance of UEB be carried out efficiently, effectively, and with appropriate stakeholder representation."

The members of the CMC since its formation have been:

- Sheila Armstrong (United Kingdom) to December 2012
- Antonnette Botha (South Africa)
- James Bowden (United Kingdom) from January 2013
- Christo de Klerk (South Africa)
- Leona Holloway (Australia) from December 2010
- Phyllis Landon, **Chair** (Canada)
- Stuart Lawlor (Ireland) from April 2013
- Bruce Maguire (Australia) to November 2010
- Jean Obi (Nigeria)
- Christine Simpson (Australia)
- Maria Stevens (New Zealand)
- Joe Sullivan (United States)

The work of the CMC has resulted in this second edition of the Rulebook. All major additions and substantive changes have been approved by the ICEB Executive.

The following sections of the Rulebook are new:

- Section 14: Code Switching
- Section 15: Scansion, Stress and Tone
- Section 16: Line Mode, Guide Dots

This edition includes two new appendices which are:

- Appendix 2: Word List
- Appendix 3: Symbols List

Also new to this edition are:

- UEB signs for the music accidentals (3.18)
- Nemeth Code indicator (14.6)

Other changes have been made to correct errors in the first edition (of which there were very few) and to clarify issues. Refer, in particular, to:

- 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 (capitalization is not considered ornamentation);
- 2.4.7 (UEB modes may not extend through a switch to another code);
- 3.2 (the basic arrow signs);
- 4.2 (print representations of the modifiers are now included);
- 5.6.2 and 6.5.1 (the grade 1 terminator may be inserted to terminate grade 1 mode when established by the numeric indicator).

The completion of this second edition is thanks to the efforts of many accomplished people. Christine Simpson once again did an outstanding job of editing the print edition and ensuring a consistent appearance. Leona Holloway produced the symbols list and developed a method to provide an accurate representation of the letter modifiers for print readers. The braille edition was produced by CNIB volunteer transcribers. Mary Hughes and Jill Cooter are to be commended for their timely, accurate, and thorough transcription and proofreading. All members of the Code Maintenance Committee at some point contributed to this edition, whether through examples, suggestions, ideas or commentary. We have been fortunate to have the benefit of their time, experience, knowledge and wisdom.

I would like to thank Mary Schnackenberg for her assistance and encouragement, particularly when the Committee was first starting out. Pete Osborne has ensured that all matters brought to the ICEB Executive were dealt with quickly and efficiently.

This second edition reflects the unity of purpose and sense of cooperation within the English braille world. On behalf of the Code Maintenance Committee, I trust the Rulebook will be a valued reference tool which will contribute to a uniform standard and the increased exchange of materials for the readers of English braille.

Phyllis Landon
Chair, ICEB Code Maintenance Committee

Preface to the Third Edition

It is often said that change is inevitable, and braille is no exception. Indeed, this edition of the Rulebook includes numerous small changes, clarifications and corrections which have come to light in the eleven years since the second edition was published. However, it is a credit to UEB and a testament to those who originally wrote its rules that very few substantial changes have needed to be made. Indeed, many readers may notice no difference at all between UEB in 2024 and UEB in 2013.

Of the changes which have been made in this edition, the most notable are as follows:

- the rules and terminology for quotation marks and apostrophes (section 7.6) have been completely rewritten to facilitate more accurate automated translation;
- there are new symbols for the checkmark (tick) (section 3.28) and German sharp s (eszett) (section 4.6);
- a small number of additions have been made to the Shortforms List (Appendix 1);
- aspects of sections 2.6 and 10.9 have been rewritten to increase clarity around non-alphabetic symbols standing alone and interior apostrophes in longer words, and to permit medial indicators around shortforms, in particular to address the word DeafBlind and also to address specific brandnames where a capital letter occurs partway through the word;
- the Rules for List Construction (Appendix 1) have been updated in line with the changes around medial indicators;
- an example has been added to rule 10.10.9 to demonstrate that the contraction for "th" should be used in the name Beethoven;
- the line indicator no longer disqualifies a symbols sequence from standing alone if it occurs at the end of that sequence (rule 2.6.3), and may also now be used to indicate a column break in a table (rule 15.1.3);
- the visible space no longer terminates numeric mode (section 6.2).

In addition, a number of changes have been made to aid presentation and navigation:

- a comprehensive index is included;
- all braille examples have been updated to use UniCode braille patterns to aid users of screen readers and refreshable braille displays, whilst retaining the SimBraille font for sighted readers;
- the Shortforms List (Appendix 1) has been re-ordered, and words which are already permitted under section 10.9 have been removed;
- many more cross-references have been added.

The completion of this edition of the Rulebook so close to the start of my tenure as Code Maintenance Officer serves as a fabulous springboard for further modifications and refinements, so I urge all readers to check www.iceb.org regularly for updates! However, I am confident that the fundamentals of UEB remain strong and fit for purpose, and that this Rulebook will serve us well for many years to come.

Matthew Horspool

Code Maintenance Officer, International Council on English Braille

May 2024

Acknowledgements

Having only assumed the role of Code Maintenance Officer in March 2023, my contribution to the third edition of this Rulebook has largely been to bring together the work that took place before I took office. I am therefore glad of the opportunity to record my thanks to everyone who made this edition possible.

Editing and production of the first edition of this Rulebook was sponsored by the following organisations. I acknowledge and thank:

- Royal National Institute of Blind People (UK);
- Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children (Australia);
- Vision Australia;
- Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind;
- Royal Society for the Blind of South Australia.

During the process of compiling and editing this publication I have greatly appreciated the hard work and dedication of the many people who have provided source material and feedback. Formulation of the braille rules and compilation of many of the examples was originally undertaken by members of the UEB Rules Committee most capably lead by Phyllis Landon.

As Chair of the ICEB Code Maintenance Committee and latterly ICEB Code Maintenance Officer, Phyllis continued to lead the process of documenting and refining the UEB Rules until 2020. She remains an invited expert on the Code Maintenance Committee and has provided valuable editorial support. Most notably, she has spent countless hours producing the index, which is a new feature of this edition.

I am also extremely grateful to my predecessor, Kathy Riessen, who served as Code Maintenance Officer from 2020 to 2023 and supervised a number of difficult and controversial alterations to the rules with great care and dignity.

I am grateful to Duxbury Systems for allowing us to use their SimBraille font at no charge in this publication, and I am delighted that a recent update to this font has incorporated the Unicode braille patterns, which has allowed us to use Unicode braille throughout this edition without compromising the experience for sighted readers.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the tremendous amount of hard work contributed by each member of the Code Maintenance Committee, along with its many dedicated observers. Some are sponsored by their employers, many others contribute entirely voluntarily, but for everyone, juggling ICEB code maintenance around the demands of busy professional and personal lives is a significant undertaking, and this Rulebook is a credit to everyone's hard work and dedication to braille.

Matthew Horspool
Editor
May 2024

About This Book

The Rules of Unified English Braille is primarily intended for use by braille transcribers, although it is hoped that it will also serve as a key reference for braille translation software developers and other braille experts.

This publication is not a manual for learning braille. It is a reference that a transcriber may use often and a reader of braille may use occasionally for clarification. Topics are not in an order which allows the reader to learn the braille code. Good braille knowledge is essential for effective use of this publication.

The statement of each "braille rule" is followed by usage examples. Cross-references and notes are also included. The words "Refer to:" indicate text directing the reader to related material and the word "Note:" indicates text that serves to clarify a point, or to remind the reader of something important.

Text in square brackets should be considered as an "editorial note"; included for the purpose of helping the reader better understand an example or a point being illustrated. Text in round brackets is usually part of an example.

The print version has been prepared using SimBraille font for all braille examples, so it does not show the dot locator preceding the symbols under discussion. However, in the braille version the dot locator has been added where required.

Examples in the print version show the text in regular font and then in SimBraille. Examples are shown just once in the braille version. Where more than one example is placed on the same line, multiple spaces have been inserted for separation. In some instances a Transcriber Note has been added to the braille text to ensure that the point being illustrated is clear to the braille reader.

Under the heading "Examples:" readers will see instances of where a particular symbols-sequence or contraction is used, followed under the heading "But:" by a listing of instances where such symbols-sequences or contractions may not be used.

Lists of symbols are mostly in braille order (see Section 1.1.2, Introduction).

Section 11: Technical Material summarises information in *Unified English Braille Guidelines for Technical Material* that constitutes rules rather than guidelines. It is presented in a slightly different style from the rest of the Rulebook. Print and braille versions of The Guidelines document can be downloaded from <http://www.iceb.org>.

Appendix 1 presents the shortforms in alphabetic order, together with their associated wordlists. Each shortform wordlist gives any general rule for use, followed by an alphabetic listing of the longer words in which the shortform may be used.

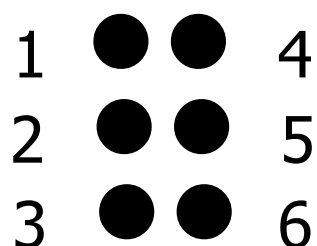
Appendix 2 provides an alphabetic list of all example words used in Section 10 to show contraction use.

Appendix 3 is the complete list of UEB symbols in braille order. It shows, where applicable: UEB symbol, print symbol (print edition only), unicode value, symbol name, usage and reference.

Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Definition of braille

- 1.1.1 Braille is a tactile method of reading and writing for blind people developed by Louis Braille (1809–1852), a blind Frenchman. The braille system uses six raised dots in a systematic arrangement with two columns of three dots, known as a braille cell. By convention, the dots in the left column are numbered 1, 2 and 3 from top to bottom and the dots in the right column are numbered 4, 5 and 6 from top to bottom.



- 1.1.2 The six dots of the braille cell are configured in 64 possible combinations (including the space which has no dots present). The 63 braille characters with dots are grouped in a table of seven lines. This table is used to establish "braille order" for listing braille signs.

Line 1:	⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦	⠧	⠨	⠩
Line 2:	⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦	⠧	⠨	⠩
Line 3:	⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦	⠧	⠨	⠩
Line 4:	⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦	⠧	⠨	⠩
Line 5:	⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦	⠧	⠨	⠩
Line 6:	⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦	⠧	⠨	⠩
Line 7:	⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦	⠧	⠨	⠩

Line 1 is formed with characters in the upper part of the cell, using dots 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Line 2 adds dot 3 to each of the characters in Line 1.

Line 3 adds dots 3 and 6 to each of the characters in Line 1.

Line 4 adds dot 6 to each of the characters in Line 1.

Line 5 repeats the dot configurations of Line 1 in the lower part of the cell, using dots 2, 3, 5 and 6.

Line 6 is formed with characters using dots 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Line 7 is formed with characters in the right column of the cell, using dots 4, 5 and 6.

- 1.1.3 An individual may write braille by hand either using a slate and stylus to push dots out from the back of the paper working from right to left or using a mechanical device called a brailier. A person may also use an embosser to reproduce an electronic braille file. These methods all produce embossed braille on hardcopy paper.
- 1.1.4 A person may read an electronic braille file by using a refreshable braille display attached to his/her computer. This employs pins which raise and lower to form the braille characters.
- 1.1.5 Originally developed to represent the French language, braille has been adapted for English and many other languages.
- 1.1.6 Braille is used to represent all subject matter, including literature, mathematics, science and technology. Louis Braille developed the system which is used worldwide today for representing music.

1.2 Principles of Unified English Braille

- 1.2.1 Unified English Braille (UEB) is a system of English braille which represents all subjects except music.
- 1.2.2 The purpose of UEB is to allow the reader to understand without ambiguity what symbols are being expressed by a given braille text.
- 1.2.3 The primary transcribing rule is to produce braille that, when read, yields exactly the original print text (apart from purely ornamental aspects).
- 1.2.4 A print symbol has one braille equivalent in UEB. Use the braille sign for that print symbol regardless of the subject area.
- 1.2.5 In UEB the 64 braille characters including the space are designated as being either a prefix or a root. There are 8 prefixes: ⠠ plus the braille characters formed from the dots in the right column of the cell, that is the characters from Line 7 of the table in section 1.1.2 above. The other 56 braille characters are roots. The UEB prefixes are:

⠠ ⠡ ⠢ ⠣ ⠤ ⠥ ⠦ ⠧

- 1.2.6 The last two braille characters in the table ⠆ and ⠇ are special prefixes. A special prefix may be used in combination with another special prefix to form a braille sign. Such braille signs are used only as indicators.

Example:

The passage indicators ⠆⠆⠆ and ⠆⠆⠆

- 1.2.7 Any other braille sign in UEB is constructed from a root or from a root plus one or more prefixes.

Examples:

⠆ ⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆

1.3 Basic signs found in other forms of English braille

Note: In the following sections, only braille signs found in both *English Braille American Edition* and *British Braille* are listed.

Contractions

- 1.3.1 Other forms of English braille write the wordsigns for "a", "and", "for", "of", "the" and "with" unspaced from one another.
- 1.3.2 Other forms of English braille use the following contractions which are not used in UEB:

⠆⠆⠆ o'clock (shortform)

⠆⠆ dd (groupsign between letters)

⠆⠆ to (wordsign unspaced from following word)

⠆⠆⠆ into (wordsign unspaced from following word)

⠆⠆ by (wordsign unspaced from following word)

⠆⠆ ble (groupsign following other letters)

⠆⠆ com (groupsign at beginning of word)

⠆⠆⠆ ation (groupsign following other letters)

⠆⠆⠆ ally (groupsign following other letters)

Punctuation

1.3.3 Other forms of English braille use the following punctuation signs which are not used in UEB:

- ⠠ opening and closing parentheses (round brackets)
- ⠠⠠ closing square bracket
- ⠠⠠ closing single quotation mark (inverted commas)
- ⠠⠠⠠ ellipsis
- ⠠⠠ dash (short dash)
- ⠠⠠⠠⠠ double dash (long dash)
- ⠠⠠ opening square bracket

Composition signs (indicators)

1.3.4 Other forms of English braille use the following composition signs (indicators) which are not used in UEB:

- ⠠ non-Latin (non-Roman) letter indicator
- ⠠ accent sign (nonspecific)
- ⠠ print symbol indicator
- ⠠ italic sign (for a word)
- ⠠⠠ double italic sign (for a passage)

General symbols

1.3.5 Other forms of English braille use the following general symbols which are not used in UEB:

- ⠠ pound sign (pound sterling)
- ⠠⠠ paragraph sign
- ⠠⠠ section sign
- ⠠ dollar sign
- ⠠⠠ asterisk

- ⠆⠆ end of foot
- ⠆⠆⠆ caesura
- ⠆⠆ short or unstressed syllable
- ⠆⠆ long or stressed syllable

Technical subjects

- 1.3.6 Other forms of English braille use special codes to represent mathematics and science, computer notation and other technical or specialised subjects.

Section 2: Terminology and General Rules

2.1 Terminology

alphabetic: designating letters of the alphabet, including modified letters, ligatured letters and contractions, which stand for letters

alphabetic wordsign: any one of the wordsigns in which a letter represents a word

braille cell: the physical area which is occupied by a braille character

braille character: any one of the 64 distinct patterns of six dots, including the space, which can be expressed in braille

braille sign: one or more consecutive braille characters comprising a unit, consisting of a root on its own or a root preceded by one or more prefixes (also referred to as braille symbol)

braille space: a blank cell, or the blank margin at the beginning and end of a braille line

braille symbol: used interchangeably with braille sign

contracted: transcribed using contractions (also referred to as grade 2 braille)

contraction: a braille sign which represents a word or a group of letters

final-letter groupsign: a two-cell braille sign formed by dots 46 or dots 56 followed by the final letter of the group

grade 1: the meaning assigned to a braille sign which would otherwise be read as a contraction or as a numeral (Meanings assigned under special modes such as arrows are not considered grade 1.)

grade 1 braille: used interchangeably with uncontracted

grade 2 braille: used interchangeably with contracted

graphic sign: a braille sign that stands for a single print symbol

groupsign: a contraction which represents a group of letters

indicator: a braille sign that does not directly represent a print symbol but that indicates how subsequent braille sign(s) are to be interpreted

initial-letter contraction: a two-cell braille sign formed by dot 5, dots 45 or dots 456 followed by the first letter or groupsign of the word

item: any one of a precisely-defined grouping of braille signs used primarily in technical material to establish the extent of certain indicators, such as indices

- letters-sequence:** an unbroken string of alphabetic signs preceded and followed by non-alphabetic signs, including space
- lower:** containing neither dot 1 nor dot 4
- mode:** a condition initiated by an indicator and describing the effect of the indicator on subsequent braille signs
- modifier:** a diacritical mark (such as an accent) normally used in combination with a letter
- nesting:** the practice of closing indicators in the reverse order of opening
- non-alphabetic:** designating any print or braille symbol, including the space, which is not a letter, modified letter, ligatured letter or contraction
- passage:** three or more symbols-sequences
- passage indicator:** initiates a mode which persists indefinitely until an explicit terminator is encountered
- prefix:** any one of the seven braille characters having only right-hand dots (⠃ ⠆ ⠇ ⠈ ⠉ ⠊ ⠋) or the braille character ⠌
- print symbol:** a single letter, digit, punctuation mark or other print sign customarily used as an elementary unit of text
- root:** any one of the 56 braille characters, including the space, which is not a prefix
- shortform:** a contraction consisting of a word specially abbreviated in braille
- standing alone:** condition of being unaccompanied by additional letters, symbols or punctuation except as specified in 2.6, the "standing alone" rule; used to determine when a braille sign is read as a contraction
- strong:** designating contractions (other than alphabetic wordsigns) containing dots in both the top and bottom rows and in both the left and right columns of the braille cell
- strong character:** designating a braille character containing dots in both the top and bottom rows and in both the left and right columns of the braille cell, which therefore is physically unambiguous
- symbols-sequence:** an unbroken string of braille signs, whether alphabetic or non-alphabetic, preceded and followed by space (also referred to as symbols-word)
- terminator:** a braille sign which marks the end of a mode

text element: a section of text normally read as a unit (a single paragraph, a single heading at any level, a single item in a list or outline, a stanza of a poem, or other comparable unit), but not "pages" or "lines" in the physical sense that are created simply as an accident of print formatting

uncontracted: transcribed without contractions (also referred to as grade 1 braille)

upper: including dot 1 and/or dot 4

visible space: braille symbol used for a space where a blank cell does not clearly convey the intended meaning. Examples include spaces to be counted or omitted digits within a numeral.

word indicator: initiates a mode which extends over the next letters-sequence in the case of the capitals indicator or over the next symbols-sequence in the case of other indicators

wordsign: a contraction which represents a complete word

2.2 Contractions summary

alphabetic wordsigns:

but	can	do	every	from	go	have	just
knowledge		like	more	not	people	quite	rather
so	that	us	very	will	it	you	as

strong wordsigns:

child	shall	this	which	out	still
-------	-------	------	-------	-----	-------

strong contractions: may be used as groupsigns and as wordsigns.

and	for	of	the	with
-----	-----	----	-----	------

strong groupsigns:

ch	gh	sh	th	wh	ed	er	ou
ow	st	ing	ar				

lower wordsigns:

be	enough	were	his	in	was
----	--------	------	-----	----	-----

lower groupsigns:

ea	be	bb	con	cc	dis	en	ff
gg	in						

initial-letter contractions: may be used as groupsigns and as wordsigns.

- beginning with dots 45;

upon	these	those	whose	word
------	-------	-------	-------	------

- beginning with dots 456;
cannot had many spirit their world
- beginning with dot 5;
day ever father here know lord mother
name one part question right some
time under young there character through
where ought work

final-letter group signs:

- beginning with dots 46;
ound ance sion less ount
- beginning with dots 56;
ence ong ful tion ness ment ity

shortforms:

about	above	according	across
after	afternoon	afterward	again
against	also	almost	already
altogether	although	always	blind
braille	could	declare	declaring
deceive	deceiving	either	friend
first	good	great	him
himself	herself	immediate	little
letter	myself	much	must
necessary	neither	paid	perceive
perceiving	perhaps	quick	receive
receiving	rejoice	rejoicing	said
such	today	together	tomorrow
tonight	itself	its	your
yourself	yourselves	themselves	children
should	thyselves	ourselves	would
because	before	behind	below
beneath	beside	between	beyond
conceive	conceiving	oneself	

2.3 Following print

2.3.1 Follow print when transcribing into braille, including accents, punctuation and capitalisation.

Note: This provision does not apply to print ornamentation as provided for in 2.3.2 below, or to parts of the braille text which are added by the transcriber, e.g. preliminary pages, page information lines, or transcriber's notes.

2.3.2 When transcribing, it is preferable to ignore print ornamentation which is present only to enhance the appearance of the publication and does not impart any useful information.

Examples of print ornamentation include:

- different typefaces or fonts for headings;
- the lowercase of letters with accents in a fully capitalised word;
- coloured type used for all example words;
- italics used for all variables in a text;
- small capitals font used for all Roman numerals.

2.3.3 When a facsimile transcription is required, reproduce all aspects of print as fully as possible including ornamentation.

Examples of circumstances when a facsimile transcription may be requested are:

- when the reader is responsible for editing the text;
- when the reader is studying typography;
- when the reader is studying original manuscripts.

2.3.4 In general, do not correct print errors.

2.4 Indicators and modes

2.4.1 The purpose of indicators is to change the meaning of the following braille characters or to change an aspect of the following text (e.g. to indicate capitals or a special typeface).

2.4.2 Many braille signs have more than one meaning.

Examples:

- ⠠ the letter "f"; in numeric mode – digit "6"; contracted (grade 2) meaning – the alphabetic wordsign "from"
- ⠠ in grade 1 mode – arrow indicator; contracted (grade 2) meanings – the strong groupsign "ou" and the strong wordsign "out"
- ⠠ question mark; opening double quotation mark; contracted (grade 2) meaning – the lower wordsign "his"
- ⠠ vertical solid line segment; line indicator, as in poetry
- ⠠⠠ in numeric mode – numeric space followed by digit "4"; contracted (grade 2) meaning – the initial-letter contraction "day"

- ⠠⠠⠠ Greek letter sigma; contracted (grade 2) meaning – the final-letter groupsign "less"

- 2.4.3 The reader determines the meaning of a braille sign in several ways:
- by its spacing (e.g. the vertical solid line segment)
 - by applying the "standing alone" rule (e.g. alphabetic wordsigns)
 - by its position in relation to other signs (e.g. opening double quotation mark, line indicator, final-letter groupsigns)
 - by the mode in effect (e.g. digits, arrow indicator)

- 2.4.4 Use an indicator to establish the mode which determines the meaning of the braille signs which follow.

Note: The list below gives the basic indicators and the modes which they set. It does not include indicators for extended modes (e.g. grade 1 word indicator and grade 1 passage indicator), indicators for variations (e.g. bold arrow indicator), subsidiary indicators (e.g. superposition indicator used in shape mode) or terminators.

- ⠠ sets shape mode: *Guidelines for Technical Material*, Part 14, Shape Symbols and Composite Symbols
- ⠠ sets arrow mode: *Guidelines for Technical Material*, Part 13, Arrows
- ⠠ sets numeric mode and grade 1 mode: Section 6, Numeric Mode
- ⠠⠠ opens and sets horizontal line mode: Section 16, Line Mode, Guide Dots
- ⠠ sets grade 1 mode: Section 5, Grade 1 Mode

- 2.4.5 Use an indicator to change an aspect of the text which follows.

Note: The list below gives the basic indicators of this type.

- ⠠ subscript indicator: *Guidelines for Technical Material*, Part 7, Superscripts and Subscripts
- ⠠ superscript indicator: *Guidelines for Technical Material*, Part 7, Superscripts and Subscripts
- ⠠⠠ script symbol indicator: Section 9, Typeforms
- ⠠⠠ bold symbol indicator: Section 9, Typeforms
- ⠠⠠ ligature indicator: Section 4, Letters and Their Modifiers

2.5 Grades of braille

Uncontracted (grade 1) braille

- 2.5.1 The use of contractions is disallowed by certain rules. These include:
- Section 4, Letters and Their Modifiers – no contractions following a modifier, no contractions before or after a ligature indicator;
 - Section 5, Grade 1 Mode – no contractions within grade 1 mode;
 - Section 6, Numeric Mode – no contractions within grade 1 mode when set by a numeric indicator;
 - Section 12, Early Forms of English – no contractions in Old English.

In technical material these include: [See *Guidelines for Technical Material*.]

- Part 1, General Principles – no contractions in strings of fully capitalised letters;
 - Part 14, Shape Symbols and Composite Symbols – no contractions in the description of a transcriber-defined shape;
 - Part 16, Chemistry – no contractions in letters representing chemical elements;
 - Part 17, Computer Notation – no contractions in a displayed computer program.
- 2.5.2 Uncontracted (grade 1) braille is different from grade 1 mode.
- 2.5.3 Grade 1 mode exists only when introduced by a grade 1 indicator or by a numeric indicator.
- 2.5.4 Uncontracted (grade 1) braille is a transcription option which may be selected for any number of reasons, including:
- when the pronunciation or recognition of a word would be hindered (Section 10, Contractions);
 - in Middle English (Section 12, Early Forms of English);
 - in foreign words (Section 13, Foreign Language);
 - in texts for readers who have not learned contracted braille;
 - when the spelling of a word is featured, as in dictionary entries.
- Note:* Braille authorities and production agencies may establish policies for the guidance of transcribers in the use of uncontracted (grade 1) braille.
- 2.5.5 Although contractions are not used in grade 1 mode, uncontracted (grade 1) braille may be employed without the use of grade 1 indicators.

Contracted (grade 2) braille

Note: The use of the contractions in contracted (grade 2) braille is covered in Section 10, Contractions.

Note: UEB contracted braille differs slightly from other forms of English contracted braille. See Section 1.3, Introduction, for basic signs found in other forms of English braille.

Other grades of braille

Note: Other grades of braille have been developed. One of these is grade 3 braille which contains several hundred contractions and is primarily for personal use. Another is grade 1½ braille. Employing only 44 one-cell contractions, this was the official code of the United States from 1918 to 1932.

2.6 Standing alone

"Standing alone" is the condition of being unaccompanied by additional letters, symbols or punctuation except as specified below. Whether a sequence is "standing alone" or not "standing alone" determines the meaning of braille signs when they are read or written.

- 2.6.1 A letter or letters-sequence is considered to be "standing alone" if it is preceded and followed by a space, a hyphen or a dash. The dash may be of any length, i.e. the dash or the long dash.

Examples:

x ⠠⠠ it ⠠ which ⠠ was ⠠ al ⠠⠠⠠ also ⠠⠠

e-x-u-d-e ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ do-it-yourself ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

out-and-out ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

5-yrf-678 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

I like x-it works. ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

his child-this one ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

my friend-Fr John ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

th--r ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Mme. M— ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

—s ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ —st ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

*from	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	&c	⠠⠠⠠
Apt. #B	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	¶d	⠠⠠⠠
é	⠠⠠⠠	ū	⠠⠠⠠
~s	⠠⠠⠠	~st	⠠⠠⠠

2.6.3 A letter or letters-sequence is considered to be "standing alone" when the following common punctuation and indicator symbols intervene between the letter or letters-sequence and the following space, hyphen or dash:

- comma, semicolon, colon, full stop (period), ellipsis, exclamation mark or question mark;
- closing parenthesis (round bracket), closing square bracket or closing curly bracket (brace bracket);
- closing quotation mark of any kind;
- nondirectional quotation mark of any kind;
- apostrophe [see also rule 2.6.4];
- typeform terminator of any kind;
- capitals mode terminator;
- closing transcriber's note indicator;
- line indicator;
- or any combination of these.

Examples:

very, very still; rather good. ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

d: ⠠⠠⠠ this... ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

rejoice! ⠠⠠⠠⠠ (q, r) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

[quite, rather] ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ {k-p} ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

"Which go-between?" ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

children." ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ t' have— ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

friends' numbers ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Himself or herself?—Neither!

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ALWAYS BE YOURSELF ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

[open TN]His choice was D.[close TN]

- (a) A word with an interior apostrophe which meets the specific provisions of Section 10, Contractions, 10.1.2 (alphabetic wordsigns), 10.2.2 (strong wordsigns), 10.9.5 (shortforms) or is on the Shortforms List (Appendix 1).
- (b) A word with an interior capitals indicator or capitals terminator which meets the specific provisions of rule 10.9.4.
- (c) A word with an interior indicator or terminator which has been specifically added to the Shortforms List, Appendix 1 in that format.

Examples:

`It'll ⠠⠠⠨⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

[X'll ⠠⠠⠨⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

child's?) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

"p's and q's" ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

"That's Mr. *Little's!*" ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(Wouldn't) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(greatGREATgrandmother) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

SimBraille ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ StepChildren ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

FirstBank ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ "DeafBlind" ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

Deaf/DeafBlind ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

StepChildren.org ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

2.6.5 A non-alphabetic symbol is considered to be standing alone if the symbol meets the same provisions as a letter or letters-sequence in rules 2.6.1 to 2.6.3.

Refer to: Rule 7.5.3, for the question mark; rules 7.6.8 and 7.6.10, for quotation marks.

Examples:

[?] ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Use single quotes ` and `.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Section 3: General Symbols and Indicators

		space (see 3.23)
⠠		opening braille grouping indicator (see 3.4)
⠠		first transcriber-defined print symbol (see 3.26)
⠠		shape indicator (see 3.22)
⠠		arrow indicator (see 3.2)
⠠⠠	→	simple right pointing arrow (east) (see 3.2)
⠠⠠	↓	simple down pointing arrow (south) (see 3.2)
⠠⠠	←	simple left pointing arrow (west) (see 3.2)
⠠⠠	↑	simple up pointing arrow (north) (see 3.2)
⠠	:	ratio (see 3.17)
⠠⠠	::	proportion (see 3.17)
⠠		subscript indicator (see 3.24)
⠠	'	prime (see 3.11 and 3.15)
⠠⠠	''	double prime (see 3.11 and 3.15)
⠠		superscript indicator (see 3.24)
⠠⠠	ℎ	natural (see 3.18)
⠠⠠	♭	flat (see 3.18)
⠠⠠	♯	sharp (see 3.18)
⠠⠠		second transcriber-defined print symbol (see 3.26)
⠠		closing braille grouping indicator (see 3.4)
⠠⠠	@	commercial at sign (see 3.7)
⠠⠠	¢	cent sign (see 3.10)
⠠⠠	€	euro sign (see 3.10)
⠠⠠	₣	French franc sign (see 3.10)
⠠⠠	£	pound sign (pound sterling) (see 3.10)
⠠⠠	₵	naira sign (see 3.10)
⠠⠠	\$	dollar sign (see 3.10)
⠠⠠	¥	yen sign (yuan sign) (see 3.10)
⠠⠠	&	ampersand (see 3.1)
⠠⠠	<	less-than sign (see 3.17)
⠠⠠	✓	checkmark, tick (see 3.28)

⠠⠠⠠	^	caret (see 3.6)
⠠⠠⠠	~	tilde (swung dash) (see 3.25)
⠠⠠⠠⠠		third transcriber-defined print symbol (see 3.26)
⠠⠠⠠	>	greater-than sign (see 3.17)
⠠⠠⠠⠠		opening transcriber's note indicator (see 3.27)
⠠⠠⠠⠠		closing transcriber's note indicator (see 3.27)
⠠⠠⠠⠠	†	dagger (see 3.3)
⠠⠠⠠⠠	‡	double dagger (see 3.3)
⠠⠠⠠	©	copyright sign (see 3.8)
⠠⠠⠠	°	degree sign (see 3.11)
⠠⠠⠠	¶	paragraph sign (see 3.20)
⠠⠠⠠	®	registered sign (see 3.8)
⠠⠠⠠	§	section sign (see 3.20)
⠠⠠⠠	™	trademark sign (see 3.8)
⠠⠠⠠	♀	female sign (Venus) (see 3.16)
⠠⠠⠠	♂	male sign (Mars) (see 3.16)
⠠⠠⠠⠠		fourth transcriber-defined print symbol (see 3.26)
⠠⠠⠠	#	number sign (crosshatch, hash, pound sign) (see 3.19)
⠠⠠⠠	•	bullet (see 3.5)
⠠⠠⠠⠠		fifth transcriber-defined print symbol (see 3.26)
⠠⠠⠠	„	ditto mark (see 3.12)
⠠⠠⠠	+	plus sign (see 3.17)
⠠⠠⠠	=	equals sign (see 3.17)
⠠⠠⠠	×	multiplication sign (see 3.17)
⠠⠠⠠	*	asterisk (star) (see 3.3)
⠠⠠⠠	÷	division sign (see 3.17)
⠠⠠⠠⠠		sixth transcriber-defined print symbol (see 3.26)
⠠⠠⠠	–	minus sign (see 3.17)
⠠⠠⠠⠠		dot locator for "use" (see 3.14)
⠠⠠⠠		dot locator for "mention" (see 3.13)
⠠⠠⠠	%	percent sign (see 3.21)
⠠⠠⠠⠠		seventh transcriber-defined print symbol (see 3.26)

3.1 Ampersand ⠠⠠⠠⠠

3.1.1 Follow print for the use of the ampersand.

Examples:

Marks & Spencer ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

AT&T ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ B&B ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

&c (etc) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

3.2 Arrows ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

3.2.1 Follow print for the use of arrows. In non-technical material, list the complete arrow symbol (without any grade 1 indicator) and its meaning on the symbols page or in a transcriber's note.

Note: The grade 1 indicator may be required before the arrow symbol to avoid it being misread.

Refer to: Section 11.6, Technical Material, and *Guidelines for Technical Material*, Part 13, for further information on arrows.

Examples:

Road signs of → and ← mark detours.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Put a ↑ on the map to indicate north.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Arrow used in the following example:

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

The ENTER key is the one with ↵ on it.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

3.3 Asterisk ⠠⠠⠠⠠ dagger ⠠⠠⠠⠠ and double dagger ⠠⠠⠠⠠

3.3.1 Follow print for the use of the asterisk, dagger and double dagger, regardless of meaning.

Note: For example, the dagger may be used as a reference mark, or as the Latin or Christian cross to signify death or a member of the clergy.

Note: Usually the asterisk and sometimes the dagger and double dagger appear raised from the baseline in print. This is not considered the superscript position.

Examples:

M*A*S*H

Spelling words marked with an * have a silent letter.

Braille representation of the sentence above.

To access your voicemail, strike *98 on your telephone.

Braille representation of the sentence above.

Speed * time = distance.

Braille representation of the sentence above.

showing *emphasis* in email messages

Braille representation of the sentence above.

Irene V***

foul language such as *#*\$!* or with omitted letters as in D***

Braille representation of the sentence above.

New World Hotel ****

Braille representation of the sentence above.

brothers Jed* and Ben** Chan

*born in Hong Kong

**born in Canada

Braille representation of the paragraph above.

Examples:

spoon ⠠ ⠎ ⠏ ⠕ ⠕ ⠋

mass_{sun} ⠠ ⠇ ⠠ ⠎ ⠠ ⠎ ⠠ ⠎ ⠠ ⠎ ⠠ ⠎

3.5 Bullet ⠠⠨

3.5.1 Follow print for the use of the bullet.

Note: At times, other symbols may be used for a similar purpose.

Refer to: Section 3.22, for shapes; and Section 3.26, for transcriber-defined symbols.

Example:

Nutritional considerations include:

- carbohydrates
- protein
- fat
- cholesterol
- fiber
- sodium

```

⠠⠨ ⠠⠇ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎
⠠⠨ ⠠⠇ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎
⠠⠨ ⠠⠇ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎
⠠⠨ ⠠⠇ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎
⠠⠨ ⠠⠇ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎
⠠⠨ ⠠⠇ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎
⠠⠨ ⠠⠇ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎
    
```

3.6 Caret ⠠⠨

3.6.1 Follow print for the use of the caret.

Refer to: Section 4.2, Letters and Their Modifiers, for the circumflex accent *above* a letter.

Refer to: Section 3.3, for use of the dagger as a Latin or Christian cross (e.g. to signify death or a member of the clergy); and to Section 3.17 for the multiplication sign which is used to show dimensions, degree of magnification, and crosses between breeds of animals or between varieties of plants.

Examples:

With love, XXOO ⠠⠏⠗⠑⠃⠏ ⠠⠑⠁⠗⠊⠏⠏ ⠠⠄⠁⠑⠑⠞⠑

Sealed with a X ⠠⠎⠑⠁⠇⠑⠊⠇ ⠠⠅

Illiterate people usually signed their name with an X.

⠠⠏⠗⠑⠃⠏ ⠠⠑⠁⠗⠊⠏⠏ ⠠⠄⠁⠑⠑⠞⠑ ⠠⠎⠑⠁⠇⠑⠊⠇ ⠠⠅

a 4x4 vehicle ⠠⠅⠝⠁⠑⠁⠔ ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅

a 2x4 board ⠠⠅⠝⠁⠑⠒ ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅

15x15x20 cm ⠠⠅⠝⠁⠑⠅⠙⠅⠙⠅⠙ ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅

The room is 12 ft. × 16 ft.

⠠⠎⠑⠅⠁⠗⠑ ⠠⠅⠅ ⠠⠎⠑⠅⠅⠅⠅ ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅

a 10x lens ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅ ⠠⠅⠅⠅

Labrador × Poodle ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅ ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅

3.10 **Currency signs** ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅ ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅ ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅ ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅ ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅ ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅ ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅

3.10.1 Follow print for the use of currency signs.

Note: Some currencies are indicated by a letter or letters (e.g. "DM" for Deutsche Mark, "p" for pence, "R" for Rand).

Refer to: Section 3.26, for transcriber-defined symbols to represent currency signs with no UEB symbols.

Examples:

10¢ ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅ 99c ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅

DM8 ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅ \$6 ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅

A\$40 ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅ \$19.95 ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅

\$23,783,200 ⠠⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅⠅

Examples:

60 ° ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ 21°C ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

70° F ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ °C ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

X° ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

250°, 350°, or 450°?

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

33°51'35.9"S ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

151° 12' 40" E ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

3.12 Ditto mark ⠠⠠

3.12.1 Follow print for the number used and the approximate placement of the ditto mark, that is, under the item that it refers to on the line above.

Examples:

living room: pioneer blue

dining room: " "

kitchen: " yellow

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Mon 10-12 study 2-4 Eng

Tues " " " "

Wed " Science " Art

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Anne – village girl

Joan – " "

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

3.14 Dot locator for "use" ⠠⠠⠠

3.14.1 Use a dot locator for "use" unspaced before a braille symbol to assure that it will be physically recognizable. A braille symbol which has only lower dots and which is isolated from other text may otherwise be misread. A braille symbol preceded by a dot locator for "use" retains its normal effect on text.

Examples:

[headings of a table about punctuation marks:]

,	;	?

⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

[a grid of letters:]

I	D	E	A
T	O	R	N
S	T	A	T

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

3.15 Feet ⠠⠠ and inches ⠠⠠⠠

3.15.1 Follow print for the use of the prime sign.

Note: The foot may be shown in print by an apostrophe and the inch by a nondirectional double quote. This can be followed in braille.

Examples:

6' ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ 9" ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

5'10" ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ 4' 11" ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

X" long ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

3.16 Female (Venus) ♂♂ and male (Mars) ♀♀ signs

3.16.1 Follow print for the use of the female (Venus) and male (Mars) signs.

Example:

[from a genealogy:]

Amy Florence SAMPSON ♀ 1881-1956

Carlyle Kennedy SAMPSON ♂ 1885-1975

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

3.17 Mathematical signs: plus ♂♂ equals ♂♂ multiplication ♂♂ division ♂♂ minus ♂♂ ratio ♂♂ proportion ♂♂ less-than ♂♂ and greater-than ♂♂

3.17.1 Follow print spacing for use of the plus, equals, multiplication, division, minus, ratio, proportion, less-than and greater-than signs when used in non-technical material.

Examples:

as easy as 2 + 2 = 4

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

corn - c + b = born

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

5 is 25% of 20 (5 ÷ 20 × 100)

⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

positron < posi(tive) + (elec)tron

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

+44 1234 567890 (UK phone number)

⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Some nouns have the same spelling for the singular and the plural:

deer sheep salmon species Chinese

⠠⠃⠢⠡⠨⠡⠃⠎ ⠠⠃⠢⠠⠎⠎ ⠠⠃ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎ ⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎ ⠠⠎⠠⠎ ⠠⠎

⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎ ⠠⠎⠠⠎ ⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎

⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎ ⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎ ⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎

[Example words are widely spaced in print.]

3.24 Subscript ⠠ and superscript ⠡ indicators

3.24.1 Indicate the subscript or superscript position when used in print. In grade 2 braille, use grade 1 mode for the subscript and the superscript indicators.

Refer to: Section 11.4, Technical Material, for superscripts and subscripts and to Section 3.4, for braille grouping indicators.

Examples:

W^m ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ H_2O ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

3 yd^3 ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ 4m^2 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

vitamin B_{12} ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

born in $1682.^3$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

born in $1982.^c$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

America³ (America Cubed—name of a sailing ship)

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

an earthquake measuring $6.5M_w$

⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

the clarion¹ horn

¹ clarion: loud and clear

⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

3.25 Tilde (swung dash) ⠠⠠

3.25.1 Follow print for use of the tilde.

Refer to: Section 4.2, Letters and Their Modifiers, for the tilde accent above a letter.

Examples:

[from a dictionary:]

head n. the top part of the body ... **–by a ~** by the length of the animal's head, as in horse racing **–~ over heels** tumbling as in a somersault

~ vt. to be in charge of ...

head n. the top part of the body ... **–by a ~** by the length of the
 animal's head, as in horse racing **–~ over heels** tumbling as in
 a somersault
 ~ vt. to be in charge of ...

An economist would write $x \sim y$ to indicate that a consumer is
 indifferent between the goods x and y .

An economist would write $x \sim y$ to indicate that a consumer is
 indifferent between the goods x and y .

www.business.com/~yourname

www.business.com/~yourname

Some people use the tilde around words to indicate an inflected tone of voice or singing as in ~Happy birthday to you~

Some people use the tilde around words to indicate an inflected tone
 of voice or singing as in ~Happy birthday to you~

3.26 Transcriber-defined symbols ⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨

3.26.1 Use a transcriber-defined symbol for any print symbol which has no UEB equivalent and which occurs so frequently in the text that the use of a transcriber-defined shape or composite symbol would be impractical. List each transcriber-defined symbol used and its meaning on the symbols page or in a transcriber's note.

Note: In grade 2 braille, use grade 1 mode for the first transcriber-defined print symbol.

Refer to: Section 4.2, Letters and Their Modifiers, for transcriber-defined modifiers and Section 9.5, Typeforms, for transcriber-defined typeform indicators.

Examples:

Symbols used in the following examples:

⠨ ⠨ ⠨ % per mille sign, like a percent sign but with two zeros in the denominator

⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ฿ Thai Baht currency sign, B with vertical stroke through it

⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ☼ flower symbol

The average salinity of seawater is 35‰.

⠨
⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨ ⠨

The baht was floated and halved in value, reaching its lowest rate of ฿56 to the dollar in January 1998.

⠨
⠨
⠨ ⠨

A list of items in which those that can be recycled are marked with a flower symbol:

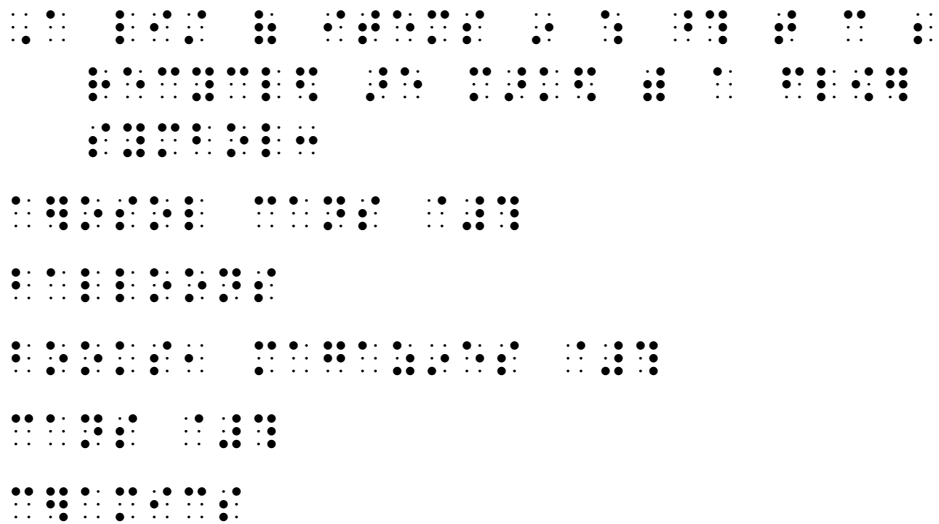
aerosol cans ☼

balloons

books, magazines ☼

cans ☼

ceramics



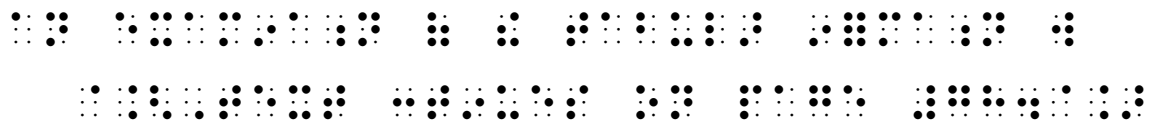
3.27 Transcriber's note indicators ⠠⠨⠠⠨

3.27.1 Use the opening and closing transcriber's note indicators as unspaced enclosures around words of explanation added by the transcriber and embedded within the text. However, do not use transcriber's note indicators for notes on a separate preliminary page set up specifically to list general transcriber's notes.

Examples:

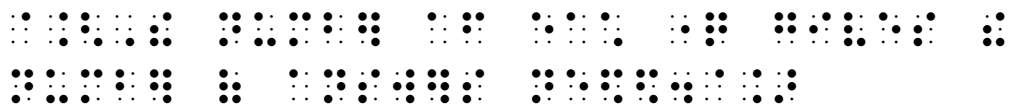
an examination of the tabular information will

[open tn]Text continues on page 78.[close tn]



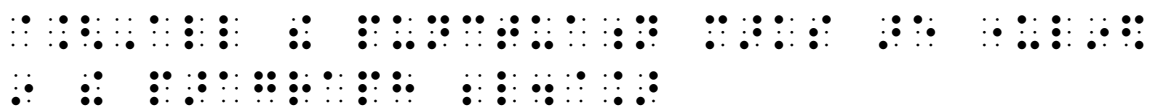
[In a workbook the transcriber gives a number instead of listing the blanks shown in print and explains it as follows:]

[open tn]The number after each question gives the number of answers needed.[close tn]



[In an elementary workbook, the transcriber decides not to use typeface indicators and inserts the following note:]

[open tn]All the punctuation marks are underlined in the paragraph below.[close tn]



[open tn]The following three tables appear side by side in the print.[close tn]

3.28 Check mark, tick ⠠⠨ ⠠⠢

3.28.1 Follow print for use of the check mark.

Examples:

Homework:

✓ 1. 14

✓ 2. 25

3. 42

✓ 4. 11

⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨

⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨

⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨

⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨

⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨

Sample ballot:

J. Hadfield

S. Marino

I. Wong ✓

⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨

⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨

⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨

⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨

[Their✓ There] son is kind.

I will go [yesterday ✓tomorrow].

The [child✓ children] is happy.

⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨
⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨
⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨

Section 4: Letters and Their Modifiers

4.1 English alphabet

⠁	letter a	⠠⠁	capital letter A
⠃	letter b	⠠⠃	capital letter B
⠉	letter c	⠠⠉	capital letter C
⠙	letter d	⠠⠙	capital letter D
⠑	letter e	⠠⠑	capital letter E
⠋	letter f	⠠⠋	capital letter F
⠗	letter g	⠠⠗	capital letter G
⠎	letter h	⠠⠎	capital letter H
⠊	letter i	⠠⠊	capital letter I
⠛	letter j	⠠⠛	capital letter J
⠅	letter k	⠠⠅	capital letter K
⠇	letter l	⠠⠇	capital letter L
⠍	letter m	⠠⠍	capital letter M
⠏	letter n	⠠⠏	capital letter N
⠕	letter o	⠠⠕	capital letter O
⠏	letter p	⠠⠏	capital letter P
⠑	letter q	⠠⠑	capital letter Q
⠗	letter r	⠠⠗	capital letter R
⠎	letter s	⠠⠎	capital letter S
⠞	letter t	⠠⠞	capital letter T
⠥	letter u	⠠⠥	capital letter U
⠺	letter v	⠠⠺	capital letter V
⠽	letter w	⠠⠽	capital letter W
⠭	letter x	⠠⠭	capital letter X
⠽	letter y	⠠⠽	capital letter Y
⠵	letter z	⠠⠵	capital letter Z

4.1.1 Follow print for the transcription of letters.

Refer to: Section 2.6, Terminology and General Rules, Section 5, Grade 1 Mode, Section 8, Capitalisation and Section 10, Contractions for more information.

Examples:

A boy and his dog were on the path.

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

McMurdo Sound ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

O'Flaherty ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

the A train and the B train

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

IBM or Microsoft ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

SPOT! GO HOME! ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

your CD player but my CDs

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ilLOGical ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

OFr (Old French) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

4.2 Modifiers

⠠⠠	/	solidus (forward slash) overlay on following letter
⠠⠠	⎯	horizontal stroke overlay on following letter
⠠⠠	˘	breve above following letter
⠠⠠	̄	macron above following letter
⠠⠠	¸	cedilla below following letter
⠠⠠	̀	grave accent above following letter
⠠⠠	ˆ	circumflex above following letter
⠠⠠	◌̊	ring (circle) above following letter
⠠⠠	˜	tilde above following letter
⠠⠠	ö	diaeresis (umlaut) above following letter
⠠⠠	´	acute accent above following letter
⠠⠠	ˇ	caron (hacek, wedge) above following letter
⠠⠠⠠		first transcriber-defined modifier on following letter
⠠⠠⠠		second transcriber-defined modifier on following letter
⠠⠠⠠		third transcriber-defined modifier on following letter

⠠⠱	ø	solidus (forward slash) overlay on following capital letter
⠠⠸	⊖	horizontal stroke overlay on following capital letter
⠠⠴	◌̆	breve above following capital letter
⠠⠤	◌̄	macron above following capital letter
⠠⠶	◌̧	cedilla below following capital letter
⠠⠺	◌̀	grave accent above following capital letter
⠠⠬	◌̂	circumflex above following capital letter
⠠⠠	◌◌	ring (circle) above following capital letter
⠠⠴	◌̃	tilde above following capital letter
⠠⠴	◌̈	diaeresis (umlaut) above following capital letter
⠠⠺	◌́	acute accent above following capital letter
⠠⠴	◌̣	caron (hacek, wedge) above following capital letter
⠠⠠⠠		first transcriber-defined modifier on following capital letter
⠠⠠⠠⠠		second transcriber-defined modifier on following capital letter
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠		third transcriber-defined modifier on following capital letter

- 4.2.1 Place a modifier before the letter it modifies in braille, irrespective of whether it appears above, below or overlaying the letter(s) in print. Whenever a transcriber-defined modifier is used, give the print symbol it represents in a transcriber's note or on a symbols page.

Examples:

crème brûlée ⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷

café (Fr.) ⠠⠉⠁⠶⠺⠠⠉⠁⠶⠺⠠⠉⠁⠶⠺⠠⠉⠁⠶⠺⠠⠉⠁⠶⠺

caffè (It.) ⠠⠉⠁⠶⠺⠠⠉⠁⠶⠺⠠⠉⠁⠶⠺⠠⠉⠁⠶⠺⠠⠉⠁⠶⠺

un bel dì ⠠⠤⠢⠺⠠⠢⠺⠠⠢⠺⠠⠢⠺⠠⠢⠺⠠⠢⠺⠠⠢⠺

Im Frühling ⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷

curação ⠠⠉⠷⠷⠠⠉⠷⠷⠠⠉⠷⠷⠠⠉⠷⠷⠠⠉⠷⠷⠠⠉⠷⠷

skål! ⠠⠎⠠⠺⠠⠎⠠⠺⠠⠎⠠⠺⠠⠎⠠⠺⠠⠎⠠⠺

maître d'hôtel ⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷⠠⠢⠷

Examples:

blessèd ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Général de Gaulle ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Prométhée enchaîné

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

beau idéal ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

théâtre ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Löwenthal ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ señor ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Märchen ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ Händel ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Note: In words such as *théâtre* where the contraction for *the* is not used, the contraction for *th* can be used.

- 4.2.5 If a single modifier applies to more than one letter, enclose the modified letters in braille grouping indicators. Grade 1 indicators are not required for the braille grouping indicators since the modifier can not be followed by a contraction.

Example:

oō as in tool ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

- 4.2.6 Where a modifier is shown in print without an associated letter, as in a dictionary entry or in instructional material, follow print.

Refer to: Sections 3.6 and 3.25, General Symbols and Indicators, for the caret and the tilde (swung dash); and Section 7.1, punctuation, for the solidus (forward slash) when these are separate characters rather than modifiers.

Example:

the acute (´) and grave (`) accents

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

- 4.2.7 Use the modifiers listed above only in foreign language words and phrases in English context intended primarily for leisure reading, in English words or in anglicised words and phrases.

Where a significant knowledge of a foreign language is presupposed or is being taught, use signs from the indigenous foreign language braille code.


Refer to: Section 13, Foreign Language, for more guidance.

- 4.2.8 Use the modifiers in this section for linguistic accents and diacritics only and not for modifiers in mathematics or for symbols in computer programming even if their appearance is visually similar in print.

Refer to: *Guidelines for Technical Material*.




4.3 Ligatured letters

 ligature indicator

 ligature indicator where only following letter is capitalised


- 4.3.1 Place the ligature indicator between two letters which are joined to each other in print. Various methods are used in print to join letters, including but not limited to cross bars between the letters, tie bars or slurs over or under the letters, and letters joined together and printed as one symbol. Describe the method used in a transcriber's note or on the symbols page.

Examples:

Cœur de Lion    [œ is printed as a ligatured letter]

help  the  fiend  the 



 [an experimental alphabet, print uses slurs over the ligatured letters]

- 4.3.2 The ligature indicator is considered a modifier. It does not terminate capitalised word mode and a letter joined to another by a ligature may not form part of a contraction.

Example:

CEDIPUS 

- 4.3.3 An indicator before the first letter joined to another by a ligature applies only to the first letter. When an indicator is required for the second letter, place the indicator before the ligature indicator.

Examples:

Ætna ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [æ is printed as a ligatured letter]

𐚛 as in the ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [th is joined with a cross bar]

Thëssalōnīan ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Th is joined with a cross bar]

- 4.3.4 When a modifier is required for a letter joined to another by a ligature, place the modifier immediately before the letter to which it applies. When a single modifier applies to both letters, use braille grouping indicators.

Examples:

āe or aē? ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [each ae is joined with a cross bar]

Hwǣr ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Old English, ae is printed as a ligatured letter]

- 4.3.5 Do not use the ligature indicator for the ae and oe diphthongs unless the letters are joined as ligatures in print.

Examples:

aegis ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ amoeba ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠





- 4.3.6 Use the ligature indicator only when the ligature has meaning and not when it is merely an aspect of the print font being used.

Example:

In some fonts the letters appear joined.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [printed in Freestyle Script font]

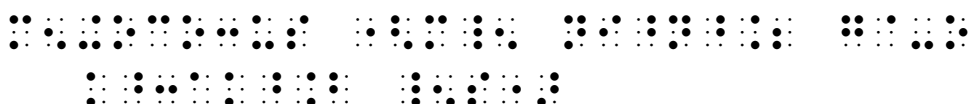
4.4 Eng and schwa

	η	eng		Ŋ	capital eng
	ə	schwa		Ə	capital schwa

4.4.1 Follow print for the transcription of these pronunciation symbols.

Example:

meningococcus (mə niŋ' gō kāk' əs)



4.4.2 The eng and schwa are also symbols in the International Phonetic Alphabet. When the symbols appear in phonetic material, use *IPA Braille* to transcribe the phonetic text.

4.5 Greek letters

	α	Greek alpha
	β	Greek beta
	γ	Greek gamma
	δ	Greek delta
	ε	Greek epsilon
	ζ	Greek zeta
	η	Greek eta
	θ	Greek theta
	ι	Greek iota
	κ	Greek kappa
	λ	Greek lambda
	μ	Greek mu
	ν	Greek nu
	ξ	Greek xi
	ο	Greek omicron
	π	Greek pi
	ρ	Greek rho

⠠⠠⠠	ς or σ	Greek sigma
⠠⠠⠠	τ	Greek tau
⠠⠠⠠	υ	Greek upsilon
⠠⠠⠠	φ	Greek phi
⠠⠠⠠	χ	Greek chi
⠠⠠⠠	ψ	Greek psi
⠠⠠⠠	ω	Greek omega
⠠⠠⠠	Α	capital Greek alpha
⠠⠠⠠	Β	capital Greek beta
⠠⠠⠠	Γ	capital Greek gamma
⠠⠠⠠	Δ	capital Greek delta
⠠⠠⠠	Ε	capital Greek epsilon
⠠⠠⠠	Ζ	capital Greek zeta
⠠⠠⠠	Η	capital Greek eta
⠠⠠⠠	Θ	capital Greek theta
⠠⠠⠠	Ι	capital Greek iota
⠠⠠⠠	Κ	capital Greek kappa
⠠⠠⠠	Λ	capital Greek lambda
⠠⠠⠠	Μ	capital Greek mu
⠠⠠⠠	Ν	capital Greek nu
⠠⠠⠠	Ξ	capital Greek xi
⠠⠠⠠	Ο	capital Greek omicron
⠠⠠⠠	Π	capital Greek pi
⠠⠠⠠	Ρ	capital Greek rho
⠠⠠⠠	Σ	capital Greek sigma
⠠⠠⠠	Τ	capital Greek tau
⠠⠠⠠	Υ	capital Greek upsilon
⠠⠠⠠	Φ	capital Greek phi
⠠⠠⠠	Χ	capital Greek chi
⠠⠠⠠	Ψ	capital Greek psi
⠠⠠⠠	Ω	capital Greek omega

- 4.5.1 Follow print for the transcription of Greek letters. Use the Greek letters listed above in English contexts or English technical materials.

Examples:

Use π in the equation. $\pi^2 + 3 = 6$

For Σ read sum. $\Sigma_{i=1}^n x_i$

$\mu\mu$ stands for micromicron.

$\mu\mu$ $\mu\mu$

She is a member of ΦBK .

ΦBK

the A and the Ω $A\Omega$

THE A AND THE Ω $A\Omega$

- 4.5.2 Use signs from the Greek foreign language braille code for passages where a significant knowledge of Greek is presupposed or where the Greek language is being taught.

Refer to: Section 13, Foreign Language, for more guidance.

4.6 German letter sharp s (eszett)

β German letter sharp s (eszett)

Β capital German letter sharp s (eszett)

- 4.6.1 Follow print for the transcription of the German letter sharp s in an English context.

Example:

I support the SG Sonnenhof Großaspach football team.

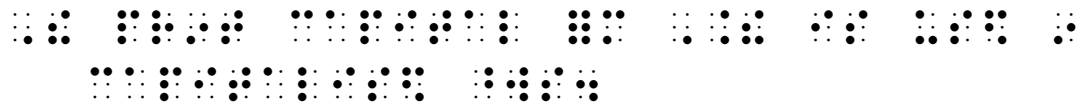
SG Sonnenhof Großaspach

- 4.6.2 Follow the rules of capitalisation. The capitals word or passage indicators are used where a capitalised word or passage includes the capital German letter sharp s.

Refer to: Section 8, Capitalisation.

Examples:

The print capital form ß is used in capitalised words.



FRIEDRICHSTRAßE 

- 4.6.3 Use the sign from the German language braille code for passages where a significant knowledge of German is presupposed or where the German language is being taught.

Refer to: Section 13, Foreign Language for more guidance.

Section 5: Grade 1 Mode

- ⠄ grade 1 symbol indicator
- ⠄⠄ grade 1 word indicator
- ⠄⠄⠄ grade 1 passage indicator
- ⠄⠄⠄ grade 1 terminator

5.1 Mode indicators

Note: A braille symbol may have both a grade 1 meaning and a contraction (grade 2) meaning. Some symbols may also have a numeric meaning.

- 5.1.1 A grade 1 indicator is used to set grade 1 mode when the grade 1 meaning of a symbol could be misread as a contraction meaning or a numeric meaning.
- 5.1.2 The extent of grade 1 mode is determined by the grade 1 indicator in use.

5.2 Grade 1 symbol indicator ⠄

- 5.2.1 The grade 1 symbol indicator sets grade 1 mode for the next symbol.

Note: A grade 1 symbol indicator is not required before the letters a, i and o, because they do not have a contraction meaning when they stand alone.

Examples:

the vowels are: a, e, i, o and u

⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄ ⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄

Mrs X and Mr O ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄

J. S. Bach ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄

22b 22B 22p ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄

adagio e cantabile ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄

Add either ? or ! to each sentence.

⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄ ⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄⠄

[question mark and exclamation mark]

letter *d* ⠠⠏⠽

"X marks the spot." ⠠⠭⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Dr J. F. Smith, M.D.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

s-p-e-l-l-i-n-g ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

- 5.7.2 Grade 1 mode is required to prevent a letters-sequence from being misread as a shortform or as containing a shortform.

Refer to: Rules 10.9.7 to 10.9.9, Contractions.

Examples:

CD-ROM ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

"Hm!" he mused. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Could you buy a CD/DVD? ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

My friends are Fr Ted and Sr Ann.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

the Imm family ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

al dente ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Use the ALT key. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

NEC (National Executive Committee)

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ozbrl (Australian listserve)

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

5.8 Grade 1 indicators and capitalisation

- 5.8.1 A grade 1 indicator precedes a capitalisation indicator.

Section 6: Numeric Mode

⠠	digit one
⠡	digit two
⠢	digit three
⠣	digit four
⠤	digit five
⠥	digit six
⠦	digit seven
⠧	digit eight
⠨	digit nine
⠩	digit zero
⠠⠨	comma (decimal sign)
⠠⠩	full stop (period, decimal sign)
⠠ to ⠡	digit (in numeric mode only)
⠠⠠ to ⠠⠡	numeric space plus digit (in numeric mode only)
⠠	visible space
⠠	spaced numeric indicator (before space)
⠠⠠	numeric passage indicator (before space)
⠠⠠	numeric passage terminator
⠠	line continuation indicator (at end of line)
⠠⠠	line continuation indicator with space (at end of line)
⠠	simple numeric fraction line (in numeric mode only)

6.1 Numeric indicators ⠠⠠ ⠠⠡ ⠠⠢ ⠠⠣ ⠠⠤ ⠠⠥ ⠠⠦ ⠠⠧ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠩

Note: These twelve symbols are the ten digits and the two symbols which are used as decimal signs. They are also numeric indicators.

6.1.1 Numeric indicators set numeric mode for the remainder of the symbols-sequence.

6.2 Numeric mode symbols

6.2.1 The following symbols may occur in numeric mode:

- the ten digits;
- full stop (period);
- comma;
- the ten numeric space-digit symbols;
- visible space;
- simple numeric fraction line;
- the two line continuation indicators.

Refer to: Guidelines for Technical Material, Section 1.8, for the use of the visible space; and to Section 11.3, Technical Material, for the definition of a simple fraction and the use of general fraction indicators.

Examples:

62	⠼⠠⠠⠠	1959	⠼⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
3,500	⠼⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	8.93	⠼⠠⠠⠠⠠
.7	⠼⠠⠠	0.7	⠼⠠⠠⠠
8,93	⠼⠠⠠⠠⠠	,7	⠼⠠⠠
0,7	⠼⠠⠠⠠	par. 4.2.2	⠼⠠⠠⠠ ⠼⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
4 500 000	⠼⠠⠠⠠ ⠼⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	[spaces in print]	

The temperature of the universe was 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000°C.

[or when print uses spaces:]

The temperature of the universe was 100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000°C.

pi = 3.14159

3/8 5 3/8

6.3 Termination of numeric mode

6.3.1 A space or any symbol not listed in 6.2.1 terminates numeric mode.

Examples:

7:30 a.m. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10:12:2009 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

9-10 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

1914–18 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

2.5-5 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

8-cab fleet ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

The score was 4–3 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

7–5 = 2 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

2-1/2 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

1/4-1/2 tsp ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

6¼–6½ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

1/4 cup ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

model 09/52 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

on call 24/7 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

7(2) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

7(b) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

4–7 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

4..7 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

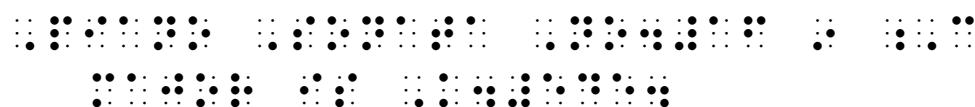
4567 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

6.4 Placement of numeric prefix with full stop (period)

6.4.1 When a full stop (period) is followed by a number, it precedes the numeric prefix ⠠ unless it is clear that it is a decimal point.

Examples:

Piano Sonata No.16 in C major is K.545.



$\frac{3}{8} = .375$ 

6.5 Numeric indicators set grade 1 mode

6.5.1 A numeric indicator also sets grade 1 mode. Grade 1 mode, when set by a numeric indicator, is terminated by a space, hyphen, dash or grade 1 terminator.

6.5.2 While grade 1 mode is in effect, a grade 1 indicator is not required unless a lowercase letter a–j follows a digit, full stop/period or comma.

Examples:

32  3b 

3B  3m 

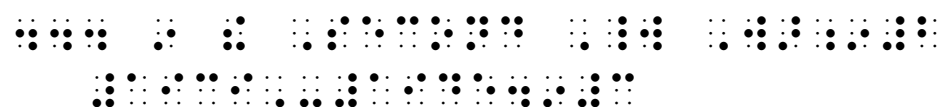
4.2  4.b 

4.B  4.m 

report3.doc 

report3.xls 

... in the Second World War² 1939–1945.³



6.5.3 While grade 1 mode is in effect, contractions may not follow a number.

Examples:

houses4lease 

He came 4th in the race.



- 6.6.1 When spaces are used as separators within a single number use the ten symbols ⠠ to ⠨ to represent the space and its following digit.

Examples:

population: 3 245 000 ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

ISBN: 978 1 55468 513 4

⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

phone: (61) 3 1234 5678

⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

date: 1947 08 31 ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

time: 16 00 ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

6.7 Treatment of dates, time, coinage, etc.

- 6.7.1 When transcribing dates, time, coinage, ordinal numbers, postal codes or telephone numbers: follow print punctuation and order of symbols.

Refer to: Guidelines for Technical Material, Part 2, for more examples.

Examples:

7/11/59 ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

7.11.59 ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

1960's ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

'70s and '80s ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

10:30 a.m. ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

10.30 am ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

\$8.75 ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

£8.75 ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

R8,75 ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

\$1,500.00 ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

6.9 Numeric passage indicator ⠠⠠ and numeric terminator ⠠⠠

- 6.9.1 The numeric passage indicator sets numeric mode and grade 1 mode for all text until the terminator is reached.
- 6.9.2 The numeric terminator follows immediately after the last affected symbols-sequence, except as in 6.9.4 below.
- 6.9.3 Numeric indicators are not used in a numeric passage and any lowercase letter a-j is preceded by a grade 1 indicator.
- 6.9.4 To preserve the general format of the enclosed text the numeric passage indicator may be placed by itself on a line above and the terminator on a line below the text.

Note: A numeric passage may be useful in cases such as a long worked example in mathematics, a series of arithmetic exercises, or a table with mostly numeric content.

Refer to: *Guidelines for Technical Material*, Part 4, for spatial arithmetic examples illustrating the use of both the spaced numeric indicator and the numeric passage indicator.

6.10 Division of a number between lines

- 6.10.1 Avoid division of a number between lines unless considerable space is saved. If division is necessary use the appropriate line continuation indicator and observe the following rules.
- 6.10.2 When it is necessary to break a long number across lines, place the break in a logical place—at a numeric space, or after a comma which is being used as a separator—not between two digits.
- 6.10.3 When the division occurs after a separating comma, or between two digits in a number which comprises a large string of digits with no separators, use the one-cell line continuation indicator ⠠ at the end of the line.
- 6.10.4 When the division takes place at a numeric space, use the two-cell line continuation indicator ⠠⠠ at the end of the line.
- 6.10.5 Since the line continuation indicators do not terminate numeric mode a numeric indicator is not required in the next line.

Examples:

The temperature of the universe was
 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000°C.

The Braille representation of the text above is shown in three lines. The first line contains the first 15 characters of the text. The second line contains the next 15 characters. The third line contains the final 10 characters of the text. The Braille uses numeric mode for the numbers and includes a Braille comma character for thousands separators.

[or when print uses spaces:]

The temperature of the universe was
 100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000°C.

The Braille representation of the text above is shown in three lines. The first line contains the first 15 characters of the text. The second line contains the next 15 characters. The third line contains the final 10 characters of the text. The Braille uses numeric mode for the numbers and includes a Braille space character for thousands separators.

Section 7: Punctuation

⠠	,	comma (see 7.1)
⠠	;	semicolon (see 7.1)
⠠	:	colon (see 7.1)
⠠	.	full stop (period, dot, decimal point) (see 7.1)
⠠⠠⠠	...	ellipsis (see 7.3)
⠠	!	exclamation mark (see 7.1)
⠠	?	question mark (see 7.5) [also]
⠠	“	opening double quotation mark (see 7.6)
⠠	”	closing double quotation mark (see 7.6)
⠠⠠	“	two-cell opening double quotation mark (see 7.6)
⠠⠠	”	two-cell closing double quotation mark (see 7.6)
⠠⠠	`	opening single quotation mark (see 7.6)
⠠⠠	'	closing single quotation mark (see 7.6)
⠠⠠	«	left-pointing double angle quotation mark (see 7.6)
⠠⠠	»	right-pointing double angle quotation mark (see 7.6)
⠠⠠	"	nondirectional double quotation mark (see 7.6)
⠠	'	nondirectional single quotation mark (see 7.6)
⠠	'	apostrophe (see 7.6)
⠠⠠	(	opening parenthesis (round bracket) (see 7.1)
⠠⠠	)	closing parenthesis (round bracket) (see 7.1)
⠠⠠	[	opening square bracket (see 7.1)
⠠⠠	]	closing square bracket (see 7.1)
⠠⠠	<	opening angle bracket (see 7.1)
⠠⠠	>	closing angle bracket (see 7.1)
⠠⠠	{	opening curly bracket (brace bracket) (see 7.1)
⠠⠠	}	closing curly bracket (brace bracket) (see 7.1)
⠠⠠	/	solidus (forward slash) (see 7.4)
⠠⠠	\	reverse solidus (backslash) (see 7.1)
⠠	-	hyphen (see 7.2)
⠠⠠	—	dash (when distinguished from hyphen(s) in print) (see 7.2)

7.2.3 Regardless of the length of the character in print, use one low line (underscore) $\dot{::}$ in braille for each print dash below the line of type which indicates a blank to be filled in.

Refer to: Section 9, Typeforms, for information about underlining.

Examples:

Are you in favor? _____ yes, _____ no.

$\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::}$ $\dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ [print has four underscores]

We saw _____ and _____ grazing in the field.

$\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::}$ $\dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$
[print has seven underscores]

Add the missing letters: s_n and d_ _ght_r.

$\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::}$
 $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ [print has two spaces after the colon, two spaces before and, and one space between the two underscores in d_ _]

moons of Mars _____ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::}$
[print has five underscores]

7.2.4 Use a long dash $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ in braille only when print uses both a short and long dash.

Example:

Mr D— visits P— regularly — you know that.

$\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$
 $\dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::}$

Hyphen(s) used as dash

7.2.5 Represent a spaced hyphen in print with a spaced hyphen in braille.

Example:

I'll be ready by 3:00 - well - maybe 3:10.

$\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::}$
 $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$ $\dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::} \dot{::}$

7.5 Question mark ::

- 7.5.1 In the majority of cases, a question mark does not require a grade 1 symbol indicator; however, be mindful of the situations covered in Rules 7.5.2 to 7.5.4 below.

Examples:

What???

"What?!"

...?"

persons?/people?

- 7.5.2 Place a grade 1 symbol indicator before a question mark which appears in a position where it would be read as the wordsign "his" or where it would be read as an opening double quotation mark.
- 7.5.3 Place a grade 1 symbol indicator before a question mark which is "standing alone".

Example:

[?]

- 7.5.4 Place a grade 1 symbol indicator before a question mark which follows a space, hyphen or dash. Any of the punctuation and indicator symbols listed in 2.6.2 of Section 2, Terminology and General Rules, may intervene between the space, hyphen or dash and the question mark.

Examples:

?-1750

(?—1750)

10:30-?

Replace each ? with a letter: ?e??u

7.6 Quotation marks, apostrophe

Note: Print quotation marks and apostrophes may be curly, slanted or straight. In most cases, the specific form of the print quotation mark or of the apostrophe has no significance.

Refer to: Sections 3.11 and 3.15, for the use of the apostrophe and the nondirectional quotes used as prime signs.

Refer to: Sections 13.5 and 13.6, for the use of quotation marks in foreign language material.

Double quotation marks ⠆ ⠆

7.6.1 Use one-cell quotation marks ⠆ and ⠆ for double quotation marks in the print text.

Refer to: Rules 7.6.7-7.6.9, for situations that are ambiguous.

Examples:

"Why is that?" he asked.

⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆

the play "Hamlet"

⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆

"yes"es and "no"s

⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆

Single quotation marks ⠇ ⠇ ⠇ ⠇

7.6.2 Use single quotation marks ⠇ ⠇ and ⠇ ⠇ for single quotation marks in the print text.

Refer to: Rule 7.6.10, for situations that are ambiguous.

Examples:

'Why is that?' he asked.

⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇ ⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇ ⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇ ⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇ ⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇

the play 'Hamlet'

⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇ ⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇ ⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇⠇

mother-'in-law'

⠠⠏⠃⠗⠊⠑⠗⠇⠠⠭⠑⠏⠗⠁⠗⠠⠈⠇⠠⠈⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

note silent letters in n-i-'g-h'-t

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Outer and inner quotation marks

7.6.3 Follow print for outer and inner quotation marks.

Examples:

'Sing "Happy Birthday", ' he said.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

She said, "Read 'Peter Rabbit' again."

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

'Very tasty, ' he said. "If you like garlic," he thought.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

7.6.4 It is permissible for the assignment of the double and single quotation marks throughout a print text to be exchanged. Explain this change in a transcriber's note.

Example:

'Sing "Happy Birthday", ' he said. [single quotes for outer quotes and double quotes for inner quotes in print]

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Nondirectional quotation marks ⠠⠠⠠⠠

7.6.5 Use braille nondirectional double or single quotation marks, ⠠⠠⠠⠠ or ⠠⠠⠠⠠, for print quotation marks without any slant or curl to convey "opening" or "closing" only in the following relatively rare cases:

- when such symbols are distinguished from directional symbols (as in a discourse on typography);

Examples:

«... in accordance with ...»







"Where are you from?"

«jIyajbe'» (I don't understand.) [Print uses double angle quotation marks to indicate Klingon.]





Translation software

- 7.6.12 It is recommended that translation software give users the option of assigning which print quotes, double or single, are represented by the one-cell braille quotes  and  and likewise which are represented by the dot-6 two-cell braille quotes  and .
- 7.6.13 It is recognized that print may not adequately distinguish between a single quote and an apostrophe and consequently, without the intervention of a professional transcriber, the translation of these marks cannot be wholly automated with complete accuracy. If no better option is available, it is permissible to make the distinction based on the provisions of 7.6.14 and 7.6.15 below.
- 7.6.14 It is recommended that, for purposes of translation software, a dictionary be developed listing the common words beginning or ending with an apostrophe, e.g. 'tis, nothin'. This dictionary can be checked by the software and the sign for the apostrophe used when a match is found.
- 7.6.15 The distinction between a single quote and an apostrophe may be made by translation software according to the presence or absence of letter(s) on either side of the mark as follows:
- If the mark occurs mid-word between letters (i.e. it does not meet the condition of "standing alone" on the left or the right as defined in 2.6), then treat it as an apostrophe. This applies whether the letters are lowercase or uppercase.
 - If the mark occurs at the beginning of a word (i.e. it meets the condition of "standing alone" on the left but not on the right, as defined in 2.6.2), then treat it as an opening single quote.
 - In all other contexts, treat the mark as a closing single quote.

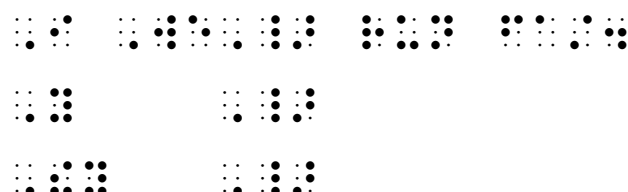
7.7 Multi-line brackets

7.7.1 Place the appropriate multi-line bracket symbol on each braille line, aligning the symbols vertically. Generally, material is top justified in braille even when it is centred vertically in print.

Refer to: Section 11.8, Technical Material, and *Guidelines for Technical Material*, for more information.

Example:

I We
You } run fast.
They }



Section 8: Capitalisation

⠠⠠ to ⠠⠠	capital letters A to Z
⠠⠠⠠ to ⠠⠠⠠	capital Greek letters A [Alpha] to Ω [Omega]
⠠!	capital German letter ß [sharp s (eszett)]
⠠⠠	capitals word indicator
⠠⠠⠠	capitals passage indicator
⠠⠠	capitals terminator

Refer to: Section 4, Letters and Their Modifiers, for the complete list of capitalised letters in the English and Greek alphabets and the capital German letter sharp s (eszett).

8.1 Use of capitals

8.1.1 Follow print for the use of capital letters.

Note: The transcriber may reasonably reduce the use of capital letters in braille when they are used in print as a visual embellishment – such as for words written in capital letters at the beginning of paragraphs or chapters.

Refer to: Section 9.6, of Typeforms, for how to transcribe small capital letters when used in print as a distinctive typeform.

8.2 Extent of capitals mode

8.2.1 The extent of capitals mode is determined by the capitals indicator in use.

8.3 Defining a capital letter

8.3.1 A capital letter is a two-cell symbol which consists of the prefix ⠠ (dot six) and the lowercase form of the letter.

Examples:

O	⠠⠠	V	⠠⠠⠠
20B	⠠⠠⠠⠠	B.C.	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
Hush. Keep Quiet!	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Examples:

"... at 11:00 AM"—MARKHAM ECONOMIST AND SUN

STOP RUNNING NOW! It's dangerous.

... (See Attachment A). A CSP (Carriage Service Provider) has obligations to ...

Go to point A. BUT NOT YET!

He worked for the ABC. A BBC journalist reported ...

- 8.5.5 When transcribing a capitalised passage which extends over more than one text element (e.g. a series of paragraphs, or a numbered or bulleted list of points), each text element is preceded by the capitalised passage indicator and the capitals mode is terminated only at the end of the final text element.

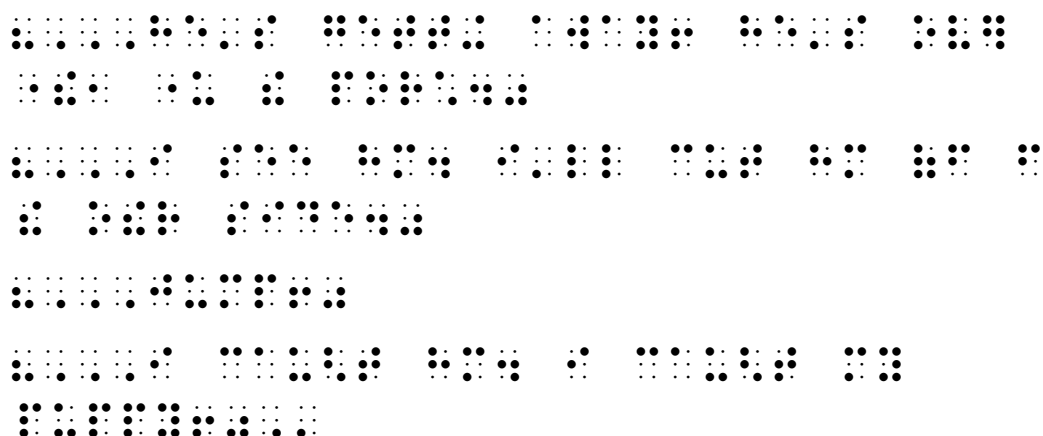
Example:

"HE'S GETTING AWAY! HE'S OVER THERE, UNDER THE PORCH."

"I SEE HIM. I'LL CUT HIM OFF FROM THE OTHER SIDE."

"JUMP!"

"I CAUGHT HIM. I CAUGHT MY PUPPY!"



- 8.5.6 When transcribing a capitalised passage which extends over more than one text element and where the text elements do not constitute a continuous passage (e.g.: a series of headings), each text element is capitalised separately.

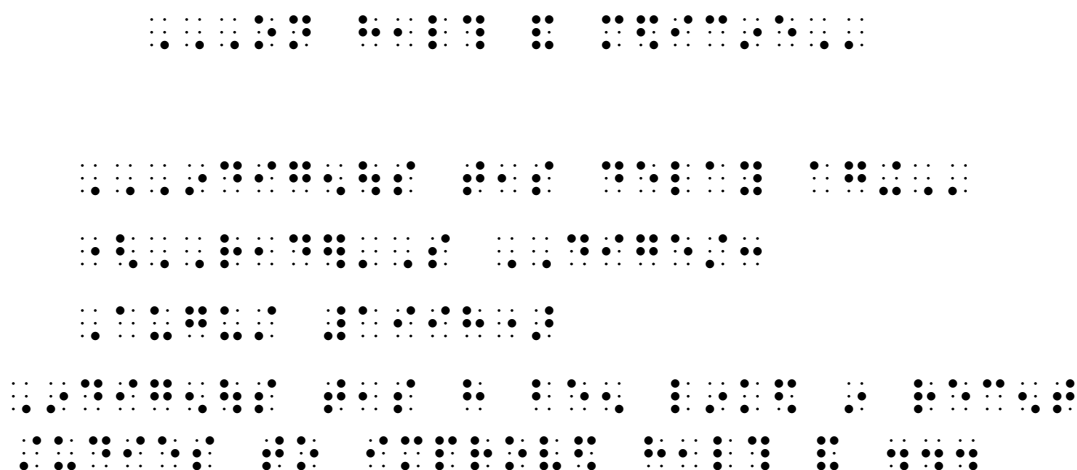
Example:

ON HEALTH AND MEDICINE

INDIGENOUS TEAS DELAY AGING

(READER'S DIGEST: August 1998)

Indigenous teas have been linked in recent studies to improved health and ...



- 8.5.7 A single heading is capitalised as a unit even if it extends over more than one braille line.

8.8 Choice of capitalised indicators

Note: While the default treatment for a sequence of capital letters is capitals word mode, there are situations where the transcriber has a choice between using either individual capital letters or capitals word mode. If both choices will render an unambiguous transcription, interpret the following rules as guidelines.

8.8.1 Choose the method which retains the usual braille form.

Examples:

XI XIth ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

XXXI XXXIst ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

OK OKd ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

CD CDs ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

RV: Recreational Vehicle—Let's go RVing.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

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8.8.2 Choose the method which best conveys the meaning. In particular, choose a method that avoids the need for capital indicators or terminators within natural subunits of an expression.

Note: In the examples below such subunits are the chemical element Br in KBr, the abbreviation Sc in BSc or the word Ontario in TVOntario.

Examples:

KBr (potassium bromide)

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

BSc (Bachelor of Science)

$\text{⠠BSc (Bachelor of Science)}$

TVOntario

⠠TVOntario

preSENT

⠠preSENT

PREsent

⠠PREsent

WooooooooOoooooooooooo (a ghostly sound)

$\text{⠠WooooooooOoooooooooooo (a ghostly sound)}$

MHz

⠠MHz

ATandT

⠠ATandT

- 8.8.3 Choose the method which gives consistency throughout a single title.

Examples:

H₂O O H OH KCl CH₂OH HOCH₂

$\text{⠠H₂O ⠠O ⠠H ⠠OH ⠠KCl ⠠CH₂OH ⠠HOCH₂}$

$\text{⠠H₂O ⠠O ⠠H ⠠OH ⠠KCl ⠠CH₂OH ⠠HOCH₂}$

$\text{⠠H₂O ⠠O ⠠H ⠠OH ⠠KCl ⠠CH₂OH ⠠HOCH₂}$ [chemical formulae from a single title]

8.9 Accented letters in fully capitalised words

- 8.9.1 When in print an accented letter in a fully capitalised word is shown in lowercase, the lowercase representation may be ignored in braille, except when facsimile transcription is required. Such practice should be explained in a transcriber's note.

Examples:

PREMIÈRE

⠠PREMIÈRE

ESPAÑOLA

⠠ESPAÑOLA

[The accented letters are lowercase in the printed examples.]

Section 9: Typeforms

⠠⠠⠠	italic symbol indicator
⠠⠠⠠	italic word indicator
⠠⠠⠠	italic passage indicator
⠠⠠⠠	italic terminator
⠠⠠⠠	boldface symbol indicator
⠠⠠⠠	boldface word indicator
⠠⠠⠠	boldface passage indicator
⠠⠠⠠	boldface terminator
⠠⠠⠠	underlined symbol indicator
⠠⠠⠠	underlined word indicator
⠠⠠⠠	underlined passage indicator
⠠⠠⠠	underlined terminator
⠠⠠⠠	script symbol indicator
⠠⠠⠠	script word indicator
⠠⠠⠠	script passage indicator
⠠⠠⠠	script terminator
⠠⠠⠠⠠	first transcriber-defined typeform symbol indicator
⠠⠠⠠⠠	first transcriber-defined typeform word indicator
⠠⠠⠠⠠	first transcriber-defined typeform passage indicator
⠠⠠⠠⠠	first transcriber-defined typeform terminator

Note: Typeform indicators consist of two parts: a prefix and a root. The prefix designates the typeform and the root determines its extent. Additional transcriber-defined typeforms may be formed using the following prefixes:

⠠⠠⠠	prefix for second transcriber-defined typeform
⠠⠠⠠	prefix for third transcriber-defined typeform
⠠⠠⠠	prefix for fourth transcriber-defined typeform
⠠⠠⠠	prefix for fifth transcriber-defined typeform

9.1 Deciding when to use typeform indicators

Refer to: Section 9.7, for guidance on the placement of typeform indicators and terminators in relation to opening and closing punctuation.

- 9.1.1 Despite wide use of different typeforms in print, it is not always necessary to indicate them when transcribing into braille. For example, print will commonly use a distinctive typeface for headings. This usage is generally ignored in braille where formatting will distinguish the headings from the rest of text. Also the print practice of italicising all variables in technical material is ignored.
- 9.1.2 Typeform indicators are considered necessary in braille when the print change in typeform is significant because it indicates emphasis or shows distinction, e.g. foreign words in English text, titles within text, subject headings on paragraphs, silent thought, computer input distinguished from computer output, or the class of a variable in mathematics.
- 9.1.3 When it cannot be determined whether or not a change of typeform is significant, indicate the change.

Examples:

31l ∴∴∴∴

[The lowercase letter l is in a different font only to distinguish it from the numeral 1.]

Go to <http://www.iceb.org> to learn about [UEB rules and examples](#).

∴∴ ∴∴ ∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴ ∴∴ ∴∴
 ∴∴∴∴ ∴∴ ∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴ ∴∴∴∴ ∴∴
 ∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴

[This example shows two underlined hyperlinks. The first is considered a print enhancement which need not be shown in braille. The second marks embedded text and unless shown as such the braille reader is unaware of the presence of the link.]

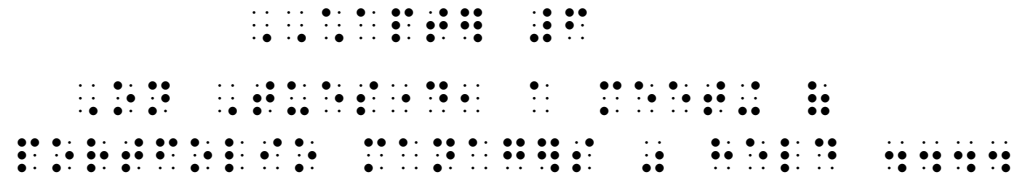
Let the vector field \mathbf{v} at P be equal to $\mathbf{v}(P)$. Then we can form the scalar product $\mathbf{v}(P) \cdot d\mathbf{s}$.

∴∴∴∴ ∴ ∴∴∴∴∴∴∴ ∴∴∴∴∴∴ ∴∴∴∴∴ ∴∴ ∴∴∴∴ ∴
 ∴∴∴∴∴∴ ∴∴ ∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴ ∴∴∴∴ ∴∴ ∴ ∴∴∴
 ∴ ∴∴∴∴∴ ∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴ ∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴∴

[The three letter P's are italicised, but all single capital letters in this text are italicised so it is not considered significant.]

CHAPTER 6

ON TUESDAY, a meeting of portfolio managers was held



[The change in typeform for the heading is ignored. The typeform change at the beginning of the paragraph is an embellishment used at the beginning of each chapter in the book and is ignored for this transcription.]

9.2 Typeform symbol indicators ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

9.2.1 A typeform symbol indicator sets the designated typeform for the next letter or symbol.

Examples:

the set of real numbers, \Re



pneumonia

8 chickens!

story stories

24 should be 34

bright **b**lue **b**all

279

Stop! May I help?

83%

It will cost \$45 not €45.



For help, click the ? icon.



change *y* to *i* ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊

55 not **56** ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊

- 9.2.2 When a typeform symbol indicator precedes a contraction, only the first letter is affected.

Examples:

I have enough knowledge.

⠠⠊⠠⠏⠠⠊⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊

("Beyond *belief*!") ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊

Which bowl is broken?

⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊

M is for *M*other ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊

- 9.2.3 If any letter of a contraction other than the first is to be preceded by a typeform symbol indicator, the contraction is not used.

Examples:

mother mother mother mother

⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊

[Notice that in a word such as *mother*, where the contraction for *mother* is not used, the contractions for *the*, *th* or *er* may be used.]

9.3 Typeform word indicators ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊

- 9.3.1 A typeform word indicator sets the designated typeform for the next symbols-sequence or the remainder of the current symbols-sequence.

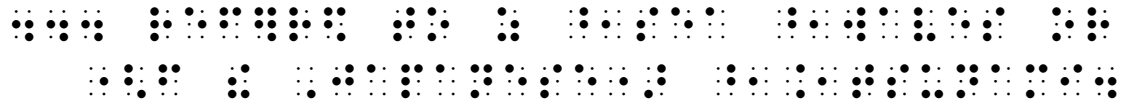
- 9.3.2 The effect of the typeform word indicator is terminated by space (but not by a numeric space or by space at the end of a braille line in a divided symbols-sequence).

Refer to: Section 9.4, for more information and examples.

Examples:

Who is for the people? ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊ ⠠⠽⠏⠞⠠⠊

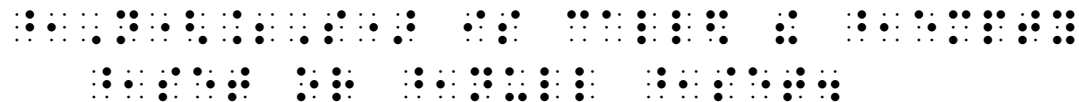
... referred to as **sea waves** or (from the Japanese) ***tsunami***.



HarperCollins*Publishers*



N(∅) is called the **empty set** or **null set**.



9.4 Typeform passage indicators and terminators



9.4.1 A typeform passage indicator sets the designated typeform for the next passage.

9.4.2 A passage is three or more symbols-sequences.

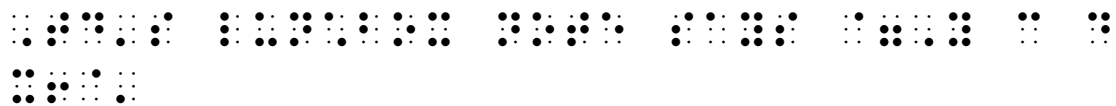
9.4.3 A passage is terminated by the designated typeform terminator following the last affected symbol.

9.4.4 A typeform word indicator may also be terminated within a symbols-sequence by the designated typeform terminator.

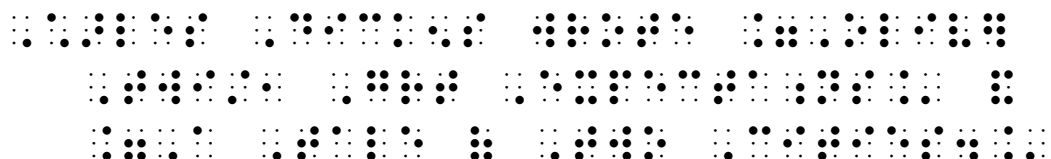
Refer to: Sections 9.7, 9.8 and 9.9.

Examples:

Today's lunchbox note says *You can do it!*



Charles Dickens wrote *Oliver Twist*, *Great Expectations* and *A Tale of Two Cities*.



9.5 Transcriber-defined typeform indicators ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

9.5.1 Use transcriber-defined typeform indicators for significant print typeform changes other than italics, boldface, underlining or script. This includes but is not limited to: different-sized type; coloured type; crossed-out type; sans serif font; and double, dotted, coloured or wavy underlining. List the transcriber-defined typeform indicator on the special symbols page or in a transcriber's note giving the print typeform it represents.

Refer to: Section 9.6, for discussion and examples of small capitals.

Examples:

In response to the prompt `Insert the CD-ROM in drive E:`, you put the compact disk in drive E, and press Enter.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

[In this case the first transcriber-defined typeform is used to indicate a change to a Courier New font.]

Your monday is ~~much~~ much busier than ~~my~~ is ~~mine~~.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

[In this case the second transcriber-defined typeform indicates double underlining, the third indicates crossed-out text and the fourth indicates dotted underlining.]

9.6 Small capitals

Note: Small capitals are letters formed as capitals but generally having the same height as lowercase letters such as a, c and e. Print most commonly uses small capitals in two ways as described below.

9.6.1 Although within a document all abbreviations and/or Roman numerals may be in small capitals, in braille these are best transcribed as capitals.

Refer to: Section 8, Capitalisation.

9.7.2 When it is clear in the print copy that punctuation is not included in a specific typeform and when a typeform terminator is required for other reasons, place the typeform terminator at the point where the typeform changes. When there is doubt, except for the hyphen, dash and ellipsis, consider the punctuation as being included in the typeform.

Examples:

Hänsel und Gretel, a fairy tale

The Braille representation of the text above shows 'Hänsel' in Braille with a typeform indicator, followed by 'und' in Braille with a typeform indicator, and 'Gretel, a fairy tale' in Braille with a typeform indicator.

out-of-the-way

Brevity is the soul of wit.—Shakespeare

The Braille representation of the text above shows 'Brevity is the soul of wit.' in Braille with a typeform indicator, followed by '—Shakespeare' in Braille with a typeform indicator.

Remember *Do unto others* ...

The Braille representation of the text above shows 'Remember' in Braille with a typeform indicator, followed by 'Do unto others' in Braille with a typeform indicator, and an ellipsis in Braille with a typeform indicator.

9.7.3 For better readability, ignore a change in typeform for closing punctuation when a typeform word indicator is used. Similarly, ignore a change in typeform for incidental punctuation within a passage. However, do not ignore the change when it is important for an understanding of the text, such as when typeforms are being studied.

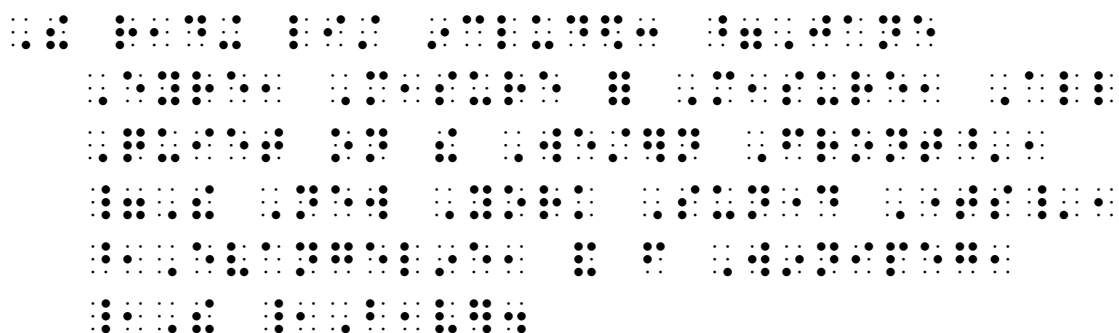
Examples:

Did you read Hamlet? [The question mark is not underlined in print.]

"*Help!*" *I'm falling.*"

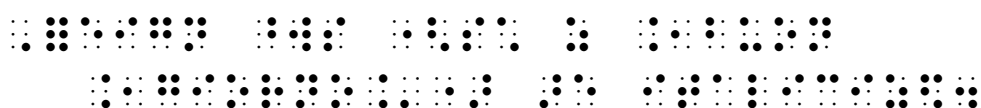
The Braille representation of the text above shows 'Help!' in Braille with a typeform indicator, followed by 'I'm falling.' in Braille with a typeform indicator.

The reading list included: **Jane Eyre**, **Measure for Measure**, **All Quiet on the Western Front**, The New York Sunday Times, **Evangeline**, and from Winnipeg, The Beaver.



[All punctuation is in the regular typeface in print.]

Foreign words (such as *buon giorno*) are italicized.



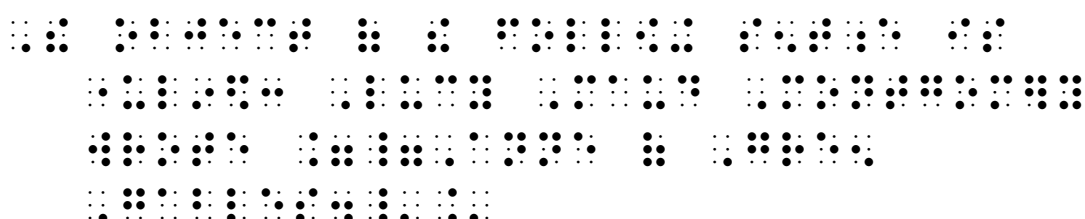
[Typeforms are being studied.]

9.8 Multiple typeform indicators for the same text

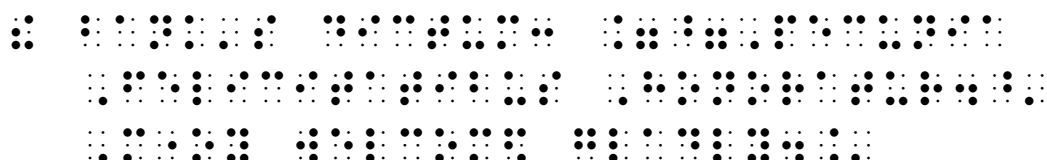
- 9.8.1 The order for typeform indicators in braille is not prescribed. Therefore, when braille requires the use of two (or more) different typeform indicators for the same text, the indicators and terminators are best nested – meaning that the first typeform to be opened is the last typeform to be closed.

Examples:

The object of the following sentence is underlined: Lucy Maud Montgomery wrote *Anne of Green Gables*.



the bank's dictum: ***Pecunia Felicitatibus Honoratur.*** *Money welcomed gladly.*



9.9 Typeform passages extending across consecutive same text elements

- 9.9.1 When transcribing a typeform passage which extends over more than one text element (e.g. a series of consecutive paragraphs), each text element is preceded by the typeform passage indicator and the typeform is terminated only at the point where the typeform changes.

Section 10: Contractions

10.1 Alphabetic wordsigns

⠠	⠠⠠⠠	but
⠠	⠠⠠⠠	can
⠠	⠠⠠	do
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	every
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	from
⠠	⠠⠠	go
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	have
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	just
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	knowledge
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	like
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	more
⠠	⠠⠠⠠	not
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	people
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	quite
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	rather
⠠	⠠⠠	so
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	that
⠠	⠠⠠	us
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	very
⠠	⠠⠠	it
⠠	⠠⠠⠠	you
⠠	⠠⠠	as
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	will

- 10.1.1 Use the alphabetic wordsign when the word it represents is "standing alone".

Refer to: Section 2.6, Terminology and General Rules, for the definition of "standing alone".

Examples:

When will Will meet us? ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠

Every child from here knows Mr More.

⠠⠑⠗⠑⠗⠏⠌⠑⠗⠈⠠⠎⠊⠇⠎⠠⠒⠠⠕⠒⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠕⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠒⠠⠑⠠⠑

"do re mi fa so" ⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠕⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠒

That is quite fair and very just.

⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠒⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠒⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠒

"People, people who need people"

⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

I do not like that watering-can!

⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

But, would the people rather do the can-can for us?

⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

"You so-and-so-go away!" ⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

"I do have some-but I would like more!"

⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

You can go-but not yet-**just wait!**

⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

last will and testament ⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

a child-like manner ⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

will-o'-the-wisp ⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

"Do-It-Yourself" ⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

come from-not go to ⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

(just say so) ⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

As You Like It ⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

Knowledge is power. ⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

But:

likes and dislikes ⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

childlike and likeness ⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

moreover and evermore ⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

- 10.1.3 Preferably do not use the alphabetic wordsign when it is known, or can be determined from the text, or by reference to a standard dictionary, that the letters the wordsign represents are pronounced separately as in an acronym or abbreviation.

Examples:

US ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [United States]

IT ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Information Technology]

But:

CAN Network ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

GO Train ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

[Government of Ontario, pronounced "go"].

- 10.1.4 Do not use the alphabetic wordsign for a syllable of a word shown in syllables.

Examples:

but-ton ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

be-have ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

dis as ter ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.2 Strong wordsigns

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ child

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ shall

⠠⠠⠠⠠ this

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ which

⠠⠠⠠⠠ out

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ still

- 10.2.1 Use the strong wordsign when the word it represents is "standing alone".

Refer to: Section 2.6, Terminology and General Rules, for the definition of "standing alone".

Examples:

I shall still find out which **child** did this!

I shall still find out which child did this!

Which CHILD-PROOF lock?

still-life and whiskey-still

Out-of-the-way

(This way out!)

"Which way out?"

But:

childish

outcome

shallot

shilly-shally

standstill

whichever

Stillson wrench

www.universalchildcare.ca

grandchild

without

shallow

thistle

this/that

- 10.2.2 Use the strong word sign when the word it represents is followed by an apostrophe with the following letters: d, ll, re, s, t, ve, provided that the resulting word is standing alone.

Examples:

this'd

still's

Julia Child's recipe

But:

this'n

which'll

which've

10.3 Strong contractions

⠠	⠠⠠⠠	and
⠠	⠠⠠⠠	for
⠠	⠠⠠	of
⠠	⠠⠠⠠	the
⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	with

10.3.1 Use the strong contraction wherever the letters it represents occur unless other rules limit its use.

Examples:

afford	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	andante	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
Athens	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	bathed	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
bother	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	coffee	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
comfort	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	England	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
Esther	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	forgo	⠠⠠⠠⠠
forthwith	⠠⠠⠠⠠	Fortran	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
furthest	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Geoffrey	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
grandad	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	grandmother	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
lofty	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Matthew	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
meander	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	merchandise	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
nevertheless	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	often	⠠⠠⠠⠠
pandemic	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	pandowdy	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
Parthenon	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Pforzheimer	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
pianoforte	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	profane	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
roof	⠠⠠⠠⠠	scythe	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
sofa	⠠⠠⠠⠠	Swithin	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
theatre	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	thee	⠠⠠⠠
Theresa	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	tofu	⠠⠠⠠⠠
whereof	⠠⠠⠠⠠	withe	⠠⠠⠠

Refer to: Section 13.3, of Foreign Language, for use of contractions in anglicised foreign words derived from Greek, Welsh and Scandinavian languages.

Examples:

aerial ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

anteroom ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

bear ⠠⠠⠠⠠

brougham ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

cherished ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

coupon ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

derailed ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

dough ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Edith ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

er- ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Erie ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

freedom ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

gingham ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

hierarchy ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

lingerie ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

malediction ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

merchandising ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

mistake ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

nightingale ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

oedema ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

"Ow!" ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

predated ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

redistribute ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

aghast ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

argh! ⠠⠠⠠⠠

boredom ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

cheddar ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

cough ⠠⠠⠠⠠

cringed ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

dingy ⠠⠠⠠⠠

ed. ⠠⠠⠠⠠

e'er ⠠⠠⠠⠠

erase ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

error ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ginger ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Goering ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

laugh ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

lowdown ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

meningitis ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

meringue ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

monowheel ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

nth ⠠⠠⠠⠠

'ounds ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(par) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

psst ⠠⠠⠠⠠

reroute ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

riflery ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Singh ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

'struth ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

thorough ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

toward ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

wharf ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Xth ⠠⠠⠠⠠

sheer ⠠⠠⠠⠠

sou'east ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Thomas ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

thou ⠠⠠⠠

trebled ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

whistle ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

xxist ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

ædile ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

blessèd ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

foghorn ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

noway ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

parenthood ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

shanghai ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

viceregal ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

anthill ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

deshabille ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

kilowatt ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

painstaking ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

rawhide ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Stalingrad ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ch, sh, th, wh, ou, st

- 10.4.2 When the use of a strong group sign for "ch", "sh", "th", "wh", "ou" or "st" would be misread as a word, braille the letters individually.

Refer to: Section 10.2, for further explanation about using these signs to represent words.

Examples:

Sh! ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

th' ⠠⠠⠠⠠

St. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Wh—? ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

St Stephen ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ch-ch-chilly ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

Shhh! ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ th'n ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Ste Anne ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ing

10.4.3 Use the strong group sign for "ing" wherever the letters it represents occur except at the beginning of a word.

Note: The beginning of a word is defined as the letters-sequence which follows a space, hyphen or dash and which may be preceded by the punctuation and indicator symbols listed in rule 2.6.2, Terminology and General Rules.

Examples:

finger ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ginger ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

singe ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

singeing ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

sting ⠠⠠⠠⠠

stinging ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

brown(ing) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

brown^{ing} ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

SmithInge ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Ch'ing Dynasty ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

ingot ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Ingoldsby ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ingredients ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ingrown ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

to-ing and fro-ing ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

brown-*ing* ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Smith–Inge ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.5 Lower wordsigns

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ be (see 10.5.1)

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ enough (see 10.5.2)

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ were (see 10.5.1)

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ his (see 10.5.1)












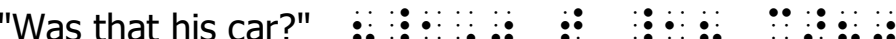
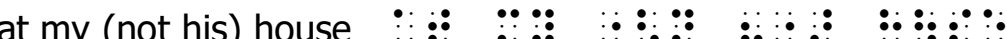
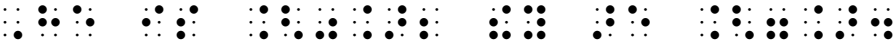




be, were, his, was

Note: These same signs may also represent punctuation signs.

- 10.5.1 Use the lower wordsign for "be", "were", "his" or "was" when the word it represents is "standing alone". However, the lower wordsign is not used when in contact with any punctuation sign, including the hyphen and dash, that has only lower dots. For the purposes of this rule, any type of quotation mark which may be present is considered to have only lower dots. When a capitals indicator or a capitals terminator is present, it is disregarded in determining whether to use the lower wordsign.

Refer to: Section 2.6, Terminology and General Rules, for the definition of "standing alone".

Examples:

to be  his car 
 Be good.  HIS DOG 
 That *was* right! 
 BE ALL THAT YOU CAN BE 
Be happy. 
to be or not to be 
his hers its 
 "Was that his car?" 
 at my (not his) house 
 He is [was]; they are [were].

 (Were there many?) 
But:
 his/her 
 What will you be? 

would-be actor ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

his-and-hers towels ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

That were—I mean was—mine.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

"Be safe." ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

"Was that *his*?" ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

'His mother owns "his" car.'

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

enough

- 10.5.2 Use the lower wordsign for "enough" when the word it represents is "standing alone". When a capitals indicator or a capitals terminator is present, it is disregarded in determining whether to use the lower wordsign. The lower wordsign is also used in the word "enough's".

Refer to: Section 2.6, Terminology and General Rules, for the definition of "standing alone".

Examples:

it was enough ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

GIVE MORE THAN ENOUGH ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Buy meat (enough for 2). ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(Did you have *enough* help? Just enough.)

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Enough's happened. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Mum's had-enough mood ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

www.enoughforall.org ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

enough/sufficient ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

be, con, dis

10.6.1 Use the lower group sign for "be", "con" or "dis" when the letters it represents form the first syllable of a word.

Examples:

beatitude ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ Beatrice ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

become ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ begonia ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

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concept ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ congress ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

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dissect ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ distance ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

self-discipline ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

beckon ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ been ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

belligerent ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ benefit ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

best ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ bethel ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

better ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ unbecoming ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

con ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ conch ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

cone ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ coneys ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

inconvenient ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

disc ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ dish ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

dishevel ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ dispirited ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

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Note: If the unabbreviated form is not known and cannot be determined from the text or by reference to a standard dictionary, it is permissible to use the lower groupsign.

Examples:

Conn. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Connecticut]

cont ⠠⠠ [continued]

dist. ⠠⠠⠠ [district]

mod cons ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [modern conveniences]

But:

BEd ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Bachelor of Education]

Belg ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Belgium]

bet ⠠⠠⠠ [between]

Bev ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [billion electron volts]

Con. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Consolidated]

ea, bb, cc, ff, gg

- 10.6.5 Use the lower groupsign for "ea", "bb", "cc", "ff", or "gg" when the letters it represents are both preceded and followed by a letter, a contraction, a modified letter or a ligatured letter unless other rules limit its use.

Note: These signs may also represent punctuation signs.

Examples:

abbé ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

accept ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

account ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

acreage ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

affirm ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

aggressive ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

agreeable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

areas ⠠⠠⠠⠠

arpeggio ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

baccalaureate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

beat ⠠⠠⠠

begging ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

borealis	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	bubble	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
bureau	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Caribbean	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
caveat	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	create	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
creation	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	disease	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
doggone	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	eggnog	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
epicurean	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	flaccid	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
genealogy	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Hanseatic	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
head	⠠⠠⠠⠠	Judaeen	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
likeable	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Liliaceae	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
lineage	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	mecca	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
Minneapolis	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	motheaten	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
Montreal	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Neapolitan	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
muffin	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	occupy	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
northeast	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	oleaginous	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
oceanic	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	paeon	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
orgeat	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	peaceable	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
pancreas	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	rabbi	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
peanut	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	réchauffé	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
really	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Sean	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
Seamus	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Seattle	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
seashore	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	sheriffs	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
Sheffield	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	tableau	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
speakeasy	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	toreador	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
tobacco	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠		
Yeats	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠		

But:

afford ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

arccosine ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

bear ⠠⠠⠠

Beatrice ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

coffee ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

'ead ⠠⠠⠠⠠

ebb ⠠⠠⠠

hideaway ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Leander ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

mah-jongg ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

pineapple ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

saccharine ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

sheriff's ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

sou'east ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

subbasement ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

tea ⠠⠠⠠

appear ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

bacchanal ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

beatitude ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

cinéaste ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

dumbbell ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

east ⠠⠠⠠

ebb-tide ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

idea(s) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

limeade ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

man-eater ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

robb'd ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

sea-green ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

snuff ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

stiff/y ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

theatre ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

- 10.6.6 Do not use the lower groupsign for "ea", "bb", "cc", "ff", or "gg" when the letters it represents are preceded or followed by a capitals indicator or a capitals terminator.

Examples:

CliffSide ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

EggHead ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

MacEACHEN ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

SeaWorld ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

TEAspoon ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ea

- 10.6.7 Do not use the lower groupsign for "ea" when the letters "ea" bridge a prefix and the remainder of the word.

Examples:

deactivate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

geanticline ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

preamble ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

reaction ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

en, in

- 10.6.8 Use the lower groupsign for "en" or "in" wherever the letters it represents occur unless other rules limit its use.

Examples:

antinode ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

arena ⠠⠠⠠⠠

been ⠠⠠⠠⠠

begin ⠠⠠⠠⠠

be'ind ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

benefit ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

binary ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

binomial ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Blakeney ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Caen ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

casino ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

china ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Chopin ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

citizeness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

deafen ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

denote ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

deny ⠠⠠⠠⠠

disingenuous ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

double-entendre ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

e'en ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Einstein ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

enceinte ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

engine ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Enid ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

enormous ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

equinox ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

faint ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

feminine ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

goin' ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

haven't ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Inc. ⠠⠠⠠⠠

ingot ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

into ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Montenegro ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

p(en) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

prenatal ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

renew ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

shut-ins ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

within ⠠⠠⠠

But:

Athens ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

business ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

fenced ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

forenoon ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

lament ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

señor ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

henna ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

incline ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

in's ⠠⠠⠠⠠

maenad ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

phoenix ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

p(in) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

queen ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

self-induced ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

to-ing ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

benign ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

cringed ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

filename ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Francene ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ménage ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

toenail ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.6.9 To prevent it from being misread as "enough", do not use the lower groupsign for "en" when the letters "en" are "standing alone".

Refer to: Section 2.6, Terminology and General Rules, for the definition of "standing alone".

Examples:

Aix-en-Provence ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Chou En-lai ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

en route ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Lower sign rule

10.6.10 Use any number of lower groupsigns and lower punctuation signs following one another provided the sequence includes a sign with upper dots and no other rules limit their use. For the purposes of this rule, any type of quotation mark which may be present is considered to have only lower dots. If there is not a sign with upper dots in the sequence, do not use the final lower groupsign.

Examples:

"Sudden!" ⠠⠎⠺⠠⠍⠎⠠⠑⠗⠠⠎⠠⠗⠠⠇⠠⠍⠠⠠⠠

"Comin'?" ⠠⠙⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

linen... ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

bein' ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(bein') ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

bein' ⠠⠠⠠⠠

«bein'» ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.7 Initial-letter contractions

Dots 45

⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	upon (see 10.7.2)
⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	these (see 10.7.2)
⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	those (see 10.7.2)
⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	whose (see 10.7.2)
⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	word (see 10.7.1)

Dots 456

⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	cannot (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠	had (see 10.7.3)
⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	many (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	spirit (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	their (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	world (see 10.7.1)

Dot 5

⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠	day (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	ever (see 10.7.4)

⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	father (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	here (see 10.7.5)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	know (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	lord (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	mother (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	name (see 10.7.5)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋	one (see 10.7.6)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	part (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	question (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	right (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	some (see 10.7.7)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	time (see 10.7.8)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	under (see 10.7.9)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	young (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	there (see 10.7.2)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	character (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	through (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	where (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	ought (see 10.7.1)
⠠⠋⠠⠋	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	work (see 10.7.1)

- 10.7.1 Use the initial-letter contraction as a wordsign and wherever the letters it represents occur; except for the specific provisions given below; and unless other rules limit its use.

Examples:

acknowledge	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	affrighted	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
apartheid	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	aright	⠠⠠⠠⠠
Bonaparte	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	brighten	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
cannot	⠠⠠⠠	characterise	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
characteristic	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	coworker	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
day-by-day	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Dayton	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
dispirited	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	drought	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

elsewhere ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

fatherless ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

foreword ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Friday ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

G'day ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

godmother ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Houghton ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

knowing ⠠⠠⠠⠠

lordosis ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

many-sided ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

misworded ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

motherly ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

mother-of-pearl ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

oughtn't ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

parterre ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

party ⠠⠠⠠⠠

passe-partout ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

questionnaire ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

right-handed ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

smother ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Spartan ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

spiritual ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

sword ⠠⠠⠠⠠

thoughtful ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

underworld ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

unworkable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

father-in-law ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

fireworks ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

fought ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Gaylord ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Germany ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

grandfather ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

impartial ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Knowles ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

lordship ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

millwright ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

m'lord ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

partake ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

part-time ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

righteous ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

SeaWorld ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

somewhere ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

spirits ⠠⠠⠠⠠

stonework ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

theirs ⠠⠠⠠⠠

throughout ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

unquestionable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

well-known ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

whereby ⠠⠺⠞⠑⠗⠑⠃⠽

wherein ⠠⠺⠞⠑⠗⠊⠗⠊⠗⠊⠗

word-for-word ⠠⠺⠕⠗⠊⠗⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

Wordsworth ⠠⠺⠕⠗⠊⠗⠺⠕⠗⠊⠗⠺⠕⠗⠊⠗

workday ⠠⠺⠕⠗⠗⠊⠗⠽

working ⠠⠺⠕⠗⠗⠊⠗⠊⠗

worldly ⠠⠺⠕⠗⠗⠊⠗⠒⠒

world-wide ⠠⠺⠕⠗⠗⠊⠗⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

youngest ⠠⠺⠕⠗⠗⠊⠗⠒⠒⠒

Youngstown ⠠⠺⠕⠗⠗⠊⠗⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

But:

chemotherapy ⠠⠒⠏⠏⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

chlordane ⠠⠒⠏⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

Dayan ⠠⠒⠁⠽⠁⠗⠒⠒⠒

Dworkin ⠠⠒⠺⠕⠗⠗⠊⠗⠒⠒⠒

Lucknow ⠠⠒⠕⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

Parthenon ⠠⠒⠁⠗⠗⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

Sanday ⠠⠒⠁⠗⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

today ⠠⠒⠕⠒⠽

where'er ⠠⠺⠕⠗⠗⠊⠗⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

wherever ⠠⠺⠕⠗⠗⠊⠗⠒⠒⠒⠒

upon, these, those, whose, there

- 10.7.2 Use the initial-letter contraction for "upon", "these", "those", "whose" or "there" when its meaning as a whole word is retained.

Examples:

hereupon ⠠⠒⠑⠗⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒

thereby ⠠⠒⠑⠗⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒

therefore ⠠⠒⠑⠗⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒

therein ⠠⠒⠑⠗⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒

thereupon ⠠⠒⠑⠗⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒

whereupon ⠠⠺⠕⠗⠗⠊⠗⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

whosoever ⠠⠺⠕⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

upon these shores ⠠⠺⠕⠗⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

Whose are those? ⠠⠺⠕⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

But:

bothered ⠠⠒⠕⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

coupon ⠠⠒⠕⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

Dupont ⠠⠒⠕⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

ethereal ⠠⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

hypotheses ⠠⠒⠕⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

isothere ⠠⠊⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒

smithereens ⠠⠎⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 Theresa ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 Thoseby ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 spathose ⠠⠎⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 Theseus ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 withered ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞

had

- 10.7.3 Use the initial-letter contraction for "had" when the "a" is short, unless other rules limit its use.

Examples:

Galahad ⠠⠎⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 Haddon ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 Hadley ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 haddock ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 hadji ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞
 hadn't ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞

But:

Chad ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞
 Hades ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 Hadrian ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 shadow ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞
 menhaden ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 Thaddeus ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞

ever

- 10.7.4 Use the initial-letter contraction for "ever" when the stress is on the first "e" and when the letters are not preceded by "e" or "i".

Examples:

asseverate ⠠⠎⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 Everest ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 fever ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞
 nevertheless ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 several ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 Unilever ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 beverage ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 everything ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 irreverence ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 reverend ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 Severn ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞

But:

believer ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
 eversion ⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞

Guinevere ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ McKeever ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Monteverdi ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ persevere ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

reverberate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ revere ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

reverify ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ severity ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

thievery ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

here, name

- 10.7.5 Use the initial-letter contraction for "here" or "name" when the letters it represents are pronounced as one syllable unless other rules limit its use.

Examples:

adhere ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	atmosphere ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
cohere ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	filename ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
hereabout ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	herewith ⠠⠠⠠⠠
nameable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	renamed ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
sphere ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	surname ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

adhered ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	bothered ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
coherence ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	elsewhere ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
enamel ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	ethereal ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
heredity ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	
Hereford (City) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	
ornament ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	unamended ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
Vietnamese ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	

one

- 10.7.6 Use the initial-letter contraction for "one" when the letters it represents are pronounced as one syllable, or are in a word ending with the letters "oney", or are in the words "honest" or "monetary"

and their derivatives. However, do not use the contraction when the letters "one" are preceded by the letter "o" or when other rules limit its use.

Examples:

acetone ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

baloney ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

cone ⠠⠠⠠⠠

dishonesty ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

everyone ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Jones ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Mulroney ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

oneness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

scone ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

stoney ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

atonement ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

bygone ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

demonetise ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

done ⠠⠠⠠⠠

honey ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

lonesome ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

one-sided ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

phone ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

stonework ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

anemone ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

baronet ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Cantonese ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Conestoga ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

cushioned ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

erroneous ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Indonesia ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Monet ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

phonetic ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

poisoned ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Rooney ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

stoned ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

baroness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Boone ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

colonel ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

crooner ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Donegal ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Hermione ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

krone ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

onerous ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

pioneer ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Rhône ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

sooner ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

some

- 10.7.7 Use the initial-letter contraction for "some" when the letters it represents form a syllable of the basic word.

Examples:

blithesome ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

chromosome ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

fearsome ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

handsome ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

handsomer ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

lonesomest ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

somebody ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

somesuch ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

somewhere ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

twosome ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

blossomed (blossom) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

gasometer ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

isometric ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ransomed (ransom) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

somersault ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Somerset ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

time

- 10.7.8 Use the initial-letter contraction for "time" when the letters it represents are pronounced the same as the word "time".

Examples:

daytime ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

maritime ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

mistimed ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

pastime ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

sometimes ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

springtime ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

timeously ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Timex ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

untimely ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

altimeter ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

centime ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

centimeter ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ Mortimer ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 multimedia ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ sentiment ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

under

10.7.9 Use the initial-letter contraction for "under" except when the letters it represents are preceded by the vowels "a" or "o" and when the letters "un" form a prefix.

Examples:

blunder ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ misunderstand ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 thundered ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ undergo ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 underpaid ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ Wunderhorn ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

flounder ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ laundering ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 Saunders ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ underived ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 underogatory ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.8 Final-letter group signs

Dots 46

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ound (see 10.8.1)
 ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ance (see 10.8.1)
 ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ sion (see 10.8.1)
 ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ less (see 10.8.1)
 ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ount (see 10.8.1)

Dots 56

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ence (see 10.8.1)
 ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ong (see 10.8.1)
 ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ful (see 10.8.1)
 ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ tion (see 10.8.1)
 ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ness (see 10.8.4)
 ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ment (see 10.8.1)
 ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ity (see 10.8.3)

- 10.8.1 Use the final-letter groupsign when the letters it represents follow a letter, a contraction, a modified letter or a ligatured letter unless other rules limit its use.

Examples:

amount	⠠⠁⠎⠎⠠⠎⠎⠠⠎⠎⠠⠎⠎	baroness	⠠⠃⠁⠗⠠⠒⠠⠎⠎⠠⠎⠎⠠⠎⠎
bastion	⠠⠃⠁⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	blessing	⠠⠃⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
business	⠠⠃⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	cancel	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
carefully	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	cement	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
cheerful	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	chockfull	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
circuitry	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	commencement	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
comment	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	confusion	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
country	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	county	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
creation	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	dancer	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
deity	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	Du Plessis	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
experienced	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎		
expressionless	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎		
extramental	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	fences	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
finesse	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	found	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
fractional	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	Frances	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
governess	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	Guinness	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
incongruous	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎		
influenceable	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎		
lioness	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	longevity	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
memento	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	mongoose	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
mountain	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	noblesse	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
persuasion	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	pity	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
pongee	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎	prong	⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎

rationaly	rotation
Rountree	séance
silenced	sinfulness
Spencer	sponge
sound	sublessee
Tennessee	thence
tongue	unfulfilled
unless	unlessoned
Wenceslaus	wounded

But:

"alone"ness

ancestor

channel-less

congruous

electroencephalogram

encephalitis

fiancé	inessential
lessee	moongod
nongaseous	one-ness
'ound [hound]	pityard

regardless

10.8.2 Do not use the final-letter groupsign when the letters it represents follow a capitals indicator or a capitals terminator.

Examples:

AttenTION!

AWful

ELesson ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ExperiMental ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

MyAncestor ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ity

- 10.8.3 Do not use the final-letter groupsign for "ity" in the words: biscuity, dacoity, fruity, hoity-toity and rabbity.

ness

- 10.8.4 Do not use the final-letter groupsign for "ness" when the feminine ending "ess" is added to a word ending in "en" or "in".

Examples:

chieftainness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

citizeness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

heatheness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.9 Shortforms

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| ⠠⠠⠠ | about (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | above (see 10.9.2) |
| ⠠⠠⠠ | according (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | across (see 10.9.2) |
| ⠠⠠⠠ | after (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | afternoon (see 10.9.2) |
| ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | afterward (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠ | again (see 10.9.2) |
| ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | against (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠ | also (see 10.9.2) |
| ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | almost (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | already (see 10.9.2) |
| ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | altogether (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | although (see 10.9.2) |
| ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | always (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠ | blind (see 10.9.3) |
| ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | braille (see 10.9.3) | ⠠⠠⠠ | could (see 10.9.2) |
| ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | declare (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ | declaring (see 10.9.2) |
| ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | deceive (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ | deceiving (see 10.9.2) |
| ⠠⠠⠠ | either (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠ | friend (see 10.9.3) |
| ⠠⠠⠠ | first (see 10.9.3) | ⠠⠠⠠ | good (see 10.9.3) |
| ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | great (see 10.9.3) | ⠠⠠⠠ | him (see 10.9.2) |
| ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | himself (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | herself (see 10.9.2) |
| ⠠⠠⠠⠠ | immediate (see 10.9.2) | ⠠⠠⠠ | little (see 10.9.3) |

⠠⠠ letter (see 10.9.3)	⠠⠠⠠ myself (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠ much (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠ must (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠⠠ necessary (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠⠠ neither (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠ paid (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠⠠⠠ perceive (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠⠠⠠ perceiving (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠⠠ perhaps (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠ quick (see 10.9.3)	⠠⠠⠠ receive (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠⠠ receiving (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠⠠ rejoice (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠⠠⠠ rejoicing (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠ said (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠ such (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠ today (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠⠠ together (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠ tomorrow (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠ tonight (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠ itself (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠ its (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠ your (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠⠠ yourself (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠⠠⠠ yourselves (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠⠠⠠ themselves (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠ children (see 10.9.3)
⠠⠠ should (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠⠠ thyself
⠠⠠⠠⠠ ourselves (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠ would (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠ because (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠ before (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠ behind (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠ below
⠠⠠ beneath (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠ beside (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠ between (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠ beyond (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠⠠ conceive (see 10.9.2)	⠠⠠⠠⠠ conceiving (see 10.9.2)
⠠⠠⠠ oneself (see 10.9.2)	

Shortforms as words

- 10.9.1 Use the shortform whenever the word it represents is "standing alone", regardless of meaning or pronunciation, and regardless of whether the word is used as an ordinary word or as a proper name.

Refer to: Section 2.6, Terminology and General Rules, for the definition of "standing alone".

Examples:

You should receive your letter tomorrow afternoon.

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Examples:

Dobrljin ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [town in Bosnia and Herzegovina]

ozbrl ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Australian email list]

UNSD ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [United Nations Statistics Division]

10.10 Preference

10.10.1 Where there is more than one possible choice in the use of groupsigns, make the selection based on the following principles, unless other rules apply.

10.10.2 Give preference to the groupsign which causes a word to occupy fewer cells.

Examples:

advanced ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

aright ⠠⠠⠠⠠

bastion ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

coherence ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Congo ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

congratulate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

congruity ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

dancer ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

dispirited ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

distinct ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

disturbed ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

happiness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

meander ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

named ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

oneness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

thence ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

timer ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

vengeance ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

wither ⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

captainess ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.10.3 Give preference to the strong contractions provided their use does not waste space.

Examples:

afford ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

bathed ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

calisthenics	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	coffee	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
effort	⠠⠠⠠⠠	gathered	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
Leander	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	offer	⠠⠠⠠
office	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	other	⠠⠠⠠⠠
Parthenon	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	proffer	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
slithered	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	theatre	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
then	⠠⠠	weathered	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

thence ⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.10.4 Use the lower group sign for "be", "con" or "dis" in preference to other group signs when the letters it represents form the first syllable of a word.

Examples:

beatitude	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Beatrix	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
bedraggled	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	benevolence	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
benighted	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	benign	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
berated	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠		
congee	⠠⠠⠠⠠	congenial	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
dishonesty	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	distance	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

beach	⠠⠠⠠	beautiful	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
bed	⠠⠠	benefit	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
benzene	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	berth	⠠⠠⠠
dish	⠠⠠⠠	dishevelled	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.10.5 With the exception of 10.10.4 above, use the strong group signs in preference to the lower group signs.

Refer to: Rule 13.3.3, of Foreign Language, for use of "ff" in preference to "of" in anglicised foreign words derived from Welsh.

Examples:

bacchanal	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	bear	⠠⠠⠠
fear	⠠⠠⠠	heart	⠠⠠⠠⠠
nearly	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	nuclear	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
saccharine	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	sting	⠠⠠

But:

egghead ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.10.6 Use the final-letter groupsign for "ence" in the letters-sequences "encea", "enced" and "encer".

Examples:

Clemenceau	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	commenced	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
experienced	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠		
influenceable	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠		
silenceable	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠		
silencer	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Spencer	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.10.7 With the exception of 10.10.6 above, use the strong groupsigns and the lower groupsigns in preference to the initial-letter contractions and the final-letter groupsigns provided their use does not waste space. [Space-saving takes precedence over this rule.]

Examples:

adhered	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	adherent	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
adherer	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	cohered	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
component	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	effulgent	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
heredity	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	onerous	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
opponent	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Parthian	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

poisoned ⠏⠗⠊⠎⠔⠏⠊⠎⠊⠗⠗⠊⠗⠊⠗

prisoner ⠏⠗⠊⠎⠔⠗⠊⠗⠊⠗⠗⠊⠗

shadow ⠎⠊⠃⠗⠔⠗⠔

sooner ⠎⠔⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

stoned ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

telephoned ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

Thaddeus ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

toner ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

But:

advanced ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

- 10.10.8 Select the group sign which more nearly approximates the usual pronunciation of the word and which does not distort the form of the word.

Examples:

apartheid ⠏⠗⠊⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

asthma ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

dishevelled ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

gingham ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

hypotheses ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

isthmus ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

posthumous ⠏⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

stronghold ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

towhee ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

where'er ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

whereas ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

wherever ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

- 10.10.9 Do not use a group sign if its use would seriously distort the pronunciation or hinder the recognition of the word.

Examples:

chemotherapy ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

chlordan ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

whaddaya ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

But:

Beethoven ⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

Lower sign rule

- 10.10.10 Do not use the final group sign or word sign in a sequence that would otherwise consist wholly of lower signs. For the purposes of this rule, any type of quotation mark which may be present is considered to have only lower dots. When a capitals indicator or a capitals

terminator is present, it is disregarded in determining whether to use a lower wordsign.

Examples:

enough–bein' ⠠⠑⠠⠒⠠⠝⠠⠓⠠⠗⠠⠑⠒⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

in..... ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [dots signify omitted letters]

Was that in?–in bounds? ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

"Enough!" ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

IN MY HOUSE ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.11 Bridging

Compound words

10.11.1 Do not use a groupsign which would bridge the words which make up an unhyphenated compound word.

Examples:

Airedale ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Bighorn ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

blowhard ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

bottleneck ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

carhorse ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

cowherd ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

dumbbell ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

egghead ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

fathead ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

flearidden ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

grasshopper ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

hideaway ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

indiarubber ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

insofar ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Jamestown ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

kettledrum ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

longhand ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

northeast ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

painstaking ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

photoflash ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

pineapple ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

rawhide ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Southend ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

stateroom ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

storeroom	⠠⠎⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	stronghold	⠠⠎⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
sweetheart	⠠⠎⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	tearoom	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
toenail	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	wiseacre	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞

Aspirated "h"

10.11.2 Do not use the strong group signs for "ch", "gh", "sh", "th", or "wh" or the strong contraction for "the" when the "h" is aspirated.

Examples:

Cunningham	⠠⠎⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞		
knighthood	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	mishandle	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
mishap	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	mishear	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
Newhaven	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	shanghai	⠠⠎⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
Sontheim	⠠⠎⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	stronghold	⠠⠎⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞

But:

Brigham	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	Chatham	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
Higham	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞		

Prefixes

10.11.3 Use the lower group sign for "be", "con" or "dis" when the letters it represents form the first syllable of a word.

Examples:

bedazzle	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	bedevil	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
benighted	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	benumb	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
berate	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	bereave	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
congeal	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞	congruent	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞
disharmony	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	dishonest	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞

10.11.4 Do not use the lower group sign for "ea" when the letters "ea" bridge a prefix and the remainder of the word.

Examples:

preamplifier ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

readjust ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

reappoint ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

reassure ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.11.5 With the exceptions of 10.11.3 and 10.11.4 above, in general use a groupsign which bridges a prefix and the remainder of a word unless its use would hinder the recognition or pronunciation of the word. In particular, use the groupsigns for "ed", "en", "er", "of" and "st".

Examples:

abbreviate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

accent ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

affect ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

aggressive ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

aqueduct ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

arise ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Benedict ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

deduce ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

denominate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

denote ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

denouement ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

denounce ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

derail ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

deregister ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

derivable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

derogatory ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

edacious ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

edict ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

edition ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

educer ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

effaceable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

effect ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

enormous ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

enounce ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

enumerate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

erase ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

erosion ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

froward ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

irredentist ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

malediction ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

mistake ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

mistrust ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

multinomial ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

pandemonium ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

perinatal ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

predate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

predecease ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

predecessor ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

predestine ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

predicament ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

prediction ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

predominate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

prerequisite ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

prerogative ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

profanity ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

professor ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

profile ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

profoundly ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

profusion ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

redact ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

rededicate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

redeemable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

redouble ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

renege ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

renegotiate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

renewable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

renumber ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

reread ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

sedate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Vandyke ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

aerofoil ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

antitype ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

biofeedback ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

centimeter ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

cofounder ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

disulphide ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

filofax ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

gasometer ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

inessential ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

infrared ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

kilowatt ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

microfilm ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

prounion ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

retroflex ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

riboflavin ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

styrofoam ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

subbasement ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

unamended ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

underived ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.11.6 Use a groupsign when the addition of a prefix or the formation of an unhyphenated compound word provides an opportunity to use a groupsign not used in the original word, even if this alters the usual braille form of the original word. However, do not use the groupsign if its use would hinder the recognition or pronunciation of the word.

Examples:

anteater ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

contradistinction ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

disease ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

extramental ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

heartsease ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

incongruity ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

incongruous ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

indistinct ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

indistinguishable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

motheaten ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

northeast ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

redistribution ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

speakeasy ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

spreadeagle ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

uncongenial ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

undisturbed ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

unfulfilled ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

unlessoned ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

disingenuous ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

electroencephalogram ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Suffixes

10.11.7 Generally, use a groupsign which bridges a word and its suffix unless its use would hinder the recognition or pronunciation of the word.

Examples:

acreage ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

agreeable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

arboreal ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

baroness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

boredom ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Brigham ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

changeability ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

chargeable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

delineate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

effaceable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

finery ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

freedom ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

governess ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

imagery ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

likeable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

lineal ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

midwifery ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

noticeable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

orangery ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

permeable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

popedom ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

savagery ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

biscuity ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Chisholm ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

fruity ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

rabbity ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Chatham ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

dukedom ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

European ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

foreseeably ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

genealogy ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Higham ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

laureate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

lineage ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

lioness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

mileage ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

oleaginous ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

peaceable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

permeate ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

rateable ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

venereal ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

chieftainness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

citizeness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

orangeade ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

twofold ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

- 10.11.8 Use the lower groupsign for "ea", "bb", "cc", "ff" or "gg" at the end of a word when a suffix is added to the word or when it is the first word in an unhyphenated compound word.

Examples:

areaway ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ebbing ⠠⠠⠠⠠

eggplant ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ideas ⠠⠠⠠⠠

seaman ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

seashore ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

stiffly ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

teatime ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Diphthongs

10.11.9 Generally, use a groupsign which bridges a diphthong and an adjoining letter unless the diphthong is printed as a ligature.

Examples:

aerial ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

aerobic ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Baedeker ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Betws-y-Coed ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Blaenau Ffestiniog ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Caernarvon ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ Daedalus ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

diaeresis ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

encyclopaedia ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

faerie ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Goering ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Gruenfeld ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Judaeon ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Liliaceae ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

maenad ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Oedipus ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

orthopaedic ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

paean ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

phoenix ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Schoenberg ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

subpoena ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

But:

færie ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.12 Miscellaneous**Abbreviations and acronyms**

10.12.1 Preferably, when it is known, or can be determined from the text or by reference to a standard dictionary, that letters within an abbreviation or acronym that would make up a contraction are pronounced separately as letters, do not use the contraction. In case of doubt, use the contraction.

Examples:

WHO ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [World Health Organisation]

OED ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Oxford English Dictionary]

kwh or kWh ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

CH6-1234 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

W2N 6CH ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

US ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [United States]

MSH ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Markham-Stouffville Hospital]

DAR ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Daughters of the American Revolution]

EST ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Eastern Standard Time]

TEN/gh ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [initials at end of letter]

ChE ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Chemical Engineer]

MCh ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Master of Surgery, from "Chirurgiae"]

POW ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [prisoner of war]

10.12.2 Except as provided for in Rule 10.12.1, use contractions in abbreviations and acronyms, following the provisions of rules 5.7.1 and 5.7.2, Grade 1 Mode, as well as those of Section 10.1 to 10.11.

*Examples:**Alphabetic wordsigns; See rule 5.7.1 and Section 10.1:*

S. Da. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ NS ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Xft. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ G.B.S. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

C. P. E. Bach ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

J-P. Sartre ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

V & A ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ p. 15 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

c 1600 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ 7 L ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

3 N m ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [3 newton metres]

Macbeth V i 8 or V.i.8

U. of K. [University of King's College] It. [Italian]

U. of K. [University of King's College]

Can [Canada]

It. [Italian]

Strong contractions; See Section 10.3:

FORTRAN [FORTRAN]

AFofL [American Federation of Labor]

prof [Professor]

CANDU reactor [Canada Deuterium Uranium]

[Canada Deuterium Uranium]

Strong groupsigns; See Section 10.4:

ch. 7 [Chapter 7]

ch.7 [Chapter 7]

par3 [Paragraph 3]

4-Hers [Fourth Hershey's Kiss]

qwerty [QWERTY keyboard]

radar [RADAR]

BEd [Bachelor of Education]

ed. [Edition]

NOW [NOW magazine]

Ariz [Arizona]

BCer [Bachelor of Commerce]

St. [Saint]

St. [Saint]

CHUM Radio [Canadian Home United Music Radio]

START [Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty]

Sh\$40 [40 Shanghai dollars]

Lower wordsigns; See Section 10.5:

1 in. [One inch]

9-in dia. [Nine-inch diameter]

Lower groupsigns; See Section 10.6:

Belg. [Belgian]

cont. [Content]

Dist. [Distribution]

nem. con. [Nemesis Conjunction]

ASEAN ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

SEATO ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

7 ins ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

7ins ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Inc. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Gov. Gen. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Minn. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

MiniPC ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

MIInstP ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [Member, Institute of Physics]

INXS ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [rock band "in excess"]

1-800-INFO ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Shortforms; See rule 5.7.2 and Section 10.9:

CD ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

FRS ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

3 yrs 6 mths ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Computer material

10.12.3 Use contractions in computer material, such as email addresses, web sites, URLs, and filenames when it is embedded in regular text. Use uncontracted braille for computer material, such as computer program code which is displayed on separate lines, as well as any nearby excerpts from the program.

Refer to: Rule 11.10.2, Technical Material.

Examples:

[These examples are assumed to be within regular text.]

braille_it_better@learn.org

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

children-do-great@teach.net

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

world@large.com ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

www.rubberchicken.com/menus

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

www.one.in.a.hundred.org

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

<http://www.99chances.com>

c:\brailledocuments\letters.txt

c:\contractions\wordsigns.doc

c:\InfoForSteven\PhoneNumbers.xls

c:\ideas\child-of-the-sea.doc

c:\poem ideas\my child's smile.doc

c:\2010DIARY\March.txt

Dialect

10.12.4 For words in dialect, follow the contraction rules, 10.1 to 10.11.

Examples:

coulda ⠠⠠⠠⠠ [could have]

mebbe ⠠⠠⠠⠠ [maybe]

th' ⠠⠠⠠ [the]

pinny ⠠⠠⠠⠠ [penny]

depity ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [deputy]

your ⠠⠠ [you're]

wher ⠠⠠ [where]

somers ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [somewhere]

theirselves ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [themselves]

dint ⠠⠠⠠ [didn't]

bofe ⠠⠠⠠ [both]

'stracted ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [distracted]

fayther ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [father]

distruction ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [destruction]

fer ⠠⠠ [for]

musta ⠠⠠⠠ [must have]

goodun ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [good one] lyedee ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [lady]
 com'ere ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [come here]

Fragments of words

10.12.5 For fragments of words, follow print and follow the contraction rules, 10.1 to 10.11.

Examples:

th- ⠠⠠⠠⠠	say pl... ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
Tell me wh- ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	
-tion ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	-ccio ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
-ean ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	-ence ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
-ing ⠠⠠⠠⠠	-ount ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
-in ⠠⠠⠠⠠	-est ⠠⠠⠠⠠
-ed ⠠⠠⠠	-ar ⠠⠠⠠
ar- ⠠⠠⠠	be- ⠠⠠⠠⠠
-es ⠠⠠⠠⠠	-s ⠠⠠⠠⠠
~s ⠠⠠⠠⠠	

Guidelines when pronunciation or syllabification is unknown

10.12.6 Several contraction rules are based on the pronunciation and/or syllabification of the word. The Preference rule states that a contraction is not to be used when it would "hinder the recognition of the word". Rules 10.10.8 and 10.10.9 (the Preference rule) refer to the pronunciation of a word.

These rules represent best practices to be applied when the transcriber or proofreader is familiar with the word, when the required information about the word can be found in the text itself or when it is readily available in reference material at hand, such as a dictionary or braille word list.

Examples:

Bighorn ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ chemotherapy ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Hades ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗
 Hermione ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗
 Mortimer ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗
 Newhaven ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗
 OED ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗ [Oxford English Dictionary]
 Stalingrad ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗ US ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗ [United States]
 Vietnamese ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗

10.12.7 When the word is unfamiliar and when the pronunciation or syllabification is unknown and difficult to ascertain, then it is permissible for contraction use to be based on the best judgment of the transcriber and/or proofreader. When translation software is being used, its contraction usage may be followed.

Examples:

Berea ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗ [or] ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗
 Ione ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗ [or] ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗
 Simone ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗ [or] ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗
 Townshend ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗ [or] ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗
 Twillingate ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗ [or] ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗

10.12.8 The guidelines relating to unknown pronunciation or syllabification apply in particular to proper names, abbreviations, acronyms, contrived words (as in science fiction) and anglicised foreign words.

10.12.9 In all cases, consistency within a transcription is required.

10.12.10 It is recognized that these guidelines relating to unknown pronunciation and syllabification may result in a particular word being contracted differently from one transcription to another.

Lisping

10.12.11 For lisped words, follow the basic contraction rules of Sections 10.1 to 10.11.

Examples:

thecond thentury ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗ ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗ [second century]
 thenotaph ⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗⠠⠏⠗ [cenotaph]

sisther or thithter ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [sister]

thuthpenthe ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [suspense]

Medial punctuation and indicators

10.12.12 When punctuation, an indicator or a terminator occurs within a word, follow print and follow the basic contraction rules of Sections 10.1 to 10.11.

Examples:

know ledge ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	"just"ice ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
<i>rather</i> ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	verY ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
you'll ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	go'n ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
<i>shall</i> ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	child(ish) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
this'll ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	out'a ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
grandEST ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	<i>profit</i> ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
with(er) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	"the"s ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
THIRSTY ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	ni(gh)t ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
tou ch ed ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	<i>flowing</i> ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
mist- <i>ing</i> ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	thou're ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
enough <u>h</u> ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	wer(e) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
his'n ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	in't ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
<i>invalid</i> ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	(be)long ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
<i>dissent</i> ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	O'Connor ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
"en"gage ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	uneaten ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
CliffEdge ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	dragg(ing) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
rubb'd ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	NorthEast ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
th <u>o</u> se ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	there(upon) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
HANDsome ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	WordPerfect ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
founDAtion ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	boundary ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

judg"mental" ⠠⠵⠗⠗⠠⠍⠑⠗⠏⠗⠠⠍⠑⠗⠏⠗⠠

count(less) ⠠⠋⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠋⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠋⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠋⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠ CarLess ⠠⠋⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠋⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

grey'ound ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

togetherness ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

"be"friend ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

Omitted letters

10.12.13 For a word with omitted letters, follow print and follow the rules of Section 5, Grade 1 Mode, and the basic contraction rules of Sections 10.1 to 10.11.

Examples:

t-n ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

J---y ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

s- ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

S— ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

n...ce ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠ [niece]

fr...nd ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠ [friend]

w...ghed ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠ [weighed]

Speech hesitation, slurred words, vocal sounds

10.12.14 For a word which shows speech hesitation, slurring or a vocal sound, follow the basic contraction rules of Sections 10.1 to 10.11.

Examples:

we-e-ellll ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

a-a-ah—ch-o-o-oh ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

mmm-more ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

shhhh ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

errrr ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

pfift ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

doodle-e-do ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

the-e-enk ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

so-o-o-o ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

as-s-s-s ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

aaarrggghh ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

hm ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

br-r-r ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

coooooountry ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

ggggood ⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠

llittle ⠠⠏⠠⠇⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠇⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠇ ⠠⠇⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠇
 sisterrr ⠠⠎⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞

Spelling

10.12.15 For a word which is spelled, follow print and follow the rules of Section 5, Grade 1 Mode, and Section 8, Capitalisation.

Examples:

Take the dog for a w-a-l-k.

⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞ ⠠⠁ ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞ ⠠⠇ ⠠⠇⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞

w-i-n-d-o-w ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞

M-a-c-L-e-a-n ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞

N O W! ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞

U-N-I-T-E-D ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞

Stammering

10.12.16 For a word which is stammered, follow print and the rules of Section 5, Grade 1 Mode, and the contraction rules of Sections 10.1 to 10.11.

Examples:

d-d-day ⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇ ⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇ ⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇

ch-child ⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇

y-y-you ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞

b...but ⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇

c-c-c-conceive ⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇

st-st-stay ⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎

s-s-stutter ⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎

g-good ⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇

qu-quick ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞

m-m-m-mine ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞

wh-where ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞

f-f-father ⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇

th-the ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞

de-ce-ce-cease ⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇

s-s-s-s-super-st-stition

⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎

th-these ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞

g-ghost ⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇⠠⠇

gr-ground ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 m-must ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 c-can't ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 ch-ch-children ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 b-b-below ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

lea-leave ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 w-what ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 w-was ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 th-themselves ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 b-b-below ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Syllabified words

10.12.17 For a word shown in syllables, follow the basic contraction rules of Sections 10.1 to 10.11. In particular, do not use an alphabetic word sign for a syllable of a word shown in syllables.

Examples:

for-ev-er-more ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 not-with-stand-ing ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 some-one ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 en-chant-ment ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 in-fea-si-ble ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 child-ish-ly ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 dis-in-ter-est ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 al-be-it ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 friend-li-ness ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 for-get-ting ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ bless-ed ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
 out-side ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ be-low ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

10.13 Word division

Note: It is preferable that transcribers do not divide words at the end of a braille line. Be aware that the braille authorities of some countries have specific guidelines on word division and such guidelines if available should be followed. However, when words do need to be divided at the end of a line, observe the following contraction rules.

Note: The examples in this section first give the appearance of the word in print (that is, undivided) followed by the appearance of the word in braille (that is, divided between braille lines). The two spaces following the hyphen represent the space at the end of the braille line.

10.13.1 Divide a word between syllables even if it means that a strong contraction or a groupsign is not used.

Examples:

anteroom ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

bandanna ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Catherine ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

"Freedom!" ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

history ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

nightingale ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

profound.) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Hyphenated words

10.13.2 When a hyphenated word is divided at the existing hyphen, retain the normal braille form of the word. However, if this would result in a sequence consisting only of lower signs, do not use the lower wordsign.

Examples:

about-face ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

air-conditioned ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Aix-en-Provence ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Al-Azar ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

channel-less ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

CHILD-LIKE ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

ebb-tide ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

father-in-law ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

first-begotten ⠠⠋⠠⠃⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠒⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠒⠠⠑⠠⠒⠠⠑⠠⠒⠠⠑
for the teach-in. ⠠⠋⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 go-between ⠠⠒⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 had-enough mood ⠠⠏⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 his-and-hers ⠠⠏⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 (in-depth) ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
in-depth ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 man-eater ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 mother-in-law ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 out-of-the-way ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 part-time ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 self-control ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 shut-ins ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 teach-in.) ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 "to-ing and fro-ing" ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 word-for-word ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 would-be ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗

But:

"had-enough" mood ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 "In-depth ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗
 teach-in. ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗

Alphabetic wordsigns and strong wordsigns

10.13.3 Do not use the alphabetic wordsign or strong wordsign as part of a word divided between braille lines even when the word it represents appears to be standing alone.

Examples:

childlike ⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗

everything ⠠⠺⠞⠊⠛⠊⠇⠶ ⠠⠽⠗⠊⠆⠊⠗

furthermore ⠠⠋⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞ ⠠⠋⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠞

outcome ⠠⠔⠗⠞⠊⠞⠎ ⠠⠔⠗⠞⠊⠞⠎

standstill ⠠⠎⠞⠁⠞⠔⠊⠞⠊⠞ ⠠⠎⠞⠁⠞⠔⠊⠞⠊⠞

whichever ⠠⠺⠞⠊⠞⠋⠑⠑⠞⠊⠞ ⠠⠺⠞⠊⠞

ing

- 10.13.4 Do not use the strong groupsign for "ing" when these letters fall at the beginning of the braille line in a word divided between braille lines.

Examples:

meningitis ⠠⠎⠊⠞⠊⠛⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞ ⠠⠎⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞

nightingale ⠠⠎⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞ ⠠⠎⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞

showering.) ⠠⠎⠏⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞ ⠠⠎⠏⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞

SmithInge ⠠⠎⠏⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞ ⠠⠎⠏⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞

Lower sign rule

- 10.13.5 In a word divided between braille lines, use any number of lower groupsigns and lower punctuation signs following one another provided the sequence includes a sign with upper dots. For purposes of this rule, when quotation marks are present, they are considered to have only lower dots. If there is not a sign with upper dots in the sequence, do not use the final lower groupsign.

Examples:

"Comin'?" ⠠⠉⠔⠎⠊⠎⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞ ⠠⠉⠔⠎⠊⠎⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞

(Disentangle ⠠⠙⠊⠎⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞ ⠠⠙⠊⠎⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞

disinherit ⠠⠙⠊⠎⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞ ⠠⠙⠊⠎⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞

enjoy ⠠⠑⠞⠋⠊⠞⠊⠞ ⠠⠑⠞⠋⠊⠞⠊⠞

linen... ⠠⠊⠊⠊⠎⠊⠞⠊⠞ ⠠⠊⠊⠊⠎⠊⠞⠊⠞

shortenin' ⠠⠎⠔⠗⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞ ⠠⠎⠔⠗⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞

howbeit ⠠⠏⠢⠠⠊⠑⠃⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞
 inconvenient ⠠⠊⠞⠋⠊⠞⠊⠞⠠⠎⠋⠊⠞⠊⠞⠠⠎⠋⠊⠞⠊⠞
 indistinct ⠠⠊⠞⠊⠎⠊⠎⠊⠞⠠⠊⠞⠊⠎⠊⠎⠊⠞
 (redistribute ⠠⠠⠗⠑⠔⠗⠊⠎⠞⠊⠞⠠⠠⠗⠑⠔⠗⠊⠎⠞⠊⠞⠠⠠⠗⠑⠔⠗⠊⠎⠞⠊⠞⠠⠠⠗⠑⠔⠗⠊⠎⠞⠊⠞
 unbecoming ⠠⠊⠞⠋⠊⠞⠠⠊⠞⠋⠊⠞⠠⠊⠞⠋⠊⠞
 unconcerned ⠠⠊⠞⠋⠊⠞⠠⠊⠞⠋⠊⠞⠠⠊⠞⠋⠊⠞

ea, bb, cc, ff, gg

10.13.10 Do not use the lower group sign for "ea", "bb", "cc", "ff", or "gg" when the letters it represents precede the hyphen or fall at the beginning of the braille line in a word divided between braille lines.

Examples:

eggnog ⠠⠑⠗⠗⠠⠒⠠⠒⠠⠒⠠⠒
 motheaten ⠠⠓⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠑⠠⠞⠠⠑⠠⠞
 peanut ⠠⠑⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞
 stiffly ⠠⠎⠠⠊⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑

Final-letter group signs

10.13.11 Do not use a final-letter group sign at the beginning of the braille line in a word divided between braille lines.

Examples:

carefully ⠠⠎⠠⠞⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
 CEMENT.) ⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠓⠠⠎⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞
 confusion? ⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
 expressionless ⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
 fundamentally ⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎
 reliance ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞
 rotations ⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠⠞
 vitality ⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠎

Section 11: Technical Material

11.1 Introduction

This section presents the underlying rules governing the transcription of Technical Material. Some of the more common symbols are defined and simple examples of their use are included.

More detailed examples, lists of symbols and guidance covering a wider range and complexity of technical material are provided in the publication *Unified English Braille, Guidelines for Technical Material*.

Refer to: Guidelines for Technical Material when dealing with works of a technical nature, such as educational material in the areas of Mathematics, Science and Computer Studies.

11.2 Signs of operation and comparison

Some common operation signs

⠠⠠⠠⠠	+	plus
⠠⠠⠠⠠	–	minus (when distinguished from hyphen)
⠠⠠⠠⠠	×	multiplication, times (cross)
⠠⠠⠠⠠	÷	division, divided by (horizontal line dotted above and below)

Some common comparison signs

⠠⠠⠠⠠	=	equals
⠠⠠⠠⠠	<	less-than
⠠⠠⠠⠠	>	greater-than

Refer to: Guidelines for Technical Material, Part 3, Signs of Operation, Comparison and Omission, for a full list of operation and comparison signs.

Spacing of operation and comparison signs in non-technical material

- 11.2.1 When isolated calculations appear in a literary text, the print spacing should be followed.

Examples:

$\frac{5}{8}$ of the class are boys.

$\frac{5}{8}$ of the class are boys.

Calculate $\frac{5.7}{2,000}$

Mixed numbers

11.3.2 Mixed numbers should be treated as two unspaced numeric items.

Examples:

2½ cups of sugar

175 cm = 1¾ m

Fractions written in linear form in print

11.3.3 The numeric fraction line is not used when the print is expressed linearly using an ordinary forward slash symbol. In such a case the same symbol is used as in print.

Example:

3/8 of the class are girls.

3/8 of the class are girls.

General fraction indicators

11.3.4 If the numerator or denominator is not entirely numeric as defined in 11.3.1, then the general fraction indicators should be used. Write the opening indicator, then the numerator expression, then the general fraction line symbol, then the denominator expression and finally the closing indicator.

Note: If an opening or closing fraction indicator appears within a grade 2 passage, it may need a grade 1 indicator.

Note: Both numerator and denominator may be any kind of expression whatever, including fractions of either simple numeric or general type.

Examples:

$$\frac{x}{y}$$

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

Refer to: Guidelines for Technical Material, Parts 6.4 and 6.5, for more examples of general fractions.

11.4 Superscripts and subscripts

- ⠨ level change down (subscript)
- ⠠ level change up (superscript, exponent or power)
- ⠢ braille grouping open
- ⠣ braille grouping close

Definition of an item

11.4.1 The scope of a level change indicator, that is, the symbol(s) affected by it, is the next "item". An item is defined as any of the following groupings:

- An entire number, i.e. the initiating numeric symbol and all succeeding symbols within the numeric mode thus established (which would include decimal points, commas and simple numeric fraction lines).
- An entire general fraction, enclosed in fraction indicators (Section 11.3).
- An entire radical expression, enclosed in radical indicators (Section 11.5).
- An arrow (Section 11.6).
- An arbitrary shape (Section 11.7).
- Any expression enclosed in matching pairs of round parentheses, square brackets or curly braces.
- Any expression enclosed in the braille grouping indicators.

If none of the foregoing apply, the item is the next individual symbol.

Superscripts and subscripts within literary text

11.4.2 If a superscript or subscript appears within a grade 2 passage, it may need a grade 1 indicator.

Examples:

The area is 6 m²
 [The area is 6 m squared]

The points P₁ and P₂
 [The points P sub 1 and P sub 2]

Smith wrote a paper⁵⁶ which says...
 [Super 56 indicating a footnote]

The formula for water is H₂O
 [The formula for water is H sub 2 endsub O]

Algebraic expressions involving superscripts

11.4.3 When transcribing algebraic expressions involving superscripts, braille grouping symbols may be required.

Refer to: Rule 11.4.1, for the definition of an item.

Examples:

x^2y
 [x squared times y]

x^{2y}
 [x to the 2y]

$x^{2/3}$
 [x to the two thirds]

Refer to: Guidelines for Technical Material, Part 7, Superscripts and Subscripts, (7.4, 7.5, 7.7, 7.8 and 7.9), for the treatment of superscripts or subscripts which are on multiple levels, left displaced, or directly above or below the item. Also for bars, dots, tildes etc that appear directly over or under items.

11.5 Square roots and other radicals

- ⠠⠨ open radical (root)
- ⠠⠦ close radical (root)

Square roots

11.5.1 The expression inside the square root sign in print (the radicand) should be preceded by the open radical sign and followed by the close radical sign. The radicand itself may be any expression whatsoever, and may therefore contain radicals as well as other mathematical structures.

Note: If an open or close radical sign appears within a grade 2 passage, it may need a grade 1 indicator.

Examples:

$\sqrt{9} = 3$ ⠠⠨⠠⠒⠠⠦⠠⠑⠠⠨⠠⠐⠠⠑⠠⠦⠠⠑⠠⠐⠠⠑⠠⠨ [the square root of 9 equals 3]

$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ⠠⠨⠠⠭⠠⠒⠠⠐⠠⠇⠠⠕⠠⠑⠠⠐⠠⠑⠠⠒⠠⠐⠠⠇⠠⠕⠠⠑⠠⠨

[the square root of x squared plus y squared end root]

Cube roots etc

11.5.2 In print the radical index, if present, is printed above and to the left of the radical sign. This index is placed in braille as a superscript expression immediately following the opening radical symbol.

Example:

$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$ ⠠⠨⠠⠔⠠⠦⠠⠑⠠⠨⠠⠐⠠⠑⠠⠦⠠⠑⠠⠐⠠⠑⠠⠨ [the cube root of 8 equals 2]

11.6 Arrows

Simple arrows

⠆		arrow indicator
⠆⠆	→	simple right pointing arrow [east]
⠆⠆	←	simple left pointing arrow [west]
⠆⠆	↑	simple up pointing arrow [north]
⠆⠆	↓	simple down pointing arrow [south]

11.6.1 A simple arrow has a standard barbed tip at one end (like a v on its side, pointing away from the shaft). The shaft is straight and its length and thickness are not significant. These arrows are represented by an opening arrow indicator and the appropriate closing arrow indicator.

Examples:

ice → water ⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆

step 1 ⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆

↓ ⠆⠆⠆

step 2 ⠆⠆⠆ ⠆⠆⠆

Arrows with non-standard shafts

⠆	single line shaft
⠆⠆	double line shaft
⠆⠆⠆	dotted line shaft

11.6.2 All shaft symbols can be elongated by repetition, with one cell for a short shaft, two for a medium shaft and three for a long shaft. The shaft symbols are placed between the opening and closing arrow indicators.

Example:

⇒ ⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆ [double shafted medium length right pointing arrow]

Arrows with non-standard tips

- ⠆ regular barb, full, in line of direction
- ⠇ regular barb, full, counter to line of direction

11.6.3 If an arrow has unusual tips, decide which is the head before you choose the direction of your closing indicator.

Note: The tip(s) and shaft segment(s) are transcribed between the opening and closing indicators. These items are expressed in logical order, that is starting with the arrow tail and progressing towards the head, even if that runs counter to the physical order (as in the case of a left pointing arrow).

Example:

↔ ⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆⠆ [common horizontal bidirectional arrow]

Less common arrows

11.6.4 Less common arrows can also be indicated in braille.

Refer to: *Guidelines for Technical Material*, Part 13, Arrows, for the treatment of:

- arrows with shafts which are diagonal, curved or dotted;
- arrows with tips which are half barbed, curved or straight;
- equilibrium arrows that occur in Chemistry.

11.7 Shape symbols

- ⠆ shape indicator
- ⠆⠆ transcriber-defined shape indicator
- ⠆ shape terminator
- ⠆⠆⠆ regular (equilateral) triangle
- ⠆⠆⠆ square
- ⠆⠆ circle

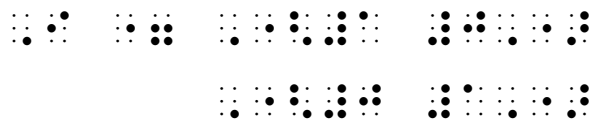
Refer to: *Guidelines for Technical Material*, Part 14, Shape Symbols and Composite Symbols, for more examples.

Placement of multi-line grouping symbols

- 11.8.1 When a print grouping symbol stretches across several lines of print, use the appropriate enlarged grouping symbol in braille. Repeat the grouping symbols directly under each other on each line. Use blank lines before and after such arrangements for clarity.

Example:

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



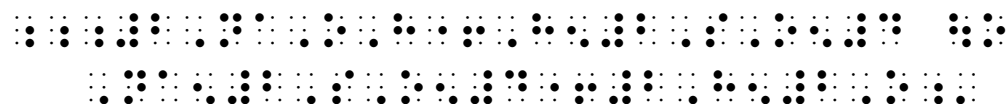
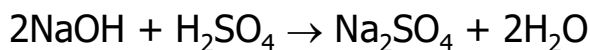
Refer to: Guidelines for Technical Material, Parts 15.1 to 15.7 of Matrices and Vectors, for more enlarged grouping symbols and examples.

11.9 Chemistry

Use of capital indicators and terminators

- 11.9.1 The general UEB principles on the choice of single letter, word or passage mode apply; in particular, a capital terminator should not be used within a two-letter chemical element symbol. Using single capital indicators for chemical formulae provides a uniform appearance to the braille; nevertheless, there may be a clear advantage in using capital passage mode in some cases. Letters representing chemical elements should never be contracted.

Examples:



Refer to: Guidelines for Technical Material, Parts 16.1 to 16.7, of Chemistry, for more examples.

11.10 Computer notation

Definition of computer notation

11.10.1 Computer notation is any text written in a formal syntax that is designed to allow computers to utilize the text directly for technical purposes related to the computer itself. Examples include computer programs written in procedural languages such as Java, C++, COBOL, and various "assembly" languages, nonprocedural scripting and markup languages such as XHTML, and data files prepared to meet the input requirements of specific programs.

Note:

- "Displayed" computer notation is presented in one or more lines separate from the surrounding literary text;
- "inline" computer notation is presented within ordinary literary text, for example, an email address mentioned within a sentence.

Grade of braille in computer notation

11.10.2 A displayed computer program or program fragment should normally be transcribed in grade 1 braille; nearby excerpts from a program that is displayed in grade 1 should preferably also be in grade 1, for consistency. Other expressions, such as email addresses, web sites, URLs, filenames, and computer expressions not displayed on separate lines, should normally be transcribed in grade 2 braille.

Refer to: Section 2, Terminology and General Rules, for the "Standing Alone" rule; and also to Section 10, Contractions, for examples of email and web addresses.

Refer to: *Guidelines for Technical Material*, Part 17, Computer Notation, for an example of a program fragment.

Example:

[Luke 2:10 from Wyclif Bible (c. 1380) with uncontracted braille:]

& þe aungil seide to hem, nyle ʒee dreeden, lo soþli I euangelise to
ʒou a gret ioʒe þat shall be to alle puple.

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
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[examples using contracted braille:]

al (all) ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

bothe (both) ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

citye (city) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

could (cold) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

daynty (dainty) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

dolefull (doleful) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

fful (full) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

forthe (forth) ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

gentillesse ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

gentlenes (gentleness) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

hadde ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

heathenesse (heathendom) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

loue (love) ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

monethe (month) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

onely (only) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

ouer (over) ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

sones (sons) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

soone ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

swolewith (swallows) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

worlde ⠠⠺⠠⠕⠠⠗⠠⠇⠠⠑

yoonge ⠠⠽⠠⠕⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑

12.4 Use contracted braille for Early Modern English (c. 1450 to c. 1650) having regard for spelling variations.

Example:

[Luke 2:10 in the original spelling of the King James Bible (1611):]

And the Angel said vnto them, Feare not: For behold, I bring you
good tidings of great ioy, which shall be to all people.

⠠⠁⠗⠇ ⠠⠗⠠⠑ ⠠⠗⠠⠑ ⠠⠗⠠⠑ ⠠⠗⠠⠑ ⠠⠗⠠⠑ ⠠⠗⠠⠑ ⠠⠗⠠⠑ ⠠⠗⠠⠑ ⠠⠗⠠⠑ ⠠⠗⠠⠑ ⠠⠗⠠⠑
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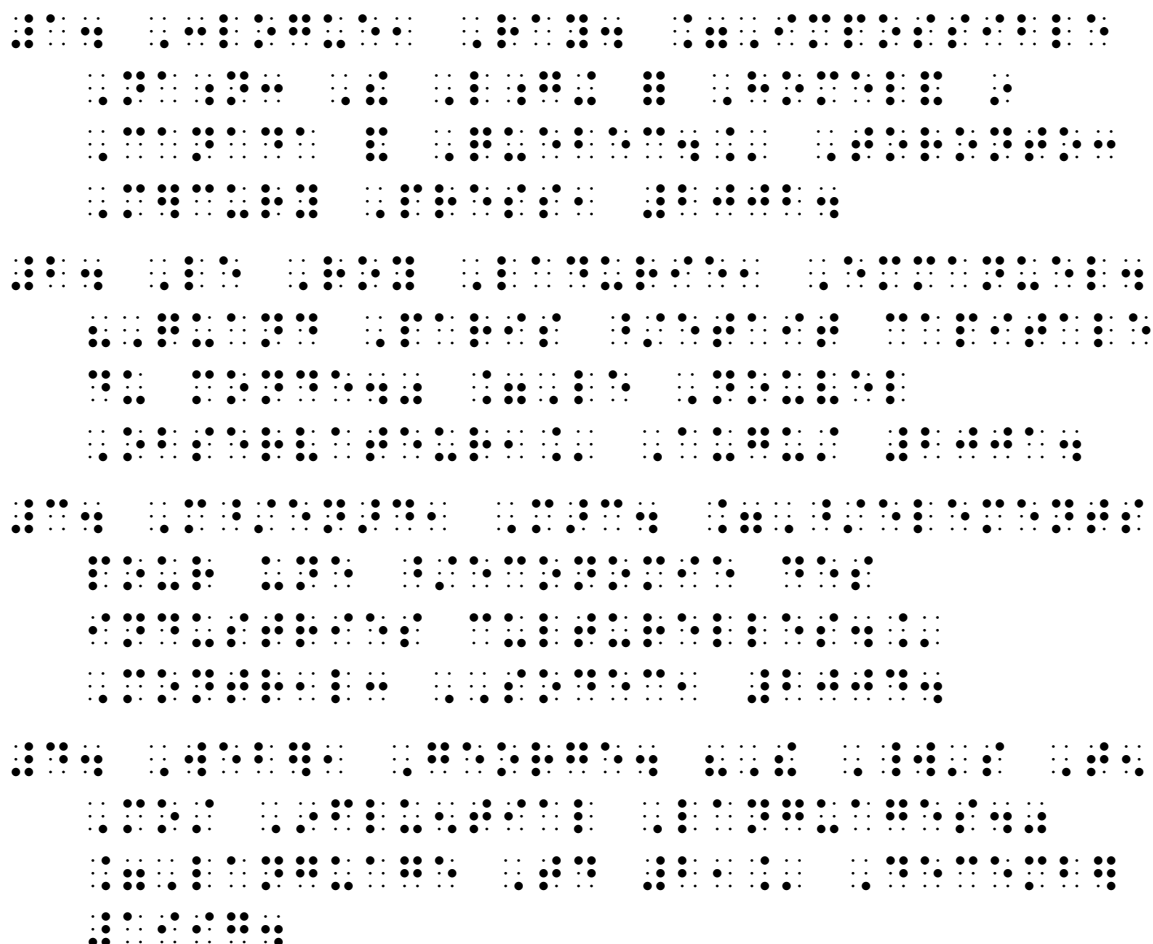
Section 13: Foreign Language

Foreign code signs used in this section (non-UEB symbols)

⠠	ε	Greek epsilon
⠠	μ	Greek mu
⠠	ou	Greek omikron ypsilon
⠠	ç	French c-cedilla
⠠	é	French e-acute
⠠	à	French a-grave
⠠	á	Spanish a-acute
⠠	è	French e-grave
⠠	é	Spanish e-acute
⠠	ú	Spanish u-acute
⠠	î	French i-circumflex
⠠	ô	French o-circumflex
⠠	ṹ	Igbo u-dot-under
⠠	οι	Greek omikron iota
⠠	ọ	Igbo o-dot-under
⠠⠠		French opening italic passage
⠠	¿	Spanish question mark [opening question mark is inverted in print]
⠠	()	French parenthesis (round bracket), opening and closing
⠠	í	Spanish i-acute
⠠	ó	Spanish o-acute
⠠		French closing italic passage
⠠		French capital sign

13.1 Determining what is foreign

- 13.1.1 A foreign language is any natural or artificial language in use now or in the past other than English. It may be written in Roman or non-Roman script. Any form of English transliterated in non-Roman script is also to be treated as foreign.



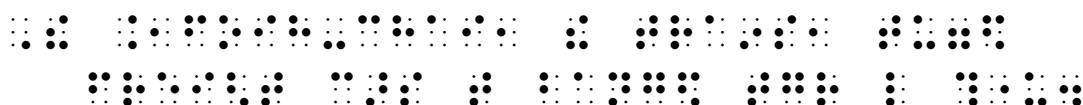
13.2 Using UEB contractions

13.2.1 Except as provided for in the note below, do not use contractions in words, phrases or passages which are regarded as foreign, including any English words within the expression.

Note: It is permissible to disregard this rule provided that there are appropriate braille authority policies and guidelines in place which transcribers in your country are expected to follow to ensure that ambiguity is avoided.

Examples:

The *foih-chai*, the trains, tugged freight cars that banged together like thunder.



13.2.2 Do not use grade 1 indicators for foreign material in uncontracted braille.

13.2.3 Use UEB contractions in words, phrases, proper names and personal titles which are regarded as anglicised. However, do not use a contraction that would unduly distort the pronunciation or structure of a word.

Examples:

The expression memento mori is sometimes used with some of the sense of carpe diem.

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

While he was in Sarajevo, the beautiful Ferhadija mosque had been dynamited.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Sr. y Sra. Juarez were impressed with the locally-made pancetta served at the pensione in San Marino, Italy.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Murasaki Shikubu wrote *The Tale of Genji*.

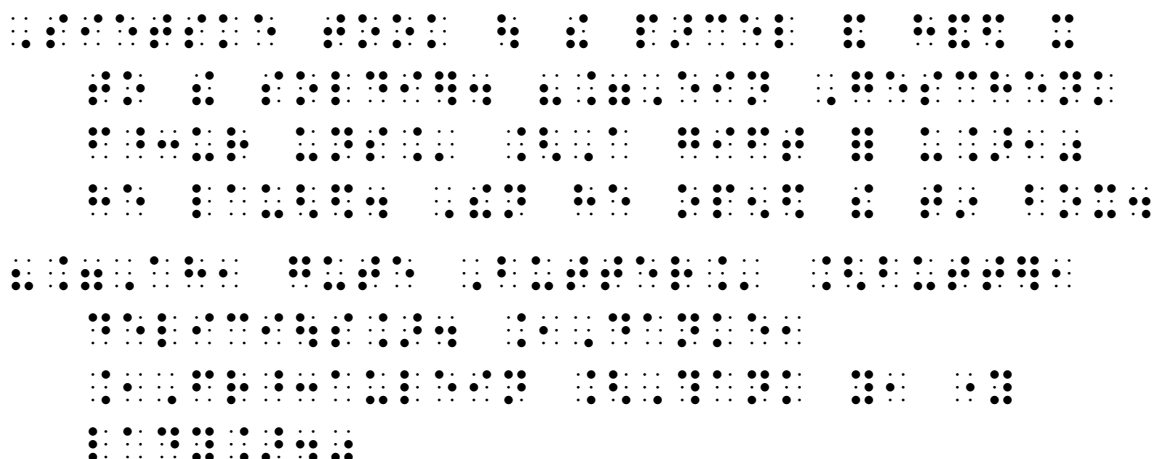
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13.3 Guidelines for contracting anglicised words derived from specific languages

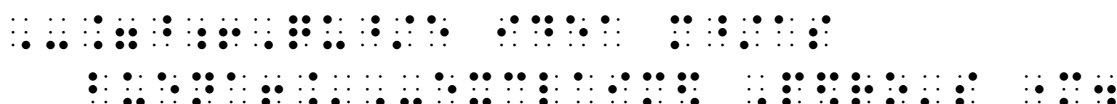
13.3.1 Greek: In the letter combination "sth", use the contractions "th" or "the" (representing the letter theta) rather than the contraction "st".

13.3.2 Scandinavian languages: Use the "ar" contraction in the letter combination "aar" (in which aa represents a with circle above)

13.3.3 Welsh: Do not use the contraction "ed" in the letter combination "edd" (dd represents a distinct letter). Similarly use "ff" contraction in the letter combination "off" rather than the contraction for "of".



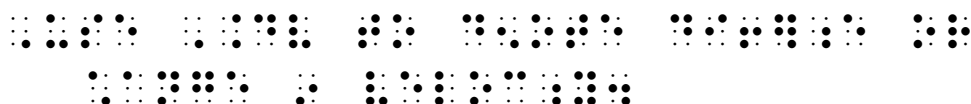
—*¡Qué idea más buena!*—exclaimed Pedro's mother.



For σ read "standard deviation."



Use Δv to denote difference or change in velocity.



13.5.2 When UEB signs are used, do not use foreign code contractions or other signs from the foreign language code such as punctuation or indicators.

13.5.3 When UEB signs are used, do not use code switch indicators.

13.6 Using foreign code signs

13.6.1 Use foreign code signs in the representation of foreign language material where there is substantial occurrence of the foreign language, as in:

- grammars and other instructional materials;
- English commentaries on foreign works for study;
- bilingual texts (whether set out in parallel or consecutively) such as official forms, opera libretti and other translations;
- any situation where significant knowledge of the foreign language is presupposed or being taught.

13.6.2 In a foreign language braille code, it is possible to have six categories of sign:

1. Signs representing the basic elements of the script (whether alphabet, syllabary, or other);
2. Signs representing accents (including indicators of breathing, tone, stress or quantity);
3. Punctuation signs and indicators;
4. Ancillary signs (including any signs liable to occur in literary contexts, which may or may not be more prevalent in technical material, such as the ampersand, asterisk, bullet, at sign, dagger, and the signs representing basic mathematical operations);
5. Technical signs, which are unlikely ever to appear in literary contexts;
6. Contractions.

Refer to: The most recent edition of *World Braille Usage* which lists by country signs used in categories (1) to (3).

13.6.3 When foreign code signs are used, do not use UEB contractions.

13.6.4 When using foreign code signs for basic elements of the script and/or for accents, that is, categories (1) and (2) above, it is permissible though not required to use the foreign code signs for any of the other categories. Do not use a UEB sign that conflicts with an element in the foreign code. Also do not mix foreign code signs and the equivalent UEB signs for the same language in the same book.

Examples:

[from a textbook teaching Spanish:]

To indicate profession or vocation:

Carlos Fuentes **es** escritor.

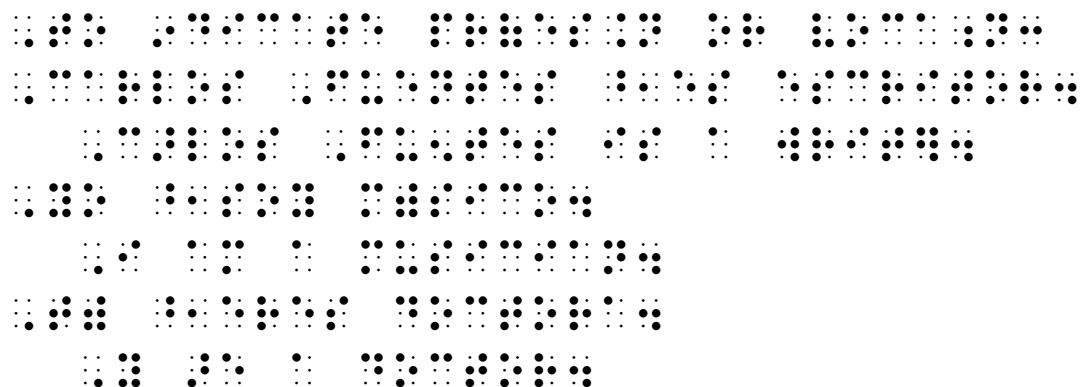
Carlos Fuentes is a writer.

Yo **soy** músico.

I am a musician.

Tú **eres** doctora.

You are a doctor.



[examples in a textbook teaching French:]

Il y a deux crèches en ville.

There are two day-care centers in the city.

Ils se sont mariés il y a deux ans.

They got married two years ago.

```

⠠⠢ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠃ ⠠⠷ ⠠⠺ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽
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[from a textbook teaching Igbo:]

It was delicious.

Ọ tọrọ uto.

```

⠠⠢ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽

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[from a workbook for children learning French:]

Answer the following questions using «*il y a ... (que), ça fait ... (que), depuis*» (sometimes there are several possibilities).

Il y a combien de temps que tu vas dans ce collège? (deux ans)

```

⠠⠢ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽ ⠠⠶ ⠠⠽
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[from the grammar section of a Spanish-English dictionary:]

Asking Questions:

¿está aquí tu hermano?

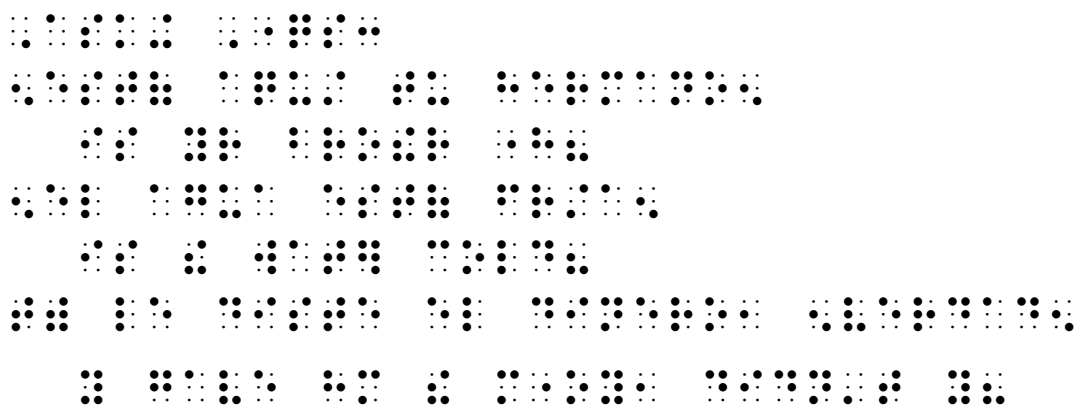
is your brother here?

¿el agua está fría?

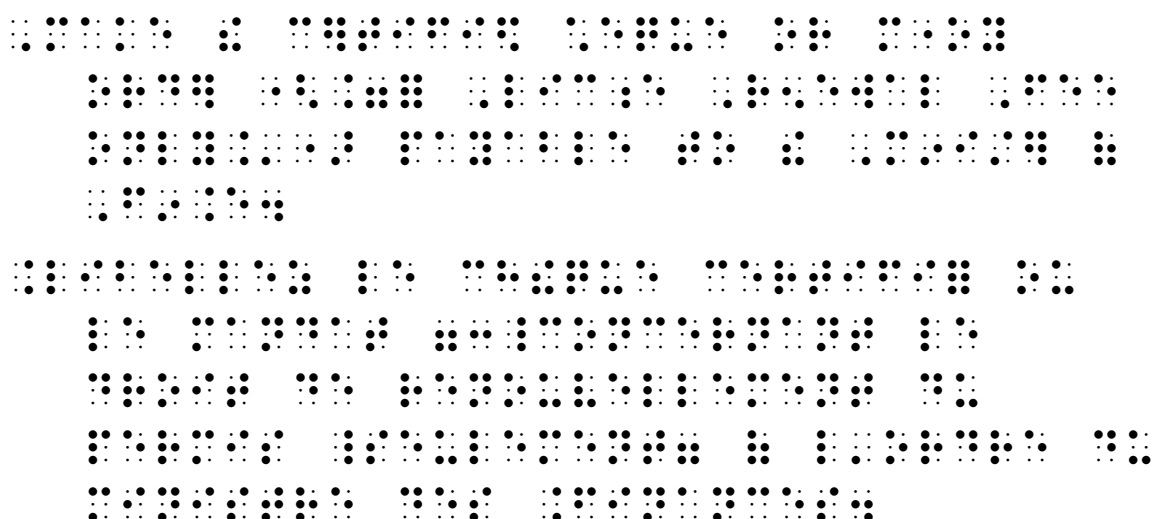
is the water cold?

tú le diste el dinero, ¿verdad?

you gave him the money,
didn't you?



[from a bilingual, English and French, government document:]
 Make the certified cheque or money order (*for Licence Renewal Fee only*) payable to the Minister of Finance.
 Libellez le chèque certifié ou le mandat (*concernant le droit de renouvellement du permis seulement*) à l'ordre du ministre des Finances.

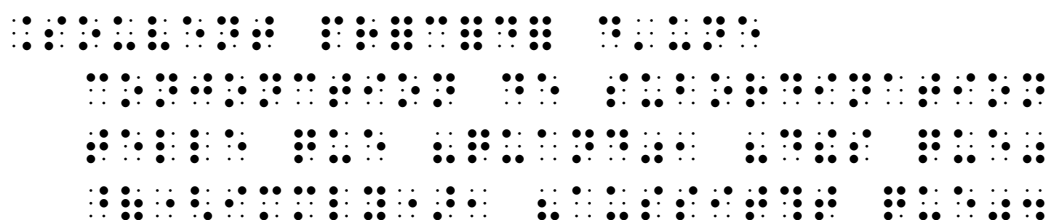


13.6.5 List all foreign code signs used on a preliminary page.

13.6.6 Use foreign code contractions, i.e. category (6) above (see rule 13.6.2), only for a language written in Roman script which is also one of the official languages of the country from which the document originates or for which it is requested. However, in no case is the use of foreign code contractions mandatory.

13.7 Code switch indicators

Refer to: Section 14, Code Switching



13.8 Mixed-language literature

- 13.8.1 For a literary work in which English and one or more other languages are interspersed freely with no typographical or other distinction, consider the braille codes of the languages involved and the issue of ambiguity in determining whether to use UEB contractions and how to represent accented letters. Do not mix UEB signs and foreign code signs for any particular print character or braille indicator.

Note: The following example is a mix of English and Spanish. In this example, foreign code signs are used for accented letters since it is expected that readers would be familiar with them. Uncontracted braille is used to avoid ambiguity. UEB signs are used for punctuation and indicators.

Example:

We begin to walk away, right next to the foam-flecked horses (they sweat right down to their hooves; rico el olor). Nos damos cuenta de que la perspectiva desde el comienzo de la carrera es, si cabe, even more thrilling. From here, we can sense the anticipation of riders and their mounts; the horses turn and twitch, reluctant or bored, y los jinetes intentan contenerlos, inspirarlos. They take off like a shot, four legs pumping together, rider crouched down on the haunches and then rising up, some of them, nearly vertical. Algunos caballos fustigados to within an inch of their lives, it seems—thwack se escucha el crop—mientras otros run like hell, simplemente porque sí. No látigo required. [from *Killer Crónicas* by Susana Chávez-Silverman]

Section 14: Code Switching

Code switching indicators

- ⠠⠠ non-UEB word indicator
- ⠠ non-UEB word terminator
- ⠠⠠⠠ opening non-UEB passage indicator
- ⠠⠠⠠ closing non-UEB passage indicator

Note: The opening non-UEB passage indicator is actually two UEB symbols: ⠠⠠ followed by ⠠.

Code switching indicators for IPA Braille (see section 14.4)

- ⠠⠠⠠ [opening IPA bracket; opening square bracket with switch from UEB to IPA
- ⠠⠠] closing IPA bracket; closing square bracket with switch from IPA to UEB
- ⠠⠠⠠ / opening IPA slash; opening solidus (forward slash) with switch from UEB to IPA
- ⠠⠠ / closing IPA slash; closing solidus (forward slash) with switch from IPA to UEB
- ⠠⠠⠠ general opening IPA indicator
- ⠠⠠ general IPA terminator

Note: The closing IPA bracket, the closing IPA slash and the general IPA terminator are IPA indicators, not UEB indicators.

Code switching indicators for music braille (see section 14.5)

- ⠠⠠ opening music indicator when following a space
- ⠠⠠ music terminator when following a space

Note: The music terminator is a music braille indicator, not a UEB indicator.

Code switching indicators for Nemeth Code (see section 14.6)

- ⠠⠠ opening Nemeth Code indicator followed by space
- ⠠⠠ Nemeth Code terminator preceded by space

Note: The Nemeth Code terminator is a Nemeth Code indicator, not a UEB indicator.

Non-UEB symbols used in this section

⠠	γ	Greek letter gamma
⠠	◌̣	Greek rough breathing mark
⠠	ι	Greek letter iota
⠠	λ	Greek letter lambda
⠠	ن	Arabic letter noon
⠠	ο	Greek letter omicron
⠠	π	Greek letter pi
⠠	ق	Arabic letter qaf
⠠	◌ّ	Arabic damma
⠠	é	French e-acute
⠠	(	Nemeth left parenthesis
⠠	è	French e-grave
⠠	é	Spanish e-acute
⠠	ط	Arabic letter tah
⠠	)	Nemeth right parenthesis
⠠	ê	French e-circumflex
⠠	ɔ	IPA open o
⠠	♭	Music flat sign
⠠	Ƀ	IPA esh
⠠	ë	French e-diaeresis
⠠	ŋ	IPA eng
⠠	ǰ	IPA edh
⠠	ñ	Spanish n-tilde
⠠	οι	Greek omicron iota
⠠	1	Nemeth numeral 1
⠠	2	Nemeth numeral 2
⠠	◌°	Arabic sukun
⠠	ː	IPA length mark
⠠	3	Nemeth numeral 3
⠠⠠	→	British Chemistry right arrow
⠠	4	British Chemistry subscript numeral 4
⠠	4	Nemeth numeral 4

⠠	ə	IPA schwa
⠠	¿	Spanish question mark
⠠	ɾ	IPA fish-hook r
⠠	7	Nemeth numeral 7
⠠	0	Nemeth numeral 0
⠠	ɪ	IPA small capital i
⠠	+	Nemeth plus
⠠	ó	Spanish o-acute
⠠	ɹ	IPA turned r
⠠		Music four-four time signature
⠠	ä	German a-umlaut
⠠	–	Nemeth minus
⠠	˘	IPA wedge above
⠠		Nemeth superscript indicator
⠠	ˈ	IPA vertical stroke (superior)
⠠		BANA Computer Braille Code continuation indicator
⠠		BANA Computer Braille Code end Computer Braille Code
⠠	ˌ	IPA vertical stroke (inferior)
⠠		BANA Computer Braille Code caps lock indicator
⠠		British Chemistry two letter chemical element sign
⠠		Nemeth baseline indicator
⠠		French capital sign
⠠	=	Nemeth equals
⠠	θ	IPA theta
⠠	ë	Afrikaans e-diaeresis
⠠	+	British Chemistry plus
⠠	,	Nemeth mathematical comma

14.1 Purpose of code switching

14.1.1 The purpose of code switching is to indicate text which is transcribed in a braille code other than UEB. This may include:

- braille codes for languages other than English, such as Afrikaans, French, German, Spanish, Vietnamese;
- *IPA Braille: An Updated Tactile Representation of the International Phonetic Alphabet* (see section 14.4);
- *New International Manual of Braille Music Notation* (see section 14.5);
- *The Nemeth Braille Code for Mathematics and Science Notation* (see section 14.6);
- other non-UEB braille codes for subjects such as mathematics, chemistry, computer science (assuming the transcriber has a special reason for switching, which in general is not necessary in UEB);
- historical braille codes;
- proposed braille codes.

14.2 When to use code switching indicators

- 14.2.1 When a text is to be read in hardcopy braille, do not use code switching indicators when the nature and extent of the non-UEB text can be determined by the context or format.

Examples:

[Spanish in column format:]

pensión completa

full board

¿puedo verlo?

may I see it?

baño compartido

private bath

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠

[boldface used only for Spanish:]

No article is used after **qué** and **vaya** in exclamations.

⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠⠠	⠠⠠	⠠⠠	⠠⠠

- 14.2.2 In situations where code switching indicators are not used, ensure that the format or position of the non-UEB material is clear to the reader. Often the text itself will make it obvious, for example: when the introduction of a bilingual dictionary explains that the entry word

Northern Sotho (Pedi, Sepedi) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Spanish ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Tswana ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Venda ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

- 14.3.4 Identifiers are not used with the non-UEB *word* indicator. If an identifier is required, use the opening and closing non-UEB *passage* indicators, even if it is only for one symbols-sequence.
- 14.3.5 When more than one non-UEB braille code is used in a text, use a non-UEB indicator without an identifier only when its meaning is obvious or when it refers to the same code as the next previous non-UEB passage within the paragraph.

Example:

[Greek with other non-UEB codes used elsewhere:]

Pericles praised government by the many (οἱ πολλοί) rather than by the privileged few (οἱ ὀλίγοι).

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

- 14.3.6 Close any non-UEB passage before opening another non-UEB passage. In other words, return to UEB first even if another non-UEB passage will start immediately.

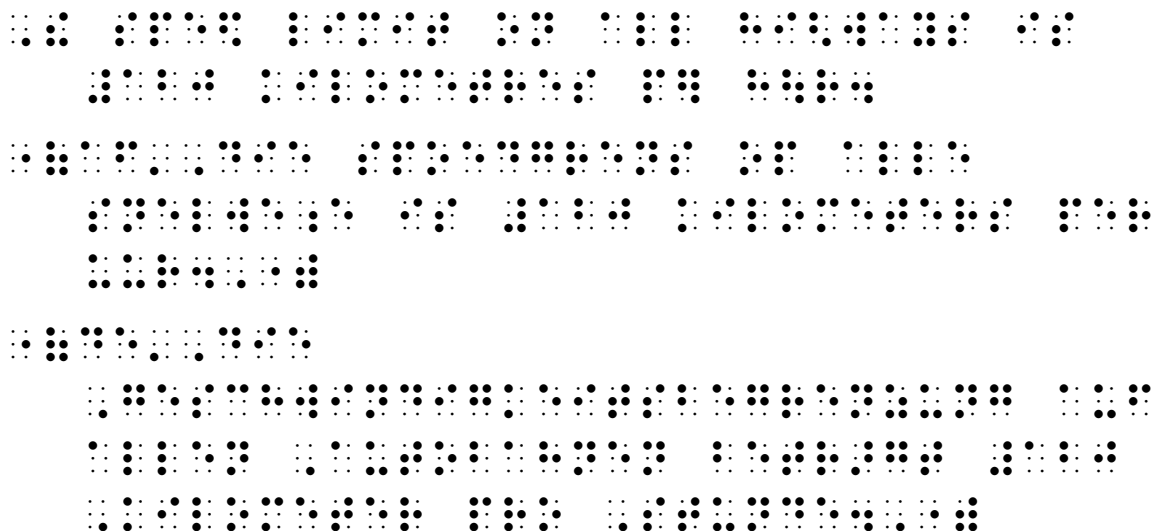
Example:

[English, Afrikaans, German:]

The speed limit on all highways is 120 kilometres per hour.

Die spoedgrens op alle snelweë is 120 kilometers per uur.

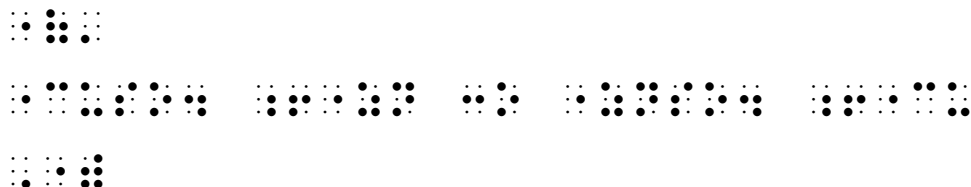
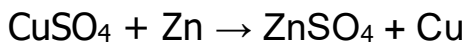
Die Geschwindigkeitsbegrenzung auf allen Autobahnen beträgt 120 Kilometer pro Stunde.



14.3.7 When the non-UEB text is displayed on one or more lines separate from the UEB text, the opening and closing non-UEB passage indicators may each be placed on a line by itself.

Example:

[British Chemistry Code. This example assumes the transcriber has a special reason for switching to this code for chemical notation, which in general is not necessary in UEB.]



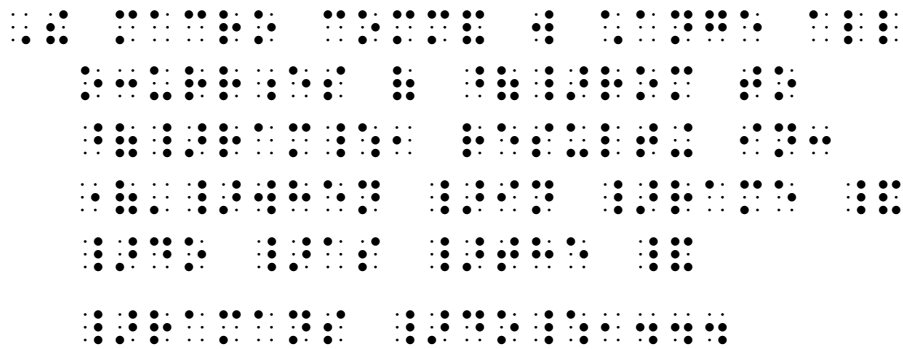
14.3.8 Except in the previous instance, place non-UEB indicators at the exact point of change from UEB to non-UEB and back, unspaced from the symbols-sequence(s) which they precede or enclose. That is, do not insert spaces which are not already present in the text.

14.3.9 When a non-UEB code provides a symbol for switching out of that code, use that symbol in preference to the non-UEB word terminator or the closing non-UEB passage indicator.

Example:

[BANA Computer Braille Code. This example assumes the transcriber has a special reason for switching to this code for computer notation, which in general is not necessary in UEB.]

The macro command will change all occurrences of ROM to RAM, resulting in: WHEN IN RAME DO AS THE RAMANS DO,...



- 14.3.10 In the rare instance where the closing non-UEB passage indicator could realistically be misread as a symbol within the non-UEB code, instead use an opening non-UEB passage indicator augmented with the identifier "en" (for English) to indicate that UEB is resuming. If even this would be misread, the transcriber may devise a safe indicator to resume UEB.

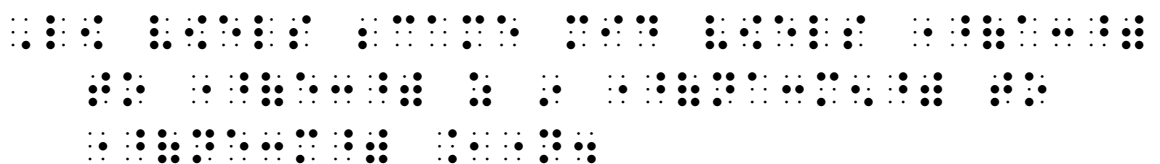
14.4 IPA Braille within UEB text

Refer to: Section 4.4, Letters and Their Modifiers, for the eng and schwa when not used in phonetic or phonemic material.

- 14.4.1 Transcribe phonetic and phonemic material according to the provisions of IPA Braille: An Updated Tactile Representation of the International Phonetic Alphabet. The following sections provide for switching between UEB and IPA Braille.
- 14.4.2 Generally phonetic material within a text is identified in print by being enclosed in square brackets. Use the opening IPA bracket and closing IPA bracket. The effect of the opening IPA bracket is terminated only by the closing IPA bracket and not by a space.

Example:

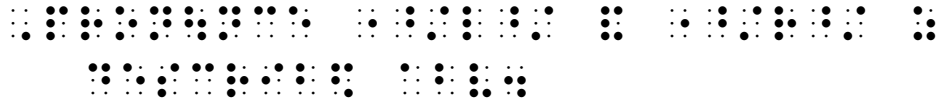
Low vowels became mid vowels [a:] to [e:] as in [na:mə] to [ne:m] name.



14.4.3 Phonemic material within a text is normally enclosed in solidi (forward slashes) in print. Use the opening IPA slash and the closing IPA slash.

Example:

Pronounce /l/ and /r/ as described above.

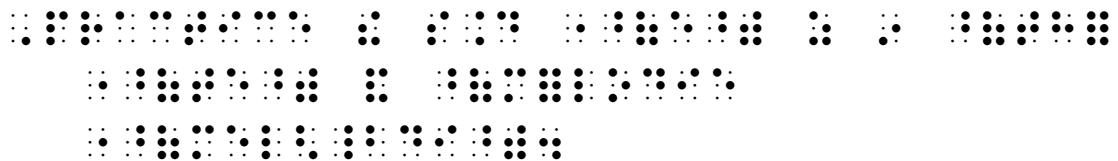


14.4.4 When IPA Braille and one other non-UEB braille code are used in a text, then non-UEB indicators can be used without identifiers for the other non-UEB braille code.

Example:

[IPA and French:]

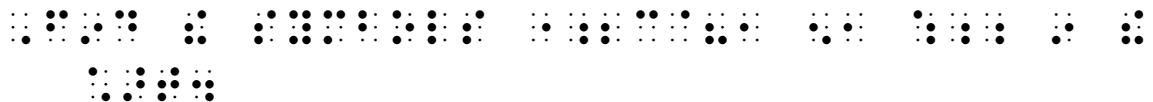
Practice the sound [e] as in thé [te] and mélodie [melɔ'di].



14.4.5 When print does not use square brackets or solidi (forward slashes) to identify IPA material, and when the nature and extent of the material cannot be determined by context or format, then use the general opening IPA indicator and the general IPA terminator to enclose the IPA material.

Example:

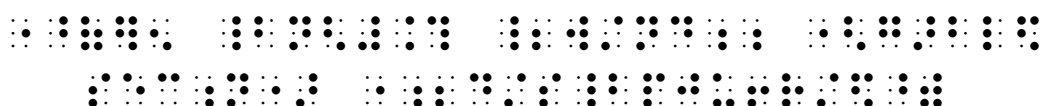
Find the symbols č, ə, j in the chart.



14.4.6 To temporarily switch from IPA Braille to UEB, use the general IPA terminator and return to IPA Braille with the general opening IPA indicator.

Example:

[ðə 'nɔ:θ ,wind (garbled section) dɪs'pju:ɪŋ]



14.5 Music braille within UEB text

Refer to: Section 3.18 for the natural, flat or sharp when used within UEB text and not within musical notation.

- 14.5.1 Transcribe music according to the provisions of *New International Manual of Braille Music Notation*. Follow its provisions to determine when indicators are needed to switch between UEB and music braille.
- 14.5.2 To switch from UEB to music braille when an indicator is necessary, leave a space and place the opening music indicator immediately before the musical notation.

Example:

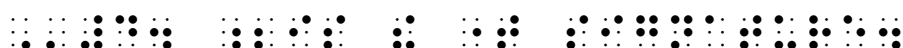
The key signature is 



- 14.5.3 Follow the provisions of *New International Manual of Braille Music Notation* for returning to UEB from music braille.

Example:

 is the time signature.



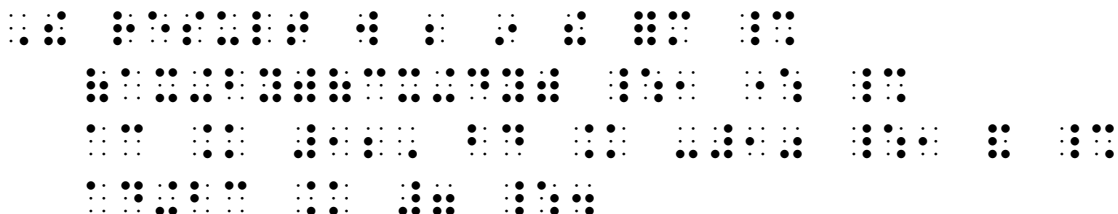
14.6 Nemeth Code within UEB text

- 14.6.1 When technical material is transcribed according to the provisions of *The Nemeth Braille Code for Mathematics and Science Notation* within UEB text, the following sections provide for switching between UEB and Nemeth Code.
- 14.6.2 Place the opening Nemeth Code indicator followed by space before the sequence to which it applies. Its effect is terminated by the Nemeth Code terminator preceded by space.

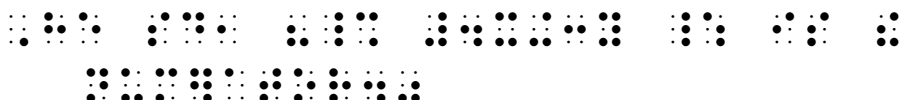
Note: The spaces required with the indicator and terminator do not represent spaces in print.

Examples:

The result will be in the form $(ax + by)(cx + dy)$, where $ac = 12$, $bd = -10$, and $ad + bc = 7$.



He said, "4x+3y is the numerator."

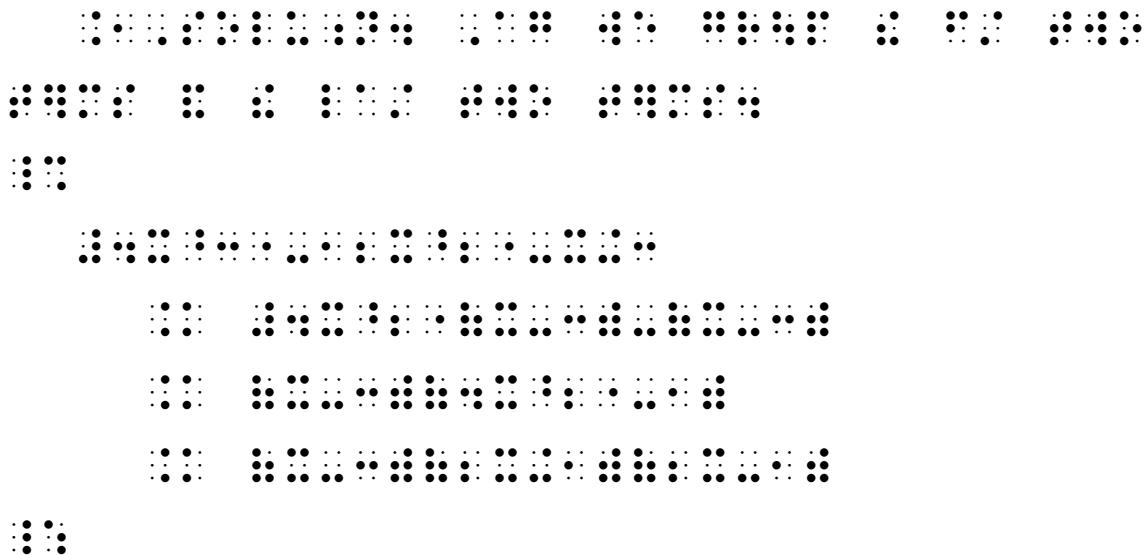


14.6.3 When the Nemeth Code text is displayed on one or more lines separate from the UEB text, the opening Nemeth Code indicator and the Nemeth Code terminator may each be placed on a line by itself.

Example:

Solution. Again we group the first two terms and the last two terms.

$$\begin{aligned}
 4x^3 - 12x^2 - x + 3 &= 4x^2(x - 3) - (x - 3) \\
 &= (x - 3)(4x^2 - 1) \\
 &= (x - 3)(2x + 1)(2x - 1).
 \end{aligned}$$



Examples:

or/gan/i/ZA/tion

⠠or⠠gan⠠i⠠ZA⠠tion

hót bréath on my ánkles,

—Ezra Pound

⠠hót ⠠bréath ⠠on ⠠my ⠠ánkles,
⠠—Ezra ⠠Pound

Ōvēr thě / sēa, pāst / Crēte, // ōn thě / Sȳřřān / shōre ...

—Charles Kingsley

⠠Ōvēr ⠠thě / ⠠sēa, ⠠pāst / ⠠Crēte, // ⠠ōn ⠠thě / ⠠Sȳřřān / ⠠shōre ...
⠠—Charles ⠠Kingsley

còunterintélligence

⠠còunterintélligence

commercial [kə mûr shəl]

⠠commercial [kə mûr shəl]

x / x / x / x / x /

But soft! What light through yonder window breaks?

⠠But ⠠soft! ⠠What ⠠light ⠠through ⠠yonder ⠠window ⠠breaks?
⠠—Shakespeare

Diagram of poetic metre:

. . . - / . . - - / . . . - / . . -

⠠But ⠠soft! ⠠What ⠠light ⠠through ⠠yonder ⠠window ⠠breaks?
⠠—Shakespeare

- ⠠⠠⠠ e.g. ↘ low falling
- ⠠⠠⠠ e.g. ↗ global rise
- ⠠⠠⠠ e.g. ↙ global fall
- ⠠⠠⠠ e.g. ↻ rise-fall
- ⠠⠠⠠ e.g. ↷ fall-rise
- ⠠⠠⠠ e.g. ↓ down step
- ⠠⠠⠠ e.g. ↑ up step

15.3.1 Follow print when capitals and change of typeface are used to indicate tonal patterns of speech, as in texts for learners of English as a second language.

15.3.2 For other modes of indicating tone, including arrows and position, use the tone symbols in this section.

Examples:

↘Lhote was the ↗leader.

There was a ↘sandstorm, ↙first of all.

[Change of tone is indicated with an arrow before a word.]

Does Anyone HERE HAVE a WATCH?

[Change of tone is indicated by a change of level and also with arrows. The bullet before a word in braille represents a bullet under the word in print.]

Does Anyone HERE HAVE a WATCH?

'Alan's not ,here.

He's 'gone 'home?

[The stress marks are high vertical marks. The first tone mark is a low left-leaning mark and the second is a high right-leaning mark.]

The Braille representation of the example sentences is as follows:
 Row 1: 'Alan's not ,here. (Stress on 'Alan, tone on ,here)
 Row 2: He's 'gone 'home? (Stress on 'gone, tone on 'home)

15.4 Phonetic scansion, stress and tone

15.4.1 When scansion, stress and tone are shown with the International Phonetic Alphabet, use the most recent edition of *IPA Braille: An Updated Tactile Representation of the International Phonetic Alphabet*.

Section 16: Line Mode, Guide Dots

16.1 When to use line mode

16.1.1 Use line mode when it is advantageous to draw "lines" using standard braille cells. Line mode enables regular text and diagrammatic lines to coexist without ambiguity, even within the same diagram.

Refer to: Section 7, Punctuation, for the hyphen, dash, long dash and low line; *Guidelines for Technical Material*, Part 4, for the lines in spatial calculations and other technical diagrams; and Part 16.7, for the lines and bonds in structural formulae used in chemistry.

16.1.2 Use line mode for features such as lines separating column headings from items in the column and for horizontal lines before and after text set apart in boxes.

16.1.3 Do not use line mode when the attributes of the lines or their relationship with one another is important, such as in the study of geometry or the measurement of angles.

16.1.4 Do not use line mode when the diagram would be too complex to be read by touch.

16.1.5 Where the technology is available, it is often better to represent lines in diagrams with tactile graphics.

16.2 Horizontal line mode

⠠⠠	horizontal line mode indicator
⠠	simple (solid single) horizontal line segment
⠠⠠	variant horizontal line segment (e.g. dotted or dashed)
⠠⠠	double horizontal line segment
⠠⠠	triple horizontal line segment
⠠⠠	corner with upward vertical
⠠⠠	corner with downward vertical
⠠⠠	crossing with left-leaning diagonal line
⠠⠠	crossing with vertical line
⠠⠠	crossing with right-leaning diagonal line
⠠⠠	horizontal line mode terminator

- 16.2.1 Use the horizontal line mode indicator to open any horizontal line.
- 16.2.2 Within horizontal line mode, use the appropriate horizontal line segments, corners and/or crossings to represent the line.

Examples:

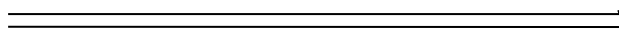
[a solid single horizontal line:]



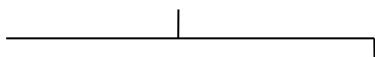
[a dashed horizontal line:]



[a triple horizontal line:]



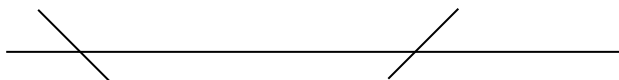
[a line with an upward pointing corner midway and a downward pointing corner at the right end:]



[a line with a vertical crossing:]

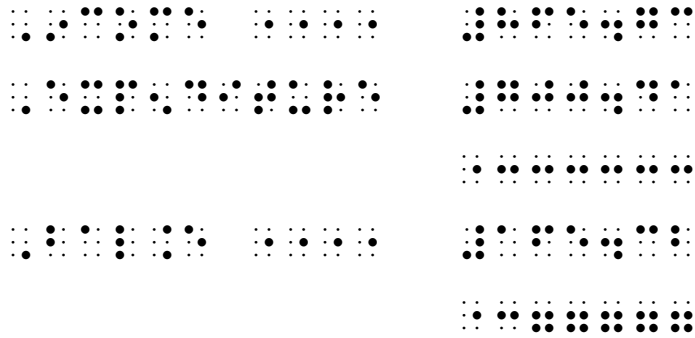


[a line with both a left-leaning crossing and a right-leaning crossing:]



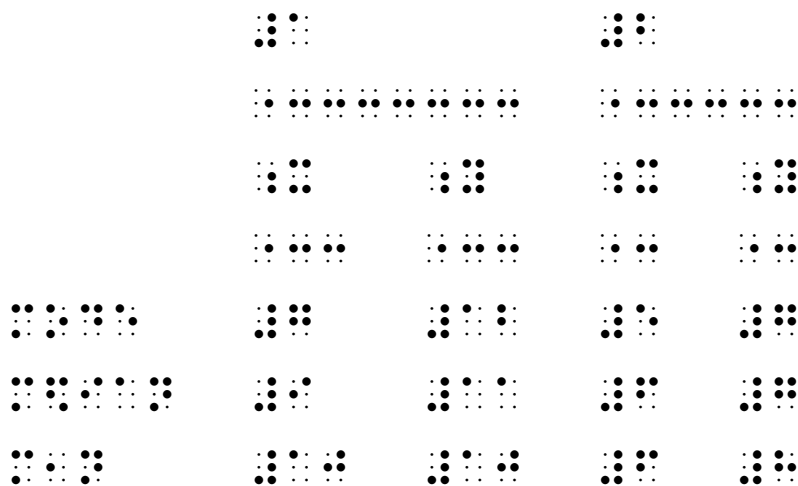
[horizontal lines on a balance sheet:]

Income	865.7
	3
Expenditure	700.4
	1
Balance	165.3
	2



[horizontal lines following column headings in a table:]

	1	2		
	x	y	x	y
mode	7	12	5	7
median	9	11	6	7
mean	10	10	6	8



16.2.3 When an arrow is continuous with the line, use the arrow indicator ⠠ to signal the beginning of the arrow. Use the symbols of arrow mode to represent the arrow. Upon completion of the arrow, horizontal line mode continues.

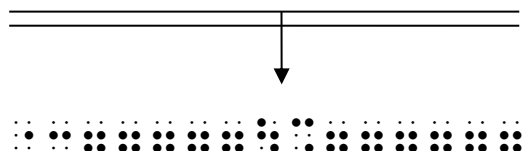
Refer to: Guidelines for Technical Material, Part 13, for rules on constructing arrows.

Examples:

[a line with a right-pointing arrow at the right end:]



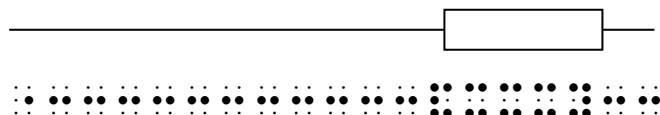
[a double line with a downward-pointing arrow at the mid-point:]



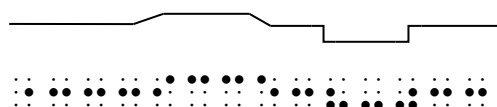
16.2.4 To represent distinctive types of lines, use any valid single-cell UEB symbol in addition to those indicated in 16.2.2 and excluding the arrow indicator ⠠, the horizontal line mode terminator ⠨ and space. In general, choose a symbol based on the physical shape of the line or feature (such as a junction) rather than the meaning of the symbol in other contexts.

Examples:

[a line with a small rectangle near the right end:]

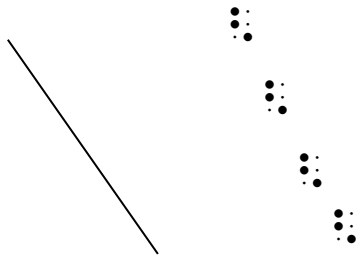


[a line with different levels and with slanted and right-angle changes of level:]



Examples:

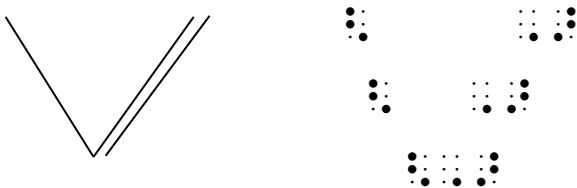
[a single solid left-leaning diagonal line:]



[a dotted vertical line:]



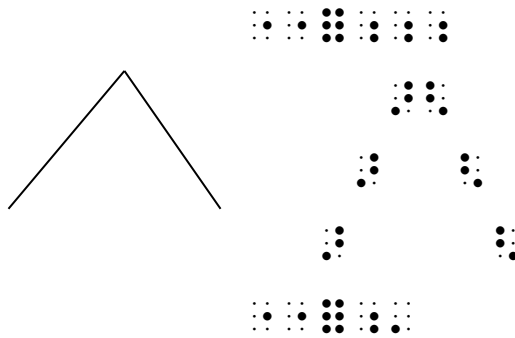
[a left-leaning diagonal line meeting a double right-leaning diagonal line in a v-shape:]



- 16.3.2 When a line drawing is in a text in contracted (grade 2) braille and when a string of two or more of the line-drawing characters ⠠ and ⠡ occur in the line drawing in any combination and surrounded by spaces, use grade 1 mode for the line drawing.

Example:

[a right-leaning diagonal line meeting a left-leaning diagonal line in an inverted v-shape:]



- 16.3.3 When a variant vertical or diagonal line segment is used, describe the line it represents on the special symbols page or in a transcriber's note.

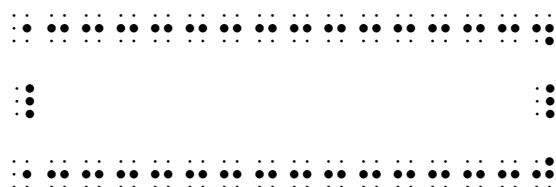
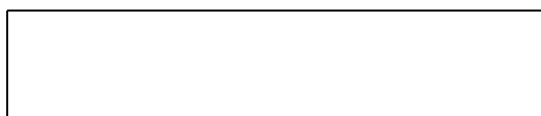
16.4 Combining lines

16.4.1 When lines and other elements of a diagram, such as an arrow, are touching or continuous, position the corresponding braille characters adjacent to one another, horizontally, vertically or diagonally.

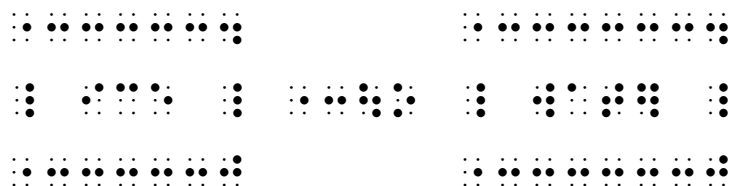
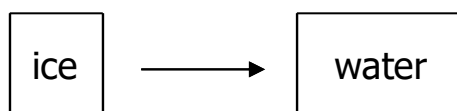
16.4.2 Even when the left end of a horizontal line forms a corner or crossing with a vertical or diagonal line, open the horizontal line with the horizontal line mode indicator.

Examples:

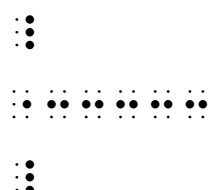
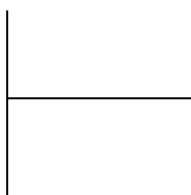
[a box, wider than tall:]



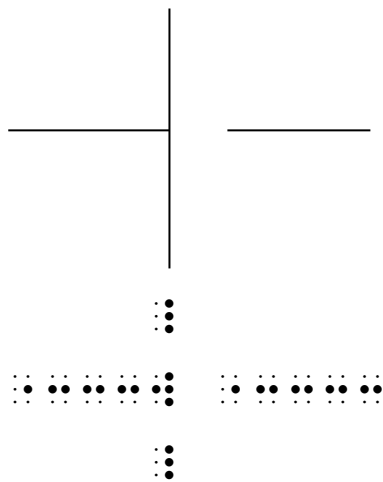
[box diagram:]



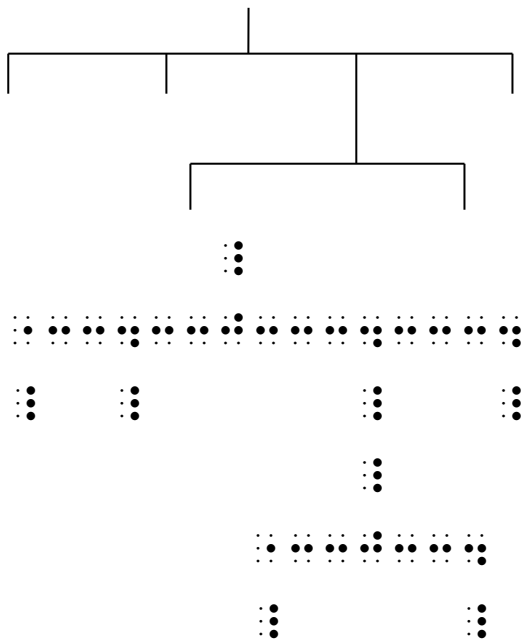
[a vertical line with a horizontal line extending rightward from its midpoint:]



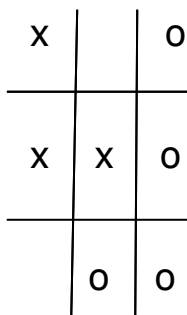
[a vertical line crossing a horizontal line with a gap in the horizontal line to the right of the vertical line:]

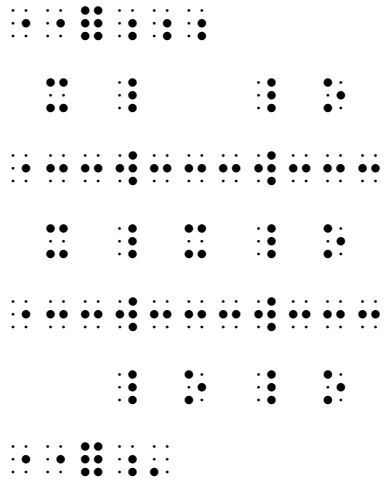


[a diagram representing an organizational chart or a family tree:]

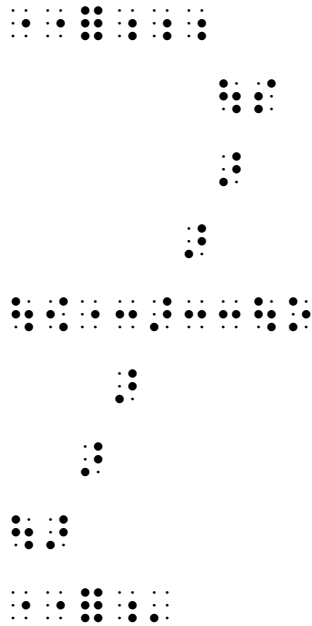
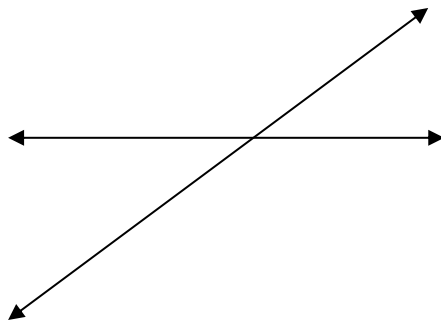


[noughts and crosses:]





[a right-leaning line crossing a horizontal line with an arrow at both ends of both lines:]

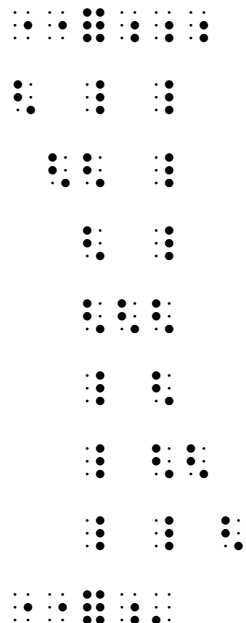
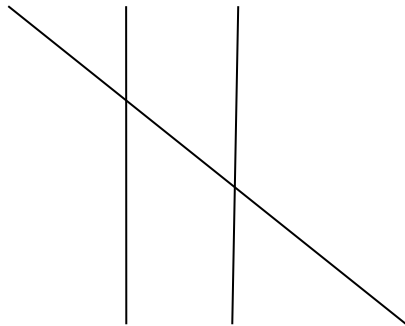


16.4.3 Use a space before and after each vertical line segment, first variant vertical line segment, second variant vertical line segment or combination of such segments. When a vertical line or one of the variant vertical lines crosses a diagonal line or is too close to a diagonal line, use either of the diagonal line segments or variant diagonal line segments.

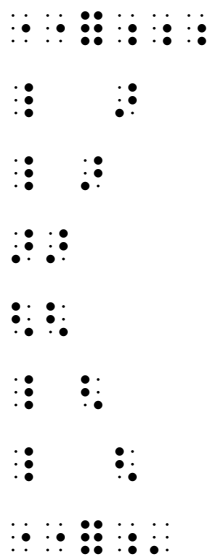
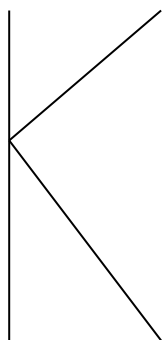
Examples:

[two vertical lines crossed by a left-leaning diagonal line:]

Note: This diagram is almost too complex to use line mode.



[a vertical line touched by two diagonal lines on the right to form a K-shape:]



16.5 Guide dots

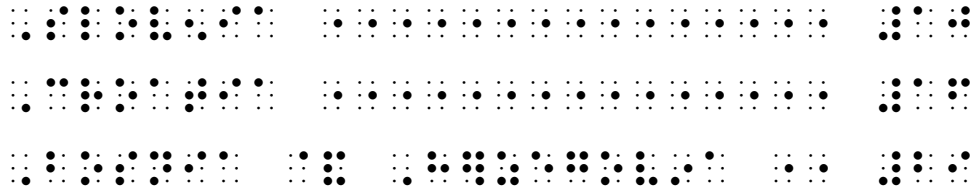
⠠⠠ guide dots (with space before and after)

16.5.1 Use a sequence of guide dots to enable the reader to track across a gap in the braille, as in a table of contents or columned material. Use no less than two guide dots and leave at least one blank cell before and after the sequence.

Examples:

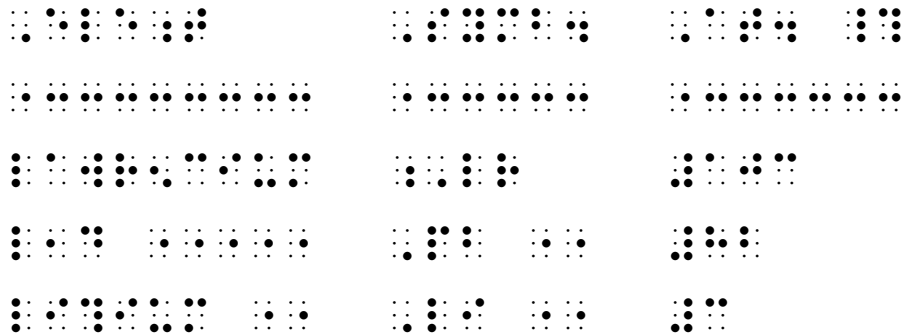
[excerpt from a table of contents:]

Slovenia	10
Croatia	16
Bosnia & Herzegovina	29



[excerpt from a table of elements:]

<i>Element</i>	<i>Symb.</i>	<i>At. #</i>
lawrencium	Lr	103
lead	Pb	82
lithium	Li	3



Appendix 1: Shortforms List

This Appendix provides the Shortforms List and following it, the rules used to determine whether a word is added to the list. The Shortforms List is maintained by the ICEB Code Maintenance Committee.

Refer to: Section 10.9, Contractions, for the rules on the use of shortforms.

The list

The Shortforms List consists of:

- The 75 shortforms as stated in Section 10.9
- Any word which meets the provisions of Section 10.9.3
- Any word specifically listed in this appendix

Added "s" and apostrophe "s"

An "s" or apostrophe "s" may be added to any word on the list, as stated in rule 10.9.5, with the following three exceptions:

abouts ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

almosts ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

hims ⠠⠠⠠⠠

about ⠠⠠

aboutface	aboutfaced	aboutfacer
aboutfacing	aboutturn	aboutturned
eastabout	gadabout	hereabout
knockabout	layabout	northabout
rightabout	roundabout	roustabout
runabout	southabout	stirabout
thereabout	turnabout	walkabout
westabout	whereabout	

above ⠠⠠⠠

aboveboard	aboveground	abovementioned
hereinabove		

according ⠠⠠⠠

accordingly

unaccording

unaccordingly

across ⠠⠠⠠⠠

readacross

after ⠠⠠⠠

afterbattle

afterbirth

afterbreakfast

afterburn

afterburned

afterburner

afterburning

aftercare

afterclap

aftercoffee

afterdamp

afterdark

afterdeck

afterdinner

afterflow

aftergame

afterglow

afterguard

afterhatch

afterhatches

afterhour

afterlife

afterlight

afterlives

afterlunch

afterlunches

aftermarket

aftermatch

aftermatches

aftermath

aftermeeting

aftermentioned

aftermidday

aftermidnight

aftermost

afterpain

afterparties

afterparty

afterpiece

afterplay

aftersale

afterschool

aftersensation

aftershave

aftershock

aftershow

aftershower

aftersupper

aftertaste

aftertax

aftertaxes

aftertea

aftertheater

aftertheatre

afterthought

aftertime

aftertreatment

afterword

afterwork

afterworld

hereafter

hereinafter

morningafter

thereafter

thereinafter

whereafter

whereinafter

afternoon ⠠⠠⠠⠠

afternoontea

goodafternoon

midafternoon

afterward ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠**again** ⠠⠠⠠

hereagain

hereinagain

thereagain

thereinagain

whereagain

whereinagain

against ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

hereagainst

thereagainst

whereagainst

almost ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠**already** ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠**also** ⠠⠠⠠**although** ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠**altogether** ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠**always** ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠**because** ⠠⠠⠠⠠**before** ⠠⠠⠠

beforehand

beforementioned

behind ⠠⠠⠠⠠

behindhand

below ⠠⠠⠠⠠

belowdeck

belowground

belowmentioned

beneath ⠠⠠⠠⠠

beneathdeck

beneathground

beside ⠠⠠⠠⠠**between** ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

betweendeck

betweentime

betweenwhile

beyond ⠠⠃⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠎⠠⠗⠠⠗**blind** ⠠⠃⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠎

Use the shortform for "blind" if it begins a word and is not followed by a vowel or "y", as specified in rules 10.9.3 (c) and 10.9.4. Other words in which "blind" may be used:

colorblind	colorblindness	colorblindnesses
colourblind	colourblindness	colourblindnesses
deafblind	DeafBlind	deafblindness
deafblindnesses	purblind	purblindly
purblindness	purblindnesses	snowblind
snowblindness	snowblindnesses	unblindfold
unblindfolded	unblindfolding	

braille ⠠⠃⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑

Use the shortform for "braille" wherever it occurs, as specified in rules 10.9.3 (a) and 10.9.4.

children ⠠⠃⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗

Use the shortform for "children" wherever it occurs provided it is not followed by a vowel or "y", as specified in rules 10.9.3 (b) and 10.9.4. Other words in which "children" may be used:

children'swear

conceive ⠠⠃⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠃⠠⠑⠠⠑

conceived	conceiver
-----------	-----------

conceiving ⠠⠃⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠃⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑**could** ⠠⠃⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠗

coulda	couldst	couldn't
couldn't've	couldst	could've

deceive ⠠⠃⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠃⠠⠑⠠⠑

archdeceiver	deceived	deceiver
undeceive	undeceived	undeceiver

deceiving ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

undeceiving

declare ⠠⠠⠠⠠

declared

declarer

undeclare

undeclared

declaring ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠**either** ⠠⠠⠠**first** ⠠⠠⠠

Use the shortform for "first" if it begins a word and is not followed by a vowel or "y", as specified in rules 10.9.3 (c) and 10.9.4. Other words in which "first" may be used:

feetfirst

firstaid

firstaider

headfirst

tailfirst

friend ⠠⠠⠠

Use the shortform for "friend" if it begins a word and is not followed by a vowel or "y", as specified in rules 10.9.3 (c) and 10.9.4. Other words in which "friend" may be used:

befriend

boyfriend

defriend

galfriend

gentlemanfriend

gentlemenfriends

girlfriend

guyfriend

ladyfriend

manfriend

menfriends

penfriend

schoolfriend

unfriend

unfriendlier

unfriendliest

unfriendliness

unfriendlinesses

unfriendly

womanfriend

womenfriends

good ⠠⠠⠠

Use the shortform for "good" if it begins a word and is not followed by a vowel or "y", as specified in rules 10.9.3 (c) and 10.9.4. Other words in which "good" may be used:

feelgood

goodafternoon

gooder

goodest

goodevening

goodie

goodish

goodun

goody

goodyear

scattergood

supergood

great ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Use the shortform for "great" wherever it occurs, as specified in rules 10.9.3 (a) and 10.9.4.

herself ⠠⠠⠠⠠**him** ⠠⠠

himbo

himboes

himself ⠠⠠⠠⠠**immediate** ⠠⠠⠠⠠

immediately

immediateness

its ⠠⠠**itself** ⠠⠠**letter** ⠠⠠

Use the shortform for "letter" if it begins a word and is not followed by a vowel or "y", as specified in rules 10.9.3 (c) and 10.9.4. Other words in which "letter" may be used:

bloodletter

chainletter

hateletter

lettered

letterer

lettering

letteropener

loveletter

newsletter

reletter

relettered

relettering

unlettered

little ⠠⠠

Use the shortform for "little" if it begins a word and is not followed by a vowel or "y", as specified in rules 10.9.3 (c) and 10.9.4. Other words in which "little" may be used:

belittle

belittled

belittlement

belittler

much ⠠⠍⠘⠞⠢

forasmuch

muchly

inasmuch

muchness

insomuch

overmuch

must ⠠⠍⠤⠞⠢

musta

mustier

mustiness

must've

mustard

mustiest

mustn't

musty

mustardy

mustily

mustn't've

myself ⠠⠍⠤⠽⠠⠽⠽⠢**necessary** ⠠⠎⠺⠞⠺⠞⠢

unnecessary

neither ⠠⠎⠺⠺⠺⠢**oneself** ⠠⠺⠽⠠⠽⠽⠢**ourselves** ⠠⠺⠽⠠⠽⠽⠠⠽⠽⠢**paid** ⠠⠽⠺⠽⠢

highlypaid

overpaid

prepaid

unpaid

illpaid

poorlypaid

repaid

unrepaid

lowlypaid

postpaid

underpaid

wellpaid

perceive ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

apperceive

misperceive

perceived

unperceived

apperceived

misperceived

perceiver

apperceiver

misperceiver

unperceive

perceiving ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

apperceiving

misperceiving

unperceiving

perhaps ⠠⠠⠠⠠

perhapses

quick ⠠⠠⠠

Use the shortform for "quick" if it begins a word and is not followed by a vowel or "y", as specified in rules 10.9.3 (c) and 10.9.4. Other words in which "quick" may be used:

doublequick

quickener

quickest

quickishly

unquick

quicken

quickening

quickie

quicky

quickened

quicker

quickish

superquick

receive ⠠⠠⠠⠠

preceive

receiver

preceiver

receivership

received

unreceived

receiving ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

preceiving

rejoice ⠠⠠⠠⠠

rejoiced

rejoicefulness

unrejoiced

unrejoicefulness

rejoiceful

rejoicer

unrejoiceful

unrejoicer

rejoicefully

unrejoice

unrejoicefully

rejoicing ⠠⠗⠑⠔⠊⠒⠊⠒⠊⠒⠊⠒⠊

rejoicingly

unrejoicing

unrejoicingly

said ⠠⠎⠑⠃⠗

aforesaid

foresaid

gainsaid

missaid

saidest

saidst

unsaid

should ⠠⠎⠑⠔⠘⠗

shoulda

shouldest

shouldn't

shouldn't've

shouldst

should've

such ⠠⠎⠗⠘

nonesuch

nonsuch

somesuch

suchlike

themselves ⠠⠞⠏⠑⠗⠎⠑⠎⠑⠎⠑⠎**thymself** ⠠⠞⠏⠑⠗⠎⠑⠎**today** ⠠⠞⠔⠗⠃**together** ⠠⠞⠔⠒⠑⠞⠑⠞⠑⠗

togetherness

tomorrow ⠠⠞⠔⠓⠗⠗⠔**tonight** ⠠⠞⠔⠒⠒⠒**would** ⠠⠞⠔⠘⠗

'twould

'twoulda

'twouldn't

'twouldn't've

'twould've

woulda

wouldest

wouldn't

wouldn't've

wouldst

would've

your ⠠⠽⠠⠺⠠⠷

yourself ⠠⠽⠠⠺⠠⠷⠠⠺⠠⠽⠠⠺⠠⠺

do-it-yourselfer

yourselves ⠠⠽⠠⠺⠠⠷⠠⠺⠠⠺⠠⠺

Rules for list construction

Following a recommendation by an ICEB member braille authority, the Code Maintenance Committee will consider new words to be added to the Shortforms List. The following rules are taken into account when considering the addition of a word.

Shortforms as words

1. The 75 shortforms of Unified English Braille are on the Shortforms List.

Shortforms as parts of longer words

2. When a shortform is part of a longer word, add the longer word to the Shortforms List provided that:
 - (a) the longer word retains an original meaning and the original spelling of the shortform; and
 - (b) use of the shortform is not prohibited by rules 3–5 which follow.

Examples:

ahimsa ⠠⠁⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

brailist ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

declaration ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

drafter ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

lacrosse ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

marabout ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

mustache ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

mustang ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

muster ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

necessarily ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

rafter ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

shoulder ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

3. Do not add a longer word to the Shortforms List if using the shortform in it would create another word.

Examples:

abouts ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [not] ⠠⠠⠠ [abdominal muscles]

acrosses ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [not] ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

again ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [not] ⠠⠠⠠

almosts ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ [not] ⠠⠠⠠⠠

hims ⠠⠠⠠⠠ [not] ⠠⠠⠠ [as in *HMS Pinafore*]

after, blind and friend

4. When the shortform for "after", "blind" or "friend" is part of a longer word and is followed by a vowel or a "y", do not add the longer word to the Shortforms List.

Examples:

aftereffect ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ afterimage ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

blinded ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ blinding ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

befriended ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

be and con shortforms

5. When any of the shortforms that begin with "be" or "con" are within a longer word, do not add the longer word to the Shortforms List unless the letters the shortform represents begin the longer word.

Examples:

hereinbefore ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ inbetween ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

misconceived ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Interior indicators

6. A word which meets the provisions of rule 10.9.2, Shortforms as part of longer words; and which additionally contains an interior indicator or terminator (other than within the shortform itself), may be


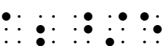






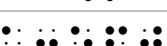
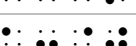



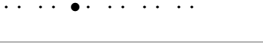



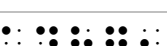

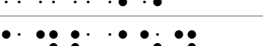





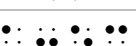
considered for special inclusion on the Shortforms List if the word in this format has specific significance.

Example:

DeafBlind ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Appendix 2: Word List

This Appendix provides an alphabetic list of the example words used to show contraction use in Section 10: Contractions.

ab initio		10.9.7
abbé		10.6.5
abbreviate		10.11.5
about-face		10.9.1
ABOUTface!		10.9.4
abouts		10.9.5
aboveground		10.9.2
accent		10.11.5
accept		10.6.5
account		10.6.5
acetone		10.7.6
acknowledge		10.7.1
acreage		10.6.5, 10.11.7
acrosses		10.9.2
adhere		10.7.5
adhered		10.7.5, 10.10.7
adherent		10.10.7
adherer		10.10.7
advanced		10.10.2, 10.10.7
ædile		10.4.1
aerial		10.4.1, 10.11.9
aerobic		10.11.9
aerofoil		10.11.5
affect		10.11.5
affirm		10.6.5
afford		10.3.1, 10.6.5, 10.10.3








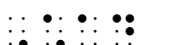




















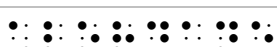


affrighted	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.1
aftercare	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.9.2
afterdinner	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.9.5
aftereffect	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.9.2
AfterHours	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.9.4
afterimage	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.9.2
again	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.9.2
aggressive	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.6.5, 10.11.5
aghast	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.4.1
agreeable	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.6.5, 10.11.7
air-conditioned	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.6.1
Airedale	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.11.1
Aix-en-Provence	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.6.9
AI	⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.9.7
AI's	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.9.7
almosts	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.9.5
alt.	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.9.7
altimeter	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.8
amount	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.8.1
ancestor	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.8.1
andante	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.3.1
Andy	⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.3.1
anemone	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.6
anteater	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.11.6
anteroom	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.4.1
anthill	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.4.1
antinode	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.6.8
antitype	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.11.5
apartheid	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.3.1, 10.7.1, 10.10.8
appear	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.6.5
aqueduct	⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.11.5

arboreal	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.7
arccosine	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
areas	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
areaway	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.8
arena	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8
argh!	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1
aright	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1, 10.10.2
arise	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.5
arpeggio	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
asseverate	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.4
asthma	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.8
Athens	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.3.1, 10.6.8
atmosphere	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.5
atonement	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.6
baccalaureate	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
bacchanal	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5, 10.10.5
Baedeker	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.9
baloney	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.6
baroness	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.6, 10.8.1, 10.11.7
baronet	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.6
bastion	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.8.1, 10.10.2
bathed	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.3.1, 10.10.3
beach	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.4
bear	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1, 10.6.5, 10.10.5
beat	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
beatitude	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1, 10.6.5, 10.10.4
Beatrice	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1, 10.6.5
Beatrix	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.4

beautiful	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.4
be'ave	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.2
beckon	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1
become	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1
BEd	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.4
bed	⠠⠠	10.10.4
bedazzle	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.3
bedevil	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.3
bedraggled	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.4
been	⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1, 10.6.8
Beethoven	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.9
befriended	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.2
begging	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
begin	⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8
begonia	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1
behemoth	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1
bein'	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.10
be'ind	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8
being	⠠⠠	10.6.1
Belg	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.4
believer	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.4
Belinda	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.2
belligerent	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1
belowdecks	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.5
Benedict	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.5
beneficent	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1
benefit	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1, 10.6.8, 10.10.4
benevolence	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.4
benighted	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.4, 10.11.3
benign	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8, 10.10.4
benumb	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.3

benzene	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.4
berate	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.3
berated	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.4
bereave	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.3
berth	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.4
best	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1
bet	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.4
beta	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1
bethel	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1
better	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.1
Betws-y-Coed	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.9
Bev	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.4
beverage	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.4
Bighorn	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.1
binary	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8
binomial	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8
biofeedback	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.3.1, 10.11.5
biscuity	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.8.3, 10.11.7
Bisquick	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.3
Blaenau Ffestiniog	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.9
Blakeney	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8
Bld	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.8
blessèd	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1
blessing	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.8.1
Blindcraft	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.3
blinded	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.2
Blindheim	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.3
blinding	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.2
Blindoc	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.3
blithesome	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.7
blossomed	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.7
blowhard	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.1

blunder	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.9
Bonaparte	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
Boone	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.6
borealis	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
boredom	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1, 10.11.7
bother	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.3.1
bothered	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.2, 10.7.5
bottleneck	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.1
boyfriends	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.5
BrailleResumés	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.4
Braillette	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.3
brailleing	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.2
Brigham	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.2, 10.11.7
brighten	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
brougham	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1
bubble	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
bureau	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
business	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8, 10.8.1
but	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.1.1
bygone	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.6
Caen	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8
Caernarvon	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.9
calisthenics	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.3
CAN Network	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.1.3
can-can	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.1.1
cancel	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.8.1
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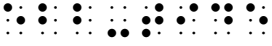










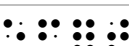
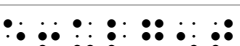





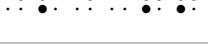




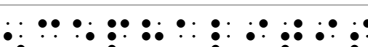


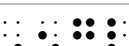




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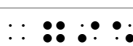
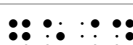



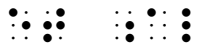












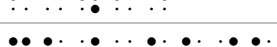


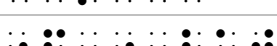
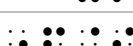

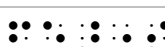


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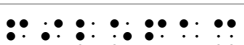




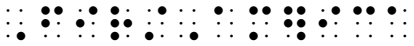




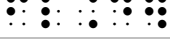

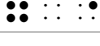





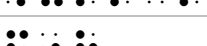
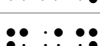






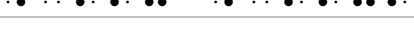
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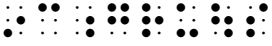


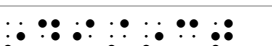
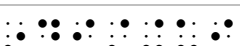





















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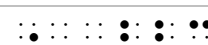

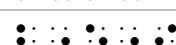
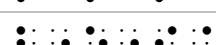


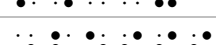

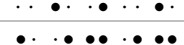

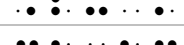
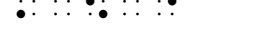



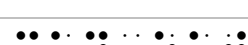





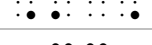




friend(s)	⠠⠋⠗⠢⠏⠠⠎	10.9.5
friendly	⠠⠋⠗⠢⠏⠏⠏	10.9.2
fro-ing	⠠⠋⠗⠠⠢⠏	10.4.3
froward	⠠⠋⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗	10.11.5
fruity	⠠⠋⠗⠠⠢⠏	10.8.3, 10.11.7
furthest	⠠⠋⠗⠠⠢⠏⠠⠎	10.3.1
Galahad	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.3
gasometer	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.7, 10.11.5
gathered	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.3
Gaylord	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
G'day	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
geanticline	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.7
genealogy	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5, 10.11.7
Geoffrey	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.3.1
Germany	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
ginger	⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1, 10.4.3
gingham	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1, 10.10.8
GO Train	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.1.3
go-between	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.1
godchildren	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.2
GodChildren's	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.5
godmother	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
Goering	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1, 10.11.9
goin'	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8
Goodacre	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.3
goodafternoon	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.2
good-bye	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.1
Goodcafé	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.3
Goodena	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.3
Goodge	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.3




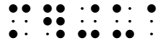


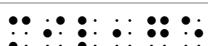
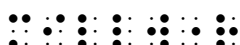









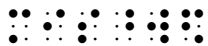










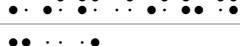



governess	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠑⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.8.1, 10.11.7
grandad	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗	10.3.1
grandchild	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠒⠠⠒⠠⠒	10.2.1
grandfather	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.1
grandmother	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.3.1
grasshopper	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.11.1
Greatford	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.3
Great GrandChild	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.4
greatgreatgrandchildren	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.3
GREATgreatGrandChildren	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.4
Greatorex	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.3
Grtsamada	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.8
Gruenfeld	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.11.9
Guinevere	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.4
Guinness	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.8.1
haddock	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.3
Haddon	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.3
had-enough	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.5.2
Hades	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.3
hadji	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.3
Hadley	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.3
hadn't	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.3
Hadrian	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.3
handsome	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.7
handsomer	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.7
Hanseatic	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.6.5
happiness	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.10.2
have-nots	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.1.1
haven't	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.6.8
haves	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.1.1
head	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗	10.6.5
heart	⠠⠮⠠⠺⠠⠗	10.10.5

heartsease	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠗⠏⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.11.6
heatheness	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.8.4
henna	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.6.8
hereabout	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.5
hereabouts	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.5
heredity	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.5, 10.10.7
Hereford (city)	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.5
hereinbefore	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.2
hereinbelow	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.2
hereupon	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.2
herewith	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.5
Herf gun	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.6
Hermione	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.6
hideaway	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.6.5, 10.11.1
hierarchy	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.4.1
Higham	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.11.2, 10.11.7
Himalayas	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.2
hims	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.5
his-and-hers	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.5.1
hm	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.7
hoity-toity	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.8.3
honey	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.6
Houghton	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.1
hypotheses	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.2, 10.10.8
ideas	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.6.5, 10.11.8
imagery	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.11.7
impartial	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.7.1
inbetween	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.9.2
Inc.	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.6.8
incline	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.6.8
incongruity	⠠⠏⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.11.6

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inessential		10.8.1, 10.11.5
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infrared		10.11.5
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ingrown		10.4.3
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in't		10.5.3
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irredentist		10.11.5
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isometric		10.7.7
isothere		10.7.2
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IT (Information Technology)		10.1.3
it'd		10.1.2
it'll		10.1.2
its		10.1.2
it's		10.1.2
Jamestown		10.11.1
Jones		10.7.6

Judaean	⠠⠵⠃⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑⠠⠑	10.6.5, 10.11.9
just's	⠠⠵⠠⠵⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.1.2
kettledrum	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.1
kilowatt	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1, 10.11.5
knighthood	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.2
knowing	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
Knowles	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
krone	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.6
lament	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8
laugh	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1
laundering	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.9
laureate	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.7
Leander	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5, 10.10.3
lessee	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.8.1
Letterewe	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.3
Letterkenny	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.3
Letterman	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.2
LetterMen	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.2
LetterWriter	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.4
likeable	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.7
likeness	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.1.1
likes	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.1.1
Liliaceae	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.9
limeade	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
lineage	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5, 10.11.7
lineal	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.7
linen	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.10
lingerie	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1
Linkletter	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.3
lioness	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.8.1, 10.11.7
listen-in	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.5.3

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Littleport		10.9.3
Little Rock		10.9.1
Little-Smythe		10.9.1
llama		10.9.8
Llanelli		10.9.8
LLC		10.9.8
lofty		10.3.1
lonesome		10.7.6
lonesomest		10.7.7
longevity		10.8.1
longhand		10.11.1
lordosis		10.7.1
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lowdown		10.4.1
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Matthew		10.3.1
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mecca		10.6.5
memento		10.8.1
ménage		10.6.8
menhaden		10.7.3

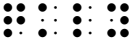



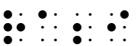













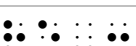







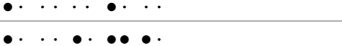





meningitis		10.4.1
merchandise		10.3.1
merchandising		10.4.1
meringue		10.4.1
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mileage		10.11.7
millwright		10.7.1
Minneapolis		10.6.5
misconceived		10.9.2
mishandle		10.11.2
mishap		10.11.2
mishear		10.11.2
mistake		10.4.1, 10.11.5
mistimed		10.7.8
mistrust		10.11.5
misunderstand		10.7.9
misworded		10.7.1
m'lord		10.7.1
mod cons		10.6.4
Monet		10.7.6
mongoose		10.8.1
monowheel		10.4.1
Montenegro		10.6.8
Monteverdi		10.7.4
Montreal		10.6.5
moongod		10.8.1
more'n		10.1.2
moreover		10.1.1
more's		10.1.2
Mortimer		10.7.8
motheaten		10.6.5, 10.11.6

mother-in-law	⠠⠍⠕⠞⠏⠞⠑⠗⠊⠎⠊⠗	10.5.3
motherly	⠠⠍⠕⠞⠏⠞⠑⠗⠞⠏	10.7.1
mother-of-pearl	⠠⠍⠕⠞⠏⠞⠑⠗⠞⠏⠠⠕⠋⠑⠗⠞⠞⠊	10.7.1
mountain	⠠⠍⠕⠞⠏⠞⠑⠞	10.8.1
mst file	⠠⠍⠎⠞⠞⠠⠋⠊⠇⠑	10.9.6
Much Hadham	⠠⠍⠕⠞⠏⠞⠑⠠⠏⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.9.1
muffin	⠠⠍⠕⠞⠏⠞⠑⠞	10.6.5
Mulroney	⠠⠍⠕⠞⠏⠞⠑⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.7.6
multimedia	⠠⠍⠕⠞⠏⠞⠑⠠⠍⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.7.8
multinomial	⠠⠍⠕⠞⠏⠞⠑⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.11.5
mustn't	⠠⠍⠕⠞⠏⠞⠞⠠⠞⠞	10.9.5
nameable	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.7.5
named	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.10.2
Neapolitan	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.6.5
nearly	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.10.5
nevertheless	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.3.1, 10.7.4
Newhaven	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.11.2
newsletter	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.9.2
nightingale	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.4.1
noblesse	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.8.1
nongaseous	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.8.1
northeast	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.3.1, 10.6.5, 10.11.1, 10.11.6
noticeable	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.11.7
noway	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.4.1
nth	⠠⠞⠞⠞	10.4.1
nuclear	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.10.5
occupy	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.6.5
oceanic	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.6.5
O'Connor	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.6.2
oedema	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.4.1
Oedipus	⠠⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞⠞	10.11.9

offer	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.10.3
office	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.10.3
often	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.3.1
oleaginous	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.6.5, 10.11.7
oneness	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.7.6, 10.10.2
one-ness	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.8.1
onerous	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.7.6, 10.10.7
one-sided	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.7.6
opponent	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.10.7
orangeade	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.11.7
orangery	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.11.7
orgeat	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.6.5
ornament	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.7.5
orthopaedic	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.11.9
other	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.10.3
oughtn't	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.7.1
'ound	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.4.1, 10.8.1
outcome	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.2.1
out-of-the-way	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.2.1, 10.3.1
ow	⠠⠋⠋	10.4.1
ozbrl	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.9.9
paean	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.6.5, 10.11.9
painstaking	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.4.1, 10.11.1
pancreas	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.6.5
pandemic	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.3.1
pandemonium	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.11.5
pandowdy	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.3.1
par	⠠⠋⠋	10.4.1
parenthood	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.4.1
partake	⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋⠠⠋⠋	10.7.1

parterre	⠏⠁⠗⠞⠑⠗⠗⠑	10.7.1
Parthenon	⠏⠁⠗⠞⠞⠑⠗⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.3.1, 10.7.1, 10.10.3
Parthian	⠏⠁⠗⠞⠞⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.10.7
part-time	⠏⠁⠗⠞⠞⠑⠞⠞⠑	10.7.1
party	⠏⠁⠗⠞⠑	10.7.1
passe-partout	⠏⠁⠎⠎⠑⠞⠞⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.7.1
pastime	⠏⠁⠎⠞⠞⠑⠞⠞⠑	10.7.8
peaceable	⠏⠑⠁⠗⠑⠁⠃⠑	10.6.5, 10.11.7
peanut	⠏⠑⠁⠗⠒⠒⠑	10.6.5
PenFriend	⠏⠑⠗⠒⠒⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.9.4
peoples	⠏⠑⠑⠑⠎	10.1.1
people's	⠏⠑⠑⠑⠎	10.1.2
perinatal	⠏⠑⠗⠒⠒⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.11.5
permeable	⠏⠑⠗⠞⠑⠃⠑	10.11.7
permeate	⠏⠑⠗⠞⠑⠞⠑	10.11.7
persevere	⠏⠑⠗⠑⠗⠑	10.7.4
persuasion	⠏⠑⠗⠞⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.8.1
Pforzheimer	⠏⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.3.1
phoenix	⠏⠞⠞⠑⠒⠒⠒	10.6.8, 10.11.9
phone	⠏⠞⠞⠑	10.7.6
phonetic	⠏⠞⠞⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.7.6
photoflash	⠏⠞⠞⠑⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.11.1
pianoforte	⠏⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.3.1
pineapple	⠏⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.6.5, 10.11.1
pioneer	⠏⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.7.6
pity	⠏⠒⠒	10.8.1
pityard	⠏⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.8.1
poisoned	⠏⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.7.6, 10.10.7
pongee	⠏⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.8.1
popedom	⠏⠒⠒⠒⠒⠒	10.11.7















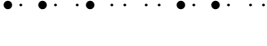




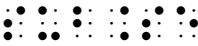






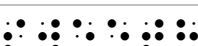



Port Said	⠠⠏⠕⠗⠞⠊⠏⠞⠊⠞⠑	10.9.1
Portlitttle	⠠⠏⠕⠗⠞⠊⠞⠞⠊⠞⠞⠊⠞⠞⠊	10.9.3
posthumous	⠠⠏⠕⠎⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.10.8
preamble	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠇⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.6.7
preamplifier	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠇⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.4
predate	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
predated	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.4.1
predecease	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
predecessor	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
predestine	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
predicament	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
prediction	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
predominate	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
prenatal	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.6.8
prerequisite	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
prerogative	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
prisoner	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.10.7
profane	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.3.1
profanity	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
professor	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
proffer	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.10.3
profile	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.3.1, 10.11.5
profoundly	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
profusion	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
prong	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.8.1
proofread	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.3.1
prounion	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.11.5
psst	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.4.1
queen	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.6.8
questionnaire	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.7.1
Quickbraille	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.9.3
quicker	⠠⠏⠗⠑⠁⠞⠞⠊⠞⠊	10.9.2

quickly		10.9.2
Quicksburg		10.9.3
QuickTime		10.9.4
quick-witted		10.9.1
rabbi		10.6.5
rabbity		10.8.3, 10.11.7
ransomed		10.7.7
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rationally		10.8.1
rawhide		10.4.1, 10.11.1
reaction		10.6.7
readjust		10.11.4
really		10.6.5
reappoint		10.11.4
reassure		10.11.4
rebrailled		10.9.2
réchauffé		10.6.5
re-connect		10.6.1
redact		10.11.5
rededicate		10.11.5
redeemable		10.11.5
redistribute		10.4.1
redistribution		10.11.6
redouble		10.11.5
renamed		10.7.5
renege		10.11.5
renegotiate		10.11.5
renew		10.6.8
renewable		10.11.5
renumber		10.11.5
repaid		10.9.2
reread		10.11.5

reroute	⠠⠷⠢⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.4.1
retroflex	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.11.5
reverberate	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.7.4
revere	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.7.4
reverend	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.7.4
reverify	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.7.4
Rhône	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.7.6
riboflavin	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.11.5
riflery	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.4.1
righteous	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.7.1
right-handed	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.7.1
robb'd	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.6.5
roof	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.3.1
Rooney	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.7.6
rotation	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.8.1
Rountree	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.8.1
saccharine	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.6.5, 10.10.5
Sanday	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.7.1
Saunders	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.7.9
savagery	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.11.7
Schoenberg	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.11.9
scone	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.7.6
scythe	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.3.1
sea-green	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.6.5
seaman	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.11.8
Seamus	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.6.5
Sean	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.6.5
séance	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.8.1
seashore	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.6.5, 10.11.8
Seattle	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.6.5
sedate	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.11.5
self-discipline	⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠⠷⠠	10.6.1

self-induced	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8
señor	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8
sentiment	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.8
several	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.4
severity	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.4
Severn	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.4
sh	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.2
shadow	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.3, 10.10.7
shallot	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.2.1
shallow	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.2.1
shanghai	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1
shanghaied	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.2
sheer	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1
Sheffield	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
sheriffs	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
sheriff's	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5
shhh	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.2
shilly-shally	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.2.1
shut-ins	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.8
silenceable	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.6
silenced	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.8.1
silencer	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.6
sinfulness	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.8.1
singe	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.3
singeing	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.3
Singh	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1
slithered	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.3
smithereens	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.2
SmithInge	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.3
Smith-Inge	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.3
smother	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
snuff	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5









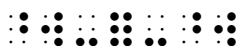













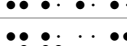




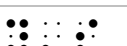


so la ti	⠠⠏⠠⠇⠠⠞⠠⠞⠠	10.1.1
so-and-so	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.1.1
sofa	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠	10.3.1
somebody	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.7
somersault	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.7
Somerset	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.7
Somesch River	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.9.6
somesuch	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.7
sometimes	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.8
somewhere	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1, 10.7.7
Sontheim	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.2
Sontheimer	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.3.1
sooner	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.6, 10.10.7
so's	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠	10.1.2
sou'east	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1, 10.6.5
sound	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠	10.8.1
Southend	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.1
Spartan	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
spathose	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.2
speakeasy	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.6.5, 10.11.6
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sphere	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.5
spirits	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
spiritual	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
sponge	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.8.1
spreadeagle	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.6
springtime	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.8
St	⠠⠏⠠⠠	10.4.2
St.	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠	10.4.2
Stalingrad	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1
standstill	⠠⠏⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.2.1

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Ste		10.4.2
stiffly		10.11.8
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still's		10.2.2
Stillson		10.2.1
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subpoena		10.11.9
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sword		10.7.1
tableau		10.6.5
t'do		10.1.1
tea		10.6.5
teach-in		10.5.3

tearoom	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.1
teatime	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.11.8
telephoned	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.10.7
Tennessee	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.8.1
th'	⠠⠠⠠	10.4.2
Thaddeus	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.3, 10.10.7
that'll	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.1.2
t'have	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.1.1
theatre	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.3.1, 10.6.5, 10.10.3
thee	⠠⠠⠠	10.3.1
theirs	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.1
Thelma	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.3.1
then	⠠⠠⠠	10.10.3
thence	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.3.1, 10.8.1, 10.10.2, 10.10.3
thereby	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.2
therefore	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.2
therein	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.2
Theresa	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.3.1, 10.7.2
thereupon	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.2
Theseus	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.2
thievery	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.4
this'd	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.2.2
this'n	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.2.2
thistle	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.2.1
th'n	⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.2
Thomas	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1
thorough	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1
Thoseby	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	10.7.2
thou	⠠⠠⠠	10.4.1

thoughtful	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.1
throughout	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.1
thundered	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.9
timeously	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.8
timer	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.10.2
Timex	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.8
tobacco	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.6.5
toenail	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.6.8, 10.11.1
tofu	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.3.1
to-ing	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.4.3, 10.6.8
tomorrow's	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.9.5
toner	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.10.7
tongue	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.8.1
to-night	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.9.1
toreador	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.6.5
toward	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.4.1
towhee	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.10.8
trebled	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.4.1
twofold	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.3.1, 10.11.7
twosome	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.7
unamended	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.5, 10.11.5
unbecoming	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.6.1
uncongenial	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.11.6
undergo	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.9
underived	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.9, 10.11.5
underogatory	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.9
underpaid	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.9
underworld	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.1
undisturbed	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.11.6
unfulfilled	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.8.1, 10.11.6
Unilever	⠠⠏⠗⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋⠠⠋	10.7.4

unless	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.8.1
unlessoned	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.8.1, 10.11.6
unquestionable	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.7.1
UNSD	⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.9.9
untimely	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.7.8
unworkable	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.7.1
US (United States)	⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎ ⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.1.3
Vandyke	⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠⠎⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.3.1, 10.11.5
venereal	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.11.7
vengeance	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.10.2
viceregal	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.4.1
Vietnamese	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.7.5
weathered	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.10.3
well-known	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.7.1
Wenceslaus	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.8.1
whaddaya	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.10.9
wharf	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.4.1
whereas	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.10.8
whereby	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.7.1
where'er	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.7.1, 10.10.8
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whereupon	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.7.2
wherever	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.7.1, 10.10.8
whichever	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.2.1
which'll	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.2.2
which've	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.2.2
whiskey-still	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.2.1
whistle	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.4.1
whosoever	⠠⠨⠠⠇⠠⠑⠠⠎	10.7.2

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wiseacre		10.11.1
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world-wide		10.7.1
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wrench		10.2.1
Wunderhorn		10.7.9
Xth		10.4.1
xxist		10.4.1
Yeats		10.6.5
you'd		10.1.2
you'll		10.1.2
you'm		10.1.2
youngest		10.7.1
Youngstown		10.7.1
Yourcenar		10.9.2
you're		10.1.2
you's		10.1.2
you've		10.1.2

Appendix 3: Symbols List

This list of symbols is arranged according to braille order, i.e.

Line 1: ⠠ ⠡ ⠢ ⠣ ⠤ ⠥ ⠦ ⠧ ⠨ ⠩
 Line 2: ⠪ ⠫ ⠬ ⠭ ⠮ ⠯ ⠰ ⠱ ⠲ ⠳
 Line 3: ⠴ ⠵ ⠶ ⠷ ⠸ ⠹ ⠺ ⠻ ⠼ ⠽
 Line 4: ⠿ ⠻ ⠼ ⠽ ⠾ ⠿ ⠻ ⠼ ⠽ ⠾
 Line 5: ⠿ ⠻ ⠼ ⠽ ⠾ ⠿ ⠻ ⠼ ⠽ ⠾
 Line 6: ⠿ ⠻ ⠼ ⠽ ⠾ ⠿
 Line 7: ⠿ ⠻ ⠼ ⠽ ⠾ ⠿

Print column:

A dashed circle ◌ is used to indicate the position of a letter or item for symbols that are placed in relation to text.

Unicode column:

The Unicode values given are not intended to be strictly definitive but are a useful reference. To insert a symbol in many Windows applications including Word, type the Unicode number then Alt-x. This method usually requires a space before the Unicode number.

Usage and reference column:

When not otherwise indicated, symbols are assumed to take a grade 1 meaning. "Grade 2" refers to the contracted meaning of the symbol.

References are enclosed in brackets, with the type of bracket indicating the source document as follows:

This document, *The Rules of Unified English Braille, 2024* – round brackets ()

Unified English Braille Guidelines for Technical Material, October 2008 – square brackets []

Both these documents are available for download from the ICEB website at <http://www.iceb.org/ueb.html>.

Some symbols are not specified in either of these documents but have been included here for completeness.

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
	(space)	0020	space (no dots)	(3.23)
⠁	a	0061	lowercase letter a	(4.1)
⠠	1	0031	digit 1	numeric mode (6.1)
⠠⠠	about		about	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	above		above	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠	according		according	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	across		across	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠	after		after	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	afternoon		afternoon	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	afterward		afterward	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠	again		again	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	against		against	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠	also		also	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	almost		almost	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	already		already	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	altogether		altogether	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	although		although	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	always		always	grade 2 (10.9)
⠁	b	0062	lowercase letter b	(4.1)
⠠	but		but	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠠	2	0032	digit 2	numeric mode (6.1)
⠠⠠	blind		blind	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	braille		braille	grade 2 (10.9)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠉	c	0063	lowercase letter c	(4.1)
⠉⠁⠎	can		can	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠼	3	0033	digit 3	numeric mode (6.1)
⠉⠊⠇⠇	could		could	grade 2 (10.9)
⠇	d	0064	lowercase letter d	(4.1)
⠇⠔	do		do	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠼	4	0034	digit 4	numeric mode (6.1)
⠇⠉⠇⠁⠗⠑	declare		declare	grade 2 (10.9)
⠇⠉⠇⠁⠗⠊⠗⠊	declaring		declaring	grade 2 (10.9)
⠇⠉⠉⠑⠊	deceive		deceive	grade 2 (10.9)
⠇⠉⠉⠑⠊⠗⠊	deceiving		deceiving	grade 2 (10.9)
⠑	e	0065	lowercase letter e	(4.1)
⠑⠑⠗⠽	every		every	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠼	5	0035	digit 5	numeric mode (6.1)
⠉⠑⠊⠗	either		either	grade 2 (10.9)
⠇	f	0066	lowercase letter f	(4.1)
⠇⠇⠔⠎	from		from	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠼	6	0036	digit 6	numeric mode (6.1)
⠇⠇⠗⠊⠇	friend		friend	grade 2 (10.9)
⠇⠇⠇⠑	first		first	grade 2 (10.9)
⠇	g	0067	lowercase letter g	(4.1)
⠇⠔	go		go	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠼	7	0037	digit 7	numeric mode (6.1)
⠠⠠⠠	good		good	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠⠠	great		great	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠	h	0068	lowercase letter h	(4.1)
⠠	have		have	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠼	8	0038	digit 8	numeric mode (6.1)
⠠⠠	him		him	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	himself		himself	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	herself		herself	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠	i	0069	lowercase letter i	(4.1)
⠼	9	0039	digit 9	numeric mode (6.1)
⠠⠠⠠	immediate		immediate	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠	j	006a	lowercase letter j	(4.1)
⠠	just		just	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠼	0	0030	digit 0	numeric mode (6.1)
⠠	e.g. ↵		corner with upward vertical	horizontal line mode (16.2)
⠠	k	006b	lowercase letter k	(4.1)
⠠	knowledge		knowledge	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠠	l	006c	lowercase letter l	(4.1)
⠠	like		like	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠠⠠	little		little	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠	letter		letter	grade 2 (10.9)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠍	m	006d	lowercase letter m	(4.1)
⠍⠗⠑	more		more	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠍⠏⠑⠗⠎	myself		myself	grade 2 (10.9)
⠍⠘	much		much	grade 2 (10.9)
⠍⠗⠎	must		must	grade 2 (10.9)
⠎	n	006e	lowercase letter n	(4.1)
⠎⠗	not		not	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠎⠑⠄⠑⠗⠏	necessary		necessary	grade 2 (10.9)
⠎⠑⠗	neither		neither	grade 2 (10.9)
⠏	o	006f	lowercase letter o	(4.1)
⠏⠗	e.g. →		right pointing arrow (east), arrow terminator	arrow mode (11.6) [13.1]
⠏⠗	p	0070	lowercase letter p	(4.1)
⠏⠑⠑⠗⠑	people		people	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠏⠗⠗	paid		paid	grade 2 (10.9)
⠏⠑⠗⠑⠑⠑	perceive		perceive	grade 2 (10.9)
⠏⠑⠗⠑⠑⠑⠑	perceiving		perceiving	grade 2 (10.9)
⠏⠑⠗⠏⠗	perhaps		perhaps	grade 2 (10.9)
⠑	q	0071	lowercase letter q	(4.1)
⠑⠗⠑	quite		quite	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠑⠘	quick		quick	grade 2 (10.9)
⠗	r	0072	lowercase letter r	(4.1)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠	rather		rather	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠠	e.g. →		regular barb, full, in line of direction	arrow mode (11.6) [13.3]
⠠⠠⠠	receive		receive	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠⠠	receiving		receiving	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	rejoice		rejoice	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠⠠	rejoicing		rejoicing	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠	s	0073	lowercase letter s	(4.1)
⠠	so		so	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠠	e.g. ↗		up and right pointing arrow (northeast), arrow terminator	arrow mode [13.1]
⠠⠠	said		said	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠	such		such	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠	t	0074	lowercase letter t	(4.1)
⠠	that		that	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠠⠠	today		today	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	together		together	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠	tomorrow		tomorrow	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠	tonight		tonight	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠	u	0075	lowercase letter u	(4.1)
⠠	us		us	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠠	v	0076	lowercase letter v	(4.1)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠	very		very	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠠	x	0078	lowercase letter x	(4.1)
⠠	x	0078	lowercase letter x as a cross	(3.9)
⠠	it		it	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠠⠠	itself		itself	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠	its		its	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠	y	0079	lowercase letter y	(4.1)
⠠	you		you	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠠	e.g. →		curved barb, full, in line	arrow mode [13.3]
⠠⠠	your		your	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠	yourself		yourself	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠠⠠	yourselves		yourselves	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠	z	007a	lowercase letter z	(4.1)
⠠	as		as	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠠			superposition indicator	between two items [14.3.2]
⠠	and		and	grade 2 (10.3)
⠠			curved barb, full, counter	arrow mode [13.3]
⠠			cursor indicator	on a line by itself [17]
⠠			horizontal juxtaposition indicator	between two items [14.3.4]
⠠	for		for	grade 2 (10.3)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠	○		circle	shape mode (11.7) [14]
⠠	≡		triple horizontal line segment	horizontal line mode (16.2)
⠠			general fraction open indicator	(11.3) [6]
⠠	of		of	grade 2 (10.3)
⠠	∫	222b	integral sign	[11]
⠠	the		the	grade 2 (10.3)
⠠⠠⠠⠠	themselves		themselves	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠			general fraction close indicator	(11.3) [6]
⠠	with		with	grade 2 (10.3)
⠠				unassigned in grade 1
⠠	ch		ch	grade 2 (10.4)
⠠	child		child	grade 2, standing alone (10.2)
⠠⠠	children		children	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠			opening braille grouping indicator	when followed by nonspace (3.4, 11.4) [7]
⠠	gh		gh	grade 2 (10.4)
⠠	e.g. ↘		down and right pointing arrow (southeast), arrow terminator	arrow mode [13.1]
⠠	e.g. ↙		crossing with left-leaning diagonal line	horizontal line mode (16.2)
⠠	↘		left-leaning single solid diagonal line segment	when surrounded by spaces/other diagonal line segments (16.3)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠	√		open radical (root)	(11.5) [8]
⠠	sh		sh	grade 2 (10.4)
⠠	shall		shall	grade 2, standing alone (10.2)
⠠	e.g. ↓		down pointing arrow (south), arrow terminator	arrow mode (11.6) [13.1]
⠠⠠	should		should	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠			first transcriber-defined print symbol	(3.26) [11]
⠠	th		th	grade 2 (10.4)
⠠	this		this	grade 2, standing alone (10.2)
⠠⠠⠠	thymself		thymself	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠	̄		bar over previous item	[12]
⠠	wh		wh	grade 2 (10.4)
⠠	which		which	grade 2, standing alone (10.2)
⠠	e.g. ↖		up and left pointing arrow (northwest), arrow terminator	arrow mode [13.1]
⠠			shape terminator	shape mode (11.7) [14.1]
⠠			shape indicator	(3.22, 11.7) [14]
⠠	ed		ed	grade 2 (10.4)
⠠			vertical juxtaposition indicator	between two items [14.3.3]
⠠	er		er	grade 2 (10.4)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠			arrow indicator	(3.2, 11.6) [13.1]
⠠	ou		ou	grade 2 (10.4)
⠠	out		out	grade 2, standing alone (10.2)
⠠	e.g. ↔		straight barb, full (directionless)	arrow mode [13.3]
⠠⠠⠠⠠	ourselves		ourselves	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠			physical enclosure indicator	between two items (11.7) [14.3.1]
⠠	ow		ow	grade 2 (10.4)
⠠	e.g. ←		left pointing arrow (west), arrow terminator	arrow mode (11.6) [13.1]
⠠	w	0077	lowercase letter w	(4.1)
⠠	will		will	grade 2, standing alone (10.1)
⠠			regular barb, full, counter to line of direction	arrow mode (11.6) [13.3]
⠠	e.g. †		crossing with vertical line	horizontal line mode (16.2)
⠠⠠	would		would	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠	,	002c	comma	(7)
⠠	,	002c	comma, comma as decimal	numeric mode (6)
⠠	ea		ea	grade 2, preceded and followed by a letter (10.6)
⠠	e.g. ➞		short dotted line shaft	arrow mode (11.6) [13.2]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠆	e.g. ⠆		variant horizontal line segment (e.g. dotted or dashed)	horizontal line mode (16.2)
⠆⠆	e.g. ⠆⠆		medium dotted line shaft	arrow mode (11.6) [13.2]
⠆⠆⠆	e.g. ⠆⠆⠆		long dotted line shaft	arrow mode (11.6) [13.2]
⠆	;	003b	semicolon	(7)
⠆	be		be	grade 2, forming the first syllable of a word (10.6)
⠆	bb		bb	grade 2, preceded and followed by a letter (10.6)
⠆	be		be	grade 2, standing alone (10.5)
⠆⠆	because		because	grade 2 (10.9)
⠆⠆	before		before	grade 2 (10.9)
⠆⠆	behind		behind	grade 2 (10.9)
⠆⠆	below		below	grade 2 (10.9)
⠆⠆	beneath		beneath	grade 2 (10.9)
⠆⠆	beside		beside	grade 2 (10.9)
⠆⠆	between		between	grade 2 (10.9)
⠆⠆	beyond		beyond	grade 2 (10.9)
⠆	:	003a	colon	(7)
⠆	:	2236	ratio	(3.17) [3]
⠆	con		con	grade 2, forming the first syllable of a word (10.6)
⠆	cc		cc	grade 2, preceded and followed by a letter (10.6)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠆	e.g. →		short single straight line shaft	arrow mode (11.6) [13.2]
⠆	—		simple (solid single) horizontal line segment	horizontal line mode (16.2)
⠆			strike through for tally marks	preceded by vertical line, followed by space [4.2]
⠆⠆⠆	conceive		conceive	grade 2 (10.9)
⠆⠆⠆⠆	conceiving		conceiving	grade 2 (10.9)
⠆⠆⠆	::	2237	proportion	(3.17)
⠆⠆⠆	e.g. →		medium single straight line shaft	arrow mode (11.6) [13.2]
⠆⠆⠆⠆	e.g. →		long single straight line shaft	arrow mode (11.6) [13.2]
⠆	.	002e	full stop (period), dot	(7)
⠆	.	002e	full stop (period), decimal point	numeric mode (6)
⠆	dis		dis	grade 2, forming the first syllable of a word (10.6)
⠆	e.g. ↘		shaft with sharp turn to the right (in line of direction)	arrow mode [13.2]
⠆	e.g. ⊥		corner with downward vertical	horizontal line mode (16.2)
⠆⠆⠆⠆	e.g. ...		ellipsis	(7.3)
⠆	e.g. H ₂ O		subscript indicator	(3.24, 11.4) [7]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠	en		en	grade 2 (10.6)
⠠	enough		enough	grade 2, standing alone (10.5)
⠠	e.g. ↷		shaft curved or bent to the right (clockwise in line of direction)	arrow mode [13.2]
⠠	!	0021	exclamation mark	(7)
⠠	!	0021	factorial sign	[11]
⠠	ff		ff	grade 2, preceded and followed by a letter (10.6)
⠠	'	2032	prime	distinguished from apostrophe in print (3.11, 3.15) [2.10, 10, 11]
⠠	gg		gg	grade 2, preceded and followed by a letter (10.6)
⠠	were		were	grade 2, standing alone (10.5)
⠠	e.g. ⇒		short double line shaft	arrow mode (11.6) [13.2]
⠠	=		double horizontal line segment	horizontal line mode (16.2)
⠠⠠	''	2033	double prime	(3.11, 3.15) [2.10]
⠠⠠	e.g. ⇒		medium double line shaft	arrow mode (11.6) [13.2]
⠠⠠⠠	e.g. ⇒⇒		long double line shaft	arrow mode (11.6) [13.2]
⠠	?	003f	question mark	(7.5)
⠠	“	201c	opening double quotation mark	before beginning of word (7.6)
⠠	his		his	grade 2, standing alone (10.5)



















Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠼	e.g. x^2		superscript indicator	(3.24, 11.4) [7]
⠠	in		in	grade 2 (10.5, 10.6)
⠼	e.g. ↶		shaft curved or bent to the left (anticlockwise in line of direction)	arrow mode [13.2]
⠼	”	201d	closing double quotation mark	(7.6)
⠼	was		was	grade 2, standing alone (10.5)
⠼	e.g. ↵		shaft with sharp turn to the left (in line of direction)	arrow mode [13.2]
⠼	e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$		simple numeric fraction line	numeric mode (6, 11.3) [6]
⠼	st		st	grade 2 (10.4)
⠼	still		still	grade 2, standing alone (10.2)
⠼	$\sqrt{\quad}$		close radical (root)	(11.5) [8]
⠼			visible space	(6) [3.6, 17]
⠼	ing		ing	grade 2 (10.4)
⠼	e.g. ↑		up pointing arrow (north), arrow terminator	arrow mode (11.6) [13.1]
⠼			spaced numeric indicator	before space (6.8) [4.1]
⠠⠠	1	0031	digit 1 and set numeric and grade 1 modes	(5.6, 6)
⠠⠠⠠			regular undecagon (hendecagon)	shape mode [14]
⠠⠠⠠			regular dodecagon	shape mode [14]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
			regular decagon	shape mode [14]
	2	0032	digit 2 and set numeric and grade 1 modes	(5.6, 6)
	3	0033	digit 3 and set numeric and grade 1 modes	(5.6, 6)
	△		regular (equilateral) triangle	shape mode (11.7) [14]
	4	0034	digit 4 and set numeric and grade 1 modes	(5.6, 6)
	□		square	shape mode (11.7) [3.6, 14]
	5	0035	digit 5 and set numeric and grade 1 modes	(5.6, 6)
			regular pentagon	shape mode [14]
	6	0036	digit 6 and set numeric and grade 1 modes	(5.6, 6)
			regular hexagon	shape mode [14]
	7	0037	digit 7 and set numeric and grade 1 modes	(5.6, 6)
			regular heptagon	shape mode [14]
	8	0038	digit 8 and set numeric and grade 1 modes	(5.6, 6)
			regular octagon	shape mode [14]
	9	0039	digit 9 and set numeric and grade 1 modes	(5.6, 6)
			regular nonagon	shape mode [14]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠	0	0030	digit 0 and set numeric and grade 1 modes	(5.6, 6)
⠏	∥	2225	parallel to	[11]
⠞	Ʒ	021d	lowercase yogh	(12)
⠞	∞	221e	infinity sign	[11]
⠞	þ	00fe	lowercase thorn	(12)
⠞	ƚ	266e	natural	(3.18)
⠞	♭	266d	flat	(3.18)
⠞	♯	266f	sharp	(3.18)
⠞			second transcriber-defined print symbol	(3.26) [11]
⠞	ð	00f0	lowercase eth	(12)
⠞	ƿ	01bf	lowercase wynn (wen)	(12)
⠞	,	002c	decimal comma and set numeric and grade 1 modes	(6)
⠞	.	002e	decimal point and set numeric and grade 1 modes	(6)
⠞			numeric passage indicator	before space (6.9) [4.1]
⠞			numeric passage terminator	(6.9) [4.1]
⠞	⊥	27c2	perpendicular to	[3]
⠞	|||	2980	triple vertical bar	[3]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠⠠	⠠	22be	measured right angle sign	[11]
⠠			closing braille grouping indicator	(3.4, 11.4) [7]
⠠	ar		ar	grade 2 (10.4)
⠠	e.g. ↙		down and left pointing arrow (southwest), arrow terminator	arrow mode [13.1]
⠠	e.g. /		crossing with right-leaning diagonal line	horizontal line mode (16.2)
⠠	/		right-leaning single solid diagonal line segment	when surrounded by spaces/other diagonal line segments (16.3)
⠠	'	2019	apostrophe	(7.6, 7.6.6)
⠠	'	0027	nondirectional single quote	(7.6.5)
⠠	'	0027	minutes	(3.11)
⠠	'	0027	feet	(3.15)
⠠			opening non-UEB passage indicator terminator	following the commence opening non-UEB passage indicator (14)
⠠			horizontal line mode terminator	horizontal line mode (16.2)
⠠	-	002d	hyphen	(7.2) [3.3]
⠠⠠	@	0040	commercial at sign	(3.7) [11]
⠠⠠	¢	00a2	cent sign	(3.10) [2.10]
⠠⠠	∂	2202	partial derivative (curly d)	[11]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠	€	20ac	euro sign	(3.10) [2.10]
⠠⠠⠠	₣	20a3	French franc sign	(3.10) [2.10]
⠠⠠⠠	∅	2205	null set (slashed zero)	[10]
⠠⠠⠠	£	00a3	pound sign (pound sterling)	(3.10) [2.10]
⠠⠠⠠	₦	20a6	Naira sign	(3.10) [2.10]
⠠⠠⠠	e.g. →		regular barb, upper half, in line	arrow mode [13.3]
⠠⠠⠠	\$	0024	dollar sign	(3.10) [2.10]
⠠⠠⠠	¥	00a5	yen sign (yuan sign)	(3.10) [2.10]
⠠⠠⠠	e.g. ↷		curved barb, upper half, in line	arrow mode [13.3]
⠠⠠⠠	&	0026	ampersand	(3.1) [11]
⠠⠠⠠			curved barb, upper half, counter	arrow mode [13.3]
⠠⠠⠠	∫	222e	closed line integral (small circle halfway up)	[11]
⠠⠠⠠	/	0338	solidus (forward slash) overlay on following letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠	<	003c	opening angle bracket	(7) [3, 5]
⠠⠠⠠	<	003c	less-than	(3.17, 11.2) [3]
⠠⠠⠠	✓	2713	Check mark, tick	(3.28)
⠠⠠⠠	¬	00ac	"not" sign (line horizontal, then down at right)	[10]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
	e.g. $\cancel{\neq}$ or $\cancel{\neq}$		line through previous item (cancellation, "not")	[3, 4.1.6, 12]
	e.g. 		transcriber-defined shape indicator	(11.7) [14.2]
			straight barb, upper half (directionless)	arrow mode [13.3]
			regular barb, upper half, counter	arrow mode [13.3]
			script word indicator	(9)
			script symbol indicator	(9)
		0336	horizontal stroke overlay on following letter	(4.2)
	^	005e	caret (hat)	(3.6) [11]
	v	2228	or (upright v shape)	[10]
			script passage indicator	(9)
	^	2227	and (inverted v shape)	[10]
	~	007e	tilde (swung dash)	(3.25) [11]
	∴	2235	"since" (three dots in inverted pyramid)	[11]
	̆	0306	breve above following letter	(4.2)
	e.g. 		parallelogram	shape mode [14]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠			third transcriber-defined print symbol	(3.26) [11]
⠠⠠⠠			first transcriber-defined typeform word indicator	(9)
⠠⠠⠠			first transcriber-defined typeform symbol indicator	(9)
⠠⠠⠠			first transcriber-defined typeform passage indicator	(9)
⠠⠠⠠			first transcriber-defined typeform terminator	(9)
⠠⠠	>	003e	closing angle bracket	(7) [3, 5]
⠠⠠	>	003e	greater-than	(3.17, 11.2) [3]
⠠⠠			script terminator	(9)
⠠⠠	̄	0304	macron above following letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠	≡	220b	contains as an element (reverse variant epsilon)	[10]
⠠⠠⠠	◁	22b2	is a normal subgroup of (closed "less than")	[10]
⠠⠠⠠	e.g. ♥		transcriber-defined filled (solid) shape indicator	[14.2]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
	¬	22a3	reverse assertion ("T" lying on right side)	[10]
	e.g.		equilibrium arrow, trend to the left	[16]
	▷	22b3	inverse "is normal subgroup" (closed "greater than")	[10]
	e.g.		quadruple dot for electrons or bond	[16]
	e.g.		quadruple dashed line bond	[16]
	e.g.		quadruple cross for electrons	[16]
	e.g.		quadruple small circle for electrons	[16]
	e.g.		quadruple line bond	[16]
			opening transcriber's note indicator	(3.27)
	e.g.		transcriber-defined shaded shape indicator	[14.2]
			closing transcriber's note indicator	(3.27)
	†	2020	dagger	(3.3)
	†	2020	dagger as a cross	(3.9)
	‡	2021	double dagger	(3.3)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠆	e.g. |		first variant vertical line segment	when surrounded by spaces/other vertical line segments (16.3)
⠠	∇	2200	"for all" (inverted A)	[11]
⠠	©	00a9	copyright sign	(3.8)
⠠	∇	2207	del, nabla (inverted capital delta)	[11]
⠠	€	2208	is an element of (variant epsilon)	[10]
⠠	°	00b0	degree sign	(3.11) [2.10]
⠠	η	014b	lowercase eng	(4.4)
⠠	¶	00b6	paragraph sign	(3.20)
⠠	®	00ae	registered sign	(3.8)
⠠	§	00a7	section sign	(3.20)
⠠	™	2122	trademark sign	(3.8)
⠠	upon		upon	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠	♀	2640	female sign (Venus)	(3.16)
⠠	♂	2642	male sign (Mars)	(3.16)
⠠	◌̣	0327	cedilla below following letter	(4.2)
⠠			non-UEB word indicator	(14)
⠠	these		these	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠			non-UEB word terminator	(14)
⠠	◌̀	0300	grave accent above following letter	(4.2)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠨	⊂	2282	contained in, is a subset of (U open to right)	[10]
⠠⠨	ˆ	0302	circumflex above following letter	(4.2)
⠠⠨	those		those	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠨	→		simple right-pointing arrow over previous item	[12]
⠠⠨	whose		whose	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠨	◌̊	030a	ring (circle) above following letter	(4.2)
⠠⠨	◌̃	0303	tilde above following letter	(4.2)
⠠⠨			bold arrow indicator	[13.1]
⠠⠨			calculator window	
⠠⠨	word		word	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠨			boldface word indicator	(9)
⠠⠨			boldface symbol indicator	(9)
⠠⠨	◌̈	0308	dieresis (umlaut) above following letter	(4.2)
⠠⠨	◌̇	0307	dot over previous item	[12]
⠠⠨	∃	2203	"there exists" (reverse E)	[11]
⠠⠨	e.g. æ		ligature indicator	(4.3, 12)
⠠⠨			boldface passage indicator	(9)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠	e.g. “	201c	two-cell opening double quotation mark	(7.6)
⠠⠠	≈	2248	approximately equal to (tilde over tilde)	[3]
⠠⠠	e.g. ”	201d	two-cell closing double quotation mark	(7.6)
⠠⠠	ó	0301	acute accent above following letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠	ř	030c	caron (hacek, wedge) above following letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠			fourth transcriber-defined print symbol	(3.26) [11]
⠠⠠⠠			second transcriber-defined typeform word indicator	(9)
⠠⠠⠠			second transcriber-defined typeform symbol indicator	(9)
⠠⠠⠠			second transcriber-defined typeform passage indicator	(9)
⠠⠠⠠			second transcriber-defined typeform terminator	(9)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠨	⊃	2283	contains, is a superset of (U open to left)	[10]
⠠⠨⠨			boldface terminator	(9)
⠠⠨⠨⠨			first transcriber-defined modifier on following letter	(4.2)
⠠⠨⠨⠨⠨			second transcriber-defined modifier on following letter	(4.2)
⠠⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨	⊨	22a8	"is valid" sign (assertion with double stem on "T")	[10]
⠠⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨	↔	21cc	equilibrium arrow (harpoons)	[16]
⠠⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨			third transcriber-defined modifier on following letter	(4.2)
⠠⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨	⊨̂	224f	equals sign with bump in top bar (difference between or approximately equal)	[3]
⠠⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨	e.g. ' ́		primary stress sign	(15.2)
⠠⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨	e.g. ́		high tone	(15.3)
⠠⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨	e.g. ↗		global rise	(15.3)
⠠⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨	e.g. ↘		high falling	(15.3)
⠠⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨⠨	e.g. ↗̂		high rising	(15.3)















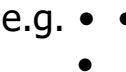

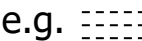
Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠏⠏⠏⠏	e.g. ↓		down step	(15.3)
⠏⠏⠏⠏	e.g. ↶		rise-fall	(15.3)
⠏⠏⠏⠏	e.g. ↑		up step	(15.3)
⠏⠏⠏⠏			secondary stress sign	(15.2)
⠏⠏⠏⠏	e.g. †		mid tone	(15.3)
⠏⠏⠏⠏	e.g. ↘		low falling	(15.3)
⠏⠏⠏⠏	e.g. ↗		low rising	(15.3)
⠏⠏⠏⠏	e.g. ↘		global fall	(15.3)
⠏⠏⠏⠏	e.g. ↗		fall-rise	(15.3)
⠏⠏⠏⠏	e.g. †		low tone	(15.3)
⠏⠏⠏⠏	¡	00a1	inverted exclamation mark	(13.5)
⠏⠏⠏⠏	¿	00bf	inverted question mark	(13.5)
⠏			line indicator as in poetry, columns	when unspaced before, followed by space (15.1)
⠏	e.g. |		vertical single solid line segment	when surrounded by spaces/other vertical line segments [4.1] (16.3)
⠏	|		tally mark	[4.2]
⠏⠏			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠏⠏			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠏⠏			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠏⠏	cannot		cannot	grade 2 (10.7)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠡			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠢			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠣			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠤			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠥	had		had	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠦			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠧			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠨			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠩			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠪			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠫	many		many	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠬			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠭			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠡			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠢			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠣			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠤	spirit		spirit	grade 2 (10.7)
⠥			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠦			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠧			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠨			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠩			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠪			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠫			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠬	≡	2261	equivalent to (three horizontal lines)	[3]
⠭	their		their	grade 2 (10.7)
⠮	\	005c	reverse solidus (backslash)	(7) [11]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠	{	007b	opening curly bracket (brace bracket)	(7) [5]
⠠			opening Nemeth Code indicator	(14.6)
⠠	#	0023	number sign (crosshatch, hash, pound sign)	(3.19) [11]
⠠	˜	0303	tilde over previous item	[12]
⠠	e.g. ■		filled (solid) shape indicator	[14]
⠠	|	007c	vertical line in scansion	(15.1)
⠠	|	007c	vertical bar in mathematics	[5, 11]
⠠	∠	2220	angle sign	[11]
⠠			lowercase reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠	world		world	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠			underlined word indicator	(9)
⠠			underlined symbol indicator	(9)
⠠	⊢	22a6	assertion ("is a theorem" sign, "T" lying on left side)	[10]
⠠	•	2022	bullet	(3.5)
⠠	ə	0259	lowercase schwa	(4.4)
⠠	±	00b1	plus-or-minus (plus over minus)	[3]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠨			underlined passage indicator	(9)
⠠⠨⠠	«	00ab	left-pointing double angle quotation mark	(7.6)
⠠⠨⠠	≈	2243	approximately equal to (tilde over horizontal straight line)	[3]
⠠⠨⠠	»	00bb	right-pointing double angle quotation mark	(7.6)
⠠⠨⠠	/	002f	solidus (forward slash)	(7, 15.1)
⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠			fifth transcriber-defined print symbol	(3.26) [11]
⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠			third transcriber-defined typeform word indicator	(9)
⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠			third transcriber-defined typeform symbol indicator	(9)
⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠			third transcriber-defined typeform passage indicator	(9)
⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠			third transcriber-defined typeform terminator	(9)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
	}	007d	closing curly bracket (brace bracket)	(7) [5]
			underline terminator	(9)
	±	2213	minus-or-plus (minus over plus)	[3]
	≤	2264	less than or equal to	[3]
	≥	2265	greater than or equal to	[3]
	⊆	2286	contained in or equal to	[10]
	⊇	2287	contains or equal to	[10]
	⊴	22b4	is normal subgroup of or equal (closed "less than" with line under)	[10]
				unassigned/reserved
	⊵	22b5	inverse "normal subgroup or equal" (closed "greater than" with line under)	[10]
				unassigned/reserved
			4 tally marks with strike through (representing 5 items)	[4.2]
	e.g. 		triple dot for electrons or bond	[16]
	e.g. 		triple dashed line bond	[16]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠	∞	221d	is proportional to (varies as)	[3, 11]
⠠⠠⠠	eg. x x x		triple cross for electrons	[16]
⠠⠠⠠	e.g. ° ° °		triple small circle for electrons	[16]
⠠⠠⠠	e.g. ≡		triple line bond	[16]
⠠			line continuation indicator	at end of line (6.10) [1.4, 17]
⠠⠠	e.g. 10 100	00a0	numeric space before digit 1	numeric mode (6.6)
⠠⠠	e.g. 10 200	00a0	numeric space before digit 2	numeric mode (6.6)
⠠⠠	e.g. 10 300	00a0	numeric space before digit 3	numeric mode (6.6)
⠠⠠	day		day	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠	e.g. 10 400	00a0	numeric space before digit 4	numeric mode (6.6)
⠠⠠	ever		ever	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠	e.g. 10 500	00a0	numeric space before digit 5	numeric mode (6.6)
⠠⠠	father		father	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠	e.g. 10 600	00a0	numeric space before digit 6	numeric mode (6.6)
⠠⠠	e.g. 10 700	00a0	numeric space before digit 7	numeric mode (6.6)
⠠⠠	here		here	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠	e.g. 10 800	00a0	numeric space before digit 8	numeric mode (6.6)
⠠⠠	e.g. 10 900	00a0	numeric space before digit 9	numeric mode (6.6)
⠠⠠	e.g. 10 000	00a0	numeric space before digit 0	numeric mode (6.6)
⠠⠠	know		know	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠	lord		lord	grade 2 (10.7)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠍⠋⠗	mother		mother	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠎⠁⠍⠑	name		name	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠕⠑	one		one	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠕⠑⠠⠎⠑⠎⠋	oneself		oneself	grade 2 (10.9)
⠠⠠⠏⠁⠗	part		part	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	question		question	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠗	right		right	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠎⠕⠍⠑	some		some	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	time		time	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠕⠗	under		under	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	young		young	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑			commences opening non-UEB passage indicator	followed by ⠠ (14)
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	there		there	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	character		character	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	(	0028	opening parenthesis (round bracket)	(7) [5]
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	√	221a	radical without vinculum	[8]
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	through		through	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	ˆ		hat over previous item	[12]
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	where		where	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	ought		ought	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	work		work	grade 2 (10.7)
⠠⠠⠗⠒⠑	"	3003	ditto mark	(3.12)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠			horizontal line mode indicator	(16.2) [4.1]
⠠⠠	.	22c5 , 00b7, 2219	dot operator, times	[3]
⠠⠠	e.g. •		single dot for electron or bond	[16]
⠠⠠	e.g. -----		single dashed line bond	[16]
⠠⠠	+	002b	plus	(3.17, 11.2) [3]
⠠⠠	=	003d	equals	(3.17, 11.2) [3]
⠠⠠	×	00d7	times (multiplication cross)	(3.17, 11.2) [3]
⠠⠠	×	00d7	times as a cross	(3.9)
⠠⠠	e.g. ×		single cross for electron	[16]
⠠⠠	*	002a	asterisk	(3.3)
⠠⠠	*	2217	asterisk operator, star	[3]
⠠⠠	◦	2218	"hollow dot"	[11]
⠠⠠	e.g. ◦		single small circle for electron	[16]
⠠⠠	÷	00f7	divided by	(3.17, 11.2) [3]
⠠⠠⠠			sixth transcriber- defined print symbol	(3.26) [11]
⠠⠠⠠			fourth transcriber- defined typeform word indicator	(9)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠⠠			fourth transcriber-defined typeform symbol indicator	(9)
⠠⠠⠠⠠			fourth transcriber-defined typeform passage indicator	(9)
⠠⠠⠠⠠			fourth transcriber-defined typeform terminator	(9)
⠠⠠⠠	)	0029	closing parenthesis (round bracket)	(7) [5]
⠠⠠⠠	–	2212	minus (when distinguished from hyphen)	(3.17, 11.2) [3]
⠠⠠⠠⠠	[	005b	opening IPA bracket, opening square bracket with switch from UEB to IPA	(14.4)
⠠⠠⠠⠠	/	002f	opening IPA slash, opening solidus (forward slash) with switch from UEB to IPA	(14.4)
⠠⠠⠠⠠	e.g. \rightleftharpoons		equilibrium arrow, trend to the right	[16]
⠠⠠⠠⠠	≈	2245	tilde over equals sign (approximately equal)	[3]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠			line continuation indicator with space	at end of line (6.10) [17]
⠠⠠			guide dots	with space before and after (16.5)
⠠⠠⠠			dot locator for "use"	(3.14) [1.7]
⠠⠠⠠			general opening IPA indicator	(14.4)
⠠⠠⠠	—	2015	long dash	(7.2) [3.6]
⠠⠠	α	03b1	lowercase Greek alpha	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠	β	03b2	lowercase Greek beta	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠	δ	03b4	lowercase Greek delta	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠	ound		ound	grade 2, following a letter (10.8)
⠠⠠	ε	03b5	lowercase Greek epsilon	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠	ance		ance	grade 2, following a letter (10.8)
⠠⠠	φ	03c6	lowercase Greek phi	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠	γ	03b3	lowercase Greek gamma	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠	ι	03b9	lowercase Greek iota	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠	⊖		"normal" (superscript circle crossed by horizontal line)	
⠠⠠	κ	03ba	lowercase Greek kappa	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠	λ	03bb	lowercase Greek lambda	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠	μ	03bc	lowercase Greek mu	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠	ν	03bd	lowercase Greek nu	(4.5) [11.7]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠	sion		sion	grade 2, following a letter (10.8)
⠠⠠⠠	ο	03bf	lowercase Greek omicron	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	π	03c0	lowercase Greek pi	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	ρ	03c1	lowercase Greek rho	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	σ or ς	03c3 or 03c2	lowercase Greek sigma	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	less		less	grade 2, following a letter (10.8)
⠠⠠⠠	τ	03c4	lowercase Greek tau	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	ount		ount	grade 2, following a letter (10.8)
⠠⠠⠠	υ	03c5	lowercase Greek upsilon	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	ξ	03be	lowercase Greek xi	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	ψ	03c8	lowercase Greek psi	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	ζ	03b6	lowercase Greek zeta	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	χ	03c7	lowercase Greek chi	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠			dot locator for "mention"	(3.13)
⠠⠠⠠	ß	00DF	German letter sharp s (eszett)	(4.6)
⠠⠠⠠	`	0060	grave accent alone	
⠠⠠⠠	[	005b	opening square bracket	(7) [5]
⠠⠠⠠	θ	03b8	lowercase Greek theta	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	η	03b7	lowercase Greek eta	(4.5) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	e.g. ▒		shaded shape indicator	[14]



Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠏⠏⠏	|	00a6	broken vertical bar	[11]
⠏⠏⠏	ω	03c9	lowercase Greek omega	(4.5) [11.7]
⠏⠏⠏			italic word indicator	(9)
⠏⠏⠏			italic symbol indicator	(9)
⠏⠏⠏			directly below	[7]
⠏⠏⠏	U	222a	union (upright U shape)	[10]
⠏⠏⠏			italic passage indicator	(9)
⠏⠏⠏	∩	2229	intersection (inverted U shape)	[10]
⠏⠏⠏			directly above	[7]
⠏⠏⠏	%	0025	percent sign	(3.21) [2.10]
⠏⠏⠏	e.g. $\frac{x}{4}$		general fraction line	(11.3) [6]
⠏⠏⠏⠏			seventh transcriber-defined print symbol	(3.26) [11]
⠏⠏⠏⠏			fifth transcriber-defined typeform word indicator	(9)
⠏⠏⠏⠏			fifth transcriber-defined typeform symbol indicator	(9)
⠏⠏⠏⠏			fifth transcriber-defined typeform passage indicator	(9)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠⠠			fifth transcriber-defined typeform terminator	(9)
⠠⠠	]	005d	closing square bracket	(7) [5]
⠠⠠			italic terminator	(9)
⠠⠠	–	005f	low line (underscore)	(7.2) [3.6, 11]
⠠⠠⠠	≪	226a	is much less than	[3]
⠠⠠⠠	≫	226b	is much greater than	[3]
⠠⠠⠠	⊄	228a	contained in, but not equal to (proper subset)	[10]
⠠⠠⠠	⊅	228b	contains, but is not equal to (proper superset)	[10]
⠠⠠⠠	⊆̅		normal subgroup but not equal (closed "less than" with cancelled line under)	[10]
⠠⠠⠠	⊘		arc over previous item	[12]
⠠⠠⠠	∠	2221	measured angle sign	[11]
⠠⠠⠠	≠	2ae4	reverse "is valid" sign	[10]
⠠⠠⠠	⊇̅		inverse "normal subgroup but not equal" (closed "greater than" with cancelled line under)	[10]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	e.g. • •		double dot for electrons or bond	[16]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	e.g. =====		double dashed line bond	[16]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	≐	2251	equals sign dotted above and below (approximately equal)	[3]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	e.g. x x		double cross for electrons	[16]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	e.g. ○ ○		double small circle for electrons	[16]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	e.g. ==		double line bond	[16]
⠠			grade 1 symbol indicator	(5.2) [1.7]
⠠⠠	ence		ence	grade 2, following a letter (10.8)
⠠⠠	ong		ong	grade 2, following a letter (10.8)
⠠⠠	ful		ful	grade 2, following a letter (10.8)
⠠⠠	tion		tion	grade 2, following a letter (10.8)
⠠⠠	ness		ness	grade 2, following a letter (10.8)
⠠⠠	ment		ment	grade 2, following a letter (10.8)
⠠⠠	ity		ity	grade 2, following a letter (10.8)
⠠⠠			grade 1 terminator	(5.5) [1.7]
⠠⠠			grade 1 word indicator	(5.3) [1.7]
⠠⠠⠠			grade 1 passage indicator	(5.4) [1.7]
⠠⠠	A	0041	capital letter A	(4.1, 8)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠	B	0042	capital letter B	(4.1, 8)
⠠	C	0043	capital letter C	(4.1, 8)
⠠	D	0044	capital letter D	(4.1, 8)
⠠	E	0045	capital letter E	(4.1, 8)
⠠	F	0046	capital letter F	(4.1, 8)
⠠	G	0047	capital letter G	(4.1, 8)
⠠	H	0048	capital letter H	(4.1, 8)
⠠	I	0049	capital letter I	(4.1, 8)
⠠	J	004a	capital letter J	(4.1, 8)
⠠	K	004b	capital letter K	(4.1, 8)
⠠	L	004c	capital letter L	(4.1, 8)
⠠	M	004d	capital letter M	(4.1, 8)
⠠	N	004e	capital letter N	(4.1, 8)
⠠	O	004f	capital letter O	(4.1, 8)
⠠	P	0050	capital letter P	(4.1, 8)
⠠	Q	0051	capital letter Q	(4.1, 8)
⠠	R	0052	capital letter R	(4.1, 8)
⠠	e.g. →		regular barb, lower half, in line	arrow mode [13.3]
⠠	S	0053	capital letter S	(4.1, 8)
⠠	T	0054	capital letter T	(4.1, 8)
⠠	U	0055	capital letter U	(4.1, 8)
⠠	V	0056	capital letter V	(4.1, 8)
⠠	X	0058	capital letter X	(4.1, 8)
⠠	X	0058	capital letter X as a cross	(3.9)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
	Y	0059	capital letter Y	(4.1, 8)
	e.g.		curved barb, lower half, in line	arrow mode [13.3]
	Z	005a	capital letter Z	(4.1, 8)
			curved barb, lower half, counter	arrow mode [13.3]
	∴	2234	"therefore" (three dots in upright pyramid)	[11]
	e.g.		variant left- leaning diagonal line segment	when surrounded by spaces/other diagonal line segments (16.3)
			bar under previous item	[12]
			straight barb, lower half (directionless)	arrow mode [13.3]
	W	0057	capital letter W	(4.1, 8)
			regular barb, lower half, counter	arrow mode [13.3]
	"	0022	nondirectional double quotation mark	(7.6.5) [17]
	"	0022	seconds	(3.11)
	"	0022	inches	(3.15)
	e.g. `	2018	opening single quotation mark	(7.6.2)
	e.g. ´	2019	closing single quotation mark	(7.6.2)
	Ʒ	021c	capital yogh	(12)
	þ	00de	capital thorn	(12)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠳	Ð	00d0	capital eth	(12)
⠠⠞	ƿ	01f7	capital wynn (wen)	(12)
⠠⠠	e.g. 		variant right- leaning diagonal line segment	when surrounded by spaces/other diagonal line segments (16.3)
⠠⠠			capitals terminator	(8.6)
⠠⠠			opening music indicator	when following a space (14.5)
⠠⠠	—	2014	dash	when distinguished from a hyphen in the print (7.2)
⠠⠠	e.g. 		single line bond	[16]
⠠⠠⠠	⸏	0338	solidus (forward slash) overlay on following capital letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠	⸘	0336	horizontal stroke overlay on following capital letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠	◌̆	0306	breve above following capital letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠	◌̄	0304	macron above following capital letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠	⠠	014a	capital eng	(4.4)
⠠⠠⠠	◌̸	0327	cedilla below following capital letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠	◌̀	0300	grave accent above following capital letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠	◌̂	0302	circumflex above following capital letter	(4.2)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	→		simple right-pointing arrow under previous item	[12]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	◌ [◦]	030a	circle (ring) above following capital letter	(4.2) [2.10]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	◌ [~]	0303	tilde above following capital letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	◌ [¨]	0308	dieresis/umlaut above following capital letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	◌ _˙	0323	dot under previous item	[12]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠			ligature indicator where only the following letter is capitalised	(4.3, 12)
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	◌ [´]	0301	acute accent above following capital letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	◌ ^ˇ	030c	caron (hacek, wedge) above following capital letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠			first transcriber-defined modifier on following capital letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠			second transcriber-defined modifier on following capital letter	(4.2)

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠⠠			third transcriber-defined modifier on following capital letter	(4.2)
⠠⠠	e.g.		second variant vertical line segment	when surrounded by spaces/other vertical line segments (16.3)
⠠⠠⠠			capital reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠠⠠			capital reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠠⠠			capital reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠠⠠			capital reserved non-Roman letter	
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Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠			capital reserved non-Roman letter	
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⠠⠠⠠			capital reserved non-Roman letter	

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠			capital reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠠⠠			capital reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠠⠠	{		multi-line opening curly bracket	(7.7) [5, 15]
⠠⠠⠠	˜	0330	tilde under previous item	[12]
⠠⠠⠠	|		multi-line vertical bar	[5, 15]
⠠⠠⠠			capital reserved non-Roman letter	
⠠⠠⠠	ə	018f	capital schwa	(4.4)
⠠⠠⠠	}		multi-line closing curly bracket	(7.7) [5, 15]
⠠⠠⠠			closing non-UEB passage indicator	(14)
⠠⠠⠠	[		multi-line opening round parenthesis	(7.7, 11.8) [5, 15]
⠠⠠⠠	ˆ	032d	hat under previous item	[12]
⠠⠠⠠	]		multi-line closing round parenthesis	(7.7, 11.8) [5, 15]
⠠⠠⠠	Α	0391	capital Greek alpha	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	Β	0392	capital Greek beta	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	Δ	0394	capital Greek delta	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠	Ε	0395	capital Greek epsilon	(4.5, 8) [11.7]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Φ	03a6	capital Greek phi	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Γ	0393	capital Greek gamma	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Ι	0399	capital Greek iota	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Κ	039a	capital Greek kappa	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Λ	039b	capital Greek lambda	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Μ	039c	capital Greek mu	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Ν	039d	capital Greek nu	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Ο	039f	capital Greek omicron	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Π	03a0	capital Greek pi	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Ρ	03a1	capital Greek rho	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Σ	03a3	capital Greek sigma	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Τ	03a4	capital Greek tau	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Υ	03a5	capital Greek upsilon	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Ξ	039e	capital Greek xi	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Ψ	03a8	capital Greek psi	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Ζ	0396	capital Greek zeta	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Χ	03a7	capital Greek chi	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	ß	1E9E	capital German letter sharp s (eszett)	(4.6)
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	[		multi-line opening square bracket	(7.7) [5, 15]
⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	Θ	0398	capital Greek theta	(4.5, 8) [11.7]

Braille	Print	Unicode	Name	Usage and reference
⠠⠠⠠⠠	H	0397	capital Greek eta	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠	Ω	03a9	capital Greek omega	(4.5, 8) [11.7]
⠠⠠⠠⠠]		multi-line closing square bracket	(7.7) [5, 15]
⠠⠠⠠			capitalised word indicator	(8.4)
⠠⠠⠠⠠			capitalised passage indicator	(8.5)

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