

Lesson 15

Italic Sign, Small Capital Letters, Ellipsis, Print Signs of Omission, Quoted Material, Portions of Words in Different Typeface, Termination Sign, Enclosed Portions of Words, Punctuation Marks Standing Alone or Enclosed

15.1 The Italic Sign (Emphasis Indicator) [II.10]

In addition to the three composition signs already studied (the capital sign, the number sign, and the letter sign), another composition sign, the *italic sign*, also known as the *emphasis indicator*, plays an important role in braille reading. In print, when special typefaces such as italics, boldface, small capital letters, or underlining are used to emphasize or to make distinct a word or passage, these changes must be so indicated in braille. In literary braille, nearly all special typefaces are indicated by the same composition sign, the *italic sign* (dots 4-6).

Foreign words, titles and proper nouns such as names of ships, subject headings at the beginning of paragraphs, silent thought, and quoted material that is printed in a special typeface all must be distinguished in braille using the italic sign. Sometimes, however, print typeface changes are used merely to make the production more visually appealing, such as when titles are printed in huge letters or script, in which case they are ignored in braille.

15.1a Single italic sign. To indicate that only one word, hyphenated compound word or expression, abbreviation, or number is in a special typeface, a single italic sign is placed before it. The effect of the italic sign continues until the reader encounters a blank cell or a slash. For that reason the italic sign is not repeated after the hyphen in a compound word, after an apostrophe, or after the first period in an unspaced abbreviation, but is repeated after a space or a slash. Note that the italic sign is placed *before* the capital sign. Examples:

March

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

blue-eyed

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

bride-to-be

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

A.M.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

1914-18

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

a priori

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

LT. COL.

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

o'clock

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

l'orange

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

and/or

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

and/or

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

15.1a(1) In divided words. The italic sign is not repeated at the beginning of a new line in a divided word or number. Examples:

<i>re-</i>	⠠⠠⠠⠠	4,000,-	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
<i>peated</i>	⠠⠠⠠⠠	000	⠠⠠⠠
<i>un-</i>	⠠⠠⠠⠠	<i>out-of-</i>	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠
<i>American</i>	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠	<i>doors</i>	⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

15.1a(2) With punctuation. The italic sign is placed after opening punctuation such as a quotation mark, bracket, parenthesis, or dash. Examples:

"*Help!*" ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ —*Help!* ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

15.1a(3) Change in type size. A change in type size in chapter titles and the like is not considered a change in typeface and should be ignored in braille—unless the change of type size has been used as a form of emphasis. Example:

Tiny Tim was very small. ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

15.1b Double italic sign. When no more than three consecutive words are printed in a typeface different from the surrounding text, the single italic sign is placed before each word. When more than three consecutive words are in a special typeface, the first word is preceded by the double, or opening, italic sign (dots 4-6, 4-6) and the last word is preceded by the single, or closing, italic sign. Punctuation and composition signs do not terminate the effect of the double italic sign. Examples:

Hold the bus! ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Please! Hold the bus! ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

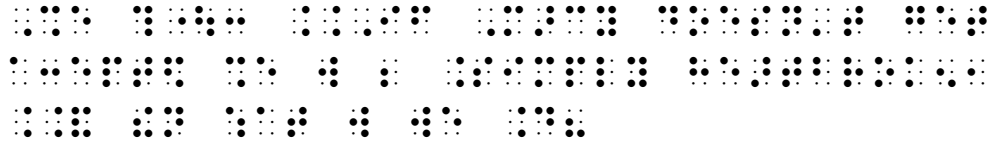
If the last word of an italicized passage of four or more words is a hyphenated compound word, the closing single italic sign precedes the beginning of the compound word. Note that an italicized hyphenated compound word or phrase counts as one whole italicized word. If a print italicized passage begins or ends with a dash, the dash is not included within the braille italics. Examples:

—*a happy home-coming*—
 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

What a happy home-coming!
 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

Occasionally a change of type may appear within an italicized passage. In this case, the italics are terminated with the word preceding the change and then resumed with the word following it. Example:

She thought: *If Marcy doesn't get accepted she will be simply heartbroken, and then what will we do?*



15.1c Italics and contractions. Although the italic sign contains a dot 4, it is not regarded as an upper sign. Like the capital sign, the italic sign is treated as neither a lower nor an upper sign. Therefore, its presence does not alter the application of any of the rules concerning lower signs.

15.1c(1) Italics with part-word lower signs. [XIII.40] When the first syllable of a word contains the letters that comprise a part-word lower sign (such as the word *concrete*) and that word is divided between braille lines, the lower sign cannot be used for the first syllable as this would result in two consecutive lower signs (the contraction and the hyphen), neither of which is in contact with a character containing a dot 1 or a dot 4. The application of this rule is not altered when the italic sign precedes the word. Examples:

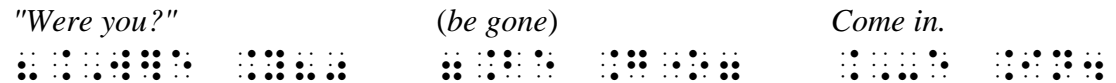


15.1c(2) Italics with whole-word lower signs.

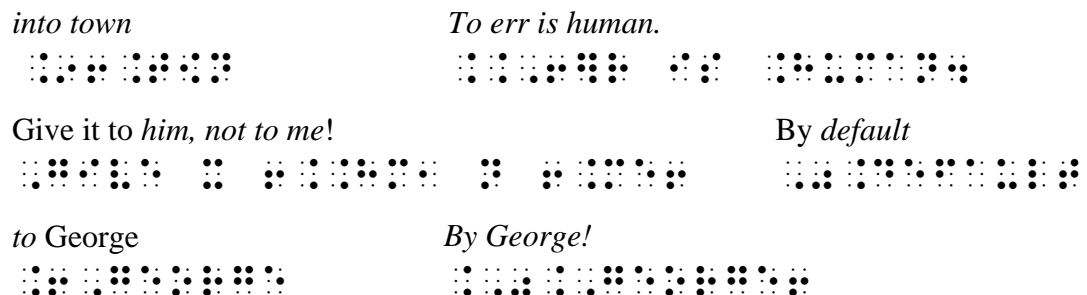
In, enough, be, his, was, were. [XIII.39] The capital sign and/or the italic sign may precede these whole-word lower signs. Examples:



Remember, however, that these whole-word contractions may not be used in contact with any punctuation. This rule is not altered when the italic sign precedes them.



To, into, and by. [XIII.41.c] These contractions may be both preceded and followed by the single or double italic sign, just as they can by the capital sign. Examples:



"Help!" the boy yelled.

"Is he going *too*?"

"Will you please play '*Moonlight Sonata*'?"

He thought to himself, *I remember so well when she said, "I do."*

15.1i Italicized passages of more than one paragraph. When an italicized passage consists of more than one paragraph, the double italic sign is placed at the beginning of each new paragraph regardless of its length or content. The single italic sign, indicating the end of the italicized material, precedes the *last word* of the *last paragraph*.

15.1j Summary: Use of the Italic Sign

The italic sign is used in braille *only* when words are printed in a different typeface to indicate *emphasis* or *distinction*. The rules governing the use of the italic sign may be summarized as follows.

Use the Italic Sign (Emphasis Indicator)

1. To indicate *emphasis*. Use the italic sign when print emphasizes a word or phrase by placing it in a different typeface. [Jump! Now!]
2. To show *distinction* when indicated by a special typeface in print for:
 - Foreign words or phrases [Lesson 16]
 - Proper nouns such as names of ships, books, pictures, etc.
 - Subject headings at the beginning of paragraphs [Lesson 19]
 - Silent thought as distinguished from conversation
 - Passages not enclosed in quotation marks that are printed in a type different from that of adjacent text—even when separated from the text by blank lines and/or change of margins [§15.5]

Do Not Use the Italic Sign (Emphasis Indicator)

Italics should not be indicated in braille when they have been used in print strictly for stylistic reasons or when distinction is sufficiently indicated in braille by other means, as in the following:

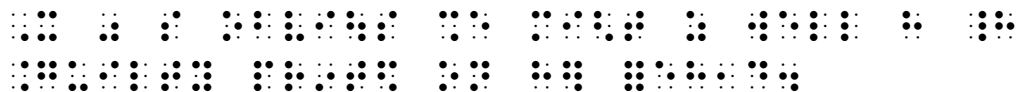
1. When letters that mean letters are preceded by the letter sign [Class B Xed]
2. When freestanding portions of words are printed in a special typeface [pend *-ing*]
3. When pronunciations are shown in both parentheses and italics [turkey (*tur-kee*)]
4. Where a vertical list of words or terms, which is always brailled with a blank line before and after it, is printed in italics or boldface
5. Where chapter titles or other centered headings are printed entirely in italics or boldface
6. Where letters, words, or passages are shown in both quotation marks and italics, except where italics are required for emphasis or distinction

15.2 Small Capital Letters [II.10.e]

As with italics, if small, or block, capital letters have been used in print for stylistic purposes, they are ignored in braille. However, if they are used in print to emphasize or distinguish letters or words, the braille italic sign should be used to indicate this change in typeface.

When common words that are not part of a title are printed in small capitals, they are italicized in braille and not capitalized. Example:

It was so obvious she might as well have had GUILTY printed on her forehead.



- Note the difference between full capitals and small capitals; small capitals are nearly the same height as lower-case letters: GUILTY GUILTY Guilty

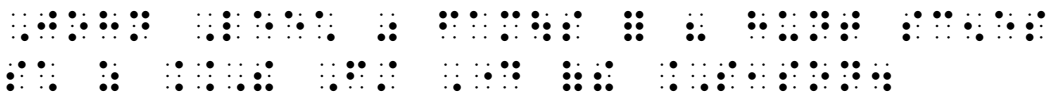
When an entire sentence is in same-size small capitals, use normal capitalization. Example:

The note said: COME ON OVER!



When a title appears in small capitals all of the same size, the initial letters of the first and principal words should be capitalized, as well as the first letters of each proper name. Example:

John Leech was famous for his hunt scenes such as THE FIRST DAY OF THE SEASON.



When the first letter of a word that is printed in small capitals is larger than the rest, follow print. Examples:

- Note that the ellipsis in the middle of an italicized passage does not terminate the effect of the double italic sign.

When within an italicized passage an ellipsis or a dash occurs that represents a missing word or words, for purposes of determining whether in braille to use a single or double italic sign, count the ellipsis or dash as one word. Example:

Gimme the . . . money!

15.3c Ellipsis ending a paragraph or indented as a paragraph. Since the ellipsis is treated in all respects as a word, where it ends a paragraph and there is not room for it on the line with the other text, it may appear on the following braille line by itself.

If, in the middle of a passage consisting of several paragraphs, the omission of an entire paragraph is indicated by an ellipsis, the ellipsis should be indented as a new paragraph.

If more than one paragraph is printed in italics, an opening italic sign, as explained in §15.1i, precedes each paragraph. If an omitted paragraph within such a passage is indicated by an ellipsis, do not italicize the ellipsis in braille.

15.4 Print Signs of Omission [I.5.b, I.7.a]

In Lesson Two we learned that when print uses a long line to indicate a missing word or missing letters within a word, in braille the double dash is used. If hyphens are used in print to indicate missing letters in a word, an equal number of hyphens are brailled. When missing letters are indicated by dots, braille an equal number of unspaced braille dots (dot 3). Examples:

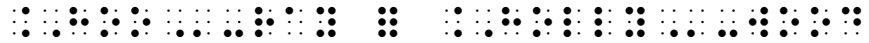
Roger B---- Roger B. . . .

15.5 Quoted or Displayed Material [II.10.f, g]

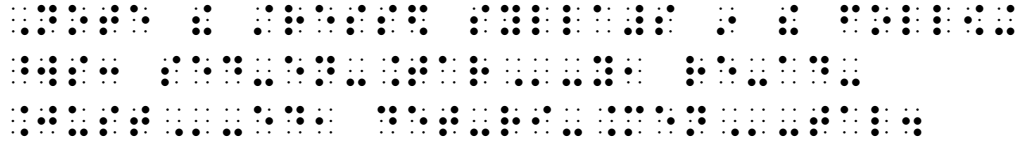
When quoted matter, i.e., passages taken verbatim from another source, or other displayed material such as a facsimile of a handwritten note or a sign, is *set off in print by blank lines, special typefaces, or indented margins*, the following rules should be observed:

- If quoted material appears in both quotation marks and a distinctive typeface, such as italics, in braille the quotation marks are retained but the italics are omitted unless they are needed for emphasis or distinction.
- If displayed material is printed only in italics or another distinctive typeface, it should be brailled in italics.
- Leave one blank line before and after quoted or displayed material. When

Hoo-ray for Holly-wood








Note the stressed syllables in the following words: sed-en-*tar*-y, re-ad-*just*-ed, det-ri-*men*-tal.



- Note again that contractions are not used in any part of a word that is being analyzed.

A word containing a termination sign may be divided between lines, but only following a syllable or a hyphen. When a termination sign is used it must be listed on a special symbols page (to be studied later). Examples:

fifty-seven 

fifty-  [or] 
seven  

15.8 Enclosed Portions of Words [L.3.a]


When letters are enclosed in parentheses or brackets within words, follow print copy and do not divide such words between braille lines. Example:


ul(ti)matum 

It is important to keep the basic contraction rules in mind when dealing with portions of words that are emphasized for dramatic effect by a change of typeface or punctuation. For instance, in *r(ea)son* the *ea* is not contracted because the *ea* contraction can only be used when it occurs between letters or contractions. In *Ph[o]enix* the *en* is not contracted because *oe* is still a diphthong, regardless of the brackets.

15.9 Punctuation Marks Standing Alone or Enclosed [BF Rule 6, §1.b]

Place dot 4, the *print symbol indicator*, (see §13.9g) before a mark of punctuation that is shown standing alone or enclosed within parentheses, brackets, or quotation marks. Explain this usage in a transcriber's note (to be studied later). Examples:

(lg. print : alk. paper) 

And then he added: "?" 

Drill 30

Practice braille the following sentences.

1. *The Mysterious Attitude*. A statement such as, "I wish I could tell you the answer, but . . ." implies that you have inside information which would blow the lid off everything.
2. "*You're so . . . so . . .*" he yelled in exasperation. He just couldn't find the words to express his frustration. ". . . *terrific?*" she asked coyly.
3. By *disability*, as used in the Social Security Act, is meant "inability to engage in substantial gainful activity. . . ."
4. As he passed by the church, through the open door he heard the priest chanting: "*Agnus Dei, qui tollis . . .*"
5. "I'll be glad when my boot training is over and I can say good-bye to S.. D... forever," Frank wrote.
6. The word "dispatch" may be spelled either *dispatch* or *despatch*.
7. It was the *one-o'clock*, not the *two-o'clock* news report, that stated the plane was missing.
8. If she will only permit me to *announce* our engagement, I will *renounce* all my bad habits and *denounce* all my former sweethearts.
9. The ad read: "You simply can't aff*FORD* to be without a *FORD*."
10. The letters enclosed in parentheses should be contracted in braille: (dis)t(ing)ui(sh), M(in)n(ea)polis, m(ed)ic(in)al.

EXERCISE

Prepare the following exercise for submission to the instructor. Correspondence students: Submit the entire exercise at one time and ignore the line of asterisks between sentences #18 and #19.

LESSON 15

1. The thought that the *federal government is wealthy* and the *states poverty-stricken* is a dangerous illusion.
2. Since all men are created equal, it follows *a priori* that no group is entitled to preferential treatment.
3. This new remote control can program the *CD-ROM* drive to play a music *CD*.
4. Back in 1919, when we numbered *105,000,000* in this country, it took some *26,000,000* workers to grow our food, dig our fuels and metals, and make the goods we needed.
5. When O'Brien got up to speak, Todd thought, *he just doesn't have any self-assurance*.
6. The following books were written by Thomas Wolfe: *Look Homeward, Angel; Of Time and the River; From Death to Morning; The Story of a Novel; The Face of a Nation; The Web and the Rock; You Can't Go Home Again; The Hills Beyond; A Stone, a Leaf, a Door*.
7. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: Spending the summer in Washington, D.C.—Richard Armour in *Today's Living*.

8. Will the students in group "a" please move so that group "b" can sit down?
9. The local Shakespeare Society is planning to produce one of the following plays this season: *As You Like It*; *King Richard III*; *Julius Caesar*; or *Hamlet*.
10. Sometimes Henry, seated at the head of the family in his little dining room at home, would look around him at his wife and two daughters and recall those ads he saw in the magazines for insurance—the kind with the banner line reading: *Are you, as head of your family, giving your loved ones the protection they need?* or *As family provider your family looks to you for security—now and in the future.*
11. The g in *gnat* is silent.
12. Charlie called to me, "The water's fine. *Come on in!*" So "in" I went!
13. *'It is not the size nor the gold equivalent of what each of us contributes to the world that is a measure of the value of his gifts. The service we render to others is really the rent we pay for room on this earth.'* —WILFRED T. GRENFELL
14. Thomas Jefferson will long be remembered for his drafting of *The Declaration of Independence*.
15. Steven's thoughts turned to Ritchy, *his idea of a great vacation (but not mine) is just to sit!*
16. MEMO: THE DOG THAT WOULDN'T BE is the camp movie this week.
17. Tennyson wrote "*In Memoriam*" to express his grief at the death of a young friend.
18. The Athenians not only had government *of* the people and *for* the people, but also government *by* the people.

* * * * *

19. Dwight Eisenhower, when president, said, "The *federal government* did not create the *states* of this republic. The *states* created the *federal government*...."
20. The sign on the wall explained the company policy:

It is our rule that no alteration can be made to one of our products by the retailer. Our warranty is in effect only if the product is in its original condition—that is, as it was when it left Kirby & Co.
21. MERRIAM-WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY is considered a *descriptive* dictionary; WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY is a *prescriptive* dictionary.
22. *Oh boy, am I in for a dull evening!* he thought when he saw Aunt Em confronting him in the doorway. "What a pleasant surprise!" he said aloud.—*and now I won't know till morning who won the fight on TV.*
23. He scribbled a hasty note: "Will be in N.. Y... City 2 days. Be careful what you tell the d..n internal revenue guy."
24. Article III, Sec. I, of the *Constitution* provides as follows: *The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior courts*

as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, . . . , shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall,

25. In the following words the accented syllable is indicated by italics: *proficient*, *reunify*, *visionary*, *unlikely*, *proviso*, *discord*, *pretend*.
26. Benny Friedman was the man who put the FOOT in FOOTball.
27. During the 19th century, the *sixteen*-hour day was not uncommon, whereas today there is even talk of shortening the *eight*-hour day.
28. In the following words the letters enclosed in brackets are optional: encyclop[a]edia, cancel[l]ed, bus[s]es.
29. Soon the *Serene* was plunging through the most terrifying storm of the voyage, 1957's Hurricane Carrie that, only a few hundred miles away, sank the huge four-masted German bark *Pamir*, with a loss of 80 lives.

It was about this time that Cohen began inscribing a piteous document dealing with "The Last Days on Earth of Leslie Cohen." Excerpts:

Constantly wet. Working 18 hours a day. If I ever come out of this alive I'll never set foot on a boat again.

Bad storm again! God has never heard three bums pray as loud as we did.

. . .

Another day, another hurricane. This is the worst mistake two men ever made.

30. The entry "*Coverage only for vicarious liability of named insured (?)*" puzzled the law clerk.
31. NOTICE: The YMCAers will meet Tuesday at 7 p.m.
32. Tom's brother was late for supper so he went all over the neighborhood calling for him, "Char-*lie*—supper time—Char-*lie*." Charlie was so far away that he only heard the "-*lie*."