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Session Title UEB: Do You Have It Down?

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Developed for
Texas School for the Blind & Visually Impaired
Outreach Programs
UEB: Do you have it Down?
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This Session Is
• A highlight of some of the changes in UEB from EBAE.

This Session Is Not
• Information on every change, addition, deletion etc. between EBAE and UEB.

UEB Rules
• The UEB Rulebook contains all the rules for UEB. http://www.iceb.org/ueb.html
• Section Numbers in this presentation refer to this publication.
• UEB was developed by the International Council on English Braille (ICEB).
• The United States is a member of the Braille Authority of North America (BANA).
  http://brailleauthority.org/
• BANA adopted UEB with an implementation date of Jan. 4, 2016.

Goodbye…(Section 1.3.2)

Part-word contractions:
- ation
- ally
- ble
- com
- dd

The Hitchhikers:
- to
- into
- by

Figure 1 Shapes with part-word contractions, Hitchhikers and o'clock
The New Reality, No More Hugging

Figure 2 Sign with two people hugging, which reads "no hugging". Words “and, for, of, the, with and a”

UEB Proclaims Some New Terms (Section 2.1)

- Wordsigns
- Groupsigns
- Alphabetic wordsigns
- Lower groupsigns
- Final-letter groupsigns
- Symbol-sequence
- Shortforms*
- Initial-letter contractions*

*At least some things don’t change!

Capitalization (Section 8)

Figure 3 Strong man (terminator) with dog and child

- : capital letter indicator
- : capital word indicator
- : capital passage indicator
- : capital terminator indicator
- A passage is defined as a group of three of more symbols-sequences.
- A space or (capital terminator indicator) terminates the capital word indicator.
Capitalization Examples

Sally (capital letter)
DADDY (capital word)
AFB (capital letter sequence)
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- A capital passage indicator opens and capital terminator indicator is used after the period to end the capital passage.

Punctuation (Section 7)

- With UEB there are few changes with punctuation.
- dash ellipsis… forward slash /
- Quotation marks are still quotation marks. There are several two cell options for secondary or inner quotation marks. (Section 7.6.2)

Capitalization with Apostrophes and Hyphens (Section 8.4.2)

Repeat the capital word indicator after a hyphen or an apostrophe and on the next line in a hyphenated word.

THAT’S MacDONALD
GOBBLE-GOBBLE
LOVE-LY

General Symbols (Section 3)

is the dot locator for “mention”. (Section 3.13)
is the dot locator for “use”. (Section 3.14)
UEB has symbols for print equivalents whenever they appear in print. Some examples:

asterisk * bullet • at sign @

A Few More Symbols

hash (crosshatch, pound sign) #
ampersand &
copyright ©
trademark TM
registered ®

Even though some of these symbols are typically raised from the baseline in print, in braille they are not considered in the superscript (raised) position.

copyright © 2009
Apt. #D
Examples

- **Dot #a and/or dot #d**
  - dot 1 and/or dot 4
- **Do unto ours...**
  - Do unto others...
- **Bullet x items**
  - Bullet the items
- **lady34@gmail.com**
  - lady34@gmail.com
- **Dial *98 on x cell**
  - dial *98 on the cell

### Grouping Punctuation (Section 7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quotation marks “ ”</th>
<th>Single (inner) Quotation marks ‘ ’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round Parentheses ( )</td>
<td>Square Brackets [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curly Brackets { }</td>
<td>Angle Brackets &lt; &gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples**

- **<o’clock>**
  - (o’clock)
- **“happy!”**
  - “happy!”

The professor said, "I deduce the ‘pandemonium’ is derived from my canceling the exam!"

Go to <www.disney.com>.

### ACTIVITY 1

**Strong Contractions!**

![Figure 4 Strong man holding chain](image)

**Strong contractions** are contractions that have dots both in the top and bottom rows and in the left and right columns.

- and child the shall
Relax Those Contraction Rules!

Figure 5 Koala bear reading a book and relaxing by the sea

For Example… (Section 10.11)

More “syllable bridging” (מחשב). Generally permissible to alter the usual braille form (MessageBox). Generally permissible to cross prefix/suffix and root word (MessageBox). Usually can bridge a diphthong (ListAdapter).

Compound Words (Section 10.9)

Contractions are not used in compound words or where they would adversely “hide” the word so it is hard to pronounce.

- enamel (no “name”)
- chemotherapy (no “mother”)
- doghouse (no “gh”)

The Contraction “ea” (Section 10.13.4 & 10.13.5)

Like EBAE, the contraction for ea cannot be used if it would bridge a prefix and a base word or if it is preceded by a hyphen. But, unlike EBAE ea can be used if it bridges a base word and a suffix or if it begins the second part of a solid compound word.

deactivate deactivate
likeable likeable

Shortform Word Rules (Section 10.9)

blind, friend, good, little, letter, and quick

- Use the shortform if it begins the word and is not followed by a vowel or the letter “y.” However, if the word is on the shortform list in Appendix 1 of The Rules of Unified English Braille you can use the shortform. (Rules 10.9.2 and 10.9.3 talk about this in more detail.)

goody letterbox

Shortform Word Rules

- Shortform words can be used as proper names and as parts of proper names, permitted they are included in the UEB Rulebook list.

Mr. Quick
Mr. Quickly
David Letterman
ACTIVITY 2

Electronic Addresses (Section 10.12.3)
You can use wordsigns and groupsigns in electronic addresses. Do not use shortform words in electronic addresses.

• c&yj@yahoo4com
• candyj@yahoo.com
• brailleboy@agmail4com
• brailleboy@gmail.com

Grade 1 Mode (Section 5)
• The grade 1 mode indicator goes before a letter or letters to distinguish between the letter meaning and a number, a word, or a wordsign.
• The letters a, i, and o do not need indicators because they do not have a contraction meaning when they stand alone.
• Use a grade 1 mode indicator before a letter that is an initial.
• When hyphens represent omitted letters in a word, use the same number of hyphens as are found in print and use a grade 1 mode indicator on the letter or letters.

Examples
• A, e, i, o, and u
• 22 b
• C and D
• I spell it u-n-t-i-d-y.
• He spelt it H-o C-h-i M-i-n-h.

Numbers Used with Letters and Punctuation Marks (Section 6.5.2)
• The numeric mode indicator is terminated by a space, hyphen, dash, apostrophe and colon.
• The numeric mode indicator sets grade 1 (just like the Grade 1 mode indicator).
• Do not use contractions when the grade 1 mode indicator is in effect.

Numbers Used with Letters and Punctuation Marks (Section 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 number, a period or a comma. A hyphen terminates grade 1 mode.

Follow the print when using the apostrophe.
Currency & Measurement (Sections 3.10 & 3.15)

- @c cent sign ¢
- $ dollar sign $
- € euro symbol €
- £ British pound £
- feet '
- inches "

Examples

- Follow the print when using these symbols.
- Use the "period" for the decimal point.
  - $11.50
  - 5'4"
  - £100

£ and € credited

More Symbols (Sections 3.21 & 3.11)

- percent %
- degrees °
- angle ∠

It is 97° outside today!

∠ ABC is 45°.
I am 99.9% sure.
ACTIVITY 3
Pretty vs. Purposeful (Distinction or Emphasis)

1. The movie *Awakening* is **magnificent**!
2. I (have or had) six books.
3. Mary dreamily looked into his eyes and sighed.
4. Look at the first letter when you alphabetize these words:

   
   Figure 6 Pair of eyes with text

   To decide if it is pretty or purposeful; look at the context.

   - musician
   - swimmer
   - camper
   - runner

Typeform Indicators (Section 9.1.2)

Typeform indicators (italics, bold, underline, and script) are considered necessary in braille when the print change in typeform is significant; 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).

Typeform Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Italic</th>
<th>Bold</th>
<th>Underline</th>
<th>Script</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passage</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Termination | :|:|:|:
Examples Using Bold

- bold symbol indicator
- $2^2$ bright blue ball
- bold word indicator
- $^2b^2r^2$ happy boy
- bold passage indicator
- the book Twelve Years a Slave
- bold termination

Rules – Typeforms and Symbols

- Typeform symbol indicator sets the typeform ONLY for the next letter or symbol. If any letter of a contraction, other than the first is to be preceded by a typeform symbol indicator, the contraction cannot be used.

- Mother **Mother** Sharon

Rules – Typeforms and Words

- A typeform word indicator sets the designated typeform for the next word or symbols-sequence or the remainder of the current word or symbols-sequence.
- The typeform word indicator is terminated by a space or termination indicator.

- briefly
- briefly
- referred to as *sea waves*

Rules – Typeforms and Passages

- A typeform passage indicator sets the typeform for the next passage, which is defined as three or more words or symbols-sequences.
- The typeform passage indicator is terminated by the designated typeform termination symbol following the last affected symbol in a passage.

- Click **up one level** button.

What Order? (Section 9.7)

“The order of punctuation and typeform indicators is not rigidly prescribed in UEB. Place the typeform terminator at the point where the special typeface changes. When in doubt, except for the hyphen, dash, and ellipsis, include the punctuation in the typeform.”
There is no way, she thought.

ACTIVITY

I Hear You…

“Mr. Osborne, may I be excused? My brain is full.”

Figure 7 Cartoon showing man with small head saying "Mr. Osborne, may I be excused? My brain is full.”

Notes:
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