

text2Gregg¹

converts text to Gregg shorthand, say

Do you think, at your age, it is right?
will be transformed into

Handwritten Gregg shorthand for the sentence "Do you think, at your age, it is right?". The shorthand consists of several symbols: a slanted line with a dot for 'D', a slanted line for 'y', a slanted line with a dot for 't', a comma for ',', a slanted line for 'a', a slanted line with a dot for 't', a slanted line with a dot for 'y', a slanted line with a dot for 'o', a slanted line with a dot for 'u', a slanted line with a dot for 'a', a slanted line with a dot for 'i', a slanted line with a dot for 't', a slanted line with a dot for 'i', a slanted line with a dot for 's', a slanted line with a dot for 'r', a slanted line with a dot for 'i', a slanted line with a dot for 'g', a slanted line with a dot for 'h', a slanted line with a dot for 't', and a slanted line with a dot for 'x'.

The given text is at first tokenized (*tokens* being punctuation marks, words and common phrases), in our example:

do you think, at your age, it is right?

Next punctuation marks, common words and common phrases for which an entry in the abbreviation dictionary exist are separated from other words (here *age* and *right*). For the latter the pronunciation is found in Unisyn multi-accent lexicon². Stenems (i.e. glyphs for words) are generated as METAFONT characters using the metaform derived from the pronunciation or being already in the abbreviation dictionary.

token	pronunciation	metaform	stenem
,		(<u>comma</u>)	,
?		(<u>question</u>)	x9
age	{ * ee jh }	-[a](jh)	/
at		(t)	/
do you think		(d)(u)(u)(,th,ing)	/m.
it is		(t)(S)	/
right	{ r * ai t }	(r)+[ai](t)	/
your		(u)	^

The text is then set with L^AT_EX, rendered in PostScript and sent as a gif to the browser.

Slant (default 22.5°) and tilt can be varied. If necessary the metaform can be corrected.

¹http://steno.tu-clausthal.de/~rzsjs/Writing_Gregg_Shorthand_with_METAFONT_and_LaTeX.pdf

²<http://www.cstr.ed.ac.uk/projects/unisyn/>