





Weekly Dose CON or BE, contract or NOT TO contract

RULE 10.6.1 Use the lower groupsign for "be" or "con" when the letters it represents form the first syllable of a word.


Example:

become 
concept 

But be careful in the example below, you CANNOT contract BE or CON because it doesn't form the first syllable of a word.

been 
ice cream cone 

RULE: 10.6.2 Use the lower groupsign for "be" and "con" only at the beginning of a word. The beginning of a word is defined as the letters-sequence which follows a space, hyphen or dash and which may be preceded by the punctuation and indicator symbols.

Example: concave/convex 

But be careful, the word convex is next to a slash and now the lower groupsign "con" CANNOT be contracted.

RULE: Use the lower wordsign for "be" when the word it represents is "standing alone". However, the lower wordsign is NOT used when in contact with any punctuation sign, including the hyphen that has only lower dots.

Example: YOU CAN BE

Yes, contract the wordsign “be” it is next to a capitals terminator, not any punctuation.

Example: would-be ⠠⠺⠠⠔⠠⠙⠠⠊⠠⠃⠠⠊

Do not contract the wordsign “be” it is next to a hyphen.

RULE: BUT... the wordsign “in” and “enough” CAN be used next to any punctuation as long as it includes an upper dot, UNLIKE the wordsign “be.”

Example:

all-in ⠂⠆⠑⠒⠑⠗⠊⠎ Yes, contract wordsign in.

all-be ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠ No, do NOT contract wordsign be.

all-is-enough ⠁⠗⠗⠊⠎⠋⠑⠒⠏⠃⠇⠔⠈⠉⠕⠝⠞⠗⠁⠅⠂⠐⠍⠑⠛⠊⠑⠎⠆ Yes, contract wordsign
enough.

Just remember, pay close attention to the rules, they will never steer you wrong!

Source: Rules of Unified English Braille