

Lesson 16

Accent Sign, Foreign Words in English Text, Anglicized Words, Corrupted Words, Coined Words, Specialized Terminology, Non-Latin Alphabets, Old and Middle English, Foreign Punctuation, Order of Punctuation Marks and Composition Signs

16.1 Accent Sign [V.24.c]

The next braille composition sign to be studied is the *accent sign* (dot 4). In braille, this sign is placed *immediately* before a letter that, in general literature, is printed with an accent or diacritical mark. In literary braille, where only a few words or sentences are in a foreign language, no distinction is made between different kinds of accent marks.

Examples:

garçon ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ São Paulo ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

When braille foreign words printed in regular typeface in English text, accented letters must not form part of a contraction. Examples:

barrière (French) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ fiancé (French) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
årstid (Swedish) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ färben (German) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

An accent mark in an English word indicates an entire stressed syllable—not just a letter—and contractions are used. Examples:

blessèd ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ reënforce ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
coëducation ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

When an accent mark is used, it must be listed on a special symbols page (to be studied later).

• Note: The distinction between the various diacritical marks must be made when braille textbooks in which diacritics are used to study pronunciation, or when braille whole foreign language texts, such as those used in foreign-language instruction. The transcriber must then use the rules as prescribed by the Braille Authority of North America's (BANA) Foreign Language Technical Committee.

New rules for braille foreign language texts are now under production at BANA. Until they are available, questions should be directed to the foreign language experts at the National Braille Association (NBA), 3 Townline Circle, Rochester, NY 14623-2513 or the California Transcribers and Educators of the Visually Handicapped (CTEVH), 741 North Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90029.

16.2 Foreign Words in English Text [V.24]

The rules for braille foreign words that are distinguished in English text by a different typeface, such as italics, differ from foreign words that are printed in regular typeface.

- 16.2a Foreign words in *distinctive* typeface.** When foreign words, phrases, or names within English text are printed in a typeface different from the surrounding text, and/or enclosed in quotation marks, follow print. Do not use contractions or letter signs in such words. Examples:

Nicole is *très chic*.
 ⠠Nicole ⠠is ⠠très ⠠chic.

"*Einbrecher*" is the word for "burglar" in German.
 ⠠"Einbrecher" ⠠is ⠠the ⠠word ⠠for ⠠"burglar" ⠠in ⠠German.

The word "educator" comes from the Latin "educare."
 ⠠The ⠠word ⠠"educator" ⠠comes ⠠from ⠠the ⠠Latin ⠠"educare."

"*Adiós, Mariá y José,*" said Father.
 ⠠"Adiós, Mariá y José," ⠠said ⠠Father.

- 16.2a(1) Foreign names in English text.** When, in English text, a foreign name is printed in a distinctive typeface such as italics, the italics have been used to distinguish it both as foreign and as a proper noun. Contractions are not used in these names. Example:

During the Battle of Jutland, the German *Derfflinger* sank the *Queen Mary*.
 ⠠During ⠠the ⠠Battle ⠠of ⠠Jutland, ⠠the ⠠German ⠠Derfflinger ⠠sank ⠠the ⠠Queen ⠠Mary.

- 16.2a(2) English names in foreign phrases.** Contractions are not used in English names when they appear within foreign phrases that are set off in a distinctive typeface. Example:

Mother reminisced about *le bon President Kennedy*.
 ⠠Mother ⠠reminisced ⠠about ⠠le ⠠bon ⠠President ⠠Kennedy.

16.2b Foreign words in *regular* typeface. When foreign words and names are printed in regular typeface, contractions and letter signs are used. Examples:

Nicole is très chic. ⠠⠊⠗⠊⠙⠗⠑⠑⠒⠑ ⠠⠍⠁⠗⠊⠁ ⠠⠗⠊⠙⠑⠑

"Adiós, Mariá y José," said Father.

⠠⠗⠊⠑⠞⠑⠗ ⠠⠠⠗⠊⠙⠑⠑ ⠠⠠⠗⠊⠙⠑⠑ ⠠⠠⠗⠊⠙⠑⠑ ⠠⠠⠗⠊⠙⠑⠑ ⠠⠠⠗⠊⠙⠑⠑ ⠠⠠⠗⠊⠙⠑⠑ ⠠⠠⠗⠊⠙⠑⠑ ⠠⠠⠗⠊⠙⠑⠑ ⠠⠠⠗⠊⠙⠑⠑

However, the following rules must be observed:

16.2b(1) Foreign and English words spelled alike. [X.34.b(7)] Sometimes a foreign word has the same spelling as an English word, or a braille contraction for an English word, but the meaning, pronunciation, and/or syllable division is different. Where the use of a contraction could cause difficulty in the recognition of such a word, the contraction is not used. Examples:

al fine (äl fe'ne) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

mare nostrum (mer'e nostrum) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Was ist das? ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Får jag be om notan! ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

tae kwon do ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

Erin go bragh ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

en la tarde ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

16.2b(2) Single foreign letters or letter combinations. Use a letter sign before any single foreign letter in regular typeface. A letter sign should also be placed before any letter combination that could be mistaken for a short-form word. Examples:

e pluribus unum ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

honi soit qui mal y pense

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

al dente ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

16.2c Dividing foreign words. A good rule of thumb to use when dividing foreign words is to keep prefixes and suffixes intact and divide compound words into their component parts. This practice, however, can be troublesome for a transcriber who is not familiar with the language. For instance, Spanish words never divide between double *ll*'s, *rr*'s, or between *c* and *h*. If, after consulting all available resources, proper division still cannot

be determined, do not divide the word. Examples:

La Jo/lla Ca/bri/llo co/rrer mu/cho

16.3 Anglicized Words

In most instances, a change in typeface is sufficient to indicate foreign words. However, there are times when it is difficult to know whether a word is foreign or not. Many words that were once considered foreign have been anglicized; *i.e.*, so commonly used in English as to have been included as entries in the main text of the dictionary (often with the accent signs omitted) and given no special foreign designation. When anglicized words such as *carte blanche*, *enfant terrible*, *vis-à-vis*, *coup d'état*, or *sans serif*, which are no longer designated as foreign in the dictionary, are printed in italics, we must assume that the author has chosen to italicize them for emphasis or distinction—in which case the italics are kept and contractions are used. When in doubt consult a reputable dictionary less than ten years old. Refer to §2.5a for suggestions on dictionaries.

Drill 31

Practice brailleing the following sentences.

1. The attractive divorcée and her distingué protégé created a sensation at the lawn fête.
2. Louis XIV stated the position of all dictators when he said, "*L'état c'est moi.*"
3. The François family with their entire ménage had already departed for Florida.
4. 'And opening his mouth he taught them saying, "Blessèd are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. . . ."'
5. The newest trend in German politics is Parteiverdrossenheit, or PV for short.
6. "*Vive la France!*" defiantly shouted the young patriot as he was led off to face the firing squad.
7. José de San Martín was one of the leading liberators of South America.
8. Signorina Puccini is auditioning with the Metropolitan Opera Company.
9. Étienne professed to be *enchanté* to meet *la belle Mademoiselle Andersen*.
10. The original German title of Erich Remarque's famous book *All Quiet on the Western Front* was *Im Westen Nichts Neues*.
11. Egypt is fine, but if we have to go to Port Said again, we're finished — al fine!
12. My family comes from a small town in Italy called Giovanni a Piro.
13. We can keep this little *cherub* here, but that little *enfant terrible* will have to go home.
14. "*E molto bene di ritornare a casa,*" said the old woman as she stepped off the train.

Drill 32

Practice brailleing the following sentences.

1. "When will you be back?" called his comrades as Poncho rode off in the general direction of the border, and his reply was — *¿Quién sabe?* —
2. The circumference of a circle is equal to $\pi \times d$.
3. "*Écoutez bien,*" said Professor Moreau, as he launched into his lecture.
4. He was extremely proud of his former connection with the FBI ("G-men are the world's greatest detectives," he was fond of saying).
5. "*Geh!*" she said. "*Mach schnell!*"
6. During his senior year at college ('90-91) he lived in the ΠΚΑ house.
7. In music, *diminuendo* means to play softer by degrees.
8. ΔΕΛΦΟΙ (Delphi) was called the navel of the earth.
9. Goody Thatcher hoped to see her grandchildren become "polished stons" in the church. "Them i do hertili inbrace," she wrote.
10. The Greek letters *O* and *Ω* are pronounced the same.

EXERCISE

Prepare the following sentences for submission to the instructor.

LESSON 16

1. "Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible to feeling as to sight? or art thou but a dagger of the mind, a false creation, proceeding from the heat-oppressèd brain?" —Macbeth
2. He had just returned to the café after his tête-à-tête with his fiancée.
3. The new government came into power through a coup d'état but masquerades behind a façade of democracy.
4. The dénouement of the plot began when the professor crashed the party clad in tuxedo and black suède shoes and wearing a boutonnière of lilies of the valley.
5. "*Merci beaucoup,*" said Jacques as I handed him the prize.
6. As the victorious French troops reëntered the city, the crowd triumphantly and spontaneously broke into the *Marseillaise*: "*Allons, enfants de la patrie! Le jour de gloire est arrivé! . . .*"
7. France was represented at Versailles by Georges Clemenceau.
8. The sign ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣ alerted us to the dangers of driving in the Greek mountains.
9. Jeanne d'Arc was known as the "Maid of Orléans."

10. I said, this restaurant serves all meals *table d'hôte*, not *à la carte*.
11. The note began very formally, "*Sehr geehrtes Fräulein Mary Smith: . . .*"
12. —*¡Qué bonita!*— exclaimed the handsome young gaucho as he doffed his sombrero to the lovely señorita.
13. The pin on his lapel proudly proclaimed his affiliation with ΣΧ.
14. “'69!” he said emphatically, “that was the year I was born!”
15. The first half of Julia's program closed with Chopin's *Étude in E Major*.
16. The memory of her insult still rankled in his mind ("*gros cochon*" she had called him).
17. The motto of the United States is "*E pluribus unum.*"
18. "The situation has been getting rather unhealthy," Filatov told the mass-circulation weekly *Argumenty i Fakty*.
19. Papa's favorite supper dish was pasta with beans, *Pasta e Fagioli*.
20. I came home from our trip with German marks, French centimes, and Spanish pesos.
21. "Schmidt," she said. "Tomorrow Sunday ist. Der mass in Piedras iss nine by der clock."
22. *Serous otitis media* is a medical term for fluid in the ear.
23. Winthrop considered his colony to be a model to others; "Wee must Consider that wee shall be as a Citye upon a hill."
24. The priest said he hoped Father hadn't had a *faithectomy*, since he hasn't seen him in church for months.

