$text2Pitman^1$

converts text to Pitman 2000 shorthand, say

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

will be transformed into

 $h(, \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1} \checkmark \mathbf{2}$

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, short forms and common phrases for which an entry in the abbreviation dictionary exist are separated from other words (here **age**, **at** 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
,		(_comma_)	,
?		(_question_)	Ş
age	{ * ee jh }	[ei](jh)	·/
at	{ * a t }	[a](t)	
do you		(d)(_u_)	L
it is		(t),s	L
right	{r * ai t }	(r)[ai](t)	\checkmark
think		(th)	(
your		(_r)	
	•		

The text is then set with LATEX, rendered in PostScript and sent as a gif to the browser. If necessary the metaform can be corrected (Proof=7).

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¹S. J. Šarman: Writing Pitman shorthand with METAFONT und I₄T_EX, EUROTEX 2009, MAPS 39, E107–111

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