



Teaching and Learning of the Nemeth Braille Code

- Omissions
- Type Forms
- Greek Letter Indicator
- English Language Indicator
- Capitalization



Omissions (p.33-34)

- Full cell ∴
- Used to denote omission when the print copy uses a blank space or a question mark either by itself or in combination with hyphens or dashes
- Use for each omission in print
- If followed by punctuation, use the PI in front of the punctuation



Type Forms (p. 35)

- (p. 36-41 of code book)
- Transcribed only if it
 - Has mathematical significance
 - Assigns a different meaning to the letter or number
- Forms – when in literary context, use rules of literary braille
 - Boldface ⠠⠠ words or phrases ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠
 - Italic ⠠⠠ words or phrases⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠
 - Sanserif ⠠⠠⠠
 - Script ⠠⠠





Greek Letter Indicator (p. 36)

- English, German, Greek, Hebrew, Russian
- Greek letter indicator
 - dots 4-6 ∴
- How can you tell whether it is a Greek letter indicator or a decimal?
- We will only consider English and Greek











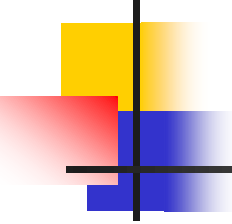
Examples - Greek

■ Uppercase

- Delta Δ 
- Sigma Σ 

■ Lowercase

- Alpha α 
- Beta β 
- Delta δ 
- Epsilon ϵ 
- Gamma γ 
- Theta θ 
- Mu μ 
- Pi π 



English Language Indicator (ELI) (p. 36-39)

- English letter indicator (ELI)
 - dots 5-6 ∴
- When to use the ELI
 - “Single letter” or “Short-form letter combination”
NOT preceded or followed by a sign of comparison
 - Spatial fractions
 - Lowercase and single letter uppercase Roman numerals
 - Single lowercase letters in diagrams



English Language Indicator (ELI) – continued

- When not to use the ELI
 - “Single letter” or “Short-form letter combination” preceded or followed by a sign of comparison ($<$, $=$, $>$)
 - After a function name or abbreviation such as sin, cos, tan, log, or ln
 - Before the *s* of an ‘s combination, plural, possessive or ordinal endings that follow one letter or a group of unspaced letters
 - Single uppercase letters in diagrams
 - Linear fractions
 - Multiple uppercase Roman numerals



Examples - ELI

■ Used

- q, r, x, y
- ab, cd
- L
- vii
- X-axis, Y-axis
- X's
- ab, cd

- What about these?

$$L = \frac{q}{180} \cdot r. \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{x}{y}$$

■ Not Used Why?

- A, B, C
- mn, pq, mu
- x=y
- ab<cd
- sin x
- x's
- LX



Capitalization (p. 40)

- Single capitalization indicator before each capital letter that represents individual points
- Double capitalization indicator before a set of Roman numerals or for an abbreviation that uses capital letters



Use of Commas

- Use literary commas after words, abbreviations, or punctuation ∴
- Use Nemeth commas after numbers, Roman numerals, nemeth indicators, or units of measure ∴



Assignment

- p.34, # 1-10
- p.39 all (do #12 in spatial format)
- p.40 all