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Chapter 0. Introduction.

0.1. About braille - rationale and development.

0.1.1. General considerations.

In Wikipedia, writing is defined as "a method of storing and sharing information. For a form of communication to be categorized as writing, rather than art, the signs used must have fixed meaning so that others familiar with the rules can read the information".

Most forms of writing are primarily intended to be read with the eyes. The people who cannot see well enough to be able to read with their eyes therefore do not have access to writing in this printed form.

Over time, many attempts have been made to make writing accessible to the blind in tactile form, i.e. in a way that can be perceived with a sense other than the sense of sight, namely the sense of touch. Of this, it has been found natural to read with the fingers.

All writing intended to be read by the blind can be called "braille", whether it is based on plain or simplified relief characters or it is based on raised dots. It is therefore somewhat imprecise to call Louis Braille's braille, which is dealt with in this publication, "braille". In many other languages it is called "Braille" after the inventor, Louis Braille, but in Denmark the terminology "punctskrift" or "point" for short is used.

0.1.2. A little about the inventor of braille and the history.

The first known school for the blind was established in Paris in 1784 by the Frenchman Valentin Haüy. Here the students learned, among other things, to read visual writing produced in relief. This might seem reasonable from the point of view of integration, but in order for the blind to be able to read relief writing, it had to be enlarged quite a bit and was both expensive and difficult to produce.

Furthermore, the blind could only read what others had written, as they could not write relief writing themselves. They learned to write using ordinary script, but they could not read what they had written in ink or share the text with other blind people.

Louis Braille, (1809-1852) was a student at the school for the blind after, as a four-year-old in his father's workshop - unsupervised - he had incurably damaged his eyes by playing with his father's saddler's tools and had thereby become blind. At the school for the blind, he became familiar with a braille system that was originally intended as a night script that could be used by the military in the trenches to convey information and commands.

The system was a 12-point system with two parallel columns of up to 6 points in each.

The system was simplistic compared to printed text, in that it did not consist of lines, arcs, etc. in all directions and could also be used in the dark and decoded manually (so that the delivery of messages could not be revealed to the enemy).

Louis Braille continued to work from this system. He believed that a sign should not be larger than could be perceived by a fingertip, and that a 12-point sign was too large.

The space that a character makes up was called a dot cell.

Louis Braille's system was launched in 1825, when the inventor was only 16 years old. This form of writing filled more than printed text, but far less than the relief script, which otherwise remained

used at the school for the blind. Other advantages of braille were that the user could achieve a much higher reading speed and, not least, that the user could check and read what the person concerned had written and could exchange texts with other blind people.

0.1.3. Other writing systems.

Other writing systems have been launched since Braille's invention, not least the Moon system, which was based to a greater extent on Latin letters in a simplified form, and which especially people who had lost their sight in the war could more easily acquire. The Moon system is still used to a lesser extent in England.
Already in the earlier development of braille, including that for use for military purposes, a system was used where a sign could not only represent this, but also possibly parts of words or whole words. This made the reading speed higher and also saved time and space.

The system developed by Louis Braille was in principle an alphabet system, but in addition to the letters these could also represent words, and was thus a kind of shorthand system. Signs could thus also represent numbers, etc.
However, in order to ensure a good reading speed and books of a manageable size, it is assumed that the blind users/readers will be eager to learn the system for the abbreviated braille.

Braille is language-specific, as the special characters (e.g. accented letters) in different languages require special dot combinations. In addition, the abbreviations in the individual language must be arranged based on frequency and a degree of associativity in relation to the localized alphabet. Throughout the 19th century, there were many often heated discussions about braille's rightful place as the reading and writing language of the blind, and many leading educators and decision-makers in Denmark remained stubborn until 1905 by holding fast to the relief script and the odiousness of blind people increasingly wanted to use braille, which did not look like writing formed in printed text.

0.1.4. Braille formats.

For certain purposes, in addition to the 6-point character system, two points in width and three in height, in some countries an 8-point system has been established. Here, the two vertical columns contain four points in contrast to the starting point, where, as mentioned, the point cell is formed by points in a combination from two columns with 3 points. The 8-point system is used in some countries for note notation, in others for shorthand, but in Denmark the 8-point system has gone on to be used fully in connection with electronic braille, i.e. braille shown on braille displays also for estimates and nonfiction texts.

0.1.5. Specifications for the structure of the braille and the location of the points.

An international standard for braille has been adopted, a so-called ISO standard (DS/ISO standard 17049 on accessible design, use of braille on signage, equipment and for marking). It describes the height and diameter of the dots, the optimal distance between the dots, between the letters and the lines. See Appendix 5 about this.

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Described in prose, the distance between two neighboring points in a point cell must be the same horizontally as vertically. The distance between a point in the right column of a cell and a point in the left column of the neighboring cell must be slightly greater than the mutual distance between the points in the individual cell. The distance between the bottom point in a cell and the top point in a cell in the line below must be at least so large that there can be a point with space between the lines.

0.2 Introduction to this publication Den Danske punktskrift (DDP 2021).

The Danish Braille Script (DDP) contains a set of guidelines which specifically describe the rules and principles for Braille as it should be read, written and used if it is to comply with the applicable guidelines.

The use of a defined system must ensure communication between users/readers.
The system must also form the basis which ensures that manufacturers of braille deliver products (single texts, books, etc.) of which the user can obtain a precise understanding through knowledge and application of established rules.

The Danish Braille describes partly the meaning of the individual signs, partly how signs can be put together in a way that gives the correct understanding. A certain sign can have a meaning, but in the context of other signs it can have a different or supplementary meaning, for example by being part of the adopted abbreviation system.

Furthermore, the DDP lays down rules for the connection between different signs, so that confusion does not arise, but unequivocal understanding/interpretation is achieved.

0.2.1. Abbreviations.

Since Braille was invented and gained traction and full recognition, there has been a development and adaptation of Braille as a unique way of writing and reading, one could say a special "font" (way of communication) which is read by Braille readers/users with their fingers from paper or from electronic equipment with a braille display.
From the system's introduction and recognition, there were several positive results from the development of a system which, for people with a severe visual impairment, with relatively few Braille characters and a developed system of abbreviations, could represent a text which in printed form consisted of a large number of characters, i.e. . letters, numbers and other symbols. The positive results achieved were:

*
* space saving,
* greater reading speed for experienced users and
  easier overview and thus also a greater reading speed for less experienced users.

These advantages were achieved by the fact that a series of words or parts of words were written using fewer characters than the use of characters in printed script (formerly called "black script").

Space saving: A
printed text on a normal book page typically contains 35 lines. The line length can vary, but is typically 65 characters per line. line. A book page thus contains approximately 2275 characters.
Braille printed on paper typically contains 28 lines per letter. page and 30 characters per line, which gives a total number of characters (including spaces) of 840 characters.
This means that braille in principle takes up 2.7 times as much space as printed text, if you disregard the size of the braille characters (their height and width are considerably larger than printed letters).

In addition, if you look at text on paper, paper used for printed braille is significantly stronger in quality than paper for printed text.

Therefore, a book printed with braille on paper will take up much more than a corresponding book with print.

By shortening the Braille you can save space. By having a single character or some single characters represent a word, long or short, you will be able to save space. If, for example, a single character represents the word "through", which is a 6-letter word, then you obviously save more than 80 percent of space. If a two-letter word represents the nine-letter word "nothing", using the abbreviation saves 80 percent of space.

The total saving of space naturally depends on the individual text, which words are included in the text with what frequency, and whether the text therefore contains many frequently used words, as according to the established principles for Braille abbreviations can be abbreviated.

Increased reading
speed: Assuming that the reader is familiar with the established abbreviation system and is used to reading braille, the person in question will typically have detected several words with their fingers guided over a line understood as a distance from the start to the end of the movement, i.e. more text than the same text in unabridged form (the so-called full text).

The phrase "He keeps on coming" contains 22 characters (not counting spaces), which on a Braille page or Braille display would take up most of a line.

If the current Danish abbreviation system is used, this sentence will comprise a total of 7 characters (not counting spaces), i.e. less than a quarter of a line. The hand must therefore move approximately 1/3 of the distance that is necessary to read/detect the same text in abbreviated form compared to what is called full text.

At the same time, it must be assumed that - all other things being equal - if the reader/ user knows the abbreviation system, the risk of misreading fewer characters is less than if the reader had to read three times as many characters.

Greater security for weaker braille readers: It is
probably reasonable to assume that a user/reader who has learned the abbreviation system can detect relatively more meaningful text on paper or on a braille display than if the text were written in full, i.e. with the characters represented compared to a printed text one-to-one. This advantage can be achieved even for a person who is less experienced in relation to the braille system, e.g. due to lack of practice, reduced sensitivity in the fingers, reduced physical mobility, with "less effort". The reader will therefore have to cover a shorter physical distance with the reading fingers.

The prerequisite is, of course, that the reader has, in any case, learned the adopted applicable braille including the abbreviation system.

Abbreviations are far from unknown in the printed texts. Lots of abbreviations are used here, which are adopted and also save space and increase the reading speed of sighted readers: etc., i.e., etc. are common abbreviations for combining several words. Other abbreviations have entered the language over time, and have almost achieved the same status as words, e.g. BNP, DSB, DR, HCØ and SAS, combinations of letters which originally stood for names or nouns. In special environments, abbreviations are also used for phenomena, offers or facilities that are generally known or used there, e.g. DBS, IBOS, FSC (known to many people with a visual impairment).

The use of abbreviations/abbreviated texts or phrases has further become prevalent in the daily use of devices with small screens and with touch keyboards, and slang and street-smartness - characterized by the English language - have further promoted this trend: FR for "for real", TBH "to be honest", LOL for "laughing out loud" etc

These trends in the daily use of the language and a number of other occurrences in the texts that readers/users encounter today, e.g. emojis, place demands on the way in which Braille must be presented to the Braille reader in the best and most legible way, because these phenomena is increasingly found in printed text, fiction, the language of electronic social media, etc.

0.2.2. 6- and 8-point braille and computer braille.

Braille in Denmark can be divided into:
Literary braille, which can either be displayed in 6 or 8 points, and can either be displayed as full text, i.e. without the use of abbreviations, or as abbreviated braille according to the adopted rules, which appear in chapters 5 -12 in this publication.

In addition, braille, for special use especially in non-fiction works, can be selected to be displayed in "computer braille", where a number of special dot patterns are defined to display special characters defined in the Codepage-dk-1252 table. These special characters are represented as dot patterns, which correspond one-to-one with the special characters of said table, e.g. special characters for a number of special quotation marks, for special fractions and currency units, e.g. dollar, euro and pound signs.

In contrast to the situation in many of our neighboring countries with languages comparable to Danish, a limited 8-point code was actively promoted and used when a Danish-produced notepad was introduced and used in the late 80s.
Over a number of years thereafter, a braille table has been developed on the basis of Cp 1252, which through the development has been able to support that braille can be further represented in the so-called 8-point format based on the 8-bit system.

By using 8 dots, arranged in two columns with dots 1 2 3 and 7 in the left column and dots 4 5 6 and 8 in the right column, you have the option, as previously mentioned, to represent printed text in 255 characters braille.

6-point braille, which is the origin and basic system of braille, consists of 64 characters, one of which is a blank character (zero points). It consists of two vertical columns with three points in each, points 1, 2, and 3 in the left and points 4, 5, and 6 in the right column. Points 7 and 8 are thus not part of the 6-point system.
In the 6-point system, a series of characters in printed text must be represented by double characters (by using a prefix in front of a point to change its current meaning). This is done to avoid ambiguity or misunderstanding and to increase the amount of defined characters in parallel with the occurrence in printed text.

On the other hand, 8-point braille opens up far more specific point patterns, namely 256 possible characters. To date, the table that was developed has not been authoritatively verified by the Danish Braille Board, but has been developed on the basis of good ideas, intuition and a system that is based, among other things, on American computer braille systems. It is reproduced in this publication in a revised and verified form.

DDP 2021 contains a statement and a set of rules which describe the 8-point code. In this connection, however, it is a completely invariable principle that there must be a clear parallelism between the (traditional) 6-point code and the 8-point character table, so that a dot user when reading a literary dot in principle only has to learn one code , to also be able to understand and use the other form of code in full text or when reading abbreviated Braille.

The 8-point code is used for text on paper most often in early schooling and can provide an easier introduction to reading braille on a display, where 8-point is often used.
Thus, small texts in printed booklets in point 8 are handed out at Synscenter Refsnæs to pre-school children and pupils in early schooling as "easy reading". These are small books, which can be easier to read because the text is simple and has only a few lines on a page.

This can be a natural starting point for the use of 8-point on notebooks, as the recognition of "patterns" is identical, and where this format therefore makes good sense - especially if children with a visual impairment in school are kept "to the fire" by support teachers, parents etc

In other language areas, e.g. in the German, French and Anglophone language areas, books on paper are not offered in 8-point format at all. In these areas, it has probably been assessed that the 6-point format is the most durable and the one that people who use point on paper can handle most easily and with the greatest results.

There may be various reasons why users of points printed on paper want to have this delivered in the 8-point format.
As mentioned above, the diversity of one-character dot patterns is much greater in 8-point, even though 6-point has been developed to a greater richness by using prefixes.

6-point is the predominant display form of Braille on paper. For users who did not learn to use 8-point at an early age, they will often find reading in 6-point more manageable.

However, it can be stated that the 6-point braille, which was the starting point for the development of braille on paper long before the electronic development, is still the dominant format when offering braille books in paper format. After the advent of 8-point displays and the development of an 8-point table, it has opened up for braille readers/users to freely choose between 6- and 8-point when handling texts.
As far as braille on paper in the 8-point format is concerned, practical considerations dictate that dots 7 and 8 (the added extra dots) will very easily lie extremely close to the top row of the next line (dots 1 and 4), unless you write 8- point books on double-spaced paper.

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The fact that you can consider making double line spacing to make reading easier will, on the other hand, cause the book in braille to be considerably larger in weight and volume, which should be taken into account in the practical considerations.

At present, there is no authoritative study comparing the two formats in terms of reading speed and navigation.

The development to define the world's character tables has resulted in a comprehensive work, Unicode, where Braille has also been given a defined place. Details of this system are not dealt with in more detail in Den Danske Punktskrift 2021, but are increasingly used in the development of electronic equipment for handling and displaying Braille. In this publication, Unicode is only used to display point patterns both in Braille and in printed text.

0.2.3. Braille in electronic form for displays.

The development of electronic equipment, which contains a Braille display, opens up new possibilities for using Braille on new premises. Braille displays are gaining traction to an increasing extent. Such displays consist of a series of pins in a number of cells from typically 12-40 characters. This device can be connected to computer equipment, to smartphones or can be so-called stand-alone devices, which are called note-taking devices. With today's technology, these can contain a multitude of functions and offer handling, searching, editing facilities, etc. not only at the desk, but in such a portable format that the equipment can be used in means of transport, in the teaching situation, for meetings, etc.
Documents for professional use or in education of a considerable size can be carried on a storage card or in the device's internal memory. This material can be of considerable size, which in paper format would fill many volumes and weigh many kilos.

Since DDP 1993, the development of equipment for electronic braille has continued to increase and has also reached a level in terms of price, so that people who read, write or otherwise use braille, to a far greater extent than before, by own purchase or through grants can access this option. For many, access to electronic braille has become the main rule and the use of braille on paper has thus become the exception, something that is used in special situations and for specific purposes.
Especially when learning braille for beginners, e.g. blind children, braille on paper is, however, a completely indisputable way to good skills in reading braille.

In the revision of the DDP, these conditions and the development and changed use of Braille are included as an important premise. In the past, it was people (copyists) who printed Braille on paper for the users. In today's much more electronic environment, large parts of the braille that can be offered to people with a visual impairment are converted into electronic files via special character tables, which convert the characters into braille on the braille display. The individual user has greater control over the display and can in many cases choose whether the text should be displayed in one-to-one format (computer braille), in full, in abbreviated form and in 6- or 8-point format.

So that the display can also be practical and usable on smaller displays, formats and forms of display have been taken into account in the revision of DDP 2021.

0.2.4. The importance of braille in a global and national political perspective.

The recognition that braille is a form of writing and reading that people with a very severe visual impairment have the right to have access to can be said to have formally occurred with Denmark's ratification of the UN's Disability Convention on 24 August 2009. However, it is doubtful whether the intentions behind the ratification from the political side have been as explicit as one could have hoped.

• References to the Rules in the convention:

nature. 2 on the definition, among other things, of
communication, art. 9, including explicit section 2D on accessibility to
information, art. 21, on access to public information
and art. 24, on teaching material in braille and on qualified teachers in braille.

The above references to the presence and use of Braille as a right emphasize the importance of ensuring the system's relevance, adaptation and priority at all times in all areas where this can promote independence for people with a severe visual impairment. Thereby, by using braille, they will be able to promote their skills and opportunities for life development. Both from the political and educational side, it is regularly emphasized that mastering Braille can be a decisive premise for people with a very serious visual impairment to obtain an education and even a job.

Chapter 1. The 63 characters in 6-point braille.

The basic element of braille is 6 points arranged in two vertical rows with three points in each row. These 6 points make up and are called the "basic figure", which looks like this:

ÿ

The points are named with numbers from 1 to 6, with points 1, 2 and 3 in the left row counting from the top, and points 4, 5 and 6 in the right row counting from the top.

The 6 points can be combined in 64 different ways, of which one combination is in principle a "character" without points, i.e. a space. The combinations of points thus form figures and a space. A total of 63 point combinations can thus be formed, different characters, consisting of one, two, three, four, five or six points.
In the overview below, these 63 characters are arranged systematically in seven rows.

Basic characters appear before each point combination to facilitate navigation and clarity.

1st row formed exclusively by points 1, 2, 4 and 5 (10 characters):

ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

2nd row formed by characters in the 1st row with the addition of point 3 (10 characters):
ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ

3rd row formed by the characters in 1 row with the addition of points 3 and 6 (10 characters): ÿÿ ÿÿ
ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ

4th row formed from 1st row with the addition of point 6 (10 characters): ÿÿÿ ÿÿ
ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ

5th row formed by "lowered" characters, i.e. that these characters have the same shape as the characters in the 1st row, but are "moved down" in the basic figure, so that they are formed by points 2, 3, 5 and 6 (10 characters)
ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ
ÿÿ ÿ ÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ

6th row formed by point combinations that are not related to the systematics of the first 5 rows and do not consist of "right signs" (6 signs): ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ

7th row formed by the so-called "right signs" i.e. that the points that form the characters are all found on the right side of the basic figure and are thus formed by points 4, 5 and 6 (7 characters): ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿ

Chapter 2: The meaning of the signs and the rules for how they are used.

Braille can be written in full or in abbreviated Braille.
Writing braille in full means that the text is written without using the adopted abbreviations. The characters in braille represent - as far as possible - one-to-one the characters in corresponding printed text.

That a text is written with abbreviations means that the braille is written with all word abbreviations and word part abbreviations which have been adopted and which can be found in this publication chapter 4 and chapter 5.

When writing Braille, the general spelling rules must be followed, cf. the spelling dictionary published by the Danish Language Board. With regard to word division, reference is made to the aforementioned publication §§15-17.

If a text is to be transferred manually or electronically from printed form to braille, the publisher's style of writing, punctuation and division into sections etc. must be followed.

The 63 characters in the so-called 6-point braille are used for the following purposes:

1. As letters (see Chapter 3).
2. Individually, two, three or four together as abbreviations for words, the so-called word abbreviations (see chapter 4).
3. As abbreviations for parts of speech (see chapter 5).
4. As punctuation marks, auxiliary marks, other marks, numbers and arithmetic marks (see chapters 6-11).

Since many of the signs have more than one meaning, a prefix is sometimes used. Rules for the use of these can be found in chapter 7 (auxiliary signs), and chapters 9-11 (numbers, arithmetic signs etc. and rules for writing numbers etc.).

Chapter 3. The letters.

The 29 letters in the Danish language are all represented by a specific character in braille.

The point combinations are shown with a leading character. In the parentheses, the point combination is shown with numbers.

a ÿÿ (item 1) bÿÿÿ
(item 12) c ÿÿ (item
14) d ÿÿ (item 145)
e ÿÿ (item 15) f ÿÿ
(item 124) g ÿÿ
(item 1245) h ÿÿ
(point 125) i ÿÿ (point
24) j ÿÿ (point 245) k
ÿÿ (point 13) l ÿÿ
(point 123) m ÿÿ
(point 134) n ÿÿ
(point 1345) o ÿÿ
(item 135) p ÿÿ (item
1234) q ÿÿ (item
12345) r ÿÿ (item
1235) s ÿÿ (item 234)
t ÿÿ (item 2345) u ÿÿ
(item 136) v ÿ ÿ (item
1236) w ÿÿ (item
2456) x ÿÿ (item 1346)
y ÿÿ (item 13456) z
ÿÿ (item 1356) æ ÿÿ
(item 345) ø ÿÿ (item
246) å ÿÿ (item 16)

A few other letters have a special appearance in Braille, but are then written using a prefix in front of the character that represents the letter itself: The prefix can be a resolution sign,
point 56 ÿÿ, or a sign for accent/foreign letters point 5 ÿÿ .

See chapters 7.3 and 7.5 and appendix 4 about this.

In the case of

ü ÿÿ (item 1256)
 àÿÿÿ (item 12356) é
ÿÿ (item 123456) è
 ÿÿ (item 2346) ö
 ÿÿÿ (item: 5, 246) ä
ÿÿÿ (item: 5, 345)

Chapter 4. Abbreviations.

A word abbreviation is a braille character or a combination of two or more braille characters for which a special meaning has been adopted.
A total of 209 word abbreviations have been adopted in Den Danske Punktskrift.

(All characters have a base character in front of them).

4.1. The alphabet abbreviations.

(Abbreviations formed from the individual letters alone). (28 pcs.).

In this table, write the word, the Braille character with a prefixed basic character, the letter, the number in brackets indicates which points the letter consists of.

that ÿÿ a (point 1)
becomes ÿÿ b (point 12)
du ÿÿ d (point 145) after
ÿÿ z (point 1356) or ÿÿ e
(point 15) for ÿÿ f (point
124) before ÿ ÿ ø (point
246) does ÿÿ g (point
1245) he ÿÿ y (point 13456)
has ÿÿ h (point 125) she ÿÿ u
(point 136) whatÿÿÿ w
(point 2456) I ÿÿ j (point
245) can ÿÿ k (point 13) equal
ÿÿ l (point 123) withÿÿÿ
m (point 134) when ÿÿ n
(point 1345) and ÿÿ c
(point 14) up ÿÿ o (point 135)
over ÿÿ x (point 1346) on
ÿÿ p (point 1234) right
ÿÿ r (point 1235) as ÿÿ s
(point 234) so ÿÿ å (point 16)
to ÿÿ t (point 2345) under
ÿÿ q (item 12345) at ÿÿ v
(item 1236)

be ÿÿ æ (item 345)

4.2. Other one-character word abbreviations.

20 items have been adopted.
The table shows the word, the character and the dot combination in brackets.

of ÿÿ (point 356) they
ÿÿ (point 1456) the ÿÿ
(point 12346) there ÿÿ (point
23456) their ÿÿ (point 256)
it ÿÿ (point 2346) a ÿÿ (point
126) is ÿÿ (point 156) a ÿÿ
(point 346) from ÿÿ
(point 235) through ÿÿ
(point 12456) him ÿÿ
(point 236) where ÿÿ
(point 34) again ÿÿ (point 35) but
ÿ ÿ (point 146) down ÿÿ
(point 1246) right ÿÿ
(point 12356) must ÿÿ
(point 123456) tea ÿÿ
(point 1256) was ÿÿ (3456)

4.3. Abbreviations consisting of 2 or more characters.

161 paragraphs have been adopted.

never ÿÿÿ (point: 1ÿ 35) all ÿÿÿ
(point: 1ÿ 15) already ÿÿÿÿ
(point: 1ÿ 123ÿ 1235) anyway ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1ÿ 123ÿ
1236) always ÿÿÿÿ (item: 1, 2345, 145) so ÿÿÿ
(item: 1, 16) work ÿÿÿÿ (item: 1, 12, 1456)
worked ÿÿÿÿÿ (item: 1, 12,
1456, 1456) works ÿÿÿÿ (item: 1, 12, 23456)

18

the work ÿÿÿÿ (item: 1, 12, 2346)

mean ÿÿÿÿ (point: 12, 2345, 1456)
mean ÿÿÿÿ (point: 12, 2345, 23456)
became ÿÿÿ (point: 12,
1236) became ÿÿÿ (point: 12,
2345) become ÿÿÿ (item: 12, 3456)

Denmark ÿÿÿÿÿ (item: 6, 145, 1345, 13)

Denmark's ÿÿÿÿÿÿ (item: 6, 145, 1345, 13, 234)

Danish ÿÿÿ (point: 145, 123456)
Danish ÿÿÿ (point: 145, 123456, 15)
then ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 1356)
therefore ÿÿÿ (point: 23456,
124) thereby ÿÿÿ ÿ (point: 23456, 24, 12456)
thus ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 134) down
there ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 1246) up
there ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 135)
above ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 1346)
then ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 1234) if
ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 234) thereto
ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 2345) below
that ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 12345) then
ÿÿ (point: 23456, 1236) your ÿÿÿ
(point: 145, 1345) these ÿÿÿ
(point: 145, 234) your ÿÿÿ
(point: 145, 2345)

since ÿÿÿ (point: 1356, 234) yet
ÿÿÿ (point: 15, 136)

actually ÿÿÿÿ (point: 124, 13, 2345)
got ÿÿÿ (point: 124, 13)
past ÿÿÿ (point: 124, 12)
because ÿÿÿ (point: 124,
145) is different from ÿÿ ÿ (point:
124, 123456) different ÿÿÿÿ (point: 124,
123456, 15) different ÿÿÿÿ (point: 124,
123456, 2345) tellÿÿÿÿ (point:
124, 1256) tell ÿ ÿÿÿ (point: 124, 2345,
156) first ÿÿÿ (point: 124, 1356)

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first ÿÿÿÿ (point: 124, 1356, 15)

time ÿÿÿ (point: 1245, 1245)
times ÿÿÿ (point: 1245, 12456)
quite ÿÿÿ (point: 1245, 123456)
went ÿÿÿ (point: 1245, 13)
did ÿÿÿ (point : 1245, 1456)

his ÿÿÿ (point: 13456, 234) had
ÿÿÿ (point: 125, 1456) have
ÿÿÿ (point: 125, 3456) all ÿÿÿÿ
(point: 125, 123, 15) rather ÿÿ ÿÿ
(point: 125, 123, 1235) her ÿÿÿ (point:
125, 145) her ÿÿÿ (point: 125,
234) help ÿÿÿÿ (point: 125,
1234, 15) help ÿÿ which , 346) if ÿÿÿ
(point: 2456, 234) how ÿÿÿ (point: 34,
1) then ÿÿÿ (point: 34, 1356) why
ÿÿÿ (point: 34, 124) through which ÿÿ
ÿÿ (point: 34, 24, 12456) how ÿÿÿ
(point: 34, 15) with which
ÿÿÿ (point: 34, 134) when
ÿÿÿ (point: 34, 1345) over which
ÿÿÿ (point : 34, 1346)
whereupon ÿÿÿ (point: 34, 1234) to which
ÿÿÿ (point: 34, 2345) under
which ÿÿÿ (point: 34, 12345)
whereby ÿÿÿ (point: 34, 1236)
through ÿÿÿ (item: 24, 12456)

not ÿÿÿ (point: 24, 13) no
ÿÿÿ (point: 24, 126) nothing
ÿÿÿ (point: 24, 24)

come ÿÿÿ (item: 13, 134)
come ÿÿÿ (item: 13, 146)
come ÿÿÿ (item: 13, 156)

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came ÿÿÿ (point: 13, 346)
could ÿÿÿ (point: 13, 1246)

woman ÿÿÿÿ (item: 13, 1236, 1456)
the woman ÿÿÿÿ (item 13, 1236, 12346)
women ÿÿÿÿ (item 13, 1236, 23456)
the women ÿÿÿÿÿ (item 13, 1236, 23456, 1246)

long ÿÿÿ (point: 123, 1245)
long ÿÿÿ (point: 123, 12456)
long ÿÿÿÿ (point: 123, 1245, 2345)
little ÿÿÿ (point: 123, 2345)
like ÿÿ ÿ (point: 123, 234) small
ÿÿÿ (point: 123, 123)

many ÿÿ (point: 134, 12456)
much ÿÿÿ (point: 146, 126)
much ÿÿÿ (point: 146, 346)
between ÿÿÿ (point: 146, 134)

human ÿÿÿÿ (item: 146, 123456, 15)
humans ÿÿÿÿ (item: 146, 123456, 156) the
humans ÿÿÿÿÿ (item 146, 123456, 15, 1246) human
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 146, 123456, 346)

my ÿÿÿ (item: 134, 1345)
my ÿÿÿ (item: 134, 2345)

option ÿÿÿÿ (point: 134, 123, 125) the
option ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 134, 123, 125, 126) options
ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 134, 123, 125, 156) the options ÿ
ÿÿÿÿÿ (item: 134, 123, 125, 156, 1246)

maybe ÿÿÿ (item: 134, 123456)
must ÿÿÿ (item: 134, 1256)

natural ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1345, 2345, 123)
natural ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 1345, 2345, 123, 2345)
naturally ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1345, 2345, 1236)
someone ÿÿÿ (point: 1345,
1345) ever

next ÿÿÿ (point: 1345, 1256)
almost ÿÿÿ (point: 1345, 126)

also ÿÿÿ (point: 13, 16)
around ÿÿÿÿ (point: 135, 134, 13)

organization ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1346, 1245, 234)
the organization ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 1346, 1245, 234, 126)
organizations ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 1346, 1245, 234, 156) the
organizations ÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 1346, 1245, 234, 156, 1246)

braille ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1234, 1345, 123456)

problem ÿÿÿ (point: 1234, 12)
the problem ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1234, 12, 346)
problems ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1234, 12, 156) the
problems ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 1234, 12, 156 1246)

right ÿÿÿ (point: 1235, 12456)
right ÿÿÿ (point: 1235, 2345)

said ÿÿÿ (point: 234, 1456)
same ÿÿÿ (point: 234, 146)
together ÿÿÿ (point: 234, 134) at
the same time ÿÿÿÿ (point: 234, 134,
2345) himself ÿÿ ÿ (point:
234, 1236) of course ÿÿÿÿ (point: 234,
1236, 124) last ÿÿÿ (point:
234, 1356) last ÿÿÿÿ (point: 234,
1356, 15) his ÿÿ ÿ (point:
234, 1345) his ÿÿÿ (point:
234, 2345) should ÿÿÿÿ (point: 123456,
123, 15) soon ÿÿÿ (point: 234,
1235) question ÿÿÿÿ (point: 234, 1234,
134) the questionÿÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 234, 1234, 134,
346) the questions ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 234, 1234, 134, 1246)
still ÿÿÿ (point: 1356, 1245) thus
ÿÿÿ (point: 16, 1) thus ÿÿÿ
(point: 16, 15)

time ÿÿÿ (point: 2345, 145)
early ÿÿÿÿ (point: 2345, 145, 123)
early ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 2345, 145, 123, 12456)

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earliest ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 2345, 145, 123, 1356)
earlier ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 2345, 145, 123 12356) back
ÿÿÿ (point: 2345, 12) case ÿÿÿ
(point : 2345, 124)

difficult ÿÿÿ (point: 1236, 123456)
difficult ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1236, 123456, 15) difficult
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1236, 123456, 2345) knew ÿÿÿÿ
(point: 13566, 13566) , 15) would ÿÿÿ
(point: 1236, 123) would
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1236, 123, 15) really
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1236, 1235, 13) would be
ÿÿÿ (point: 1236 , 2345)

www ÿÿÿÿ (point: 2456, 2456, 2456)

moment ÿÿÿÿ (point: 246, 245, 12)

Note that the above list of word abbreviations includes a number of nouns in both singular and plural form, and in indefinite and definite declension. Here it will also be permitted to use the genitive (possessive case), i.e. with an added s.

examples:

woman's ÿÿÿÿÿ (13, 1236, 1456, 234)
organization's ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ(point: 1346, 1245, 126, 234)
problem'sÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 1234, 12, 346, 234)

Chapter 5. Part-of-word abbreviations.

A part-of-word abbreviation consists of one or more characters which represent an agreed combination of letters in a word.

5.1. One or more braille characters such as word abbreviations and word part abbreviations.

Braille characters or a combination of these which function both as word abbreviations and which are also used as word part abbreviations.

26 part-of-word abbreviations have been adopted if all categories are added together.
(The characters are placed after a base character.)

5.1.1. Single characters as word part abbreviations.

9 paragraphs have been adopted.

they ÿÿ (point 1456) the ÿÿ
(point 12346) there ÿÿ (point
23456) it ÿÿ (point 2346) a ÿÿ
(point 126) is ÿÿ (point 156)
a ÿÿ (point 346) where
ÿÿ (item 34) tea ÿÿ (item
1256)

5.1.2. Abbreviations consisting of more than one character.

8 paragraphs have been adopted.

Danish ÿÿÿ (item: 145, 123456)
Gang ÿÿÿ (point: 1245, 1245) help ÿÿÿÿ
(point: 125, 1234, 15) woman ÿÿÿÿ (point: 13,
1236, 1456) human ÿÿÿÿ (point: 146, 123456 , 15)
organization ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1346, 1245, 234) problem ÿÿÿ
(point: 1234, 12) really ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1236, 1235, 13)

No other word abbreviations may be used as part of word abbreviations.

5.2. Other permitted part-of-word abbreviations.

11 paragraphs have been adopted.

Ge ÿÿ (item 12456)
Hv ÿÿ (item 2456)
Ig ÿÿ (item 35)
Me ÿÿ (point 146) nd
ÿÿ (point 12345) ne ÿÿ
(point 1246) or ÿÿ (point
1346) re ÿÿ (point
12356) sk ÿÿ (point
123456) st ÿÿ (point 1356)
ve ÿÿ (item 3456)

5.3. Special rules for using part-of-word abbreviations.

5.3.1. Abbreviations are usually made within the syllables of the word.

5.3.2. Use of the abbreviations st ÿÿ and sk ÿÿ even if they exceed syllables.

relating to. syllable division, see chapter 12.

Examples: In
the examples below, the word is written followed by : then the word appears in braille.

Anders: ÿÿÿÿÿ

railway station: ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ railway

stations: ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ money: ÿÿÿ

rings: ÿÿÿÿ

writing rule:
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
Roskilde: ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ whisper:

ÿÿÿÿ bag: ÿÿÿÿ

key: ÿÿÿÿ instep:

ÿÿÿÿÿ

5.3.3. Rule on choosing the last possible abbreviation.

If within a syllable in a word there are two options for shortening, both part-of-syllabic abbreviations are used, and if one cannot make use of both, the last option must be chosen.

Example:

baker: ÿÿÿÿ - not ÿÿÿÿ taps: ÿÿÿÿ -
not ÿÿÿÿ

5.3.4. Choice of part of word abbreviation for the sake of the best word image.

Certain part-of-speech abbreviations take precedence in order to achieve the best word images:

the part-of-syllabic abbreviation st ÿÿ takes precedence over the part-of-syllabic abbreviation te ÿÿ
and the part-of-syllabic abbreviation hv ÿÿ takes precedence over ve ÿÿ.

Examples: the
place: ÿÿÿ - not ÿÿÿ stones: ÿÿÿ
- notÿÿÿÿ wheat: ÿÿÿ - not ÿÿÿ

5.3.5. The syllable abbreviation ve.

The part-of-word abbreviation for ve (item 3456) must not be used at the beginning of words when the letters
only consist of the first ten characters of the alphabet (aj), because in such cases the whole word will be perceived
as a number.
Example:

Road: ÿÿÿ not ÿÿ (which would be understood as 0 Roads: ÿÿÿÿ -
not ÿÿÿ (which could be understood as 05), but the roads: ÿÿÿÿ Road:
ÿÿÿ not ÿÿ - (which could
be understood as the number 7) note: ÿÿÿÿ - not ÿÿÿ (which could be
understood as the number 41).

5.3.6. Especially for part-of-word abbreviations consisting of several characters.

Part-of-word abbreviations consisting of several characters may only be used at the beginning of words.

Examples:
dank water: ÿÿÿÿÿ
Danishness: ÿÿÿÿÿ
footbridge: ÿÿÿÿÿ

walkable: ÿÿÿÿÿ
female: ÿÿÿÿÿ
women's struggle:
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ human: ÿÿÿÿÿ
problem formulation: ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

Chapter 6. Punctuation etc

The following punctuation marks are used (15).

1. Comma ÿÿ (point 2)
2. Semicolon ÿÿ (item 23)
3. Column ÿÿ (item 25)
4. Clauseÿÿÿ (clause 3) (section 6.1)
5. Question mark ÿÿ (item 26)
6. Exclamation mark ÿÿ (item 235) (section 6.2).
7. Quotation mark start/end ÿÿ (item 2356)
8. Quotation mark (vertical line in direct speech) / apostrophe point 4 ÿÿ (section 6.3).
9. Parentheses begin ÿÿ (item 236)
10. End of parentheses ÿÿ (item 356)
11. Square brackets begin ÿÿÿ (point: 5, 236)
12. Angled bracket end ÿÿÿ (point: 5, 356)
13. Apostrophe ÿÿ (point 4) section 6.3.
14. Dash ÿÿÿ (point: 36, 36)
15. Hyphen ÿÿ (item 36) (section 6.4)
16. Dots ÿÿÿÿ (point 3 point 3 point 3) (chapter 6.5)

The characters are placed as in printed text.

6.1 In particular about the full stop: ÿÿ.

In abbreviated expressions, the full stop ÿÿ (point 3) is also used to mark abbreviations. Where abbreviations can be read in several ways, in abbreviated expressions, the full text is used.

Example. St.
St. Bleacher: ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ - not ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

St. Hans: ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

6.2 Especially about exclamation marks: ÿÿ.

Note that the sign ÿÿÿ point 235 (lowered f) has several meanings depending on how they are placed / appear in a text: . When the character stands
alone with empty space on both sides: off.
. After a word without a space: exclamation mark ÿÿ.

. with graphic sign as prefix (see sections 7.8 and 10.1 on Plus sign.)

6.3. Drawn point 4: ÿÿ.

This character is used in conjunction with words without spaces as an apostrophe.
As a vertical quotation mark or an apostrophe in printed text typically inside direct speech (marked with e.g. the quotation mark item 2356 ÿÿ beginning and end, or with a dash first in the sentence for direct speech).

6.4 - hyphen:ÿÿÿ.

Words connected by hyphens are treated as independent words. However, this does not apply in cases where the hyphen replaces part of a word, or where words are divided into syllables for pedagogical reasons.

Examples:

knit and purl knitting
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

get over
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

6.5. Dots: ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ.

Multiple occurrences of point 3 are used to mark dots corresponding to printed text (though not necessarily in the same number).
In point layouts where you have, for example, a text on the left side and a column of numbers on the right side - such as in an address list, in a table of contents or the like, any empty spaces between text and numbers are filled with dots to facilitate "navigation". A blank space is inserted before and after the line of dots.

Chapter 7. Auxiliary signs.

An auxiliary sign must ensure that the user of braille experiences precision and that no misunderstandings arise in cases where a braille sign can have more than one meaning.

7.0. Overview

The Danish braille contains the following auxiliary characters:

1. Capitalize letter ÿÿ (item 6)
2. Sign for a series of capital letters ÿÿ (item 456)
3. Resolution sign ÿÿ (item 56)
4. Characters for highlighting letters or text begin and end ÿÿ (item 46)
5. Character for foreign letter / accent character ÿÿ (item 5)
6. Signs for foreign languages in Danish texts begin and end ÿÿÿ (item: 5, 2)
7. Number sign ÿÿ (item 3456)
8. Graphic sign ÿÿ (item 45)

7.1. Character too large.

Capital letter is indicated with point 6 ÿÿ without space before the full stop character, which is indicated as uppercase, / uppercase initial letter.
If item 6 precedes an abbreviation or an abbreviation, this indicates that the first letter of this is written with a capital letter.
In Den Danske Punktskrift 2021, the rule applies that where corrections or corrections in printed text are capitalized, this must also appear in Braille.
Capital letters in Braille are thus marked for all capital letters in a text, both at the beginning of sentences, in connection with names, in tables, codes, etc.
Where single capital letters appear in a text, e.g. in names, the resolution sign must be placed before specifying the character that indicates a capital letter.

Where there is no marking for capital letters, the letter is to be understood as a small letter (lowercase).

Example:
He opened the doorÿ:
 ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

I greeted Søren and his daughter Xeniaÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
 ÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿ ÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

I like to read books by HC Andersen and St. St. Blicher ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
 ÿÿÿÿ ÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿ

Read section A subsection a

ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

7.2. Row of capital letters.

Specifying a series of capital letters - ie. more than one letter written in capitals - is marked with ÿÿ point 456 without a space before the text string.

Marking a capital letter does not have a resolution effect, and word and part-of-word abbreviations within the mark can thus also be read and perceived as written in capital letters. If you want a word perceived as written without abbreviation, a break sign must be indicated before the character for a capital letter, ÿÿ point 56, see section 7.3.

Examples:
DBS
 ÿÿÿÿ
THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA
 ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ your code is
DSB345Qz
 ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

If one or more characters occur in a text string, which is specified with point 456 as written in capital letters, a resolution character must be written in front of these characters, e.g. if the letter q, w, x or z occurs.

example.

A city in Canada is called Quebec.
 ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ Do you know the song about the animals on the savanna; Oh Zebra,

If an apostrophe is inserted into a text string that is specified as uppercase, this has a resolution effect, and the following letter will appear written in lowercase (small letter). If a genitive s is used, which must stand as a lowercase letter, after a string of uppercase letters, the resolution sign is used before this letter:

Example:
NATO's
 ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
DBS's Executive Committee.
 ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

Where small letters occur in a series of capital letters, these are also simply indicated without any kind of auxiliary sign in front, in order to create parallelism with the printed text:

Example:

Accessibility for the Blind and Visually Impaired is abbreviated TiBS - ÿÿÿÿÿÿ

7.3. Resolution sign.

The use of point 56 ÿÿ in front of a full stop indicates that this must be used in its basic meaning, cf. the information in Appendix 1.

The resolution character is placed without a space before the character to be "dissolved".
If a capital letter or a series of capital letters is indicated, the resolution character must be placed directly in front of the relevant character, cf. above, section 7.1 and 7.2.
If there is a full stop character in a series of capital letters that needs to be resolved, the resolution character is placed inside the text string without this changing the character of the character from having to be capitalized (see examples in section 7.2).

Example:

Skjern Å was corrected. Here point 6 (capital letter) must be placed before point. 56 and the letter å, so that this is not read as the word So. ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

jazz: ÿÿÿÿÿÿ

he ran, for
example, 2 km ÿ ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

he got DKK 5 (1%). Last year it was less (1 0/00). *

(The resolution character is used to show that the character 356 is to be read as a parenthesis end and not as a subscript j, which is used as part of a percent or per thousand sign).

7.4. Mark for emphasis start and end - point 46 ÿÿ.

If in Braille you want to emphasize a character or a series of characters that are highlighted in the printed text,
- bold types, italics, spacing or underlining, use the character ÿÿ before and after the highlighted, It is written without spaces before and after it
highlighted. The character can be used before and after a single character, e.g. within a word, around individual words or before and after a series of words.
If the highlighted text is a sentence, the sentence character is included in the emphasis, and point 46 is placed after the sentence character.

Examples:

32

You ask what **I** do. what are **you** doing
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

Here both j, abbreviation for I, and d, abbreviation for you, are surrounded by the dot character point 46.

What you do now, **right now in this moment,** will matter to **you** for the rest of your life. ÿ
ÿÿÿÿÿ
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
(Emphasis is placed before l - short for "just" at the end of the conjunction, which ends with moment, i.e. after comma, and also around the word you.

The old spelling was Revshaleøen.
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ Note: The letter before R
is capitalized with point 6, and V is surrounded by the accent mark point 46 .

7.5. Character for foreign letter / accent character -
 point 5ÿÿÿ.

7.5.1. Use of resolution signs for letters that are part of the Danish language and thus have a specific appearance.

Foreign words that have been recorded as part of the Danish language are written according to the general rules on the use of abbreviations in Braille.
Other foreign words are written unabbreviated.
resolution signs are used - item 56, for the following letters: q, w, x and z.
In addition, the resolution sign, ÿÿ point 56, is used before the following four letters from the German and French languages, which are frequently used in the Danish language, in names etc.: u umlaut
(also called German y): ÿÿ (point 1256). a accent dig: ÿÿ
(item 12356).
E accent aigu: ÿÿ (item 123456).
E accent grave: ÿÿ (item 2346)
The above 4 punctuation marks with a prefix are thus considered part of the set of characters which are considered so special, yet so frequently occurring in the Danish language, that they are made clearly identifiable with a resolution sign in front of them.

If one of these letters is to be written as a capital letter, this must be marked in front of the accent mark.

Example:
One thing is certain.
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

7.5.2. Other letters with accent marks.

The sign for foreign letters in general, ÿÿ point 5, is used in front of all other letters that contain an accent, e.g. dots, or other special characteristics, thus also when there is an accent in the printed text, e.g. én, ét, Citroên etc. .
The sign has the effect of a resolution sign.

Exceptions:
O with umlat: ÿÿÿ (item 5, 246) - e.g. in Gothenburg - ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
Malm'o - ÿÿÿÿÿÿ a with

umlaut: ÿÿÿ (item 5, 345) (Gävle, ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

Examples:
Antonín Dvoÿák
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

Lübeck: ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

All Spanish accented letters use aigu (acutes) and are therefore written as dot 5 followed by the letter.

7.6. Signs for foreign languages in Danish texts - ÿÿÿ
(item: 5, 2).

This two-character symbol is placed without spaces before and after foreign words/sentences in a language other than Danish. The foreign language framed by ÿÿ point 5 point 2 is written in full using Danish punctuation.

Example:
From time to time in German von Zeit
is called zu Zeit
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿzeit`,

7.7. Number
sign - ÿÿ (item 3456).

Number characters are used when the character or characters that follow must be read as digits and not as letters. See sections 5.2 and 5.3.5 on the use of the part-of-word abbreviation 3456.

7.8. Graphic
sign - ÿÿ (item 45).

This sign is a so-called prefix, which has been used continuously from 1993 onwards based on the development and use of a number of signs in the printed text. With the help of the graphic sign, the meaning of dot patterns (letters and other characters in Danish braille) is changed and thus gives the sign a new meaning.

The list below is arranged according to the occurrence of the characters in chapter 2, where the 63 bullet characters are listed systematically.

The following characters are defined using prefix graphic character, item 45 (22 characters):

proboscis a: @ ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 1)
copyright: © ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 14) dollar
sign: $ ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 145) euro sign: €
ÿÿÿ (point: 45 , 15) pound sign: £ ÿÿÿ
(point: 45, 123) less than/point bracket
begin: < ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 134)
Tuborg clamp end/right tuborg: } ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 135)
Registered trademark: ® ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 1235)
Greater than Point parenthesis end: > ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 234) root
character ÿÿÿ (point 45, 146)
curly brace begin/left curly brace: { ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 246)
Tilde: ~ ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 23)
division sign: ÷ÿÿÿÿ (Point: 45, 256) plus
sign: + ÿÿÿ (point 45, 235)
Equal sign: = ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 2356)
Multiplication sign/multiplication sign: × ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 35)
Degree sign: ° ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 356)
backslash/backslash: \ ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 34) power sign ÿÿÿ
(point 45, 346) number sign/number
sign/gate: # ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 3456(bullet: • ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 3)
underscore / underline:

_ ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 36)
selection of emojis start and end: ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 45) vector: ÿÿÿ
(point: 45, 56)

Chapter 8. Other signs.

8.0. Overview of other signs that cannot be categorized under the main categories in Chapters 6 and 7.

1. Repetition sign ÿÿÿ (item 56, 35).
2. Reference signÿÿÿÿÿ (item: 236, 35, 356)
3. Paragraph mark ÿÿ (item 346)
4. Slash ÿÿÿ (item 34)
5. Ampersand & ÿÿÿ (item: 56, 12346)

8.1. Repetition sign -

ÿÿÿ resolution sign point 56 followed by point 35.

This sign is typically used in connection with artistic works, proclamations, song lyrics, etc
The character is placed immediately before and after the one to be repeated, without the use of spaces. If the text is written in full, use of a resolution sign before the repetition sign is not required.

Example:
Repetition sign Da deges, da comer, the Danish holy summer; farewell and see you again, you lovely May. Repetition
 signs ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿÿ ÿ ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿ ÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿ
ÿÿÿÿÿÿ

If the text to be repeated is preceded by two repetition characters, this indicates that the text must be repeated twice. However, only a repetition character is placed after the text.

If a passage/sentence is to be repeated more than twice, a number is written before the repetition sign.
Example:

La la.
ÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ

8.2. Reference sign -

ÿÿÿÿ (note) point 35 placed in a parenthesis – point: 235, 35, 356.

The reference character is always written in parentheses and is used when, in a printed text with a special character, reference is made to, for example, a footnote. This sign is used regardless of whether a star, a cross or another sign is used in the printed text.

The character is placed without a space after the word to which a reference is attached. In the case of multiple references, a number is given after the repetition sign.

Example:

A reference: ÿÿÿ
(item: 236, 35, 356).

For multiple references:
Reference no. 4 is shown here:
ÿÿÿÿÿ
(Points: 236, 35, 3456, 145, 356)

The question of where the note to which the reference is attached should be placed is dealt with in the publication on the formatting and layout of texts.

8.3. Paragraph sign

- ÿÿ (item 346) immediately before a number sign.

The paragraph sign is only used in connection with and immediately before a number sign.

Example:

The provision is found in:
§57 -ÿÿÿÿÿ (item: 346, 3456) followed by the indication of numbers.

When referring to several paragraphs, the paragraph mark is written twice without spaces. ÿÿÿ

Example:

see §§5-7
ÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ
 (paragraphs: 346, 346, 3456, 25, 36, 3456, 1245).

8.4. Slash - ÿÿ

point 34.

The character is used in text with letters or numbers without the use of spaces before and after the character. Words connected/separated by a slash are treated as independent words.

Examples:

If you catch him/her, call me. A

ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

Note in the above example that only numerals are placed before the first number but no numerals after /.

p. Holm A/S
ÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

If there is a possibility of misreading, the resolution sign is used, item 56 before the slash.

Example:

where/when
ÿÿÿÿÿ

Regarding the use of a slash, item 34, as a fractional line, refer to sections 9.4 and chapter 11.

8.5. Ampersand -
ÿÿ (item 12346).

In most cases, a resolution character is required before the ampersand because the character can be confused with the word abbreviation "the".

In the typical context, the character will thus appear as follows: ÿÿ (item: 56, 12346).
The sign appears without a prefixed resolution sign point 56 in the unabridged text.
Example:

few. Lund & Berg
ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿÿÿ

Chapter 9. Numbers.

9.1. Quantity number.

The quantity numbers are written as the letters aj ('one to zero) with a number sign in front of the letter.
Number sign: ÿÿ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

Example of number with several digits:
27
ÿÿÿ

819
ÿÿÿÿ

Numbers of more than three digits can be divided from the back into groups of 3 digits for clarity.
The division is made using full stop - point 3.

Example:

2,097,448
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

9.2. Ordinal numbers.

The ordinal numbers are formed, as in printed text, by quantity numbers followed by periods (item 3).
Examples of ordinal numbers:

1. 2. 3. 27. 434.
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

9.3. Decimal fraction.

Decimal fractions with whole numbers and with decimals are written as quantities. The whole numbers
and the decimals are separated with a comma ÿÿ (item 2). Numerals are written before the number, but
no numerals are written after the comma.

Example:

17.51
ÿÿÿÿÿÿ

39

9.4. Fraction.

After the number sign, the numerator is written as a quantity number, then the fractional line (item 34) without spaces, followed by the denominator as a quantity number without spaces and without a number sign.

Example:

3/4
ÿÿÿÿ
2/16
ÿÿÿÿÿ

9.5. Mixed numbers.

The whole number is followed by a space, then the fraction with a number sign and without a space:

Example:

3 3/8
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

As far as more complicated fractions with other than numbers are concerned, reference is made to special rules for use in mathematics etc

Chapter 10. Arithmetic signs, etc

10.0. Overview of arithmetic symbols used in general algebra.

1. plus ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 235) 2.
minusÿÿÿ (point 36) 3.
multiplication sign (multiplication sign), ÿÿÿ (point 45 point 35) 4. division
sign ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 256)
5. Equal sign ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 2356)
6. Percent sign ÿÿÿ (point: 245, 356) 7. Percent
sign ÿÿÿÿ (point: 245, 356, 356) 8. Power sign ÿÿÿ (point
45, 346) 9. Root sign ÿÿ (point 45, 146) 10th
degree sign ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 356)

11. Fraction line ÿÿ (item 34)

The characters are used as shown in the examples under the sections below.
Note that the equals signÿ ÿÿÿ in the examples below is written using a graphic sign - item 45 - before item
2356 without a space for the following number sign.

10.1. Plus
sign - ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 235).

The plus sign is written with an empty space before, but immediately before the number sign without a space.

Example:

7 +4 =11
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

10.2. Minus sign
¯ ÿ (item 36).

The minus sign is written with an empty space before, but immediately before the number sign without a space.

Example:

 3 -8 =-5
ÿÿ ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ

10.3. Multiplication sign -
(multiplication sign)ÿÿÿÿ (point: 45, 35).

The multiplication sign, which is a two-character symbol, is written with an empty space before, but immediately before the number sign without a space.

Example:

8 *5 =40
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

10.4. Division sign -

ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 256).

The division sign is written with an empty space before, but immediately before the number sign without a space.

Example:

56 :7 =8
ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿ
Scale: 1:200

ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

10.5. Sign of equality

 - ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 2356).

The equal sign with a preceding graphic sign is written with an empty space before, but without a space for, the following number sign.

Example:

2 *8 =16
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

10.6. Percent sign -

 ÿÿÿ (item: 245, 356).

The percent sign is written with empty space on both sides.

Example:

7% of DKK 200 = DKK 14.

ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ 10.7. Blood alcohol level sign

- ÿÿÿÿ (point: 245, 356, 356).

The alcohol level symbol is written with empty space on both sides.

Example:

3.

10.8. Power sign - ÿÿÿ (item 45, 346).

After the base number (the root) the exponent is written without a space and then the exponent as a quantity number and with a leading number sign without a space.

Example:

5 power sign 3 =125
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

10.9. Root sign - ÿÿÿ (item 45 146).

If no number is specified before the root sign, this means square root. It is written without spaces immediately before the number sign and the number from which the root is to be extracted.

Example:

root sign (point: 45 146) 64 = 8 (square root of 64). ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿ

3 square root 125 = 5 (3rd root of 125 = 5). ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

10.10 Degree sign - ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 356).

The degree sign is written immediately after the number it refers to.

Example:

43

The water was 17 degrees
Celsius. ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

10.11. Fraction line.

Reference is made to section 9.4 and the examples listed there. As far as other uses of the slash character are concerned, please refer to section 8.4.

Chapter 11. Rules for writing numbers.

11.0. Overview.

In this chapter, writing rules are explained

1: Dates
2: Time 3: coin,
measure and weight
4: Surface dimensions and room dimensions
5: Roman numeral
6: Telephone numbers
7: indication of Giro and bank account
8: Writing CPR numbers
9: Writing numbers in
words 10: e-mails and website addresses
11: Long links

11.1. Dates.

These are written as in printed text.

Examples:

on 5 May 2021 ÿ
ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

08.06.2021
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ d.
4/5/2020 (note that numbers are used both at the beginning and after each slash) ÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

11.2. Time.

These are written as in printed text.

11.2.1. General indication of time.

Examples:

at 9.30
ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ at 9:30

ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ

Example:

2.30.9
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

(two minutes, thirty point nine seconds).

Abbreviated designations for coin, measure and weight are written as in printed text.

Examples:

DKK 7. 25
ø. ÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿ

18 m 40 cm
ÿÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿÿ ÿÿ

4 kg 175 g
ÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿÿÿ ÿÿ

When specifying surface and room measurements, write in the same way as specified for power in section 9.8.

Example:

The size of the farm is 70 ha. ÿÿÿÿÿ
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿ ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿ

the garden is 1000 square meters
ÿÿÿÿ ÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ

1 cubic decimeter = 1 LITER.
ÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿ ÿÿ.

11.5. Roman numerals.

Roman numerals are written as in printed text, where capital letters are used for all indications, i.e. I, V, X, L, C, D. and M.

Examples:

See chapter I section
 III. ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿ ÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ

Christian IV
 ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿ

11.6. Telephone numbers.

Groups of numbers are separated by a full stop (item 3) and otherwise correspond to the way of writing in printed text. Please note that only numerals are placed before the first number, no numerals are placed after periods.

Examples:

38.14.88.44
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

3366.3366
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ +46 (8)
39.90.00 ÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿ
 ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

(Plus indicates a foreign telephone number (area code for e.g. Sweden) and numbers in brackets indicate the city code. In all cases, numerals are given before the number/number string.

11.7. Giro and bank account numbers.

The groups of numbers are separated by using periods (point 3) or by groups of 4 digits separated by spaces and each preceded by a number sign.

Examples:

3.00.22.17
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

card no. 4571 0890 0000 2111 ÿÿÿ
ÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿ ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

11.8. CPR numbers.

The number groups are separated by using ÿÿ (item 3) and the last four digits (after date of birth and year) are separated by a hyphen (item 36) and a number sign.

Example:

04.04.52-2111
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

11.9. Talk in words.

In the case of a combination of numbers and letters in a word or in an e-mail address, the transition is marked with a resolution sign, (paragraph 56).

Examples:

TV2
ÿÿÿÿÿÿ

Eleva2ren
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

These are always written unabridged.

11.10. E-mail and website addresses in URL.

Careful distinction is made between upper and lower case letters if this is relevant for accuracy.

Note: For letters that, for example, come after a full stop in an e-mail address or in a link, the rule is that a termination sign is consistently used, regardless of whether this could in principle not be misunderstood, e.g.:

.dk
ÿÿÿÿ

(Danish address) opposite .deÿÿÿÿÿ (German address).

Examples:

info@blind.dk
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

48

www.blind.dk
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

http://www.move-united.dk
ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ

11.11. Long links (over several lines).

If an IT command or link spans several lines of Braille so that it must be split, the practice is to insert a blank line on each side of the long link. No hyphens are inserted at the end of the line unless one occurs in the link or command. The link is written in full, exactly as it says.

Chapter 12: Hyphenation in Abbreviated Braille.

As mentioned in chapter 5.3, as a general rule, syllables are shortened. The rules for dividing syllables correspond to the rules for dividing words at line breaks, as stated in the spelling dictionary paragraphs 15-17.

In many cases, there are several correct ways to divide words. In braille, the following are preferred:

The use of one abbreviation comprising 3 letters is preferred over the use of 2 abbreviations comprising 2 letters each.

Examples:

the man: it is preferred to split and thus shorten the word ÿÿÿÿ rather than ÿÿÿÿ.

the country: it is preferred here to split the word ÿÿÿÿ rather than ÿÿÿÿ.

As seen from the above examples, consonant goes to the following syllable.

Excluded from this are:
Regarding the abbreviation sk and the abbreviation st: In some cases the abbreviations st and sk can cross syllables, but not if they are compound words.

Examples:

treble: ÿÿÿÿÿÿ
Roskilde: ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ bag:
ÿÿÿÿ whip: ÿÿÿÿ

but
ice cream stand:

ÿÿÿÿÿÿ rice cake:
ÿÿÿÿÿÿ miskende: ÿÿÿÿÿÿ

Refer to section 5.3.2.

Chapter 13. Use of special word abbreviations according to other rules than the abbreviations laid down in Den Danske Punktskrift.

Organizers of publications/texts in Braille, digital or on paper, may use abbreviations in texts that are not covered by the authoritatively determined abbreviations, in certain cases and under the following conditions:

1. that such special abbreviations are used in specialized literature and never in fiction,
2. that a
special list of the mentioned words is inserted at the front of each book/volume, 3. that it is clearly marked that these are words, that appears in the particular publication/text mentioned,
4. That these special abbreviations are only used for frequently occurring words in the work in question and that the abbreviations end with a period in accordance with current rules on the use of abbreviations in printed text.

The technical possibilities in today's IT-based note-taking devices will eventually also be able to accommodate special tables which, in line with special user lists for spell checking, can contain the user's own abbreviations, which when downloaded to the device or during the abbreviation process can generate text that is correctly spelled and which thus does not deviate from authorized spelling. The prerequisite for this is that entries in any specially created tables are very accurately spelled and that the syntax is strictly observed. Any rules in this regard will be laid down by the Danish Punctskriftnævn after experiences in the field have been collected and analyzed.

Appendix 1: Systematic overview of the 63 punctuation marks and their meaning.

In the overview, the following system is used: First
write the number of the sign, then
the appearance of the sign (in the dot version with the basic sign in front) and
then the sign's other meanings: letter (b), word
(O), part of
word
(od), sentence
sign (s), auxiliary
sign (h), other
signs, INCLUDING MEANING WHEN USING PRESENTED GRAPHIC SIGNS (a), numbers, etc. (t))

1: ÿÿ (item 1) b: ao: that, A: with prefixed graphic sign: 2: ÿÿ (item   ÿÿ   proboscis-a, t:ÿÿÿ 1
12), b: b, o: becomes, t: ÿÿ 2 3: ÿÿ (item 14) b:

c, o: and, A: With prefixed graphic sign: 4: ÿÿ (point 145) b: d, o: du, A: ÿÿ   copyright, t: ÿÿ 3

With prefixed graphic sign: 5: ÿÿ (point 15) b: e O: or A: With prefixed   ÿÿ   dollar sign, t: ÿÿ 4

graphic sign: 6: ÿÿ (item 124) b: fo: for t: ÿÿ 6 7: ÿÿ (item 1245) b: go: do   ÿÿ   Euro sign, t: ÿÿ 5

t: ÿÿ 7 8: ÿÿ (point 125) b: ho: has t: ÿÿ 8

9: ÿÿ (point 24) b: io: it: ÿÿ 9 10:ÿÿÿ (point

245) b: jo: je t:ÿÿÿ 0 11: ÿÿ (item 13) b: ko:

kan 12: ÿÿ (item 123) b: lo: even, A:

With prefixed graphic sign: ÿÿ POINT SIGN

13: (item 134) ÿÿ b: mo: med, A:

With prefixed graphic sign:ÿÿÿ Less than/pointed parenthesis begin 14: ÿÿ (item 1345) b: no:

when 15: ÿÿ (item 135) b: oo: up, a: With prefixed graphic sign: ÿÿ Tuborgklamme end 16: ÿÿ point

(1234) b: po: on 17:

ÿÿ (point 12345) b: qo: under od: nd

18: ÿÿ (point 1235) b: ro: right, a : with prefixed graphic symbol: ÿÿ Registered trademark

19. b: uo: female 22: ÿÿ (item 1236) b: vo: at 23: ÿÿ (item 1346) b: xo: over od: or 24: ÿÿ (item 13456)
b: yo: male

25: ÿÿ (item 1356) b: zo: after od: st 26: ÿÿ

(item 12346) o: den od: den, A: ampersand (&) 27: ÿÿ (item

123456) b: *e accent aigu ,* o: must od: sk 28: ÿÿ (item 12356) b:

a accent grave, o: right od: re 29: ÿÿ (item 2346) ÿÿ ÿÿ

ÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿÿ ÿè, o: it od: it 30: ÿÿ (item 23456) o: there od: there 31: ÿÿ (item

16) b: å o: so 32: ÿÿ (item 126) o: an od: en

33: ÿÿ (item 146) o: but od: me t:

with prefixed graphic sign: ÿÿ root sign

34: ÿÿ (item 1456) o: de od: de 35: ÿÿ (item 156) o: is od: is 36: ÿÿ (item 1246) o: down od: ne

37: ÿÿ (item 12456) o: through od: ge

38: ÿÿ (item 1256) b: u unlaut German

y), ü , o : te od: te 39: ÿÿ (item 246) b: ø

o: before, a: with prefixed graphic sign: ÿÿ

Tuborgklamme begin 40: ÿÿ (item 2456) b: wo: what od: hv 41: ÿ

ÿ (item 2) s: comma 42: ÿÿ (item 23) s: semicolon, a: With preceding graphic character: ÿÿ tilde 43: ÿÿ (item

25) s: colon 44: ÿÿ (item 256) o : their t: With

prefixed graphic sign: ÿÿ division

sign 45: ÿÿ (item 26) s: question mark 4 6: ÿÿ (item 235) o: from s: exclamation point t:

with preceding graphic

character: ÿÿ plus character 47: ÿÿ (item 2356) s: quotation mark beg. And end t: with

prefixed graphic sign: ÿÿ equals sign 48: ÿÿ

(item 236) o: him s: parentheses begin, with preceding dot 5: square brackets begin 49: ÿÿ (item 35)

o: again od: ig a: repetition sign start and end, asterisk (reference sign) - with prefixed graphic sign: ÿÿ multiplication

sign 50: ÿÿ (item 356) o: of s: bracket end, with prefixed point 5: ÿÿ square bracket end a: with prefix graphic

sign: ÿÿ degree sign 51: ÿÿ (point 34) o: where od: where a: slash - with preceding graphic

sign: ÿÿ reverse slash/backslash, t: fractional line 52: ÿÿ (point 346) o: a od: et a:

paragraph sign t: with prefixed graphic sign: ÿÿ power sign 53: ÿÿ (item 3456) o: var od: ve, a: with prefixed

graphic sign: ÿÿ Number sign / garden gate, t: number

sign 54: ÿ ÿ (item 345) b: æ o: be 55: ÿÿ (item 3) s: period, dots, a: With prefixed graphic character: ÿÿ Bullet

56: ÿÿ (item 36) s: hyphen, a: with

prefixed graphic character: ÿÿ Underscore, t: minus 57: ÿÿ (point 4) s: apostrophe f (quotation

mark as

vertical line start and end) 58: ÿÿ (item 45) a: graphic character, with prefixed graphic character:

Marking of emojis start

and end

ÿÿ

59: ÿÿ (item 456) h: series of capital letters (capitals) 60:
ÿÿ (item 5) h: marking of foreign letter accent mark 61: ÿÿ (item
46) h: character for emphasis begin and end 62: ÿÿ (item
56) h: resolution character, a: With prefixed graphic character: ÿÿ Vector 63: ÿÿ
(item 6) h: capital letter

Appendix 2: Alphabetical list of all abbreviations.

Alphabetical list of all word abbreviations (cf. chapter 4).

In the Braille edition and the printed edition, the abbreviations are shown both as Braille characters and as letters. Letters in parentheses are expressed by a braille character. ((basic figure, i.e. item 123456, is placed in front of all word abbreviations.))

Of ÿÿ (point 356)
never ÿÿÿ (point: 1ÿ 35) all
ÿÿÿ (point: 1ÿ 15) already
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1ÿ 123ÿ 1235) yet ÿÿÿÿ (point :
1ÿ 123ÿ 1236) always ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1, 2345,
145) so ÿÿÿ (point: 1, 16) work ÿÿÿÿ
(point: 1, 12, 1456) worked
ÿÿÿ ÿÿ (item: 1, 12, 1456, 1456) works
ÿÿÿÿ (item: 1, 12, 23456) worked ÿÿÿÿ (item: 1,
12, 2346) that ÿÿ (item 1)

mean ÿÿÿÿ (point: 12, 2345, 1456) mean
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 12, 2345, 23456) became ÿÿÿ
(point: 12, 1236) became ÿÿÿ
(point: 12, 2345)
Become ÿÿÿ (item: 12, 3456)
become ÿÿ (item 12)

Denmark ÿÿÿÿÿ (item: 145, 1345, 13)

Denmark's ÿÿÿÿÿÿ (item: 145, 1345, 13, 234) Danish
ÿÿÿ (item: 145, 123456) Danish ÿÿÿ
(item: 145, 123456, 15) de ÿÿ (item 1456)
den ÿÿ (point 12346)
there ÿÿ (point 23456)
then ÿÿÿ (point: 23456,
1356) their ÿÿ (point 256) therefore
ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 124)
thereby ÿÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 24,
12456) hence ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 134) down there
ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 1246)

above ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 135)
above ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 1346)
thereupon ÿÿÿ (point: 23456,
1234) if ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 234) to
that ÿÿÿ (point : 23456, 2345)
below ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 12345)
thereby ÿÿÿ (point: 23456, 1236) it
ÿÿ (point 2346) your
ÿÿÿ (point: 145, 1345) these
ÿÿÿ (point: 145, 234) your
ÿÿÿ (point: 145, 2345) you
ÿÿ (point 145)

after ÿÿ (point 1356)
since ÿÿÿ (point: 1356, 234) or ÿÿ
(point 15) a ÿÿ
(point 126) yet ÿÿÿ
(point: 15, 136) is ÿÿ (point
156) a ÿÿ (item
346)

actually ÿÿÿÿ (point: 124, 13, 2345)
got ÿÿÿ (point: 124, 13)
for ÿÿ (point 124)
over ÿÿÿ (point: 124, 12)
because ÿÿÿ (point: 124,
145) different ÿÿÿ (point: 124,
123456) different ÿÿÿÿ (point: 124, 123456,
15) different ÿÿÿÿ (point: 124, 123456, 2345)
tellÿÿÿÿ (point : 124, 1256) tells
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 124, 2345, 156) from ÿÿ
(point 235) before
ÿÿ (point 246) first
ÿÿÿ (point: 124, 1356) first
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 124, 1356, 15)

time ÿÿÿ (point: 1245, 1245)
times ÿÿÿ (point: 1245, 12456)
quite ÿÿÿ (point: 1245, 123456)
through ÿÿ (point 12456)
went ÿÿÿ (point: 1245, 13)
did ÿÿÿ (item: 1245, 1456)

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do ÿÿ (item 1245)

him ÿÿ (point 236)
he ÿÿ (point 13456)
his ÿÿÿ (point: 13456, 234) has
ÿÿ (point 125) had
ÿÿÿ (point: 125, 1456) have ÿÿÿ
(point: 125, 3456) all ÿÿÿÿ
(point: 125, 123, 15) rather ÿÿÿÿ
(point: 125, 123, 1235) her ÿÿÿ (point:
125, 145) her ÿÿÿ (point: 125,
234) help ÿÿÿÿ (item: 125,
1234, 15) helper ÿÿÿÿ (item: 125,
1234, 156) she ÿÿ (item 136) what ÿÿ
(item 2456) which
ÿÿÿ ÿ (point: 2456, 13,
15) which ÿÿÿÿ (point: 2456, 13,
126) which ÿÿÿÿ (point: 2456, 13,
346) if ÿÿÿ (point: 2456, 234)

Where ÿÿ (point 34)
how ÿÿÿ (point: 34, 1) after
which ÿÿÿ (point: 34, 1356) why
ÿÿÿ (point: 34, 124) through
which ÿÿÿÿ (point: 34, 24, 12456) how ÿÿÿ
(point: 34, 15) with which ÿÿÿ
(point: 34, 134) when ÿÿÿ (point:
34, 1345) over which ÿÿÿ (point:
34, 1346) whereupon ÿ ÿÿ (point:
34, 1234) where ÿÿÿ (point:
34, 2345) under which ÿÿÿ
(point: 34, 12345) whereby ÿÿÿ
(point: 34, 1236)

Again ÿÿ (point 35)
through ÿÿÿ (point: 24, 12456) not
ÿÿÿ (point: 24, 13) none
ÿÿÿ (point: 24, 126) nothing
ÿÿÿ (point: 24, 24)

i ÿÿ (item 245)

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can ÿÿ (point 13)
come ÿÿÿ (point: 13, 134)
come ÿÿÿ (point: 13, 146)
come ÿÿÿ (point: 13, 156)
come ÿÿÿ (point: 13, 346)
could ÿÿÿ (item: 13, 1246)
woman ÿÿÿÿ (item: 13, 1236, 1456)
women ÿÿÿÿ (item 13, 1236, 23456) the
women ÿÿÿÿÿ (item 13, 1236 , 23456, 1246)

long ÿÿÿ (item: 123, 1245)

long ÿÿÿ (point: 123, 12456)
long ÿÿÿÿ (point: 123, 1245, 2345)
little ÿÿÿ (point: 123, 2345)
straight ÿÿ (point
123) like ÿÿÿ (point: 123, 234)
small ÿÿÿ (point: 123, 123)

many ÿÿ (point: 134, 12456)
withÿÿÿ (point 134)
much ÿÿÿ (point: 146, 126)
much ÿÿÿ (point: 146, 346)
between ÿÿÿ (point: 146, 134)
But ÿÿ (point 146)
man ÿÿÿÿ (point: 146, 123456, 15) people
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 146, 123456, 156) man ÿÿÿÿ
(point: 146, 123456, 346) the people ÿÿÿÿÿ
(item 146, 123456, 15, 1246) my ÿÿÿ (item: 134,
1345) my ÿÿÿ (item: 134,
2345) option ÿÿÿÿ (item:
134, 123, 125) the option ÿÿÿÿÿÿ(point:
134, 123, 125, 126) the options ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 134,
123, 125, 156) the options ÿÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 134,
123, 125, 156, 1246) maybe ÿÿÿ (item: 134, 123456) must
ÿÿÿ (item: 134, 1256)

natural ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1345, 2345, 123)
natural ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 1345, 2345, 123, 2345)
naturally ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1345, 2345, 1236)
down ÿÿ (point 1246)

someone ÿÿÿ (point: 1345,
1345) ever) next ÿÿÿ (point: 1345, 1256)
almost ÿÿÿ (point: 1345, 126)
when ÿÿ (point 1345)

and ÿÿ (point 14)
also ÿÿÿ (points: 13, 16)
around ÿÿÿÿ (points: 135, 134, 13)
up ÿÿ (point 135)
organization ÿÿÿÿ (points: 1346, 1245 . ,
234, 156, 1246)

over ÿÿ (item 1346)

braille ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1234, 1345, 123456)
problem ÿÿÿ (point: 1234, 12)
the problem ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1234, 12, 346)
problems ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1234, 12 156)
the problems ÿÿÿÿÿ (item: 1234, 12 156, 1246)

on ÿÿ (item 1234)

right ÿÿ (point 12356)
right ÿÿ (point 1235)
right ÿÿÿ (point: 1235, 12456)
right ÿÿÿ (point: 1235, 2345)
said ÿÿÿ (point: 234, 1456)
same ÿÿ ÿ (point: 234, 146)
together ÿÿÿ (point: 234, 134)
simultaneously ÿÿÿÿ (point: 234, 134,
2345) even ÿÿÿ (point: 234,
1236) of course ÿÿÿÿ (point: 234, 1236,
124) last ÿÿÿ (point: 234,
1356) last ÿÿÿÿ (point: 234, 1356,
15) his ÿÿÿ (point: 234,
1345) his ÿÿÿ (point : 234, 2345)
Shell ÿÿ (item 123456)

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should ÿÿÿÿ (point: 123456, 123, 15)
soon ÿÿÿ (point: 234, 1235)
as ÿÿ (point 234)
question ÿÿÿÿ (point: 234, 1234, 134) the
questionÿÿÿ ÿÿÿ (item: 234, 1234, 134, 346) the
questions ÿÿÿÿÿ (item: 234, 1234, 134, 1246) still ÿÿÿ
(item: 1356, 1245) so ÿÿ (item
16) so ÿÿÿ (point:
16, 1) thus ÿÿÿ (point: 16,
15)

tea ÿÿ (point 1256)
time ÿÿÿ (point: 2345, 145)
early ÿÿÿÿ (point: 2345, 145, 123)
early ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 2345, 145, 123, 12456)
earliest ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 2345, 145, 123, 1356)
previous ÿÿÿÿÿ (point: 2345, 145, 123 12356) to
ÿÿ (point 2345)
back ÿÿÿ (point: 2345, 12356)
case ÿÿÿ (item: 2345, 124)

under ÿÿ (item 12345)

difficult ÿÿÿ (point: 1236, 123456)
difficult ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1236, 123456, 15) difficult
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1236, 123456, 2345) was ÿÿ
(3456) at ÿÿ
(point 1236) knew
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1236, 1356, 15) will ÿÿÿ
(point: 1236, 123) would
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1236, 123, 15) really
ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1236 , 1235, 13) be ÿÿ
(point 345) been ÿÿÿ
(point: 1236, 2345) www ÿÿÿÿ
(point: 2456, 2456, 2456) moment ÿÿÿÿ
(point: 246, 245, 12)

Appendix 3: Alphabetical list of part-of-word abbreviations.

Alphabetical list of all parts of speech (cf. chapter 5).

they ÿÿ (point 1456)
the ÿÿ (point 12346)
there ÿÿ (point 23456)
it ÿÿ (point 2346) a
ÿÿ (point 126) is ÿÿ
(point 156) a ÿÿ
(point 346) ge ÿÿ
(point 12456) hv ÿÿ
(point 2456) where
ÿÿ (point 34) ig ÿÿ
(point 35) me ÿÿ
(point 146) nd ÿÿ
(point 12345) ne ÿÿ
(point 1246) or ÿ ÿ
(item 1346) re ÿÿ
(item 12356) sk ÿÿ
(123456) st ÿÿ
(item 1356) te ÿÿ
(item 1256) ve ÿÿ
(item 3456)

Parts of speech at the beginning of words:

Danish ÿÿÿ (point 145, 123456)
walk ÿÿÿ (point: 1245, 1245)
help ÿÿÿÿ (point: 125, 1234, 15)
woman ÿÿÿÿ (point: 13, 1236, 1456)
human ÿÿÿÿ (point: 146, 123456, 15)
organization ÿÿÿÿ (point: 1346, 1245, 234)
problem ÿÿÿ (point: 1234, 12)
 really ÿÿÿÿ (point 1236, 1235, 13)

Alphabetical list of punctuation marks, auxiliary marks, other marks, numbers and arithmetic marks (reference is given to chapter and section in the publication).

accent mark ÿÿ (item 5) section 7.5 appendix 1 60.

ampersand ÿÿ (item 12346), section 8.5 appendix 1 16.

Quotation marks beginning/end, ÿÿ (paragraph 2356), Chapter 6 No. 7, Appendix 1 47.

quotation marks in direct speech (vertical line) beginning/end, ÿÿ (paragraph 4) section 6.3, Appendix 1 57.

apostrophe ÿÿ (item 4), section 6.3, appendix 1, 57.

hyphen ÿÿ (item 36), chapter 6, no. 15 section 6.4, appendix 1 56. comma ÿÿ (item 34), sections 9.3, 9.4 and 10.11, appendix 1 51. copyright ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 13), section 7.8 and appendix 1, 3. division sign ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 256), section 10.4, appendix 1 44. dollar sign ÿÿÿ (item: 45 , 145), section 7.8 and appendix 1, 4. emoji marking of ÿÿÿ (point: 45 45), section 7.8, appendix 1 58. euro sign ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 15) section 7.8, appendix 1 5. emphasis, sign for ÿÿ (point 46), section 7.4 and appendix 1 61. foreign letter, sign for ÿÿ (point 5), section 7.5 and appendix 1 60. foreign language in Danish texts ÿÿÿ (point: 5, 2), section 7.6. multiplication sign ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 35), section 7.8, 10.3 and annex 1 49. repetition sign ÿÿ (item 35), section 8.1 and annex 1 49. degree sign ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 356), section 10.10 and annex 1 50. graphic sign ÿÿ (clause 45), section 7.8 and annex 1 58. reference sign ÿÿÿÿ (clauses 236, 35, 356) section 8.2 and annex 1 49. square bracket beginning ÿÿÿ (clause 5 , 236), section 6, no. 11 annex 1 48. square bracket end ÿÿÿ (point: 5, 356), chapter 6, no. 12 annex 1 50. colon ÿÿ (point 25), section 6, no . 3 and appendix 1 43. comma ÿÿ (item 2), chapter 6 no. 1, section 9.3 appendix 1, 41. equal sign ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 2356), section 10.5, appendix 1 47. minus ÿÿ (item 36), section 10.2, appendix 1 56. less than (angle brackets begin) ÿÿÿ (item 45, 134), section 7.8, appendix 1 13. multiplication sign (times) ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 35) , section 7.8, 10.3 and appendix 1 49. number sign "garden gate") ÿÿÿ (point: 45, 3456), section 7.7, 7.8, appendix 1 53. backslash (backslash) ÿÿÿ (point: 45, point 34), section 7.8, appendix 1 51. resolution sign ÿÿ (item 56), section 7.3, 7.5.1, appendix 1 62. paragraph mark ÿÿ (item 346), section 8.3, appendix 1 52. parenthesis begin ÿÿ (item 236), chapter 6, no. 9, appendix 1 48 . parenthesis end ÿÿ (item 356), chapter 6, no. 10, appendix 1 50. plus ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 235), section 10.1, appendix 1 46. power sign ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 346), section 10.8, appendix 1 52. dots ÿÿÿÿ (item: 3, 3, 3), section 6, no. 16 and chapter 6.5, appendix 1 55.

percent sign ÿÿÿ (item: 245, 356), section 10.6.

alcohol level sign ÿÿÿÿ (item: 245, 356, 356), section 10.7.

pound sign ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 123), section 7.8, annex 1 12.

clause ÿÿ (item 3), chapter 6 no. 4, and sections 6.1, 9.2, 11.6, annex 1 55. root

sign ÿÿÿ (item 45 146), section 10.9, appendix 1, 33.

Roman numeral, a digit ÿÿ (item 6), section

11.5. Roman numerals, multiple digits ÿÿ (item

456), section 11.5. semicolon ÿÿ (item 23), section 6

no. 2, annex 1 42. slash ÿÿ (item 34), section 8.4,

annex 1, no. 51. proboscis a ÿÿÿ (item 45, 1),

section 7.8 , appendix 1 1. question mark ÿÿ (item 26),

section 6 no. 5, appendix 1 45 capital letters, row of ÿÿ (item 456),

section 7.2, appendix 1 59. capital letter, sign for ÿÿ (point 6),

section 7.1, appendix 1 63. greater than (pointed bracket end) ÿÿÿ (Item: 45,

234), section 7.8, appendix 1 19. tilde ÿÿÿ (item:

45, 23), section 7.8, appendix 1 42. numeral sign ÿÿ (item

3456), section 7.7, 9.1, 9.2, appendix 1 53. hyphen

ÿÿÿ (item: 36, 36), chapter 6, no. 14. tuborg clamp begin ÿÿÿ (item: 45,

246) section 7.8, appendix 1 49. tuborg clamp end ÿÿÿ (point: 45,

135) section 7.8, appendix 1 15. exclamation mark

ÿÿ (point 235) section 6.2 appendix 1 46. trademark ÿÿÿ

(point: 45, 1235), section 7.8, appendix 1 18. vector sign ÿÿÿ (item: 45, 56), section 7.8, appendix 1 62.

Appendix 5: Dimensions and standards for braille.

The height of the points: at least 0.18 mm and preferably 0.25 mm.
Diameter of the points: approx. 1 mm.

The distance between neighboring points in a cell: approx. 2.5 mm.

The distance between corresponding points in adjacent cells horizontally: approx. 6 mm.

Ditto vertically: approx. 10 mm measured from the center of one point to the center of the other.

iso point dimensions:

Cross-section (diameter at base): 1.0-1.7 mm

Point height: 0.3-0.7 mm

Shape: Rounded (and not flat or pointed)

Distance between points within matrix (characters):

Horizontal distance: 2.0-2.8 mm

Vertical distance: 2.0-2.8 mm

Distance between two characters defined as the distance between point 1 of one character and point 1 of the next character: 5.1-6.8 mm Line Spacing

(defined as the distance between point 1 of a character and point 1 of a character on the line below): 10.0-15.0 mm.