

Total Eclipse Numbers & Dictionary Tips

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-1-

Dictionary Entries for Automatic Number Conversion

Total Eclipse knows a large number of trigger words that imply specific number conversions. Thousand, million, dollars, cents, feet, inches, pounds, kilos, a.m., p.m., are just a few examples.

Other number conversions can be forced through dictionary symbols like {#N}, {#W}, etc.

There are multiple **types** of numbers – quantity, time, ordinal, date, etc.

There are two **forms** of numbers – written vs. numeral. {#N} or {#W}

The effect of {#N} or {#W} lasts until Eclipse encounters:

1. A non-conjunction or a word that is not on the "non-capping words" list (User Settings, Translate).
2. A new paragraph or print command or autoinclude.
3. A dictionary entry capitalizes the next word or that serves to punctuate the end of a sentence.

Thus, "Exhibit {#N}" followed by "one, two, and three" = Exhibit 1, 2, and 3.

In contrast, "Exhibit {#G}" followed by "one, two, and three" = Exhibit 1, two, and three.

Some dictionary entries can indicate both form and type: {#N}{#O} means numeral ordinal.

Quantity Type of Number Conversion includes commas when appropriate

KW-PBT = {#Q}	Force a quantity conversion
KR-Z = {#Q}CCs	Forces "5 CCs" instead of "five CCs"
PAEPBT = \patent\Patent{#Q}	Conflict example The patent you received was Patent 1,234,567.

Numeral Form of Number Conversion

{#N}{-}{#N}	Hyphen surrounded by numerals, not word numbers.
{#N}{/}{#N}	Slash surrounded by numerals, not word numbers.
KPEUBT = \exhibit\Exhibit{#N}	The {#N} and {#W} commands can affect an entire list. e.g., Exhibit 1, 2, 3 or 4.
-RG = {#N}{#O}	Number Conversion Command: Numeral Ordinal There are two forms of numbers – written vs. numeral. {#N} or {#W} There are multiple types of numbers – quantity, time, ordinal, date, etc. You can indicate both form and type: {#N}{#O} means numeral ordinal.
1-RG = 1{#N}{#O}	One-stroke example for forcing 1st instead of first , as in "July the 1st."

Ordinal Type of Number Conversion

{#O}	Force an ordinal type of number conversion.
1-G = 1{#O}	Example: 1 is being written by itself or as part of a number. The entire number will be converted to ordinal type – e.g., 151,821st
1E = 11 12E = 21	One-stroke examples for doubled or reversed digits
1EG = 11{#O} 12EG = 21{#O}	One-stroke example for writing 11 by itself or as part of a larger number. The entire number will be converted to ordinal type – e.g., 211,380th.

Numeral Form, Ordinal Type

-RG = {#N}{#O}	
1-RG = 1{#N}{#O}	One-stroke example for forcing 1st instead of first , as in "July the 1st."

Total Eclipse Numbers & Dictionary Tips

Keith Vincent – Houston, Texas

-2-

Generic Type of Number Conversion = digits only, no commas

TK-GT = {#G}	This command keeps 123456789 from appearing as a Social Security number.
THOU = thousand	Indicates thousand as part of a regular number.
THOUZ = thousand {#G}	Indicates thousand in a digit-only number, e.g., 9000
TWOUZ = 2{ }thousand {#G}	TWOUZ plus any digit for this millennium, e.g., 2025
P.O.{~}Box {#G}	If “5” would normally appear as “five,” this entry forces “P.O. Box 5.”
TPHAF = {#G} 1/2\and a half	If a number comes before the conflict, turn it into digits followed by 1/2. If there is no number before the conflict, use the words “and a half.”

Roman Numeral Type of Number Conversion

R*PL = {#R}	Convert the current number to Roman numerals.
5-R = 5{#R}	Example: 5 is being written by itself or as part of a larger number. The whole number will be converted to Roman numerals, e.g., 2025 will be MMXXV
SROL = \volume\Volume{#R}	Conflict w/Number Conversion Command: Roman Numerals e.g., Volume VI

Time Type of Number Conversion

TAO*EUPL = {#T}	A number conversion command can be written at the start of a number, in the middle of the number, or immediately after the number.
5-U = 5{#T}	Examples of one-strokers that include a time type of number conversion command. Thus, 5-U / 45 or 5 / 45-U would both translate as 5:45.
45-U = 45{#T}	
TAO*EUPL = {#T}\time	This conflict example is offered because it's easy to write TAO*EUPL when you really want to write TAOEUPL. Note: To teach this conflict how to resolve intelligently, write a few contexts in which TAO*EUPL means "time." Pick Choice 2. Then write a few contexts in which TAO*EUPL is indicating a time number. Pick Choice 1.

Written Form of Number Conversion

WO*RD = {#W}	Number Conversion Command: Write out
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User-Defined Templates for Number Conversion

TKA*EUT = {#D}	##/##/## is default. Feel free to change to ##-##-## (hyphens instead of slashes)
KAL/PWER = {#1} caliber	Template 1: .### supports .22 caliber or .356 magnum
PHAG/TPHUPL = {#1} magnum	This template means there could be up to three digits after the decimal point.
HAO*EUT = {#2}	Template 2: #'###' supports heights like 6'2".
HAO*EUT = {#2}\height	This conflict example is offered because it's easy to write HAO*EUT when you really want to write HAOEUT. Note: For this conflict to resolve, write a few contexts in which HAO*EUT means the regular word "height." Pick Choice 2. Then write a few contexts in which HAO*EUT is indicating a height number like 6'2". Pick Choice 1.
P-BT = {#3}	Template 3: '###' (e.g., "I believe '352 was the patent in question.")
PAEPBT = {#3}patent\Patent{#Q}	Why the conflict? Well, patent numbers typically have commas, as in Patent 1,234,567. They are also very typically shortened to the last three digits, e.g., "the '567 patent."

Total Eclipse Numbers & Dictionary Tips

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-3-

Currency

dollars cents	There's no need to write the dollar symbol at the start of the number. When you write a number, then "dollars," then more number, Total Eclipse will automatically insert the decimal point to indicate the "cents" part of the amount.
{#M}	If you can't help writing the dollar sign first, define your dollar stroke as {#M}
{DECIMAL}	If you write the dollar sign first (defined as {#M}) you will also have to write the decimal point where it belongs.
5-DZ = 5{dollars}	{} breaks this one-stroker into two translation steps. First Eclipse translates 5, perhaps as part of a larger number, then it applies the concept of dollars.
TPHAF TKLARS = dollars{~}1/2	If you write 5 TPHAF TKLARS , Eclipse will turn the 5 to \$5 and then add the 1/2. Result: \$5 1/2
TPHAF PH-LDZ = {#M}{~}1/2{~}million	If you write 125 TPHAF PH-LDZ , Eclipse will turn the 125 to \$125 and then add the 1/2 and the million. Result: \$125 1/2 million
{C:Euros} {C:yen} {C:pounds}	The "Vocabulary setup" button in the Numbers section of your User Settings contains a list of currencies for which Total Eclipse can apply the appropriate currency symbol during number conversion. The "C" in these dictionary entries stands for currency, but the currency must be listed in the "Vocabulary setup". Thus, {C:Japanese yen} would not work because "Japanese yen" is not in the Vocabulary setup. Sample translation: "I have a yen to pay up to ¥125,000."

Additional "Manual" Control for Number Translation

HUPB = hundred HUPB TKRED = {hundred} THOU = thousand THOU SAPBD = {thousand}	When Total Eclipse sees "hundred" or "thousand" as part of a number, it can automatically convert to digits. In contrast, {hundred} or {thousand} by-passes automatic number conversion. So if you want to write "He paid 3 or 4 thousand for that," use a thousand stroke defined as {thousand} rather than "thousand".
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Total Eclipse Numbers & Dictionary Tips

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-4-

Paragraphs, Formatting & Punctuation

{Q} {A}	Questions, Answers
{"Q"} {"A"}	Quoted Questions, Quoted Answers To adjust format, go to User Settings, Paragraphs, select Question (quoted), then used "Advanced" button to indicate label and font.
{S:MR. JONES}	Speaker with name label
{N}	Start a New paragraph, using the continuation paragraph format that is defined for the previous paragraph.
{C}	Centered paragraph
{P}	Parenthetical paragraph
{F}	"Fixed" paragraph. Equivalent to a blank line. No automatic punctuation or capitalization imposed.
{U1}	User paragraph style 1. Styles 1 through 9 can be defined.
{.}	Period. No space to left, two to the right, capitalize next word.
{?}	Question mark. No space to left, two to right, capitalize next word.
{!}	Exclamation point. No space to left, two to right, capitalize next word.
{:}	Colon. No space to left, two to right, capitalize next word.
STPHOBG = okay{?} NOT: okay?	Stacking/shadowing entry for "okay" followed by question mark, spaces and capitalization.
{,}	Comma. No space to left, one to right.
{;}	Semicolon. No space to left, one to right.
{,?} {;?} {,?}you know{,}	Conditional punctuation entries In this example, Eclipse will not insert a comma before "you know" if there is already one in place or if "you know" occurs at the start of a sentence.
{-}	Hyphen. No spaces on either side.
{#N}{-}{#N}	Hyphen with number conversion commands
{--}	Dash (user-definable). Usually a lock-space to left, then two hyphens.
{^} {^}@{^} POEUPB = {DECIMAL}	Delete space. Example: Superman@heros.com The {DECIMAL} can be used with words as well as numbers.
{^ing}	Suffix "ing".
SPAEP = {^ ^}	Force a space. You could use this to force the translation of ABC 1 rather than ABC1 or to say that you want "two 5-pound bags" rather than "25-pound bags."
{~} New{~}York	Keep together. Hard space. The items on either side of this space will stay on the same line.
Mr.	For titles like Mr., Mrs., Ms., and Dr., there is no need to add extra symbols for a hard space or a capitalization command.
Mr.{}Jones	Inserting {} is like breaking one dictionary entry into separate steps. In this example, Eclipse translates the title "Mr.", then adds the name Jones.
{"} {"^} {^"}	Intelligent Quotation mark. Alternates left and right. Force open quote. Force close quote.
{(} {(^} {^)}	Intelligent Parenthesis. Alternates left and right. Force open paren. Force close paren.

Total Eclipse Numbers & Dictionary Tips

Keith Vincent – Houston, Texas

-5-

{s}	Intelligent Apostrophe. Applies ' or 's as necessary.
{(}	Intelligent Parenthesis. Alternates left and right.
{(^}	Force open paren.
{^)}	Force close paren.
{s}	Intelligent Apostrophe. Applies ' or 's as necessary.
{<Break}	Autoinclude the "Break" file.
{&A}	Alphabet for acronyms, e.g., NASA. The & is the "glue" symbol.
{&a}	Lower-case alphabet
{&-A}	Alphabet for stitched spelling, e.g., K-E-I-T-H
{&A.}	Alphabet for stitching with periods, e.g., U.S.B.
{&(A)}	Alphabet with parentheses, e.g., 2(A)
{&[A]}	Alphabet with brackets, e.g., 2[A]
{&-*}	Glue modifier: Stitch with hyphens
{&*.}	Glue modifier: Stitch with periods
{&(*)}	Glue modifier: Surround letters with parenthesis, e.g., 25(A)(B)(C)
{&[*]}	Glue modifier: Surround letters with brackets, e.g., 25[A][B][C]
{&*}	Turn off glue modifiers.
{b} {i} {u}	Indicators for bold, italics, underlined
{n}	Indicator to return to normal font
{biu}The Daily Planet{n}	Attribute indicators can be combined. Example: <i><u>The Daily Planet</u></i>
{H} {L}	Indicators for superscript and subscript
{p}	Indicator for return to plain font without extra space
H{L}2{p}O	H ₂ O uses {p} inside the entry. SO ₂ uses {n} at the end of the entry.
SO{L}2{n}	
Gulf of {}	Capitalizes the word that follows "of"
{-}{^ville}	Capitalize the word that comes before the "ville" suffix.
{PRT:name}	Insert a print command. To see the list of available print commands, press Alt N.
{PRT:COMMENT}	Insert a print command for a comment line before the current paragraph. This will let you write a hidden note for yourself or your scopist. Any paragraphing stroke (e.g., a Question or Answer) will take you out of the comment line so that you can continue writing.