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 $\Delta$
  - Sigma $\Sigma$

- **Lowercase**
  - Alpha $\alpha$
  - Beta $\beta$
  - Delta $\delta$
  - Epsilon $\varepsilon$
  - Gamma $\gamma$
  - Theta $\theta$
  - Mu $\mu$
  - Pi $\pi$
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
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

**Not Used Why?**
- A, B, C
- mn, pq, mu
- x=y
- ab<cd
- sin x
- x’s
- LX

**What about these?**

\[ L = \frac{q}{180} \times r. \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{x}{y} \]
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
Examples

Single

- angle ABC
  \angle ABC
- triangle DEF
  \triangle DEF
- rectangle JKLM
  \text{rectangle JKLM}
- MI-V
  \text{MI-V}
- Side
  \text{Side}

Double

- XXVI
  XXVI
- SAS
  SAS
- SSS
  SSS
- ASA
  ASA
- AAS
  AAS
- HL
  HL
- CST
  CST
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