RULE V — ANGLICIZED AND FOREIGN WORDS, ACCENT SIGN, DIPHTHONGS, FOREIGN LANGUAGES

24.a. Anglicized Words and Names: Words and names which appear in the same typeface as the surrounding English text are considered as anglicized words in braille, and all applicable contractions should be used. **Ex:**

To Signo	rına .	Ferra	a's sui	prise	, EI R	anchite	o's r	nenu	ınc	lude	ı blı	ntze	s an	ıd qı	iich	ıe.	
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Le Baron	de F	Roche	efouca	ıuld													
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"Herr Pro	ofess	or St	rauss,	mee	t mon	ami Jo	nes.	"									
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Le Comte	e de l	Paris	:	· • ·	• · · •	: : : : : : : • •	· · ·	• •		••••	•	: ,	· ••		• •	• •)
We heard	l the	opera	as "D	ie Me	isters	inger"	and	"Th	e Pe	earl F	ishe	rs."					
	•	• • •		• • • •	• •	• · • •	• :		• • •		• •	: :	• • • •	• :	• •		
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The letter sign must be used before any letter or group of letters which can be confused with an alphabetic contraction or short-form word. **Ex:**

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Sr. y Sra. Juarez
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(1) Contractions should be used in conformity with the rules of English Braille, except that one-cell part-word contractions should not overlap a syllable division in an anglicized word which is spelled the same as an English word that has a different pronunciation; however, two-cell final-letter contractions may be so used. Ex:

(2) In anglicized proper names, words or phrases, words which correspond to English alphabet or other one-cell whole-word contractions or short-form words should be written in uncontracted braille. Similarly, the use of initial-letter two-cell contractions should be avoided where pronunciation does not conform to the pronunciation generally assigned them in English. Ex:

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Chou En-lai

Port Said

Centime

Michael To plays cello.
```

b. Foreign Words and Names: Foreign words and names which appear in a typeface different from the surrounding English text should be written in uncontracted braille. Oneletter words do not require a letter sign. **Ex:**

While attending university at Heidelberg Jeanne read *Bonheur d'occasion* and *Im Westen Nichts Neues*.

He shouted, "Come stai, Andrew?"

"Herr Professor Strauss, voici mon ami Jones."

Honi soit qui mal y pense

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:**

- **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:

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\pi (pi) \PhiBK (Phi Beta Kappa) \Sigma (Sigma) \Sigma (Sigma) \Sigma (Sigma)
```

25. The Diphthongs and Diaereses "æ" and "œ" should be written as separate letters except in foreign language texts, where special symbols are used. (See App. B.) The letters comprising parts of these diphthongs and diaereses, even if not printed as such, should not form a part of a contraction. **Ex:**

```
encyclopaedia

Phœnix

maenad

Goering

aerial
```

- **26.** Foreign Language Passages and Texts: All foreign words should be written in uncontracted braille. When an entire text is in a foreign language, the special accented letters should be used. In the embossing of all foreign language grammars and books, a complete list of the special symbols for the language should be presented on the special symbols page in the front of each volume. (See App. B. and *Braille Formats: Principles of Print to Braille Transcription*, most recent edition.)
- **a.** In foreign language grammars employing both English and foreign language passages, the special foreign accented letters should be used only in the foreign language portion. In such instances, the English braille punctuation and composition signs should be used, except where the language requires special forms. (See *Braille Formats: Principles of Print to Braille Transcription*, most recent edition.)
- b. Non-Latin Words: In passages of more than three words of Greek or other languages not using the Latin alphabet, occurring in English context, a double letter sign should be used before the first word and a single letter sign before the last word. In passages of three or fewer words, each word should be preceded by the letter sign. If the passage is written in italics in print, the italics should be omitted. List this use of the letter sign(s) on the special symbols page. (See App. A. 9.) Ex:

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.)