

UEB Ready?

Day 1:

Overview of the code

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Objectives

- Participants will be able to describe the structure of BANA, its mission, and how it works
- Participants will list several reasons why the UEB project was begun.
- Participants will be able to braille practice sentences in UEB with the rules we will cover.
- Participants will be able to list resources available for them to learn more about UEB.

What Is BANA?

- The BANA Board consists of representatives from organizations of blind people, educators, and transcribers
- International: 17 member organizations, plus 3 associate members
- 8 technical committees; 8 ad hoc committees; also general committees such as publications, and board committees such as bylaws, & several task forces
- Committees are designed to include at least one braille reader, one transcriber, one educator, one person from each member country

How Does BANA Work?

- BANA Board meets in person twice a year as well as by teleconference throughout the year
- Work is done by Board and committees all year long
- BANA is indebted to its hard-working volunteers
- Numerous projects ongoing:
 - Graphing calculator guidelines
 - Chess guidelines
 - Standardized test guidelines

and many others!

Background

- Drastic changes in the appearance and production methods of print: new characters, icons, layouts, and fonts
- Print is increasingly read from screens; schools are increasingly providing textbooks digitally rather than on paper.
- The boundaries between "technical" materials and everyday materials increasingly blurred (e.g. web sites and email addresses in general literature).
- Digital text provides the capability for braille users to read the material in braille instantly, via refreshable braille.
- Braille is more widely available than ever before in history because of braille embossers, translation software, and refreshable braille.

However:

- Because of ambiguities in current codes, accurate translation of text into braille remains far from perfect.
- While technology enables braille users to type their material in braille and have it converted to print instantly, (backtranslation), the current code introduces many errors.
- Even the most basic mathematics material is not displayed correctly in braille generated by computers and mobile devices, and therefore the material is not reliable in this medium.

Need for Code Change

- Concern about braille complexity since CBC was introduced in late 1980s.
 - multiple braille symbols for same print symbol
 - increased contextuality of braille
- Increasing difficulty in constructing new code symbols to reflect changes in print.
- In 1991, Drs. Abraham Nemeth and Tim Cranmer presented a paper to BANA stating the urgent need to unify the various braille codes used in North America.

Unified English Braille

- UEB started as BANA research project; became international in early 1990s.
- UEB was developed primarily by braille readers in seven countries.
- ICEB endorsed UEB in 2004 as an official code.
- All ICEB members have now adopted it:
 - Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Nigeria, Canada, United Kingdom, the United States, and Ireland
- BANA monitored adoption and implementation around the world for years before voting to adopt it in the United States.

General Characteristics of UEB

- UEB is a revision and extension of the current literary code; it includes new symbols for items not currently in EBAE. In that way, it unifies existing codes, except music.
- UEB eliminates some contractions from the current literary code to reduce ambiguity; it adds some symbols and changes a few others.
- In UEB, numbers are written in the upper part of the cell as they are currently in literary materials.
- UEB is designed to be extensible (easy to add new symbols as needed), consistent, and unambiguous. Because of this, UEB is more computable and better for backtranslation.

Some Features of UEB

- Other countries that have adopted UEB report that readers of current codes find UEB quite readable. Children who have been taught only UEB can read books in current code with little difficulty.
- See page regarding research into UEB on BANA web site.
- The next few slides highlight a few of the changes between current code and UEB.

Specific Changes: Contractions

UEB eliminates nine contractions: *ble*, *dd*, *com*, *ation*, *ally*, *to*, *into*, *by*, and *o'clock* because they created ambiguity in the code.



deadmau5



will.i.am



SportsNation



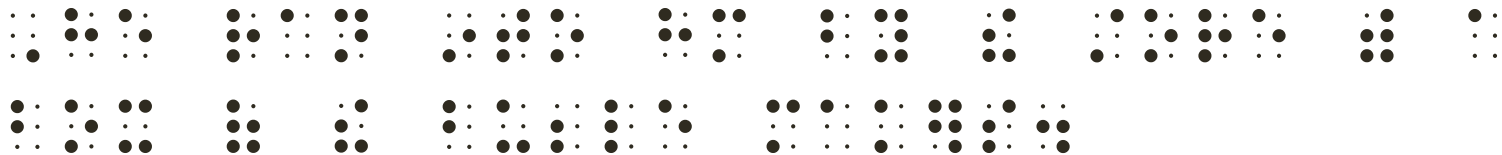
BrickYard



CompanyN.com

Specific Changes: Spacing

UEB follows original text, so all symbols have spaces between them; this includes *and*, *for*, *of*, *the*, *with*. The words *to*, *into*, *by* are spelled out and spaced as they are in the original text.



He ran into him by the store with a box of the bubble makers.

Contractions: A few more examples

- Eliminated *by, into, to*

- ⠠⠏⠗⠑ ⠠⠃⠝ ⠠⠇⠏ ⠠⠃⠗ ⠠⠃⠗⠁⠇⠇⠊⠇

To be or not to be.

- Eliminated *ble, com, dd, ation, ally*

- ⠠⠇⠁⠇⠇⠁⠏⠇⠝ ⠠⠃⠗⠁⠇⠇⠊⠇ ⠠⠃⠗ ⠠⠇⠒⠁⠇⠇⠁⠃ ⠠⠇⠒⠁⠇⠇⠁⠃ ⠠⠗⠏⠁⠗ ⠠⠗⠏⠁⠗ ⠠⠗⠏⠁⠗
⠠⠇⠁⠇⠇⠁⠏⠇⠝ ⠠⠗⠏⠁⠗ ⠠⠗⠏⠁⠗ ⠠⠇⠒⠁⠇⠇⠁⠃ ⠠⠇⠒⠁⠇⠇⠁⠃

Maddy served her haddock creation for the company at the Wimbledon party.



Specific Changes: Rules

To reduce exceptions and complexity in the contraction rules, contractions that stand for a group of letters will be used in some cases in which they are not used in current braille.

- More liberal use of contractions
 - more “syllable bridging”
 - generally permissible to alter the usual braille form
 - usually can bridge a diphthong
 - can be used in electronic addresses
 - more consistent rules for using contractions

Contractions

⠠⠏⠗⠕⠋⠎⠎⠔⠗⠑⠎⠎

professor

⠠⠑⠋⠗⠗⠕⠑⠗⠗

edict

⠠⠗⠑⠘⠘⠑

reduce

⠠⠓⠒⠎⠞⠊⠎⠞

mistaken

⠠⠑⠗⠁⠎⠑⠎

erases

⠠⠑⠁⠄⠄⠑⠁⠇⠑

peaceable

⠠⠑⠗⠑⠋⠔⠗⠔⠗⠕⠋⠎⠑⠗⠎⠔⠗⠔⠗⠑⠋⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔⠗⠔

freedom from boredom

⠠⠺⠺⠺.⠠⠑⠗⠕⠇⠍⠁⠗⠊⠑.⠠⠔⠗⠒

www.formulanine.org

⠠⠁⠑⠗⠊⠁⠗

aerial

Contractions

- Contractions not used in compound words or where they would adversely “hide” the word so it is hard to pronounce
 - ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ (do not use “gh” in “doghouse”)
 - ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ (do not use “name” in “enamel”)
 - ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ (do not use “mother” in “chemotherapy”)

Short Form Words

- Eliminated *o'clock*
- Shortforms can be used whenever they are “standing alone” (preceded or followed by space, hyphen, or dash)
- Can be used regardless of meaning or pronunciation
- Can be used in proper names
- Not used in emails and URLs (because they're not standing alone)
- Use within longer words as long as that word is standing alone and that it appears on the UEB Shortform List in the Rulebook (Appendix A).
- The Shortforms List is the definitive list of shortform extensions.
- Can add "s" and apostrophe s to all except *about, almost, him*

HOWEVER . . .

Short Form Words

- 10 popular short forms have special rules
 - *braille* and *great* can be used wherever
 - *children* cannot be followed by a vowel or y
 - *blind, first, friend, good, letter, little, quick* can be used at the beginning of a word as long as it's not followed by a vowel or by the letter y

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

the quick-witted go-between

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

arachnid

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

Befriend Mr. Goodacre and his littlest greatgrandchildren.

Specific Changes: New symbols

UEB uses new symbols for some punctuation such as ellipsis, dollar sign, bullet, percent sign, and dash. Most changes were made to eliminate ambiguity and so the marks didn't need specific spacing rules.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠

... and more

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

\$100 for Ke\$ha

⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

• 5%

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

What—oh, forget it.

Punctuation

- more “enclosures” in UEB (brackets and braces)

⠠⠨⠠⠨ ⠠⠨⠠⠨ () ⠠⠨⠠⠨ ⠠⠨⠠⠨ []

⠠⠨⠠⠨ ⠠⠨⠠⠨ { } ⠠⠨⠠⠨ ⠠⠨⠠⠨ < >

⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠⠨ ⠠⠨ ⠠⠨⠠⠨⠠⠨ (if you will)

- Many common punctuation marks the same as in current code.
- Generally, follow print in their use. Use them in all contexts.

Specific Changes: Capitalization

- Dot 6 means the next letter is capitalized just as in current braille.

Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

⠠⠏⠊⠞⠎⠃⠞⠒⠎⠏⠞⠃⠇⠏⠏⠃⠎⠎⠁⠎⠏⠃⠒⠎⠏⠞⠃⠇⠏⠏⠃⠎⠎⠁⠎⠃⠗

- A double dot 6 means that the next word or string of letters is capitalized just as in current braille. However, the effect of the double capital is terminated by a space, a hyphen, an apostrophe, or other nonalphabetic symbol.

BUY the new album by A\$AP Rocky.

⠠⠃⠕⠑⠑⠇⠑ ⠗⠏⠞⠎⠃⠞⠒⠎⠏⠞⠃⠇⠏⠏⠃⠎⠎⠁⠎⠃⠗ ⠠⠞⠒⠎⠏⠞⠃⠇⠏⠏⠃⠎⠎⠁⠎⠃⠗

Grade 1 Indicator

- Familiar to us as the “letter sign” but has additional uses in UEB
- Reduces ambiguity and increases computability
- Also applies to next symbol, next “word” (which can be a string of letters), and next passage (as does capitalization)
- Used in all contexts (both technical and nontechnical materials).
- **The Grade 1 mode rules are very important to understanding how UEB works. They allow for unambiguous use of symbols.**

Grade 1 Indicators

- ⋮ indicates the following symbol is in grade 1
- ⋮⋮ indicates the following word is in grade 1
- ⋮⋮⋮ indicates the following passage is in grade 1
- ⋮⋮ (dots 5-6, 3) terminates the grade 1 passage.

Works like capitalization indicators. See these indicators often in technical contexts as well.

Grade 1 indicator

Can I "c u 4a d8"?

Can I "c u 4a d8"?

? and . can end sentences

? and . can end sentences

Will Ferrell & John W. Campbell

Will Ferrell & John W. Campbell

The dog needs a w-a-l-k!

The dog needs a w-a-l-k!

Typeforms

- Not just italics any more!
- Single symbol, next word, next passage
- Bold, italics, underline, script follow same pattern
- Only use when they are significant and add meaning for the reader
- Can create transcriber-defined typeforms if necessary.

Specific Changes: Font indicators

- **Underline, Bold, and Italics indicators:**

These indicators have prefixes as well as roots. The prefix indicates the type of attribute, and the root indicates how far it extends: next symbol, string of symbols, or passage.

- For the "begin" indicators, the prefixes are easy to remember:

- Italics: dots 4-6, just like the current italics ⠠⠠⠠⠠
- Underline: dots 4-5-6, like the underscore in computer braille code
⠠⠠⠠⠠
- Bold: dots 4-5, a little like a letter b (b for bold) but on the other side of the cell. ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Typeforms

It is spelled brave.

It is spelled brave.

It is too cold in this room!

It is too cold in this room!

I loved A Man Like Us.

I loved A Man Like Us.

Accents and other symbols

- Instead of just “dot 4” for everything, UEB has specific symbols for accent marks
 - tilde, accent acute, accent grave, umlaut, etc.

- Modified letters can't be part of contractions

⠠⠋⠠⠢⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

fiancé

⠠⠋⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

blessèd

- New symbols not found in EBAE
 - Long dash, underscore, plus, minus, equals, and more!

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

- Generally follow print for their use.

Why “upper numbers”?

- The committees had long discussions about which number system to choose for the unified code.
- Considered upper numbers, lower numbers, and “Antoine” (dot 6) numbers
- Each had pros and cons.
- A link to the archived discussion is still on the ICEB web site.

Rationale for Upper Cell Numbers

- Analysis of 16 textbooks, both technical and non-technical materials, for frequency of number/punctuation combinations compared to number/letter combinations.
 - a total of 8,429 pages of text, 4,556 pages of technical material that required the Nemeth code and 3,873 pages of other texts that did not require the Nemeth Code.
- Results found that “the punctuation indicator would be *required 97.81 times more frequently* than the letter indicator would be required in UEB.”

Bogart, D'Andrea, & Koenig. (2002).

Technical materials in UEB

- Basically follow the same symbols and rules for nontechnical materials
 - consistency of rules across contexts
 - follow spacing of print (mostly)
 - "stand alone" rule (when is it a contraction?)
 - grade 1 mode rules
- There is no "UEB Math Code"—it's all ONE code.

Unification of Literary and Mathematical Texts

- UEB is designed to unify signs across literary and mathematical contexts.
- Numbers and symbols are the same in all contexts.

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

John + Peg = TRUE LOVE.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠

1 + 1 = 2

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠

Buy 5.5 lb. from www.candy4.net.

Numbers

- Numeric mode indicator is considered a “prefix” in UEB and lets the reader know that what follows are numbers. It sets “numeric mode.” It is dots 3-4-5-6 ∴
- The only symbols that may be used in numeric mode are: digits, decimal point (period), comma, simple fraction line, numeric space, and the line continuation indicators (used when dividing very long numbers between braille lines).
- The numeric indicator is terminated by a space, signs of operation, hyphen, dash, colon, apostrophe, ellipsis, parentheses, slash, etc. so must be repeated.

∴ ∴

An 8-cab fleet

The vote was 8-312.

Numbers

- The numeric indicator also signifies “grade 1” mode so can’t use “th” and “st” contractions after numbers

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

1st floor

- Because there is no ambiguity, a letter sign (known as a grade 1 indicator in UEB) is not required when any capital letter or any of the letters k-z follow a number.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

apt. 3g

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

apt. 3G

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

apt. 3m

Computer Notation & Electronic Addresses

- No special symbols to indicate beginning and ending computer notation
- Some contractions can be used but short forms and contractions that must stand alone are not used.
- Numeric indicator also starts grade 1 mode!

⠠⠢⠗⠋⠊⠇⠑⠗⠑⠎⠠⠁⠕⠇⠠⠗⠑⠗⠠⠎⠊⠞

braille@aol.net

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

brl@aol.net

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

4yourchild.edu

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

4yourchild.edu

Grade 1 Indicators

- If a braille symbol also has a contracted meaning then the grade 1 indicator must be used unless grade 1 mode is already set or if there's no ambiguity when following UEB rules:



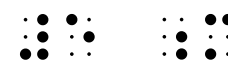
5g



5G



5m



5 m

Simple Fractions—and not fractions!

- The simple numeric fraction, such as $\frac{1}{2}$, is just as we did in EBAE, as is the use of the slash mark for numbers shown horizontally (as per the 2007 update to EBAE). Again, this is used in any context.
- A mixed number uses a numeric indicator before the whole number and another before the simple numeric fraction.
- A slash is not a fraction!

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ of a tsp

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠/⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ 09/52

Other Symbols

⠠⠊⠞⠊⠎ ⠠⠑⠘⠗⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎

It is 98°F outside today!

⠠⠊⠞⠊⠎ ⠠⠑⠘⠗⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎

∠ABC = 45°

⠠⠊⠞⠊⠎ ⠠⠑⠘⠗⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎ ⠠⠋⠊⠎

I am 99.9% sure.

Superscripts and Subscripts

- Used in all contexts whether technical or literary material (such as footnotes).

Remove NaCl from seawater to get potable^f H₂O.

Remove NaCl from seawater to get potable^f H₂O.

In order to prevent confusion with the lower groupsigns, *in* or *en*, use the grade 1 indicator unless it's already in grade 1 mode because of the numeric indicator.

vitamin B₆

9 yd²

3m²

UEB and Contractions

- UEB was designed to:
 - have fewer exceptions
 - to be less ambiguous than EBAE
 - be more extensible, computable, and back-translatable than EBAE
 - be more consistent overall

Therefore some contractions are used more often than in EBAE.

Two Important Rules!

- Stand alone rule: Section 2.6
 - “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.” (Can be either a regular dash or long dash)
- Grade 1 Mode: Section 5.1
 - “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.”
 - Some symbols have a “grade 1 meaning” and therefore need a grade 1 indicator.
 - Note: “Uncontracted braille is different from grade 1 mode.”
Section 2.5.2

Contractions

- Section 10 of the UEB Rulebook
- New names for categories
 1. Alphabetic wordsigns
 2. Strong wordsigns
 3. Strong contractions
 4. Strong groupsigns
 5. Lower wordsigns
 6. Lower groupsigns
 7. Initial-letter contractions
 8. Final-letter groupsigns
 9. Shortforms

Alphabetic wordsigns

- Pretty much the same rules we have now:
 - They stand for a word if they are standing alone
 - Use wordsigns followed by apostrophe and d, ll, re, s, t, ve (section 10.1.2)

⠠

can

⠠⠠⠠⠠

cans

⠠⠠⠠⠠

can't

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

more'n

Strong wordsigns

- So called because they have dots in both the top and bottom rows, and in both the right and left column on the cell
 - **child, shall, this, which, out, still**
- Use them when they are standing alone
- Use them when followed by an apostrophe and *d, ll, re, s, t, ve*

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Which'll it be?

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠

this'n that

Strong contractions

- Use them wherever the letters they represent occur (unless other rules limit its use).
- Can be used as wordsigns and as groupsigns
 - **and, for, of, the, with**
- Do not use them if they are formed where two words come together in a compound word (just as now).



tofu



Vandyke



twofold

Strong groupsigns

- Use as parts of words where they occur (unless other rules limit their use).
- This means they can often bridge prefixes and the rootword.
 - This is quite similar to the rules that have been used in British braille for decades and . . .
 - EBAE use of the "ar" contraction in words like "arise" and "around."
- **ch, gh, sh, th, wh, ed, er, ou, ow, st, ing, ar**
- Same rule for "ing" as in EBAE—can't start a word.
- Aspirated h rule: mishandle, knighthood
- If *ch, sh, th, wh, ou, or st* can be misread as a strong groupsign, braille it out:



St. Stephen



Sh!



ch-ch-chill

Lower group signs

- 10 of them: ea, be, bb, con, cc, dis, en, ff, gg, in
- Many familiar rules:
 - *be, con, dis*: first syllable of a word but not if followed by a capitals indicator or terminator (e.g. partial emphasis)
 - *ea, bb, cc, ff, gg*: sandwich contractions must be in the middle!
 - *ea* is the exception about bridging a prefix-root



preamble



reaction



DISlike

- lower sign rule still applies: no children without a grownup!



Is it linen . . . ?

Initial-letter contractions

- Wordsigns and groupsigns
- Preceded by dot 5, dots 4-5, dots 4-5-6
- Familiar rules for the most part with a few differences
- Let's embrace the weirdness:



sword



sphere

- The 4-5 initial-letter contractions must retain meaning in groupsign.



coupon



hypotheses

Initial-letter contractions, cont.

- *Had* can only be used in words with short /a/ sound

⠠⠏⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗

Hadley

⠠⠏⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗

Hades

- *Ever* can only be used when stress is on first "e" and when not preceded by e or i:

⠠⠑⠑⠑

fever

⠠⠑⠑⠑⠑⠑

revere

- *Here* and *name* are used when the letters are pronounced in one syllable:

⠠⠏⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗

cohere

⠠⠏⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗⠠⠗

coherence

⠠⠗⠑⠑⠠⠗⠑

rename

⠠⠑⠑⠠⠗⠑⠠⠗

enamel

Initial-letter contractions, cont.

- *One* can be used if the letters are pronounced in one syllable EXCEPT for "oney" and derivatives of "honest" & "monetary."
- *Some* can be used if the letters form a syllable of the basic word.
- *Time* can be used when the letters are pronounced the same as the word "time."
- *Under* can be used unless preceded by "a" or "o" or if the "un" is a prefix.



stoney



somersault



centimeter



flounder

Final-letter groupsigns

- Used in the middle or end of words as we do now.
- Preceded by dots 4-6 or dots 5-6
- Use them where you see them with familiar exceptions:
 - *ity* can't be used in *fruity* and *biscuity* (and similar)
 - *ness* can't be used when "ess" added to a word that ends in "en" and "in"



rabbity



citizeness



inessential

Shortforms Made Simple

- We have retired the shortform "o'clock."
- Can use all 75 shortforms as wordsigns when they stand alone, even for proper names.
- Can you use a shortform in a longer word? Easy!
 - Step 1: You can add s or apostrophe s to all except "about," "almost" and "him" (abs, alms, hms)
 - Step 2: Look on the Shortforms List (appendix 1). If it's there, you can use it. The end.
 - Step 3: If it's not on the shortforms list, look at rule 10.9.2
 - braille & great = use wherever
 - children = can't be followed by vowel or y
 - blind, first, friend, good, letter, little, quick = begin a word not followed by vowel or y

Whaddaya think?

heredity

eversion

ethereal

subbasement

BeLinda

re-connect

altimeter

underived

baroness



Howdja do?

heredity



eversion



ethereal



subbasement



BeLinda



re-connect



altimeter



underived



baroness



Preference rules: Section 10.10

- First: preference to group sign that uses fewer cells
- Then: Preference to strong contractions that don't waste space.
- Use *be, con, dis* in preference as long as it's the 1st syllable
- Otherwise, use strong group signs in preference to lower signs
- Use "ence" when the words end in "a" or "d" or "r"
- Otherwise, use strong group signs OR lower group signs in preference to initial-letter contractions. Ex: phone, phoned
- Select group signs that more nearly approximate usual pronunciation or does not distort the word.
- Select group signs that don't hide the word.
- Don't forget your lower sign rule!

You try!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|---------|
| 1. apartheid: | th | the | part |
| 2. beautiful | ea | be | neither |
| 3. saccharine | cc | ch | neither |
| 4. experienced | en | ed | ence |
| 5. toner | one | er | neither |
| 6. gingham | in | gh | ing |
| 7. chemotherapy | th | the | mother |
| 8. component | com | one | en |
| 9. bedraggled | ed | be | neither |
| 10. wherever | ever | where | er |

You try!

1. apartheid:	th	the	<u>part</u>	10.10.8
2. beautiful	<u>ea</u>	be	neither	10.10.4
3. saccharine	cc	<u>ch</u>	neither	10.10.5
4. experienced	en	ed	<u>ence</u>	10.10.6
5. toner	one	<u>er</u>	neither	10.10.7
6. gingham	in	gh	<u>ing</u>	10.10.8
7. chemotherapy	th	<u>the</u>	mother	10.10.9
8. component	com	one	<u>en</u>	10.10.7
9. bedraggled	ed	<u>be</u>	neither	10.10.4
10. wherever	<u>ever</u>	where	er	10.10.8

Mention? Use?

- Section 3.13 Dot Locator for Mention
 - To set apart a symbol under discussion
 - special symbols page
 - transcriber's note
 - So the symbol doesn't affect what follows (just "mentioning" it)

⋮⋮⋮⋮⋮ capitalized passage symbol

- Section 3.14 Dot Locator for Use
 - To assure that a symbol taken out of context can be read
 - a table of punctuation marks
 - In a grid of letters to show they are not alphabetic wordsigns
 - word search type activity
 - So the symbol DOES have its affect on what follows ("using" it)

Resources and Support

- *UEB Rulebook* and a number of training materials are available on the BANA web site.
 - <http://www.brailleauthority.org/ueb.html>
- Example documents in UEB on the BANA site.
- Links to training courses for practitioners who know EBAE:
 - Hadley
 - CNIB course
 - Manuals from Australia & New Zealand