

DOWNLOAD PDF CORRESPONDENTS LIST OF WORD-SIGNS AND CONTRACTIONS.

Chapter 1 : UEB Braille Chart from Duxbury Systems

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Contractions are simply shorthand for words and part-words. A contraction, by requirement, always uses fewer cells than the corresponding uncontracted form. This means that there are only two alternatives that provide for a print representation of contractions that is consistent with the layout of the braille cells: Braille uses contractions to facilitate reading—the speed of reading by touch is strongly correlated to the number of characters in a text—and also to reduce the bulk of embossed transcriptions. Braille symbols for contractions can use either one cell or several consecutive cells. There are two types of multiple-cell contractions: The braille symbols in the former case always use two cells. Contractions are one of the most important features of braille and also the one aspect that creates the largest number of special situations for transcribing braille. In the first place, contractions are required in some contexts but not others. Although obvious to a human, this type of distinction is difficult for an automated transcription system. Another problem for automation is that the rules for the use of part-word contractions are complex and context-dependent. Numerous studies and proposals have attempted to address the problem of contractions. There have been studies to try to determine which contractions actually save the most effort in reading braille and in storing embossed braille and which contractions lead to the most difficulties of any type. If you are a touch typist you can understand the problem of changing the rules: Of course, with a computer keyboard you could solve this problem with software and this may be what eventually happens with braille contractions. Print-on-demand embossing and refreshable braille displays may use some analog of style sheets where braille readers can customize their choice of contractions. This might require not merely require a change in a dictionary but also a change to the actual transcription rules. Design a convenient interface for easily changing rules as well as other dictionary entries. There is a bit of controversy associated with the teaching of contracted braille which is discussed in an excellent article by Ramona Walhof, the Secretary of the National Federation of the Blind NFB. The article, titled "Braille Contractions: Are They Really So Hard? Contractions are generally much easier to learn—both for children and adults—and yet primary-school teachers of mainstreamed blind children are often more comfortable teaching the phonics and regular spelling with which they are familiar and may also find it convenient to keep the lessons for sighted and blind children similar by teaching uncontracted braille prior to contracted braille. Some sighted parents of blind children also feel more comfortable with uncontracted braille. Also, some blind adults who were taught contracted braille as children feel that they are poor standard English spellers as a result of using contractions. My opinion is that learning to read and loving to read are the greatest gifts that anyone gets from an education and anything that facilitates this has to be best in the long run. I also think that, since tactile reading is slower than visual reading, the use of contractions puts a blind student on a more equal footing with sighted students. What is a whole-word contraction? A whole-word contraction is shorthand for a whole word; a whole-word symbol can be either one cell or a sequence of cells. Whole-word contractions need to be either memorized or looked up in a braille dictionary. You can get the full list along with the rules for when to use these contractions at the Braille through Remote Learning site. Automated transcription systems necessarily make use of dictionaries for the whole-word contractions. One way to learn these word contractions is to set the Auto-Correct feature on your word processor to replace the single-cell contractions and short-form words with the actual words. This saves typing and teaches you braille at the same time! You might want to do this in a special template rather than your default one. Single-cell whole-word contractions What is a single-cell whole-word sign? There are five cells that have as their primary meaning whole-words; these cells are the contractions for "and", "for", "of", "the", and "with". These signs can also be used as part words. The two-letter part-word signs for "in" and "ed" —as in the name "Ed"—can also

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be used as single-cell whole-word contractions. What is a single-cell word contraction? A single-cell word contraction is the use of one cell, either a single-letter sign or a part-word sign, as shorthand for an entire word. Note that when a single capitalization indicator precedes a single-cell word contraction, it means that only the first letter of the entire word is to be understood as being capitalized. What is a single-letter word contraction? A single-letter contraction is just what it says: Some single letters are also used as part-word contractions but this requires the use of contraction indicators to differentiate the usage from ordinary use as a letter. In literary braille, 23 of the letters are all except for "a", "i", and "o" are used as single-letter contractions; the letter "k", for example, is short for the word "knowledge". What is a single-cell part-word sign full-word contraction? Note that these cannot be used as part words since the signs are used as two-letter signs in that case. What are whole-word lower sign: These are six lower-cell signs used as whole words that are always written with a space between them and the following word. The words are "in" two-letter sign "in", "enough" two-letter sign "en", "be" same dot pattern as semi-colon, "his" same as question mark or open quote, "was" same as a period, and "were" same as parentheses are all used as words when written with spaces between the words. These are two lower-cell signs used as whole words that are never written with a space between them and the following word. These are the words are "to" same dot pattern as an exclamation mark and "by" same as a close quote.

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Chapter 2 : How to Use "Correspondence" and "Correspondents" Correctly | The Classroom

The reporter's list of word-signs, contractions and phrase-signs.. Item Preview.

What was the big surprise story in the closing week of Campaign ? George Bush incurred a drunk driving charge in , twenty-four years earlier! And these explosives have likely been used to kill U. To follow the facts of this unfolding case, we suggest that you read Josh Marshall. Meanwhile, let us offer a comment on this remark by Atrios: I have to admit I was always a bit confused about where exactly all the explosives [in Iraq] were coming from. Sure, some basic devices can be created with a bit of know-how, but some of the bigger car bombs were a bit more impressive than that. And why did we have no earthly idea? Because this was one of ten million obvious questions that never seemed to get explored in the press. Was Iraq another Nam? Inquiring minds always wanted to know. But in Vietnam, we always knew that the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese were getting logistical help from outside. Where were the insurgents in Iraq getting their firepower? We never had the slightest idea, and we never saw journalists ask. So some things have changed, and some have stayed the same. But why had this incident remained a secret? Because no one in the press corps had ever bothered to go to Kennebunkport and ask. Early in Campaign , reporters swore they would tear Bush apart. They would leave no stone unturned, they said. But clearly, those puffed-up claims by the growling press corps were nothing but a lot of hot air. Four years later, things have changed. Now, they have a real last-week story that they can cover. The senator is desperately trying to prove his regular-guydom. Wilgoren points out, and he drank Budweiser with his male aides while watching a Red Sox game, when you know he was dying for an imported beer. Wilgoren reportedâ€”and Dowd decided. Yes, when a brilliant reporter makes a great point, Dowd is quick to repeat it. Everything changed on September Everything changed except that. Dowd explained, right in paragraph one: In yet another attempt to prove to George W. Bush that he is man enough to run this country, John Kerry made an animal sacrifice to the political gods in a cornfield in eastern Ohio last week. Noâ€”he was trying to prove his manhood to Bush! But they almost define the kooky culture that pervades the inane New York Times. Dowd appeared on Imus last week, and alasâ€” we accidentally taped over the session. But several of her comments were so inaneâ€”so weirdly disturbedâ€”that we can pretty much recite them from memory. And Dowd allowed that she probably did. What did she mean by that? You know the way Gore won the popular vote but still lost the election? Well, Kerry is like that, Dowd told Don, in that he won all three debates but lost in the polls. And of course, Dowd never stops embellishing her absurd, inane tales. We apologize for discussing this at all: Kerry removes questions among gun-toting voters, he also is careful not to scare off supporters who might be a little squeamish about seeing their candidate smeared with the fresh blood of a fowl whose only crime was to try landing in the wrong cornfield. So the event yesterday was tightly choreographed Campaign officials wanted to convey the image of a hunter without permitting any of the gory details. They refused, for instance, to allow a reporter to join the hunting party in the blind. After about two hours of hunting, Mr. Photographers with long lenses noticed that he had blood all over his left hand. By the time he reached reporters, he had tucked that hand into his sleeve. Kerry had cut his hand, but that it was mainly goose blood. According to Hurt, he was actually hiding it! Scribes had spotted the blood with long lenses! But Dowd has been making upâ€”and improvingâ€”inane tales for years. She brilliantly ginned up the Love Story foofaw. Nine days before her country votes, she found herself at it again. Marie Antoinette had a fatuous circle. Today, in their stead, we have Maureen Dowd. Everything changed after We thought this passage was striking: Has the press been unfair to President Bush? Thirty-seven percent of voters think so, while 27 percent find the media coverage unfair to John Kerry. And that is nearly double the number who found the press tilted against Al Gore four years ago. Four years ago, few Americans understood the nature of the trashing being handed to Gore. Many journalists who did understand kept their traps shut.

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Chapter 3 : The little teacher of standard phonography | Open Library

*The Reporter's List of Word-Signs, Contractions and Phrase-Signs: Comprising Lists in the Hand-Book of Standard Phonography and Many Thousand Other Contrast and Distinction (Classic Reprint) [Andrew Jackson Graham] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

As a student learning braille, I frequently needed to look up a letter or contraction. After weeks of looking things up in my braille dictionary or in my textbook, I started to create little flashcards with basic, important information on it. These flash cards eventually became so crammed with little handwritten dots that they became illegible and useless. So, slowly I started to alphabetize and organize my notes in a way that would make them more accessible. Trial and error eventually led me to the current table format with rows and columns to separate each letter. I put the reference sheet to use on a regular basis and over time, with suggestions from my colleagues, I made lots of changes to it. Each change made the reference sheet easier to use, more compact, or simply more aesthetically pleasing. Sometimes it might seem as if an entry would be better written in another way. Most likely, it was not done that way, because I came to the conclusion along with input from many others that it was best left as it was. The Braille Reference Sheet is quite helpful for students, teachers, and parents learning braille. People who use braille on a regular basis, might not need to look up individual letters and basic contractions – however, as a 3rd year teacher of students who are blind and visually impaired who has just gotten my first student who uses braille, I always keep this sheet handy. The Braille Reference Sheet has 10 columns with the following headings: At the bottom of the second page, also listed alphabetically, is a list of common punctuation marks. This is simply the way the letter b should be written in a word. Also in this column are some short form words that have bold and underlined letters; for example: This means that the letters be should be represented by a single sign and the letter c should be written normally. So, anytime two or more letters are written in bold print and are underlined, this means those letters should not be spelled out but rather the contraction for those letters should be used, i. When spelling out a word that contains those three letters, the contraction should be used in lieu of the letters b-l-e. Those signs can be found alphabetically by their first letters. Dot 4, 5 column represents contractions for only the following words: Dot 4, 5, 6 column represents contractions for the words cannot, had, many, spirit, their, and world. These three words have their own dropped signs. Finally, at the very bottom of the table, common punctuation marks have been listed alphabetically along with numbers and 0. The Braille Reference Sheet is being published as a double-sided, single page for the convenience of the user. Please remove it from this publication and consider laminating it for durability. Perhaps copy it and share it with your friends, families, and colleagues. Please do not hesitate to contact me with your comments or questions. I will be happy to try out new ideas in future reference sheet editions.

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Chapter 4 : List of The Colbert Report episodes (â€“06) - Wikipedia

Excerpt from The Reporter's List of Word-Signs, Contractions and Phrase-Signs: Comprising Lists in the Hand-Book of Standard Phonography and Many Thousand Other Words for Comparison, Contrast and Distinction I. Usually, First sign in proper position, and others following without regard to position.

New Ideas for Parents and Teachers Many years ago my sighted father wanted to learn braille and had a great struggle finding materials and good approaches. I developed this website as a way of passing on his ideas to help sighted persons learn braille and have added a few of my own. I am an early-retired computational scientist and you will spot my computer-based perspective throughout the site. Just as in any area, there is misleading information where knowledge can protect you. Computer science has brought much joy to my life. My hope is that the information here that shows the close relationship of the braille cells and the braille codes to computer conceptsâ€”from the binary number system to the Hypertext Markup Language HTML used to develop websitesâ€”will inspire those who know braille to learn more about computers and inspire everyone to discover the fascination of braille. Challenge your older children to learn about the binary number system. Go to number systems page. Throughout the site there are green-highlighted tips to make learning and using braille easier. Links to most of the tips are given below. Advocate for using DotlessBraille for interlining. That way you will know exactly what the braille says. Arrange cells in a way that makes them easier to find from their dot patterns. Go to Find-A-Cell tip. Try memorizing the cells in a different order such as by dot patterns. Go to memorizing tip. Go to brailletip. Use your word processor to make custom "cheat sheets". Go to word-processor dictionary tip. Use the AutoCorrect feature in your word processor to learn the full-word contractions. Go to contraction-learning tip. You can also use other fixed-width fonts such as Lucida Console instead of Courier if you need to check layout. If you use Word for word processing, set up a new Style called "Contractions" to define a half-size format for the two-letter signs for use with fixed-width fonts like Courier and Lucida. That way you can practice the spelling rules for the two-letter contractions by selecting letter pairs and locally changing their font. Take braille notes with pen or pencil without having to list dot positions or "draw" cells. Connect the dots when writing braille cells with pen or pencil in order to make writing easier. Go to Kobographs tip. Change the keyboard mapping to make it easier to use a simulated braille font. Go to KickKeys tip. Try out an old standard keyboard mapping for full-keyboard input of literary braille. Go to mapping suggestion tip. This page is still growing. This page was last updated March 2,

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Chapter 5 : All Products : Hohmann & Barnard, Inc., We Anchor the World!

Search the history of over billion web pages on the Internet.

Disclaimer This braille chart is meant for Summary Reference Only. This means that the chart does not even begin to tell the whole story. For example, braille contractions largely follow pronunciation. The th contraction is used in think, but not in pothole. Its use in pothole would suggest to a braille reader that the th sound is found in pothole. Words starting with "be", "ded", "den", and "der" are especially tricky. It is precisely for this reason that braille production software and braille transcribers are so useful: Any person producing quality braille to meet contract standards should consult experts and not this or any other braille chart. **Explanation** This chart tries to convey as much of the braille rules as possible, while still being relatively simple. All single word contractions which are represented in braille as a single letter and a few other contractions in braille are underlined. That means that in order to be contracted in braille, these words must be isolated from other words. You cannot use the "can" contraction in "Duncan". The little house symbol is used in several different ways in these tables to reflect different rules and situations. The house symbol shows other text. This symbol is used to show which contractions can be used only in the beginning, middle, or end of a word. Looking at this chart, we see that "dis" needs to be at the beginning of a word, "ff" needs to be in the middle of a word, and that "ness" needs to be at the end of a word. The double house symbol adjacent to punctuation marks stands for text, making it possible to show the opening and closing parenthesis in a single entry. At the time of this writing, UEB has been adopted by all English-speaking nations. UEB braille is designed to remove braille ambiguities, and to be closer to the underlying inkprint. The punctuation and composition signs are revamped almost entirely. Please note that for space reasons, we have chosen to show the italic sign s , but not those for boldface, or for underlining. Please read more about UEB Braille from additional sources to fully understand this braille code. Thursday, September 20,

Chapter 6 : Session 6: Whole-word lower sign contractions

necessity to load Standardized reporting shorthand (Pitmanic) principles, commonest English words, word signs and contractions pdf by National Shorthand Reporters'.

Chapter 7 : Full text of "The reporter's list of word-signs, contractions and phrase-signs .."

The part-word lower sign contractions 2 (be), 3 (con), and 4 (dis) are used as the first syllable of a word, after the hyphen in a compound word, or at the beginning of the line.

Chapter 8 : 'Going To' Contractions | Dialect Blog

Three separate extracts from letters written by three different correspondents were selected to be read in Court. View in context Stars, crosses, triangles, squares, half-moons, suns-- such are some of the signs used by correspondents.

Chapter 9 : The Mega List of Homophones - Five J's Homeschool

Correspondents Defined. A "correspondent" is a person who communicates, usually in a professional media capacity but not always. If you watch the news, you probably see reporters identified as "correspondents" in foreign countries who report news and events from those locations.