

Usage of the `engpron` package

Here are some examples of the usage of the `£`-macros. The `engpron` package is loaded with the options `JONES`, `MONSTRESS`, `UNHYPHENABLE`, `VISIBLE`, `NICE`, and `FINAL` — default options — and the explicit option `TAME` which replaces the default option `WILD`.

The `£X` macro This macro *must* be followed by a single letter. It notes the optional sounds the way Jones [1] does if option `JONES` has been chosen, or, the Harraps [2] does if option `HARRAPS` has been chosen.

One would type for example `\PRON{£e£h£Xt£s£U£kli£k£en}` to obtain [ə'tʃu.li.ən].

Followed by the letter 'e' it gives ^ə (`\Pron{£Xe}`) as in [,æf.ek'teɪ.ʃ^ən] one can obtain with `\PRON{£B£af£ke£Ht£q£k£s£Xen}`.

£M and £m macros They give the French nasalised vowels, French way for the 1st one and English way for the 2nd. See the 2nd table. They must be followed by one of the following letters: a, i, o, u. One may think to the French 'restaurant', 'vin', 'bon marché', 'Verdun'.

Macro £Z It notes the final 'r' which is only pronounced when followed by a vowel. One has e.g. 'æktə^r' with `\Pron{£H£akt£e£Z}`.

Macro £k Its behaviour is controlled by the options `HYPHENABLE` — which is the contrary of `UNHYPHENABLE` — and `VISIBLE` — contrary of `INVISIBLE`. It is used to mark the syllable limits.

With the default option `VISIBLE` it produces a glyph which is by default [.] and defined by the macro `\EPSyllabeMarque`. This macro can be redefined with a `\renewcommand` if necessary. With option `INVISIBLE` `£k` doesn't produce any glyph.

With option `HYPHENABLE` `£k` allows a break but prevent it with `UNHYPHENABLE` which is the default.

Macro £K Its behaviour is determined by the following letter. `X` gives an invisible breakable point, `k` a visible unbreakable mark of syllable limit, `K` a visible *breakable* mark of syllable limit, `b` an unbreakable mark of secondary stress, `B` a *breakable* mark of secondary stress, `h` an unbreakable mark of primary stress, and, avant last, `H` a *breakable* mark of primary stress. Its behaviour **doesn't depend** on the enforced options.

References

- [1] Daniel JONES †. *English Pronouncing Dictionary*. 15th Edition. This major new edition edited by Peter Roach & James Hartman. Cambridge University Press, 1997. ISBN : 0-521-45903-6
- [2] J. E. MANSON, M.A. *Harrap's New Shorter French And English Dictionary*. Revised edition © George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd. 1967. Bordas diffuseur, 1980. ISBN : 0 245 59062 5

The macros in alphabetic order									
The star refers to the preceding explanations									
£a	æ	£b	ı	£c	ɔ	£d	dʒ	£e	ə
£f	θ	£g		£h	ˈ	£i	ɪ	£j	ʒ
£k	*	£l	ł	£m	*	£n	ŋ	£o	ɒ
£p	aɪ	£q	eɪ	£r	ɔɪ	£s	ʃ	£t	tʃ
£u	ʊ	£v	ʌ	£w	əʊ	£x	ʒ	£y	ʒ
£z	ð								
£A	ɑ:	£B	ı	£C	ɑ	£D		£E	ɜ:
£F		£G		£H	ˈ	£I	i:	£J	
£K	*	£L	ł	£M	*	£N	ŋg	£O	ɔ:
£P	eə	£Q	ɪə	£R	ʊə	£S		£T	t̥
£U	u:	£V	oʊ	£W	aʊ	£X	*	£Y	
£Z	r								

Vowels							
£a	æ	£A	a:	£e	ə	£E	ɜ:
£i	ɪ	£I	i:	£o	ɒ	£O	ɔ:
£u	ʊ	£U	u:	£v	ʌ	£x	ɜ
£c	ɔ	£C	ɑ	£y	ø		
Diphtongs							
£p	aɪ	£q	eɪ	£r	ɔɪ	£P	eə
£Q	ɪə	£R	ʊə	£w	əʊ	£W	aʊ
£V	oʊ						
Consonants							
£d	dʒ	£f	θ	£j	ʒ	£l	l̥
£n	ŋ	£s	ʃ	£t	tʃ	£z	ð
£T	t̥	£L	ɫ				
Stress							
£b	ˈ	£B	ˈ	£h	ˈ	£H	ˈ
£Kb	ˈ	£KB	ˈ	£Kh	ˈ	£KH	ˈ
Nasalised vowels							
French pronunciation							
£Ma	ã	£Mi	ẽ	£Mo	õ	£Mu	œ
English pronunciation							
£ma	ã:	£mi	æ̃	£mo	õ:	£mu	õ:
Syllables marking							
£k	.	£Kk	.	£KK	.	£KX	

The preceding table is written in a `LivreActive`-environment and one must use the `\£`-macro to obtain the character £. But one can type ‘æ’ with a straightforward ‘£a’.

Inside a `LivreActive`-environment, one obtains [ˈæktəʳ] with `\pron{£H£akt£e£Z}` but one will notice by reading the present `engpron-ex-en.tex` file what is required to obtain a semblance of `verbatim`.

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