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서 문

현재 우리나라에서는 2000년에 발간된 "INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR BRAILLE TRANSCRIBING FOURTH EDITION"을 번역하여 영어점자규정집으로 사용하고 있다. 하지만 2009년에 "INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR BRAILLE TRANSCRIBING FIFTH EDITION"이 새롭게 개정되어 미국에서는 이미 적용되고 있음에도 불구하고, 한국시각장애인연합회가 발간한 점역·교정사 양성 교육 자료집은 여전히 이전의 규정을 담고 있어 점역·교정사가 현장에서 영어점역 업무를 수행하는데 혼란을 초래하였다. 최근 몇 년 동안 기존 교재의 수정·보완되지 않은 부분은 원서를 참고하여 학습하고 있는 실정이었고, 그 내용의 질과 양적 측면뿐만 아니라 여러 면에서 부족하다는 문제 제기가 계속 대두되었다.

이러한 수요에 부응하고자 2011년에 개발된 기초 과목인 국어에 이어 본 연구에서는 점역·교정사 2급 검정 과목이자 필수 과목인 영어 교재 개발이 추진되었다. 영어 점역·교정사 양성 교육 자료집이 점역·교정사 자격제도를 내실화하고 점역·교정사 자격 취득을 원하는 분들이 자격검정 시험을 효과적으로 준비할 수 있도록 체계적이고 신뢰할 수 있는 검정용 교재가 될 수 있도록 다각적인 집필 범위 연구가 이루어졌다.

첫째, 현재 사용되고 있는 "점역·교정사 양성 교육 자료집"과 최근까지 시행된 점역·교정사 검정시험 문제 등의 내용을 분석하였다.

둘째, 점역·교정사 검정시험 영어 과목 출제위원, 응시자, 현장 점역·교정사, 관련 전문가 등을 대상으로 설문조사를 실시하여 기존 교재의 문제점을 정리하고 개선 방안을 모색하였다.

셋째, 5인의 외부 전문가를 자문위원으로 위촉하여 검정 교재 개발의 내용과 편제 및 지필 방향에 대한 의견을 취합하여 새 교재에 담을 구체적인 내용을 결정하였다.

본 교재의 구성과 변경 사항을 간략히 정리하면 다음과 같다.

첫째, 영어점자 규정 "INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR BRAILLE TRANSCRIBING FIFTH EDITION, 2009"는 20장으로 구성되어 있으나 본 교재는 “출판규정 형식이나 외국어 등” 미국과 우리나라의 적용방식이 상이한 부분을 제외시키고 핵심적인 영어점자 내용만을 채택하여 16장으로 구성하였다. 이는 좀 더 실용적이고 이해하기 쉬운 내용으로 구성하여 현장에 적합한 교재가 될 수 있도록 고려한 부분이다.

둘째, 부록으로 기출 문제와 정답(17회~21회), 모의 문제와 정답(2회 문제), 발음기호, 약자표, 틀리기 쉬운 단어 등을 수록함으로써 예비 점역·교정사 뿐만 아니라 현장에서 점역·교정사로 활동하시는 분들에게도 언제나 어디서나 쉽게 참고할 수 있는 자료로서의 역할을 기대하기 위해서이다.

셋째, 기존 교재의 설명이 미진한 부분을 보충하고, 오타를 수정했을 뿐만 아니라 예시 점형의 오류도 바로 잡았다. 이에 덧붙여 점자 규정 설명의 이해를 돕기 위해 다양한 예시를 추가로 제시하였다.

넷째, 각 단원마다 연습문제와 정답 그리고 종합문제와 정답을 제시함으로써 앞에서 학습한 내용을 충실히 복습할 수 있는 기회를 제공하였다.

다섯째, 학습의 편리성과 학습의 효과를 높이기 위해 핵심 정리를 추가하였다. 방대한 내용을 한 번에 볼 수 없는 경우 짧은 시간 내에 점자 규정을 확인할 수 있게 함으로써 실제 현장에서 활용될 수 있도록 했다.

여섯째, 앞서 언급했듯이 부록에 발음기호, 약자표, 틀리기 쉬운 단어를 수록함으로써 점역·교정사 자격시험 수험생의 학습 효율성을 높일 뿐만 아니라 점역·교정사들이 현장에서 손쉽게 도서제작에 활용할 수 있도록 했다.

마지막으로, 본 교재에 반영된 변경 사항으로는 슬래시가 3-4점(⠸)에서 4-5-6, 3-4점(⠳⠸)로 변경되었고, #(⠼)기호가 4-5-6, 1-4-5-6점(⠳⠼)로 변경되었다. 또한 숫자 뒤에 복수의 의미인 s가 붙어 있을 때

(연대를 나타낼 때 등) 아포스트로피를 쓰지 않고 문자 표시(;s)를 사용하는 것으로 변경되었다.

또한 이탤릭, 대문자, 강조, 문자 기호(sign)를 표시(indicator)로 용어를 변경하였다. 이 모든 변경 사항은 새로운 "INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR BRAILLE TRANSCRIBING FIFTH EDITION, 2009"의 규정을 따른 것이다.

우리 집필진은 영어 점역·교정사 자격시험을 준비하는 분들에게 완성도 높은 교재를 제공하고자 집필을 위한 연구와 노력을 다하고 오류를 수정·보완하기 위한 검수·윤독을 수차례 진행했다. 그럼에도 불구하고, 윤독 회의를 할 때마다 발견되는 오자·오류는 집필진들에게 교재에 대한 자신감을 잃게 했다. 이후 교재에서 발견될 오류와 미비점은 이 교재를 가지고 학습하시는 분들과 현장에서 점역·교정사로 일하시는 분들이 조언을 아끼지 않고 해주신다면 더 나은 교재가 될 수 있으리라 확신한다. 또한 점자 규정은 계속적으로 개정되고 보완됨으로 끊임없는 수정과 편집이 필요할 것이다.

끝으로, 본 교재 개발을 위해 물심양면의 지원을 아끼지 않으신 국립국어연구원과 한국시각장애인연합회에 심심한 감사를 표하며 향후 본 교재의 수정·보완을 위한 지원을 부탁드리며 서문을 맺고자 한다.

2012년 12월
집필진 일동

제1장 점자 알파벳

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
1	1-2	1-3	1-4-5	1-5	1-2-4	1-2-4-5	1-2-5	2-4	2-4-5
⠁	⠃	⠉	⠙	⠑	⠋	⠛	⠓	⠊	⠚
k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
1-3	1-2-3	1-3-4	1-3-4-5	1-3-5	1-2-3-4	1-2-3-4-5	1-2-3-5	2-3-4	2-3-4-5
⠅	⠇	⠍	⠝	⠕	⠏	⠟	⠗	⠎	⠞
u	v	x	y	z	w				
1-3-6	1-2-3-6	1-3-4-6	1-3-4-5-6	1-3-5-6	2-4-5-6				
⠥	⠧	⠭	⠽	⠵	⠺				

1. 점자는 촉각으로 읽고 쓰는 체계이다. 이것은 하나의 점 칸(braille cell) 안에 세로 3개, 가로 2개로 배열된 6개의 튀어 나온 점(embossed dots)의 조합에 의하여 만들어진 점형(characters)을 사용한다.

2. 알파벳의 첫 열 글자인 a~j는 점 칸의 상단(1-4점)과 중단(2-5점)의 점들을 사용하여 만들어지며, 점자의 기본형이 된다.

3. 알파벳의 두 번째 열 글자인 k~t는 첫 열 글자인 a~j에 3점을 더하여 만들어진다.

4. ‘u, v, x, y, z’는 알파벳의 첫 다섯 글자인 a~e에 3-6점을 더하여 만들어진다. ‘w(⠺, 2-4-5-6점)’는 이 형식에 일치하지 않는데, 그것은 프랑스인 Louis Braille가 점자를 창안한 19세기 중반의 프랑스어 알파벳에는 ‘w’ 글자가 포함되어 있지 않았기 때문이다.

• 연습문제 1

quiz	ukulele	ultimatum	vacillate	vaguely	wigwag
wield	weird	xylem	xebec	yolk	yew
zebra	zombie	zoological	zygoma	ooze	maze

• 종합문제 1

jazz tunes	he prays daily	feigns surprise
a frisky poodle	fidgety filly	raw recruits
quixotic exploits	electric elevator	queue up
zany zebras	build a wigwam	gigantic gorillas
attractive tie	lovely lullaby	wry wit
jubilant hallelujahs	gooseneck lamp	olives or onions
vivid pictures	icicles drip	dull adjectives
bridle a pony	wise philosophy	wet pets
six textbooks	lovely velvet	yuletide joy
pretty anemone	true blue	blood circulates
mutual respect	hot dogs	a brook murmurs
weird spectacle	xiphoid process	quizzes puzzle me
labor battalions	unbelievably calm	home sweet home
fireflies flit	brass knuckles	mimic a madman
angry gangs	pretty rosebuds	prompt appraisal
bacon smells salty	nocturnal birds	extra axe
big felt yurt	brass bassoons	

- ## 연습문제 1 정답

- ## 종합문제 1 정답

제2장 대문자, 문장부호, 기수

1. 점자에는 대문자 알파벳이 별도로 없고, 해당되는 대문자 점자 알파벳 앞에 대문자 표시(capital indicator)인 6점(⠠)을 찍어 나타낸다. 단어 전체가 대문자일 때는 해당되는 단어 앞에 이중 대문자 표시 6점, 6점(⠠⠠)을 찍어 나타낸다.

(ex.) New York ⠠⠝⠑⠺ ⠠⠽⠕⠗⠅ NEW YORK ⠠⠠⠝⠑⠺ ⠠⠠⠽⠕⠗⠅

YMCA ⠠⠠⠽⠍⠉⠁

2. 소문자가 들어 있는 사람 이름에서는 각 대문자 알파벳 앞에 대문자 표시를 각각 찍고, 이름의 일부가 전부 대문자일 때는 그 앞에 이중 대문자 표시를 찍는다.

(ex.) DeLeon ⠠⠙⠑⠇⠠⠑⠕⠝ MacDONALD ⠠⠍⠁⠉⠠⠙⠠⠕⠝⠁⠇⠙

마침표	. ⠲	물음표	? ⠦	느낌표	! ⠖
쉼표	, ⠂	쌍반점	; ⠆	쌍점	: ⠒

아포스트로피	' ⠄		
여는 따옴표	“ ⠦	닫는 따옴표	” ⠴
여는 작은따옴표	‘ ⠠⠦	닫는 작은따옴표	’ ⠠⠴
여는 괄호	(⠶	닫는 괄호	) ⠶
여는 대괄호	[⠠⠶	닫는 대괄호	] ⠶⠄

하이픈	- ⠤	대시	— ⠠⠤	이중대시	—— ⠠⠠⠤⠠⠤
슬래시	/ ⠸⠌				

3. 점자 문장부호의 사용, 순서, 칸 띄우기는 특별한 경우를 제외하고는 묵자의 관례를 따른다. 점자에서는 문장부호와 문장 사이를 한 칸만 띄운다.

4. 일반적으로 하이픈은 앞과 뒤에 나오는 단어와 붙여 쓰며, 줄 처음에는 올 수 없다. 하이픈으로 연결된 복합어와 약어의 대문자 표시는 묵자에 따르고, 복합어 전체가 대문자일 때는 복합어 앞에 이중 대문자 표시를 한 번만 쓴다.

묵자에서 복합어의 하이픈 앞과 뒤에 빈칸이 있으면, 점자에서도 빈칸을 둔다.

(ex.) well-dressed

blue-eyed

Johnson-Mill

READY-MADE

talka- self-re-

tive liant

ATLANTA-SAVANNAH RAILWAY

ATLANTA-SAVAN-NAH RAILWAY

five- or six-lane freeway

pro-labor or -agriculture vote

mid-June or -July

5. 묵자에서 대시의 앞과 뒤에 빈칸이 있더라도, 점자에서는 붙여 쓴다. 대시는 줄의 처음과 끝에 올 수 있다.

(ex.) He is tall — six feet anyway.

We all play baseball—or football.

[또는]

6. 대시와 문장부호 사이에는 빈칸을 두지 않으며, 인용이나 출처를 나타내는 대시는 앞과 뒤를 붙여 쓴다.

(ex.) Has Dan got a key— Oh, no—! He has Tim's. "—wait, wait!"

⠦⠤⠤⠺⠁⠊⠞⠂ ⠺⠁⠊⠞⠖⠴

"True patriots repudiate tyrannical dictators." — J. Wise

⠦⠠⠞⠗⠥⠑ ⠏⠁⠞⠗⠊⠕⠞⠎ ⠗⠑⠏⠥⠙⠊⠁⠞⠑ ⠞⠽⠗⠁⠝⠝⠊⠉⠁⠇

⠙⠊⠉⠞⠁⠞⠕⠗⠎⠲⠴⠤⠤⠠⠚⠲ ⠠⠺⠊⠎⠑

7. 대시의 앞과 뒤에 나오는 단어가 모두 대문자일 때는 각각의 단어 앞에 이중 대문자 표시를 찍는다.

(ex.) EYES ONLY—TOP SECRET

⠠⠠⠑⠽⠑⠎ ⠠⠠⠕⠝⠇⠽⠤⠤⠠⠠⠞⠕⠏ ⠠⠠⠎⠑⠉⠗⠑⠞

8. 이중 대시는 무엇인가 빠져 있어 채워 넣을 곳을 나타낼 때 사용되며, 단어 전체를 나타낼 경우에는 띄어 쓰고 문장부호는 붙인다.

(ex.) Two plus six equals ______.

⠠⠞⠺⠕ ⠏⠇⠥⠎ ⠎⠊⠭ ⠑⠟⠥⠁⠇⠎ ⠤⠤⠤⠤⠲

Is Ms. ______ a private detective?

⠠⠊⠎ ⠠⠍⠎⠲ ⠤⠤⠤⠤ ⠁ ⠏⠗⠊⠧⠁⠞⠑ ⠙⠑⠞⠑⠉⠞⠊⠧⠑⠦

9. 숫자 사이에 콤마, 콜론, 하이픈, 슬래시, 분수표, 소수점이 올 때는 수표를 다시 적지 않고, 빈칸이 오거나 콤마, 콜론, 하이픈 외에 다른 문장부호가 올 때는 수표를 다시 적는다.

(ex.) 1,000,000 ⠼⠁⠂⠚⠚⠚⠂⠚⠚⠚

8:30 ⠼⠓⠒⠉⠚

1850−57 ⠼⠁⠓⠑⠚⠤⠑⠛

1 ⠼⠁ 800 ⠼⠓⠚⠚ 534−8765 ⠼⠑⠉⠙⠤⠓⠛⠋⠑

1910?−1917 ⠼⠁⠊⠁⠚⠦⠤⠼⠁⠊⠁⠛

999—2,000 ⠼⠊⠊⠊⠤⠤⠼⠃⠂⠚⠚⠚

10. 하이픈으로 연결된 숫자의 하이픈이 줄 끝에 오게 되면, 다음 줄의 첫머리에 오는 숫자에는 수표를 다시 적는다. 긴 숫자는 콤마 다음에서 두 줄로 나누어 쓸 수 있는데, 이때 위 줄에는 네 자리 이상의 숫자가 있어야 하고 아래 줄의 숫자에는 수표를 다시 적지 않는다.

(ex.) 1990−96 ⠼⠁⠊⠊⠚⠤⠊⠋

1990− ⠼⠁⠊⠊⠚⠤

96

7,350,500,000

11. 일반적으로 득표수, 경기 점수, 범위를 나타내는 숫자 사이에 나오는 하이픈이나 대시는 하이픈으로 점역하고, 독립된 절을 분리하는 대시는 대시로 점역하며 대시 뒤에 수표를 다시 적는다. 묵자에서 하이픈 다음에 여백이 있고 닫는 괄호가 나올 때는 여백을 무시하고 하이픈 다음에 괄호를 붙여서 닫는다.

(ex.) Mayor Is Victor: 1,258—895

Rams won 14—7.

See pages 28-64.

We eat at 8:00—8:30 is too late.

(1966-)

12. 아포스트로피 다음에 대문자가 나오면 아포스트로피를 먼저 찍는다. 그러나 단어 전체가 대문자일 때는 아포스트로피 다음에 대문자 표시를 다시 찍지 않는다.

(ex.) "'Twas a brilliant plan," says Dan O'Reilly.

O'NEIL'S PUB

13. 숫자 앞에 아포스트로피가 있을 때는 수표 다음에 아포스트로피를 적는다.

(ex.) 1990's '59

14. 슬래시 기호가 대문자, 이탤릭, 약어와 함께 쓰일 때는 슬래시 다음에 대문자 또는 이탤릭 표시를 다시 찍어 주어야 하지만, 슬래시 뒤에 숫자가 나올 경우에는 수표를 다시 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) USOM/APO

TAN/cj

9/11

Model 8/408

• 연습문제 2

1. Help! Help! I hurt my leg!
2. Next exit: Peoria, Galesburg, Decatur.
3. A semi-annual picnic is a swell idea.
4. A new sign extols: CUT-RATE-SALES.
5. Miss Breckette, give Susan my notes—notes I made a week ago.
6. Lectures on sculpture, poetry, classical music — hip-hop is taboo — give visitors broad cultural opportunities.
7. Play piano sonata No. 16; twice!
8. My project requires a look at 1910-14 demographic records.
9. 'Damon irritates me,' Raymond wrote Roseanne; 'he calls me "ignorant"!'
10. An 1890's culture seems unique.
11. Pick correct reply: man/woman, urban/rural.
12. M——'s record is poor.

• 종합문제 2

다음 문장을 점역하시오.

1. Frank, a husky man, takes a horseback ride once or twice a week.
2. Atlanta, pop. 500,900; Tampa, pop. 356,972; Detroit, pop. 2,306,500.
3. Tony saw big-volume 2006-07 auto sales.
4. Did Uncle David buy a five- or six-room villa?
5. A small snack—fruit, biscuits, jelly, tea—is welcome.
6. Did Nick get on a No. 40 or a No. 42 bus?
7. Mr. Fitzpatrick collects textbooks; he has 200 on meteorology, 200 on Greek philosophy, 50 on music, 39 on sociology, 26 on botany, 43 on physiology.
8. Mirage: an optical image.
9. 2007-08 academic progress at Fox Valley College surpasses all prior records.
10. Pick me up at 10:00—10:00 promptly!
11. Sign says: WELL-MADE WOOL COATS.
12. A GLOBE-DEMOCRAT full-page ad describes a model home at 8008

Sunset Drive.

13. On May 25, 1,436 cadets graduate.

14. At 6:50 a bell tolls sadly.

15. Happy Valley, Montana, is a classy resort.

16. On July 1 – 3, Gettysburg has a mock battle.

17. Call Morris at 608 237 6531.

18. Craig Adams, physician, 1942–2005.

19. Rebels total approximately 3,500,000.

20. Look at NEWSWEEK, April 17 issue.

21. Total casualties equal 4,653,000.

22. John asks: "Did I make Mom mad at me, Dad? I didn't want to."

23. Joe (a grumpy man) seldom smiles; Joe's wife (luckily) seems happy.

24. "I'm late—buses simply crawl on slick, icy roads," apologizes Paul.

25. "Oh, don't play silly games," he snaps, "let's look at a video."

26. Is Egypt an equatorial region? [See African map.]

27. Let's take a swim at— Oh, no, I left my swimsuit at home.

28. "Practice Poe's poem 'Annabel Lee,'" Dr. Johnson told Tom's dramatics class.

29. My nephew, Bruce, is on a five- or six-week trip abroad.

30. "'Tis true, Juanita," spoke Joseph sadly, "we move next week."

31. We meet at Mr. ——'s twice a week. We plot espionage.

32. Antonyms (opposites): busy/calm, hot/cold, big/small.

33. Dalai Lama (1936-), Tibet's hope, visits Canada.

34. If Major Morris is correct—I hope he is—Bill flies home next autumn.

35. I hate a mid-April or -May cold spell.

36. Semi-circles make half-moons.

37. '"Give me a home run or give me a triple" is my motto,' says Spillville's cocky second baseman.

38. Franz is a born musician—plays well on a piano, an electric organ (pipe organ, too), a cello, trumpet, or drums.

39. We saw OILY O'NEILL'S ESCAPADES at a local movie.

40. Dad says 1960's hippies reject society.

41. (Dudley left home prematurely. He wrote: my aunt's ideosyncrasies [sic] drove me nuts!)

42. "We'll visit Alaska next July; Memphis is too hot," agrees Danielle.

43. 18,000,079 plus 6,956 plus 3,721 equals ——.

44. Look at my '38 antique Buick.

- **연습문제 2 정답**

- **종합문제 2 정답**

제3장 알파벳 독립약자와 and, for, of, the, with의 약자

약자	정자	약자	정자	약자	정자
b	but	c	can	d	do
e	every	f	from	g	go
h	have	j	just	k	knowledge
l	like	m	more	n	not
p	people	q	quite	r	rather
s	so	t	that	u	us
v	very	w	will	x	it
y	you	z	as		

1. 위의 약자가 사람 이름 전체를 가리킬 때는 사용할 수 있으나, 음계를 나타내는 'do'와 'so'에서는 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) Thomas (More) ⠞⠓⠕⠍⠁⠎ ⠍⠕⠗⠑

(Will) Rogers ⠠⠺⠊⠇⠇ ⠗⠕⠛⠑⠗⠎

do, re, mi ⠙⠕ ⠗⠑ ⠍⠊

2. 위의 약자들은 다른 철자와 함께 쓰이지 않고, 독립된 단어로 쓰일 경우에만 사용한다.

(ex.) canopy ⠉⠁⠝⠕⠏⠽ don't ⠙⠕⠝⠞ wills ⠺⠊⠇⠇⠎

3. 위의 약자들이 아래의 경우에 한정하여 아포스트로피 앞에 나올 때는 약자를 사용할 수 있으나, 위의 약자들이 아포스트로피 뒤에 나올 때는 약자를 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) **사용할 수 있는 경우**:

(can)'s ⠉⠄⠎ (can)'t ⠉⠄⠞ (people)'s ⠏⠄⠎

(so)'s ⠎⠄⠎ (that)'d ⠞⠄⠙ (that)'ll ⠞⠄⠇⠇

(that)'s ⠞⠄⠎ (will)'s ⠺⠄⠎ (it)'d ⠭⠄⠙

(it)'ll ⠭⠄⠇⠇ (it)'s ⠭⠄⠎ (you)'d ⠽⠄⠙

(you)'ll ⠐⠍⠐⠍⠇ (you)'re ⠐⠍⠐⠍⠗ (you)'ve ⠐⠍⠐⠍⠧

사용할 수 없는 경우:

d'y(ou) ⠙⠄⠐⠍⠳ y(ou)'s ⠽⠐⠍⠄⠎ more'n ⠍⠕⠗⠄⠝

t'have ⠞⠄⠓⠁⠧

4. 위의 약자들이 독립약자의 성격을 유지할 때는 하이픈으로 연결된 복합어에서 약자를 사용할 수 있으나, 음절이 나누어진 단어의 경우에는 약자를 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) So-fi-a! If (you) don't get (that) canopy up soon my hair-(do) (will) (go) limp.

⠠⠎⠕⠤⠋⠊⠤⠁⠖ ⠠⠊⠋ ⠐⠍⠽⠐⠍ ⠙⠕⠝⠄⠞ ⠛⠑⠞ ⠐⠞⠓⠁⠞⠐⠍ ⠉⠁⠝⠕⠏⠽ ⠥⠏ ⠎⠕⠕⠝ ⠍⠽ ⠓⠁⠊⠗

⠤⠐⠣⠙⠕⠐⠜ ⠍⠁⠽ ⠛⠕⠐⠣⠇⠊⠍⠏⠲

5. 위의 약자들이 빈칸을 두지 않고 슬래시와 연결되어 있을 때는 약자를 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) Us/we (will) (go) soon. ⠠⠥⠎⠸⠌⠺⠑ ⠐⠣⠺⠊⠇⠐⠜ ⠛⠕ ⠎⠕⠕⠝⠲

(Us) / we (will) (go) soon. ⠐⠣⠠⠥⠎⠐⠜ ⠸⠌ ⠺⠑ ⠐⠣⠺⠊⠇⠐⠜ ⠛⠕ ⠎⠕⠕⠝⠲

can't/can ⠉⠁⠝⠄⠞⠸⠌⠉⠁⠝

so/so's ⠎⠕⠸⠌⠎⠕⠄⠎

6. 위 약자의 단어를 구성하는 철자들이 모두 대문자일 때는 그 단어 앞에 이중 대문자 표시를 찍고, 하이픈으로 연결된 단어가 모두 대문자일 때는 하이픈 다음에는 이중 대문자 표시를 다시 찍지 않는다.

(ex.) O, SAY (CAN) (YOU) SEE?

⠠⠕⠂ ⠠⠠⠎⠁⠽ ⠐⠣⠉⠁⠝⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠽⠕⠥⠐⠜ ⠠⠠⠎⠑⠑⠦

(CAN)-(DO)! ⠐⠣⠠⠠⠉⠁⠝⠐⠜⠤⠐⠣⠙⠕⠐⠜⠖

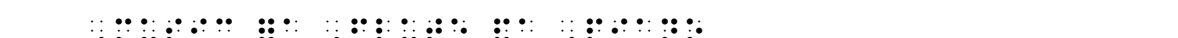
and	⠯	the	⠮	for	⠿	with	⠾	of	⠷

7. 위의 약자들은 단어 전체를 나타내는 독립약자로 사용할 수 있고, 단어의 일부를 나타내는 부분약자로도 사용할 수 있다.

8. 위의 약자들과 부정관사 ‘a’가 연이어 나올 때 점자에서는 그 사이에 빈칸을 두지 않고 각각의 약자들을 붙여 쓴다.

(ex.) (The) mayor (will) labor (for) (and) (with) (the) (people) (of) (the) village.

Music (for) (a) Flute (and) (a) Piano



9. 위의 약자들이 연이어 나오더라도 그 사이에 어떠한 문장부호나 점자부호를 써야 할 경우에는 붙여 쓸 수 없다.

(ex.) MUSIC (FOR) A FLUTE (AND) A HORN

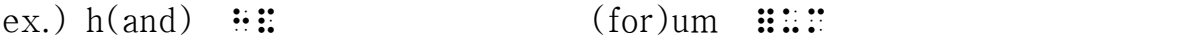
Dave looks (and) ((with) (a) smile) waves.

10. 위의 약자들은 하이픈으로 연결된 단어에서 뿐만 아니라 슬래시와 연결되어 쓰일 때에도 사용할 수 있다.

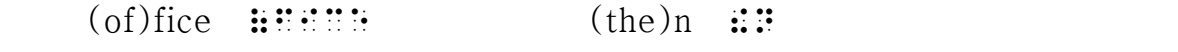
(ex.) man-(of)-(the)-trade

(and)/but

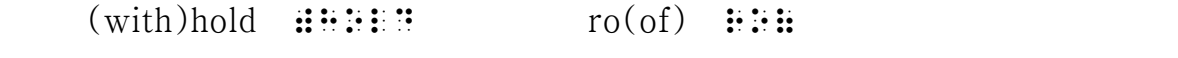
11. 위의 약자들은 발음과 관계없이 단어의 일부를 나타내는 부분약자로도 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) h(and) 

(for)um

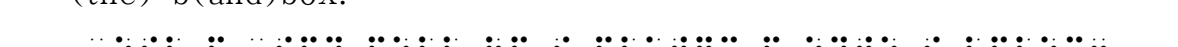
(of)fice 

(the)n

(with)hold 

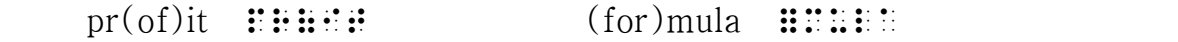
ro(of)

E(the)l (and) S(and)y fell (of)f (the) plat(for)m (and) onto (the) b(and)box.



12. 위의 부분약자들은 단어의 같은 음절 내에 나올 때에 사용할 수 있고, 접두사, 어간, 어근, 접미사들 사이에서 분리될 때는 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) **사용할 수 있는 경우:**

pr(of)it 

(for)mula

사용할 수 없는 경우:

professor ⠏⠗⠕⠋⠑⠎⠎⠕⠗ profile ⠏⠗⠕⠋⠊⠇⠑

profane ⠏⠗⠕⠋⠁⠝⠑ twofold ⠞⠺⠕⠋⠕⠇⠙

13. 한 단어 안에서 약자 적용 방법이 두 가지 있을 때는 점자의 칸 수를 가장 많이 절약할 수 있는 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) (O) (with)e ⠐⠑ (X) wi(the) ⠺⠊⠮

• 연습문제 3

1. William's knowledge on that subject is rather vague.
2. Ronald can play do, re, mi quite well.
3. "JUST-DO-IT!" yells Sam.
4. Willie will/won't play ball.
5. The glee club sang "For The Glory Of The Flag."
6. I'll have a salad and/or just a cup of tea.
7. You will profit from the lecture on mathematical theory, and for once, you will see the value of it.
8. Foreign travel has a twofold purpose: It helps you relax, and it gives you an idea of the way other peoples live.
9. Twanda gave me back my copy of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," with profuse apologies.

• 종합문제 3

1. I will not help you with the essay, for that is not quite fair.
2. Will has an adequate theoretical knowledge of the subject but can't apply that knowledge very well.
3. I can go with you, but I'd rather not.
4. We fill every vacancy as soon as we can.
5. Sandy's plane took off from Dulles Airport at noon.
6. Do is a note on the diatonic scale.
7. Just a bit of humor helps people forget small worries.
8. Let us write at once and ask for tickets for AS YOU LIKE IT.
9. I'd like t'have that.
10. William and Theresa will gather forget-me-nots from the woods.
11. Mike Sanford tries, but it's not likely that he will make the grade.
12. Do you want two cans of plums as well as the can of apricots?
13. The have-nots of Turnville will profit from the mayor's new rule.
14. Oh, Randy, will you give Esther that pecan? You ate all the almonds.
15. Let us locate Sofia on the map of Europe.
16. The husky sophomore halfback made the goal that won the game.
17. Cy's language is very crude and likewise profane; and for a fact I

hope he will reform.

18. Will you ask for and pay my bill at the hotel?

19. The woman I spoke with a week ago came back for more details.

20. Swift's THE BATTLE OF THE BOOKS is a satire.

21. Pick the appropriate response: My pants do/don't fit anymore.

22. As the happy-go-lucky man races onto the railroad platform, he exclaims: "I've got no more'n two seconds for adieus!"

23. "That _____ so-and-so took off with my new truck!"

24. The Athenians won a moral victory at Thermopylae.

25. San Francisco, California, has a very unusual climate.

26. The girls will travel with and baby-sit my small son on the trip.

27. The Netherlands is a land of man-made dikes and canals.

28. The nosy visitor drawls: "I just met up with Aunt Ethel, and Auntie gave me all the village scandal and 'dirt'."

29. Fortune is an elusive will-o'-the-wisp.

30. Hit with a rock, the pickpocket writhed with agony.

31. A force of 1,000 Yankees securely held the fort despite the very valiant assaults of the Rebels.

32. He is not quite as tall as I am, but he is more agile.

33. Mandy spoke with emphasis: "I demand that you probate Uncle Elmore's and Aunt Alexandra's wills at once."

34. I have a jigsaw puzzle for the kids, and for the adults I have a box of homemade candy.

35. For the next lesson you will practice the Andante of the Sonata.

36. The objective of the naval campaign is twofold, the blockade of all ports of the foe and the removal of the foe's fleet as an active force.

37. The plane rose 15,000 feet—a safe altitude for that region.

38. The blue- and gray-clad forces met at the crossroads.

- **연습문제 3 정답**

- **종합문제 3 정답**

제4장 독립약자 child, shall, this, which, out, still; 부분약자 ch, sh, th, wh, ou, st와 서수

점자 기호	독립약자	부분약자
⠡	child	ch
⠩	shall	sh
⠹	which	wh
⠳	out	ou
⠌	still	st

1. 위의 약자들이 홀로 쓰일 때는 독립약자로 사용되고, 다른 철자와 함께 단어의 일부로 쓰일 때는 부분약자로 사용된다.

(ex.) (This) (child), (which) is (still) (out), (shall) eat late.

⠡⠊ ⠡⠓ ⠹ ⠊⠎ ⠊ ⠎⠞ ⠩ ⠁⠞⠑ ⠇⠁⠞⠑⠲

(Ch)icago ⠡⠉⠕⠁⠛⠕ hu(sh) ⠓⠥⠩

(th)orn ⠹⠕⠗⠝ (wh)ale ⠹⠓⠁⠇⠑

pr(ou)d ⠏⠗⠳⠙ pa(st) ⠏⠁⠌

t(ou)(ch) ⠞⠳⠡ (wh)ite(st) ⠹⠓⠊⠞⠑⠌

gr(and)(ch)ild ⠛⠗⠯⠡⠊⠇⠙ (ou)tside ⠳⠞⠊⠙⠑

2. 위의 독립약자들은 ‘child's’와 ‘still's’ 외에는 아포스트로피와 함께 사용할 수 없다. 따라서 ‘this'll’와 ‘which'll’에서는 독립약자를 사용할 수 없고 부분약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) (child)'s ⠡⠄⠎ (still)'s ⠌⠄⠎

(th)is'll ⠹⠓⠊⠄⠇⠇ (wh)i(ch)'ll ⠹⠓⠊⠡⠄⠇⠇

3. 위의 독립약자들은 하이픈으로 연결된 복합어에서 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) (still)-life ⠌⠤⠇⠊⠋⠑

(out)-(of)-(out) ⠳⠤⠷⠤⠳

(child)-(of)-(the)-dawn ⠡⠤⠷⠤⠮⠤⠙⠁⠺⠝

4. 다른 독립약자들과 마찬가지로 위의 독립약자들도 고유 명사 전체를 나타낼 때는 약자를 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) (Still) College ⠠⠠ ⠠⠿⠎⠇⠇⠢⠉

5. 위의 부분약자들이 한 단어 안에서 접두사와 어간에 겹쳐 있거나, 하이픈으로 연결되지 않은 복합어의 각 단어 사이에 겹쳐 있을 때는 약자를 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) mish(and)le ⠍⠊⠩⠯⠇⠑ mistake ⠍⠊⠎⠞⠁⠅⠑

prounion ⠏⠗⠕⠥⠝⠊⠕⠝ porthole ⠏⠕⠗⠞⠓⠕⠇⠑

rawhide ⠗⠁⠺⠓⠊⠙⠑ crosstrees ⠉⠗⠕⠎⠎⠞⠗⠑⠑⠎

6. ‘the’와 ‘th’ 약자 중에서 하나를 선택해야 할 때는 점자의 칸 수가 많이 줄어드는 ‘the’의 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) (the)ory ⠮⠕⠗⠽ ma(the)matics ⠍⠁⠮⠍⠁⠞⠊⠉⠎

(the)ology ⠮⠕⠇⠕⠛⠽

7. 위의 약자 중 'sh'의 약자가 조용하라는 'sh'의 경우에는 약자를 사용할 수 없으며, h 철자가 더 붙을 때는 부분약자를 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) Tex recites, “Sh! (Sh)hh! (Out) (of) (the) canyon ride (the) b(and)its!”

⠠⠞⠑⠭ ⠗⠑⠉⠊⠞⠑⠎⠄ ⠠⠠⠩⠓⠖ ⠠⠩⠓⠓⠓⠖ ⠠⠳⠥⠞⠐ ⠠⠷⠐ ⠮⠐ ⠉⠁⠝⠽⠕⠝ ⠗⠊⠙⠑ ⠮⠐
⠃⠯⠁⠝⠙⠎⠖⠴

8. 묵자에서 ‘Street’와 ‘Saint’가 약어 ‘St.’로 나와 있을 때는 ‘st’ 약자(⠌, 3-4점)를 사용하여 적는다.

(ex.) We(st) (St). ⠺⠑⠩⠞⠐ ⠠⠌⠲ (St). Paul ⠠⠌⠲ ⠠⠏⠁⠥⠇

At S(ou)(th) St turn left; (St.) Ann's (Ch)ur(ch) is on We(st) (St)reet.

⠠⠁⠞ ⠠⠎⠳⠹⠓⠹ ⠠⠌⠞ ⠞⠥⠗⠝ ⠇⠑⠋⠞⠆ ⠠⠌⠲ ⠠⠁⠝⠝⠄⠎ ⠠⠉⠓⠳⠗⠹⠉⠓⠹ ⠊⠎ ⠕⠝ ⠺⠑⠩⠞
⠠⠌⠗⠑⠑⠞⠲

9. 위의 독립약자가 슬래시와 연이어 있을 때는 약자를 사용할 수 없으나, 부분약자는 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) (Wh)i(ch)/(wh)at tie (shall) I put on?

⠐⠣⠠⠓⠊⠐⠜⠊⠐⠣⠱⠓⠁⠞ ⠞⠊⠑ ⠐⠣⠩⠁⠇⠇⠐⠜ ⠊ ⠏⠥⠞ ⠕⠝⠲

10. 서수를 쓸 때는 아라비아 숫자 뒤에 ‘st’와 ‘th’의 약자를 사용하여 적는다. 묵자에서 서수가 ‘2d’와 ‘3d’로 적혀 있을 때에도, 점자에서는 ‘n’와 ‘r’를 덧붙여 ‘2nd’와 ‘3rd’로 적는다.

(ex.) 1(st) ⠼⠁⠐⠣⠌⠞⠐⠜ 2d ⠼⠃⠙ 3d ⠼⠉⠙ 4(th) ⠼⠙⠐⠣⠹⠓⠐⠜

Does (St)an live on 1(st), 2d, 3d or 4(th) (St)reet?

⠠⠙⠕⠑⠎ ⠐⠣⠠⠎⠞⠐⠜⠁⠝ ⠇⠊⠧⠑ ⠕⠝ ⠼⠁⠐⠣⠌⠞⠐⠜⠂ ⠼⠃⠙⠂ ⠼⠉⠙ ⠕⠗ ⠼⠙⠐⠣⠹⠓⠐⠜
⠐⠣⠠⠎⠞⠐⠜⠗⠑⠑⠞⠦

• 연습문제 4

1. That child's hair-do is rather out-of-date.

2. My old roommate from Still Pond still pays me a visit every fall.

3. Uncle Jonathan still has the shoe store on 21st St.

4. I shall choose another restaurant, for my family simply will not eat any hothouse tomatoes.

• 종합문제 4

1. The child's worn-out doll is still a favorite toy.

2. Mr. McDougall lives at 4325 43rd St., Chevy Chase.

3. Christy's closet is full of sheets, washcloths, dishcloths, and other household items.

4. The story of Jonah and the whale thrills my small grandchild.

5. We shall move from St. Paul Street as soon as we can locate a satisfactory house.

6. On the 21st of this month school'll close for a couple of weeks, which'll cause nobody grief.

7. Still College is a famous school of osteopathy, and Still's curriculum is very broad.

8. Christmas celebrates the birth of the Child of Bethlehem.

9. The lively man sang tunes, told outlandish stories, and did a jig.

10. Without Kathy's help we'd have lost the game.

11. You may go outside and play while I bathe and dress.

12. The smallest mishap will cause the failure of our plan.

13. We stand at the threshold of further, more significant, space travel.

14. I hope the jockey doesn't strike the horse with that rawhide whip.

15. D'you suppose I can buy fresh fruit at the store on 22nd Street?

16. “Let's hunt up an out-of-the-way place for our still,” proposes Whiskey Joe.

17. The Whitmans expect the new baby on the 29th of July.

18. This Christmas Grandpa will recite A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS for Sheila.

19. Why did the Czechoslovakians mistrust the Austrians?

20. We ate a tasty lunch at a Childs Restaurant and then saw a top-notch play.

21. The boys will take the new shallop out for a two- or three-hour sail on the Wabash.

22. Both of the candidates expect an out-and-out victory.

23. This is a list of my husband's favorite authors: Hawthorne, Poe, Walt Whitman, Shelley, Johann Goethe, Balzac, Proust, Mann, John Galsworthy, Chekhov and Dostoevski.

24. Every August we escape the metropolis for a few weeks of outdoor life on the Thousand Islands.

25. Which story will you publish?

26. “If you devour all that fresh fruit you'll get a stomach ache,” she told the gluttonous child.

27. It's a shame that we can't provide that destitute child a home.

28. A loud cry of anguish came from the boy: "Ouch! My tooth aches!"

29. The prounion forces will urge a strike for more safety devices.

30. I still recall the fury of the big storm of '85, which came up out of the southeast.

31. "Sh," admonishes the nurse, "the child's at last asleep."

32. My husband took our dachshund out for a walk.

33. A thistle has thorns.

34. You look quite ill; shall I call a cab?

35. The candy store has chocolates, which is exactly what I want.

36. I wish you'd stand still so I can fix this hem.

37. You're a knock-out, Beth, with that hair-do.

38. Mom says this is a list of thou-shall-not rules.

39. Put out/douse the fire.

40. This'll go well with my new shirt.

41. That child is still-as-a-mouse.

42. Can you scratch my back? It itches.

- **연습문제 4 정답**

⠠⠊⠎ ⠊⠎ ⠞⠓⠑ ⠍⠊⠙⠙⠇⠑ ⠝⠥⠍⠃⠑⠗ ⠕⠋ ⠁ ⠎⠥⠃⠎⠑⠞⠲

⠠⠊⠎ ⠞⠓⠁⠞ ⠓⠁⠎ ⠃⠑⠑⠝ ⠞⠓⠑ ⠎⠁⠍⠑ ⠁⠎ ⠞⠓⠑ ⠊⠝⠏⠥⠞ ⠎⠑⠞ ⠕⠋ ⠁ ⠎⠏⠁⠉⠑ ⠁⠎ ⠞⠓⠑ ⠕⠥⠞⠏⠥⠞ ⠎⠑⠞⠲

⠠⠊⠎ ⠉⠥⠍⠥⠇⠁⠞⠊⠧⠑ ⠉⠕⠍⠃⠊⠝⠁⠞⠊⠕⠝ ⠕⠋ ⠞⠓⠊⠎ ⠁ ⠞⠁⠅⠑⠎ ⠁⠇⠇ ⠞⠓⠑ ⠏⠕⠎⠎⠊⠃⠇⠑ ⠎⠥⠃⠎⠑⠞⠎⠲

⠠⠊⠎ ⠊⠞ ⠁ ⠉⠇⠕⠎⠑⠙ ⠏⠕⠏⠥⠇⠁⠞⠊⠕⠝ ⠎⠑⠞ ⠁⠎ ⠞⠓⠑ ⠏⠕⠏⠥⠇⠁⠞⠊⠕⠝ ⠎⠑⠞ ⠕⠋ ⠁⠇⠇ ⠞⠓⠑ ⠎⠥⠃⠎⠑⠞⠎ ⠕⠋ ⠞⠓⠑ ⠊⠝⠏⠥⠞ ⠎⠑⠞ ⠞⠓⠁⠞ ⠓⠁⠧⠑ ⠁ ⠏⠗⠑⠙⠑⠉⠑⠎⠎⠕⠗⠲

- **종합문제 4 정답**

⠠⠊⠎ ⠊⠞ ⠞⠓⠁⠞ ⠁⠏⠏⠇⠑⠎ ⠞⠕⠕⠅ ⠕⠝ ⠁ ⠞ ⠞⠗⠁⠝⠎⠏⠕⠗⠞ ⠃⠁⠎⠲

⠠⠊⠎ ⠞⠓⠑ ⠞⠗⠁⠝⠎⠏⠕⠗⠞⠁⠞⠊⠕⠝ ⠃⠁⠎⠑⠙ ⠕⠝ ⠁⠞⠞⠁⠉⠅⠎ ⠁⠞⠞⠁⠉⠅⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠎⠑ ⠞⠗⠁⠝⠎⠏⠕⠗⠞⠁⠞⠊⠕⠝ ⠎⠑⠗⠧⠊⠉⠑⠎⠲

⠠⠊⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑⠋⠕⠗⠑ ⠞⠗⠁⠝⠎⠏⠕⠗⠞ ⠕⠋ ⠞⠁⠅⠑ ⠁ ⠞⠁⠅⠑⠗ ⠞⠕ ⠞⠁⠅⠑ ⠁ ⠏⠁⠉⠅⠁⠛⠑ ⠞⠕ ⠁ ⠙⠊⠋⠋⠑⠗⠑⠝⠞ ⠏⠇⠁⠉⠑ ⠕⠗ ⠞⠕ ⠁ ⠙⠊⠋⠋⠑⠗⠑⠝⠞ ⠞⠁⠅⠑⠗⠲

⠠⠊⠎ ⠞⠓⠁⠞ ⠁ ⠞⠁⠅⠑⠗ ⠁ ⠞ ⠞⠗⠁⠝⠎⠏⠕⠗⠞ ⠉⠕⠝⠎⠊⠙⠑⠗⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑ ⠙⠕ ⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑ ⠁ ⠝⠕ ⠞ ⠎⠕⠍⠑⠞⠓⠊⠝⠛ ⠞ ⠉⠕⠍⠏⠁⠗⠑⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠍⠲

⠠⠊⠎ ⠞⠓⠁⠞ ⠁ ⠙⠊⠋⠋⠑⠗⠑⠝⠞ ⠁ ⠞ ⠞⠗⠁⠝⠎⠏⠕⠗⠞ ⠉⠕⠝⠎⠊⠙⠑⠗⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑ ⠙⠕ ⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑ ⠁ ⠝⠕ ⠞ ⠎⠕⠍⠑⠞⠓⠊⠝⠛ ⠞ ⠉⠕⠍⠏⠁⠗⠑⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠍⠲

⠠⠊⠎ ⠞⠓⠁⠞ ⠁ ⠙⠊⠋⠋⠑⠗⠑⠝⠞ ⠁ ⠞ ⠞⠗⠁⠝⠎⠏⠕⠗⠞ ⠉⠕⠝⠎⠊⠙⠑⠗⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑ ⠙⠕ ⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑ ⠁ ⠝⠕ ⠞ ⠎⠕⠍⠑⠞⠓⠊⠝⠛ ⠞ ⠉⠕⠍⠏⠁⠗⠑⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠍⠲

⠠⠊⠎ ⠞⠓⠁⠞ ⠁ ⠙⠊⠋⠋⠑⠗⠑⠝⠞ ⠁ ⠞ ⠞⠗⠁⠝⠎⠏⠕⠗⠞ ⠉⠕⠝⠎⠊⠙⠑⠗⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑ ⠙⠕ ⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑ ⠁ ⠝⠕ ⠞ ⠎⠕⠍⠑⠞⠓⠊⠝⠛ ⠞ ⠉⠕⠍⠏⠁⠗⠑⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠍⠲

⠠⠊⠎ ⠞⠓⠁⠞ ⠁ ⠙⠊⠋⠋⠑⠗⠑⠝⠞ ⠁ ⠞ ⠞⠗⠁⠝⠎⠏⠕⠗⠞ ⠉⠕⠝⠎⠊⠙⠑⠗⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑ ⠙⠕ ⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑ ⠁ ⠝⠕ ⠞ ⠎⠕⠍⠑⠞⠓⠊⠝⠛ ⠞ ⠉⠕⠍⠏⠁⠗⠑⠎ ⠞⠓⠑⠍⠲

⠼⠉⠉⠲ ⠠⠁ ⠹⠊⠌⠇⠑ ⠓⠁⠎ ⠹⠕⠗⠝⠎⠲

⠼⠉⠙⠲ ⠠⠽ ⠇⠕⠕⠅ ⠟ ⠊⠇⠇⠆ ⠩ ⠠⠊ ⠉⠁⠇⠇ ⠁ ⠉⠁⠃⠦

⠼⠉⠑⠲ ⠠⠮ ⠉⠯⠽ ⠌⠕⠗⠑ ⠓⠁⠎ ⠡⠕⠉⠕⠇⠁⠞⠑⠎⠂ ⠱ ⠊⠎ ⠑⠭⠁⠉⠞⠇⠽ ⠱⠁⠞ ⠠⠊
⠺⠁⠝⠞⠲

⠼⠉⠋⠲ ⠠⠊ ⠺⠊⠩ ⠽⠄⠙ ⠌⠯ ⠌ ⠎ ⠠⠊ ⠉ ⠋⠊⠭ ⠹ ⠓⠑⠍⠲

⠼⠉⠛⠲ ⠠⠽⠄⠗⠑ ⠁ ⠅⠝⠕⠉⠅⠤⠳⠂ ⠠⠃⠑⠹⠂ ⠾ ⠞ ⠓⠁⠊⠗⠤⠙⠲

⠼⠉⠓⠲ ⠠⠍⠕⠍ ⠎⠁⠽⠎ ⠹ ⠊⠎ ⠁ ⠇⠊⠌ ⠷ ⠹⠳⠤⠩⠤⠝ ⠗⠥⠇⠑⠎⠲

⠼⠉⠊⠲ ⠠⠏⠥⠞ ⠳⠸⠌⠙⠳⠎⠑ ⠮ ⠋⠊⠗⠑⠲

⠼⠙⠚⠲ ⠠⠹⠊⠎⠄⠇⠇ ⠛ ⠺⠑⠇⠇ ⠾ ⠍⠽ ⠝⠑⠺ ⠩⠊⠗⠞⠲

⠼⠙⠁⠲ ⠠⠞ ⠡ ⠊⠎ ⠌⠤⠵⠤⠁⠤⠍⠳⠎⠑⠲

⠼⠙⠃⠲ ⠠⠉ ⠽ ⠎⠉⠗⠁⠞⠡ ⠍⠽ ⠃⠁⠉⠅⠦ ⠠⠭ ⠊⠞⠡⠑⠎⠲

제5장 ar, ed, er, gh, ow, ble, ing의 부분약자

ar	⠜	ed	⠫	er	⠻	gh	⠣	ow	⠪
ble	⠆	ing	⠬						

1. 위의 약자들은 부분약자로서 특별한 경우를 제외하고는 단어 안에서 해당 철자가 나올 때마다 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) c(ar) ⠨⠜ b(ar)e ⠃⠜⠑ r(ed) ⠗⠫
s(ed)an ⠎⠫⠁⠝ cook(er) ⠉⠕⠕⠅⠻ (er)ror ⠻⠗⠕⠗
li(gh)t ⠇⠊⠣⠞ lau(gh) ⠇⠁⠥⠣ sn(ow) ⠎⠝⠪
(ow)n ⠪⠝ pro(ble)m ⠏⠗⠕⠆⠍ m(ar)(ble) ⠍⠜⠆
morn(ing) ⠍⠕⠗⠝⠬ fr(ing)e ⠋⠗⠬⠑

2. 위의 약자를 구성하는 철자들이 접두사와 어간에 겹쳐 있을 때는 약자를 사용할 수 없다. 그러나 예외적으로 'around, arise, arose' 등의 친숙한 단어에서는 'ar'의 약자를 사용한다. 또한 위의 약자를 구성하는 철자들이 같은 음절 내에 놓일 때는 접두사와 어간에 관계없이 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) reduce ⠗⠑⠙⠥⠉⠑ edict ⠑⠙⠊⠉⠞
prerogative ⠏⠗⠑⠗⠕⠛⠁⠞⠊⠧⠑ erupt ⠑⠗⠥⠏⠞
sublet ⠎⠥⠃⠇⠑⠞ infrar(ed) ⠊⠝⠋⠗⠜⠫
seduce ⠎⠑⠙⠥⠉⠑ sedate ⠎⠑⠙⠁⠞⠑
(ar)ound ⠜⠳⠝⠙ (ar)ise ⠜⠳⠎⠑
(ar)ose ⠜⠳⠕⠎⠑ derive ⠙⠑⠗⠊⠧⠑
d(er)ivation ⠙⠻⠊⠧⠁⠞⠊⠕⠝

3. 위의 약자를 구성하는 철자들이 어간과 접미사에 겹쳐 있을 때는 약자를 사용할 수 없다. 그러나 같은 음절 내에 놓일 경우에는 사용한다.

(ex.) freedom ⠋⠗⠑⠑⠙⠕⠍ boredom ⠃⠕⠗⠑⠙⠕⠍
imagery ⠊⠍⠁⠛⠻⠽ riflery ⠗⠊⠋⠇⠻⠽
savagery ⠎⠁⠧⠁⠛⠻⠽ slav(er)y ⠎⠇⠁⠧⠻⠽
bak(er)y ⠃⠁⠅⠻⠽

4. 위의 약자들이 복합어의 각 단어에 겹쳐 있을 때는 약자를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) kettledrum ⠅⠑⠞⠞⠇⠑⠙⠗⠥⠍ (st)ateroom ⠐⠎⠞⠁⠞⠑⠗⠕⠕⠍

sweethe(ar)t ⠎⠺⠑⠑⠓⠑⠜⠗⠜⠞ foghorn ⠋⠕⠛⠓⠕⠗⠝

Johnst(ow)n ⠚⠕⠓⠝⠎⠞⠪⠝

John(st)on ⠚⠕⠓⠝⠐⠎⠞⠕⠝ (주의: 복합어가 아니므로 st약자를 사용함.)

5. 위의 약자들이 단어 안에서 이중·삼중 철자와 나머지 다른 부분에 겹쳐 있을 때는 고유한 발음을 유지하기 위하여 약자를 사용하지 않는다. 모음으로 끝난 단어 뒤에 접미사 'ed, er'가 붙는 경우에는 'ed, er'의 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) aerial ⠁⠑⠗⠊⠁⠇ Goer(ing) ⠛⠪⠑⠗⠬

Oedipus ⠕⠑⠙⠊⠏⠥⠎ aedile ⠁⠑⠙⠊⠇⠑

tabl(ea)u ⠞⠁⠃⠇⠜⠁⠜⠥ cano(ed) ⠉⠁⠝⠪⠫

to(ed) ⠞⠪⠫ do(er) ⠙⠪⠗

(sh)ampoo(er) ⠐⠩⠁⠍⠏⠪⠪⠗ co(ed)ucate ⠉⠪⠫⠥⠉⠁⠞⠑

co(er)ce ⠉⠪⠗⠉⠑

6. 약자를 사용함으로써 발음하기가 어려워지거나, 약자를 구성하는 자음들이 각각 발음될 때는 약자를 사용하지 않는다. 그러나 'ginger, harbinger' 등과 같은 익숙한 단어에서는 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) Airedale ⠁⠊⠗⠫⠁⠇⠑ battledore ⠃⠁⠞⠞⠇⠫⠕⠗⠑

predaci(ou)s ⠏⠗⠫⠁⠉⠊⠳⠎ l(in)g(er)ie ⠇⠔⠛⠜⠗⠊⠑

diaeresis ⠙⠊⠜⠁⠗⠫⠎⠊⠎ (sh)anghai(ed) ⠐⠩⠁⠝⠛⠓⠊⠫

t(ow)hee ⠞⠪⠓⠑⠑ g(ing)(er) ⠛⠬⠜

h(ar)b(ing)(er) ⠓⠜⠃⠬⠜

7. 위의 약자가 서수에서와 같이 숫자 뒤에 붙어 접미사로 사용될 때는 약자로 적는다.

(ex.) I was $911^{(ed)}$ (to) (the) hospital.

⠊⠀ ⠺⠁⠎ ⠼⠊⠊⠁⠫ ⠐⠣⠞⠕⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠮⠐⠜ ⠓⠕⠎⠏⠊⠞⠁⠇⠲

(It)'s (not) wor(th) $20, but I'll give (you) a 10(er).

⠐⠣⠭⠄⠎⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠝⠕⠞⠐⠜ ⠺⠕⠗⠹⠹ ⠼⠃⠚⠂ ⠃⠥⠞ ⠊⠄⠇⠇ ⠛⠊⠧⠑ ⠐⠣⠽⠕⠥⠐⠜ ⠁ ⠼⠁⠚⠻⠫⠜⠲

8. ‘ing’와 ‘ble’의 약자가 단어의 시작 부분이나 하이픈 다음에 나오면 약자를 사용하지 않는다. 또한 약자의 사용으로 인하여 어간의 일반적인 점형이 변경될 때에도 약자를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) (in)got ⠐⠔⠕⠞ blemi(sh) ⠃⠇⠑⠍⠊⠐⠩⠓⠐⠜

unblemi(sh)(ed) ⠥⠝⠃⠇⠑⠍⠊⠐⠩⠓⠐⠜⠐⠣⠫⠐⠜ (in)g(en)u(ou)s ⠐⠔⠛⠐⠣⠢⠐⠜⠥⠐⠣⠳⠐⠜⠎

(dis)(in)g(en)u(ou)s ⠐⠣⠙⠊⠎⠐⠜⠐⠔⠛⠐⠣⠢⠐⠜⠥⠐⠣⠳⠐⠜⠎ pit(ch)bl(en)de ⠏⠊⠞⠐⠣⠡⠐⠜⠃⠇⠐⠣⠢⠐⠜⠙⠑

once−blemi(sh)(ed) ⠕⠝⠉⠤⠃⠇⠑⠍⠊⠐⠩⠓⠐⠜⠐⠣⠫⠐⠜

9. 위의 약자들은 부분약자이지만, 사람 이름 ‘Ed’와 편집자(editor)의 약어 ‘Ed.’, 망설이는 소리 ‘er’, 감탄사 ‘ow’를 나타낼 때는 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) (Ed) mum(ble)d, "(Er)—I hope (the) (sh)ot won't hurt—(Ow)!"

⠐⠣⠫⠐⠜ ⠍⠥⠍⠐⠣⠃⠇⠐⠜⠙⠂ ⠠⠐⠣⠻⠐⠜⠤⠠⠊ ⠓⠕⠏⠑ ⠮ ⠐⠣⠮⠐⠜ ⠕⠗ ⠐⠣⠩⠐⠜⠞ ⠺⠕⠝⠞ ⠓⠥⠗⠞⤤⠐⠣⠪⠺⠐⠜⠖

10. 한 단어 안에서 약자 적용 방법이 두 가지 있을 때는 점자의 칸 수를 가장 많이 절약할 수 있는 약자를 사용한다. 칸 수가 같을 때는 ‘and, for, of, the, with’의 약자를 우선적으로 사용한다.

(ex.) ba(the)s ⠃⠁⠐⠮⠐⠎ (X) ba(th)es ⠃⠁⠐⠹⠐⠑⠎

(with)(er) ⠐⠣⠾⠐⠜⠐⠣⠻⠐⠜ (X) wi(the)r ⠺⠊⠐⠮⠐⠗

m(ar)(ble)d ⠍⠐⠣⠜⠐⠜⠐⠣⠃⠇⠐⠜⠙ (X) m(ar)bl(ed) ⠍⠐⠣⠜⠐⠜⠃⠇⠐⠣⠫⠐⠜

tum(ble)r ⠞⠥⠍⠐⠣⠃⠇⠐⠜⠗ (X) tumbl(er) ⠞⠥⠍⠃⠇⠐⠣⠻⠐⠜

bro(the)r ⠃⠗⠐⠮⠐⠗ (X) bro(th)(er) ⠃⠗⠐⠹⠐⠻⠐⠜

nor(the)rn ⠝⠕⠗⠐⠮⠐⠗⠝ (X) nor(th)(er)n ⠝⠕⠗⠐⠹⠐⠻⠐⠜⠝

soo(the)d ⠎⠕⠕⠐⠮⠐⠙ (X) soo(th)(ed) ⠎⠕⠕⠐⠹⠐⠫⠐⠜

• 연습문제 5

1. The Hagerstown Almanac predicts snow for March 29.
2. "Will you erase the blackboard, Lonnie, and redo the lesson?"
3. Carol arose early this morning and studied for the arithmetic test.
4. Our new neighbors came from the town of Rosedale, Michigan.
5. Shanghai is a port on the Huangpu River.
6. Ginger ale will quiet an upset stomach now and then.
7. Ed's plane landed on the fringe of the runway.
8. Doctor Sam Johnston has an unblemished record as a surgeon.
9. The seductive perfume of flowers filled the night air.
10. This marble-top coffee table looks very nice with a modern sofa.

• 종합문제 5

1. “The moving finger writes and having writ moves on.”—Omar Khayyam
2. The town sorely needed more civic progress and a change of politicians.
3. It is highly probable that the bill will pass overwhelmingly.
4. The remark Meg made is far from flattering, I can assure you.
5. George Washington, a redoubtable soldier, excelled as a statesman as well.
6. Jack says the towhee resembles the sparrow, but I don't agree.
7. The volcano erupted, causing serious loss of life and property.
8. She will sublet her house during her sojourn abroad.
9. Hitler, Goering and Himmler ruled the Third Reich with an iron hand.
10. The Atlantic Charter proclaimed the “Four Freedoms.”
11. The new doghouse will keep Rover warm during the cold months.
12. The cut on Tanya's forefinger bled profusely.
13. The kettledrums are slightly off pitch, but once we get them fixed nobody will call our orchestra mediocre.
14. Gramp's old radio has an outside aerial.
15. They practiced riflery for an hour.
16. As the waitress set the salad on the table, he looked at it curiously and queried, “Did I order this, or—er—did another person want it?”

17. The Romans respected the aediles, who kept law and order.

18. Michael's Airedale, Tweedledum, won third prize at the neighborhood dog show.

19. The tiger is a predacious animal.

20. Boys shanghaied on the streets of Liverpool served on sailing ships.

21. The two outstanding track stars will rerun the hundred-meter dash.

22. Harry feels Margaret sings like a mockingbird, but Paul has another idea.

23. The coercive acts of the military turned people away from them.

24. William Morrow published Nevil Shute's TRUSTEE FROM THE TOOLROOM posthumously.

25. The United States Army will not tolerate malingerers.

26. Are you taking a stateroom for the overnight trip?

27. On arriving at Singapore, Edmond cabled the Chicago office for further orders.

28. The Cherry Blossom Festival is emblematic of Japanese-American mutual respect.

29. Roger Babson predicted the stock market crash of 1929.

30. Our proceeds from the last bingo game exceeded anything we anticipated.

31. I've promised Mom that I will take care of Mr. Snow's widow.

32. An unblemished record is a valuable asset for any politician.

33. While visiting Cairo I arose at five for the purpose of hearing the prayer call from the mosque.

34. Any adverse criticism of America's foreign policy arouses Howard's anger.

35. “Ow!” cried Ed, as the doctor roughly removed the bandage.

36. OEDIPUS REX is a famous tragedy of Sophocles.

37. The plants are withered from lack of water.

38. The melody of The Lost Chord soothes and relaxes my tired nerves.

39. The COURIER-JOURNAL carried a scathing editorial on the abuse of the magistrate's prerogatives.

40. He spoke eruditely and with fervor on the art of the Edwardian Era.

41. Eddie, Sherry, and Edythe will go downhill skiing on the 17th of March.

42. Hannah Marie wore pearl earrings and a brooch set with amethysts for the dress rehearsal.

43. The dignified Duchess hired a sedan chair for her tour of Shanghai.

44. The governor ordered the seditious periodical suppressed.

45. The doctor ordered a sedative for the hysterical victim.

- **연습문제 5 정답**

- **종합문제 5 정답**

핵심 정리 1

I. 독립약자, and, for, of, the, with, child, shall, this, which, out, still

A. 알파벳 독립약자

1. 사람 이름 전체를 나타낼 때는 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) I (can) see (Will) (More)'s hat.

⠊ ⠐ ⠉⠁⠝ ⠊ ⠠⠺⠊⠇⠇ ⠠⠍⠕⠗⠑⠄⠎ ⠓⠁⠞

[예외] 음계를 나타내는 'do'와 'so'에서는 약자를 사용할 수 없다.

2. 이름의 부분약자로는 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) (It) is unlikely (that) William Peoples (will) eat (the) donut.

⠠⠊⠞ ⠊⠎ ⠥⠝⠇⠊⠅⠑⠇⠽ ⠔ ⠠⠺⠊⠇⠇⠊⠁⠍ ⠠⠏⠑⠕⠏⠇⠑⠎ ⠐⠺⠊⠇⠇⠐ ⠑⠁⠞ ⠮ ⠙⠕⠝⠥⠞

3. 아포스트로피는 위에서 학습한 내용과 같이 15개의 단어일 때에만 사용할 수 있다.(제3장 3번 참조)

(ex.) Go'n get Mom, (sh)e'll say (it)'s OK.

⠠⠛⠕⠄⠝ ⠛⠑⠞ ⠠⠍⠕⠍⠂ ⠐⠩⠑⠄⠇⠇ ⠎⠁⠽ ⠐⠭⠄⠎ ⠕⠅

4. 하이픈으로 연결된 단어에서는 사용한다.

(ex.) doll-(like) ⠙⠕⠇⠇⠤⠐⠇⠊⠅⠑ self-(knowledge) ⠎⠑⠇⠋⠤⠐⠅⠝⠕⠺⠇⠑⠙⠛⠑

5. 단어의 음절이 나누어져 있거나 줄이 바뀔 때 부분약자로는 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) un-like-ly ⠥⠝⠤⠇⠊⠅⠑⠤⠇⠽ sopho- ⠎⠕⠏⠓⠕⠤

more ⠍⠕⠗⠑

6. 슬래시와 연결되어 있을 때는 약자를 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) no/not ⠝⠕⠸⠝⠕⠞ can't/can ⠉⠁⠝⠄⠞⠸⠉⠁⠝

7. 단어 전체가 대문자의 경우에는 이중 대문자 표시를 사용한다.

(ex.) (AS) (YOU) (LIKE) (IT) ⠠⠠⠁⠎ ⠠⠠⠽⠕⠥ ⠠⠠⠇⠊⠅⠑ ⠠⠠⠊⠞

B. And, for, of, the, with

1. 문장부호와 연결된 경우를 제외하고는 붙여 적는다.

(ex.) (for) (and) (of) (the) (people) ⠿⠿⠿ ⠐

(for), (and) (of) (the) (people) ⠿⠂ ⠿⠿ ⠐

2. 하이픈으로 연결된 단어에서는 사용한다.

(ex.) (will)-o'-(the)-wisp ⠐⠺⠊⠇⠇⠤⠕⠄⠤⠮⠤⠺⠊⠎⠏

3. 단어 전체가 대문자의 경우에는 이중 대문자 표시를 사용한다.

(ex.) (FOR) (AND) (OF) (THE) (PEOPLE)

⠠⠠⠿ ⠠⠠⠯ ⠠⠠⠷ ⠠⠠⠮ ⠠⠠⠏

4. 슬래시와 연결되어 있을 때는 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) (and)/or ⠿⠸⠌⠕⠗

C. Child, shall, this, which, out, still

1. 하이픈으로 연결된 복합어에서는 사용한다.

(ex.) (out)-(and)-(out) ⠤⠤⠤⠤

2. 아포스트로피는 child's ⠡⠆ 와 still's ⠌⠆의 경우에만 사용할 수 있다.

3. 복합어의 일부로는 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) gr(and)(ch)ild ⠛⠗⠿⠡⠝⠊⠇⠙

4. 슬래시와 연결되어 있을 때는 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) (ch)ild/adult ⠡⠝⠊⠇⠙⠸⠌⠁⠙⠥⠇⠞

II. 부분약자

A. 부분약자의 규칙

1. 같은 음절에서는 부분약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) pr(of)/it ⠏⠗⠿⠋⠸⠌⠭ (ch)ry/san/(the)/mum ⠡⠝⠗⠽⠸⠌⠎⠁⠝⠸⠌⠮⠸⠌⠍⠥⠍

2. 음절이 나뉠 때는 부분약자를 사용할 수 없다.

a) 접두사로 쓰일 경우

(ex.) professor ⠏⠗⠕⠋⠑⠎⠎⠕⠗

b) 접미사로 쓰일 경우

(ex.) freedom ⠋⠗⠑⠑⠙⠕⠍

c) 복합어로 쓰일 경우

(ex.) foghorn ⠋⠕⠛⠓⠕⠗⠝

3. 음절이 나누어져 있어도 혼돈의 우려가 없는 단순한 단어의 경우에는 부분약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) go(b/le)t ⠛⠕⠃⠇⠑⠞ sc(an/d)al ⠎⠉⠁⠝⠙⠁⠇

B. 경고의 의미인 sh는 약자를 사용할 수 없으나, shh에는 약자를 사용할 수 있다.

C. street와 saint를 약어로 쓸 때는 st.으로 약자를 사용한다.

D. 서수에서 st와 th는 약자를 사용한다.

E. 사람 이름 'Ed'와 편집자(editor)의 약어 'Ed.', 망설이는 소리 'er', 감탄사 'ow'를 나타낼 때는 약자를 사용한다.

제6장 in, enough, be, his, was, were의 하위 독립약자; in, en, be, con, dis, com의 하위 부분약자; 축어(1)

하위 독립약자											
in	⠔	enough	⠢	be	⠆	his	⠦	was	⠴	were	⠶

1. 위의 약자들은 다른 철자가 붙지 않고 홀로 쓰일 때에 사용된다.

(ex.) (Was) (the) food (in) (his) backpack (enough) (for) (the) hike?

⠐⠣ ⠦ ⠮⠊⠙ ⠔ ⠦ ⠐⠣⠏⠁⠉⠅⠐⠜ ⠢ ⠿⠿ ⠓⠊⠅⠑⠦

(It) may (be) (that) (more) s(and)wi(ch)es (were) ne(ed)(ed).

⠐⠣ ⠍⠁⠽ ⠆ ⠆ ⠞ ⠐⠣⠍⠕⠗⠑⠐⠜ ⠎ ⠺⠢⠎⠦

2. 위의 독립약자들에 점자부호(대문자 표시나 강조 표시 등)와는 사용할 수 있다. 그러나 문장부호가 붙는 경우에는 약자를 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) “His hi(st)ory book was—or (rather) is—in (the) same place my books w(er)e.”

⠠⠦ ⠓⠊⠐⠣⠌⠜⠕⠗⠽ ⠃⠕⠕⠅ ⠺⠁⠎⠤⠕⠗ ⠐⠣⠗⠁⠮⠑⠗⠜ ⠊⠎⠤⠔ ⠐⠣⠞⠓⠑⠜ ⠎⠁⠍⠑ ⠏⠇⠁⠉⠑ ⠍⠽ ⠃⠕⠕⠅⠎ ⠺⠐⠣⠑⠗⠜⠑⠲”

in/(ou)t ⠔⠸⠌⠳⠞

3. 위의 하위 독립약자들은 하이픈으로 연결된 복합어에서 사용할 수 없다. 그러나 하이픈 다음에서 줄이 바뀌어 하위 독립약자가 줄 처음에 오게 되고 문장부호가 붙지 않으면 약자를 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) bro(the)r-in-law ⠃⠗⠕⠐⠣⠮⠜⠗⠤⠔⠤⠇⠁⠺

bride-to-be ⠃⠗⠊⠙⠑⠤⠞⠕⠤⠆

(st)(and)-in ⠐⠣⠌⠜⠯⠔ (st)(and)- ⠐⠣⠌⠜⠤

(in) ⠔

(st)(and)- ⠐⠣⠌⠜⠤

in. ⠔⠲

하위 부분약자											
in	⠔	en	⠢	be	⠆	con	⠒	dis	⠲	com	⠉

4. ‘in’과 ‘en’의 하위 부분약자는 접두사와 접미사가 어간에 겹쳐 있는 경우를 제외하고 해당 철자가 나오는 곳마다 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) (in)(st)ant ⠐⠔⠌⠔⠖⠢⠞ ma(in) ⠍⠐⠔⠝

p(in)e ⠏⠐⠔⠑ m(in)or ⠍⠐⠔⠕⠗

C(ar)ol(in)a ⠠⠉⠐⠜⠇⠐⠔⠁ (en)(for)ce ⠐⠢⠿⠐⠜⠉⠑

(of)t(en) ⠐⠷⠞⠐⠢ s(en)ior ⠎⠐⠢⠊⠕⠗

G(en)e ⠠⠛⠐⠢⠑ (in)gr(ed)i(en)t ⠐⠔⠛⠗⠐⠫⠊⠐⠢⠞

l(in)g(er)ie ⠇⠐⠔⠛⠐⠻⠊⠑ d(in)(gh)y ⠙⠐⠔⠐⠣⠽

5. ‘in’과 ‘en’의 하위 부분약자가 접두사와 어간, 복합어의 각 단어 사이에 겹쳐 나오거나 ‘oe’와 같은 이중 모음에 걸쳐 있을 때는 약자를 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) binomial ⠃⠊⠝⠕⠍⠊⠁⠇ trinodal ⠞⠗⠊⠝⠕⠙⠁⠇

denom(in)ator ⠙⠑⠝⠕⠍⠔⠁⠞⠕⠗ prenatal ⠏⠗⠑⠝⠁⠞⠁⠇

treenail ⠞⠗⠑⠑⠝⠁⠊⠇ toenail ⠞⠕⠑⠝⠁⠊⠇

phoenix ⠏⠓⠕⠑⠝⠊⠭ subpoena(ed) ⠎⠥⠃⠏⠕⠑⠝⠁⠫

예외: jo(in) ⠚⠕⠔ po(in)t ⠏⠕⠔⠞ co(in) ⠉⠕⠔

6. ‘then’을 점역할 때는 ‘th’와 ‘en’의 약자를 사용하는 것보다 ‘the’의 약자와 ‘n’을 사용한다.

(ex.) (the)n ⠮⠝ A(the)ns ⠠⠁⠮⠎

7. 하위약자는 1점이나 4점을 포함하는 글자와 붙어 있지 않고는 연속해서 사용할 수 없다. 하위 부분약자를 연속해서 쓸 수 없을 때는 마지막에 쓰인 하위 부분약자를 풀어 쓴다.

(ex.) l(in)(en) ⠇⠐⠔⠐⠢ l(in)en." ⠇⠐⠔⠢⠴

(sh)ort(en)(in)' ⠩⠕⠗⠞⠐⠢⠐⠔⠄ (sh)ort(en)in' ⠩⠕⠗⠞⠐⠢⠔⠄

(sh)ut-in ⠐⠳⠬⠳⠔⠬⠐ (sh)ut-(in) ⠐⠳⠬⠳⠣⠬⠜

(sh)ut-(in)s ⠐⠳⠬⠳⠣⠬⠜⠎ (sh)ut-(in)s ⠐⠳⠬⠳⠣⠬⠜⠎

8. ‘be, con, dis’의 하위 부분약자는 해당 철자들이 한 음절을 구성하면서 단어나 줄의 첫머리에 쓰일 때만 사용한다.

(ex.) (be)lieve ⠘⠬⠐⠑⠇⠬⠑ (con)duct ⠒⠬⠙⠥⠉⠞

(dis)trict ⠲⠬⠠⠗⠊⠉⠞ unbelieva(ble) ⠥⠝⠘⠬⠐⠑⠇⠬⠑⠁⠣⠃⠇⠜

misconduct ⠍⠊⠎⠒⠬⠙⠥⠉⠞ predispos(ed) ⠏⠗⠲⠬⠊⠎⠏⠕⠎⠣⠫

bee ⠘⠑⠑ bett(er) ⠃⠑⠞⠬⠗

con(ch) ⠒⠬⠡ disc ⠙⠬⠊⠎⠉

conif(er)(ou)s ⠒⠬⠕⠝⠬⠗⠬⠳⠎ di(sh)evel(ed) ⠙⠬⠊⠬⠓⠬⠑⠧⠬⠇

in- ⠔⠤

(con)sid(er)ate ⠒⠬⠎⠊⠙⠬⠗⠬⠁⠞⠑

may- ⠍⠁⠽⠤ ba- ⠃⠁⠤

be ⠆ con ⠒⠬⠉

9. ‘be, con, dis’의 하위 부분약자들은 문장부호 뒤에서는 사용하지만, 문장부호 앞에서는 사용하지 못한다.

(ex.) "(Con)trol (that) dog!" ⠐⠦⠒⠬⠞⠗⠕⠇ ⠷ ⠹⠓⠁⠞⠷ ⠙⠕⠛⠖

self-(con)ta(in)(ed) ⠎⠑⠇⠋⠤⠒⠬⠞⠁⠬⠔⠬⠫

((be)com(ing), don't (you) (th)(in)k?)

⠐⠣⠘⠬⠆⠍⠬⠬⠔⠛⠐⠣⠄ ⠹⠙⠕⠝⠄⠞ ⠷ ⠽⠳⠄ ⠹⠓⠬⠔⠅⠦

non-(dis)posa(ble) ⠝⠕⠝⠤⠬⠲⠬⠊⠎⠏⠕⠎⠁⠣⠃⠇⠜

[be]hold ⠨⠣⠘⠬⠆⠨⠣⠓⠕⠇⠙ dis'(ar)mony ⠲⠬⠄⠜⠬⠍⠕⠝⠽

Con-rad! ⠐⠉⠕⠝⠤⠗⠁⠙⠖ object/concur ⠕⠃⠚⠑⠉⠞⠸⠬⠉⠕⠝⠉⠥⠗

10. ‘con, dis’가 단어 전체와 속어 등으로 쓰일 때는 약자를 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) con ⠒⠬⠉ (con)n(ing) ⠐⠣⠒⠬⠝⠬⠬⠔⠛ conn(ed) ⠒⠬⠝⠬⠫

dis ⠲⠬⠊⠎ (dis)s(ing) ⠐⠣⠲⠬⠎⠬⠔⠛ diss(ed) ⠲⠬⠎⠬⠫

11. ‘com’의 약자는 한 음절을 구성하지 않더라도 단어나 줄의 첫머리에 서는 사용한다. 그러나 하이픈, 대시, 아포스트로피, 슬래시가 붙을 때는 약자를 사용

할 수 없다.

(ex.) (com)e ⠒⠉ (com)a ⠒⠁

(com)m(and) ⠒⠉⠍ (com)po(st) ⠒⠏⠕⠌

"(Com)e in! Com'(er)e (and) meet (the) ex-committee

(ch)airwoman, Jane Re(ed)-Com(ar)."

⠒⠡⠒⠉⠑ ⠔⠃⠊⠝⠲ ⠒⠡⠒⠉⠕⠍⠄⠻⠒⠉⠑ ⠯ ⠍⠑⠑⠞ ⠮ ⠭⠒⠡⠒⠉⠕⠍⠒⠍⠊⠞⠞⠑⠑

⠠⠒⠡⠒⠉⠓⠁⠊⠗⠺⠕⠍⠁⠝⠂ ⠚⠁⠝⠑ ⠗⠑⠫⠒⠡⠒⠉⠕⠗⠫⠻

go/come ⠛⠕⠸⠌⠒⠡⠒⠉⠕⠍⠑

12. 접두사와 어간으로 구성된 단어에 또 다른 접두사가 붙을 경우에는 가급적 원래의 형태를 유지한다. 단, ‘be, con, dis'로 시작되는 단어에 또 다른 접두사가 붙으면 더 이상 단어의 첫머리가 아니므로 약자를 풀어쓴다.

(ex.) (dis)turb ⠲⠊⠎⠞⠥⠗⠃

undisturb(ed) ⠝⠥⠲⠊⠎⠞⠥⠗⠃⠫

(dis)t(ing)ui(sh) ⠲⠊⠎⠞⠬⠥⠩

(in)dist(ing)ui(sh)a(ble) ⠔⠲⠊⠎⠞⠬⠥⠩⠁⠆

(dis)t(in)ct ⠲⠊⠎⠞⠔⠉⠞

(in)dist(in)ct ⠔⠲⠊⠎⠞⠔⠉⠞

(in)g(en)u(ou)s ⠔⠛⠢⠥⠳⠎

예외: (dis)(in)g(en)u(ou)s ⠲⠊⠎⠣⠔⠛⠢⠥⠳⠎⠜

13. ‘be, con, dis, com’의 약자는 사람 이름의 아포스트로피 다음이나 ‘Mc, Mac’ 다음에서 사용된다.

(ex.) O'(Con)nell ⠠⠕⠄⠒⠉⠝⠝⠑⠇⠇ Mc(Con)n(er) ⠠⠍⠉⠒⠉⠝⠻

Mac(Com)mack ⠠⠍⠁⠉⠒⠍⠍⠁⠉⠅ McBe ⠠⠍⠉⠃⠑

Mc(Be)man ⠠⠍⠉⠃⠑⠒⠍⠁⠝

14. ‘be, con, dis, com’의 약자가 본래의 단어에서 사용되었으면 그 단어의 약어에서도 사용할 수 있다. 하지만 하위 점자가 연속될 때는 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) Con)necticut ⠠⠒⠉⠝⠑⠉⠞⠊⠉⠥⠞ (Con)n. ⠠⠒⠉⠝⠲

(Dis)trict ⠠⠲⠊⠎⠞⠗⠊⠉⠞ (Dis)t. ⠠⠲⠊⠎⠞⠲

(Com)m(and)(ing) ⠠⠒⠍⠍⠯⠬ (Com)dg. ⠠⠒⠍⠙⠛⠲

Belgium ⠠⠃⠑⠇⠛⠊⠥⠍ Belg. ⠠⠃⠑⠇⠛⠲

(Con)solidat(ed) ⠐⠒⠉⠒⠊⠎⠕⠇⠊⠙⠁⠞⠫⠒⠐ Con. ⠐⠒⠉⠒⠝⠒⠐

15. 영어 점자에는 단어를 약어화하여 사용하는 '축어(short-form words)'가 많이 있다. 다음의 6개를 먼저 암기하기 바란다.

축어											
⠰⠰	good	⠰⠃	letter	⠰⠇	little	⠰⠏	paid	⠰⠟	quick	⠰⠎	said

(ex.) (The) (letter) (said) (that) (good) (little) boys (and) girls get (paid) (quick).

⠐⠣⠮⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠇⠊⠞⠞⠻⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠎⠁⠊⠙⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠞⠓⠁⠞⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠛⠕⠕⠙⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠇⠊⠞⠞⠇⠑⠐⠜ ⠃⠕⠽⠎ ⠯ ⠛⠊⠗⠇⠎ ⠛⠑⠞ ⠐⠣⠏⠁⠊⠙⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠟⠥⠊⠉⠅⠐⠜.

• 연습문제 6

다음을 점역하시오.

1. “I will be—er—in my study if you need me.”

2. Choose the correct answer: We was/were going in the morning.

3. Ingmar met his bride-to-be, Ingrid, at a fly-in fishing camp in Sweden.

4. His ingrown toenail is giving Henri intolerable pain.

5. “Com'ere and help me fix this flat tire,” cried the exasperated motorist.

6. Credit is given Sir Francis Bacon for having originated the modern scientific method of thinking.

7. I paid little heed when I was told that Connie and Beatrice were becoming constant companions.

8. Constable Hemingway pointed his gun menacingly and ordered, “Quick! Come out from be'ind that bar!”

• 종합문제 6

다음을 점역하시오.

1. Dickens and Thackeray were the two most outstanding British novelists of the nineteenth century.

2. Grandpa will be in his late seventies when I graduate from college.

3. The doctor was insistent that he not get out of bed until well enough.

4. He recited Tennyson's "In Memoriam" with intense feeling.

5. "The enormous volcano is erupting," enunciated the announcer.

6. Her prenatal exam shows that she has gastroenteritis.

7. We laughed as she told her tale—in a rather loud, animated, but humorous vein—involving her dog.

8. She says she feels insecure when she rides in a twin-engine plane.

9. When I've saved enough, I'll buy the entire set of Dickens for my grandchild.

10. Virgil's AENEID opens with the flight of the hero from Troy.

11. If he will take daily calisthenics for a few months his physique will be immensely strengthened.

12. A wooden peg used for joining timbers is called a treenail.

13. The renovated home was splendidly decorated in the style of the era.

14. I think Selena's injury was self-inflicted.

15. When Mr. Engles retired he started delivering groceries for shut-ins.

16. Jane loved the linen suit her Mom sent her from Italy.

17. We felt very sad when the lovely coniferous tree fell down.

18. Benedict Arnold betrayed the United States when he surrendered West Point.

19. His boss said that my brother-in-law wasn't responsible for the failure of the company.

20. “Which'll it be, madame, soda or ginger ale?” inquired the bespectacled waiter.

21. Study the following antonyms: in/out, his/hers, content/dismayed, nervous/composed.

22. His behavior denoted that Adam was completely undismayed at the most unexpected outcome.

23. Our officers' meeting will be chiefly concerned with considering the new budget.

24. The lines of the pattern are very subtle and indistinct.

25. The denial of freedom of the press is a distinctly totalitarian phenomenon.

26. I find things like trinomials and logarithms a constant enigma.

27. I left the dinghy on the side of the Wisconsin River and continued my journey on foot.

28. People in the town are saying that the groom-to-be has become very unhappy and, in fact, quite disenchanted since learning of his betrothed's flirtatious ways.

29. "You be good an' come out quick with yer hands up," said the sheriff, "or I'm comin' in and git yuh."

30. As a Naval ex-commander, John was a firm believer in discipline.

31. Inter-continental flights arrive hourly at Dulles Airport.

32. The auto crash left his hair disheveled and his clothing in disarray.

33. Roger, a wanna-be rock star, becomes angry when Penny says he

can't carry a tune.

34. As the swaggering cockney orator took his place on the rostrum, he began: "On be'alf of all decent Henglishmen I protest this insolent be'avior of the 'Ouse of Commons!"

35. On the corner, he passed a disreputable-looking stranger, who whined, "Will you 'commodate me with the price of a cup of coffee, sir?"

36. In a closely-contested race O'Connor was chosen Congressman from the 2nd Dist. of Iowa.

37. That was intended as a tribute, not a dis.

38. When she arrived at the studio, she discovered a hastily-scribbled note that said, "Called out of town unexpectedly; for next lesson practice Mozart's Con. No. 18."

39. The new freight rates which the Interstate Commerce Committee has recommended are unbelievably high—but they will be paid.

40. If Leslie remains very patient, maybe Mr. Drew will change his mind and write her that letter.

41. Charybdis is a sinister whirlpool in Greek mythology.

• 연습문제 6 정답

• 종합문제 6 정답

제7장 to, into, by의 하위 독립약자; bb, cc, dd, ff, gg, ea의 하위 부분약자; 축어(2)

하위 독립약자					
to	⠞⠕	into	⠔⠊⠝⠞⠕	by	⠃⠽

1. 위의 하위 독립약자들은 약자 뒤에 나오는 단어, 약자, 점자부호, 숫자, 기호들을 반드시 붙여 쓴다. 만일 붙여 쓰지 못할 경우에는 철자를 풀어 쓴다.

(ex.) Toby (was) (to) (go) (by) (the) bank at noon (in) ord(er) (to) (put) (the) de(ed) (into) (the) safe.

⠠⠞⠕⠃⠽ ⠐⠺⠁⠎⠐ ⠐⠞⠕⠐ ⠐⠛⠕⠐ ⠐⠃⠽⠐ ⠐⠮⠐ ⠃⠁⠝⠅ ⠁⠞ ⠝⠕⠕⠝ ⠐⠔⠐ ⠕⠗⠙⠀⠗⠐ ⠐⠞⠕⠐ ⠏⠥⠞ ⠐⠮⠐ ⠙⠑⠀⠙⠐ ⠐⠔⠞⠕⠐ ⠐⠮⠐ ⠎⠁⠋⠑⠲

(The) bylaws (ar)e writt(en) (by) (and) (for) (the) (people).

⠐⠮⠐ ⠃⠽⠇⠁⠺⠎ ⠁⠗⠀⠑ ⠺⠗⠊⠞⠞⠀⠢⠐ ⠐⠃⠽⠐ ⠐⠯⠐ ⠐⠋⠕⠗⠐ ⠐⠮⠐ ⠏⠑⠕⠏⠇⠑⠲

2. 위의 약자들은 대문자 표시, 수표, 강조 표시와 같은 점자부호가 앞이나 뒤에 오더라도 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) 2 GAMES (TO) (GO), R(ED)S W(IN) 6 (TO) 0!

⠼⠃ ⠠⠛⠁⠍⠑⠎ ⠐⠠⠞⠕⠐ ⠐⠠⠛⠕⠐⠂ ⠠⠗⠢⠙⠀⠎ ⠠⠺⠢⠔⠐ ⠼⠋ ⠐⠠⠞⠕⠐ ⠼⠚⠖

3. 위의 약자들은 여는 따옴표, 여는 괄호, 대시와 같은 문장부호 뒤에서는 사용되지만, 문장부호 앞에서는 사용하지 못한다. 따라서 하이픈으로 연결된 복합어에서도 사용하지 못하며, 'into'의 약자를 사용할 수 없을 때는 'in'의 부분약자는 사용한다.

(ex.) to/from ⠞⠕⠸⠌⠋⠗⠕⠍

“(By) (the) way, did (you) see Hel(en) (go) by?”

⠦⠐⠃⠽⠐ ⠐⠮⠐ ⠺⠁⠽⠂ ⠙⠊⠙ ⠐⠽⠕⠥⠐ ⠎⠑⠑ ⠠⠓⠑⠇⠢⠐ ⠐⠛⠕⠐ ⠃⠽⠦

((To) Sam, (it)'s a trip (in)to "p(ar)adise.")

⠦⠐⠞⠕⠐ ⠠⠎⠁⠍⠂ ⠐⠊⠞⠄⠎ ⠁ ⠞⠗⠊⠏ ⠐⠔⠐ ⠞⠕ ⠳⠏⠢⠁⠙⠊⠎⠑⠲⠴

by-product ⠃⠽⠤⠏⠗⠕⠙⠥⠉⠞

bride-to-be ⠃⠗⠊⠙⠑⠤⠞⠕⠤⠃⠑

lay-by ⠇⠁⠽⠤⠃⠽

My H(ow)-To Book ⠠⠍⠽ ⠠⠓⠪⠤⠠⠞⠕ ⠠⠃⠕⠕⠅

4. 위의 약자들은 다른 부분약자나 독립약자와 붙여 쓴다. 그러나 위의 약자 뒤에 ‘in, enough, be, his, was, were'의 독립약자가 올 때 'to, into, by'의 약자는 사용하고 뒤에 오는 하위 독립약자는 사용하지 못한다. 또한 1점이나 4점을 포함하는 글자가 앞·뒤에 붙어 있으면 'to, into, by'의 약자는 연속하여 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) Tomato juice (was) p(ou)r(ed) (by) (Sh)(ar)on (into) (every) cup.
⠠⠞⠕⠍⠁⠞⠕ ⠚⠥⠊⠉⠑ ⠐ ⠏⠗⠫⠙ ⠐⠣⠃⠽⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠠⠩⠜⠐⠣⠗⠜⠝ ⠐⠣⠔⠕⠐⠜ ⠑⠧⠻⠽ ⠉⠥⠏

"(To) be or (not) (to) be," (Er)ik recit(ed) (as) he w(en)t (into) his classroom.
⠦⠠⠞⠕⠐⠜ ⠃⠑ ⠐ ⠕⠗ ⠐⠣⠝⠕⠞⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠞⠕⠐⠜ ⠃⠑⠴ ⠠⠑⠗⠊⠅ ⠗⠑⠉⠊⠞⠫⠙ ⠐ ⠁⠎ ⠓⠑ ⠺⠑⠝⠞ ⠔⠕
⠠⠓⠊⠎ ⠉⠇⠁⠎⠎⠗⠕⠕⠍⠲

I'll (st)op (by) (to) say hello. ⠠⠊⠦⠇⠇ ⠐⠣⠌⠞⠜⠕⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠃⠽⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠞⠕⠐⠜ ⠎⠁⠽ ⠓⠑⠇⠇⠕⠲

5. 위의 독립약자들은 고유 명사의 전체 또는 일부로 사용하지 못한다.

(ex.) Toby To's dad came (from) (Ch)(in)a.
⠠⠞⠕⠃⠽ ⠠⠞⠕⠦⠎ ⠙⠁⠙ ⠉⠁⠍⠑ ⠐⠣⠋⠗⠕⠍⠐⠜ ⠐⠣⠠⠩⠜⠐⠣⠔⠜⠁

부분약자											
bb	⠃⠃	cc	⠉⠉	dd	⠙⠙	ff	⠋⠋	gg	⠛⠛	ea	⠂

6. 위의 약자들은 부분약자로서 단어의 중간에서만 사용되며, 문장부호나 점자부호가 앞이나 뒤에 붙을 때는 약자를 사용하지 못한다.

(ex.) Bo(bb)y ⠠⠃⠕⠐⠣⠃⠃⠜⠽ o(cc)upy ⠕⠐⠣⠉⠉⠜⠥⠏⠽ a(dd)(ed) ⠁⠐⠣⠙⠙⠜⠫⠙
pu(ff)y ⠏⠥⠐⠣⠋⠋⠜⠽ e(gg)s ⠑⠐⠣⠛⠛⠜⠎ t(ea)se ⠞⠐⠣⠂⠜⠎⠑
easy ⠂⠁⠎⠽ tea ⠞⠂ (sh)(er)iff's ⠐⠣⠩⠜⠐⠣⠻⠜⠊⠋⠋⠄⠎
SeaCliff Apts. ⠠⠎⠂⠠⠉⠇⠊⠋⠋ ⠠⠁⠏⠞⠲
ebb-tide ⠂⠃⠃⠤⠞⠊⠙⠑

7. 'ea'로 시작하는 단어 앞에 접두사나 다른 단어가 붙어서 'ea'가 단어의 중간에 오게 되더라도 'ea'의 약자를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) uneasy ⠥⠢⠑⠁⠎⠽ anteat(er) ⠁⠝⠞⠂⠻⠄

nor(th)ea(st) ⠝⠕⠗⠹⠁⠌⠎⠞⠄

8. 접두사로 인식하지 못할 정도로 일반화된 접두사와 어간 사이에 걸치는 철자들은 위의 약자를 사용하고, 접두사로 확실하게 인식되고 발음이 혼동될 우려가 있을 때는 위의 약자를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) a(bb)reviate ⠁⠃⠃⠗⠑⠧⠊⠁⠞⠑ a(cc)ept ⠁⠉⠉⠑⠏⠞

a(cc)(en)t ⠁⠉⠉⠢⠞ a(dd)ress ⠁⠙⠙⠗⠑⠎⠎

a(dd)ict ⠁⠙⠙⠊⠉⠞ a(ff)ect ⠁⠋⠋⠑⠉⠞

a(gg)riev(ed) ⠁⠛⠛⠗⠊⠧⠢⠙ (dis)(ea)se ⠐⠊⠎⠂⠑⠎

pream(ble) ⠏⠗⠑⠁⠍⠃⠇⠑ readju(st) ⠗⠑⠁⠙⠚⠥⠌⠎⠞⠄

subbase ⠎⠥⠃⠃⠁⠎⠑

9. 위의 약자들은 단어의 끝에서는 사용할 수 없으나, 접미사가 붙어 단어의 중간에 오게 되면 약자를 사용한다. 또한 어간이 'e'로 끝난 단어 뒤에 접미사 'al, an, ate'가 붙은 경우에도 'ea' 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) (st)iff ⠐⠌⠊⠋⠋ (st)i(ff)ly ⠐⠌⠊⠋⠋⠽

puff ⠏⠥⠋⠋ pu(ff)(ed) ⠏⠥⠋⠋⠫

ebb ⠑⠃⠃ e(bb)(ing) ⠑⠃⠃⠬

ru(bb)(ing) ⠗⠥⠃⠃⠬ pa(dd)(ed) ⠏⠁⠙⠙⠫

hi(dd)(en) ⠓⠊⠙⠙⠢ slu(gg)(er) ⠎⠇⠥⠛⠛⠻

p(er)mea(ble) ⠏⠻⠍⠁⠃⠇⠑ mileage ⠍⠊⠇⠑⠁⠛⠑

oleag(in)(ou)s ⠕⠇⠑⠁⠛⠔⠳⠎ g(en)ealogy ⠛⠢⠁⠇⠕⠛⠽

v(en)(er)(ea)l ⠧⠢⠻⠂⠁⠇ gigant(ea)n ⠛⠊⠛⠁⠝⠂⠁⠝

Europ(ea)n ⠰⠥⠗⠕⠏⠂⠁⠝ p(er)m(ea)te ⠏⠻⠍⠂⠁⠞⠑

del(in)(ea)te ⠙⠑⠇⠔⠂⠁⠞⠑

10. 위의 약자들이 복합어의 중간에 놓이게 되면 약자를 사용한다. 그러나 복합어를 구성하는 각 단어에 걸치게 되면 약자를 사용하지 못한다.

(ex.) t(ea)cup ⠞⠂⠁⠉⠏ s(ea)(sh)ore ⠎⠂⠁⠩⠕⠗⠑

e(gg)h(ea)d ⠑⠛⠛⠓⠂⠁⠙ p(in)eapple ⠏⠔⠑⠁⠏⠏⠇⠑

dumbbell ⠙⠥⠍⠃⠃⠑⠇⠇ h(ea)ddress ⠓⠂⠁⠙⠙⠗⠑⠎⠎

poleax ⠏⠕⠇⠑⠁⠭

11. 삼중 철자 'eau'에서 'ea'의 약자는 사용한다.

(ex.) b(ea)uty ⠃⠰⠂⠫⠽ tabl(ea)u ⠞⠁⠃⠇⠰⠂⠥ b(ea)u ⠃⠰⠂⠥

12. 위의 약자들보다 다른 한 칸 약자들이 우선적으로 사용된다.

(ex.) w(ed)d(ing) ⠺⠐⠑⠙⠬ (of)fice ⠷⠐⠋⠊⠉⠑

m(ed)dle ⠍⠐⠑⠙⠇⠑ ef(for)t ⠑⠋⠐⠗⠞

sac(ch)(ar)(in)e ⠎⠁⠉⠓⠷⠜⠷⠔⠑ (the)at(er) ⠷⠮⠷⠁⠻

le(ar)n ⠇⠑⠜⠝ bub(ble) ⠃⠥⠃⠇⠑

be(ar) ⠃⠑⠜ me(and)(er) ⠍⠑⠷⠯⠻

축어					
⠉⠉	about	⠁⠃⠉	above	⠁⠃	because
⠃⠃	below	⠆⠆	first	⠛⠗⠞	great

13. 'to, into, by'의 약자와 축어가 이어서 나올 때, ‘to, into, by'의 약자를 사용하고 위의 축어를 붙여 쓴다.

(ex.) (Because) (of) (the) ra(in)s, (the) wat(er) (above) (the) falls (was) swift. (Below) (the) falls (it) fell (into) (first) a deep pool (and) (the)n ru(sh)(ed) (about) (the) (great) rocks.

⠷⠃⠉⠷ ⠷⠿⠷ ⠷⠮⠷ ⠗⠁⠔⠎ ⠷⠮⠷ ⠺⠁⠞⠻ ⠷⠁⠃⠕⠧⠑⠷ ⠷⠮⠷ ⠋⠁⠇⠇⠎ ⠷⠺⠁⠎⠷ ⠎⠺⠊⠋⠞⠲ ⠷⠃⠑⠇⠕⠺⠷ ⠷⠮⠷ ⠋⠁⠇⠇⠎ ⠷⠊⠞⠷ ⠋⠑⠇⠇ ⠷⠔⠞⠕⠷ ⠷⠋⠊⠗⠎⠞⠷ ⠁ ⠙⠑⠁⠏ ⠏⠕⠕⠇ ⠷⠯⠷⠝ ⠷⠮⠷⠝ ⠗⠥⠷⠱⠷⠫⠷ ⠷⠁⠃⠕⠥⠞⠷ ⠷⠮⠷ ⠷⠛⠗⠑⠁⠞⠷ ⠗⠕⠉⠅⠎⠲

• 연습문제 7

다음을 점역하시오.

1. By this evening I hope to complete the study.

2. JOHN BY GOES TO CANADA is a good Canadian history book.

3. It is clear (to me, anyway) that the enterprise will be a complete failure.

4. Toshi hurriedly paid for her ticket but she still missed her train—by just seconds.

5. The job opening you asked me to look into seems to be very attractive.

6. You may think it odd, but I simply will not eat cabbage in any form.

7. She was a stiff-necked old aristocrat with an impressive genealogy who refused to mingle with the rabble.

8. For dinner we served the farmhands meatloaf, potatoes and gravy, eggplant, carrot and cabbage salad, bread, coffee, peaches and cream, and white cake topped with fluffy marshmallow frosting.

9. Tina's new beau is picking her up about eight and they are going to the theater.

• 종합문제 7

다음을 점역하시오.

1. By curtailing his expenses sharply, he was able to save enough to go to college.

2. It will take a good four hours to go from Baltimore to Los Angeles by jet.

3. His research on this project will continue into the next decade.

4. "What do you expect by 'due process of law'?" asked the judge sternly.

5. From the radio issued the voice of a crooner pouring his heart and soul into "To Each His Own."

6. The story (to be continued in the next issue) is filled with horror and suspense.

7. The problems of space travel—to a little boy this is a fascinating

subject—were discussed at length in Bob To's essay.

8. "Don't make me devote the whole evenin' to 'rithmetic," cried Benny.

9. It will be to his advantage to study chemistry in high school, since he is planning to be a doctor.

10. Luke is going to compete in the track meet as a discus thrower.

11. A quick look into the bylaws showed that they were amended to permit voting by proxy.

12. He was enthralled by A TRIP TO THE MOON by Jules Verne.

13. The strikers refused to let anybody go into or out of the plant.

14. The ship hove to a few miles outside the harbor.

15. He sat on the edge of the raft lazily swinging his legs to and fro.

16. His analysis is, by and large, the most convincing I have heard.

17. Apparently the bill was paid, but the matter will be looked into.

18. We are determined to recover our property by hook or by crook.

19. "What will this all come to?" she wailed.

20. By constantly reminding us to "overcome," Martin Luther King gave us hope and pride.

21. "The express letter was to have arrived by 12 noon," said Christopher.

22. Sam put his books into his briefcase.

23. Don't make a "to-do" over her present; I am sure Mom will like it.

24. The alchemists of the Middle Ages were preoccupied with trying to change the baser metals into gold.

25. By about the first of July, he says he will be ready to open his office in that well-to-do neighborhood and we will get paid what he owes us.

26. A determined juror kept doggedly reasserting his belief that the accused was innocent.

27. The motto that Cyril lives by is "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

28. The sheriff then placed handcuffs on the ruffians and led them off to jail.

29. For little Bobby's breakfast Pearl was preparing bacon and eggs.

30. Following the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, the affable hostess served tea and very good muffins.

31. It's the bailiff's duty to keep order in the courtroom.

32. The theater on Byron Street is featuring a great movie this evening.

33. It has been a custom in our household to serve eggnog during the Christmas season.

34. The widespread use of penicillin and other antibiotics considerably reduced the danger from certain diseases.

35. Have a good trip, and above all, stay below the speed limit.

36. Eddie's compass showed that we were headed southeast.

37. The Charge of the Light Brigade took place during the Crimean War.

38. The Bible says that "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."

39. His entire demeanor was permeated with an air of insufferable conceit.

40. The letter said that at last David was to realize his dream of becoming the proprietor of a small acreage.

41. Brown sugar on oatmeal or Cream of Wheat provides quick energy on a cold morning.

42. The handbill said: "We trace any genealogy and guarantee to provide you with an imposing lineage."

43. Democracy is rule "of, by, and for the people."

44. His address to the affiliate accentuated his eccentricities.

45. When I make Mom's muffins I readjust the spices to make them tastier and add pineapple.

46. Because the weather was fair the eastern sky was lighted by the soft rays of a roseate dawn.

47. The scene in the humble cottage presented a tableau of heart-warming domestic bliss and harmony.

48. The funeral sermon was full of paeans of praise for the deceased leader.

49. "Be nice to Mr. Smith. We can't afford to dis our best customer."

• 연습문제 7 정답

• 종합문제 7 정답

핵심 정리 2

※ 하위약자

III. 하위약자를 연속해서 사용할 때의 규칙

A. 하위약자는 1점이나 4점을 포함하는 글자와 붙여 사용한다.

(ex.) (to) (dis)(en)gage ⠠⠠⠄⠠⠠⠠

B. 하위약자가 1점이나 4점과 나누어질 때는 마지막 하위약자를 풀어 사용한다.

(ex.) (to) (dis)en- ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠤

gage ⠠⠠⠠

IV. 하위 독립약자 (in, enough, be, his, was, were, to, into, by)

A. In, enough, be, his, was, were

1. 다른 철자가 붙지 않고 홀로 사용해야 하며, 문장부호와 붙여 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) Let (it) (be) (enough) (for) n(ow). ⠇⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠄ ⠠ ⠠⠄⠠

"W(er)e (you)?" ⠠⠇⠄⠠⠠ ⠠⠇⠇

(Go) in. ⠇⠠ ⠄⠠⠠

his/h(er)s ⠠⠄⠄⠇⠠⠠⠄⠄

br(ea)k-in ⠠⠠⠄⠇⠇⠠⠠

2. 점자부호와는 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) (Were) (you)? ⠇⠠ ⠠⠇

B. To, into, by

1. 위의 약자들은 홀로 쓸 수 없으며 단어, 약자, 수표, 점자부호와 함께 붙여 사용해야 한다.

(ex.) (by) tra(in) ⠠⠠⠠⠇⠄ 9 (to) 5 ⠠⠄ ⠠⠠⠠

(to) (this) spot ⠠⠠ ⠄⠠⠠⠄⠠

2. 하이픈으로 연결된 복합어에서는 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) by-(and)-by ⠠⠠⠇⠠⠠⠇⠠

3. 문장부호와 함께 사용할 경우

a) 문장부호 뒤에서는 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) "(by) n(ow)" ⠠⠇⠠⠄⠇

b) 문장부호 앞에서는 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) I'll drop by. ⠇⠄⠇⠇⠇ ⠠⠠⠄⠠⠄ ⠄⠠⠠

(in)to/(ou)t (of) ⠐⠔⠕⠐⠳⠕⠞⠐⠷ ⠐⠐

4. 점자부호와 함께 사용할 경우

a) 점자부호 뒤에서는 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) (By) n(ow) ⠐⠐⠠⠃⠽⠐⠷ ⠝⠪⠐⠾ "(By) n(ow)" ⠐⠐⠠⠃⠽⠐⠷ ⠝⠪⠐⠾

b) 점자부호 앞에서는 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) (By) George! ⠐⠐⠠⠃⠽⠐⠷ ⠛⠑⠕⠗⠛⠑⠖

5. 하위 독립약자가 연속해서 나올 때 마지막 하위 독립약자는 풀어 써야 한다.

(ex.) (to) be ⠐⠷⠞⠐⠾ ⠃⠑

6. 하위 부분약자 앞에서는 사용한다.

(ex.) (by) (con)s(en)t ⠐⠷⠃⠽⠐⠾ ⠐⠒⠎⠢⠞ (to) (dis)tract ⠐⠷⠞⠐⠾ ⠐⠲⠊⠎⠞⠗⠁⠉⠞

7. 'into'의 약자를 사용할 수 없을 때는 'in'의 부분약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) (Go) (in)to "O'Brians." ⠐⠷⠛⠕⠐⠾ ⠐⠔⠕ ⠠⠕⠄⠠⠃⠗⠊⠁⠝⠎⠲

V. 부분약자 (in, en, be, con, dis, com, bb, cc, dd, ff, gg, ea)

A. In, en

1점이나 4점을 포함하고 있는 점형과 함께 있을 때는 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) (in)g(en)u(ou)s ⠐⠔⠛⠢⠥⠳⠎

B. Be, con, dis

1. 단어의 처음에서 한 음절을 구성하거나 줄의 처음에 쓰일 때에만 사용한다.

(ex.) be(en) ⠆⠢ (be)lief ⠐⠆⠇⠊⠑⠋

disc ⠲⠊⠎⠉ (dis)tant ⠐⠲⠊⠎⠞

mis- ⠍⠊⠎⠤

(con)duct ⠐⠒⠉⠙⠥⠉⠞

2. 하이픈으로 연결된 단어에서는 사용한다.

(ex.) make-(be)lieve ⠍⠁⠅⠤⠐⠆⠇⠊⠑⠧⠑

dual-(con)trol ⠙⠥⠁⠇⠤⠐⠒⠉⠕⠝⠞⠗⠕⠇

3. 하이픈으로 음절이 나누어진 단어에서는 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) con-ta-gion ⠒⠉⠕⠝⠤⠞⠁⠤⠛⠊⠕⠝ dis-creet ⠲⠊⠎⠤⠉⠗⠑⠑⠞

4. 슬래시 뒤에서는 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) (dis)tru(st)/dismay ⠐⠷⠲⠊⠎⠞⠗⠥⠌⠙⠊⠎⠍⠁⠽

5. 문장부호 앞에서는 사용하지 않고 뒤에서는 사용한다.

(ex.) O'(Con)nell ⠠⠕⠄⠐⠷⠒⠉⠕⠝⠐⠾⠝⠑⠇⠇ (be)tray ⠐⠷⠆⠢⠐⠾⠞⠗⠁⠽

6. 'con'의 약자는 단독으로 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) con game ⠒⠉⠒ ⠛⠒⠉⠒

C. Com

1. 한 음절을 구성하지 않더라도 단어나 줄의 처음에 사용한다.

(ex.) (com)e ⠒⠑ (com)b ⠒⠃ ex- ⠑⠭⠒

(com)m(and)(er) ⠒⠍⠯⠻

2. 하이픈, 아포스트로피, 대시, 슬래시와 함께 사용할 수 없으나, 여는 따옴표 뒤에서는 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) ex-comm(and)(er) ⠑⠭⠤⠒⠍⠯⠻ go/come ⠛⠕⠌⠉⠕⠍⠑

Hey!—come on. ⠓⠽⠖⠠⠤⠒⠕⠍⠑ ⠕⠝⠲

com'(er)e ⠉⠕⠍⠄⠻⠑

"(Com)e in." ⠘⠦⠒⠑⠴ ⠔⠒⠊⠝⠲

D. Be, con, dis, com 약어

약자가 본래의 단어에서 사용되었으면 그 단어의 약어에서도 사용할 수 있다. 하지만 하위 점자가 연속될 때는 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) B(en)j. (B(en)jam(in)) ⠠⠃⠢⠚⠲ ⠐⠠⠃⠢⠚⠁⠍⠔⠐⠜

Belg. (Belgium) ⠠⠃⠑⠇⠛⠲ ⠐⠠⠃⠑⠇⠛⠊⠥⠍⠐⠜

Con. ((Con)c(er)to) ⠠⠒⠕⠝⠲ ⠐⠜⠠⠒⠕⠝⠉⠻⠞⠕⠐⠜

(dis)t. ((dis)trict) ⠠⠙⠊⠎⠞⠲ ⠐⠜⠠⠙⠊⠎⠞⠗⠊⠉⠞⠐⠜

ex-con ⠑⠭⠤⠒⠕⠝⠲

E. Bb, cc, dd, ff, gg, ea

1. 단어의 중간에서만 사용한다.

(ex.) sni(ff)s ⠎⠝⠊⠆⠎ sni(ff)(ed) ⠎⠝⠊⠆⠫ sniff ⠎⠝⠊⠆⠋

2. 문장부호와 함께 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) diff'r(en)t ⠙⠊⠆⠄⠗⠢⠞ (sh)(er)iff's ⠩⠻⠊⠆⠄⠎

egg-(sh)ap(ed) ⠛⠤⠩⠁⠏⠫ sea-isl(and) ⠎⠑⠤⠊⠎⠇⠯⠙

F. 단어가 변형되거나 발음이 어려울 때는 부분약자를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) uneasy ⠥⠝⠑⠁⠎⠽ (X) un(ea)sy

ov(er)bl(en)d(ed) ⠳⠧⠻⠃⠇⠢⠙⠫ (X) ov(er)(ble)nd(ed)

undisturb(ed) ⠥⠝⠙⠊⠎⠞⠥⠗⠃⠫ (X) un(dis)turb(ed) [또는] undi(st)urb(ed)

(dis)(in)g(en)u(ou)s ⠐⠣⠙⠊⠎⠐⠜⠣⠔⠐⠜⠛⠢⠥⠳⠎ (X) (dis)(ing)(en)u(ou)s

g(en)ealogy ⠛⠢⠑⠁⠇⠕⠛⠽ (X) g(en)(ea)logy

imp(er)mea(ble) ⠊⠍⠏⠻⠍⠁⠃⠇ (X) imp(er)m(ea)(ble)

제8장 어두약자; 축어(3)

5점(+)	4-5점(+)	4-5-6점(+)
		cannot
day		
ever		
father		
here		had
know		
lord		
mother		many
name		
one		
part		
question		
right		
some		spirit
time		
under	upon	
work	word	world
young		
character		
through	those	
where	whose	
ought		
there	these	their

1. 위의 약자들은 원래의 발음을 유지하는 한 독립약자와 부분약자로 모두 사용한다.

(ex.) ye(st)(er)(day) ⠽⠑⠐⠎⠞⠐⠻⠐⠙⠁⠽
cl(ever) ⠉⠇⠐⠑⠧⠐⠻
gr(and)(father) ⠛⠗⠐⠯⠐⠋⠁⠞⠓⠻
un(know)n ⠥⠝⠐⠣⠅⠝⠐⠣⠝
s(mother)(ed) ⠎⠐⠍⠐⠹
(question)naire ⠐⠟⠐⠥⠐⠎⠞⠐⠯⠝⠁⠊⠗⠑
(time)r ⠐⠞⠊⠍⠐⠻
(th)(under) ⠹⠐⠮⠐⠥
(young)(st)(er) ⠐⠽⠐⠬⠐⠎⠞⠐⠻
(character)i(st)ic ⠐⠉⠐⠗⠁⠉⠞⠐⠻⠊⠎⠞⠐⠊⠉
(where)(upon) ⠐⠱⠐⠓⠥⠐⠝
(for)e(word) ⠿⠐⠷⠐⠑⠐⠺⠐⠙
(here)'ll ⠐⠓⠐⠑⠐⠗⠄⠇⠇
(under)(world) ⠐⠥⠐⠝⠐⠙⠐⠺⠐⠗⠇⠙
(part)y ⠐⠏⠐⠜⠐⠽
(wh)ole(some) ⠹⠐⠓⠐⠕⠐⠇⠐⠑⠐⠎⠐⠍
(ever)y(where) ⠐⠑⠐⠧⠐⠻⠐⠽⠐⠱⠐⠗⠑
s(ever)al ⠎⠐⠑⠐⠧⠐⠻⠁⠇
ad(here)s ⠁⠙⠐⠓⠐⠑⠐⠗⠎
l(and)(lord) ⠇⠐⠯⠐⠇⠐⠙
re(name)d ⠗⠐⠑⠐⠍⠐⠁⠐⠙
b(right) ⠃⠐⠗⠐⠊⠛⠓⠞
m(ar)i(time) ⠍⠐⠜⠐⠊⠐⠞⠊⠍⠑
(work)(ing) ⠐⠺⠐⠗⠅⠐⠬
(there)by ⠐⠮⠐⠗⠑⠐⠻⠃⠽
(through)(ou)t ⠐⠹⠐⠗⠐⠰⠞
(ought)n't ⠐⠳⠐⠥⠐⠞⠝⠄⠞
(had)n't ⠓⠐⠁⠐⠙⠝⠄⠞
(spirit)ual ⠐⠎⠐⠏⠗⠊⠞⠥⠁⠇
(their)s ⠐⠹⠐⠻⠎
G(er)(many) ⠠⠐⠻⠐⠍⠁⠝⠽
(some)(time) ⠐⠎⠐⠕⠐⠍⠐⠞⠊⠍⠑

2. 위의 약자들이 아포스트로피를 포함하는 방언, 하이픈으로 연결된 표현의 부분, 고유명사 등에서도 사용한다.

(ex.) D(ou)(ble)(day)'s Happy-(Time)s (Child) C(ar)e
⠠⠙⠐⠳⠐⠇⠐⠙⠁⠽⠄⠎ ⠠⠓⠁⠏⠏⠽⠤⠐⠣⠞⠊⠍⠑⠐⠜⠎ ⠐⠣⠉⠓⠊⠇⠙⠐⠜ ⠠⠉ ⠠⠉⠜⠑
G'(day), m'(lord) ⠠⠛⠄⠐⠙⠁⠽⠂ ⠍⠄⠐⠇⠕⠗⠙ ⠠⠍⠜⠊

3. 위의 약자들이 원래의 발음을 유지하지 못하는 다음의 경우에는 약자를 사용하지 못한다.

(ex.) ev(er)t ⠑⠧⠐⠻⠞
fev(er) ⠋⠑⠧⠐⠻
c(en)time ⠉⠐⠢⠞⠊⠍⠑
laund(er) ⠇⠁⠥⠝⠙⠐⠻
e(the)r(ea)l ⠑⠐⠮⠗⠐⠂⠇
(the)ses ⠐⠮⠎⠑⠎
sev(er)e ⠎⠑⠧⠐⠻
h(er)esy ⠓⠐⠻⠑⠎⠽
c(en)timet(er) ⠉⠐⠢⠞⠊⠍⠑⠞⠐⠻
fl(ound)(er) ⠋⠇⠐⠪⠐⠻
sword ⠎⠺⠕⠗⠙
(ch)romosome ⠐⠡⠗⠐⠕⠍⠐⠕⠎⠐⠍⠑

gasomet(er) ⠛⠁⠎⠕⠍⠑⠞⠣⠻⠜ hadji ⠓⠁⠙⠚⠔

4. 'know'의 약자는 원래의 발음을 유지하지 못하더라도, 'knowledgeable'과 'acknowledge' 및 이들의 파생어에서 약자를 사용한다.

5. 'ought'의 약자는 단모음이나 [out]로 발음될 때는 사용하고, 장모음으로 발음될 때는 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) b(ought) ⠃⠣⠞⠹ dr(ought)y ⠙⠗⠣⠞⠹⠽
dr(ought) ⠙⠗⠣⠞⠹ H(ou)(gh)ton ⠠⠓⠳⠫⠓⠕⠝

6. 'one'의 약자는 'o'와 'n'이 같은 음절에 속하면 발음에 관계없이 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) g(one) ⠛⠕⠑ ph(one) ⠏⠓⠕⠑
h(one)(st) ⠓⠕⠑⠌ m(one)y ⠍⠕⠑⠽
m(one)t(ar)y ⠍⠕⠑⠞⠜⠽ phonetic ⠏⠓⠕⠝⠑⠞⠊⠉
pione(er) ⠏⠊⠕⠝⠑⠻ colonel ⠉⠕⠇⠕⠝⠑⠇
coronet ⠉⠕⠗⠕⠝⠑⠞ anemone ⠁⠝⠑⠍⠕⠝⠑
(com)mon(er) ⠐⠉⠍⠕⠝⠻ (com)mone(st) ⠐⠉⠍⠕⠝⠑⠌
b(ar)onet ⠃⠜⠕⠝⠑⠞ lun(ch)eonette ⠇⠥⠝⠡⠓⠑⠕⠝⠑⠞⠑

7. 'some'의 약자는 원래의 발음을 유지하면서 어간에서 완전한 한 음절을 구성할 때에만 사용한다.

(ex.) h(and)(some) ⠓⠯⠎⠍⠑ h(and)(some)r ⠓⠯⠎⠍⠗
h(and)(some)(st) ⠓⠯⠎⠍⠌ blossom(ed) ⠃⠇⠕⠎⠍⠫⠙
ransom(ed) ⠗⠁⠝⠎⠍⠫⠙ som(er)sault ⠎⠍⠻⠎⠁⠥⠇⠞

8. 'part'의 약자는 접두사 'par'과 어간 첫머리의 't'로 분리되는 경우를 제외하고 발음에 관계없이 사용한다.

(ex.) (part)icul(ar) ⠰⠏⠜⠞⠊⠉⠥⠇⠜ S(part)an ⠠⠎⠰⠏⠜⠞⠁⠝
(part)ial ⠰⠏⠜⠞⠊⠁⠇ p(ar)take ⠏⠜⠞⠁⠅⠑
p(ar)took ⠏⠜⠞⠳⠅ p(ar)t(er)re ⠏⠜⠞⠻⠗⠑

9. 공간이 더 많이 절약되지 않는 한 두 칸 약자보다는 한 칸 약자를 우선적

으로 사용한다.

(ex.) (st)on(ed) ⠐⠌⠕⠫⠑⠙⠻ (X) (st)(one)d ⠐⠌⠫⠕⠝⠫⠙⠻
adh(er)(ed) ⠁⠙⠓⠻⠫⠑⠙⠻ (X) ad(here)d ⠁⠙⠓⠑⠗⠑⠙⠻
prison(er) ⠏⠗⠊⠎⠕⠝⠫⠻ (X) pris(one)r ⠏⠗⠊⠎⠕⠝⠫⠗⠻
ha(dd)ock ⠓⠁⠫⠙⠙⠫⠕⠉⠅⠻ (X) (had)dock ⠐⠓⠁⠙⠫⠙⠕⠉⠅⠻
on(er)(ou)s ⠐⠕⠝⠫⠻⠫⠳⠎⠻ (X) (one)r(ou)s ⠐⠕⠝⠫⠗⠫⠳⠎⠻
adh(er)(er) ⠁⠙⠓⠻⠫⠑⠗⠻ (X) ad(here)r ⠁⠙⠓⠑⠗⠫⠗⠻
coh(er)(en)t ⠉⠕⠓⠻⠫⠢⠝⠫⠞⠻ (X) co(here)nt ⠉⠕⠓⠑⠗⠑⠝⠞⠻
(com)pon(en)t ⠐⠒⠍⠫⠏⠕⠝⠫⠢⠞⠻ (X) (com)p(one)nt ⠐⠒⠍⠫⠏⠕⠝⠑⠞⠻
P(ar)(the)non ⠠⠏⠗⠫⠮⠫⠝⠕⠝⠻ (X) (Part)h(en)on ⠐⠠⠏⠜⠞⠫⠓⠫⠢⠝⠫⠕⠝⠻

10. 어두약자의 사용이 이중 철자의 발음을 혼동하게 할 때는 약자를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) atmosph(er)e ⠁⠞⠍⠕⠎⠏⠓⠫⠻⠑⠻ (X) atmosp(here) ⠁⠞⠍⠕⠎⠏⠓⠑⠗⠻
Boone ⠠⠃⠕⠕⠝⠻ (X) Bo(one) ⠠⠃⠕⠫⠕⠝⠻

11. 약자 사용 방법을 두 가지 중에서 선택해야 할 때는 보다 정확한 발음을 할 수 있는 방법을 선택한다.

(ex.) (wh)(er)(ever) ⠐⠺⠓⠫⠻⠫⠑⠧⠻ (X) (where)v(er) ⠐⠺⠓⠑⠗⠫⠧⠻
(wh)(er)e'(er) ⠐⠺⠓⠫⠻⠫⠑⠄⠫⠻ (X) (where)'(er) ⠐⠺⠓⠑⠗⠫⠄⠫⠻
mu(st)h ⠍⠳⠌⠫⠓⠻ (X) mus(th) ⠍⠳⠎⠫⠹⠻
di(spirit)(ed) ⠙⠊⠫⠎⠏⠊⠗⠊⠞⠫⠑⠙⠻ (X) (dis)pirit(ed) ⠐⠙⠊⠎⠫⠏⠊⠗⠊⠞⠫⠑⠙⠻

12. 고유 명사에서 어두약자의 사용은 원래의 발음과 같을 때에만 사용하고, 발음이 확실하지 않을 때는 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) G(er)(many) ⠠⠛⠫⠻⠫⠍⠁⠝⠽⠻ S(part)an ⠠⠎⠫⠏⠜⠞⠫⠁⠝⠻
(Word)swor(th) ⠐⠠⠺⠫⠕⠗⠫⠹⠻ Gay(lord) ⠠⠛⠁⠽⠫⠇⠕⠗⠙⠻
B(right)on ⠠⠃⠫⠗⠊⠛⠓⠞⠫⠕⠝⠻ Hades ⠠⠓⠁⠙⠑⠎⠻
Mortim(er) ⠠⠍⠕⠗⠞⠊⠍⠫⠻ H(ou)(gh)ton ⠠⠓⠫⠳⠫⠛⠓⠫⠕⠝⠻
H(er)mione ⠠⠓⠫⠻⠫⠍⠊⠕⠝⠑⠻ Som(er)set ⠠⠎⠕⠍⠫⠻⠫⠎⠑⠞⠻

13. 아래의 축어를 암기하기 바란다.

축어					
⠁⠁	according	⠁⠃⠇	always	⠁⠃⠗	braille
⠁⠉	children	⠁⠊⠁	o'clock	⠁⠏⠓	perhaps

(ex.) (According) (to) Dad, (good) (children) (wh)o r(ea)d (braille) (always) (go) (to) b(ed) at n(in)e (o'clock)—(perhaps) lat(er) on week-(en)ds.

⠁⠉⠁ ⠐⠁⠉⠁⠙⠐ ⠁⠁ ⠁⠉ ⠁⠛ ⠐⠁⠃⠐ ⠁⠃⠇ ⠁⠃⠗ ⠁ ⠐⠁⠃⠐ ⠁⠉ ⠁⠊⠁
⠐⠁⠉⠁⠙⠐⠎ ⠁⠁⠃⠐ ⠁⠉ ⠐⠁⠏⠁⠓⠁⠏⠎⠐

• 연습문제 8

다음을 점역하시오.

1. Great Scott! You ought to know you cannot remain here forever without work or money.

2. Wordsworth referred to the skylark as the "Ethereal Minstrel, pilgrim of the sky."

3. The mothers and fathers first partook of a light lunch of biscuits and honey and tea and then went out onto the veranda and watched the youngsters turning somersaults and cartwheels.

4. Beverly comforted her small brother by saying, "Don't be dispirited. Mother said in her letter that she and Father will take us fishing one day soon."

5. The professor reluctantly acknowledges that perhaps those students who cannot make a good grade need more time to complete their theses, but questions their right to protest.

6. Daniel Boone worked hard to erect a fort at Boonesboro.

7. The housemother admonished the girls and told them severely that she was not about to serve dessert until the finnan haddie had been eaten.

• 종합문제 8

다음을 점역하시오.

1. Yesterday, at eight o'clock, Mortimer started to work on his first part-time job for his father-in-law.

2. The name of Lord Nelson, who defeated the French fleet at Trafalgar, is revered by the British people.

3. Some of the questions in the questionnaire had to be answered "yes" or "no."

4. To say that wherever he went he was under the close scrutiny of the police is not quite right.

5. The youngsters are planning a big surprise for their father for Father's Day.

6. Though lonesome and frightened, the young lad was none the worse for the night spent in the woods.

7. "One has to spend according to one's income—you cannot go on forever spending more money than you earn," said Aunt Hedda, always

giving advice.

8. Here and there the sun peeped through the clouds, creating little shadows.

9. I don't know whether or not I want to go to Germany, as I don't understand a word of the language.

10. "How many guests do you expect at the party?" asked the spirited young man.

11. One of the outstanding characters in the play is a typical man of the world who reads braille.

12. "These are the times that try men's souls," wrote Tom Paine.

13. Those whose houses are made of glass ought not to throw stones.

14. Many good fairy tales start with the words "Once upon a time."

15. Rebecca's letter said that several cases of typhoid fever were reported in the flooded area.

16. It has been said that one might move the world with a lever if he had something to rest it upon.

17. He continued to adhere to his beliefs even though he was about to be condemned as a heretic.

18. Those of us whose lives are spent in the Western Hemisphere know little of life in the Orient.

19. Margaret Thatcher was the acknowledged leader of the British Conservative Party, and in her time was one of the most commanding women in the world.

20. Sarah was unable to smother a yawn as James continued to recite the boring particulars of his journey.

21. To this day the name of Daniel Boone is familiar to every Kentuckian.

22. Mrs. Hadley was impressed with the beauty of the Parthenon.

23. Chelsea loved Paris where she got great buys, including a miniature sword for which she paid only a few centimes.

24. Sir Francis Drake began his maritime career by plundering Spanish galleons.

25. Because money laundering is illegal it is always done in secret.

26. Many doctoral theses involve hard and painstaking work.

27. The old abandoned enamelworks is being leased for a new factory.

28. The copyright for this book is owned by Houghton Mifflin Co.

29. PARADISE LOST by John Milton tells of Lucifer's fall from ethereal splendor to the underworld of Hades.

30. Perhaps I will buy a new stove because my old-time gas range is not equipped with a timer.

31. My grandmother had saved enough coupons for a handsome new set of luggage.

32. Throughout the nineteen thirties, known as the drought years, many farmers were hardpressed for money and lost their farms.

33. John Paul Jones was one of the early pioneers of the American Navy.

34. Abraham Lincoln was known by the nickname "Honest Abe."

35. Whereas Colonel Doubleday cherished the family heirlooms even though they had no monetary value, his wife regarded them with disdain.

36. Just above Glasgow is one of the handsomest villas in Scotland, which has been purchased by the baronet.

37. Spring had arrived early, and the lovely anemones had blossomed in the nearby woods.

38. One's hereditary characteristics are determined by his chromosomes.

39. His lordship, a real character, partook generously of the sparkling beverage and fell into a deep reverie.

40. The response from the prisoner of war to the chaplain's words of solace was incoherent.

41. Everett was too dispirited to participate in the holiday festivities.

42. OF HUMAN BONDAGE was one of W. Somerset Maugham's earliest successes.

43. Wherever he goes he orders haddock or swordfish.

44. Quick, duck down here below the wall so mother cannot find us.

45. His gift to the children is a little below average as he is not as prosperous now as he has been heretofore.

46. "Going! Going! Gone!" shouted the young seller of the valuable mother-of-pearl brooch.

• 연습문제 8 정답

• 종합문제 8 정답

제9장 어미약자; 축어(4)

4-6점	5-6점	6점
-ound		
-ance	-ence	
	-ong	
	-ful	
-sion	-tion	-ation
-less	-ness	
-ount	-ment	
	-ity	-ally

1. 위의 약자들은 4-6점, 5-6점, 6점 뒤에 마지막 알파벳을 붙여 만드는 두 칸 약자이며 단어의 중간이나 끝에서만 사용한다. 어미약자는 단어의 처음에는 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) (ar)(ound)
assi(st)(ance)
Fr(ance)s
proces(sion)al
hope(less)
m(ount)a(in)
Sp(ence)r
m(ong)rel
(con)(st)itu(tion)al
edi(tion)
T(en)(ness)ee
me(ment)o
p(ity)(ing)
(st)(ation)(ar)y
S(ally)
b(ound)(ar)y
L(ance)
preci(sion)
b(less)(ed)
c(ount)
provid(ence)
(be)l(ong)
hope(ful)
fai(th)(ful)ly
firm(ness)
(com)(ment)
cav(ity)
n(ation)
re(ally)
lesson

fulfill ⠿⠥⠇⠋⠊⠇⠇ ance(st)or ⠁⠝⠉⠑⠫⠎⠞⠫⠕⠗

m(en)tal ⠍⠫⠢⠫⠞⠁⠇ (en)cephalitis ⠫⠢⠉⠑⠏⠓⠁⠇⠊⠞⠊⠎

단, 단어가 중간에 잘려서 다음 줄로 내려갈 때는 줄 맨 앞에서도 어미약자를 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) reli- ⠗⠑⠇⠊⠤ vital- ⠧⠊⠞⠁⠇⠤

(ance) ⠁⠝⠉⠑ (ity) ⠊⠞⠽

hope- ⠓⠕⠏⠑⠤

(less)(ness) ⠇⠑⠎⠎⠝⠑⠎⠎

2. 어미약자는 부분약자이므로 'less, ally, Sion' 단어에 독립약자로 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) less ⠇⠑⠎⠎ ally ⠁⠇⠇⠽ Sion ⠎⠊⠕⠝

3. 접두사가 붙어서 어미약자가 단어의 중간에 놓이게 되더라도 약자를 사용할 수 없다. 이때 단어 중간에 줄이 바뀌어도 약자를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) unlesson(ed) ⠥⠝⠇⠑⠎⠎⠕⠝⠫⠙⠐ unfulfill(ed) ⠥⠝⠋⠥⠇⠋⠊⠇⠇⠫⠙⠐

예외: un(less) ⠥⠝⠇⠑⠎⠎

4. con으로 시작되는 단어에 접두사가 붙으면 con 약자(⠒)를 쓰지 않는다. 이때는 ong 약자(⠛)도 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) (in)congru(ou)s ⠔⠒⠛⠗⠥⠫⠳⠎⠐

uncong(ea)l(ed) ⠥⠝⠒⠛⠫⠂⠇⠫⠙⠐

5. 어미약자가 어근과 접미사 사이에 걸치게 되면 약자를 사용하지 않는다. 그러나 쉽게 읽히는 단어들은 이 규칙을 따르지 않고 어미약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) fruity ⠋⠗⠥⠽⠊⠞⠽ squally ⠎⠟⠥⠁⠇⠇⠽

(ch)iefta(in)ess ⠡⠊⠑⠋⠞⠁⠔⠑⠎⠎

예외:

actu(ally) ⠁⠉⠞⠥⠁⠇⠽ tot(ally) ⠞⠕⠞⠁⠇⠽

b(ar)o(ness) ⠃⠁⠗⠕⠢⠎⠎ lio(ness) ⠇⠊⠕⠢⠎⠎

gov(er)(ness) ⠛⠕⠧⠻⠢⠎⠎ equ(ally) ⠟⠥⠁⠇⠽

6. ea 약자(⠂)와 ation 약자(⠰⠝) 중 선택해야 할 때는 ation 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) cre(ation) ⠉⠗⠑⠝⠊⠕⠝

7. 원칙적으로 두 칸 약자보다 한 칸 약자를 우선시하지만 공간이 더 절약된다면 두 칸 약자를 사용한다. ‘ence’ 뒤에 ‘d’나 ‘r’ 철자가 오면 두 칸 약자인 ‘ence’ 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) (th)(ence) ⠹⠔⠢ (X) (the)nce ⠮⠑⠝⠉⠑
(com)m(ence)d ⠨⠒⠍⠔⠢⠙ (X) (com)m(en)c(ed) ⠨⠒⠍⠢⠉⠫
d(ance)d ⠙⠁⠝⠉⠫ (X) danc(ed) ⠙⠁⠝⠉⠫
Sp(ence)r ⠎⠏⠔⠢⠗ (X) Sp(en)c(er) ⠎⠏⠢⠉⠻

8. 위의 약자들은 아포스트로피와 하이픈 뒤에는 사용하지 않고, 음절이 나누어지는 경우에도 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) grey'(ou)nd ⠛⠗⠽⠄⠣⠳⠝⠙ re-ally ⠗⠑⠤⠁⠇⠽
com-pli-m(en)t ⠉⠕⠍⠤⠏⠇⠊⠤⠍⠢⠞

9. 어미약자는 이중·삼중 철자의 모음을 발음하는 데 방해가 되면 사용하지 않는다. 또한 연속된 두 자음이 음절 상 분리된 것이어서 따로 발음해야 할 때는 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) hoity-toity ⠓⠕⠊⠽⠤⠞⠕⠊⠽ mongoose ⠍⠕⠝⠛⠕⠎⠑
fiance ⠋⠊⠁⠝⠉⠑

10. 다음 6개 축어들을 추가적으로 암기해 두기 바란다.

⠁⠉⠗	across	⠁⠇	also	⠁⠇⠍	almost
⠊⠍⠍	immediate	⠍⠌	must	⠝⠑⠉	necessary

(ex.) (It) is (necessary) (for) (you) (to) (look) (across) (the) (st)reet c(ar)e(ful)ly (because) (of) an (almost) (immediate) dang(er) (from) fa(st) tra(ff)ic, (and) (you) (must) (also) w(ar)n (the) o(the)rs.

⠠⠭ ⠊⠎ ⠣⠝⠑⠉⠻⠣ ⠋⠕⠗ ⠣⠽⠕⠥⠜ ⠞⠕ ⠇⠕⠕⠅ ⠁⠉⠗⠕⠎⠎ ⠮⠑ ⠎⠞⠗⠑⠑⠞ ⠉⠜⠑⠋⠥⠇⠇⠽ ⠷⠑⠁⠥⠎⠑⠜ ⠕⠋ ⠁⠝ ⠁⠇⠍⠕⠎⠞ ⠊⠍⠍⠑⠙⠊⠁⠞⑇ ⠙⠁⠝⠛⠜⠗⠜ ⠋⠗⠕⠍ ⠋⠁⠌⠞⠜ ⠞⠗⠁⠋⠋⠊⠉⑇ ⠯⠁⠝⠙⠜ ⠽⠕⠥⠜ ⠍⠥⠌⠞⠜ ⠁⠇⠎⠕⠜ ⠺⠜⠝⠜ ⠮⠑ ⠕⠮⠑⠗⠎⑇

• 연습문제 9

다음을 점역하시오.

1. Britain was a faithful ally of the United States during two world wars.
2. His letter says that Lawrence did not have encephalitis, as the doctors feared, and that he is now fully recovered and about to visit the children.
3. The ancestors of many Americans arrived in this country as penniless immigrants and had an immediate need for jobs and land.
4. There were no mountains, just a steady up and down-ness to the terrain.
5. At last he recognized the mournful sound in the distance and gasped: "O Gawd! the blood'ound is on my trail!"
6. The old Tennessean was unlessoned in the refinements of polite society.
7. "Above all, I must extend my very warmest congratulations to the new grandfather," he chuckled as he grasped the hand of his lifelong comrade.
8. Thenceforth the squally weather continued without interruption for three days.
9. The hoity-toity governess glanced scornfully at the conglomeration of toys littering the child's bedroom and said, "Perhaps it's time we tidied up here."
10. "That was good; you are very quick and parried the blow with the agility of an experienced fencer," said the fencing instructor.

• 종합문제 9

다음을 점역하시오.

1. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
2. "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players: They have their exits and their entrances; and one man in his time plays many parts."
3. "It's always true, new occasions teach new duties," pontificated grandmother.
4. "If necessary, I can cite countless instances in which capital punishment has resulted in the execution of the wrong man," orated the defense attorney.
5. Fortunately, he had the presence of mind to first call the fire department even though it was about three o'clock in the morning.
6. He ruthlessly casts people aside as soon as they have outworn their

usefulness.

7. In order to avoid a bumpy flight we must get above the thunderclouds.

8. Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence virtually unaided.

9. Benjamin Franklin was instrumental in persuading France to become an ally of the United States.

10. She had a great love for acting and faithfully performed even when she didn't get paid.

11. Clarence usually arrived late at the office; nevertheless he managed to put out his full quota of work.

12. The letter said that Spencer's ancestors were among the early settlers of Tennessee.

13. The lessons learned through experience make a lasting impression.

14. The new institution will specialize in the treatment of encephalitis.

15. Hercules shot Nessus with a poisoned arrow for trying to abduct his wife.

16. Terrence's mental capacity verges upon imbecility.

17. Accused persons are protected from self-incrimination by the Fifth Amendment of our Constitution.

18. Can you braille this recipe for Quick Banana Bread and have it ready for Sally on Tuesday?

19. Allyson was especially fond of her little pet mongoose.

20. The bewildered Londoner inquired of a passer-by on Pennsylvania Avenue, "I say, which is the street to the Grey'ound Bus Station?"

21. The only person we encountered was a disreputable-looking fellow, who spoke in a mongrel tongue that sounded like nothing we had ever heard.

22. According to the announcement, our flight is cancelled on account of poor visibility over the mountains.

23. The recreational facilities of the playground have really undergone some major improvements.

24. Because her skills are below average, Frances cannot pass our course in business administration unless she has some special instruction.

25. The Baroness served a beverage with a good fruity flavor.

26. His dreams of romance remained wholly unfulfilled until he met the beautiful French countess.

27. Since her husband's election to Congress she has become rather hoity-toity—and her children are even worse!

28. Every weekend an incongruous conglomeration of guests descends upon her woefully overcrowded country house.

29. When he came riding across the bridge and into the village no one knew whence he had come or anything else concerning his background.

30. The committee will study the recommendations of the Treasury Department experts and an immediate response will be sent to the president.

31. Four columns advanced toward the city from without, and a fifth column cooperated from within.

32. Just a short time ago, science seemed almost powerless in finding a cure for cancer.

33. Perhaps we can make an excursion into the country on Sunday.

34. The tribe was governed by a chieftainess who dispensed justice swiftly and impartially.

35. Martha also has applied for the position of governess that was advertised in the Sunday edition of the Times.

- **연습문제 9 정답**

- **종합문제 9 정답**

⠠⠠⠠

제10장 축어; 고유 명사

축 어	의 미	축 어	의 미
⠁⠃	about	⠏⠓⠎	perhaps
⠁⠃⠧	above	⠟⠅	quick
⠁⠉	according	⠎⠙	said
⠁⠉⠗	across	⠞⠛⠹	together
⠁⠋	*after	⠉⠙	could
⠁⠋⠝	afternoon	⠩⠙	should
⠁⠋⠺	afterward	⠺⠙	would
⠁⠛	again	⠑⠊	either
⠁⠛⠌	against	⠝⠑⠊	neither
⠁⠍⠎	almost	⠍⠥	much
⠁⠇⠗	already	⠎⠡	such
⠁⠇	also	⠞⠙	today 또는 to-day
⠁⠇⠹	although		
⠁⠇⠞	altogether	⠞⠝	tonight 또는 to-night
⠁⠇⠺	always		
⠃⠉	because	⠞⠍	tomorrow 또는 to-morrow
⠃⠋	before		
⠃⠓	behind	⠓⠍	him
⠃⠇	below	⠓⠍⠋	himself
⠃⠑	beneath	⠭⠎	its
⠃⠎	beside	⠭⠋	itself
⠃⠺	between	⠽⠗	your
⠃⠽	beyond	⠽⠗⠋	yourself
⠇⠃	*blind	⠽⠗⠇⠎	yourselves
⠇⠗⠇	braille	⠓⠑⠋	herself
⠉⠓	children	⠍⠽⠋	myself
⠋⠌	first	⠕⠎⠋	oneself
⠋⠗	*friend	⠳⠗⠇⠎	ourselves

⠛⠙	*good*	⠮⠞⠍⠎	themselves
⠛⠗⠁	*great*	⠹⠓⠋	thyself
⠊⠍⠍	*immediate*	⠙⠑⠉	declare
⠇⠗	*letter*	⠙⠑⠉⠇	declaring
⠇⠊	*little*	⠗⠚⠕⠊	rejoice
⠍⠌	*must*	⠗⠚⠕⠊⠉⠇	rejoicing
⠝⠑⠉	*necessary*	⠉⠕⠝⠉	conceive
⠕⠉⠅	*o'clock*	⠉⠕⠝⠉⠊⠧	conceiving
⠏⠁⠙	*paid*	⠙⠑⠉⠑⠊⠧	deceive
		⠙⠑⠉⠑⠊⠧⠛	deceiving
		⠏⠻⠉⠑⠊⠧	perceive
		⠏⠻⠉⠑⠊⠧⠛	perceiving
		⠗⠉⠑⠊⠧	receive
		⠗⠉⠑⠊⠧⠛	receiving

* 이탤릭체 부분은 앞에서 배운 것이고, 별표가 붙은 것은 특별한 규칙이 있는 것임.

1. 위의 축어들은 본래의 의미를 유지하는 한 독립된 단어로 사용할 수 있고 단어의 일부로도 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) (immediate)ly ⠐⠊⠍⠍⠑⠊⠁⠞⠽ (beside)s ⠘⠃⠊⠙⠑⠎
(quick)(en) ⠟⠥⠊⠉⠅⠢ un(necessary) ⠥⠝⠝⠑⠉⠑⠎⠎⠁⠗⠽
(be)(little)d ⠘⠆⠃⠑⠇⠊⠞⠞⠇⠙ (braille)r ⠘⠆⠃⠗⠁⠊⠇⠇⠑⠗
(good)(ness) ⠛⠕⠕⠙⠝⠑⠎⠎ (letter)(ed) ⠘⠆⠇⠑⠞⠞⠑⠗⠫

2. 위의 축어들은 'to, into, by'의 약자와 붙여 쓰며, 대문자 표기는 묵자에 따른다.

(ex.) Pl(ea)se (Com)e (to) (Afternoon) Tea at 5 (O'Clock)
⠠⠏⠇⠂⠁⠎⠑ ⠠⠉⠕⠍⠂⠑ ⠾ ⠠⠁⠋⠞⠻⠝⠕⠕⠝ ⠠⠞⠁ ⠼⠁ ⠠⠕⠉⠇⠕⠉⠅

3. 위의 축어들은 철자의 오류가 발생하거나 단어가 불명확하지 않는 한 단어의 일부로도 쓸 수 있다. 그러나 축어 본래의 의미가 유지되지 않으면 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) raft(er) ⠗⠁⠋⠞⠂⠻⠗ (X) r(after) ⠗⠂⠁⠋⠞⠻
mu(st)a(ch)e ⠍⠥⠂⠌⠁⠂⠡⠑ (X) (must)a(ch)e ⠐⠍⠥⠌⠁⠡⠑

(sh)(ou)ld(er) ⠐⠩⠬⠐⠇⠻ (X) (should)(er) ⠐⠩⠻
mu(st)ang ⠍⠥⠌⠞⠬⠛ (X) (must)ang ⠍⠌⠞⠬⠛
bloodlett(er) ⠃⠇⠕⠕⠙⠇⠑⠞⠌⠻ (X) blood(letter) ⠃⠇⠕⠕⠙⠇⠗

4. 축어를 단어의 일부로 사용할 때 약자의 기본 규칙과 충돌되면 축어를 쓰지 않는다. 예를 들어 아래의 단어에서 'be'와 'con'은 단어의 중간에 나오기 때문에 ‘be’와 ‘con’ 약자를 사용할 수 없고 따라서 축어도 사용할 수 없다.

(ex.) (here)(in)be(for)e ⠓⠻⠔⠆⠿⠷⠑ (X) (here)(in)(before) ⠓⠻⠔⠆⠿⠮
misconceive ⠍⠊⠎⠉⠕⠝⠉⠑⠊⠧⠑ (X) mis(conceive) ⠍⠊⠎⠉⠕⠝⠉⠑⠧

5. 일반적으로 축어 앞에 접두사가 붙을 때는 축어를 사용한다.

(ex.) un(necessary) ⠥⠝⠝⠑⠎⠎⠜ (be)(friend) ⠆⠿ un(paid) ⠥⠝⠏⠁⠙

6. 접미사가 붙어 본래의 철자가 유지되지 않으면 축어를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) decl(ar)(ation) ⠙⠑⠉⠇⠗⠆⠝ (X) ⠙⠑⠉⠇⠆⠝
(con)ceiva(ble) ⠒⠉⠒⠉⠑⠊⠧⠁⠆⠃⠇⠑ (X) ⠒⠉⠑⠊⠧⠆⠃⠇⠑
necess(ar)ily ⠝⠑⠉⠉⠎⠗⠆⠊⠇⠽ (X) ⠝⠑⠉⠎⠆⠊⠇⠽
(declare)d ⠙⠑⠉⠇⠑⠆⠙ (X) ⠙⠑⠉⠇⠑⠙
(rejoice)d ⠗⠑⠚⠕⠊⠉⠆⠙ (X) ⠗⠑⠚⠕⠊⠉⠙
(declaring) ⠙⠑⠉⠇⠁⠗⠬ (X) ⠙⠑⠉⠇⠁⠗⠛
(receiving) ⠗⠑⠉⠑⠊⠧⠬ (X) ⠗⠑⠉⠑⠊⠧⠛

7. 축어는 복합어의 일부로 사용된다.

(ex.) r(ound)(about) ⠗⠆⠳⠞⠁⠃⠳ (before)h(and) ⠆⠿⠓⠯
gr(and)(children) ⠛⠗⠯⠆⠉⠓⠊⠇⠙⠻ (here)(after) ⠓⠻⠁⠋⠞⠻
(in)as(much) ⠔⠆⠁⠎⠍⠥⠉⠓ in-(between) ⠔⠤⠆⠃⠑⠞⠺⠑⠑⠝
(do)-(good)(er) ⠙⠳⠤⠛⠕⠕⠙⠻
(do)-(it)-(yourself)(er) ⠙⠳⠤⠭⠞⠤⠽⠕⠥⠗⠎⠋⠻

8. ‘after, blind, friend’가 단어의 일부로 쓰일 때 뒤에 자음이나 하이픈이 이어지면 축어를 사용하고, 모음이 이어지면 축어를 사용하지 못한다.

(ex.) (after)bir(th) ⠁⠋⠞⠻⠃⠗⠹ (after)-(sh)ave ⠁⠋⠞⠻⠤⠩⠁⠧⠑
(blind)(ness) ⠆⠇⠊⠝⠛⠎ (friend)(sh)ip ⠆⠗⠊⠑⠝⠙⠩⠊⠏

bl(in)d(ed) ⠇⠊⠝⠙⠫ (be)fri(en)d(ing) ⠆⠗⠊⠢⠙⠬
aft(er)e(ff)ects ⠁⠋⠞⠻⠑⠻⠋⠋⠑⠉⠞⠎

9. 위의 축어들이 발음에 혼동을 일으키거나 일반적이지 않은 단어에서는 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) (st)irab(ou)t ⠐⠌⠃⠳⠞ (X) (st)ir(about) ⠐⠌⠃⠻⠄
Port Said ⠏⠕⠗⠞ ⠎⠁⠊⠙ (X) Port (Said) ⠏⠕⠗⠞ ⠐⠎⠁⠊⠙⠠
(here)(about)s ⠠⠓⠻⠄⠎ (there)(about) ⠠⠮⠻⠄
gad(about) ⠛⠁⠙⠄ r(ou)(st)(about) ⠗⠳⠌⠄

10. 고유 명사 전체를 축어로 쓸 수 있으나 고유 명사의 일부만으로는 쓸 수 없다.

(ex.) (Little), Br(ow)n (and) Co. ⠐⠇⠊⠞⠇⠑⠆ ⠃⠗⠪⠝ ⠯ ⠉⠕⠲
Jimmy Doolittle ⠚⠊⠍⠍⠽ ⠙⠕⠕⠇⠊⠞⠞⠇⠑
Cape (of) (Good) Hope ⠉⠁⠏⠑⠠ ⠯ ⠠⠛⠕⠕⠙ ⠠⠓⠕⠏⠑⠠
Goodye(ar) Tire (and) Ru(bb)(er) Co.
⠛⠕⠕⠙⠽⠜⠗⠠ ⠞⠊⠗⠑⠠ ⠯ ⠗⠳⠆⠆⠻⠠ ⠉⠕⠲
(Quick), Nebraska ⠐⠟⠥⠊⠉⠅⠆ ⠝⠑⠃⠗⠁⠎⠅⠁⠠
Quicksburg, Virg(in)ia ⠟⠥⠊⠉⠅⠎⠃⠥⠗⠛⠂ ⠧⠊⠗⠛⠔⠊⠁⠠
Goodman (Ed)w(ar)d ⠛⠕⠕⠙⠍⠁⠝⠠ ⠐⠫⠺⠜⠙⠠
(Little)'s Cafe ⠐⠇⠊⠞⠇⠑⠄⠎ ⠉⠁⠋⠑⠠
(Children)'s Press ⠐⠡⠓⠊⠇⠙⠗⠑⠝⠄⠎ ⠏⠗⠑⠎⠎⠠

책 등의 제목에 포함된 고유 명사에도 이 규칙을 적용한다.

(ex.) (The) (Great)s (in) Avi(ation): L(in)db(er)(gh) (and) Doolittle
⠐⠮ ⠐⠛⠗⠁⠞⠄⠎ ⠔ ⠁⠧⠊⠲⠪⠝ ⠠⠇⠳⠔⠙⠃⠻⠫ ⠯ ⠠⠙⠕⠕⠇⠊⠞⠞⠇⠑
L(ou)is (Braille)'s (St)ory (of) (Blind)(ness) (and) (Braille)
⠠⠇⠳⠌⠄ ⠐⠃⠗⠁⠊⠇⠇⠑⠄⠎ ⠐⠌⠞⠕⠗⠽ ⠷ ⠐⠃⠇⠊⠝⠙⠻⠎ ⠯ ⠐⠃⠗⠁⠊⠇⠇⠑

• 연습문제 10

다음을 점역하시오.

1. about abouts gadabout stirabout about-face hereabout thereabout roustabout roundabout whereabouts

2. above below above-mentioned aboveboard aboveground belowground

3. according accord accordingly

4. across across-the-board

5. after afternoon afterward after-hours hereafter rafter aftereffects afterwards aftershock aftereffects afterbirth after-shave

6. again against once-again

7. almost already also always also-ran

8. although though through thorough thought

9. altogether together togetherness

10. because before beforehand behind become beneath hereinbefore befit befuddle between beside hereinbefore began besides begin in-between behold beyond

11. blind braille blindness braillist blinded? blinders brailled Louis Braille brailler braillewriter blindfold

12. children child childlike children's grandchildren childless

13. conceive conceiving preconceive misconceived conceivable

14. could would would've should shoulder could've shouldn't

15. deceive deceiving deceived deceivingly deceiver deceives

16. declare declaring declared declaration declares declarer declarable

17. first first-born firstly firsthand first-class

18. friend friendly befriending friends befriended! friendship friendless befriend befriended befriends

19. either neither either-or

20. good goodhearted do-gooder Goodwill good-by goodness goody-goody

21. great greats not-so-great greatest greatcoat greater Great Salt Lake

22. her herself him himself

23. your yourself yourselves do-it-yourselfer

24. them themselves thy thyself

25. it its itself it's it'd it'll

26. one oneself our ourselves my myself

27. immediate immediately immediacy immediateness

28. letter bloodletter letterhead letterman Letterman lettering

29. little belittle Little Rock littler littlest littleneck

30. much such must musty suchlike most mustache mustang inasmuch mustn't muster

31. necessary necessarily unnecessary necessaries

32. o'clock oclock

33. paid unpaid prepaid paid-in-full

34. perceive perceiving unperceivable unperceived

35. perhaps perchance

36. quick quicken quick-freeze quickie quicksand Bisquick

37. receive receiving rejoice rejoicing rejoiced receivership rejoiceful

38. said aforesaid Port Said unsaid

39. today tomorrow tonight tomorrow-night today's

• 종합문제 10

다음을 점역하시오.

1. The hearing before the subcommittee on the Goodman Bill could be characterized as "much ado about nothing."

2. According to the plans made yesterday afternoon, the union is declaring a strike tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.

3. He perceived that this project would entail the expenditure of funds far above and beyond his means.

4. "Know thyself," Socrates admonished.

5. It is difficult today to conceive of the fears that beset the sailors of Columbus as they sailed across the unknown ocean.

6. "Love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not its own, is not provoked, taketh not account of evil; rejoiceth not in unrighteousness, but rejoiceth with the truth."

7. Braille was not officially adopted as a system of reading and writing for the blind until after the death of Louis Braille, its inventor.

8. "There is a vanity which is done upon the earth; that there be just men, unto whom it happeneth according to the work of the wicked; again, there be wicked men, to whom it happeneth according to the work of the righteous; I said that this also is vanity."

9. Although Representative Doolittle voted against the measure, he said afterwards that he would support it if it became law.

10. It is almost impossible to get an interview with Mr. Truegood since he is almost always out of town.

11. The Pirates were already behind by three runs when Bob Friend came to the mound.

12. He was altogether beside himself with rage when he first discovered that he had been deceived by his friend.

13. He felt it below his station to work in the receiving room.

14. Conceiving of a plan to defraud the bank is easy enough; deceiving the boss isn't!

15. Because of other business, I was unable to give your letter my immediate attention.

16. Either this bill must be paid within the next week or our attorneys will receive instructions to prepare the necessary papers for suit.

17. Perhaps Sally regrets the fact that she married beneath herself.

18. Neither of us should deceive himself into thinking that we can do this by ourselves.

19. Rejoicing, she told him about her raise in pay.

20. Don't blame yourself too much; we're in this thing together.

21. “Get yourselves to bed, and be quick about it, before I lose my patience altogether,” she reprimanded the unruly children.

22. Those who put themselves above the law are only deceiving themselves.

23. I am knitting a sweater for myself and hope to finish it tonight.

24. When one declares oneself an expert in such a field, he should be prepared to answer many questions.

25. Hereafter I expect you to be open and aboveboard with me.

26. Police are seeking all over Hereafter Hollow for the whereabouts of

the man who acted as go-between for the kidnapers.

27. Although his appointment was not until midafternoon, he arrived beforehand and accordingly had time to compose his thoughts.

28. Of all her grandchildren she was most attached to the first-born.

29. He believed blindly in the integrity of his friends.

30. Since becoming a transcriber, she has brailled "Goodbye, Mr. Chips" and a number of textbooks besides.

31. As a man of letters, his greatness has been highly overrated.

32. "Children! We will read a story about a little girl whose name was Little Goody Two Shoes, immediately after lunch," the teacher said.

33. It will be unnecessary for you to call for the package, as it will be sent to you postage prepaid.

34. Inasmuch as he is depending upon us for a complete report, we mustn't overlook even the littlest detail.

35. We really shouldn't expect him to act quickly on a matter of such great importance.

36. Those words would've been better left unsaid.

37. Perceiving that further discussion would be fruitless, he hung up the receiver with a bang.

38. Mr. Jones would like to speak with you immediately after the ceremony to-night.

39. Captain Littlefield had a preconceived notion of how the campaign should be conducted and expected every soldier to shoulder his responsibilities without question.

40. The rafters shook with applause as the cowboy finally roped the mustang.

41. Perhaps the bread went uneaten because of its musty smell.

42. In the aftermath of the huge explosion that blinded several workers, many acts of unselfishness and heroism were performed.

43. The aftereffects of the earthquake that hit the city of Port Said were terrible.

44. After their early-morning chores had been completed, the roustabouts sat down to a hearty breakfast of stirabout and ham and eggs

on board the good ship "Blind Pig."

45. Florence Nightingale not only nursed, but also befriended, the sick, the wounded and the dying soldiers in the Crimean War.

46. Because leeches were used in bloodletting, I think it must've taken a lot to muster up the courage to be a bloodletter.

- **연습문제 10 정답**

핵심 정리 3

※ 어두약자, 어미약자, 축어

VI. 독립약자 (어두약자와 어미약자)

A. 어두약자는 원래 발음이 변하지 않는 한 독립약자로 사용될 수 있고 뒤에 문장부호가 나올 수 있다.

(ex.) (Mother)'s ⠐⠍⠕⠞⠓⠻⠎ (here)'ll ⠓⠻⠔⠠⠇⠇

B. 어미약자는 독립약자로 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) (Ou)r ally (was) less (th)an h(one)(st) (with) (us).

⠐⠳⠗ ⠁⠇⠇⠽ ⠄ ⠇⠑⠎⠎ ⠹⠁⠝ ⠓⠕⠝⠑⠎⠞ ⠷⠊⠹ ⠥⠎⠲

VII. 부분약자 (어미약자와 어미약자)

A. 어두약자

발음이 그대로 유지될 때만 부분약자로 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) (th)(under) ⠹⠓⠥ (spirit)ual ⠰⠎⠏⠊⠗⠊⠞⠥⠁⠇

* 예외:

(1) *know*와 *ought*는 원래 발음이 아니어도 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) ac(know)(le)dge ⠁⠉⠣⠅⠝⠕⠺⠣⠇⠑⠣⠙⠛⠑ dr(ought) ⠙⠗⠣⠕⠥⠞⠣

(2) *one* 약자는 *o*와 *n*이 한 음절 안에 있을 때만 가능하다.

(ex.) m(one)y ⠍⠣⠕⠣⠽ (com)pon(en)t ⠐⠉⠣⠕⠣⠏⠕⠝⠣⠑⠣⠝⠞

(3) *some* 약자는 완전한 음절로 어근에서 사용될 때 가능하다.

(ex.) (some)body ⠰⠎⠕⠍⠑⠣⠃⠕⠙⠽ blossom(ed) ⠃⠇⠕⠎⠎⠣⠕⠍⠣⠫

(4) *part*는 본래의 발음이 아니어도 사용가능하다. 그러나 *par*이 접두사일 경우에는 불가능하다.

(ex.) (part)ial ⠰⠏⠜⠞⠣⠊⠁⠇ p(ar)take ⠏⠣⠗⠣⠞⠁⠅⠑

B. 어미약자

1. 단어의 중간이나 끝에만 사용한다.

(ex) ele(men)tal ⠑⠇⠑⠣⠍⠑⠝⠣⠞⠁⠇ m(en)tal ⠍⠣⠑⠣⠞⠁⠇

b(less) ⠃⠣⠇⠑⠎⠎ lesson ⠇⠑⠎⠎⠕⠝

2. 주요 음절에 걸쳐 있으면 사용하지 않는다.

(ex) fruity ⠋⠗⠥⠊⠣⠞⠽ citiz(en)ess ⠉⠊⠞⠊⠵⠣⠑⠣⠝⠑⠎⠎

(예외) equ(ally) ⠰⠑⠟⠥⠣⠇⠽ tot(ally) ⠞⠕⠞⠣⠇⠽

lio(ness) ⠇⠊⠕⠝⠑⠎⠎ b(ar)o(ness) ⠃⠜⠕⠝⠑⠎⠎

3. 아포스트로피나 하이픈 뒤에 사용하지 않는다.

(ex) '(ou)nds ⠄⠳⠕⠥⠝⠙⠎ re-ally ⠗⠑⠤⠁⠇⠽

C. 어두약자와 어미약자 모두 발음을 어렵게 하거나 붙어 있는 두 자음이 따로 발음될 때는 부분약자로 쓰지 않는다.

(ex) fever: fev(er) (X) f(ever)
sword: sword (X) s(word)
mongoose: mongoose (X) m(ong)oose

VIII. 약자 사용의 선택

A. 공간이 가장 절약되는 약자

(ex.) pranced: pr(ance)d (X) pranc(ed)
whence: (wh)(ence) (X) (wh)(en)ce
bubble: bub(ble) (X) bu(bb)le
wither: (with)(er) (X) wi(the)r

B. '*and, for, of, with, the*' 우선 사용

(ex) coffee: c(of)fee (X) co(ff)ee
meander: me(and)(er) (X) m(ea)nd(er)
theater: (the)at(er) (X) (th)(ea)t(er)
effort: ef(for)t (X) e(ff)ort

C. 한 칸 약자 우선 사용

(ex.) phoned: phon(ed) (X) ph(one)d
adhered: adh(er)(ed) (X) ad(here)d

* 예외: *ence* 약자는 한 칸 약자보다 우선적으로 사용된다.

(ex.) commenced: (com)m(ence)d (X) (com)m(en)c(ed)
fencer: f(ence)r (X) f(en)c(er)

D. 다른 약자를 '*ea*'약자와 이중자음 약자(*bb, dd* 등)보다 우선 사용

(ex.) peddled: p(ed)dl(ed) (X) pe(dd)l(ed)
dear: de(ar) (X) d(ea)r
really: re(ally) (X) r(ea)lly

E. 올바른 발음에 가장 근접한 약자 사용

(ex) wherever: (wh)(er)(ever) (X) (where)v(er)
noblesse: nob(less)e (X) no(ble)sse

recreation: recre(ation)　　(X) recr(ea)(tion)

F. 낯선 단어나 조합어는 인식을 방해하는 경우 칸이 많이 들어도 약자를 사용하지 않음

(ex.) where'er: (wh)(er)e'(er)　　(X) (where)'(er)

Mrs. Whatshername: (Wh)atsh(er)(name)　(X) (Wh)at(sh)(er)(name)

G. '*ation*' 약자를 '*a + tion*' 또는 '*ea + tion*' 보다 우선 사용

(ex.) delineation: del(in)e(ation)　(X) del(in)(ea)(tion)

creation: cre(ation)　　(X) cr(ea)(tion)

IX. 축어

A. 축어는 독립적으로 사용한다.

(ex.) I'll see (little) Tommy (Friend) at 3 (o'clock) (this) (afternoon).

⠠⠊⠇⠇ ⠎⠑⠑ ⠠⠇⠊⠞⠞⠇⠑ ⠠⠞⠕⠍⠍⠽ ⠠⠋⠗⠊⠑⠝⠙ ⠁⠞ ⠼⠉ ⠕⠉⠇⠕⠉⠅ ⠠⠹⠊⠎⠄ ⠁⠋⠞⠑⠗⠝⠕⠕⠝⠲

B. 축어는 원래 의미가 변하지 않는다면 부분약자로도 사용할 수 있다.

(ex.) (above)bo(ar)d ⠠⠷⠁⠃⠕⠧⠑⠷⠗⠷⠙⠠⠾　　un(necessary) ⠥⠝⠷⠝⠑⠉⠾

(be)(little)d ⠠⠷⠃⠑⠾⠷⠇⠊⠞⠞⠇⠑⠾⠷⠙⠾　　(first)-born ⠠⠷⠋⠊⠗⠎⠞⠾⠤⠷⠃⠕⠗⠝⠾

(immediate)ly ⠠⠷⠊⠍⠍⠑⠙⠊⠁⠞⠑⠾⠷⠇⠽⠾　　(good)(ness) ⠠⠷⠛⠕⠕⠙⠾⠷⠝⠑⠎⠎⠾

※ 축어가 사용되지 않는 경우

1. 주로 사용되는 의미가 아니거나 단어 이해에 방해가 될 때

(ex.) (sh)(ou)ld(er) ⠠⠷⠩⠾⠷⠳⠾⠷⠇⠙⠾⠷⠻⠾　　bloodlett(er) ⠠⠃⠇⠕⠕⠙⠇⠑⠞⠞⠷⠻⠾

mu(st)a(ch)e ⠠⠍⠥⠷⠌⠾⠁⠷⠡⠾⠑　　Port Said ⠠⠏⠕⠗⠞ ⠠⠎⠁⠊⠙

2. 기본 약자 규칙과 충돌할 때

(ex) preconceive ⠠⠏⠗⠑⠉⠕⠝⠉⠑⠊⠧⠑

(here)(in)be(for)e ⠠⠷⠓⠑⠗⠾⠷⠔⠾⠃⠑⠷⠋⠕⠗⠾⠑

3. 일반적이지 않은 단어

(ex) (st)irab(ou)t ⠠⠷⠌⠾⠊⠗⠁⠃⠷⠳⠾⠞

4. 고유명사의 부분으로 사용될 때

(ex) Jimmy Doolittle ⠠⠚⠊⠍⠍⠽ ⠠⠙⠕⠕⠇⠊⠞⠞⠇⠑

(The) Goodman Bros. ⠠⠮ ⠠⠛⠕⠕⠙⠍⠁⠝ ⠠⠃⠗⠕⠎⠲

C. 축어는 책, 챕터, 기사, 노래, 회사 및 단체 이름 등의 제목이나 머리말에 나오는 일반명사에 사용될 수 있다.

(ex.) (The) (Great)e(st) Tra(in) Ride ⠠⠮ ⠠⠷⠛⠗⠑⠁⠞⠾⠑⠷⠌⠾ ⠠⠞⠗⠁⠷⠔⠾ ⠠⠗⠊⠙⠑

(First)h(and) Clo(th)(ing) Co. ⠠⠷⠋⠊⠗⠌⠾⠓ ⠠⠷⠉⠇⠕⠷⠹⠾⠷⠬⠾ ⠠⠉⠕⠲

(Children)s Press ⠠⠷⠡⠊⠇⠙⠗⠑⠝⠾⠎ ⠠⠏⠗⠑⠎⠎

D. *after, blind, friend* 축어는 뒤에 자음이 붙을 때는 사용되지만, 모음이 붙으면 사용할 수 없다.

(ex) (after)math ⠐⠁⠋⠞⠻⠍⠁⠹
aft(er)e(ff)ect ⠐⠁⠋⠞⠻⠑⠆⠑⠉⠞
(blind)(ness) ⠐⠇⠊⠝⠙⠆⠝⠑⠎⠎
bl(in)d(ing) ⠐⠇⠊⠝⠙⠬
(friend)ly ⠐⠋⠗⠊⠑⠝⠙⠆⠽
(be)fri(en)d(ed) ⠐⠃⠑⠆⠋⠗⠊⠻⠝⠙⠫

제11장 문자 표시, 말버릇(speech mannerism), 분철어

1. 낱개의 알파벳(들)이 독립약자나 축어로 쓰이지 않고 단순 글자를 나타낼 때는 해당 글자 앞에 문자 표시 5-6점(⠰)을 쓴다. 대문자 표시보다 앞에 쓴다.

(ex.) Make an x. ⠰⠍⠁⠅⠑ ⠁⠝ ⠰⠭⠲

X m(ar)ks (the) spot. ⠰⠭⠲ ⠍⠜⠎ ⠮ ⠰⠎⠏⠕⠞⠲

2. 알파벳 'a, i, o'가 낱글자로 쓰이면 문자 표시를 붙이고 단어로 쓰이면 붙이지 않는다.

(ex.) Say (the) v(ow)els, a, e, i, o, u.

⠰⠎⠁⠽ ⠮ ⠰⠧⠪⠑⠇⠎⠂ ⠰⠁⠂ ⠰⠑⠂ ⠰⠊⠂ ⠰⠕⠂ ⠰⠥⠲

I he(ar) a (child) s(ing)(ing) "O (com)e, all ye fai(th)(ful)."

⠰⠊ ⠓⠜⠗ ⠁ ⠰⠉⠓⠊⠇⠙ ⠎⠬⠬ ⠕⠐⠑⠂ ⠁⠇⠇ ⠽⠑ ⠋⠁⠊⠹⠇⠲

3. 하이픈으로 글자와 단어, 글자와 글자가 연결되어 있을 때 글자 앞에 문자 표시를 붙여 단어로 혼동하지 않게 한다.

(ex.) Triple-A ⠰⠞⠗⠊⠏⠇⠑⠤⠰⠁

E-mail ⠰⠑⠤⠍⠁⠊⠇

The (letter)s a-j ⠮ ⠰⠎⠁ ⠰⠚

Seats M—S sav(ed) ⠰⠎⠑⠁⠞⠎ ⠰⠍⠠⠤⠠⠎ ⠎⠁⠧⠫

4. 낱글자 뒤에 '아포스트로피 + s'가 있을 때는 그 글자 앞에 문자 표시를 한다. 그러나 아포스트로피가 생략된 글자를 가리킬 때는 문자 표시를 하지 않는다.

(ex.) Gr(and)pa uses w's (for) v's. ⠰⠛⠗⠯⠏⠁ ⠥⠎⠑⠎ ⠺⠄⠎ ⠿ ⠧⠄⠎⠲

A(ar)on plays rock 'n' roll. ⠰⠁⠜⠕⠝ ⠏⠇⠁⠽⠎ ⠗⠕⠉⠅ ⠝⠄ ⠗⠕⠇⠇⠲

5. '글자, 슬래시, 글자' 조합에서는 문자 표시를 쓰지 않는다. 그러나 '숫자, 슬래시, 글자'의 조합에서는 글자 앞에 문자 표시를 해야 한다. 슬래시와 붙어 있는 글자들이 축어로 오독될 가능성이 있을 때는 문자 표시를 해준다.

(ex.) c/o ⠰⠉⠸⠕ Mr/s ⠰⠍⠗⠸⠎

100/d 24/DPS
Alt/m(ed) (st)(and)s (for) alt(er)native m(ed)ic(in)e.

6. 낱글자가 미지수 또는 어떤 모양을 나타낼 때 문자 표시를 써준다.
(ex.) (As) (the) geese V(ed) (across) (the) sky, a gr(ou)p (of) G(en)-X(er)s wat(ch)(ed) (the) (children) (go) S(ing) (across) (the) ice (for) (the) nth (time).

7. 한 글자로 된 약어 다음에 마침표가 없는 경우 독립약자로 오해하지 않도록 문자 표시를 쓴다.
(ex.) (The) professor is at (the) U (today).

8. 일반 텍스트에서 따옴표, 괄호, 대괄호 등의 묶음 부호 또는 이탤릭 표기 등의 글꼴이 낱글자(들)에 사용되어 단지 그 글자를 구분시켜주는 용도로만 쓰이는 경우가 있다. 이때 점자에서는 그런 문장부호나 글꼴을 무시하고 문자 표시만 붙여준다.
(ex.) put (your) (x) (here)

9. 개요나 목록에서 항목을 나열하거나 참고 사항을 나타내는 글자에 쓰는 괄호 등의 문장부호는 그대로 써주며 문자 표시는 생략한다. 그 글자에 문장부호가 붙어 있지 않을 때는 문자 표시를 사용한다.
(Ex.) A. (Th)omas (Ed)ison
1. y(ou)(th)
a) bir(th)
b) sibl(ing)s
Ref(er) (to) item d (in) (the) li(st).

10. 이름, 목구멍에서 나는 소리, 글자의 복수형, 약어 등이 특히 문장 앞에서

축어나 약자, 숫자와 혼동될 때는 문자 표시를 적는다. 그러나 문맥상 뜻이 분명하면 적지 않는다.

(ex.) Al (said) (to) his si(st)(er), "Ag, (can) I borr(ow) (your) CD-ROM?"

⠁⠇ ⠠⠎⠁⠊⠙ ⠠⠞⠕ ⠓⠊⠎ ⠎⠊⠠⠎⠞⠠⠻⠠⠑⠗⠠⠐⠂ ⠠⠜⠁⠛⠂ ⠠⠉⠁⠝ ⠠⠊ ⠃⠕⠗⠠⠺⠠⠷⠳⠠⠕⠺⠠⠾ ⠠⠷⠽⠕⠥⠗⠠⠾
⠠⠉⠙⠤⠗⠕⠍⠦

"Hm, (him) I (could) (do) (with)(ou)t," (sh)e mus(ed).

⠠⠓⠍⠂ ⠷⠓⠊⠍⠾ ⠠⠊ ⠷⠉⠕⠥⠇⠙⠾ ⠷⠙⠕⠾ ⠷⠺⠊⠹⠷⠕⠥⠾⠞⠂" ⠷⠩⠾⠑ ⠍⠥⠎⠷⠑⠙⠾⠲

NOTE: XS M(AR)K (ST)OPP(ING) PO(IN)TS

⠠⠝⠕⠞⠑⠒ ⠠⠭⠎ ⠠⠍⠷⠁⠗⠾⠅ ⠷⠌⠞⠾⠷⠕⠏⠏⠷⠬⠾ ⠷⠏⠕⠷⠊⠝⠾⠞⠎

(The) book is writt(en) (by) M(ea)d et al.

⠷⠮⠾ ⠏⠇⠷⠑⠾⠎⠑ ⠞⠁⠅⠑ ⠥⠝⠉⠇⠑ ⠁⠇ ⠓⠕⠍⠑ ⠝⠷⠪⠾⠲

Pl(ea)se take Uncle Al home n(ow).

11. 숫자 뒤에 낱글자(들)이 오면 문자 표시를 사용한다. 숫자와 글자 사이에 하이픈이나 슬래시가 있어도 사용한다. 단, 서수 표현에서는 문자 표시를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) 3-c ⠠⠼⠉ 3-C ⠠⠼⠠⠉

3/c ⠠⠼⠉⠌ 7/7/pp ⠠⠼⠛⠌⠛⠌⠏⠏

2nd ⠠⠼⠃⠝ 4(th) ⠠⠼⠙⠹

12. 마침표와 아포스트로피 뒤에 나오는 글자에는 문자 표시를 하지 않는다. 그러나 연도 등에서 숫자 뒤에 아포스트로피 없이 ‘s’가 나올 때는 문자 표시를 한다.

(ex.) 30.a.-f. ⠠⠼⠉⠚⠲⠁⠲⠤⠋⠲

1890's ⠠⠼⠁⠓⠓⠚⠄⠎ 1890s ⠠⠼⠁⠓⠓⠚⠎

13. 숫자 뒤에 하이픈이 나오고 단어가 연결된 경우에는 그 단어의 모든 철자가 숫자로 읽히는 경우를 제외하고 문자 기호를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) 6-pack ⠠⠼⠋⠤⠏⠁⠉⠅ 7-Up ⠠⠼⠛⠤⠠⠥⠏

300-cab ⠠⠼⠉⠚⠚⠤⠉⠁⠃ 8-(like) ⠠⠼⠓⠤⠷⠇⠊⠅⠾

6-(friend) ⠠⠼⠋⠤⠷⠋⠗⠾ 2-can ⠠⠼⠃⠤⠉⠁⠝

14. 낱글자 뒤에 숫자 또는 '슬래시와 숫자'가 붙어 있는 경우에는 문자 표시가 필요 없다. 그러나 '하이픈과 숫자'가 붙어 있으면 문자 표시를 쓴다. 마찬가지로 숫자나 '하이픈과 숫자' 앞에 글자가 여러 개 나올 때에도 축어로 혼동될 수 있으면 문자 표시를 써준다.

(ex.) A4 ⠠⠁⠼⠙ A-4 ⠠⠁⠤⠼⠙

RCV90 ⠠⠗⠠⠉⠠⠧⠼⠊⠚ lr-14 ⠠⠇⠗⠤⠼⠁⠙

TX48 ⠠⠞⠠⠭⠼⠙⠓ gyv-72 ⠛⠽⠧⠤⠼⠛⠃

15. 하이픈으로 연결되어 있는 더듬는 말, 주저하는 말, 목구멍에서 나는 소리 등 말버릇(speech mannerism)에서는 문자 표시를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) m-m-m-m(in)e ⠍⠤⠍⠤⠍⠤⠍⠣⠔⠣⠑

s-s-say ⠎⠤⠎⠤⠎⠁⠽

16. 더듬는 말을 나타낼 때는 한 칸 독립약자를 사용할 수 없고, 하이픈 앞과 뒤에 사용되는 철자나 약자가 동일해야 한다. 따라서 약자를 사용하지 않는 경우도 있다.

(ex.) g-gho(st) ⠛⠤⠛⠓⠣⠌ f-f-fa(the)r ⠋⠤⠋⠤⠋⠁⠣⠮⠣⠗

(wh)-(wh)(er)e ⠣⠺⠓⠣⠻⠑ (st)-(st)-(st)op ⠣⠌⠣⠤⠣⠌⠣⠤⠣⠌⠕⠏

17. 더듬는 부분의 철자나 약자가 축어의 시작부분과 같으면 축어를 사용한다.

(ex.) g-(good) ⠛⠤⠣⠛⠕⠙⠣

(ch)-(ch)-(children) ⠣⠡⠣⠤⠣⠡⠣⠒⠣⠉⠓⠙⠣⠝⠣

d-d-(deceive) ⠙⠤⠙⠤⠣⠙⠑⠉⠑⠊⠧⠑⠣

c-c-conceive ⠉⠤⠉⠤⠉⠕⠝⠉⠑⠊⠧⠑

qu-quick ⠟⠥⠤⠟⠥⠊⠉⠅

(th)-(th)emselves ⠣⠹⠓⠣⠤⠣⠹⠓⠣⠍⠎⠑⠇⠧⠑⠎

18. 주저하는 말, 끄는 말, 소리 흉내를 나타낼 때 아포스트로피, 하이픈, 대시가 쓰이면 묵자를 그대로 따른다. 한 칸 독립약자는 쓰지 않는 것이 좋고 다른 약자들은 가독성과 발음에 방해가 되지 않는 한 사용한다.

(ex.) we-e-ellll a-a-ahh—(ch)-o-o-oh

mmm-more (sh)hhh!

19. 방언에서 'you're' 대신 'your'라고 쓰는 경우가 있는데 이때는 'your'가 원래 뜻이 아니므로 약자를 쓰지 않는다.

20. 강조 효과 등을 주기 위해 음절에 따라 나누어진 단어를 분철어라고 한다. 분철어에서 사용될 수 있는 약자는

① 'and, for, of, the, with' 약자,
② 한 칸 부분약자 중 'in'과 'en',
③ 단음절로 된 어두약자,
④ 단음절 축어 뿐이다.

(ex.) (for)-ti-tude ⠿⠤⠿⠒⠤⠿⠤⠿⠔ b(and)-age ⠃⠿⠤⠁⠛⠑
(en)-li(st) ⠢⠤⠇⠊⠌ m(in)-is-t(er) ⠍⠔⠤⠊⠎⠤⠞⠻
(day)-(time) ⠙⠿⠤⠞⠊⠍⠑ (right)-i(st) ⠗⠿⠤⠊⠌
(great)-(er) ⠛⠗⠁⠞⠤⠻ (quick)-ly ⠟⠅⠤⠇⠽

21. 분철어에서 사용할 수 없는 약자는

① 한 칸 독립약자,
② 'in'과 'en'을 제외한 한 칸 하위약자,
③ 단음절로 된 어미약자다.

(ex.) can-did ⠉⠁⠝⠤⠙⠊⠙ so-da ⠎⠕⠤⠙⠁
(ch)ild-i(sh) ⠡⠕⠇⠙⠤⠊⠩ con-tract ⠉⠕⠝⠤⠞⠗⠁⠉⠞
was-sail ⠺⠁⠎⠤⠎⠁⠊⠇ be-have ⠃⠑⠤⠓⠁⠧⠑
com-m(en)t ⠉⠕⠍⠤⠍⠢⠞ bal-ance ⠃⠁⠇⠤⠁⠝⠉⠑
(in)-di-g(ence) ⠔⠤⠙⠊⠤⠛⠢⠉⠑ less-(en) ⠇⠑⠎⠎⠤⠢
b(less)-(ed) ⠃⠇⠑⠎⠤⠫
mo(th)-(er)-in-law ⠍⠕⠹⠤⠻⠤⠔⠤⠇⠁⠺
(for)(th)-(right)-ness ⠿⠹⠤⠕⠹⠤⠗⠤⠝⠑⠎⠎

22. 철자를 불러주는 등 철자에 초점을 맞추고 있을 때는 약자를 쓰지 않는다. 이 경우 묵자에서 하이픈, 중점, 별표, 스페이스 등이 나오면 점자에서는 하이픈으로 통일하여 넣어주고 필요하면 점역자주를 삽입한다. 대문자는 각각 표시하고 문자 표시는 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) "(Can) (you) spell 'stren-u-ous,' Al?"
⠦⠐ ⠿ ⠐⠿⠏⠑⠇⠇ ⠠⠎⠞⠗⠑⠝⠤⠥⠤⠕⠥⠎⠂⠠⠁⠇⠦ ⠠⠖

N O W! ⠠⠝⠠⠕⠠⠺⠖

S·T·O·P ⠠⠎⠤⠠⠞⠤⠠⠕⠤⠠⠏

23. 묵자에 있는 것을 그대로 점역할 수 없을 때 묵자 형식과의 차이나 내용의 이해를 돕기 위해 점역자주 6-3점(⠐⠣)을 삽입한다.

(ex.) ⠐⠣ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠

• 연습문제 11

다음을 점역하시오.

1. Section 4(d) of the outline should be greatly condensed.
2. "Peg o' My Heart, I love you."
3. Jason Sed down the ski hill.
4. Line AB is parallel to CD and intersects EF at O.
5. The medical examination showed that he was in A1 condition.
6. I save money by buying V-8 juice in either a 6-can case or a 4-case lot.
7. We read about Haroun-al-Raschid in the Arabian Nights Tales.
8. In the 1980s women joined the work force in large numbers.
9. "We-e-ell," the indecisive young captain wavered, "if the storm doesn't soon abate, we may have to send out an SOS."
10. "And have you consithered, O'Reilly, that the patther of little feet manes that you'll be nadin' mor-r-re bread and butther and tay on the table?"
11. The sign in the barracks read: A·T·T·E·N·T·I·O·N! LIGHTS OUT AT 2300.
12. Oh, what a beau-ti-ful morning!

• 종합문제 11

다음 문장을 점역하시오.

SCHOOL DAY

It never would have happened to me if Miss Nellie Peabody, the pretty schoolmarm of Possum Hollow, hadn't suddenly eloped with Everett Stamp, the mail carrier for Route 3. This created a crisis in the Possum Hollow School, and in a weak moment I agreed to step into the breach and teach the entire school — all the way from kindergarten to grade a8.

My troubles began early. The children were all seated when Terence O'Shaughnessy came running through the door. I asked why he was late, and he answered in his broadest Irish brogue, "The batthery in me

fayther's car was dead." I explained to Terence that the word is pronounced bat-ter-y, not bat-ther-y. But he, not the least bit convinced, glared at me as he took his seat, and snarled, "Divil a bit! That's the way me fayther says it, and me fayther is always right."

I then proceeded with the calling of the roll. I had progressed from the A's through the M's when I became conscious of the fact that the back of the room was enveloped in clouds of smoke. I was frantically looking about to locate the safest exit through which to herd my charges when I discovered the source of the smoke. A huge hulk of a boy, about six feet, two inches tall, clad in blue overalls and a multi-colored T-shirt and wearing colossal brogans that looked to be at least size 12d, was slouching in his seat in the back row calmly smoking a corncob pipe.

"What do you mean by smoking in school?" I demanded.

"We-e-e-ell, I reckon a m-m-man kin have his m-m-mornin' pipe," he drawled.

"Y' know the m-m-mailman run off with the t-t-teacher, and my pa made me g-g-go clear into t-town and g-g-git the m-mornin' paper so's he c-c-could read the g-g-gossip. So th-thar w-warn't t-t-time for my m-mornin' p-p-pipe."

"Well, you just put that foul-smelling thing out and do without your smoke for one morning," I snapped.

"Okay," he assented sullenly. "Some p-p-people t-treat you like a ch-child. I bin s-smokin' my p-p-pipe since I was th-thirteen. Some f-folks oughta l-look out for th-theirselves 'steada b-bossin' others round."

After the smoke had cleared away I returned to my pedagogic duties, reading to the kindergarten contingent. Even these little tykes seemed determined to test my patience to the utmost. Whenever little Luigi recited the alphabet he insisted on stopping at q. When I asked him why he did this, he replied, "But teachair, Q is for quit — I the-e-enk," and the class roared with laughter. When we came to arithmetic I asked 1st-grade Judy

how much 7 and 7 make, and she replied sweetly, Theventy-theven, Mith Olthen," and again the school rocked with laughter at my expense.

During that whole long day there was one fleeting moment of satisfaction. This happened during the 4th-grade spelling lesson. It became painfully apparent that the children were all having difficulty with words that contained both the letters "e" and "i." Finally, Al asked in desperation, "But how can we tell which comes first, Miss Olsen?"

"Al," I replied, "one thing that will help is to remember this little verse: 'When the letter c you spy, place the e before the i.'" After that, Al and the rest of the class as well had much less trouble.

About this time, noticing that the children were becoming restless, I announced we'd have a real spelldown — choosing up sides and everything. We started with easy words, and for a while things proceeded smoothly and without notable incident. But then it was Jimmy's turn, and I gave him the word "frog." "F-r—" began Jimmy. He hesitated and started over again.

"F-r—f-r—" Jimmy appeared to be completely at sea. Just then I detected Tom reaching over and jabbing Jimmy with a pin, and Jimmy finished in a blaze of glory, "—o-g!" I ignored the prompting and went on.

Finally the field was narrowed down to just two survivors; Dorothy Stamp, a bespectacled, pony-tailed intellectual colossus, and little Percy Littlejohn, a precocious brat who always read with expression. (I could envision the day when Percy would be the announcer on the Possum Hollow radio station and would dramatically proclaim the virtues of K-9 dog toys and 2-dog leashes to an enthralled public.)

"Your word is sat-is-fies, Percy," I said.

Percy spelled it with confidence: "S-a-t-i-s-f-y-s."

"How do you spell it, Dorothy?" I asked.

"Hm, let's see," she said, and then triumphantly spelled it correctly: "S-a-t-i-s-f-i-e-s."

As I presented Dorothy with a new 3r game as the prize for being the

A1 speller of the school, little Percy's small world of conceit came tumbling down amid anguished howls and copious tears, and my little world of peace and tranquility came tumbling with it.

At last that long day came to a close, and with it my country schoolteacher career was ended. As I stepped out into the bitter cold of that January 1935 afternoon my lips said "Br-r-r-r-r," but my heart uttered a fervent "Thank God!" I was an older and wiser woman. I had learned three never-to-be-forgotten facts: (a) kids say and do the darnedest things, (b) patience is a virtue well worth cultivating, (c) a schoolteacher's life is anything but a bed of roses.

• 연습문제 11 정답

• 종합문제 11 정답

핵심 정리 4

※ 문자 표시

문자 표시를 사용하는 경우

1. 낱개의 알파벳이 단어가 아닌 글자를 나타낼 때 [Class B]
2. 낱글자 뒤에 's가 붙을 때 [p's and q's]
3. 숫자 뒤에 s가 붙어 있을 때(숫자의 복수형) [1800s]
4. 모양을 나타내는 글자들 [a Ved formation]
5. 낱글자가 하이픈이나 대시로 단어와 연결되어 있을 때 [x-ray]
6. 낱글자가 하이픈이나 대시로 다른 낱개 글자와 연결되어 있을 때 [a-j A-J]
7. 일반 텍스트에서 괄호 등에 묶여 있는 낱개 글자(묶음 부호는 생략) [(a) "b"]
8. 개요나 항목에서 문장부호가 붙어 있지 않을 때
9. 축어로 의심할 수 있는 이름이나 단어, 또는 글자 조합
10. '숫자와 슬래시' 뒤에 나오는 낱개 글자 [35/B]
11. 낱개 글자와 숫자가 하이픈으로 연결되어 있는 모든 경우 [c-4 4-C]
12. 숫자나 '숫자와 하이픈' 바로 뒤에 나오는 글자(들) [6MG 6-mg]
13. 글자들이 하이픈으로 숫자와 연결되어 있을 때 축어로 혼동할 수 있는 경우 [Fr-10 6-ab]
14. 한 글자로 된 약어이나 이니셜이 마침표나 콜론으로 끝나지 않을 때
15. 소문자 로마 숫자와 외국어 서수(제13장 참조)

문자 표시를 사용하지 않는 경우

1. 단어로 쓰인 'a, i, o'
2. 글자 앞이나 뒤에 아포스트로피, 하이픈, 대시가 붙어 있지만 이 부호들이 생략된 글자를 의미할 때 [Fish 'n' Chips d--n]
3. 글자와 글자가 슬래시로 연결되어 있을 때 [s/he]
4. 개요나 항목에서 글자가 묶음부호 등의 문장부호와 함께 쓰일 때
5. 축어와 혼동되지 않는 글자들 [XYZ]
6. 단어, 이름, 글자들이 해당하는 축어를 가지고 있더라도 문맥상 혼동이 없는 경우

7. 서수 등에서 숫자 뒤에 약자가 바로 나올 때 [1st 4th]

8. 글자 뒤에 숫자나 '슬래시와 숫자'가 바로 나올 때 [M6]

9. 글자 뒤에 숫자나 '하이픈와 숫자'가 바로 나오지만 축어와 혼동되지 않을 때 [TY60 ty-60]

10. '숫자와 하이픈' 뒤에 나오는 단어가 숫자와 혼동되지 않을 때 [6-pack]

11. 접미사가 붙은 숫자 [911ed]

12. 더듬는 단어 [b-b-boy]

13. 이니셜이나 약어에 마침표나 슬래시가 붙어 있을 때(제12장 참조)

14. 이탤릭체로 쓰인 낱개 글자의 외국어 단어(제14장 참조)

제12장 기호, 약어, 이니셜, 전화번호 등

1. 다음은 점자에서 글자로 표현되는 기호들이다.

묵자 기호	점자 기호	뜻
°	⠔⠔	도(degree)
¶	⠏⠏	단락
′	⠶⠄	피트
′	⠄⠄	분(각도, 시간)
″	⠄⠄⠶	초(각도, 시간)

2. 다음은 점자에서 독특한 점형으로 표현되는 기호들이다.

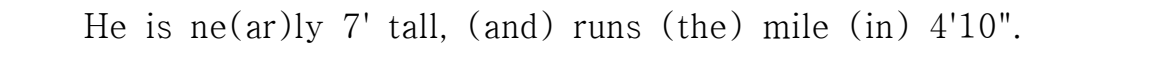
묵자 기호	점자 기호	뜻
$	⠈⠎	달러
&	⠯	앤드 기호(ampersand)
£	⠇	파운드(영국 화폐)
@	⠈⠁	골뱅이 기호
§	⠰⠰	섹션
#	⠼	파운드 기호 (“숫자” 또는 “파운드”)
¢	⠉⠉	센트
©	⠘⠉	저작권 표시
%	⠴⠤⠴	퍼센트
TM	⠞⠍	상표
”	⠄⠄	인치
®	⠘⠗	등록 상표
¥	⠽⠽	엔(일본 화폐)
€	⠑⠑	유로(유럽연합 화폐)

3. 단어, 글자, 숫자 등의 앞이나 뒤에 위 기호들이 나오면 대문자 표시, 철자,

문장부호, 순서, 띄어쓰기는 묵자를 따른다. 단, 글자로 표현되는 기호가 문자나 숫자 바로 뒤에 나오면 문자 표시를 사용한다.

(ex.) If (the) (en)g(in)e h(ea)ts at 34° p(er) m(in)., (after) 1 h(ou)r (it) (will) r(ea)(ch) X°. (Answ(er) in ¶3.)

He is ne(ar)ly 7' tall, (and) runs (the) mile (in) 4'10".



$36 £25 16¢

§3 5% 6″

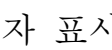
21¥ TC&R

10# (of) apples

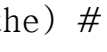
Apt. #6

Apt. #D [D 앞에 문자 표시 없음]

Press (the) # key.

ⓒ Copy(right) 2008 

SX-14TM QUAK(ER)®

€16  43 €

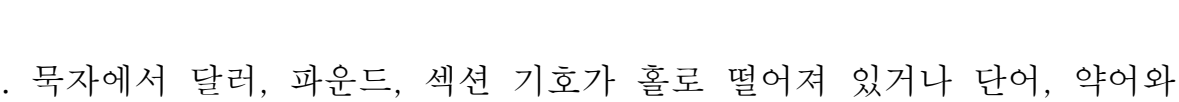
4. 기호 뒤에 이중 대문자 표시와 강조 표시는 다시 적는다.

(ex.) UW@M

5. 묵자에서 달러, 파운드, 섹션 기호가 홀로 떨어져 있거나 단어, 약어와 함께 쓰였을 때, 점자에서는 해당 기호의 점형 앞에 기호 표시(4점)을 적는다.

(ex.) (The) US$ (and) (the) £ fell (sh)(ar)ply (today).

(Wh)(en) writ(ing) symbols (for) degrees (and) doll(ar)s, the ° (immediate)ly foll(ow)s (the) numb(er) (3°) (wh)ile (the) $ (immediate)ly prec(ed)es the numb(er) ($5).



6. ☺ 또는 ✂과 같이 대체 점형이 없는 묵자 기호는 적절한 소문자 단어를 쓰고 괄호 등으로 묶어준 후 점역자 주로 설명한다.

(ex.) ✂ along dotted line, and mail today! ☺

7. 한 글자로 되어 있는 약어 뒤에 마침표가 나올 때, 다른 단어나 축어로 혼동되지 않을 때 그 약어 앞에는 문자 기호를 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) a.m. Mrs.

Dr. viz.

Ph.D. 27 sq.ft.

5 KW N.W.T.

ASAP q.i.d.

8. 숫자 뒤에 약어가 붙어 있을 때는 문자 기호를 쓴다.

(ex.) 5mL 2yds, 4ft

7a.m.

9. 글자로 표현되어 있는 기호와 그 기호 바로 다음에 나오는 글자를 구분하기 위하여 기호 앞과 글자 앞에 각각 문자 표시를 해준다.

(ex.) 34℃.

10. 약어의 중간에 마침표가 있으면 대문자 또는 이중 대문자 표시를 다시 적고, 대문자와 소문자가 섞여 있으면 각각의 대문자에 대문자 표시를 적는다.

(ex.) NATO Y.W.C.A.

LL.D. MHz

USAir B.Sc.

11. 하이픈으로 연결된 복합 약어가 모두 대문자일 때는 맨 앞에 이중 대문자 기호를 적고 하이픈 뒤에는 다시 적지 않는다.

(ex.) AFL−CIO

NYU−Albany (a 앞에 대문자 표시를 해줌으로써

a뒤에 나오는 글자들이 소문자임을 알 수 있다)

12. 약어 중간에 포함된 소문자 연결어나 어미는 약자로 쓴다. 약자 뒤에 대문자가 나오면 대문자 또는 이중 대문자 표시를 다시 적는다.

(ex.) AF(of)L ⠁⠋⠐⠷⠋⠾⠇ AT&T ⠠⠁⠠⠯⠠⠞

4-H(er)s / 4-H'(er)s ⠲⠓⠤⠠⠓⠐⠷⠻⠾⠎ ⠌⠀ ⠲⠓⠤⠠⠓⠄⠐⠷⠻⠾⠎

13. 원칙적으로 단어 한 개를 나타내는 약어에서는 약자를 사용한다. 그 약어가 줄여지기 전에 완벽한 단어 형태에서 약자가 쓰일 수 있었는지 여부는 관계없다. 서로 다른 단어의 앞 글자를 따서 약어를 만든 것은 약자를 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) (St). Paul, M(in)n. ⠐⠠⠞⠐⠀ ⠠⠏⠁⠥⠇⠀ ⠠⠍⠐⠔⠝⠐⠝

(Little) Rock, (Ar)k. ⠐⠇⠊⠞⠇⠑⠐⠀ ⠠⠗⠕⠉⠅⠐⠁⠗⠐⠅

Pr(of). Smi(th) ⠠⠏⠗⠐⠷⠋⠾⠲ ⠠⠎⠍⠊⠐⠓⠹

(first) (Ed). [edition] ⠐⠋⠊⠗⠎⠐⠀ ⠐⠠⠫⠐⠲ ⠐⠊⠞⠊⠕⠝⠻

T(ed) M(ea)d, (Ed). [editor] ⠠⠞⠐⠫⠑⠐⠀ ⠠⠍⠐⠢⠁⠐⠙⠐⠀ ⠐⠠⠫⠐⠲ ⠐⠊⠞⠕⠗⠻

Phys. (Ed). Dept. ⠠⠏⠓⠽⠎⠲ ⠐⠠⠫⠐⠲ ⠠⠙⠑⠏⠞⠲

(ch). 7, pg. 3 ⠐⠉⠓⠐⠲ ⠼⠛⠂ ⠼⠏⠛⠲ ⠼⠉

OF(of)W [Ohio Federation of Workers] ⠠⠷⠋⠾⠺⠻

* 참고: 챕터를 나타내는 약어(ch) 뒤에 마침표가 없으면 약자를 쓰지 않는다.

※ 이 규칙의 예외:

(1) 인치를 나타내는 약어(in / ins)에서는 in 약자를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) 8 ins. ⠼⠓ ⠔⠎⠲ 3ft, 6in ⠼⠉⠋⠞⠂ ⠼⠋⠊⠝

(2) 두 글자짜리 우편 주소에는 약자를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) AR [Arkansas] ⠠⠁⠠⠗ IN [Indiana] ⠠⠊⠠⠝

(3) 'be, con, dis' 약자는 본래 완벽한 단어 형태에서 완전한 첫 음절을 구성할 때만 약어에서 사용한다.

(ex.) Belg. [Bel/gium] ⠐⠃⠑⠇⠛⠲ (Con)n. [Con/nect/i/cut] ⠐⠒⠝⠲

(4) 'be, con, dis'가 그 자체로 약어가 될 때는 약자를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) Dis. [District] ⠠⠙⠊⠎⠲ Be [beryllium] ⠠⠃⠑

Con. [Consolidated] ⠠⠉⠕⠝⠲

(5) 한 칸 독립약자는 약어에 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) Can [Canada] ⠠⠉⠁⠝ IT [Italy] ⠠⠊⠞

do [ditto]

14. 한 글자 약어에 마침표가 붙지 않거나, 독립약자 또는 축어로 혼동할 수 있는 약어 등은 앞에 문자 표시를 쓴다. 단, 2 am이나 6 pm처럼 마침표가 없어도 문맥적으로 의미가 매우 분명한 약어는 문자 기호가 필요 없다.

(ex.) c 1850 c. 1850
c1850 c.1850
CD-ROM 110 volts AC
We (ar)e go(ing) (to) Memphis, TN.
A Fr equals 100 c(en)times.

15. 약어에서 각각의 대문자가 단어의 앞 글자를 딴 것일 때는 약어 전체를 묵자의 띄어쓰기와 관계없이 붙여 쓴다. 그러나 약어에 기호가 포함되어 있을 때는 묵자 띄어쓰기를 따른다.

(ex.) K. U. (Kansas University) U. (of) K.
V & A Museum
B&O Railroad

16. 한 글자 약어가 슬래시로 나눠지더라도 문맥적으로 의미가 분명하면 문자 기호가 필요 없다.

(ex.) c/o Sam J(one)s
b/w TV set

17. 한 글자 약어가 괄호, 따옴표, 대괄호 등에 묶여 있을 때 마침표가 없더라도 문자 표시는 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) sizes: [s] [m] [l]
Two atoms (of) hydrog(en) (H) jo(in)(ed) (to) (one) atom (of) oxyg(en) (O) yield wat(er).

18. 사람 이름의 이니셜은 묵자에 나온 대로 대문자, 문장부호, 띄어쓰기 표시

를 한다.

(ex.) R.C. Coop(er) ⠠⠗⠉⠲⠠⠉⠕⠕⠏⠐⠑⠜

Mrs. P. G. Hall ⠠⠍⠗⠎⠲⠠⠏⠲⠠⠛⠲⠠⠓⠁⠇⠇

19. 사람 이름의 이니셜 뒤에 마침표가 있으면 문자 표시를 쓰지 않는다. 그러나 마침표가 없거나 문장 마지막의 마침표와 혼동될 때는 문자 표시를 쓴다.

(ex.) H(ar)ry S Truman ⠠⠓⠁⠗⠽ ⠠⠎ ⠠⠞⠗⠥⠍⠁⠝

Let (us) call on Ms. M. ⠠⠇⠑⠞ ⠐⠥⠜ ⠉⠁⠇⠇ ⠕⠝ ⠠⠍⠎⠲ ⠠⠍⠲

20. 여러 단어의 앞 글자를 따서 만든 이니셜은 알파벳으로 발음하고 약자와 문자 표시를 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) D-A-R [Daughters of the American Revolution] ⠠⠙⠤⠁⠤⠗

EST [Eastern Standard Time] ⠠⠑⠎⠞

21. 두문자어(acronym)란 복합어의 각 연속된 부분의 앞 글자(들)을 따서 만든 약어로 하나의 단어로 발음한다. 두문자어에서는 약자의 모든 글자들이 그 두문자어의 음절 안에 들어올 때 약자를 사용한다. 두문자어의 의미를 확정할 수 없을 때는 약자를 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) M(ED)ICO [Medical Insurance Company] ⠠⠍⠉⠕

MEDICO [Maine Development & Investing Company] ⠠⠍⠑⠙⠊⠉⠕

(FOR)TRAN [formula translation] ⠠⠋⠗⠁⠝

FORTRAN [Federal Organization for Rural Transport] ⠠⠋⠕⠗⠞⠗⠁⠝

WHO [World Health Organization] ⠠⠺⠓⠕

22. 숫자들로 이루어진 전화번호는 묵자 띄어쓰기를 따른다. 문자와 숫자가 모두 있는 전화번호는 묵자와 상관없이 띄어쓰기와 약자 모두 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) (738) 657-9688 ⠐⠣⠼⠛⠓⠐⠜ ⠼⠋⠑⠛⠤⠼⠊⠋⠓⠓

1-800-STOP ⠼⠁⠤⠓⠚⠚⠤⠠⠠⠎⠞⠕⠏

23. 우편 지역명과 우편번호의 띄어쓰기는 묵자를 준용한다. 우편번호에서는 약자를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) S.W.1 ⠠⠠⠎⠲⠠⠺⠲⠼⠁ SW2 ⠠⠠⠎⠺⠼⠃

24. 묵자에서 날짜가 월, 일, 년(또는 일, 월, 년)의 숫자로 표시되어 있고 슬래시나 하이픈으로 나누어져 있으면 그대로 따른다. 묵자에서 빈칸이나 점과 같은 다른 부호로 나누면 점자에서는 하이픈으로 사용한다. 전체 날짜 앞에 수표를 한 번만 써준다.

(ex.) 5/12/08 ⠼⠑⠌⠁⠃⠌⠚⠓　　5-12-08 ⠼⠑⠤⠁⠃⠤⠚⠓

5·12·08 ⠼⠑⠐⠁⠃⠐⠚⠓　　5.12.08 ⠼⠑⠲⠁⠃⠲⠚⠓

25. ~에서 ~까지의 날짜가 하이픈이나 대시로 연결되어 있으면 두 번째 날짜 앞에 수표를 다시 쓴다.

(ex.) Fall Fe(st)ival 10/2-10/7

⠠⠋⠁⠇⠇ ⠠⠋⠑⠦⠌⠎⠞⠦⠊⠧⠁⠇ ⠼⠁⠚⠌⠃⠤⠼⠁⠚⠌⠛

• 연습문제 12

다음을 점역하시오.

1. The ¥ has taken a beating this week while the $ has remained strong.
2. Pure water consists of approximately 11% hydrogen and 89% oxygen.
3. The symbol & is typed by using the shift key with the figure 7.
4. The area described in ¶9 can be found on the plat map in §46.
5. A candy bar that cost 25¢ in 1950 now costs nearly $2.
6. I paid only €70 for this coat in Spain.
7. The AAWB-AEVH-NBA Braille Authority preceded the Braille Authority of North America (BANA).
8. A sign in the window of the A&P urged: BE SURE TO ATTEND THE BAZAAR AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, 5/25-5/30.
9. He did his undergraduate work at UMass, then received an LL.D. from OU.
10. Notify me by phone at ED 2-1666 and/or Mr. Hancock by mail, c/o St. Francis Hotel, Toronto, Ontario M5F 3E7.
11. Senator Jones, (D) TN, will head the committee.
12. The bride-to-be, at 5 ft. 8 in. tall and 140 lbs., is 2 ins. taller and 10 lbs. heavier than the groom-to-be.
13. 100℃ is equal to 212°F.
14. Dad says that the AARP has a good retirement plan.

• 종합문제 12

다음을 점역하시오.

745 16th St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
3/29/72

Mr. J. W. Wetherby
116 Crumpet St.
London W2N 6AA England
Dear Jim,

Shortly after 10 a.m., Feb. 5th, the SS Tubb reached the good old U.S.A. with me and the Mrs. on board. We were treated to the very best weather the Atlantic has to offer, i.e., wind, rain and fog, with the temperature dropping to 5°F at times. However, the unpleasantness was greatly mitigated by the fact that we became acquainted with many interesting people. Allow me, for instance, to introduce you to Dr. Wm. Windham. (The Dr. is for Ph.D., not M.D.) Windy, as he was familiarly known to his fellow passengers, was formerly head of the Phys. Ed. Dept. of an obscure institution in New Haven, Conn. His specialty is the improvement of health through breath control and Yoga, and being a typical absent-minded prof. we jokingly told him that we feared we might someday find him turning blue in the face from having forgotten to resume breathing.

Also on board were an AFL-CIO official from Texas with an LL.D. from T. C. U. (c1970) and a D.Litt from UCLA and a Conservative M. P. from somewhere in Sussex, whose father had served with Eisenhower at S.H.A.E.F. during the 2d World War. These two were constantly engaged in interminable arguments over the UN and NATO. A third passenger would sometimes join in these discussions. He was a retired AT&T executive who often reminisced about F.D.R. and recalled how he had approved the WPA projects.

Further diversion was provided by a comedian who had performed on several TV networks including ABC and NBC. His wife was more interested in her lineage than in comedy and frequently reminded us of her membership in the DAR.

I will finish this account in a later letter as I must start packing. The Mrs. and I are taking off for Florida for a month of rest in the sun. Until the first of May address your letters to me c/o Gen. H. G. Fairweather, 1210 St. Augustine Rd., W. Palm Beach, FL 33401. Telephone no.: 305-743-6262.

Cordially yours,
Ed Goodman

EGG/ham

P.S. 4/10/72. You can thank a sudden change in the weather for the fact that you are finally receiving this letter. Since arriving here in Fla., the temperature has been in the 70s and 80s, until last night, when it began turning colder about 10 p.m.; and early this a.m. the thermometer on our veranda registered 45° (F). I was forced to dig out my coat, and lo and behold! there in the pocket was your letter still unmailed.

Our trip down was remarkably fast—2 hr., 20 min. Not bad for a 1200 mi. jaunt, wouldn't you say? We were able to hitch a ride on an old B-52 that was being flown to Fla. to be used in training missions.

Gen. Fairweather has a beautiful and comfortable house with a large swimming pool that measures 20'6" by 40'. The only disturbing factor which somewhat interferes with my rest and quiet is a constantly barking dog that has the bark of a Great Dane but is about 20 ins. long and weighs all of 2# soaking wet!

I am proud to say that I will soon be able to type my own letters. While I was in England I began taking a correspondence course in typing—at the exorbitant cost of £495, 10% off for cash. I am now struggling with the intricacies of &, @, $, and °. After next month I will no longer need the services of a secretary.

Remember our conversation about the Japanese ¥? If you will check page C6, §4 of last Sunday's paper, you will see that it is on the rebound. Even so, I'll stick with investing in the good ol' US$ and/or the British £.

The wife and I are considering taking a trip to France and Belg. next spring. Would you be interested in joining us? Perhaps we could rent a BMW and do Europe in style. Eh, what?

Cheerio, old bean,
E.G.G.

- **연습문제 12 정답**

- **종합문제 12 정답**

제13장 로마 숫자, 분수, 숫자의 기타용법

1. 한 글자로 구성된 대문자 로마 숫자는 대문자 표시를 한 번 쓰고, 두 개 이상의 글자로 구성된 대문자 로마 숫자는 이중 대문자 표시를 쓰며, 소문자 로마 숫자는 그 앞에 문자 표시를 한 번만 쓴다.

(ex.) V ⠨⠧　　XL ⠨⠨⠭⠇　　x ⠭　　iii ⠰⠊⠊⠊

2. 로마 숫자 중간에 하이픈, 대시, 콜론이 나오면 뒤에 대문자 표시, 이중 대문자 표시, 문자 기호를 다시 적는다.

(ex.) VI-X ⠨⠨⠧⠤⠨⠭　　vi-x ⠰⠧⠤⠭
V—X ⠨⠧⠠⠠⠨⠭　　v:x ⠰⠧⠒⠭

3. 로마 숫자 바로 뒤에 서수 등의 글자(들)이 나오면 문자 표시를 쓴다. 아라비아 숫자에서와 마찬가지로 약자는 오직 서수 표현에만 쓸 수 있다.

(ex.) XXVa ⠨⠨⠭⠭⠧⠰⠁　　xxA ⠰⠭⠭⠰⠨⠁　　VI.A ⠨⠨⠧⠲⠭⠰⠨⠁
10(th) ⠼⠁⠴　　xth ⠰⠭⠹
21(st) ⠼⠃⠌⠞　　XXIst ⠨⠨⠭⠭⠲⠰⠊⠌

4. 로마 숫자가 한 칸 독립약자와 혼동될 수 있을 때는 약자를 풀어쓴다.

(ex.) (Ch)(ar)les V(er)y wrote a biography (of) (Ch)(ar)les V.
⠐⠡⠐⠜⠇⠑⠎ ⠨⠧⠻⠽ ⠺⠗⠕⠞⠑ ⠁ ⠃⠊⠕⠛⠗⠁⠏⠓⠽ ⠷ ⠐⠡⠐⠜⠇⠑⠎ ⠨⠧⠲

5. 묵자에서 분수의 분모와 분자가 위, 아래로 나뉘어 있든 한 줄에서 슬래시로 나뉘어 있든 점자에서는 분수기호를 3-4점(⠒)으로 적으며 분자, 분수 기호, 분모의 순으로 적는다. 분모를 쓸 때 수표를 다시 적지 않는다. 단, 슬래시로 표현된 숫자 조합이 분수가 아닌 경우에는 4-5-6, 3-4점(⠸⠌)으로 적는다.

(ex.) 1/2 [또는] ½　⠼⠁⠒⠼⠃
3/4 lb (of) butt(er) ⠼⠉⠒⠼⠙ ⠇⠃ ⠷ ⠐⠃⠞⠞⠻
He wrote 15/30 on (the) li(st).
⠠⠓⠑ ⠺⠗⠕⠞⠑ ⠼⠁⠑⠒⠼⠉⠚ ⠕⠝ ⠷ ⠇⠊⠌⠞⠲
A waltz is play(ed) (in) 3/4 (time).
⠠⠁ ⠺⠁⠇⠵ ⠊⠎ ⠏⠇⠁⠽⠫ ⠔ ⠼⠉⠒⠼⠙ ⠷⠞⠊⠍⠑⠾

6. 대분수는 정수 부분과 분수 부분 사이에 빈칸의 유무와 상관없이 점자에서는 하이픈으로 연결하고 수표는 다시 적지 않는다.

(ex.) 2½ ⠼⠃⠋⠼⠁ 16 3/8 ⠼⠁⠖⠼⠉⠌⠓

7. 분수와 분수, 분수와 정수 사이에 하이픈이나 대시가 있을 때는 빈칸 없이 적고 수표를 다시 쓴다.

(ex.) ½-¾ ⠼⠁⠋⠤⠼⠛⠋ ½ — 1½ ⠼⠁⠋⠠⠤⠠⠤⠼⠁⠋

½ - 1 ⠼⠁⠋⠤⠼⠁ 3½-4½ ⠼⠉⠋⠤⠼⠙⠋

2½—3 ⠼⠃⠋⠠⠤⠼⠉ 1½-1-½ ⠼⠁⠋⠤⠼⠁⠤⠼⠁⠋

0 — ½ ⠼⠚⠠⠤⠼⠁⠋ 9 - 8½ ⠼⠊⠤⠼⠓⠋

8. 소수점은 4-6점(⠨)으로 나타내며 소수점 뒤에 수표를 다시 적지 않는다. 그러나 소수점이 하이픈이나 대시로 다른 숫자와 연결될 때는 수표를 다시 적는다.

(ex.) .7 ⠨⠛ .03 ⠨⠚⠉

90.9 MHz ⠼⠊⠲⠊ ⠍⠓⠵ .5-1.2 ⠨⠑⠤⠼⠁⠃

$8.75 ⠈⠎⠓⠑⠢ $.15 ⠈⠎⠨⠁⠢

£1.13 ⠈⠇⠼⠁⠉⠢

9. 수학 또는 과학 도서에서는 네메스 코드(Nemeth Code)를 사용하며, 컴퓨터 도서는 컴퓨터 점자 기호(Computer Braille Code)를 사용한다. 일반적인 글에서는 수학연산 기호 '+, −, ×, ÷, :, =' 등은 'plus, minus, times, divided by, to, equals' 등의 단어로 풀어쓴다. 단, 곱하기 기호가 면적을 나타낼 때는 'by'로 쓴다.

(ex.) 2×2-1=3. 2 (time)s 2 m(in)us 1 equals 3.

⠼⠃ ⠦⠭⠦ ⠼⠃ ⠦⠞⠊⠍⠑⠎⠴ ⠼⠃ ⠍⠊⠝⠥⠎ ⠼⠁ ⠑⠟⠥⠁⠇⠎ ⠼⠉⠲

(The) map (was) drawn on a scale (of) 1:500.

⠠⠍ ⠠⠺⠠⠙ ⠍ ⠠⠙⠠⠁⠠⠍ ⠠⠙⠠ ⠞ ⠠⠙⠠⠞⠠⠍ ⠓ ⠠⠙⠠ ⠠⠙⠠⠓⠠⠍

7'W x 9"D ⠼⠛⠄⠠⠺ ⠭ ⠼⠊⠶⠠⠙

10. 특정한 시각을 숫자로 나타낼 때는 묵자와 상관없이 시, 분, 초 사이에 콜론(⠒)을 쓰며 수표는 처음에 한 번만 쓴다.

(ex.) 11:30 p.m. ⠼⠁⠁⠒⠼⠉⠚ ⠏⠲⠍⠲

1:00:15 a.m. ⠼⠁⠒⠚⠚⠒⠁⠑ ⠁⠲⠍⠲

11. 시간 간격을 나타낼 때 묵자와 상관없이 점자에서는 빈칸 없이 하이픈으로 연결한다. 시와 시 사이에 연결된 시간 간격은 하이픈 뒤에 수표를 다시 쓰지 않아도 되지만, 분과 시가 연결된 시간 간격은 하이픈 뒤에 수표를 다시 쓴다.

(ex.) 6-7 a.m. ⠼⠋⠤⠼⠛ ⠁⠍ 6 - 7:12 ⠼⠋⠤⠼⠛⠒⠁⠃

4:15-5:00 ⠼⠙⠒⠁⠑⠤⠼⠑⠚⠒⠚⠚ 5:15-6 ⠼⠑⠒⠁⠑⠤⠼⠋

12. 경기 점수와 선거 득표수 등은 묵자와 관계없이 하이픈으로 쓰고 하이픈 뒤에는 수표를 다시 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) Rams won 14—7. ⠠⠗⠁⠍⠎ ⠺⠕⠝ ⠼⠁⠙⠠⠤⠼⠛

• 연습문제 13

다음을 점역하시오.

1. Study the Introduction, x–xv, and §15 on pages 23–25.

2. The map of the Czech Republic is found on page XVI—XVI being one of the removable pages.

3. Her house is furnished with Louis XIVth furniture.

4. A rod equals $5\frac{1}{2}$ yd., or $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

5. The length of the astronomical year is about 365¼ days, or 365 da., 5 hr., 48 min., 45.51 sec.

6. After deducting withholding tax, 6½% for retirement and $3.75 for life insurance, his take–home pay amounted to $463.29 every week.

7. The nurse reported that the patient's pulse had ceased at 1:00:25 a.m.

8. For 30 minutes, 6:15—6:45, the fog was heavy; by 7:00 it was gone.

9. He won the match in three straight sets: 6–3, 6–2, and 6–2, although his opponent had been a 3–1 favorite.

10. General Custer's men were armed with .45/70 Springfield rifles.

11. The cherry pie recipe calls for 2½–3 cups of sugar.

12. The board he cut was ½ – ¾ in. too long.

13. The rug measured 9' x 12', but the room was 8' ½" x 11' ¾".

• 종합문제 13

다음 문장을 점역하시오.

1. The high jump was won by Samuel Speed III, who cleared the bar at 6 ft., 10¾ in.—¼ in. higher than the previous school record.

2. At 6½% interest his investment of $3700.00 yielded a return of just $240.50.

3. In 1952 the principal causes of accidents were: automobiles, 40%; at home, 22.5%; sports and recreation, 15.4%; pedestrians, 8.3%; travel, 6.6%.

4. In the late nineteenth century the American Experience Table of Mortality gave the life expectancy at age 10 as 48.72 years and at age 95 as .50 years.

5. We learned today that the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the

radius is expressed C = 2 x R x 3.1416 (or 3 1/7).

6. For many years a minute of silent prayer was observed each November 11, 11:00—11:01 a.m., to commemorate the signing of the armistice ending World War I.

7. Friday, 2−4 p.m., will be devoted to interviewing applicants for the new position.

8. The banquet will begin promptly at 6:30 p.m.

9. The missile took off from the launching pad at exactly 6:00:15 a.m.

10. With 2/3 of the precincts already reported, the Governor leads his nearest competitor 189,769—160,323, though he had been given less than a 50−50 chance of winning by the pollsters.

11. After 15 innings the two teams were still deadlocked 3−3.

12. The motor number of the stolen car is 030/692.

13. To−day ATandT stock closed at 36 3/4, up 5/8.

14. Articles V−VII of the society's constitution deal with the powers and duties of the officers.

15. The title page at the beginning of every braille volume lists the number of braille pages contained in that volume—thus, Pages i−xix and 1−79.

16. Pope John XXIIIrd did much to promote the ecumenical movement.

17. King Louis XVth of France is supposed to have said, "After me, the deluge."

18. Many cities were demolished by the end of World War II—III will probably see the destruction of civilization.

19. Charles I (1600−1649) was beheaded by the Parliamentary faction in England.

20. The mysterious crate measured 6'H x 9'W x 2'D.

21. Move all of the little girls' dresses, sizes $4\frac{1}{2}$−6, to the next rack.

22. Barber, please trim my hair ¼ − ½ inch.

23. You need not worry; a person's temperature is normal when it falls in the 98.4—99.2 range.

24. Add a hydrogen ion to H_2O to get heavy water, D_2O.

25. More than 1/3 of our staff will be on vacation from 6/14 to 7/1.

26. Dad still has 20/20 vision, but he doesn't hear very well.

- **연습문제 13 정답**

- **종합문제 13 정답**

제14장 강조 표시, 말줄임표, 종료 기호, 문장부호의 순서; 기타의 특수 기호들

1. 묵자에서 이탤릭체, 볼드체, 작은 대문자 글자, 밑줄 등 단어나 단락을 강조하기 위해 사용되는 거의 대부분의 글꼴 변화를 점자에서는 강조 표시 4-6점(⠨)으로 나타낸다. 이 점자부호를 이탤릭 기호라고 부르기도 하지만 '강조 표시'가 더 정확한 표현이다. 외래어, 제목, 배의 이름 등 고유명사, 단락 시작부에 있는 주제 머리글, 속으로 하는 말, 특별한 글꼴로 표시된 인용물 등은 모두 점자에서 강조 표시를 사용한다. 그러나 제목을 큰 글씨로 나타낸 것처럼 단지 시각적 효과만을 위해서 글씨체를 달리 한 것은 강조 표시를 붙이지 않고 무시한다.

2. 강조 표시를 한 번만 쓰면 단어 단위로 적용된다. 따라서 복합어의 하이픈 뒤, 아포스트로피 뒤, 띄어쓰기가 없는 약어 중간에 나오는 마침표 뒤에 강조 표시를 다시 쓰지 않는다. 단어 사이의 빈칸, 대시, 슬래시 뒤에는 다시 쓴다.

(ex.) *M(ar)(ch)* ⠨⠍⠣⠗⠣⠨⠉⠓⠣

blue-ey(ed) ⠨⠃⠇⠥⠤⠑⠽⠣⠨⠑⠙⠜

bride-to-be ⠨⠃⠗⠊⠙⠤⠞⠕⠤⠃⠑

A.M. ⠨⠠⠁⠲⠠⠍⠲

1914-18 ⠨⠼⠁⠊⠙⠤⠁⠓

a priori ⠨⠁ ⠨⠏⠗⠊⠕⠗⠊

LT. COL. ⠠⠇⠞⠲ ⠠⠉⠕⠇⠲

(o'clock) ⠣⠕⠄⠉⠇⠕⠉⠅⠜

l'orange ⠨⠇⠄⠕⠗⠁⠝⠛⠑

(and)/or ⠨⠣⠯⠜⠌⠕⠗

Stop — Now! ⠨⠠⠎⠞⠕⠏ ⠠⠤⠤ ⠠⠝⠕⠺⠖

cat/dog ⠉⠁⠞⠌⠙⠕⠛

3. 강조 표시는 대문자 표시 앞에 쓰고, 여는 따옴표, 여는 대괄호, 여는 괄호, 대시 등의 문장부호 뒤에 쓴다.

(ex.) "*Help!*" ⠠⠶⠨⠠⠓⠑⠇⠏⠖⠶

—*Help!* ⠠⠤⠨⠠⠓⠑⠇⠏⠖

4. 3개 이하의 연속된 단어가 다른 글꼴이면 강조 표시를 각각의 단어 앞에 붙인다. 4개 이상일 때는 첫 단어 앞에 여는 강조 표시 4-6, 4-6점(⠨⠨⠶)을 쓰고 마지막 단어 앞에 닫는 강조 표시 4-6점(⠨⠄)을 적는다. 중간에 문장부호나 점자부호가 있어도 이중 강조 표시의 효력은 지속된다.

(ex.) *Hold (the) bus!* ⠨⠓⠇⠙ ⠨⠣⠮⠜ ⠨⠃⠥⠎⠖

Pl(ea)se! Hold (the) bus! ⠨⠏⠇⠣⠑⠜⠎⠑⠖ ⠨⠓⠇⠙ ⠨⠣⠮⠜ ⠨⠃⠥⠎⠖

5. 독립 하위약자 ‘In, enough, be, his, was, were’는 문장부호와 함께 쓰일 수 없다. 이 규칙은 강조 표시가 있어도 그대로 적용된다.

(ex.) *(com)e in.*

((Were) (you) (there)?)

6. 강조 표시는 'to, into, by'의 약자 앞·뒤에 모두 쓸 수 있다.

(ex.) (*into*) *t(ow)n*

(To) (er)r is human.

Give (it) (to) *(him), (not) (to) (me).*

*(*By*) default*

(to) George

(By) George!

7. 'and, for, of, the, with, a'의 단어들을 약자 규칙에 따라 붙여 쓸 때 문장부호나 점자부호가 그 사이에 낄 수 없다. 점자부호인 강조 표시도 이 약자 사이에 올 수 없다.

(ex.) *(The) (Time)s* (and) *(The) Po(st)*

(for) (the) (people)

(for) (the) (people)

8. 묵자에서 책, 영화, 노래 등의 제목과 같은 일련의 고유 명사들이 이탤릭체(또는 다른 글꼴)로 되어 있을 때 점자에서는 제목에 각각 강조 표시를 붙여준다.

(ex.) On Fri(day) (the) (children) sang *F(ar)m(er) (in) (the) Dell,*
Yankee Doodle, (The) Old Oak(en) Bucket, and *Bo(bb)y (Sh)aftoe.*

9. 한 글자만 특별한 글꼴이거나 따옴표 등에 쌓여 있을 때 이를 무시하고 문자 표시만 해준다.

(ex.) S makes a plural. [또는]
"S" makes a plural. [또는]

"*S*" makes a plural.

⠠⠎⠠ ⠍⠁⠅⠑⠎ ⠁ ⠏⠇⠥⠗⠁⠇⠲

10. 독립된 단어나 구, 단락이 글꼴도 다르고 따옴표에 싸여 있기도 할 때 점자에서는 따옴표는 살려두고 글꼴은 무시한다. 그러나 따옴표나 글꼴로 강조된 전체 단락 안에서 몇 단어만 다시 다른 글꼴이나 따옴표로 표시되어 있으면 이는 그대로 표시해준다.

(ex.) Greta (just) "*loves*" roses! ⠠⠛⠗⠑⠞⠁ ⠐⠜⠚⠥⠎⠞ ⠠⠇⠕⠧⠑⠎⠐⠴ ⠗⠕⠎⠑⠎⠖

"(Will) (you) please play '*Moonli(gh)t Sonata*'?"

⠠⠠⠦⠺⠊⠇⠇⠐⠜ ⠽⠕⠥⠜⠴ ⠏⠇⠑⠁⠎⠑ ⠏⠇⠁⠽ ⠠⠠⠍⠕⠕⠝⠇⠊⠣⠛⠓⠜⠞ ⠠⠠⠎⠕⠝⠁⠞⠁⠄⠦

11. 두 개 이상의 단락 전체가 다른 글꼴로 강조되었을 때 각각의 단락 첫 단어 앞에 이중 강조 표시를 쓰고 마지막 단락의 마지막 단어 앞에 강조 표시를 한 번 쓴다.

12. 말줄임표는 묵자에서 세 개의 점이나 별표로 쓰여 단어의 생략이나 잠시 머뭇거림을 나타낸다. 점자에서는 3, 3, 3점(⠄⠄⠄)으로 나타내며, 하나의 단어로 취급하여 빈칸을 두고 문장부호를 붙인다.

(ex.) "Fools ru(sh) (in) ..." ⠠⠠⠋⠕⠕⠇⠎ ⠗⠥⠦⠓⠜ ⠦⠔⠜ ⠄⠄⠄

"*** (for) (the)y (shall) (in)h(er)it (the) e(ar)(th)."

⠠⠠⠄⠄⠄ ⠿ ⠷⠿ ⠽ ⠦⠔⠓⠻⠊⠞ ⠷ ⠦⠮⠹⠜

13. 말줄임표가 마침표와 함께 쓰였을 때 묵자에서는 점이 네 개인 것처럼 보인다. 점자에서는 문장이 불완전하다면 말줄임표를 먼저 쓰고 바로 마침표를 쓴다. 문장이 문법적으로 완벽하다면 마침표를 먼저 쓰고 한 칸 띄워 말줄임표를 쓴다.

(ex.) (As) (you) (can) see, I (have) foll(ow)(ed) (your) c(ar)e(er) ....

(As) (to) my (ow)n .... Well, (you) (know) (the) (st)ory.

⠷⠵ ⠿ ⠳ ⠫⠕⠧⠑⠙ ⠽⠕⠥⠗ ⠉⠜⠑⠻ ⠄⠄⠄⠲ ⠠⠺⠑⠇⠇⠂ ⠽⠕⠥ ⠅⠝⠕⠺ ⠮⠀

⠄⠄⠄⠲ ⠠⠎⠞⠕⠗⠽⠲ ⠿ ⠊⠀ ⠷ ⠫⠕⠗⠽⠲

14. 단어에서 철자의 생략을 하이픈이나 점으로 나타낼 때 묵자의 해당하는 수만큼 3-6점이나 3점을 빈칸 없이 쓴다.

(ex.) Rog(er) B----- ⠠⠗⠕⠛⠣⠻⠜ ⠠⠃⠤⠤⠤⠤⠤

Rog(er) B. . . . . ⠨⠛⠕⠨⠃⠲

15. 다른 출처에서 그대로 인용된 글 등을 나타낼 때 다음 규칙을 따른다.

- 인용된 부분이 따옴표에 싸여 있으면서 동시에 이탤릭체와 같은 특별한 글꼴일 때 특별히 강조나 구분이 필요하지 않으면 점자에서는 따옴표만 살려두고 글꼴은 무시한다.
- 복사된 내용이 이탤릭체 등으로만 나와 있으면 점자에서는 강조 표시를 붙여준다.
- 인용되거나 복사된 내용 앞뒤로 빈줄을 남겨둔다.
- 들여쓰기 등의 단락 형태는 묵자를 따른다.
- 대문자 표기는 묵자를 따르되 한 문장 이상의 내용이 모두 대문자일 때는 강조 표시도 함께 써준다.

16. 종료 기호는 단어 중간에 글꼴의 변화가 있을 때 이를 표시해주는 점자부호로 6, 3점(⠸⠄)을 쓴다. 이중 대문자 표시나 강조 표시와 같은 특별한 글꼴이 단어 중간에 끝나면 그 바로 뒤에 써준다.

(ex.) BASEball ⠠⠠⠃⠁⠎⠸⠄⠑⠁⠇⠇ baseBALL ⠃⠁⠎⠑⠠⠠⠃⠁⠇⠇

17. 문장부호와 점자부호가 동시에 나올 때 다음 순서를 따른다.

① 여는 괄/여는 대괄호 ② 여는 따옴표
③ 외국어로 된 대화 앞의 대시 ④ 강조 표시
⑤ 스페인어의 여는 물음표/여는 느낌표 ⑥ 비라틴어 문자 표시
⑦ 기호 앞에 4점을 붙이는 경우 ⑧ 달러나 섹션 기호
⑨ 숫자표시 ⑩ 문자 표시
⑪ 아포스트로피 ⑫ 소수점
⑬ 대문자 표시 ⑭ 강세 기호

18. 단어의 일부만 강조되어 있는 경우 약자를 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) "*Tie* a *yel*low *rib*bon 'r(ound) (the) *old* oak tree," sang (the) GIs.

⠠⠶⠞⠊⠑⠸⠄ ⠁ ⠸⠄⠽⠑⠇⠸⠄⠇⠪ ⠸⠄⠗⠊⠃⠸⠄⠃⠕⠝ ⠄⠗⠲⠕⠥⠝⠙⠄ ⠄⠮ ⠄⠕⠇⠙ ⠕⠁⠅ ⠞⠗⠑⠑⠠⠶ ⠎⠁⠝⠛ ⠄⠮ ⠠⠛⠠⠺⠎⠲

19. 철자가 전부 대문자이거나 강조되어 있는 단어 중간에 슬래시가 나오면

슬래시 뒤에서 이중 대문자, 강조 표시를 다시 써준다.

(ex.) ATC/CN ⠠⠠⠁⠞⠉⠸⠌⠠⠠⠉⠝ *atc/cn* ⠨⠁⠞⠉⠸⠌⠉⠝

ATC/cn ⠠⠠⠁⠞⠉⠸⠌⠉⠝ *atc/*cn ⠨⠁⠞⠉⠸⠌⠉⠝

20. 단어의 일부가 따로 떨어져 있을 때는 약자를 사용하지 않고, 한 칸 약자로 혼동되지 않으면 문자 표시도 쓰지 않는다. 이 경우 ‘to, into, by'도 풀어 쓴다.

(ex.) Add *−ing* to *th*. ⠠⠁⠙⠙ ⠨⠤⠬ ⠞⠕ ⠨⠹⠓

21. 문장부호가 홀로 나오거나 괄호, 따옴표로 묶여 나올 때는 문장부호의 점형 앞에 4점(⠠)을 붙인다.

(ex.) (And) (the)n he a(dd)(ed): "?" ⠠⠣⠯⠜ ⠠⠣⠮⠜⠝ ⠓⠑ ⠁⠣⠙⠙⠜⠫⠣⠫⠜⠒ ⠠⠦⠢⠠⠴

• 연습문제 14

다음을 점역하시오.

1. "You're on the road to success when you realize that failure is merely a detour." — William G. Milnes, Jr., in The Saturday Evening Post.

2. The Times' JANET DIANA CARR is a first rate reporter.

3. Little Tonya sang clearly, "a, b, c, d, e, f, g."

4. What can it be? he wondered, as he examined the odd-looking package.

5. It is usually easier to get into the state of matrimony than to get out of it.

6. Mark is on the "A" team and Brian is on the "B" team.

7. It was the one-o'clock, not the two-o'clock news report, that stated the plane was missing.

8. If she will only permit me to announce our engagement, I will renounce all my bad habits and denounce all my former sweethearts.

9. The ad read: "You simply can't afFORD to be without a FORD."

10. The letters enclosed in parentheses should be contracted in braille: (dis)t(ing)ui(sh), M(in)n(ea)polis, m(ed)ic(in)al.

11. He was extremely proud of his former connection with the FBI ("G-men are the world's greatest detectives," he was fond of saying).

• 종합문제 14

다음 문장을 점역하시오.

1. The thought that the *federal government is wealthy* and the *states poverty-stricken* is a dangerous illusion.

2. Since all men are created equal, it follows *a priori* that no group is entitled to preferential treatment.

3. This new remote control can program the *CD-ROM* drive to play a music *CD*.

4. Back in 1919, when there were only *105,000,000* of us in this country, it took some *26,000,000* workers to grow our food, dig our fuels and metals, and make the goods we needed.

5. When O'Brien got up to speak, Todd thought, *he just doesn't have any*

self-assurance.

6. The following books were written by Thomas Wolfe: *Look Home-ward, Angel; Of Time and the River; From Death to Morning; The Story of a Novel; The Face of a Nation; The Web and the Rock; You Can't Go Home Again; The Hills Beyond; A Stone, a Leaf a Door*.

7. Will the students in group *"a"* please move so that group *"b"* can sit down?

8. The local Shakespeare Society is planning to produce one of the following plays this season: *As You Like It; King Richard III; Julius Caesar; or Hamlet.*

9. Sometimes Henry, seated at the head of the table in his little dining room at home, would look around him at his wife and two daughters and recall those ads he saw in the magazines for insurance—the kind with the banner line reading: *Are you, as head of your family, giving your loved ones the protection they need?* or *As family provider your family looks to you for security—now and in the future.*

10. The *g* in *gnat* is silent.

11. Charlie called to me, "The water's fine. *Come on in!*" So "*in*" I went!

12. *'It is not the size nor the gold equivalent of what each of us contributes to the world that is a measure of the value of his gifts. The service we render to others is really the rent we pay for room on this earth.'* —Wilfred T. Grenfell

13. Thomas Jefferson will long be remembered for his drafting of *The Declaration of Independence.*

14. Steven's thoughts turned to Ritchy, *his idea of a great vacation (but not mine) is just to sit!*

15. Tennyson wrote "*In Memoriam*" to express his grief at the death of a young friend.

16. The Athenians not only had government *of* the people and *fo*r the people, but also government *by* the people.

17. Dwight Eisenhower, when president, said, "The *federal government* did not create the *states* of this republic. The *states* created the *federal government*...."

18. The sign on the wall explained the company policy:

It is our rule that no alteration can be made to one of our products by the retailer. Our warranty is in effect only if the product is in its original condition—that is, as it was when it left *Kirby & Co.*

19. *Oh boy, am I in for a dull evening!* he thought when he saw Aunt Em confronting him in the doorway. "What a pleasant surprise!" he said aloud —*and now I won't know till morning who won the fight on TV.*

20. He scribbled a hasty note: "Will be in N.. Y... City 2 days. Be careful what you tell the d..n internal revenue guy."

21. Article III, Sec. I, of the *Constitution* provides as follows: *The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, ..., shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, ...*

22. In the following words the accented syllable is indicated by italics: pro*fi*cient, re*u*mify, *vi*sionary, un*like*ly, pro*vi*so, *dis*cord, pre*tend*.

23. Benny Friedman was the man who put the FOOT in FOOTball.

24. During the 19th century, the *sixteen*-hour day was not uncommon, whereas today there is talk of shortening the *eight*-hour day.

25. In the following words the letters enclosed in brackets are optional: encyclop[a]edia, cancel[l]ed, bus[s]es.

26. Soon the Serene was plunging through the most terrifying storm of the voyage, 1957's Hurricane Carrie that, only a few hundred miles away, sank the huge four-masted German bark *Pamir*, with a loss of 80 lives.

It was about this time that Cohen began inscribing a piteous document dealing with "The Last Days on Earth of Leslie Cohen." Excerpts:

Constantly wet. Working 18 hours a day. If I ever come out of this alive I'll never set foot on a boat again.

Bad storm again! God has never heard three bums pray as loud as we did.

...

Another day, another hurricane. This is the worst mistake two men ever made.

27. The entry *"Coverage only for vicarious liability of named insured (?)"* puzzled the law clerk.

28. NOTICE: The YMCAers will meet Tuesday at 7 p.m.

29. Tom's brother was late for supper so he went all over the neighborhood calling for him, "Char-*lie*—supper time—Char-*lie*." Charlie was so far away that he only heard the "-*lie*."

• 연습문제 14 정답

• 종합문제 14 정답

핵심 정리 5

※ 강조 표시

강조 표시를 사용하는 경우

1. 강조를 나타낼 때 묵자에서 단어나 구를 다른 글꼴로 나타냄으로써 강조할 때 강조 표시 사용 [Jump! Now!]

2. 다음의 경우에 묵자에서 특별한 글꼴로 나타냄으로써 구분하고자 할 때:

- 외래어나 구
- 배, 책, 그림 등의 이름과 같은 고유명사
- 단락 시작부에 있는 주제 머리글
- 대화문에서 따로 구분되는 속으로 하는 말
- 따옴표로 싸여 있지는 않지만 빈줄이나 여백 등으로 구별되어 있을 때

강조 표시 사용하지 않는 경우

묵자에서 스타일적인 이유로 특별한 글꼴이 사용되었거나 다음과 같이 점자에서 다른 방법으로 이미 구별될 때:

1. 낱글자가 단순히 그 알파벳을 의미하는 것이어서 앞에 문자 표시가 쓰였을 때 [Class B Xed]

2. 단어의 일부분이 따로 떨어져서 특별한 글꼴로 표시되어 있을 때. [pend-ing]

3. 발음이 강조되면서 동시에 괄호에 쌓여 있을 때 [turkey (tur-kee)]

4. 챕터의 제목이나 가운데 정렬된 머리글 전체가 이탤릭체나 볼드체일 때

5. 글자나, 단락, 일련의 단락들이 따옴표에 싸여있으면서 동시에 특별한 글꼴로 나와 있을 때(강조나 구분이 꼭 필요한 경우 제외)

제15장 강세 기호, 외국어

1. 강세 기호 4점(⠈)은 강세 기호나 특별한 발음 구별 기호가 붙어 있는 글자 앞에 적는 점자부호이다.

(ex.) g(ar)çon ⠛⠈⠜⠗⠜⠉⠕⠝ São Paulo ⠠⠎⠈⠁⠕ ⠠⠏⠁⠥⠇⠕

2. 영어 문장에 나오는 외국어 단어에서 강세 기호가 붙은 글자들은 약자를 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) b(ar)rière (프랑스어) ⠃⠈⠜⠗⠊⠢⠗⠑ fiancé (프랑스어) ⠋⠊⠁⠝⠉⠈⠮
år(st)id (스웨덴어) ⠁⠗⠈⠌⠌⠊⠙ färb(en) (독일어) ⠋⠁⠗⠃⠈⠢⠑⠝

3. 영어 단어에서 쓰이는 강세 기호는 한 글자가 아닌 한 음절에 해당하므로 약자를 사용한다.

(ex.) b(less)(èd) ⠃⠈⠐⠎⠈⠮⠙ re(ën)(for)ce ⠗⠑⠈⠫⠈⠿⠉⠑
co(ëd)uc(ation) ⠉⠕⠈⠫⠈⠙⠥⠉⠈⠰⠝

4. 영어 문장에서 글꼴이 다르거나 따옴표로 묶인 외국어, 구, 이름들이 나오면 묵자를 그대로 따르고 약자는 쓰지 않는다. 이런 단어 앞에 'to, into, by' 약자도 쓰지 않는다. 그러나 글꼴이 다르지 않으면 약자를 쓴다.

(ex.) Nicole is *très chic.* ⠠⠝⠊⠉⠕⠇⠑ ⠊⠎ ⠨⠞⠗⠮ ⠉⠓⠊⠉⠲
Nicole is très (ch)ic. ⠠⠝⠊⠉⠕⠇⠑ ⠊⠎ ⠞⠗⠮ ⠐⠉⠓⠊⠉⠲
"***Einbrecher***" is (the) (word) (for) "burgl(ar)" (in) G(er)man.
⠨⠶⠨⠔⠊⠝⠃⠗⠑⠉⠓⠻⠨⠶ ⠊⠎ ⠐⠮ ⠺ ⠐⠿⠋ ⠺ ⠐⠶⠃⠥⠗⠛⠜⠗⠶ ⠔ ⠐⠶⠛⠻⠍⠁⠝⠲
We (will) (go) (to) Rome by *Via Appia*, (the) old Roman road.
⠠⠺⠑ ⠐⠺ ⠺ ⠐⠶⠛⠕⠐⠶ ⠐⠞⠕ ⠠⠗⠕⠍⠑ ⠃⠽ ⠨⠧⠊⠁ ⠨⠁⠏⠏⠊⠁⠂ ⠐⠮ ⠕⠇⠙ ⠠⠗⠕⠍⠁⠝ ⠗⠕⠁⠙⠲

5. 영어 문장에서 외국 이름이 이탤릭체와 같이 다른 글꼴로 되어 있을 때 약자는 쓰지 않는다.

(ex.) Dur(ing) (the) Battle (of) Jutl(and), (the) G(er)man *Derffinger* sank (the) *Que(en) M(ar)y*.
⠠⠙⠥⠗⠶ ⠐⠮ ⠠⠃⠁⠞⠞⠇⠑ ⠷ ⠠⠚⠥⠞⠇⠶⠾⠂ ⠐⠮ ⠠⠛⠻⠍⠁⠝ ⠨⠶⠠⠙⠑⠗⠋⠋⠊⠝⠛⠻⠨⠶
⠎⠁⠝⠅ ⠐⠮ ⠨⠶⠠⠟⠥⠑⠝⠻ ⠠⠍⠜⠽⠨⠶⠲

6. 외국어가 한 글자로 되어 있거나 축어로 혼동될 수 있는 글자 조합일 때 일반 글꼴이면 문자 표시를 붙여준다.

(ex.) e pluribus unum ⠰⠑ ⠰⠏⠇⠥⠗⠊⠃⠥⠎ ⠰⠥⠝⠥⠍

7. carte blanche, enfant terrible, vis-à-vis, coup d'état, sans serif 등 이미 영어로 차용된 외래어(Anglicized word)가 이탤릭체일 때는 글쓴이가 강조를 위해 쓴 것이다. 이 경우 강조 표시를 해주고 약자도 사용한다.

8. 영어 문장에 그리스어, 러시아어, 히브리어 등의 비라틴어 계통의 문자가 나올 때는 해당하는 철자 앞에 비라틴어 문자 기호 2점(⠰)을 붙인다. 그리스 문자 앞에 대문자 표시는 사용하지만 문자 표시와 강조 표시는 사용하지 않고, 'to, into, by' 약자는 사용하지 않는다.

(ex.) I wrote to ΦBK president, Tom Jones.

⠰⠊ ⠺⠗⠕⠞⠑ ⠰⠞⠕ ⠰⠠⠠⠋⠠⠃⠠⠅ ⠏⠗⠑⠎⠊⠙⠑⠝⠞⠂ ⠞⠕⠍ ⠚⠕⠝⠑⠎

9. 3개 이하의 그리스어나 다른 비라틴어 단어가 연속되어 나올 때는 문자 기호 5-6점(⠐)을 각각의 단어 앞에 쓰고, 4개 이상 연속되어 나올 때는 첫 단어 앞에 문자 기호를 두 번 쓰고 마지막 단어 앞에 문자 기호를 한 번 쓴다. 강조(특별한 글꼴이나 따옴표 등)은 무시한다.

10. 고대, 중세 영어 중 현대 영어에서 쓰지 않는 영어는 약자를 사용하지 않는다. 요즘 문헌에서도 쓰는 고어식 철자는 약자를 써야 한다.

• 연습문제 15

다음 문장을 점역하시오.

1. The attractive divorcée and her distingué protégé created a sensation at the lawn fête.

2. Louis XIV stated the position of all dictators when he said, "*L'éetat c'est moi.*"

3. The François family with their entire ménage had already departed for Florida.

4. ‘And opening his mouth he taught them saying, “Blessèd are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven....” ’

5. The newest trend in German politics is Parteiverdrossenheit, or PV for short.

6. "*Vive la France!*" defiantly shouted the young patriot as he was led off to face the firing squad.

7. José de San Martin was one of the leading liberators of South America.

8. Signorina Puccini is auditioning with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

9. Étienne professed to be *enchanté* to meet *la belle Mademoiselle Andersen*.

10. The original German title of Erich Remarque's famous book *All Quiet on the Western Front* was *Im Westen Nichts Neues.*

• 종합문제 15

다음 문장을 점역하시오.

1. "Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible to feeling as to sight? or art thou but a dagger of the mind, a false creation, proceeding from the heat-oppressèd brain?"—Macbeth

2. He had just returned to the café after his tête-à-tête with his fiancée.

3. The new government came into power through a coup d'état but masquerades behind a façade of democracy.

4. The dénouement of the plot began when the professor crashed the party clad in tuxedo and black suède shoes and wearing a boutonnière of lilies of the valley.

5. "*Merci beaucoup*," said Jacques as I handed him the prize.

6. As the victorious French troops reëntered the city, the crowd triumphantly and spontaneously broke into the *Marseillaise*: "*Allons, enfants de la patrie! Le jour de gloire est arrivé!....*"

7. France was represented at Versailles by Georges Clemenceau.

8. Jeanne D'Arc was known as the "Maid of Orléans."

9. I said, this restaurant serves all meals *table d'hôte*, not *à la carte*.

10. The note began very formally, "*Sehr geehrtes Fräulein Mary Smith*: ..."

11. —*¡Qué bonita!*—exclaimed the gay young gaucho as he doffed his sombrero to the lovely señorita.

12. The pin on his lapel proudly proclaimed his affiliation with ΣX.

13. The first half of Julia's program closed with Chopin's *Étude in E Major.*

14. The memory of her insult still rankled in his mind("*gros cochon*" she had called him).

15. The motto of the United States is "*E pluribus unum*."

16. "The situation has been getting rather unhealthy," Filatov told the mass-circulation weekly Argumenty i Fakty.

17. I would like *Pasta e Fagioli* and a salad, please.

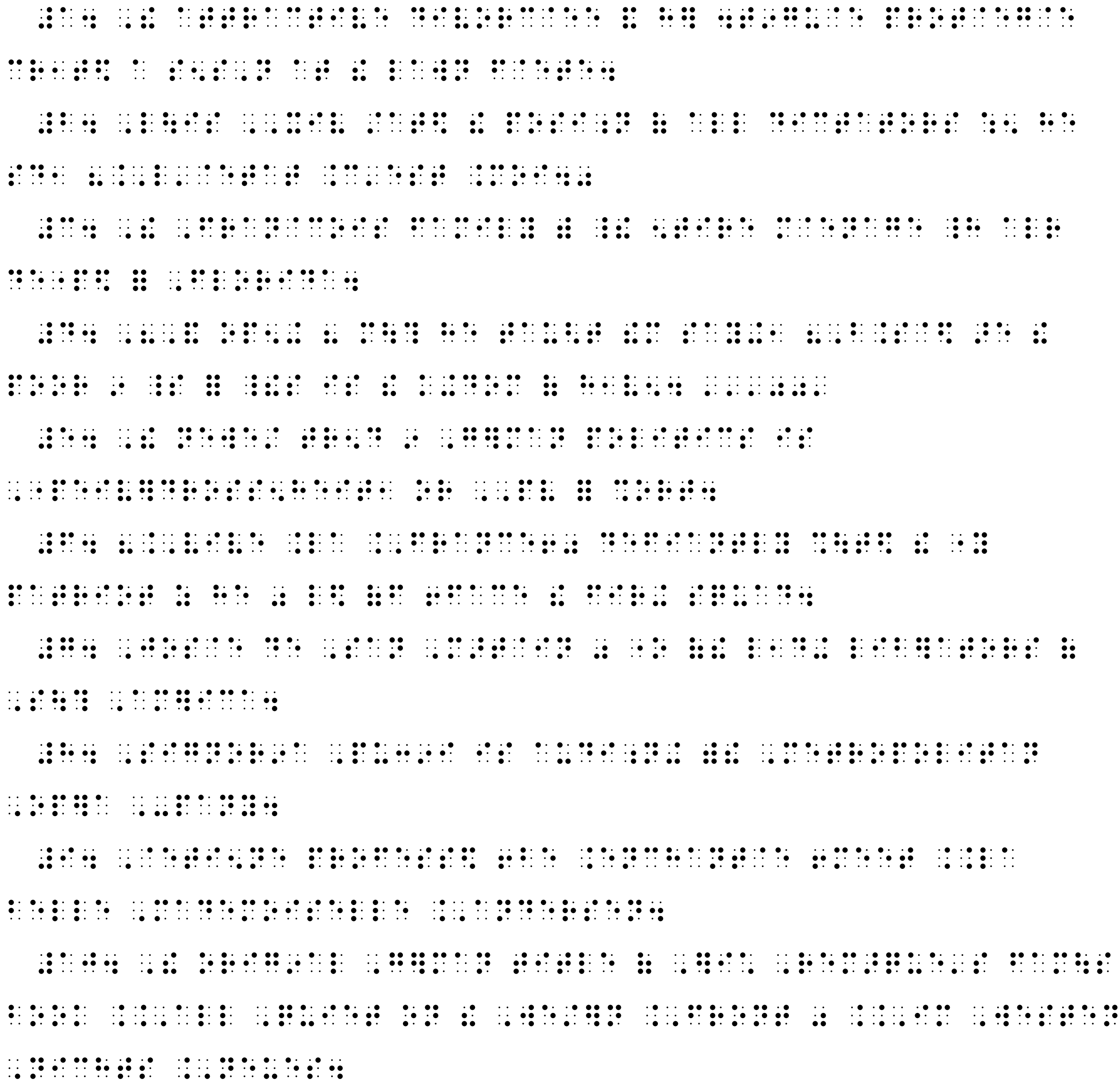
18. I came home from our trip with German marks, French centimes, and Spanish pesos.

19. "Schmidt," she said. "Tomorrow Sunday ist. Der mass in Piedras iss nine by der clock."

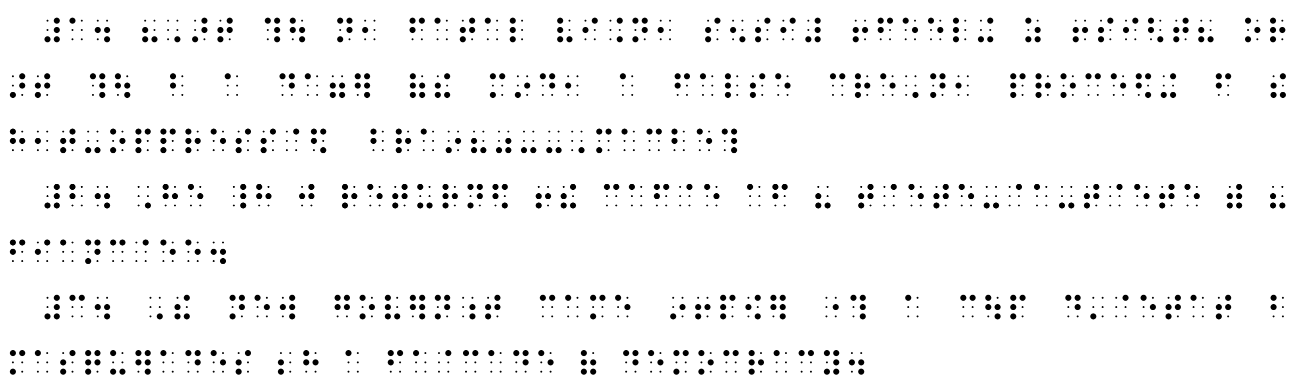
20. Winthrop considered his colony to be a model to others; "Wee must Consider that wee shall be as a Citye upon a hill."

21. The priest said he hoped Father hadn't had a *faithectomy*, since he hasn't seen him in church for months.

• 연습문제 15 정답



• 종합문제 15 정답



제16장 참고 기호(별표), 주석, 참고 자료, 시

1. 묵자에서 참고 사항을 나타내는 각종 기호를 점자에서는 모두 별표 3-5, 3-5점(⠔⠔)으로 나타낸다. 별표의 앞과 뒤에는 빈칸이 있어야 하고 묵자에 주석 번호(글자나 숫자)가 있을 때만 그 번호를 별표 바로 뒤에 붙여 쓴다. 별표와 별표가 가리키는 단어는 한 줄에 있어야 한다.

(ex.) Vet(er)ans* Day ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠔⠔ ⠠⠠⠠

2. 묵자에서 문장부호가 참고 기호 뒤에 나오면 점자에서는 순서를 바꿔 별표 앞뒤로 빈칸이 있도록 해준다. 참고 기호 뒤에 대시가 오면 점자에서는 사이에 한 칸 띄운다.

(ex.) (... (quite) (the) opposite.*) ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠔⠔

(As) (sh)(ow)n (in) (the) J(one)s case† —(and) (it) (must) (be) ...

⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠔⠔ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠⠠

3. 묵자에서는 주석을 페이지 아래에 달기도 하고(각주) 박스나 줄 사이에 배치하기도 한다. 그러나 묵자에서의 배치에 상관없이 점자에서는 다음 규칙을 따른다.

① 주석 내용이 7단어 이하일 때는 주석 내용을 대괄호로 묶어 해당 단어 뒤에 삽입하고 별표는 쓰지 않는다. 그런데 묵자에서 참고 기호가 괄호나 따옴표 안에 있으면 점자에서는 주석 내용을 괄호나 따옴표 뒤에 써준다.

(ex.) ... Fr(ance)* (and) G(er)(many).

*According to the writer, Franz Bellot.

⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

"... (and) (so) ju(st)ice (will) prevail!*" He w(en)t on (to) say ...

*Brown disagrees with this argument.

⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠

⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠

② 주석 내용이 8단어 이상일 때는 해당 단락 바로 밑에 별표를 붙이고 별도의 단락 형식으로 적는다. 주석 위, 아래로 빈 줄이 없도록 한다.

(ex.) ... br(ought) (in) (by) (the) Moors.* (The) (of)fspr(ing) (was) (the) f(in)e(st) horse (in) Europe.

* (The) Moors tau(gh)t (the) Spani(sh) (much) (about) horses ...

③ 한 단락 안에 2개 이상의 긴 주석이 있을 때는 별표 뒤에 빈칸 없이 일련번호를 붙인다(⠔⠔⠼⠁, ⠔⠔⠼⠃ 등). 그리고 해당 단락 밑에 ②에서 설명한 바와 같이 별도의 단락 형식을 따라 주석 내용을 순서대로 적되, 주석번호 뒤에 마침표는 붙이지 않는다.

4. 인용 자료의 섹션 번호와 참고 사항을 점역할 때 띄어쓰기와 대문자 표기는 묵자를 따른다. 아라비아 숫자 사이에 있는 점은 점자에서는 소수점 4-6점(⠨)으로만 나타내고, 로마 숫자와 아라비아 숫자, 또는 문자와 숫자 사이에 있는 점은 마침표 2-5-6점(⠲)으로 쓴다.

(ex.) 6.4.5 ⠼⠋⠨⠙⠨⠑ II.7 ⠼⠃⠲⠼⠛

LA.E.2.4.1 ⠠⠠⠠⠁⠲⠠⠑⠲⠼⠃⠲⠼⠙⠲⠼⠁

5. 인용 자료에서 숫자 뒤, '숫자 + 콤마 뒤', '숫자 + 콜론 뒤', '숫자 + 하이픈 뒤'에 문자가 나오면 문자 표시 5-6점(⠰)을 붙인다.

(ex.) 13.2b ⠼⠁⠉⠨⠃⠰⠃ 2:B ⠼⠃⠒⠰⠠⠃

6-a, 6-c ⠼⠋⠤⠰⠁ ⠼⠋⠤⠰⠉ 9.1.a. ⠼⠊⠨⠁⠲⠰⠁

V.3.A(5)(c) ⠠⠧⠨⠼⠉⠠⠁⠐⠣⠑⠐⠜⠉⠜

VI.30a-f ⠠⠠⠠⠋⠨⠼⠉⠚⠰⠁⠤⠰⠋

VI.30.a.-f. ⠠⠠⠠⠋⠨⠼⠉⠚⠲⠰⠁⠲⠤⠰⠋

6. 일반적인 글에서 성경 등 종교 경전을 인용할 때 점자는 묵자에 따른다.

(ex.) Razi on Sura 2:219/216 ⠠⠗⠁⠵⠊ ⠕⠝ ⠠⠎⠥⠗⠁ ⠼⠃⠒⠼⠃⠁⠊⠸⠌⠼⠃⠁⠋

(St). Luke 15:11—24 ⠐⠠⠎⠞⠲ ⠠⠇⠥⠅⠑ ⠼⠁⠑⠒⠼⠁⠙⠤⠼⠃⠙

Deut(er)onomy 16.19 ⠠⠙⠑⠥⠞⠐⠣⠻⠜⠕⠝⠕⠍⠽ ⠼⠁⠋⠲⠼⠁⠊

7. 점역하는 책이 종교 서적이어서 숫자 인용이 많이 나올 때만 참고 부분을 줄여 쓸 수 있다.

① 책 제목의 철자가 다 나왔을 때는 제목과 장 사이에 한 칸 띄운다. 장과 절은 빈칸 없이 붙여 쓰되 수표를 각각 붙여 쓴다. 묵자에서 장과 절 사이의

있는 콜론과 콤마는 무시하고, 로마 숫자는 아라비아 숫자로 바꿔 쓴다. 묵자에 관계없이 절과 절, 장과 장 사이에는 하이픈을 쓰고, 절과 장 사이에는 대시를 쓴다.

(ex.) Hebrews 6:9 ⠠⠓⠑⠃⠗⠑⠺⠎ ⠼⠋⠒⠊

Ru(th) 2,6 ⠠⠗⠥⠹ ⠼⠃⠠⠋

II Cor(in)(th)ians 2:2—4:6 ⠼⠃ ⠠⠉⠕⠗⠷⠔⠹⠁⠝⠎ ⠼⠃⠒⠃⠤⠼⠙⠒⠋

Hebrews 9:3-6 ⠠⠓⠑⠃⠗⠑⠺⠎ ⠼⠊⠒⠉⠤⠋

② 책 제목이 약어 형태로 나왔을 때는 제목과 장절의 숫자 사이에 빈칸 없이 붙여 쓴다. 여러 절을 인용할 때 사용하는 콤마는 그대로 써준다.

(ex.) Heb. 6:9 ⠠⠓⠑⠃⠲⠼⠋⠒⠊

Heb. 6:9-11 ⠠⠓⠑⠃⠲⠼⠋⠒⠊⠤⠁⠁

II Cor. 2:12 ⠼⠃ ⠠⠉⠕⠗⠲⠼⠃⠒⠁⠃

Timo(th)y 3:2, 3, 4, 6 ⠠⠞⠊⠍⠕⠹⠽⠼⠉⠒⠃⠂ ⠼⠉⠂ ⠼⠙⠂ ⠼⠋

8. 시에서 행과 행 사이에 슬래시나 콜론 등을 넣어 산문 형식으로 쓰는 경우에 점자에서는 행 기호 3-4-5점(⠸)으로 표기하고 앞뒤에 빈칸을 둔다.

(ex.) I w(and)(er)(ed) l(one)ly (as) a cl(ou)d/ That floats on hi(gh) o'(er) vales (and) hills,/ (Wh)(en) all at once I saw a cr(ow)d,/ ...

⠠⠊ ⠺⠯⠙⠻⠫⠽ ⠇⠕⠝⠑⠽ ⠵ ⠁ ⠉⠇⠳⠙ ⠋ ⠇⠕⠁⠞⠎ ⠕⠝ ⠓⠊⠛⠓ ⠕⠧⠻ ⠧⠁⠇⠑⠎ ⠯⠙ ⠓⠊⠇⠇⠎⠂ ⠠⠺⠓⠯⠑⠝ ⠁⠇⠇ ⠁⠞ ⠕⠝⠉⠑ ⠠⠊ ⠎⠁⠺ ⠁ ⠉⠗⠳⠙⠂ ⠄⠄⠄

9. 연과 연 사이는 한 줄을 띄운다. 강조나 구분을 위해 필요하지 않은 경우에는 이탤릭체를 사용하지 않는다.

10. 표의 각 항목의 대문자, 문장부호는 묵자를 따른다. 강조나 이탤릭체는 특별히 강조하거나 구분하기 위해 쓰인 경우가 아니면 무시한다. 표는 언제나 위 아래로 빈 줄을 남겨 둔다. 표에 있는 모든 항목에 별, 검은 점, 체크 표시 등이 있으면 무시한다.

• 종합문제 16

다음 문장을 점역하시오.

1. Excerpt based on liner notes accompanying a musical recording.

FRANZ ELLISON, pianist

You are in for a delightful listening experience. Relax and enjoy Franz Ellison playing Four Studies for the Left Hand by Max Reger, Piano Sonata No. 4 by George Walker, and Valses nobles et sentimentales by Maurice Ravel.

MAX REGER

Most works written for the left hand alone were composed after World War I for returning veterans who had lost the use of their right hand due to war injuries. Max Reger, however, preceded that time, writing the "studies" in 1901.

Max Reger (1873-1916) A prodigious composer whose large output represented virtually every musical genre. The title "studies" is a modest intimation that these works are designed primarily for technical development, not for musical enjoyment, but in that respect the title is too self-deprecating. Like the best studies of all times they stand on their own as challenging original works, quite apart from the requirement that they be played by the left hand.

GEORGE WALKER

George Walker Born in Washington, D. C., in 1922, he studied at Oberlin College and the Eastman School of Music. He has frequently composed for the piano, including four solo sonatas.

The basic sonority of Walker's Sonata No. 4 is the resonant ringing of octaves, seconds, and fourths, allowed to vibrate in bell-like tintinnabulation. Such sounds open and close each of its two movements. The sonata closes with a retrospective reference, marked dolce e tranquillo, to the theme heard at the very beginning of the work.

MAURICE RAVEL

During the nineteenth century, the waltz became perhaps the principal emblem of European culture, passing from a hearty country dance regarded as improper to a social rage.

Maurice Ravel (1875–1937) Ravel composed his Valses nobles et sentimentales in 1911. It is clear even from the most casual listening, that he did not intend to compose simple dance music. Rather he is investigating the very nature of the waltz. He has abstracted the rhythmic heart of the waltz and treated it with loving irony in a highly sophisticated way.

2. Excerpt from Working, by Studs Terkel (New York: Pantheon Books, 1974):

Our neighbors came over. They're sixty–eight. They're broiler farmers. * She plays piano in the church, by songbooks written in do–re–mi notes. I brought a record out—hits of the last sixty years. It was from Caruso to Mario Lanza or something. She didn't recognize one piece of music on that record except Eddy Arnold. They didn't get a radio down there until about 1950, because they weren't wired for electricity.† So we've got one foot in the thirties and one in the seventies.

* "Arkansas is the leading producer of poultry in the United States. The broiler farmer invests somewhere between twenty and thirty thousand dollars in two chicken houses. They hold up to seven thousand baby chicks. The packing company puts the chicks in and supplies the feed and medicine. At the end of eight weeks they're four and a half pounds. The companies pick 'em up and pay you for 'em. Ralph Nader's been after them. It's almost white slavery. The farmer invests and the company can say, 'This is a lousy lot, we're not gonna pay you the full price.' But you're still putting in twelve hours a day."

† Clyde Ellis, a former congressman from Arkansas, recalls, "I wanted to be at my parents' house when electricity came. It was in 1940. We'd all go around flipping the switch, to make sure it hadn't come on yet. We didn't want to miss it. When they finally came on, the lights just barely glowed. I remember my mother smiling. When they came on full, tears started to run

down her cheeks. After a while she said: 'Oh, if only we had it when you children were growing up.' We had lots of illness. Anyone who's never been in a family without electricity. with illness—can't imagine the difference. ... They had all kinds of parties—mountain people getting light for the first time. There are still areas without electricity ..." (quoted in Hard Times [New York: Pantheon Books, 1970]).

3. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." (Matt., xxii, 21.)

4. In a letter to the Thessalonians (1 Thess. 4:11), Paul urges the faithful ...

5. "There be three things which are too wonderful for me, yea, four which I know not: The way of an eagle in the air; the way of a serpent upon a rock; the way of a ship in the midst of the sea; and the way of a man with a maid." —Prov. XXX, 18-19

- **종합문제 16 정답**

부 록

1. 기출 문제 및 답안

2010년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험문제 (17회)
점역문제

2yds, 4ft, 6ins Tel: 1-800-BRAILLE (272-4553) §3 fiancé

[NEWS ANALYSIS] North Korea's ambassador to the U.N. Shin Seon-ho reportedly said the North "was not related to the Cheonan." He also said the forensic evidence presented by the multinational investigation team was "unacceptable," according to Amb. PAK DOK-HUN, deputy chief of North Korea's mission at the U.N.

The difficulty for contemporary readers of "The Secret Sharer," which was one of Conrad's favorites among his own stories, is that the bond immediately forged between the young captain and the young fugitive is class-ordained and narcissistic: Leggatt has even attended the captain's school, Conway ("You're a Conway boy?"). Leggatt's act of violence is portrayed as a virtuous act by an upstanding if hot-headed first mate; the man he has killed is of a lower social rank, one of the common sailors: "He wouldn't do his duty and wouldn't let anybody else do theirs ... You know well the sort of ill-conditioned snarling cur--" Why does the young captain so eagerly take Leggatt at his own word, and make no attempt to verify the story?

Differences Between Electronic Book and the iPad

When the iPad was first released in January, responses were skeptical. However, over 700 thousand iPads were sold as soon as they hit the US market. Investment bank Morgan-Stanley first predicted the first year's sale at five million, but raised their expectations to somewhere between eight to 10 million. When people think of the iPad, they think "e-book".

However, manufacturers say there are differences that distinguish the iPad from electronic book.

The iPad has a 9.7 inch display and is slightly smaller than the average A4 size paper. However, most electronic books have a six inch display and is the size of a planner. While iPad weighs somewhere between 680 and 730 grams electronic book weighs less than 300 grams.

Uncle Jonathan still has the shoe store on 21st St. According to the plans made yesterday afternoon, the union is declaring a strike tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. Because of other business, I was unable to give your letter my immediate attention.

2010년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험문제 (17회)
교정문제

2010년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험문제 (18회)
점역문제

Expats excited about F1 Korean GP*

By Bridget Tunnicliffe

Korea will host its first ever Formula One race this weekend, and as international drivers like Lewis Hamilton converge on the southern part of the country, so too will hundreds of expats looking to bask in the glamour event.

The third to last round of the F1 motor sport season is being held at the Korean International Circuit (KIC) under the name Korean Grand Prix.

G20 to push current balance guidelines

Group of 20 leaders agreed Friday to prepare early warning indicators to curb excessive current account imbalances by next June to prevent instability worsening in the global economy.

But they failed to agree on the U.S. proposal to adopt a specific numerical cap on the ratio between current account surplus or deficit and GDP in the face of opposition from China, Germany and other major export-driven economies.

In a watered-down agreement, leaders said their finance ministers and the International Monetary Fund would draw up indicative guidelines on excessive imbalances next year.

G20 leaders wave during a group photo session held after their summit on the world economy in COEX in Seoul on Friday.

Staggering Picasso trove turns up in France

2010-11-30 18:45

"When Picasso made just a little drawing on a metro ticket, he would keep it," said Jean-Jacques Neuer, a lawyer for Picasso's estate. "To think he could have given 271 works of art to somebody who isn't even known among his friends is of course absurd."

My son, do not forget my teaching, but keep my commands in your heart, for they will prolong your life many years and bring you prosperity. Let love and faithfulness never leave you; bind them around your neck, write them on the tablet of your heart.--Prov. 3:1-3

Tel: (800) 612-NEAR

See §VII.

2 GAMES TO GO, REDS WIN 6 TO 0!

Q: How long is the sentence, Mr. Hays?

A: Too long!

2010년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험문제 (18회)
교정문제

2011년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험문제 (19회)
점역문제

51.3% of Seoulites say they belong to lower middle class
05/11/2011 19:11

More than half of Seoul's citizens believe they belong to society's lower middle class, marking a slight increase from last year, a survey showed Wednesday.

By political, economic and social status, a total of 51.3 percent said they fall under the category of "lower middle class," while 23.2 percent said they belong to the upper middle class, according to the survey by the Seoul Metropolitan Government. More than 47,000 citizens took part in the poll last October.

The results indicated a growing perception among citizens that they belong to the lower middle class, with previous surveys showing rates of 49 percent in 2008 and 50.6 percent in 2009.

Matthew gave a book review on Jack London's THE CALL OF THE WILD. Which is correct, "I shall" or "I will?"

The ship, which will dock at Southampton on the 22d or 23d of April, will return on the 31st.

THE TEMPEST is full of striking imagery. “Ow!” shouted the professor as he dropped the stack of books. Ingmar met his bride-to-be, at a fly-in fishing camp in Sweden.

Benedict's wife, who is the president of the Ladies Benevolent Society of St. John's Church, paid me a visit.

According to our teacher, everyone ought to take some time each day for reading because to read is to know.

His letter says that Lawrence did not have encephalitis, as the doctors feared, and that he is now fully recovered and about to visit the children.

the U.S.$ and the £

U-turn

3 × 4 ÷ 2 = 6

Look at page 59—60, too.

Dial 1 800 468-4581.

"JUST-DO-IT!"

g-g-ghost

2011년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험문제 (19회)
교정문제

2011년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험문제 (20회)
점역문제

'Flying carpet' developed in U.S. lab

10-03-2011 10:12

A miniature "magic carpet" made of flexible conductive plastic and driven by electrical current has taken flight in a U.S. laboratory, researchers said.

Researchers in Princeton University reported to in Applied Physics that the prototype 4-inch sheet moved at speeds of about 1㎝ per second. It is driven by "ripple power"; waves of electrical current driving thin pockets of air from front to rear underneath.

The authors of the published study have carefully kept the word "flying" in quotation marks, since the device has more in common with a hovercraft than an airplane.

"It has to keep close to the ground," graduate student Noah Jafferis, who created the device, said, "because the air is then trapped between the sheet and the ground. As the waves move along the sheet it basically pumps the air out the back."

TWO-ON-AN-ISLE TALES is a picturesque book. Miss Brooks directs briskly: "Add six 7s, Class." Locate catalog #58-9403 on page 95. "JUST-DO-IT!" yells Sam. A milk-can blocks every exit at James More's Dairy.

The ship, which will dock at Southampton on the 22d or 23d of April, will return on the 31st. What d'you expect for Christmas from Uncle Nathaniel?

"Ow!" shouted the professor as he dropped the stack of books. She gave Steve a withering look and exclaimed, "I wish you'd bathe every now and then!" The seductive perfume of flowers filled the night air.

"Wh-where did th-that child disappear to now?" exclaimed the excited mother. A sign in the window of the A&P urged: BE SURE TO ATTEND THE BAZAAR AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, 5/25-5/30. Study the

Introduction, x–xv, and §15 on pages 23–25. The planets that revolve around the sun are: *Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune,* and *Pluto.*

For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life.

John 3:16

2011년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험문제 (20회)
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점역문제

My favorite play is DAMN YANKEES. Does Jimmy want my old bicycle? *Help! Help! I hurt my leg!* He sang an old, old tune, SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY. Gil says Ron O'Kelly's boss is corrupt. [See my notes.]

A neon sign says BOB'S CAFE. "Oh d--n! I left my purse," cries Peg. Jack's pal, Johnny M—, is a policeman too. Lectures on sculpture, poetry, jazz — classical music is taboo — give visitors broad cultural opportunities.

"'Tis true, Juanita," spoke Joseph sadly, "we move next week." Kids love OLD McDONALD. Locate catalog #58-9403 on page 95. Look at page 59—60, too. He is a just man, but not very humane.

Matthew gave a book review on Jack London's THE CALL OF THE WILD. This brew came from Uncle Randy's new still. The ship, which will dock at Southampton on the 22d or 23d of April, will return on the 31st.

Hey, Guys! Which'll eat this banana? The Hagerstown Almanac predicts snow for March 29. He derived a huge profit from the sale of barley last year. Victorian ladies loved battledore, a game played with a racket and a shuttlecock.

The Russians slaughtered the Hungarian Freedom Fighters with tanks and artillery. The blast of the foghorn warned of lurking danger. Our new neighbors came from the town of Rosedale, Michigan. Dick Hoerner starred for the Los Angeles Rams during the 1940s.

The cricket is the harbinger of the early approach of the fall of the year. Erika gave a sigh of boredom as she waited for the others. The seductive perfume of flowers filled the night air. This marble-top coffee table looks very nice with a modern sofa. Though the policeman is tough, he is fair.

How few they were, yet how magnificently they defended the homeland! "Enough's enough!" cried the infuriated parent. Dennis is having trouble with denominators that are binomials. His ingrown toenail is giving Henri intolerable pain. You can't deny that the theater is badly in need of a thorough renovating. His enormous hand grasped mine in hearty welcome. I paid little heed when I was told that Connie and Beatrice were becoming

constant companions.

From 1993 to 1997, Toby studied aerodynamics. “By the way, will you be able to meet me at nine in the morning?” Mr. Byrd asked his brother-in-law. The doctor padded the area above and below the injury.

According to our teacher, everyone ought to take some time each day for reading because to read is to know. The housemother admonished the girls and told them severely that she was not about to serve dessert until the finnan haddie had been eaten. His letter says that Lawrence did not have encephalitis, as the doctors feared, and that he is now fully recovered and about to visit the children. Louis Braille's Story of Blindness and Braille.

The patient was given a large T-bone steak to eat before the second set of X-rays was taken. His duties are: a. to process the mail; b. to answer the phone; c. to receive visitors; and d. to take dictation. I save money by buying V-8 juice in either a 6-can case or a 4-case lot.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{2}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3}$

He is arriving at 3 ***a.m.***, not ***p.m.***

The basketball player weighs 187# and is 7' 2" tall.

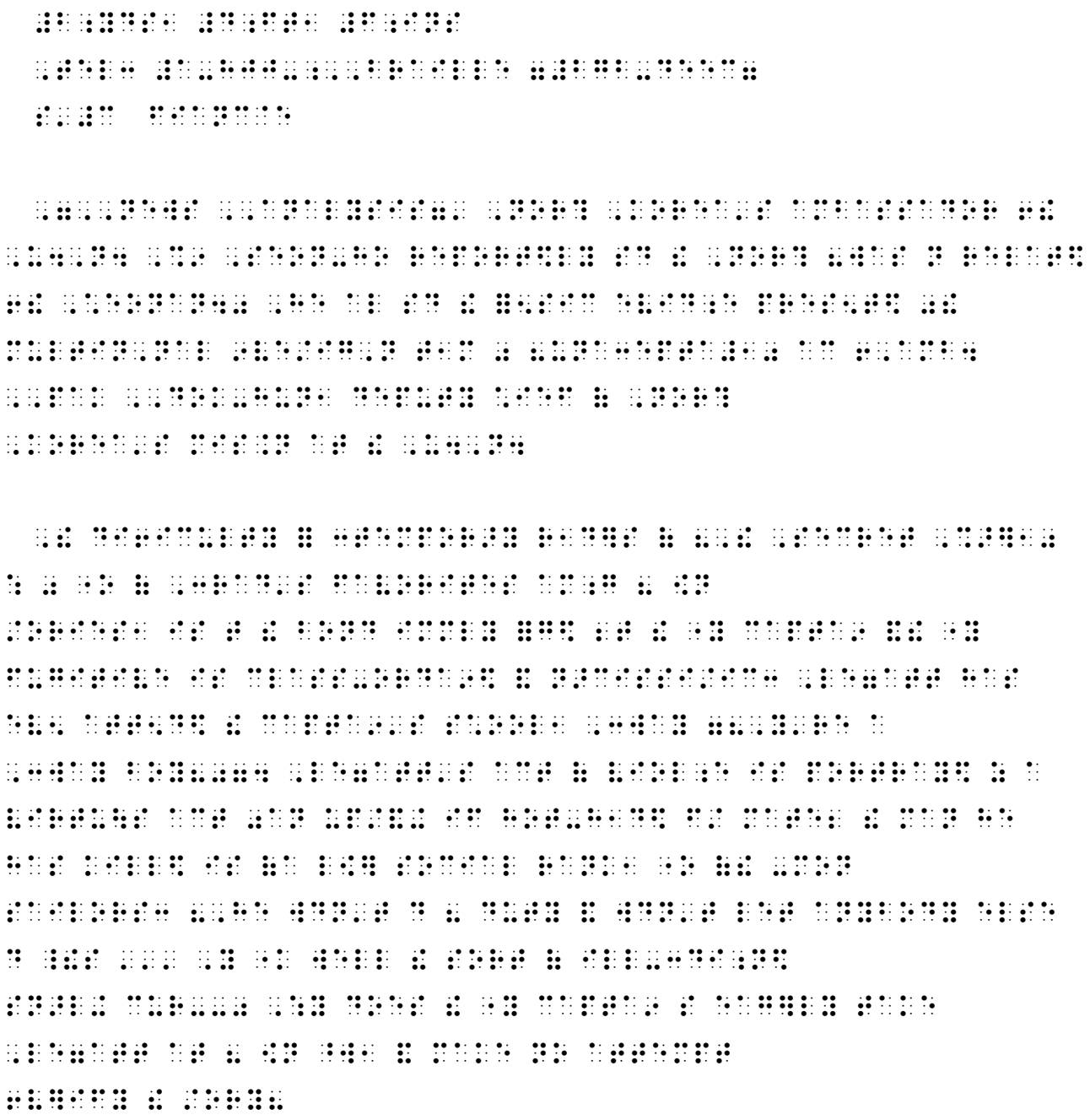
The area described in ¶9 can be found on the plat map in §46.

Nicole is très chic.

6.4.5 II.7

2012년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험문제 (21회)
교정문제

2010년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험(17회)
점역 답안



2010년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험(17회)
교정 답안

2010년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험(18회)
점역 답안

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2010년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험(18회)
교정 답안

2011년 점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 시험(19회)
점역 답안

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교정 답안

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2. 모의 문제 및 정답

점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 모의 문제(1회)
점역문제

※ 다음을 점역하시오.

[Momo] knew that Beppo took as long as he did because he was determined never to say anything untrue. In [Beppo's] opinion, all the world's misfortunes stemmed from the countless untruths, both deliberate and unintentional, which people told because of haste or carelessness.

Step, breathe, sweep, breathe, step, breathe, sweep! Every so often he would pause a while, staring thoughtfully into the distance. And then he would begin again: step, breathe, sweep!

"Listen to me, Harry. You happen to have many qualities Salazar Slytherin prized in his hand-picked students. His own very rare gift, Parseltongue — resourcefulness — determination a certain disregard for rules," he added, his mustache quivering again. "Yet the Sorting Hat placed you in Gryffindor. You know why that was. Think."

"It only put me in Gryffindor," said Harry in a defeated voice, "because I asked not to go in Slytherin ...." "Exactly," said Dumbledore, beaming once more. "Which makes you very different from Tom Riddle. It is our choices, Harry, that show what we truly are, far more than our abilities."

Oh, Randy, will you give Esther that pecan? You ate all the almonds.

On the 21st of this month school'll close for a couple of weeks, which'll cause nobody grief.

I still recall the fury of the big storm of '85, which came up out of the southeast.

Jack says the towhee resembles the sparrow, but I don't agree.

When I've saved enough, I'll buy the entire set of Dickens for my grandchild.

Because the weather was fair the eastern sky was lighted by the soft rays of a roseate dawn.

Whereas Colonel Doubleday cherished the family heirlooms even though they had no monetary value, his wife regarded them with disdain.

The rafters shook with applause as the cowboy finally roped the mustang.

"What do you expect by 'due process of law'?" asked the judge sternly.

Yesterday, at eight o'clock, Mortimer started to work on his first part-time job for his father-in-law.

The recreational facilities of the playground have really undergone some major improvements.

Hereafter I expect you to be open and aboveboard with me.

This created a crisis in the Possum Hollow School, and in a weak moment I agreed to step into the breach and teach the entire school — all the way from kindergarten to grade a8.

The basketball player weighs 187# and is 7'2" tall.

A sign in the window of the A&P urged: BE SURE TO ATTEND THE BAZAAR AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, 5/25-5/30.

The high jump was won by Samuel Speed III, who cleared the bar at 6 ft., 10¾ in.—¼ in. higher than the previous school record.

For many years a minute of silent prayer was observed each November 11, 11:00-11:01 a.m., to commemorate the signing of the armistice ending World War I.

This is the end, he thought, as the speeding car bore down upon him.

점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 모의 문제(1회)

교정문제

* 다음 내용 중에서 틀린 부분(40개)을 찾아 먼저 적고, 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 모의 문제(2회)
점역문제

※ 다음을 점역하시오.

Nasa's Curiosity rover has ingested its first Martian soil sample. The robot has taken a pinch of dust into the CheMin instrument, one of its two big onboard analytical tools.

It is a key moment for the $2.6bn mission—Curiosity's internal apparatus will play a central role in its investigation of the Red Planet.

"The most important thing about our mobile laboratory is that it eats dirt—that's what we live on," chief scientist John Grotzinger told the BBC.

The recent eruption of Iceland's Eyjafjallajokull volcano may have disrupted air travel, but one fact that went mostly unreported was the spectacular sunsets it created. You see, when a volcano erupts, its sulfur dioxide reacts to tiny particles in the air called sulfate aerosols which, along with the ash, can scatter the sun's rays. At dusk, when the sun's rays are low on the horizon and have more atmosphere to travel through, these sulfate aerosols add more obstacles to the light and thus alter its already vivid colors.

Pick the appropriate response: My pants do/don't fit anymore.

"Sh," admonishes the nurse, "the child's at last asleep."

This'll go well with my new shirt.

The governor ordered the seditious periodical suppressed.

The funeral sermon was full of paeans of praise for the deceased leader.

Spring had arrived early, and the lovely anemones had blossomed in the nearby woods.

After their early—morning chores had been completed, the roustabouts sat down to a hearty breakfast of stirabout and ham and eggs on board the good ship "Blind Pig."

I left the dinghy on the side of the Wisconsin River and continued my journey on foot.

From the radio issued the voice of a crooner pouring his heart and soul into "To Each His Own."

Mrs. Hadley was impressed with the beauty of the Parthenon.

Since her husband's election to Congress she has become rather hoity-toity—and her children are even worse!

Police are seeking all over Hereafter Hollow for the whereabouts of the man who acted as go-between for the kidnapers.

A huge hulk of a boy, about six feet, two inches tall, clad in blue overalls and a multi-colored T-shirt and wearing colossal brogans that looked to be at least size 12d, was slouching in his seat in the back row calmly smoking a corncob pipe.

The price of the souvenir was £1 5d, but she found that she had only 18s 4d left after a day at the fair.

Notify me by phone at ED 2-1666 and/or Mr. Hancock by mail, c/o St. Francis Hotel, Toronto, Ontario M5F 3E7.

At 6½% interest his investment of $3700.00 yielded a return of just $240.50.

Many cities were demolished by the end of World War II—III will probably see the destruction of civilization.

What can it be? he wondered, as he examined the odd-looking package.

점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 모의 문제(2회)
교정문제

* 다음 내용 중에서 틀린 부분(40개)을 찾아 먼저 적고, 바르게 고쳐 쓰시오.

모의 문제 답안

점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 모의 문제(1회)
점역 답안

점역·교정사 국가공인 민간자격 모의 문제(1회)
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교정 답안

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⠼⠉⠙⠲ ⠠⠥⠤⠼⠃ ⠒⠕ ⠰⠠⠥⠤⠼⠃

⠼⠉⠑⠲ ⠼⠃ ⠔⠎ ⠒⠕ ⠼⠃ ⠊⠝⠎

⠼⠉⠋⠲ ⠼⠉⠚⠰⠏⠊⠝ ⠒⠕ ⠼⠉⠚⠰⠍⠰

⠼⠉⠛⠲ ⠈⠲⠼⠃ ⠒⠕ ⠲⠼⠃

⠼⠉⠓⠲ ⠠⠠⠭⠧⠊⠤⠤⠭⠧⠊ ⠒⠕ ⠠⠠⠭⠧⠊⠤⠤⠠⠠⠭⠧⠊

⠼⠉⠊⠲ ⠼⠋⠒⠁⠑⠤⠋⠒⠙⠑ ⠒⠕ ⠼⠋⠒⠁⠑⠤⠤⠼⠋⠒⠙⠑

⠼⠙⠚⠲ ⠨⠏⠲⠨⠍⠲ ⠒⠕ ⠨⠏⠲⠍⠲

3. 발음기호

• 단모음

[ɑ]		[æ]		[ə]	
[ʌ]		[ɔ]		[ɛ]	

• 장모음

[ɑː]		[iː]	
[uː]		[ɔː]	

• 이중모음

[ai]		[au]		[auə]	
[iə]		[ei]		[ɛə]	
[ɔi]		[ou]		[uə]	

• 자음

[b]		[d]		[f]	
[g]		[h]		[j]	
[k]		[m]		[n]	
[r]		[s]		[v]	
[hw]		[z]		[ʒ]	
[dʒ]		[ð]		[ɵ]	
[ŋ]		[ʃ]		[tʃ]	

• 악센트 기호

제1악센트 기호		제2악센트 기호	

• 점자 발음 기호 표기 방법

- 발음기호는 약자를 사용하지 않고 정자로 적는다.
- 점자의 발음기호는 소괄호(⠸ ⠼)로 묶는다.
- 장음 기호는 2-5점(⠒)으로 표기한다.
- 이탤릭체로 쓰여진 발음은 그 발음 기호 앞에 4-6점(⠨)을 표기한다.

• 발음 기호 점역 예시

apple [æpl] ⠸⠁⠨⠂⠏⠇⠼

sweet [swi:t] ⠸⠎⠺⠊⠒⠞⠼

ugly [ʌgli] ⠸⠥⠛⠇⠊⠼

forget [fərgét] ⠸⠋⠕⠗⠛⠨⠑⠞⠼

braille [breil] ⠸⠃⠗⠁⠊⠇⠼

morning [mɔ́:rniŋ] ⠸⠍⠨⠕⠗⠒⠝⠊⠬⠼

though [ðou] ⠸⠹⠕⠥⠼

refrigerator [rifrídʒərèitər] ⠸⠗⠨⠋⠗⠊⠙⠬⠜⠗⠨⠑⠊⠞⠜⠗⠼

sorry [sɔ́(:)ri] ⠸⠎⠨⠕⠗⠒⠗⠊⠼

4. 약자표

● 알파벳과 숫자

1 a ⠁	2 b ⠃	3 c ⠉	4 d ⠙	5 e ⠑	6 f ⠋	7 g ⠛	8 h ⠓	9 i ⠊	0 j ⠚
k ⠅	l ⠇	m ⠍	n ⠝	o ⠕	p ⠏	q ⠟	r ⠗	s ⠎	t ⠞
u ⠥	v ⠧	w ⠺	x ⠭	y ⠽	z ⠵				

● 문장부호

점형	의미	점형	의미	점형	의미
⠠	아포스트로피	⠤⠤	대쉬	⠠⠠⠠	말줄임표
⠰⠆	별표, 참고표	⠤⠤⠤⠤	이중대쉬	⠦	여는 따옴표
⠐⠣	여는 대괄호	⠤	하이픈	⠴	닫는 따옴표
⠣⠐	닫는 대괄호	⠒	행 기호	⠐⠦	여는 작은따옴표
⠒	콜론	⠒⠂	슬래시	⠠⠴	닫는 작은따옴표
⠂	쉼표	⠐⠣	여·닫 괄호	⠆	쎄미콜론
⠲	느낌표	⠐	물음표	⠲	마침표

● 점자부호

점형	의미	점형	의미	점형	의미
⠠	대문자 표시	⠼	수표	⠨	문자 표시
⠸	강조 표시	⠈	악센트 기호	⠠⠄	종료 기호

● 알파벳 독립약자

점형	의미	점형	의미	점형	의미
⠃	but	⠉	can	⠙	do
⠑	every	⠋	from	⠛	go
⠓	have	⠚	just	⠅	knowledge
⠇	like	⠍	more	⠝	not
⠏	people	⠟	quite	⠗	rather
⠎	so	⠞	that	⠥	us
⠧	very	⠺	will	⠭	it
⠽	you	⠵	as		

● 독립약자

점형	의미	점형	의미	점형	의미
⠡	child	⠱	which	⠩	shall
⠳	out	⠹	this	⠌	still

● 아포스트로피와 사용 가능한 독립약자

can's	can't	child's	it's	it'd	it'll
people's	so's	still's	that's	that'd	that'll
you'd	you'll	you're	you've	will's	

● 부분 & 독립약자

점형	의미	점형	의미	점형	의미
⠯	and	⠮	the	⠿	for
⠾	with	⠷	of		

● 부분약자

점형	의미	점형	의미	점형	의미
⠜	ar	⠬	ing	⠮	ble
⠳	ou	⠡	ch	⠪	ow
⠫	ed	⠩	sh	⠢	en
⠌	st	⠻	er	⠹	th
⠣	gh	⠱	wh	⠔	in

● 하위 독립약자

점형	의미	점형	의미	점형	의미
⠔	in	⠢	enough	⠆	be
⠦	his	⠬	was	⠶	were
⠤	to	⠔⠤	into	⠬	by

● 하위 부분약자

점형	의미	점형	의미	점형	의미
⠆	be, bb	⠒	con, cc	⠒	dis, dd
⠒	com	⠢	en	⠔	in
⠂	ea	⠤	ff	⠶	gg

● 어두 약자

점형	의미	점형	의미	점형	의미
⠿	cannot	⠈⠡	character	⠈⠹	day
⠈⠑	ever	⠈⠋	father	⠿⠓	had
⠈⠓	here	⠈⠅	know	⠈⠇	lord
⠿	many	⠈⠍	mother	⠈⠹	name
⠈⠕	one	⠈⠏	ought	⠈⠗	part

⠠⠟	question	⠠⠗	right	⠠⠎	some
⠠⠎⠏	spirit	⠠⠎⠗	their	⠠⠮	there
⠠⠹	these	⠠⠹⠹	those	⠠⠹	through
⠠⠞	time	⠠⠞⠞	under	⠠⠥⠏	upon
⠠⠺	where	⠠⠺⠺	whose	⠠⠺	word
⠠⠯	work	⠠⠯⠯	world	⠠⠽	young

● 어미 약자

점형	의미	점형	의미	점형	의미
⠨⠝	ally	⠨⠉	ance	⠨⠝	ation
⠨⠑	ence	⠨⠋	ful	⠨⠊	ity
⠨⠍	ment	⠨⠛	ong	⠨⠎	ness
⠨⠞	tion	⠨⠙	ound	⠨⠉	ount
⠨⠎	sion	⠨⠇	less		

● 축어

축 어	의 미	축 어	의 미
⠠⠁	about	⠠⠏⠗⠓	perhaps
⠠⠁⠃	above	⠠⠟⠅	quick
⠠⠁⠉	according	⠠⠎⠙	said
⠠⠁⠉⠗	across	⠠⠞⠛⠗	together
⠠⠁⠋	after	⠠⠉⠙	could
⠠⠁⠋⠝	afternoon	⠠⠩⠙	should
⠠⠁⠋⠺	afterward	⠠⠺⠙	would
⠠⠁⠛	again	⠠⠑⠊	either
⠠⠁⠛⠎	against	⠠⠝⠑⠊	neither
⠠⠁⠍⠎	almost	⠠⠍⠡	much
⠠⠁⠗⠓	already	⠠⠎⠡	such

⠈⠁	also	⠠⠞	today
⠈⠁⠈⠹	although	⠠⠞⠝	tonight
⠈⠁⠈⠾	altogether	⠠⠞⠗	tomorrow
⠈⠁⠈⠺	always	⠠⠓	him
⠈⠃	because	⠠⠓⠍	himself
⠈⠆	before	⠈⠭	its
⠈⠇	behind	⠈⠭⠍	itself
⠈⠇	below	⠈⠽	your
⠈⠇	beneath	⠈⠽⠍	yourself
⠈⠇	beside	⠈⠽⠎⠎	yourselves
⠈⠇	between	⠠⠓⠑⠍	herself
⠈⠇	beyond	⠈⠍⠍	myself
⠈⠃	blind	⠈⠕⠍	oneself
⠈⠃⠃	braille	⠠⠽⠎⠎	ourselves
⠈⠉	children	⠈⠹⠎⠎	themselves
⠈⠋	first	⠈⠹⠍	thyself
⠈⠗	friend	⠈⠙⠑	declare
⠈⠛	good	⠈⠙⠑⠬	declaring
⠈⠁	great	⠠⠗⠉	rejoice
⠈⠊	immediate	⠠⠗⠉⠬	rejoicing
⠈⠑	letter	⠠⠉⠧	conceive
⠈⠇	little	⠠⠉⠧⠬	conceiving
⠈⠍	must	⠠⠙⠑⠧	deceive
⠈⠝	necessary	⠠⠙⠑⠧⠬	deceiving
⠈⠕	o'clock	⠠⠏⠻⠧	perceive
⠈⠏	paid	⠠⠏⠻⠧⠬	perceiving
		⠠⠗⠉⠧	receive
		⠠⠗⠉⠧⠬	receiving

5. 틀리기 쉬운 단어

A

Aar/on

ab/a/lo/ne

aban/doned

ab/bé

ab/bre/vi/a/tion

ab in/i/tio

able

about

about−/face

above

above/board

ab/sinthe

ac/cede

ac/cla/ma/tion

ac/com/pa/ni/ment

ac/cord/ance

according

according/ly

ac/count

ac/e/tone

ac/knowl/edg/ment

acous/tic

acre/age

across

ac/tu/al/ly

add

add/ed

ad/den/dum

ad/dict/ed

ad/di/tion/al/ly

ad/dress

ad/e/noid

ad/here

ad/hered

ad/her/ence

ad/her/ent

ad in/fi/ni/tum

ad/just

ad nau/se/am

ado

ad/vanced

ad/vanc/ing

ae/dile

Ae/ge/an

Ae/ne/id

aer/i/al

aer/o/dy/nam/ics

aer/o/plane

aes/thet/i/cal/ly

af/fa/ble

af/fil/i/a/tion

af/fin/i/ty

af/firm

af/ford/ed

af/fright/ed

af/ghan

afore/said

afore/time

after

after−/din/ner

af/ter/ef/fect

after/math

afternoon

afternoons

after/thought

afterward

afterwards

again

against

ag/gra/va/tion

ag/grieved

agil/i/ty

agree/a/ble

ain't

air−con/di/tioned

Aire/dale

à la carte

Alad/din

al/be/it

al/bi/no

Al/ex/an/der

al/ien/a/tion

alike

Al/le/ghe/ny

al/ly

Al/ly/son

alm/on/er

almost

alms/house

along

already

also

also−/rans

alt/horn

although

al/tim/e/ter

altogether

always

ame/na/ble

am/e/thyst

among

an/aer/o/bic

anath/e/ma

an/ces/tral

an/dan/te

An/des

An/dré

anem/o/ne

an/es/the/sia

ant/eat/er

an/te/date

an/te/ri/or

an/te/room

ant/hill

An/tig/o/ne

an/tith/e/sis

apart/heid

apart/ment

apoth/e/cary

ap/pear/ance

ap/per/ceive

aq/ue/duct

Ara/bia

ar/bo/re/al

ar/cha/ic

ar/ea

ar/e/a/way

are/na

aren't

aright

aris/en

aris/to/crat

arith/me/tic

Ar/ma/ged/don

aro/ma

around

arouse

ar/peg/gio

ar/ri/vé

ar/row/head

ar/til/ler/y

as/sem/bled

as/sev/er/ate

asth/ma

as/ton/ish/ing

as/tound

as/trin/gent

asun/der

ath/e/ne/um

Ath/ens

at/mo/sphere

atoned

atone/ment

auc/tion/eer

auf Wie/der/seh/en

Au/ge/an

au grat/in

aunt/hood

au/re/ate

au/ro/ra bo/re/al/is

au/then/tic

av/e/nue

B

bab/bled

Ba/bine

bac/ca/lau/re/ate

Baer

bag/ging

bak/ery

bal/anced

bal/le/ri/na

bal/ly/hoo

ba/lo/ney

ban/dan/na

bar/bar/i/ty

ba/rom/e/ter

bar/on/ess

bar/on/et

bas/tion

bathed

bat/tle/dore

bay/o/net

beach

bea/con

bead/work

bear/a/ble

be/at/i/tude

Be/a/trice

beau geste

beau/ti/ful/ly

because

beck/oned

be/com/ing

bed/ding

be/drag/gled

bed/rid/den

bee

Be/el/ze/bub

been

before

before/hand

be/friend

be/friend/ing

be/friends

be/gin/ning

be/gon/ia

be/have

behind

bein'

be/liev/er

be/lit/tle

be/lit/tled

be/lit/tling

bel/lig/er/ent

be/long/ing

below

below/ground

beneath

Ben/e/dict

ben/e/dic/tion

be/nef/i/cent

ben/e/fi/ci/ary

Be/ne/lux

Be/nét

be/nev/o/lence

Be/o/wulf

be/queathed

be/rate

be/ret

beside

besides

bes/tial

be/stowed

be/ta

be/tel

beth/el

be/trothed

between

bev/er/age

bevy

beyond

Bi/ble

big/horn

bi/na/ry

bin/go

bin/oc/u/lar

bi/no/mi/al

bi/par/ti/san

birth/right

bis/tro

blan/dish/ment

bleed/ing

blem/ish

blend

bless

bless/èd

blessed

blew

blind

blind/ed

blind/fold

Blind/heim

blind/ing

blind/ly

blind/ness

blinds

blithe/some

blood/let/ter

blos/somed

blun/der

Boer

Bo/na/parte

bon/er

bon/go

Boone

bo/re/al

bore/dom

bos/omed

Bos/ton

both/ered

bought

bound/a/ry

bound/less

boun/ti/ful

bou/ton/niere

bou/ton/nière

braille

braille/writ/er

braill/ing

braill/ist

breathed

bride−to−be

Brig/ham

bright/ened

Bright/on

brim/ful

brim/full

broth/er−in−law

brough/am

bub/bled

bur/den/some ⠃⠥⠗⠄⠙⠑⠝⠄⠎⠕⠍⠑

bu/reau ⠃⠥⠄⠗⠑⠁⠥

Bur/lin/game ⠠⠃⠥⠗⠄⠇⠊⠝⠄⠛⠁⠍⠑

busi/ness ⠃⠥⠎⠄⠊⠄⠝⠑⠎⠎

but/toned ⠃⠥⠞⠄⠞⠕⠝⠑⠙

by and by ⠃⠽ ⠯ ⠃⠽

by−and−by ⠃⠽⠤⠯⠤⠃⠽

by/gone ⠃⠽⠄⠛⠕⠝⠑

by/stand/ers ⠃⠽⠄⠎⠞⠯⠙⠻⠎

C

cab/a/ret ⠉⠁⠃⠄⠁⠄⠗⠑⠞

ca/bled ⠉⠁⠄⠃⠇⠑⠙

Caen ⠠⠉⠁⠑⠝

cae/sar/e/an ⠠⠉⠁⠑⠄⠎⠁⠗⠄⠑⠄⠁⠝

cal/is/then/ics ⠉⠁⠇⠄⠊⠄⠎⠞⠓⠄⠑⠄⠊⠉⠎

Cal/lo/way ⠠⠉⠁⠇⠄⠇⠕⠄⠺⠁⠽

ca/ma/ra/de/rie ⠉⠁⠄⠍⠁⠄⠗⠁⠄⠙⠑⠄⠗⠊⠑

can/cel/la/tion ⠉⠁⠝⠄⠉⠑⠇⠄⠇⠁⠄⠞⠊⠕⠝

can/cer ⠉⠁⠝⠄⠉⠻

can/di/date ⠉⠁⠝⠄⠙⠊⠄⠙⠁⠞⠑

cannot ⠉⠝

ca/noed ⠉⠁⠄⠝⠕⠑⠙

cans ⠉⠁⠝⠎

can't ⠉⠁⠝⠞

ca/reer ⠉⠁⠄⠗⠑⠻

Car/ib/be/an ⠠⠉⠁⠗⠄⠊⠃⠄⠃⠑⠄⠁⠝

car/na/tion ⠉⠁⠗⠄⠝⠁⠄⠞⠊⠕⠝

carte blanche ⠉⠁⠗⠞⠑ ⠃⠇⠁⠝⠉⠓⠑

ca/si/no ⠉⠁⠄⠎⠊⠄⠝⠕

Cas/tle/reagh ⠠⠉⠁⠎⠄⠞⠇⠑⠄⠗⠁⠛⠓

Cath/er/ine ⠠⠉⠁⠹⠄⠻⠄⠔⠑

caus/ti/cal/ly ⠉⠁⠥⠎⠄⠞⠊⠄⠉⠁⠇⠄⠇⠽

ca/ve/at ⠉⠁⠄⠧⠑⠄⠁⠞

ce/dar ⠉⠑⠄⠙⠜

ce/dil/la ⠉⠑⠄⠙⠊⠄⠇⠁

ce/ment ⠉⠑⠄⠍⠑⠝⠞

cen/time ⠉⠑⠝⠄⠞⠊⠍⠑

cen/ti/me/ter ⠉⠑⠝⠄⠞⠊⠄⠍⠑⠄⠞⠻

ce/ram/ics ⠉⠑⠄⠗⠁⠍⠄⠊⠉⠎

ce/re/al ⠉⠑⠄⠗⠑⠁⠇

ce/rise ⠉⠑⠄⠗⠊⠎⠑

ce/ru/le/an ⠉⠑⠄⠗⠥⠄⠇⠑⠄⠁⠝

chaise longue ⠡⠁⠊⠎⠑ ⠇⠕⠝⠛⠥⠑

Chal/de/an ⠠⠡⠁⠇⠄⠙⠑⠄⠁⠝

chanced ⠡⠁⠝⠉⠑⠙

chan/cel/lor ⠡⠁⠝⠄⠉⠑⠇⠄⠇⠕⠗

chan/cery ⠡⠁⠝⠄⠉⠻⠽

chan/de/lier ⠡⠁⠝⠄⠙⠑⠄⠇⠊⠻

change/a/ble ⠡⠁⠝⠛⠑⠄⠁⠄⠃⠇⠑

cha/peau ⠡⠁⠄⠏⠑⠁⠥

chap/er/one ⠡⠁⠏⠄⠻⠄⠕⠝⠑

character/is/ti/cal/ly ⠠⠡⠁⠗⠄⠁⠉⠞⠄⠻⠄⠊⠎⠄⠞⠊⠄⠉⠁⠇⠄⠇⠽

cha/rade ⠡⠁⠄⠗⠁⠙⠑

charge/a/ble ⠡⠁⠗⠛⠑⠄⠁⠄⠃⠇⠑

char/gé d'af/faires ⠡⠁⠗⠛⠑⠙ ⠙⠁⠋⠄⠋⠁⠊⠗⠑⠎

Charles/ton ⠠⠡⠁⠗⠇⠑⠎⠄⠞⠕⠝

Charles/town ⠠⠡⠁⠗⠇⠑⠎⠄⠞⠕⠺⠝

Cha/ryb/dis ⠠⠡⠁⠗⠽⠃⠄⠙⠊⠎

chas/tise ⠡⠁⠎⠄⠞⠊⠎⠑

châ/teau ⠡⠁⠢⠄⠞⠁⠥

Chat/ham

ched/dar

cheer/less/ness

Chel/sea

chem/is/try

che/nille

che/root

chief/tain/ess

chif/fo/nier

child−care

child/hood

child/ish/ness

child/less

child/like

children

child's

Childs

chi/na

Chin/ese

Chi/nook

Chis/holm

chock/ful

Cho/pin

Chou En−lai

chris/tened

chro/mo/some

chub/bi/ness

cig/a/rette

cin/e/rama

cit/i/zen/ess

city

clan/des/tine

clar/i/net

Clem/en/ceau

clem/ent

Clem/en/tine

clev/er/est

cliffs

clothes/horse

cob/bler

Co/blenz

coch/i/neal

co/ed

co/erce

cof/fee

co/here

co/her/ence

co/her/ent

coif/fure

Cole/ridge

colo/nel

col/or/blind

co/ma

com/a/tose

comb

com/bi/na/tion

co/me/di/an

come/down

com/e/dy

com/'ere

com/in'

com/man/deer

com/mand/er−in−chief

com/menced

com/ment

com/men/tary

com/min/gle

com/mon/er

com/mon/est

com/pa/ra/ble

com/part/ment

com/pen/sa/tion

com/pli/men/ta/ry

com/po/nent

com/pound

comp/trol/ler

com/rad/ery

con

con/a/tive

con/ced/ed

con/ceiv/a/ble

conceive

conceived

conceiving

con/cer/ti/na

conch

con/cierge

con/di/ment

con/done

con/doned

cone

coned

Con/es/to/ga

co/ney

con/fed/er/a/tion

con/ga

con/gé

con/gealed

cong/er

Con/go

Con/gress

con/gru/ous

con/ic

co/nif/er/ous

Conn.

Con/nect/i/cut

con/ning

con/science

con/ster/na/tion

cont.

conte

con/ti/nent

con/tin/gent

con/ti/nu/i/ty

co/nun/drum

con/ven/ience

con/ven/tion/al/i/ty

co/op/er/a/tion

co/or/di/na/tion

cop/y/right

cor/o/ner

cor/o/net

cor/po/re/al

cor/ti/sone ⠉⠕⠗⠌⠞⠊⠌⠎⠕⠝⠑

cos/tum/er ⠉⠕⠎⠌⠞⠥⠍⠌⠻

co/te/rie ⠉⠕⠌⠞⠑⠌⠗⠊⠑

could ⠉⠙

coulda ⠉⠙⠁

couldn't ⠉⠙⠝⠄⠞

couldst ⠉⠙⠌⠎⠞

coun/te/nance ⠉⠳⠌⠞⠑⠌⠝⠁⠝⠉⠑

coun/ter/part ⠉⠳⠌⠗⠌⠏⠁⠗⠞

coun/tess ⠉⠳⠌⠞⠑⠌⠎⠎

count/less ⠉⠳⠞⠌⠇⠑⠎⠎

coun/try ⠉⠳⠌⠝⠗⠽

coun/ty ⠉⠳⠌⠞⠽

cou/pon ⠉⠪⠌⠏⠕⠝

court/house ⠉⠳⠗⠞⠌⠓⠕⠥⠎⠑

cou/tu/ri/er ⠉⠪⠌⠞⠥⠌⠗⠊⠌⠻

cow/ard ⠉⠺⠌⠁⠗⠙

cow/hide ⠉⠺⠌⠓⠊⠙⠑

co/work/er ⠉⠕⠌⠺⠕⠗⠅⠻

crabbed ⠉⠗⠁⠃⠃⠫

cre/ate ⠉⠗⠑⠌⠁⠞⠑

cre/a/tion ⠉⠗⠑⠌⠁⠌⠞⠊⠕⠝

cre/a/tor ⠉⠗⠑⠌⠁⠌⠞⠕⠗

crea/ture ⠉⠗⠑⠁⠌⠞⠥⠗⠑

cre/dence ⠉⠗⠑⠙⠌⠑⠝⠉⠑

cre/den/tials ⠉⠗⠑⠙⠌⠑⠝⠌⠞⠊⠁⠇⠎

cre/do ⠉⠗⠑⠌⠙⠕

cre/du/li/ty ⠉⠗⠑⠙⠥⠌⠇⠊⠌⠞⠽

crème de menthe ⠉⠗⠑⠍⠑ ⠙⠑ ⠍⠑⠝⠞⠓⠑

Cri/me/an ⠠⠉⠗⠊⠌⠍⠑⠌⠁⠝

crim/i/nol/o/gist ⠉⠗⠊⠍⠌⠊⠌⠝⠕⠇⠌⠕⠌⠛⠊⠎⠞

cringed ⠉⠗⠬⠛⠫

cring/ing ⠉⠗⠬⠛⠌⠬

crone ⠉⠗⠕⠝⠑

croon/er ⠉⠗⠕⠕⠝⠌⠻

crop−eared ⠉⠗⠕⠏⠤⠑⠁⠗⠫

cross/trees ⠉⠗⠕⠎⠌⠞⠗⠑⠑⠎

crum/bled ⠉⠗⠥⠍⠌⠃⠇⠫

crys/tal ⠉⠗⠽⠎⠌⠞⠁⠇

cu/li/nary ⠉⠥⠌⠇⠊⠌⠝⠜⠽

cush/ioned ⠉⠥⠩⠌⠊⠕⠝⠫

cus/tom/er ⠉⠥⠎⠌⠞⠕⠍⠌⠻

cy/clone ⠉⠽⠌⠉⠇⠕⠝⠑

Cy/clo/pe/an ⠠⠉⠽⠌⠉⠇⠕⠌⠏⠑⠌⠁⠝

cza/ri/na ⠉⠵⠁⠌⠗⠊⠌⠝⠁

Czech/o/slo/va/ki/a ⠠⠉⠵⠑⠡⠌⠕⠌⠎⠇⠕⠌⠧⠁⠌⠅⠊⠌⠁

D

dab/bing ⠙⠁⠃⠌⠃⠬

dab/bled ⠙⠁⠃⠌⠃⠇⠫

dachs/hund ⠙⠁⠡⠎⠌⠓⠥⠝⠙

dal/ly/ing ⠙⠁⠇⠌⠽⠌⠬

danced ⠙⠝⠉⠫

danc/er ⠙⠝⠉⠻

dan/de/li/on ⠙⠁⠝⠌⠙⠑⠌⠇⠊⠌⠕⠝

dare/dev/il ⠙⠜⠑⠌⠙⠑⠧⠌⠊⠇

daugh/ter−in−law ⠙⠁⠥⠛⠓⠌⠞⠻⠤⠔⠤⠇⠁⠺

day−by−day

day/time

Day/to/na

dea/con/ess

deaf/en/ing

dear/est

death/like

de/ce/dent

de/ceiv/a/ble

deceive

deceived

deceiver

deceiving

dec/la/ra/tion

declare

declared

declarer

declaring

dec/li/na/tion

ded/i/ca/tion

de/duced

de/duc/tion

def/i/ni/tion

de/i/ty

de/lin/e/ate

de/men/tia

de/mon/e/ti/za/tion

De/mos/the/nes

de/na/tion/al/ize

de/na/tured

de/ni/al

den/im

den/i/zen

de/nom/i/na/tion

de/note

de/noue/ment

de/nounce

de/nu/da/tion

de/nude

de/nun/ci/a/tion

de/ny

de/part/ment

dep/re/da/tion

de/rail/ment

de/range

der/e/lic/tion

de/ride

de/ri/sion

de/ri/sive

der/i/va/tion

de/riv/a/tive

de/rive

der/o/gate

de/rog/a/to/ry

der/ring−do

der/rin/ger

des/ha/bille

des/ic/ca/tion

des/ti/na/tion

des/ti/tu/tion

det/ri/men/tal

di/aer/e/sis

di/er/e/sis

dif/fer/ence

dif/fu/sion

dil/ly/dal/ly

di/min/u/en/do

dim/i/nu/tion

din/ghy

din/gy

di/no/saur

diph/the/ri/a

dis/a/bled

dis/as/ter

dis/be/lief

disc

dis/ci/pli/nar/i/an

dis/com/fort/ing

dis/con/cert/ing

dis/con/nect/ed

dis/con/tent

dis/con/tin/ued

dis/count

dis/cus

dis/cuss

dis/cus/sion

dis/ease

dis/en/gage

dis/ha/bille

dish/cloth

di/shev/eled

dis/hon/es/ty

dis/in/gen/u/ous

dis/in/ter/est/ed

disk

dis/like

dis/mal/ly

dis/o/be/di/ent

dis/pen/sa/tion

dis/perse

dis/pir/it/ed

Dis/rae/li

dis/ser/ta/tion

dist.

dis/taff

dis/taffs

dis/tain

dis/tance

dis/tend

dis/till/ery

dis/tin/gué

dis/tin/guish

dis/traught

dis/trict

dis/turbed

di/sul/phide

dith/er

div/i/na/tion

di/vi/sion

do [*musical note*]

dob/bin

doc/u/ment/ed

dod/der/ing

do/do

do/er

doffed

dog−eared

dog/ger/el

dog/gone

dog/house

dom/i/neer

done

do/nee

Don/e/gal

Don/el/son

Doo/lit/tle

Dor/o/the/a

Dos/to/ev/ski

Dos/to/yev/ski

Dos/to/yev/sky

dou/ble−en/ten/dre

dou/ble−quick

dou/blet

dough/ty

doughy

down/right

down/trod/den

drag/on/et

dread/ful

dreary

drib/bled

drom/e/dary

drone

droned

drought

drug/gist

dug/out

duke/dom

dumb/bell

dun/der/head

dung/hill

d'you

E

each

early

earth/en

earth/work

east

ebb

ebbed

ebb−tide

ec/cen/tric/ity

ech/oed

econ/o/my

Ed

eda/cious

ed/dy

edel/weiss

Eden

edict

edile

ed/it/ed

Edith

edi/tion

ed/u/ca/tion

educed

e'er

ee/ri/ness

ef/fem/i/nate

ef/fort/less

egg

egg−head

egg/nog

eggs

Ein/stein

either

elas/tic/i/ty

elec/tion/eer

el/e/men/ta/ry

elon/ga/tion

else/where

em/blem

em/brace/a/ble

emer/gence

em/i/nence

Em/men/ta/ler

em/py/re/an

en/a/bled

en/a/bling

enam/el

en/ceph/a/li/tis

en/com/passed

en/core

en/coun/ter

en/cy/clo/pae/dia

en/cy/clo/pe/dia

en/dear/ment

en fa/mille

en/gi/neer

Eng/land

en/hanced

Enid

enig/ma

enig/mat/i/cal/ly

en masse

en/mi/ty

Enoch

enor/mous

enough

enough's

en route

en/sem/ble

en/throne

en/throned

en/ti/ty

en/tre/pre/neur

enu/mer/a/tion

enun/ci/a/tion

en/vi/sioned

en/wreathed

epi/cu/re/an

equal/ly

equi/dis/tance

eq/ui/nox

era

erad/i/ca/tion

erase

eras/er

erec/tion

er/go

Erie

Er/i/ka

ero/sion

erot/ic

er/ro/ne/ous

er/u/di/tion

erup/tion

es/tab/lish/ment

es/tate

Es/ther

es/thet/i/cal/ly

Es/tho/nia

es/trange/ment

es/tu/ary

Eth/el

ethe/re/al

ethe/re/al/ly

Eu/ro/pe/an

Ev/ans/ton

eve/ning

Ever/est

ever/more

ever/sion

evert

every/body

every/day

every−day

every/one

every/thing

every/where

ex/ag/ger/at/ed

ex/com/mu/ni/cat/ed

ex/on/er/a/tion

ex/pe/di/ence

ex/pe/di/tion

ex/pe/ri/ence

ex/per/i/men/ta/tion

ex/po/nent

ex/tin/guished

ex/traor/di/nary

F

faint/heart/ed

fal/con/et

fan/dan/go

far/ther/most

far/thin/gale

fash/ioned

fas/tid/i/ous

father−in−law

father/less

fe/al/ty

fear/ful/ness

feath/ered

fed/er/al/ly

fe/do/ra

feint

fem/i/nine

fem/i/nin/i/ty

fenced

fenc/er

fer/men/ta/tion

fe/roc/i/ty

fes/tiv/i/ty

fes/tooned

fe/ver/ish

fi/an/cé

fid/dler

fiend/ish/ness

file/name

fi/nal/i/ty

fi/nal/ly

fi/nanced

fi/nan/cial/ly

fine/ness

fin/ery

fi/nesse

fin/ger

fin/is

fi/nite

fin/nan had/die

fire/arms

fire/works

first

first-be/got/ten

first/hand

flab/bi/ness

flac/cid/i/ty

fla/min/go

flea

fleas

floun/dered

Flor/ence

fod/der

fog/horn

fol/de/rol

Fon/tain/bleau

foot/hill

for/bid/ding

fore/arm

fore/doomed

fore/fa/ther

fore/know

fore/named

fore/noon

fo/ren/si/cal/ly

fore/run/ner

fore/thought

for/ever/more

forg/ery

forth/with

fo/rum

fought

foun/da/tion

foun/tain

Fran/cene

Fran/ces

free/dom

free/ness

fre/net/i/cal/ly

Fri/day

friend

friend/less

Friend/ly Is/lands

friends

friend/ship

fright/ened

fringed

fruity

ful/fill/ment

ful/ly

ful/some/ness

fun/da/men/tal/ly

fu/ne/re/al

fur/ther/more

fur/thest

fu/sion

G

gab/bled

gad/about

Gal/a/had

Gal/lo/way

gam/bled

ga/rage

gar/bled

gar/çon

gas/om/e/ter

gas/tro/en/ter/i/tis

gath/ered

gau/che/rie

Gay/lord

ge/ne/al/o/gy

gen/er/al/ly

ge/net/ics

gen/ial/ly

gen/ius

Gen−Xer

Ger/ma/ny

ges/tic/u/la/tion

ghast/li/ness

Ghent

ghost/like

gib/ber/ish

gib/let

gid/di/ness

gi/gan/te/an

gin/ger

ging/ham

give/a/way

glad/dened

glanced

glass/work

glis/ten/ing

glu/ten/ous

gob/bled

gob/ble/dy/gook

gob/bler

go−between

gob/let

go−by

god/damn

god/dess

god/father

Goe/ring

Goe/the

go/ing

gone

good

good−by

Good Hope, Cape of

good/ness

goods

good/will

Goody [*title*]

good/y−goody

Good/year

Goody Two Shoes

goose/neck

gos/hawk

Goth/am

Göt/ter/däm/mer/ung

gov/ern/ess

gran/dame

grand/child

grand/children

gran/dee

grand/father

gran/dil/o/quence

grand/mother

Grantham

grass/hop/per

great

Great Brit/ain

great/ness

gre/nade

grey/hound

grey/'ound

grid/dle

grif/fin

ground/work

grub/bi/ness

grue/some/ness

guin/ea

guin/eas

H

ha/be/as cor/pus

had/dock

Ha/des

hadji

Had/ley

hadn't

Ha/dri/an

Ha/gers/town

hag/gard

Hal/low/e'en

hand/i/work

han/dled

hand/somer

hand/somest

hand−to−hand

handy

Hanseatic

Hap/good

hap/py−go−lucky

har/bin/ger

hard−earned

harm/ful/ly

har/nessed

haven't

head/dress

heard

Hed/da

hedge/row

hei/nous

hem/i/sphere

hence/forth

Hen/ness/ey

Her/cu/le/an

here/about

here/after

he/red/i/ty

Her/e/ford

here/in/to

her/e/sy

her/e/tic

here/to/fore

here/upon

here/with

Her/ges/heim/er

Her/mi/o/ne

he/ro/i/cal/ly

her/o/ism

herself

hic/cup

hid/den

hide/a/way

hi/er/ar/chy

hig/gle/dy−pig/gle/dy

him

himself

hinged

hing/ing

his/her

his/to/ry

hob/bled

hob/ble/de/hoy

hob/by

hogs/head

hoi/ty−toi/ty

Hol/lins/hed

ho/mo/ge/ne/i/ty

hon/es/ty

hon/ey

horse/rad/ish

hos/til/i/ty

hot/house

Hough/ton
how/be/it
how/ev/er
hub/bub
Hu/gue/not
hy/e/na
hy/pot/e/nuse
hy/poth/e/cary
hy/poth/e/ses
hys/ter/ics

I

idea
ide/al/is/tic
ide/al/ly
ide/as
iden/ti/ty
Il/li/nois
il/lus/tra/tion
im/age/ry
im/ag/i/na/tion
im/bed/ded
immediate
immediate/ly
immediate/ness
im/mi/nence
im/par/ti/al/i/ty
im/pas/sioned
im/per/me/a/ble
im/pinge/ment
im/pound/ed
im/pres/sion/able
im/pris/oned
in/ac/ces/si/ble
in/as/much
in−between
in/bound
in/can/des/cent
in/clem/ent
in/cli/na/tion
in/co/her/ence
in/co/her/ent
in/come
in/com/pa/ra/ble
in/con/ceiv/a/ble
in/con/gru/i/ty
in/con/gru/ous
in/con/ven/ient
in/def/i/nite
in/dif/fer/ence
in/dis/tinct
in/dis/tin/guish/a/ble
In/do/ne/sia
in/dus/try
in/erad/i/ca/ble
in/ex/pe/ri/enced
in/fi/nite
in/flu/enced
in/fra/red
in/fringe/ment
In/ge

in/gen/ious ⠔⠛⠎⠕⠛⠊⠥⠎

in/gé/nue ⠔⠛⠿⠎⠛⠥⠑

in/ge/nu/i/ty ⠔⠛⠑⠎⠥⠊⠽

in/gle/nook ⠔⠛⠇⠑⠎⠝⠕⠕⠅

in/got ⠔⠛⠕⠞

in/gre/di/ent ⠔⠛⠗⠑⠙⠊⠑⠝⠞

in/her/ent ⠔⠓⠑⠗⠎⠞

in/her/it/ance ⠔⠓⠑⠗⠊⠞⠁⠝⠉⠑

in−law ⠔⠤⠇⠁⠺

in/of/fen/sive ⠔⠷⠋⠑⠝⠎⠊⠧⠑

in−pa/tient ⠔⠤⠏⠁⠞⠊⠑⠝⠞

in/sep/a/ra/ble ⠔⠎⠑⠏⠁⠗⠁⠃⠇⠑

in/so/much ⠔⠎⠕⠍⠥⠉⠓

in/still ⠔⠎⠞⠊⠇⠇

in/stru/men/tal ⠔⠎⠞⠗⠥⠍⠑⠝⠞⠁⠇

in/sur/mount/a/ble ⠔⠎⠥⠗⠍⠕⠥⠝⠞⠁⠃⠇⠑

in/ten/tion/al/ly ⠔⠞⠑⠝⠞⠊⠕⠝⠁⠇⠽

in/ter/com/mu/ni/ca/tion ⠔⠞⠻⠉⠕⠍⠥⠝⠊⠉⠁⠞⠊⠕⠝

in/ter/me/di/ate ⠔⠞⠻⠍⠑⠙⠊⠁⠞⠑

in/tes/ti/nal ⠔⠞⠑⠎⠞⠊⠝⠁⠇

in/toned ⠔⠞⠕⠝⠫

in/tra/ve/nous ⠔⠞⠗⠁⠧⠑⠝⠕⠥⠎

Io/wa ⠠⠊⠕⠁

Ire/dell ⠠⠊⠗⠑⠙⠑⠇⠇

ironed ⠊⠗⠕⠝⠫

ir/ra/tion/al/ly ⠊⠗⠗⠁⠞⠊⠕⠝⠁⠇⠽

ir/re/deem/a/ble ⠊⠗⠗⠑⠙⠑⠍⠁⠃⠇⠑

ir/re/place/a/ble ⠊⠗⠗⠑⠏⠇⠁⠉⠑⠁⠃⠇⠑

ir/rev/er/ence ⠊⠗⠗⠑⠧⠻⠢

is/in/glass ⠊⠎⠔⠛⠇⠁⠎⠎

isom/e/try ⠊⠎⠕⠍⠑⠞⠗⠽

isth/mus ⠊⠎⠹⠍⠥⠎

it'd ⠠⠭⠙

it'll ⠠⠭⠇

its ⠠⠭

it's ⠠⠭⠎

itself ⠠⠭⠋

J

jack−in−the−pul/pit ⠚⠁⠉⠅⠤⠔⠤⠮⠤⠏⠥⠇⠤⠏⠊⠞

Jac/o/be/an ⠠⠚⠁⠉⠕⠃⠑⠁⠝

jag/ged ⠚⠁⠛⠙

James/town ⠠⠚⠁⠍⠑⠎⠤⠞⠕⠺⠝

jar/di/niere ⠚⠁⠗⠙⠊⠝⠊⠻

Je/ru/sa/lem ⠠⠚⠑⠗⠥⠎⠁⠇⠑⠍

jif/fy ⠚⠊⠋⠽

jig/gling ⠚⠊⠛⠛⠬

ji/had ⠚⠊⠓⠁⠙

jin/gled ⠚⠔⠛⠇⠙

Jones ⠠⠚⠕⠝⠑⠎

jon/gleur ⠚⠕⠝⠛⠇⠥⠗

joy/ful/ness ⠚⠕⠽⠋⠥⠇⠤⠝⠑⠎⠎

Ju/de/an ⠠⠚⠥⠙⠑⠁⠝

jum/bled ⠚⠥⠍⠃⠇⠙

jus/tice ⠚⠥⠎⠞⠊⠉⠑

just/ly ⠚⠥⠎⠞⠇⠽

ju/ve/nile ⠚⠥⠧⠑⠝⠊⠇

K

kan/ga/roo ⠅⠁⠝⠛⠁⠗⠕⠕

ke/no

ket/tle/drum

kil/o/watt

kin/es/thet/ic

Kness/et

knight/hood

knock/about

knock/out

knock-out

knot/hole

know/ing

knowl/edge/a/ble

known

kro/ne

L

lac/er/a/tion

lack/a/day

lad/der

la/dy-in-wait/ing

lag/gard

la/i/ty

lam/en/ta/tion

lanced

Lan/ce/lot

lanc/er

land/lord

land/lub/ber

lar/ce/ny

la/ryn/ge/al

lath/ered

lath/work

laun/der/ing

lau/re/ate

Law/rence

lay/out

lead/en

lea/guer

Le/an/der

lean-to

learned

leath/er

leav/en/ing

leg/ging

length/en

le/ni/ence

Len/in/grad

Leroy

less

les/see

les/son

Lethe

letter

lettered

letter/head

letter/ing

letter/press

letters

lev/er

lev/er/age

Le/ver Broth/ers

Lew/is/ton

Li/be/ri/an

lied

life/like

life/time

li/geance

light/head/ed

like/a/ble

likes

lime/ade

line/age [*alignment*]

lin/e/age [*ancestry*]

lin/e/al

lin/e/a/ment

lin/e/ar

lin/en

lin/ger

lin/ge/rie

lin/guist

li/on/ess

li/on/et

lis/some/ness

lis/ten/er

lithe/some/ness

little

little/ness

littler

Little Rock

littlest

Lit/tle/ton

live/a/ble

liv/ery

loathed

Loch Ness

lo/co/weed

loft/i/ness

log/a/rithm

log/ger

Lon/don/er

lone/some

lone/som/est

lon/gev/i/ty

long/hand

lon/gi/tude

look/out

lord/ing

lord/ship

Lou/is Braille

low-spir/it/ed

Luft/waf/fe

lug/gage

lunch/eon/ette

ly/ing-in

M

mac/a/ro/ni

Mac/ca/be/an

Mac/e/do/nia

ma/chin/ery

mack/i/naw

mad/dened

mae/nad

mag/got

mag/is/te/rial

ma/ha/ra/jah

ma/ha/ra/ni

mah−jongg

main/stay

main/te/nance

make−be/lieve

mal/e/dic/tion

mal/in/ger/er

mal/le/a/ble

man/age/a/ble

man/da/rin

man/date

man/drake

man−eat/er

man/like

many/fold

many−sid/ed

mar/a/schi/no

ma/raud/er

mar/bled

mar/ble/ized

mar/chion/ess

Mar/gue/rite

Ma/rie

ma/rine

mar/i/on/ette

mar/i/time

ma/rooned

mar/riage/a/ble

mar/tin/gale

mast/head

math/e/mat/ics

mat/i/nee

Mat/thew

Maugham

maun/der/ing

may/be

Mc/Com/mack

Mc/Con/nell

me/an/der/ing

mean/time

mecca

me/dal/lion

med/dle/some

me/di/a/tion

me/dic/i/nal

me/di/oc/ri/ty

Med/i/ter/ra/ne/an

meg/a/phone

meg/a/phoned

me/men/to

mem/o/ran/dum

mé/nage

me/nag/er/ie

me/ni/al

men/in/gi/tis

men/tal/i/ty

men/tal/ly

men/tioned

mer/ce/nary

mer/chan/dis/ing ⠍⠻⠡⠻⠊⠎⠬

Mer/e/dith ⠠⠍⠻⠑⠙⠊⠹

me/rid/i/an ⠍⠑⠗⠊⠙⠊⠜

me/ringue ⠍⠑⠗⠬⠛

mer/i/ted ⠍⠻⠊⠞⠫

mer/ry−go−round ⠍⠻⠽⠤⠛⠕⠤⠗⠕⠥⠝⠙

mi/cro/film ⠍⠊⠉⠗⠕⠋⠊⠇⠍

Mi/cro/ne/sian ⠠⠍⠊⠉⠗⠕⠝⠑⠎⠊⠁⠝

mi/cro/wave ⠍⠊⠉⠗⠕⠺⠁⠧⠑

mid/afternoon ⠍⠊⠙⠁⠋⠞⠻⠝⠕⠕⠝

mid/day ⠍⠊⠙⠙⠁⠽

mid/dling ⠍⠊⠙⠇⠬

mid/wife/ry ⠍⠊⠙⠺⠊⠋⠑⠗⠽

mi/gnon/ette ⠍⠊⠛⠝⠕⠝⠑⠞⠑

mile/age ⠍⠊⠇⠑⠁⠛⠑

mil/li/nery ⠍⠊⠇⠇⠊⠝⠻⠽

mill/wright ⠍⠊⠇⠇⠺⠗⠊⠛⠓⠞

mi/lord ⠍⠊⠇⠕⠗⠙

min/a/ret ⠍⠔⠁⠗⠑⠞

min/e/stro/ne ⠍⠔⠑⠎⠞⠗⠕⠝⠑

min/gled ⠍⠔⠛⠇⠫

Min/ne/ap/o/lis ⠠⠍⠔⠝⠑⠁⠏⠕⠇⠊⠎

mi/nor/i/ty ⠍⠊⠝⠕⠗⠊⠞⠽

mi/nute/ness ⠍⠊⠝⠥⠞⠑⠝⠑⠎⠎

mis/con/ceived ⠍⠊⠎⠉⠕⠝⠉⠑⠊⠧⠫

mis/con/duct ⠍⠊⠎⠉⠕⠝⠙⠥⠉⠞

mis/cre/ance ⠍⠊⠎⠉⠗⠑⠁⠝⠉⠑

mis/cre/ant ⠍⠊⠎⠉⠗⠑⠁⠝⠞

mis/han/dled ⠍⠊⠎⠓⠁⠝⠙⠇⠫

mis/hap ⠍⠊⠎⠓⠁⠏

mis/heard ⠍⠊⠎⠓⠻⠙

mis/named ⠍⠊⠎⠝⠁⠍⠫

mis/sion/ary ⠍⠊⠎⠊⠕⠝⠜⠽

mis/step ⠍⠊⠎⠎⠞⠑⠏

mis/take ⠍⠊⠎⠞⠁⠅⠑

mis/tell ⠍⠊⠎⠞⠑⠇⠇

mis/ter ⠍⠊⠎⠞⠻

mis/timed ⠍⠊⠎⠞⠊⠍⠫

mist/i/ness ⠍⠊⠌⠊⠝⠑⠎

mis/tle/toe ⠍⠊⠎⠞⠇⠑⠞⠕⠑

mis/took ⠍⠊⠎⠞⠕⠕⠅

mis/tral ⠍⠊⠎⠞⠗⠁⠇

mis/tress ⠍⠊⠎⠞⠗⠑⠎⠎

mis/tri/al ⠍⠊⠎⠞⠗⠊⠁⠇

mis/trust/ful ⠍⠊⠎⠞⠗⠥⠌⠋⠥⠇

mis/un/der/stand/ing ⠍⠊⠎⠥⠝⠙⠻⠌⠎⠞⠁⠝⠙⠬

mis/word/ed ⠍⠊⠎⠺⠗⠙⠫

m'lord ⠍⠇⠕⠗⠙

moc/ca/sin ⠍⠕⠉⠉⠁⠎⠔

Mo/ham/med/an ⠠⠍⠕⠓⠁⠍⠙⠑⠙⠜

moist/ened ⠍⠕⠊⠎⠞⠝⠫

mo/les/ta/tion ⠍⠕⠇⠑⠎⠞⠁⠞⠊⠕⠝

mo/men/tary ⠍⠕⠍⠑⠝⠞⠜⠽

mo/men/tum ⠍⠕⠍⠑⠝⠞⠥⠍

Mo/net ⠠⠍⠕⠝⠑⠞

mon/e/tary ⠍⠕⠝⠑⠞⠜⠽

mon/ey ⠍⠕⠝⠽

mon/ger ⠍⠕⠝⠛⠻

Mon/go/li/an ⠠⠍⠕⠝⠛⠕⠇⠊⠜⠝

mon/goose ⠍⠕⠝⠛⠕⠕⠎⠑

mon/grel ⠍⠕⠝⠛⠗⠑⠇

monks/hood ⠍⠕⠝⠅⠎⠓⠕⠕⠙

Mo/non/ga/he/la

mon/o/tone

Mon/te/ne/gro

Mon/te/rey

Mont/re/al

mooned

more'n

Mo/roc/co

Mor/tim/er

moth−eat/en

mother−in−law

mother/less

mother−of−pearl

mo/tion/less

mound

moun/tain/eer

Mount/ie

mourn/ful/ly

mouthed

much

mud/dled

muf/fin

mum/bled

must

mus/tache

mus/tang

mus/ter/ing

mustn't

must've

musty

mu/ti/neer

myself

mys/te/ri/ous

N

Ná/ha/ni

Na/kin/i/ler/ak

name/a/ble

named

name/sake

nam/ing

nas/cence

nas/ti/ness

na/tion

na/tion/al/i/ty

nat/u/ral/ly

nau/se/at/ing

Naz/a/rene

Ne/an/der/thal

Ne/a/pol/i/tan

near/by

near/est

nec/es/sar/i/ly

necessary

nee/dling

ne'er−do−well

neither

Ne/ro

Nes/sel/rode

neth/er/most

nev/er/the/less

nev/er−to−be−for/got/ten

new/com/er
New/found/land
New Or/le/ans
news/letter
nib/bled
nick/name
nig/gard/li/ness
night/hawk
night/in/gale
nim/ble/ness
Nip/pon/ese
no/bler
no/blesse
no/blest
nog/gin
noi/some
nom/i/na/tive
non/be/liev/er
non/cha/lance
non−com/mis/sioned
non/con/form/ist
none
non/en/ti/ty
non/es/sen/tial
none/such
non/ful/fill/ment
non/par/tic/i/pat/ing
noon/time
Nor/man/dy
north/east
north/ern
nose/bleed
nos/tal/gic
no/tice/a/ble
Not/ting/ham
not/with/stand/ing
nought
nou/veau riche
now/a/days
no/way
no/where
nu/cle/ar
nu/cle/ate
nut/hatch

O

obe/di/ence
oc/ca/sion/al/ly
oce/an/ic
o'clock
O'Con/nor
odd
odd/i/ty
odd−looking
odds
oe/de/ma
Oed/i/pus
o'er
of/fen/sive

of/fi/cial/ly
of/ten/times
ole/ag/i/nous
ole/an/der
om/i/nous
on/com/ing
Onei/da
one/ness
on/er/ous
oneself
one−sided
op/po/nent
or/ange/ade
or/ches/tra/tion
or/di/nar/i/ly
or/gan/dy
orig/i/nal/ly
or/na/men/ta/tion
O'Shaugh/nessy
os/te/o/path
oth/er
ought
ourselves
oust/er
out−and−out
out/bound
out/come
out/do
out/house
out−of−the−way
out−pa/tient
out/pa/tient
out/right
out/stand/ing
over/come
over/eat
over/full
over/lord
over/much
ow!
ozone

P

pad/ding
pa/dro/ne
pae/an
pag/eant
paid
paid−in−full
pain/ful/ness
pains/tak/ing
Pal/es/tine
pan/cre/as
pan/cre/at/ic
pandemonism
Pan/de/mo/ni/um
pan/der/ing
Pan/do/ra
pan/dow/dy
pan/the/on
pa/rad/ing
par/af/fin

par/doned

pa/ren/tal

pa/ren/the/ses

pa/rent/hood

pa/rish/ion/er

Pa/ri/sian

par/lia/men/ta/ry

pa/ro/chi/al

pa/roled

par/take

par/tak/en

par/terre

Par/the/non

Par/thia

par/tial/i/ty

par/tial/ly

par/tic/i/pa/tion

par/ti/ci/ple

par/tic/u/lar/i/ty

par/ti/san

par/ti/tion

par/took

par/tridge

part−time

par/ve/nu

pas/ser−by

pas/sion/less

pass/word

pas/tel

pas/time

patch/work

pa/thet/i/cal/ly

pa/tience

pa/tron/ess

peace/a/ble

pea/cock

pean

pea/nut

pearl

peb/ble

pe/dan/tic

ped/dler

ped/es/tal

pe/des/tri/an

ped/i/ment

Pe/king/ese

pe/nal

pence

Pe/nel/o/pe

pen/in/su/la

pen/i/ten/tia/ry

pe/nol/o/gist

pen/sion [*a payment*]

pent/house

pe/nu/ri/ous

peo/ples

peo/ple's

per/ceiv/a/ble

perceive

perceived

perceiving

per/chance

per/fo/ra/tion

perhaps

per/i/ne/al

per/i/ne/um

pe/ri/od/ic

per/i/to/ne/um

per/me/a/ble

per/me/at/ing

Per/seph/o/ne

per/se/ver/ance

per/se/vered

per/ti/nac/i/ty

per/ti/nent

Pe/ru

pe/ruse

pest/house

pe/ti/tion/er

Pha/raoh

phe/nol

phe/nom/e/non

phi/lan/der/er

Phi/lis/tine

Phin/e/as

Phoe/nix

phone

phoned

pho/net/i/cal/ly

pho/to/flash

phre/net/ic

pic/a/rooned

pig/head/ed

pig/men/ta/tion

pi/le/at/ed

pi/lot/house

pi/men/to

pine/ap/ple

pine/drops

ping−pong

pi/noch/le

pi/ñon

pi/o/neer/ing

pis/ta/chio

pitch/blende

pit/y/ing

piz/ze/ria

plain/ness

pla/teau

plat/i/num

play/time

play/wright

pledg/er

plen/ti/ful/ly

plow/share

plun/dered

poi/soned

poi/son/er

pole/ax

pon/gee

pope/dom

pop/ery

por/rin/ger

port/hole

Port Sa/id

pos/te/ri/or

pos/ter/i/ty

post/haste

post/hu/mous

post/paid

post/poned

post/pone/ment

pot/hole

pot/sherd

pound/ing

Pow/ha/tan

prac/ti/tion/er

prae/no/men

pranced

pranc/er

pran/di/al

pre/a/dult

pre/am/ble

pre/ar/ranged

prec/e/dent

pre/con/ceived

pre/con/cep/tion

pre/da/cious

pre/dat/ed

pred/a/to/ry

pre/de/ceased

pred/e/ces/sor

pre/des/ti/na/tion

pre/de/ter/mined

pre/dic/a/ment

pred/i/cat/ed

pre/dic/tion

pre/di/gest/ed

pre/di/lec/tion

pre/dis/posed

pre/dom/i/nance

pre/na/tal

pre/nup/tial

pre/oc/cu/pied

prep/a/ra/tion

pre/req/ui/site

pre/rog/a/tive

pres/tige

priest/hood

prig/gish/ness

prin/ci/pal/ly

pris/on/er

prith/ee

pro and con

pro/ba/tion/er

prob/lem/at/i/cal/ly

pro/ce/dure

Prof.

prof/a/na/tion

pro/fane/ly

pro/fan/i/ty

pro/fes/sion/al/ly

pro/fes/sor

pro/fes/so/ri/al

prof/fered

pro/fi/cien/cy

pro/file

prof/it

prof/li/gate

pro/found/ness

pro/fun/di/ty

pro/fu/sion

pro/lon/ga/tion

prom/e/nad/ing

prom/i/nent

prone/ness

prong/horn

pro/nounce/a/ble

proof

prop/a/gan/da

pro/pin/qui/ty

pro/po/nent

pros and cons

pros/tra/tion

pro/tes/ta/tion

pro/union

prov/e/nance

prud/ery

pshaw

psych/e/del/ic

pud/dle

pu/er/il/i/ty

pur/blind

py/tho/ness

Q

quad/ri/no/mi/al

quaff/ed

quan/da/ry

quar/rel/some

quea/si/ness

Queens/town

question/a/ble

questioned

question/naire

quib/bled

quick

quick/en

quick/ly

quick/ness

quick/sand

quick−wit/ted

quid/di/ty

qui/nine

R

rab/bi

rab/ble

raf/ter

ra/gout

rag/time

rai/ment

ral/ly

ram/bler

ram/part

ran/che/ro

ran/dom

ran/somed

rap/proche/ment

rare/ness

ra/tion/al/ly

raw/hide

re/ac/tion/ary

re/ad/just

re/a/dopt/ed

read/y－to－wear

re/af/fir/ma/tion

real

re/al/i/ty

re/al/ize

re/al/li/ance

re/al/ly

re－al/ly

re/ap/pear/ance

re/ap/por/tion/ment

re/ar/ma/ment

re/as/sur/ance

re/bound/ing

re/ced/ed

re/ceiv/a/ble

receive

received

receiver/ship

receiving

re/ces/sion/al

reck/oned

re/com/mence

re－com/mis/sion

re－con/nect

re/con/struct/ed

rec/re/ant

rec/re/at/ed

rec/re/a/tion

red/dened

re/ded/i/ca/tion

re/deemed

red/in/gote

re/di/rect/ed

re/dis/po/si/tion

re/dis/tri/bu/tion

re/di/vid/ed

red/o/lence

re/dou/bled

re/dress

re/duce

re/dun/dance

re/en/force

ref/or/ma/tion

reg/i/men/ta/tion

Reichs/tag

re/in/car/na/tion

rein/deer

rejoice

rejoice/ful

rejoicing

re/ju/ve/na/tion

re/la/tion/ship

re/me/di/al

rem/e/dy

rem/i/nis/cence

Ren/ais/sance

re/nal

re/named

re/nas/cent

re/nav/i/gate

ren/con/tre

ren/dez/vous

ren/e/gade

re/new/al

Re/no

re/nom/i/na/tion

ren/o/vate

re/nowned

Rensselaer

re/nu/mer/ate

re/nun/ci/a/tion

re/paid

rep/a/ra/tion

rep/ar/tee

re/par/ti/tion

re/quite

re/read

rere/dos

re/run

re/sound/ing

res/tau/rant

res/tive/ness

res/to/ra/tion

ret/i/na

ret/i/nue

ret/ro/flex

rev/e/nue

re/ver/ber/a/tion

re/vere

Re/vere

rev/er/ence

rev/er/end

rev/er/ie

re/versed

re/ver/ted

rev/ery

rev/o/lu/tion/ary

rhine/stone

rhi/noc/er/os

Rhone

rib/band

rib/boned

ri/bo/fla/vin

rid/dance

riff/raff

ri/fle/ry

rig/ger

right/about

right/eous/ness

right/ful/ly

right−handed

rig/ma/role

roar/ing

robbed

rob/bery

Roent/gen

ro/manc/er

Rom/a/ny

roof/er

ro/se/ate

rou/ble

rough/ened

round/about

roun/de/lay

roust/about

rout

roux

rubbed

rud/der

ru/di/men/ta/ry

ruf/fi/an

ru/mi/nant

run/about

ruth/less/ness

S

sab/bat/i/cal

sac/cha/rine

Sac/ra/men/to

saf/flow/er

said

Sa/id [*name*]

saint/hood

sal/a/man/der

sale/a/ble

Sal/ly

salt/works

san/dal

san/gui/nary

sar/co/ma

sa/rong

sar/sa/pa/ril/la

Sat/ur/day

sav/age/ry

saw/horse

say−so

scab/bi/ness

scaf/fold/ing

scan/dal/ous

Scan/di/na/vi/an

scathe/less

sce/nar/io

scen/ery

schism

scho/las/tic

schoon/er

schot/tische

sci/ence

scle/ro/sis

scoff

scone

scoun/drel

scrib/bled

scrubbed

scuff

scuffed

scythe

sea

sea/far/ing

sea−green

sea/man

sé/ance

searched

seas

sea/shore

sea/soned

Se/at/tle

se/ced/ed

se/dan

se/date

sed/a/tive

sed/en/tary

sed/i/ment

se/di/tion

se/duced

se/duc/tion

sed/u/lous

seethed

seined

self−con/fi/dent

self−in/duced

sell/out

sem/i−invalid

Sem/i/nole

se/nes/cence

se/nile

se/nil/i/ty

se/ñor

sen/tenced

sen/ti/men/tal/i/ty

se/pa/ra/tion

se/rene

se/ren/i/ty

ser/geant

ser/vice/a/ble

sev/er

sev/er/al

sev/er/ance

se/vere

se/ver/i/ty

Sev/ern

sh!

shab/bi/ness

shad

shad/dock

sha/doof

shad/owy

Shad/rach

shag/gi/ness

shake/down

Shake/spear/e/an

shall

shal/lop

shal/low/ness

shang/haied

shears

sheathed

shed/ding

Shee/an

sheeps/head

Shen/an/do/ah

she/nan/i/gan

sher/iff

sher/iff's

sher/iffs

shhh!

shib/bo/leth

shil/ly-shal/ly

shin/gled

ship/wright

shod/dy

sho/far

short/hand

Sho/sho/ne

Sho/sho/ne/an

shoul/der

should

shouldn't

shouldst

shred/ded

shroff

shrub/bery

shrugged

shud/der/ing

shuf/fled

shut-in

shut-ins

Si/be/ri/an

si/de/re/al

Sier/ra Le/one

si/lenced

Si/nai

singed

Singh

sin/gu/lar

si/nus

Sion

sis/ter-in-law

Sis/tine

size/a/ble

skul/dug/gery

slan/der/ous

slav/ery

sled/ding

slith/er

smith/er/eens

smooth/er

smother

snob/bish/ness

snow-blind

snuff

snuff/box

snug/gled

so [*musical note*]

so-and-so

so/be/it

so-called

so/fa

So/fia

sof/fit

soft/heart/ed

so/le/noid

som/bre/ro

some/body

some/one

som/er/sault

Som/er/set

some/times

some/where

song/ster

soon/er

soothed

so's

so−so

sou'/east

souf/flé

sought

sound/less

south/east

south/ern

sou/ve/nir

sov/er/eign

spa/ghet/ti

Spar/tan

speak/easy

speared

Spen/cer

sphere

spirit/ed

spirit/less

spirits

spiritu/al/ly

spiritu/el

sponge

spoof

spooned

spright/ly

spring/time

squab/bled

squal/ly

squan/dered

squire/ar/chy

St.

stabbed

sta/bled

staff

staffed

Sta/lin/grad

stance

stan/chioned

stand/ard

stand−by

stand−in

stand−ins

stand/out

stand/still

star/like

sta/tion/ary

sta/tion/er

step/child

step/father

ste/ve/dore

still/born

still life

still/ness

stills
still's
sting/a/ree
stin/gy
stir/a/bout
stone
stoned
stone/work
ston/ey
strat/o/sphere
strength/ened
strin/gent
strong/hold
St. Swith/in
stum/bled
sub/base/ment
sub/com/mit/tee
sub/con/scious
sub/let
sub/poe/na
sub/poe/naed
sub/ter/ra/ne/an
suc/cinct
such
suchlike
suède
sul/tan/ess
sum/moned
Sun/day
sun/der
su/pe/ri/or/i/ty
su/pi/na/tion
su/pine/ness
sur/name
sur/re/al/ist
sus/tained
sus/te/nance
swas/ti/ka
swas/ti/kaed
swathed
Swe/den
swith/er
swooned
sword
sy/ringe

T

tab/a/ret
tab/leau
ta/bled
tab/let
tal/ly
tal/ly/ho
ta/man/dua
tam/a/rack
Tam/ma/ny
tan/dem
ta/ran/tu/la
T-bone
tea
teach/er
tea/cup

tear

teas

tea/spoon/fuls

tea/time

Ted/die

te/di/ous/ness

teethed

tel/e/phone

tel/e/phoned

tem/per/a/men/tal

tem/pes/tu/ous

te/nac/i/ty

Ten/nes/see

teth/ered

Thad

that'd

that'll

that's

the/a/ter

thee

theirs

Thelma

themselves

then

thence/forth

The/o/dore

the/ol/o/gy

the/o/ret/i/cal

there/abouts

there/after

there/by

there/fore

there/in/after

The/re/sa

there/to/fore

there/upon

ther/mom/e/ter

these

the/ses

Thes/sa/lo/ni/an

thiev/ery

thim/ble/rig

thing-in-itself

this'll

this/tle/down

this-world/li/ness

thith/er

thor/ough/go/ing

those

thought/ful/ness

thresh/old

throne

throned

thronged

through/out

thun/der/ing

thun/der/struck

Thu/rin/gi/an

Thurs/day

thyself

tid/dle/dy/winks

timed

tim/er ⠞⠊⠍⠻

times ⠞⠊⠍⠑⠎

time/ta/ble ⠞⠊⠍⠑⠞⠁⠃⠇⠑

tim/ing ⠞⠊⠍⠬

tinged ⠞⠊⠝⠛⠙

ti/ny ⠞⠊⠁⠝⠽

tire/some ⠞⠊⠗⠑⠎⠕⠍⠑

tithes ⠞⠊⠹⠑⠎

to and fro ⠞⠕ ⠯ ⠋⠗⠕

to/bac/co ⠞⠕⠃⠁⠉⠕

today ⠞⠕⠙⠁⠽

to−do ⠞⠕⠤⠙⠕

toed ⠞⠕⠙

toe/nail ⠞⠕⠑⠝⠁⠊⠇

tof/fee ⠞⠷⠋⠋⠽

together ⠞⠕⠛⠁⠞⠓⠻

To/le/do ⠠⠞⠕⠇⠑⠙⠕

to/men/tose ⠞⠕⠍⠑⠝⠞⠕⠎⠑

tomorrow ⠞⠍

tone ⠞⠕⠝⠑

toned ⠞⠕⠝⠑⠙

ton/ga ⠞⠕⠝⠛⠁

tongue−tied ⠞⠕⠝⠛⠥⠤⠞⠊⠑⠙

tonight ⠞⠝

top/full ⠞⠕⠏⠋⠥⠇⠇

tor/e/a/dor ⠞⠕⠗⠑⠁⠙⠕⠗

tor/pe/doed ⠞⠕⠗⠏⠑⠙⠕⠑⠙

to/tal/ly ⠞⠕⠞⠁⠇⠽

tou/can ⠞⠳⠉⠁⠝

to/wards ⠞⠕⠺⠁⠗⠙⠎

tow/head ⠞⠪⠓⠑⠁⠙

tow/hee ⠞⠪⠓⠑⠑

Town/shend ⠠⠞⠪⠝⠩⠑⠝⠙

towns/peo/ple ⠞⠪⠝⠎⠏⠑⠕⠏⠇⠑

trace/a/ble ⠞⠗⠁⠉⠑⠁⠃⠇⠑

trac/ery ⠞⠗⠁⠉⠻⠽

tra/che/al ⠞⠗⠁⠡⠑⠁⠇

trag/e/dy ⠞⠗⠁⠛⠑⠙⠽

trance ⠞⠗⠁⠝⠉⠑

tran/ship ⠞⠗⠁⠝⠩⠊⠏

tre/bled ⠞⠗⠑⠃⠇⠙

Trem/bleur ⠠⠞⠗⠑⠍⠃⠇⠑⠥⠗

tree/nail ⠞⠗⠑⠑⠝⠁⠊⠇

tri/na/ry ⠞⠗⠊⠝⠁⠗⠽

trin/i/ty ⠞⠗⠊⠝⠊⠞⠽

tri/par/tite ⠞⠗⠊⠏⠁⠗⠞⠊⠞⠑

trop/o/sphere ⠞⠗⠕⠏⠕⠎⠏⠓⠑⠗⠑

trou/ble/some ⠞⠗⠳⠃⠇⠑⠎⠕⠍⠑

trun/cheoned ⠞⠗⠥⠝⠉⠓⠑⠕⠝⠙

trust/ee ⠞⠗⠥⠎⠞⠑⠑

trust/wor/thi/ness ⠞⠗⠥⠎⠞⠺⠕⠗⠹⠊⠎⠎

try/out ⠞⠗⠽⠳⠞

tsa/ri/na ⠞⠎⠁⠗⠊⠝⠁

Tues/day ⠠⠞⠥⠑⠎⠙⠁⠽

tum/bled ⠞⠥⠍⠃⠇⠙

tum/bler ⠞⠥⠍⠃⠇⠻

tum/ble/weed ⠞⠥⠍⠃⠇⠑⠺⠑⠑⠙

turn/about ⠞⠥⠗⠝⠁⠃⠳⠞

turn/out ⠞⠥⠗⠝⠳⠞

tur/tle/dove ⠞⠥⠗⠞⠇⠑⠙⠕⠧⠑

wee/dle/dum ⠺⠑⠑⠙⠇⠑⠙⠥⠍

two/fold ⠞⠺⠕⠋⠕⠇⠙

two/some ⠞⠺⠕⠎⠕⠍⠑

'twouldn't ⠄⠞⠺⠕⠥⠇⠙⠝⠞

U

ud/der ⠥⠙⠤⠙⠻

Uit/land/er ⠠⠥⠊⠞⠤⠇⠁⠝⠙⠤⠻

ul/te/ri/or ⠥⠇⠤⠞⠑⠤⠗⠊⠤⠕⠗

un/be/com/ing ⠥⠝⠤⠃⠑⠤⠉⠕⠍⠤⠬

un/be/knownst ⠥⠝⠤⠃⠑⠤⠅⠝⠕⠺⠝⠎⠞

un/bleached ⠥⠝⠤⠃⠇⠑⠁⠉⠓⠫

un/blem/ished ⠥⠝⠤⠃⠇⠑⠍⠤⠊⠎⠓⠫

un/blessed ⠥⠝⠤⠃⠇⠑⠎⠎⠫

un/con/ceived ⠥⠝⠤⠒⠕⠝⠤⠉⠑⠊⠧⠫

un/con/geal/a/ble ⠥⠝⠤⠒⠕⠝⠤⠛⠑⠁⠇⠤⠁⠤⠃⠇⠑

un/con/gen/ial ⠥⠝⠤⠒⠕⠝⠤⠛⠑⠝⠤⠊⠁⠇

un/de/ceiv/a/ble ⠥⠝⠤⠙⠑⠤⠉⠑⠊⠧⠤⠁⠤⠃⠇⠑

un/deceived ⠥⠝⠤⠙⠑⠉⠑⠊⠧⠫

un/declared ⠥⠝⠤⠙⠑⠉⠇⠁⠗⠫

under/go ⠐⠥⠝⠤⠛⠕

under/grad/u/ate ⠐⠥⠝⠤⠛⠗⠁⠙⠤⠥⠤⠁⠞⠑

un/de/rived ⠥⠝⠤⠙⠑⠤⠗⠊⠧⠫

under/paid ⠐⠥⠝⠤⠏⠁⠊⠙

under/world ⠐⠥⠝⠤⠺⠕⠗⠇⠙

un/dis/tin/guished ⠥⠝⠤⠙⠊⠎⠤⠞⠔⠤⠛⠥⠊⠎⠓⠫

un/dis/turbed ⠥⠝⠤⠙⠊⠎⠤⠞⠥⠗⠃⠫

un/do ⠥⠝⠤⠙⠕

un/done ⠥⠝⠤⠙⠕⠝⠑

un/earthed ⠥⠝⠤⠑⠗⠹⠫

un/easy ⠥⠝⠤⠑⠁⠎⠽

un/eat/en ⠥⠝⠤⠑⠁⠞⠤⠢

un/friend/ly ⠥⠝⠤⠋⠗⠊⠢⠙⠇⠽

un/ful/filled ⠥⠝⠤⠿⠥⠇⠤⠋⠊⠇⠇⠫

un/less ⠥⠝⠤⠇⠑⠎⠎

un/les/soned ⠥⠝⠤⠇⠑⠎⠤⠎⠕⠝⠫

un/lettered ⠥⠝⠤⠇⠑⠞⠞⠻⠙

un/like ⠥⠝⠤⠇⠊⠅⠑

un/man/age/a/ble ⠥⠝⠤⠍⠁⠝⠤⠁⠛⠑⠤⠁⠤⠃⠇⠑

un/men/tioned ⠥⠝⠤⠍⠑⠝⠤⠞⠊⠕⠝⠫

un/mis/tak/a/ble ⠥⠝⠤⠍⠊⠎⠤⠞⠁⠅⠤⠁⠤⠃⠇⠑

un/necessary ⠥⠝⠤⠝⠑⠉⠤⠎⠗⠽

un/paid ⠥⠝⠤⠏⠁⠊⠙

un/per/ceiv/a/ble ⠥⠝⠤⠏⠻⠤⠉⠑⠊⠧⠤⠁⠤⠃⠇⠑

un/perceived ⠥⠝⠤⠏⠻⠉⠑⠊⠧⠫

un/perceiving ⠥⠝⠤⠏⠻⠉⠑⠊⠧⠬

un/ques/tion/a/ble ⠥⠝⠤⠟⠥⠑⠎⠤⠞⠊⠕⠝⠤⠁⠤⠃⠇⠑

un/re/ceiv/a/ble ⠥⠝⠤⠗⠑⠤⠉⠑⠊⠧⠤⠁⠤⠃⠇⠑

un/received ⠥⠝⠤⠗⠑⠉⠑⠊⠧⠫

un/said ⠥⠝⠤⠎⠁⠊⠙

un/time/ly ⠥⠝⠤⠞⠊⠍⠑⠇⠽

un/to/ward ⠥⠝⠤⠞⠕⠤⠺⠁⠗⠙

un/will/ing ⠥⠝⠤⠺⠊⠇⠤⠬

upon ⠐⠥

up/right ⠥⠏⠤⠗⠊⠛⠓⠞

us/a/ble ⠥⠎⠤⠁⠤⠃⠇⠑

use/ful/ness ⠥⠎⠑⠤⠿⠥⠇⠤⠝⠑⠎⠎

usu/al/ly ⠥⠎⠥⠤⠁⠇⠽

V

va/ca/tion/ist ⠧⠁⠤⠉⠁⠤⠞⠊⠕⠝⠤⠌

vac/ci/na/tion ⠧⠁⠉⠤⠉⠊⠤⠝⠁⠤⠞⠊⠕⠝

vain/glo/ri/ous ⠧⠁⠔⠤⠛⠇⠕⠤⠗⠊⠤⠳⠎

val/e/dic/tion ⠧⠁⠇⠤⠑⠤⠙⠊⠉⠤⠞⠊⠕⠝

van/dal

Van/der/bilt

Van/dyke

va/que/ro

Ve/da

ve/nal/i/ty

ve/neer

ve/ne/re/al

venge/ance

ve/nous

Ve/nus

ve/ran/da

ver/be/na

Ve/ron/i/ca

ves/tib/u/lar

vice-con/sul/ar

vice/re/gal

vice/roy

vil/lain/ess

vin/ery

vi/o/lo/ne

vi/sion/ary

V-J Day

W

wab/bled

wad/ded

waf/fle

wagged

wag/on/er

wag/on/ette

wain/wright

wan/der/er

war/bled

wash/out

wasn't

Wat/teau

wear

wea/ri/some

weath/ered

web/bing

wed/ding

Wednes/day

wel/come

well-be/ing

well-known

well-to-do

Wen/ces/laus

weren't

wharf/in/ger

what/so/ev/er

whee/dling

wheel/wright

whence

when/ever

where/abouts

where/as

where/by

wher/e'er

wher/ever

where/fore

where/in/to

where/of

where/upon

where/with/al

wheth/er

which/ev/er

which'll

whis/tled

white/ness

whith/er

whore/dom

who/so/ev/er

Will

Wil/liam

will−o'−the−wisp

wills

Will's

win/ery

Win/gate

win/some/ness

wise/a/cre

withe

with/ered

with/out

wob/bled

woe/be/gone

Words/worth

work/a/day

world/li/ness

world−wide

would

woulda

would−be

wouldn't

wouldst

wound/ed

wreathed

wright

writhed

wrong/head/ed

wrought

Wy/an/dotte

X

X−ray

xy/lo/phone

Y

yearned

Yeats

yes/ter/day

Yid/dish

yo/ghurt

you'd

you'll

you'n

young/ster

Youngs/town

your

you're

yours

yourself

yourselves

you's ⠽⠕⠥⠄⠎

you've ⠽⠕⠥⠄⠧

Z

zeal/ot ⠵⠑⠁⠇⠸⠕⠞

ze/nith ⠵⠑⠸⠝⠊⠹

ze/ro ⠵⠑⠸⠗⠕

zith/er ⠵⠊⠹⠗⠻

zone ⠵⠕⠝⠑

zoned ⠵⠕⠝⠫

zuc/chi/ni ⠵⠥⠉⠸⠡⠊⠸⠝⠊

점역·교정사 양성을 위한 점자 교재 개발 연구

발행인	민 현 식
발행처	국립국어원 서울시 강서구 방화동3동 827 전화: 02-2669-9775 팩스 02-2669-9727
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