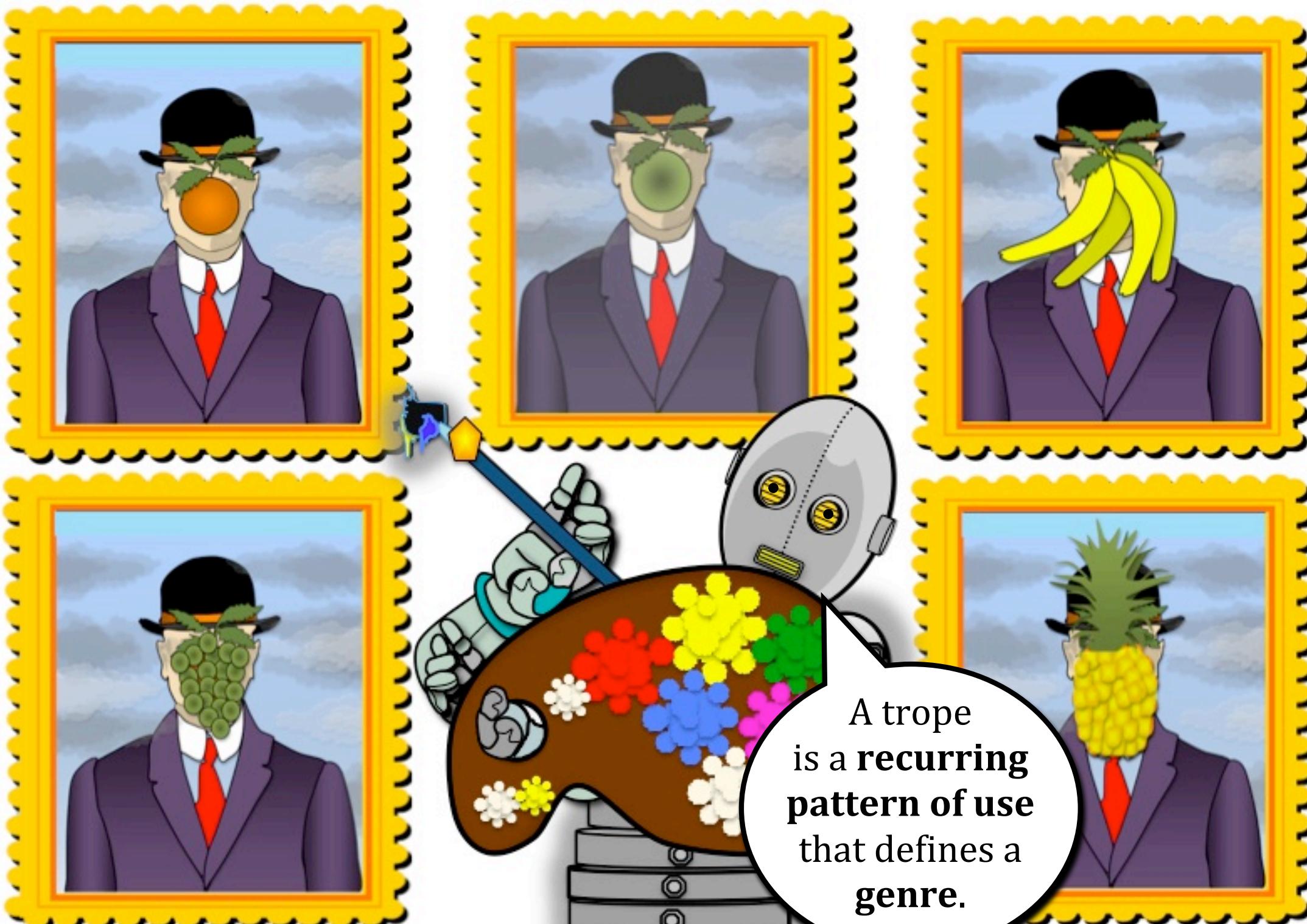




Tony Veale presents

A Game Of Tropes

A Song of Novelty and Reuse



A trope
is a **recurring**
pattern of use
that defines a
genre.

When we refer to the “genre” or “style” or “paradigm” in Art, Science or Commercial Design, we are referring to this idea of Recurring Patterns ...

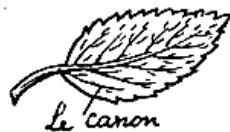
Tropes codify the identifiable norms of good design in a domain, and apply in many disciplines.



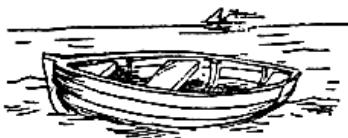
Even "Rule-Breakers" Follow Rules

LES MOTS ET LES IMAGES (1928)

Un objet ne tient pas tellement à son nom qu'on ne puisse lui en trouver un autre qui lui convienne mieux



Il y a des objets qui se passent de nom :



Un mot ne sert parfois qu'à se désigner soi-même :



Un objet rencontre son image, un objet rencontre son nom. Il arrive que l'image et le nom de cet objet se rencontrent.



Parfois le nom d'un objet tient lieu d'une image



Un mot peut prendre la place d'un objet dans la réalité :

Une image peut prendre la place d'un mot dans une proposition :



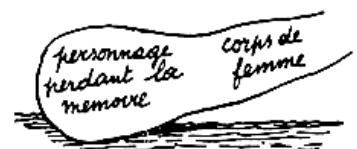
Un objet fait supposer qu'il y en a d'autres derrière lui :



Tout tend à faire penser qu'il y a peu de relation entre un objet et ce qui le représente



Les mots qui servent à désigner deux objets différents ne montrent pas ce qui peut séparer ces objets l'un de l'autre



Dans un tableau, les mots sont de la même substance que les images



On voit autrement les images et les mots dans un tableau :

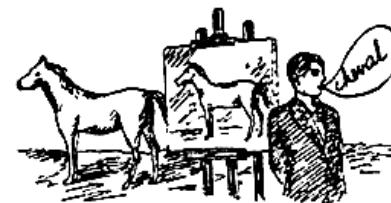
Une forme quelconque peut remplacer l'image d'un objet



Un mot peut prendre la place d'un objet dans la réalité :



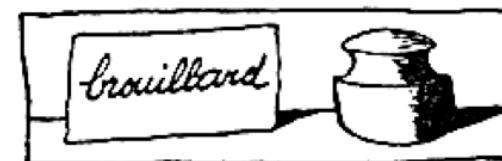
Un objet ne fait jamais le même office son nom ou que son image



On voit autrement les images et les mots dans un tableau :



Ou bien le contraire :



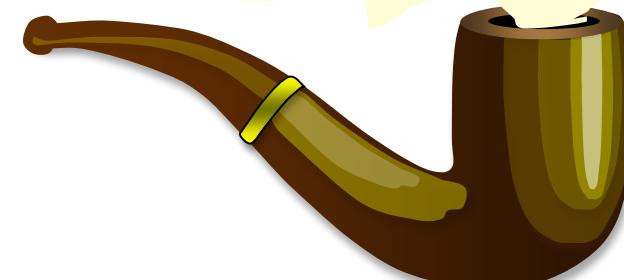
Les figures vagues ont une signification aussi nécessaire aussi parfaite que les précises.



Parfois, les noms écrits dans un tableau désignent des choses précises, et les images des choses vagues



Rene Magritte's Surrealist Tropes

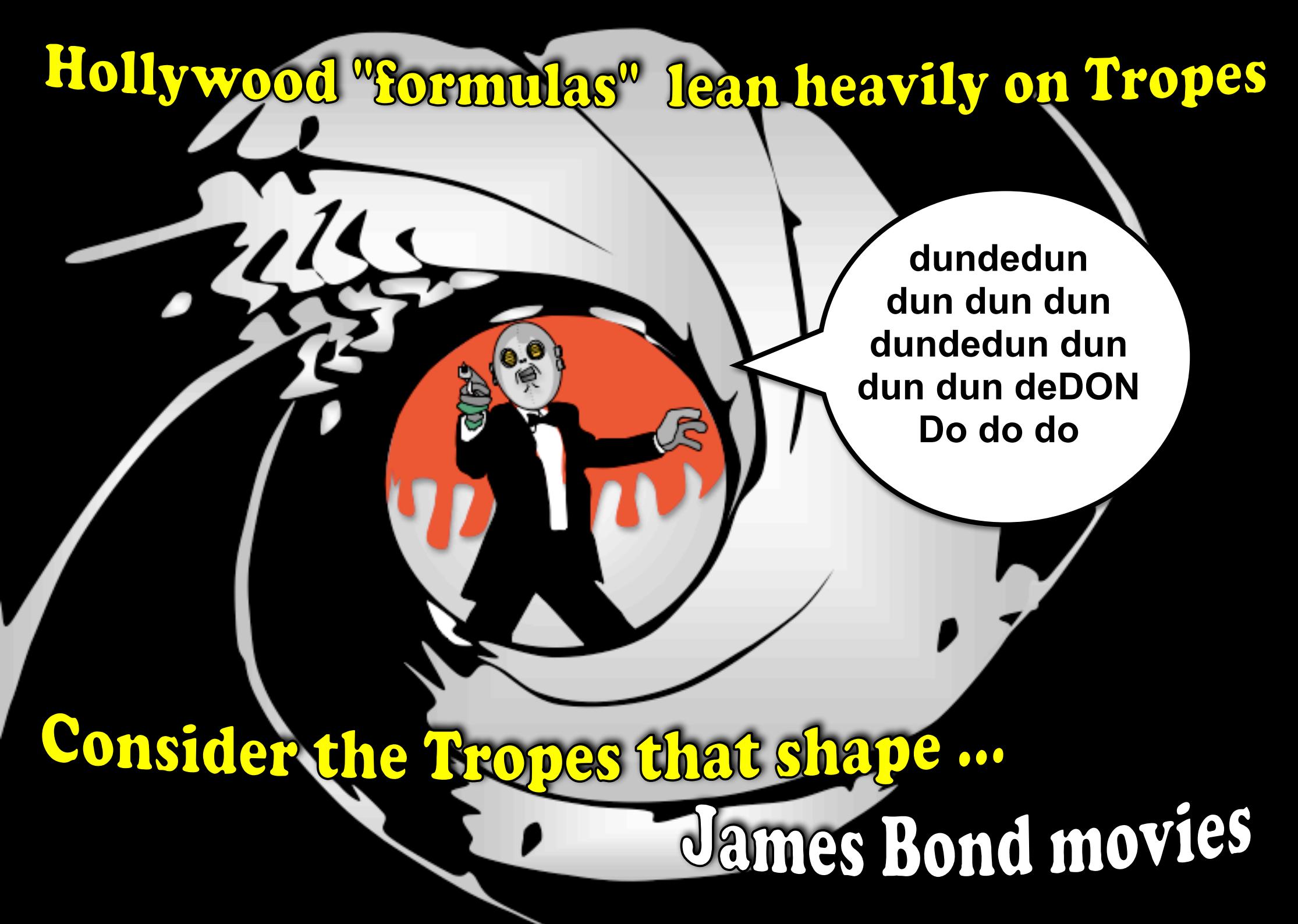


Tropes Crystalize the Wisdom of the Domain

How do I
destroy the
death star?

Just do
what they
did in the
Dam
Busters.

Hollywood "formulas" lean heavily on Tropes



dundedun
dun dun dun
dundedun dun
dun dun deDON
Do do do

Consider the Tropes that shape ...
James Bond movies



First, Choose a Dastardly Villain ...





Next, Choose a Fearsome Henchman ...

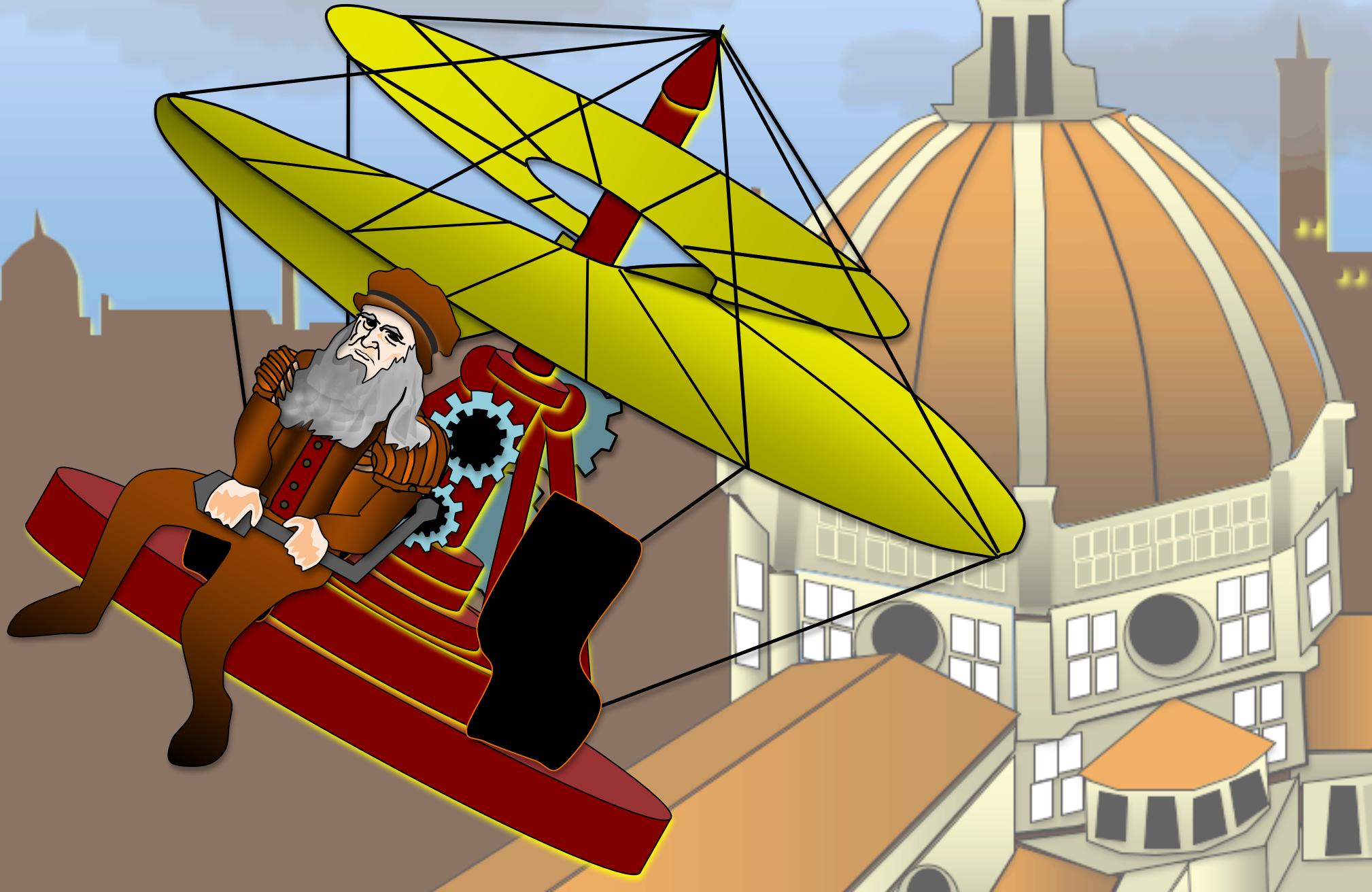


Then, Pick a Beautiful or Exotic Setting ...

**... and threaten it
with imminent
destruction by an
inventive means.**



Add some fancy gadgets and a "McGuffin" ...



And Beautiful Sidekicks with Suggestive Names ...
(and deadly skills)



Top with Deadly Traps and Edge-of-Seat Escapes

A cartoon illustration of a shark swimming in an aquarium tank. The shark is grey with white stripes and has its mouth open, showing sharp teeth. It is positioned in front of a blue circular speech bubble. The background shows the interior of the tank with blue walls and a red floor.

We meet
again, Mr.
Bond ...



**The Bond "Formula" Ties All
Of These Tropes Together**

Into A Competent No-Surprises Movie

dudedun dun dun dun dudedun dun dun dun deDON Do do do



In this practical we are going to build a generator of **James Bond** studio “pitches.”

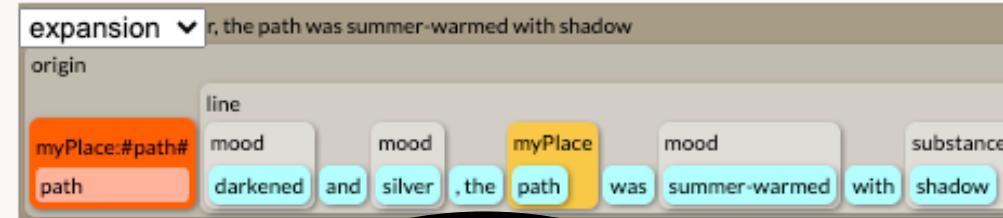
Our pitch generator will be written in **Tracery**, a JSON syntax for writing **generative grammars**.

But we’re not going to write it **ourselves** ... Instead, we will get **ChatGPT** to write it for us!

My Grammar

login landscape json

```
{  
  "origin": "[[myPlace:#path#]#line#]",  
  "line": ["#mood.capitalize# and #mood#, the  
  #myPlace# was #mood# with #substance#",  
  "#nearby.capitalize# #myPlace.a# #move.ed# through  
  the #path#, filling me with #substance#"],  
  "nearby": ["beyond the #path#", "far away", "ahead",  
  "behind me"],  
  "substance": ["light", "reflections", "mist", "shadow",  
  "darkness", "brightness", "gaiety", "merriment"],  
  "mood": ["overcast", "alight", "clear", "darkened", "blue",  
  "shadowed", "illuminated", "silver", "cool", "warm",  
  "summer-warmed"],  
  "path": ["stream", "brook", "path", "ravine", "forest",  
  "fence", "stone wall"],  
  "move": ["spiral", "twirl", "curl", "dance", "twine",  
  "weave", "meander", "wander", "flow"]  
}
```



Set your
browser to
tracery.io/editor
for today's
practical

Darkened and silver, the path was summer-warmed with shadow

This site
was built by the
creator of **Tracery**,
Kate Compton.

Start your grammar with a { to begin in JSON format ...

Tracery JSON

```
{  
  "origin": ["#pizza#"],  
  
  "pizza": ["#meat# and #veggie# with #cheese# and #sauce# on #base#."],
```

This is the start of a **grammar** for generating **pizzas**.

The main rule of your **Tracery** grammar is called “**origin**.” The name of each rule is a ***non-terminal symbol*** that can be expanded using the right-hand-side. We refer to non-terminals by encasing them in # ... # on the right-hand side of a rule.



Next, write rules to expand the non-terminals **#meat#** and **#veggie#** in our earlier rule for making a pizza

```
"meat": ["sausage", "meatballs", "grilled chicken", "lamb kofta",  
        "Tandoori chicken", "roast beef", "Korean beef", "steak tartare",  
        "tiger prawns", "king prawns", "fish balls", "tuna chunks",  
        "smoked salmon", "anchovies", "ham", "Parma ham", "bacon",  
        "pastrami"],
```

```
"veggie": ["grilled peppers", "red onions", "chopped onions", "capers",  
           "spinach", "artichoke hearts", "sun-dried tomatoes", "jalapenos",  
           "bell peppers", "olives", "aubergine", "courgette", "pine nuts"],
```

Add as many options as you want to the right-hand-side of each rule. Each is ***equally likely***.

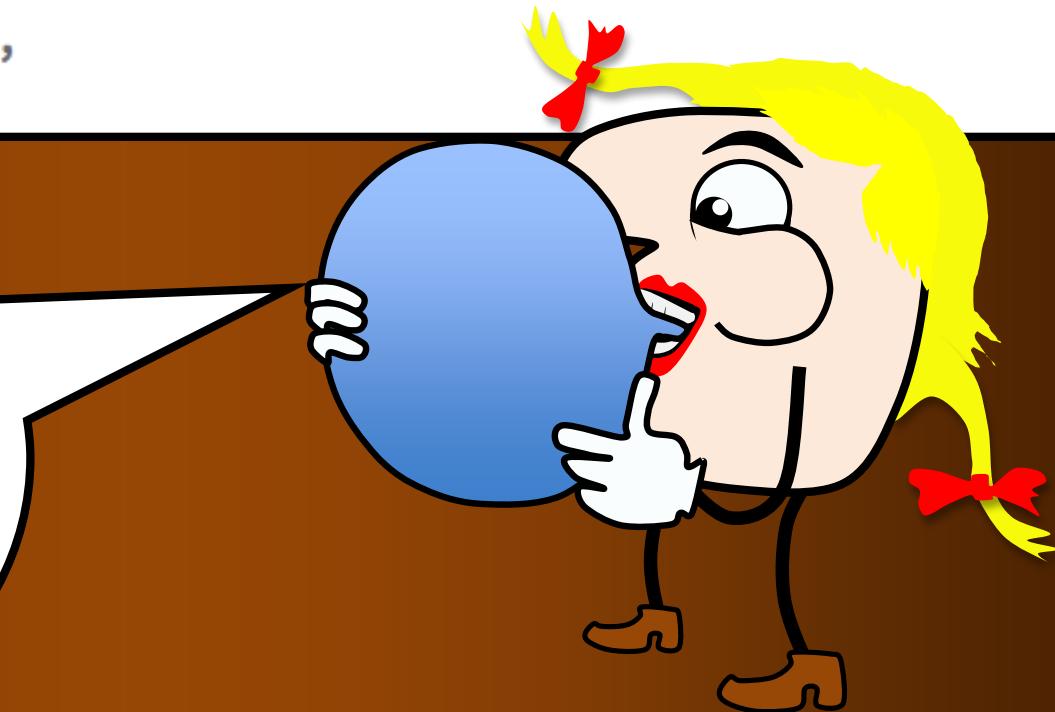


Ditto for the non-terminals **#cheese#** and **#sauce#**
Add as much variety as your imagination will allow ...

```
"cheese": ["feta cheese", "ricotta cheese", "buffalo mozzarella", "mature cheddar",
           "cottage cheese", "Swiss cheese", "Queso Fresca", "goats' cheese",
           "smoked tofu", "mascarpone", "Romano cheese", "provolone cheese",
           "camembert", "gorgonzola", "Stilton", "chevre"],
```

```
"sauce": ["marinara sauce", "tomato sauce", "barbecue sauce", "wine sauce",
           "ragu sauce", "bechamel"],
```

Whenever
Tracery expands
a rule, it **randomly**
picks from the right-hand
side options for each
non-terminal.



We now write a rule for the last non-terminal, **#base#**, and close then our grammar with a final }

```
"base": ["a thin crust", "a thick crust", "a gluten-free crust", "a deep-pan base",  
        "focaccia", "ciabatta", "puff pastry crust", "a stuffed crust",  
        "a folded crust", "a wholegrain crust", "a polenta crust"]
```

}

Every
non-terminal in
every rule now has its
own **explicit rule**
definition, so our
grammar is ready
to **start making**
pizzas.



```
{
  "origin": ["#pizza#"],
  "pizza": ["I made this pizza with #Meat# and #Vegetable# as toppings on #Cheese# and #Sauce# on a #Base#."],
  "Meat": ["Swedish meatballs", "Filet Mignon", "Beef jerky", "Roast beef", "Korean beef", "Taco beef", "Chicken Fajitas", "Salami", "Pepperoni", "sausage", "meatballs", "Chorizo", "King prawns", "grilled chicken", "tuna", "chicken Tikka", "curried chicken", "Tandoori chicken", "sweet and sour chicken", "Mongolian beef", "falafel", "smoked salmon", "pastrami", "black pudding", "blood sausage", "Spam", "ham hock", "Parma ham", "pulled pork", "Chilli con carne", "bacon", "anchovies", "soy chunks", "Quorn chunks", "Tofu cubes"],
  "Vegetable": ["Canadian bacon", "bell peppers", "baby spinach", "red onions", "French onions", "French fries", "red peppers", "sun-dried tomatoes", "sliced aubergine", "sliced courgettes", "carrot strips", "shallots", "artichoke hearts", "beetroot slices", "pine nuts", "pumpkin chunks", "raisins", "capers", "chickpeas", "avocado", "jalapenos", "habanero chillis", "sauerkraut", "kimchi", "pickled onions", "chopped garlic", "cherry tomatoes", "sliced almonds", "grilled apricots", "black olives", "green olives", "Shitake mushrooms", "button mushrooms", "Portobello mushrooms", "porcini mushrooms", "wilted greens", "sliced green tomatoes"],
  "Cheese": ["feta cheese", "Gorgonzola", "Stilton", "Camembert", "Cheddar", "goat's cheese", "haloumi cheese", "smoked tofu", "bean curd", "Quark", "Mozzarella", "Danish blue cheese", "Provolone", "Swiss cheese", "Red Leicester", "Wensleydale", "Port Salut cheese", "Monterey Jack", "Gruyere", "Edam", "Gouda", "Munster cheese", "soy cheese", "paneer cheese"]
}
```

expansion ▾ th chicken Tikka and grilled apricots as toppings on paneer cheese and Marinara sauce on a deep dish.

origin
pizza

	Meat	Vegetable	Cheese	Sauce
I made this pizza with	chicken Tikka	and	grilled apricots	as toppings on
Base			paneer cheese	and
deep dish			Marinara sauce	on a

This panel shows which **non-terminals** were used, and where, in the output.

origin ▾ 1 reroll step 51386112

I made this pizza with chicken Tikka and grilled apricots as toppings on paneer cheese and Marinara sauce on a deep dish.

Now we're ready to **blend** our ingredients and **generate** our outputs.



1: Generating text!

Tracery uses grammars to generate text. A [replacement grammar](#) takes a starting symbol, and replaces it with one of several rules

On the right (or below, depending on your screen size), you can see the json object that represents this very simple grammar. Farther right is the current start symbol ('animal') and a list of possible texts that it can generate.

Press the reroll button a few times to generate more. Not very interesting, yet, so lets get more complicated!

[reroll](#)

2: Rules within rules

Rules can call rules!

Take a look at the rule for 'sentence': 'The #color# #animal# of the #natureNoun# is called #name#'. Each of the words between two hashtags is a **symbol** to be replaced.

Try adding your name to the list of names, surrounded by quotation marks like all the other options. It will now appear in some of the generated text!

Note: JSON is [very very fussy](#). There must be a comma between every option, but none after the last option

[reroll](#)

```
{ "animal": ["unicorn", "raven", "sparrow", "scorpion", "coyote", "eagle", "owl", "lizard", "zebra"] }
```

start symbol: animal

lizard

coyote

kitten

unicorn

owl

duck

unicorn

```
{ "sentence": ["The #color# #animal# of the #natureNoun# is called #name#"], "color": ["orange", "blue", "white", "black", "grey", "purple", "indigo", "turquoise"], "animal": ["unicorn", "raven", "sparrow", "scorpion", "coyote", "eagle", "owl", "lizard", "zebra"], "natureNoun": ["ocean", "mountain", "forest", "cloud", "river", "tree", "sky", "sea", "desert"], "name": ["Arjun", "Yuuma", "Darcy", "Mia", "Chiaki", "Izzi", "Azra", "Lina"] }
```

start symbol: sentence

The black kitten of the sky is called Azra

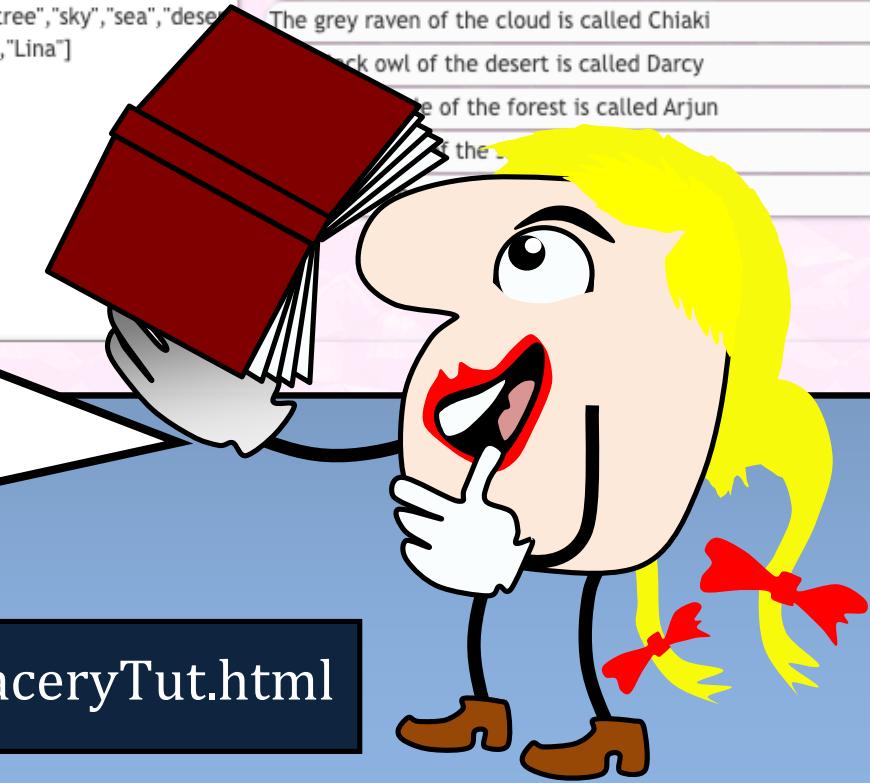
The white unicorn of the tree is called Yuuma

The grey raven of the cloud is called Chiaki

The black owl of the desert is called Darcy

The orange tree of the forest is called Arjun

Kate has
a very useful (and
very pink) Tracery
tutorial on her
home page at
this URL:



<http://www.crystalcodepalace.com/traceryTut.html>



Now, use
a **step-by-step**
chat with ChatGPT
to elicit key **Bond**
tropes and to
suggest new
instances.

You must
get **ChatGPT** to
write the Tracery
grammar that puts
these instances
together as a new
studio “**pitch**.”

Submit a
working grammar
and an **annotated**
transcript of your
dialogue with
ChatGPT.