


c. Accent Sign:  This sign is used in English texts before all letters which in print are marked with an accent or other marking, even in italicized or quoted foreign passages, and the special foreign accented letter symbols should not be used.

Accented letters in foreign or anglicized words must not form part of a contraction. In English stressed syllables, however, a contraction may follow the accent sign. List this sign on the special symbols page. (See App. A. 9.) **Ex:**

café 


général 

señor 

garçon 


Catherine de Médicis




blesséd 


reënforce 

d. Foreign Material in English Context: When foreign words, phrases, or passages occur in English text, English punctuation and composition signs should be used. However, in the writing of Spanish words, phrases, or passages, the special Spanish punctuation signs must be used in accordance with print copy. (See App. B. 3.(b).)

e. Non-Latin Letters: Greek and other non-Latin letters occurring in English context should be preceded by dot 2.  Neither the letter sign nor the italic sign should be used. List this sign on the special symbols page. (See App. A. 9.) (For a combination of non-Latin and Latin letters see also Rule VIII §31.c.) **Ex:**

π (pi) 

ΦBK (Phi Beta Kappa) 

Σ (Sigma) 

c. Passages or books written in Old or Middle English should be considered as foreign and should be written in uncontracted braille. (See *Braille Formats: Principles of Print to Braille Transcription*, most recent edition.)