The drama LaTeX package drama package (Frankenstein's heart)

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 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Version: } 0.2 & \text{Date: } 1996/05/05 \\ \text{Documentation revision: } 1996/05/05 \end{array}$

Abstract

Defines macros for type setting a basic production-style stage script. This package is useful but may have problems and is unsupported.

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Part I

Discussion

I am close to handling the insertion of a "continued" message at the top of the page when a speech is broken across the page. But it's not there yet.

script

This is the only environment so far, for a basic production-style stage script. It is implemented as a bitstyle: see the bits package for details of use. I think you only need to issue an $\author {\langle author's \ name \rangle}$ and $\author {\langle author \ author \ details \ or \ put the \ author \ declaration in it).}$

Options come in pairs (boldface is default):

oneact/multiact Multiact scripts use act numbers; oneacts just have scenes.

\character

\character $\{\langle full\ description\rangle\}\{\langle name\}\}\{\langle csname\rangle\}$ defines a new character. $\langle full\ description\rangle$ is used in the dramatis personae listing. $\langle name\rangle$ is the name to use to refer to the character in stage directions, and to introduce their speeches. \character defines a command \\chiconome\character\) which prints $\langle name\rangle$ in the font given in \DirectStyle. Use this in stage directions. It is an abbreviation macro of category Character; following spacing is handled automatically for you. See the abbrevs package for details. Also defined is the command \\chiconomega csname\sample says, which is used to introduce the character's speeches. The suffix "says" can be changed by redefining \SpeakAppend before using \character. You can also define it before loading the drama package.

 \S peakAppend

\scene \direct ginn

\setstage

Use \scene and \act to start acts and scenes.

 $\direct {\langle stage \ directions \rangle}$. Use $\setstage \{\langle stage \ directions \rangle\}$ at the beginning of scenes and acts.

Part II

Implementation

1 Version control

```
These definitions must be the first ones in the file.
      \fileinfo
 \DoXUsepackagE
                  1 \def\fileinfo{drama package (Frankenstein's heart)}
\HaveECitationS
                  2 \def\DoXPackageS {}
                  3 \def\initelyHavECitationS {}
   \fileversion
                  4 \def\fileversion{v0.2}
      \filedate
                  5 \def\filedate{1996/05/05}
       \docdate
                  6 \def\docdate{1996/05/05}
      \PPOptArg
                  7 \edef\PPOptArg {%
                     \filedate\space \fileversion\space \fileinfo
                  9 }
```

If we're loading this file from a \ProcessDTXFile command (see the *compsci* package), then \JusTLoaDInformatioN will be defined; othewise we assume it is not (that's why the FunkY NamE).

If we're loading from \ProcessDTXFile, we want to load the packages listed in \DoXPackageS (needed to typeset the documentation for this file) and then bail out. Otherwise, we're using this file in a normal way as a package, so do nothing. \DoXPackageS, if there are any, are declared in the dtx file, and, if you're reading the typeset documentation of this package, would appear just above. (It's OK to call \usepackage with an empty argument or \relax, by the way.)

```
10 \makeatletter% A special comment to help create bst files. Don't change!
11 \@ifundefined{JusTLoaDInformatioN} {%
    }{% ELSE (we know the compsci package is already loaded, too)
    \UndefineCS\JusTLoaDInformatioN
13
    \SaveDoXVarS
14
    \eExpand\csname DoXPackageS\endcsname\In {%use \csname in case it's undefined
15
16
      \usepackage{#1}%
17
    \RestoreDoXVarS
18
    \makeatother
19
    \endinput
21 }% A special comment to help create bst files. Don't change!
   Now we check for LATEX2e and declare the LaTeX package.
22 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
23 \ProvidesPackage{drama}[\PPOptArg]
24 \RequirePackage{abbrevs, bits, dialogue, moredefs, relsize}
25 %\RequirePackage{xmark}
26 \let\sc@mark\Gobble
27 \VerboseErrors
29 \DeclareBooleanOptions{oneact}{multiact}
30 \ProcessOptions
```

2 characters

```
\SpeakAppend
    \sc@cast
              31 \providecommand\SpeakAppend {says}
  \character
              32 \ReserveCS\sc@cast
              33 \NewUserAbbrevDefiner\NewCharacterAbbrev{Character}
              34 \let\TMFontCharacter\scshape
              35 \newcommand*\character [3] {% args: dramper name csname
                   \expandafter\NewCharacterAbbrev\csname #3\endcsname{#2}%
              37
                   \NewName* {#3\SpeakAppend} {} {%
              38
                     \speak{#2}%
                   }%
              39
                   \addto@macro\sc@cast{,#1}%
              40
              41 }
                  The \@cdr gets rid of the first silly comma.
              42 \newcommand\DramPer {%
                   \ifx\sc@cast\LongEmpty\else
              43
                     {\larger\scshape Cast}%
              44
                     \relax\begin{verse}
              45
                     \edef\sc@t@a{\E@cdr\sc@cast\@nil}%
              46
                     \@for\sc@t@b:=\sc@t@a \do {%
              47
              48
                       \sc@t@b\\%
                     }%
               49
                     \relax\end{verse}%
              Prepare for another set of characters.
                     \InitCS\sc@cast
                     \bigbreak
              52
                   \fi
              53
              54 }
```

2.0.1 sectioning

\sc@toks@saved@output

We pull some fancy stuff with the output routine here. The algorithm is a simpler version of Knuth's (Knuth 1986, 260ff).

```
55 \newtokens\sc@toks@saved@output
56 \sc@toks@saved@output=\output
```

The \sc@botmark, if not empty, will contain text to be inserted at the top of the next page. It must contain vertical not horizontal material.

We actually need to communicate the boolean sc@directing via the mark, because only the information in the marks is guaranteed to reflect the state at the end of the page, and not several lines later.

```
57 \providelength\sc@len
58
59 \newcommand\sc@outputwrapper {%
60 \setlength{\sc@len}{\dp255}%
61 \the\sc@toks@saved@output
62 \def\sc@t@b {%
63 \sc@botmark
64 \addtolength{\sc@len}{-\prevdepth}%
65 \kern\sc@len
```

```
}%
66
     \InitCS\sc@t@a
67
     \ifx\sc@botmark\ShortEmpty
       \let\sc@t@a\sc@t@b
69
     \else
70
       \ifsc@directing
71
         \let\sc@t@a\sc@t@b
72
       \fi
73
74
     \fi
     \sc@t@a
75
76 }
77 \newcommand\script {%
     \MakeDirectTakeArg
78
     \relax\begin{Script}%
79
80 }
81 \NewName{endscript} {} {%
     \relax\end{Script}%
83 }
84 \NewName{script*} {} {%
     \MakeDirectTakeNoArg
85
     \relax\begin{Script}%
86
87 }
88 \NewName{endscript*} {} {%
     \relax\end{Script}%
89
90 }
91 \newcommand\sc@make@begin@bit@D [2] {% args: bitstyle copystyle
     \DefName{sc@begin@bit@#1@#2}{##1##2} {%
       \def\BitStyle{#1}%
93
       \sc@begin@bit@common{##1}{##2}%
94
95
       \PreBitAll
96 %
        \ClaimXMarkTwo
97 %
98 %
        \FrankenInfo{drama}{The script environment is changing \protect\output.}%
99 %
        \output={\sc@outputwrapper}%
100 %
        \let\maxdepth\maxdimen
101 %
        \let\@maxdepth\maxdimen
       \if@oneact@
102
103
         \def\thepage {%
104
           \arabic{bitbit}\hspace{\@ne em}\arabic{page}%
         }%
105
       \else
106
107
         \def\thepage {%
108
           \arabic{bitbit}--\arabic{bitbitbit}\hspace{\@ne em}\arabic{page}%
109
110
       \fi
       \DramPer
111
112 %
       \@nameuse{PreBit#1}%
113
114
115 }
116 \newcommand\sc@make@end@bit@D [2] {% args: bitstyle copystyle
     \DefName{sc@end@bit@#1@#2}{##1} {%
117
118
       \sc@possiblyfinishdirecting
119
       \TheEnd
```

```
\FrankenInfo{drama}{\protect\output is back to normal now.}%
120
    }%
121
122 }
123 \NewBitstyle{Script}
124 \PromulgateComponentAcrossCopystyles{end@bit}{D}{Script}
125 \PromulgateComponentAcrossCopystyles{begin@bit}{D}{Script}
126
127 \newcommand\act \{\%
     \sc@possiblyfinishdirecting
128
     \sc@mark{\ShortEmpty}%
    \stepcounter{bitbit}%
130
131
     \pagebreak[3]%
     \bigskip
132
     \centerline{\relsize{2}Act \thebitbit}%
133
134
     \par
135
     \nobreak
136
     \smallskip
137 }
138 \newcommand\scene {%
     \sc@possiblyfinishdirecting
139
     \sc@mark{\ShortEmpty}%
140
     \stepcounter{bitbit}%
141
142
     \pagebreak[3]%
143
     \bigskip
     \centerline{\relsize{1}Scene \thebitbitbit}%
144
145
     \par
     \nobreak
146
     \smallskip
147
148 }
2.0.2 speakers and stage directions
149 \newlength{\halfacross}
    \setlength{\halfacross}{\textwidth}
     \divide\halfacross by 2
152 \newlength{\quarteracross}
    \setlength{\quarteracross}{\textwidth}
     \divide\quarteracross by 4
154
155
156 \newenvironment{DramaTab} [1] {%
157
       \relax\begin{list}{} {%
           \verb|\eftmargin|{#1}||
158
159
           \setlength{\listparindent}{\z0}%
160
           \sloppy
161
           }%
162
         \item\relax
163
    }{%
     \end{list}
164
165 }
166 \newcommand\setstage [1] {%
     \relax\begin{DramaTab}{\halfacross}%
168
       \DirectStyle
169
       \DirectOpen
       \ignorespaces
170
```

```
171 #1%
172 \unskip
173 \DirectClose
174 \relax\end{DramaTab}%
175 }
```

It is a question of style whether to announce the speaker's name a second time, if his speech continues after a stage direction in a paragraph by itself. If the page breaks immediately before the stage direction, or duringit, no continuation message will be given. If it breaks after the stage direction, and before the next speaker is announced with the \speak command, a continuation message appropriate to the speaker before the stage direction is given. Of course, sectioning commands will cancel any continuation messages.

Communicating via the mark is giving me a problem. I need to solve this problem and replace @sc@bool with mark information.

Also, when using the no-argument form on a source with arguments, you cannot swallow the spaces with \ignorespaces, because the open brace shields them.

There are problems with certain combinations of taking arguments and reannouncing speakers after a stage direction. I should draw a chart, and see how I can handle things.

```
\DirectOpen \DirectClose
```

```
\label{linear_property} $$\operatorname{DirectOpen }_{176} \rightarrow \operatorname{DirectOpen }_{176}.
               177 \newcommand\DirectClose {\textrm{)}}
               178 \newboolean{sc@directing}
               179
               180 \newcommand*\DirectNoArg {%
                    \sc@noargs@finishdirecting
               182
                    \sc@direct
               183 }
               184 \newcommand\DirectWithArg [1] {%
                    \sc@args@finishdirecting
               185
                    \sc@direct
               186
                    #1%
               187
               188
                    \sc@really@finishdirecting
               189 }
               190 \newcommand\sc@direct {%
                    \global\let\sc@lastmark\sc@themark
               191
                    \sc@mark{\ShortEmpty}%
               192
                    \sc@directingtrue
               193
                     \pagebreak[0]% mild encouragement
               194
                    \relax\begin{DramaTab}{\quarteracross}%
               195
                       \DirectStyle
               196
                       \DirectOpen
               197
                       \ignorespaces
               198
               199 }
               200 \newcommand\sc@really@finishdirecting {%
               201
                    \unskip
                    \DirectClose
               202
                    \relax\end{DramaTab}
                    \sc@directingfalse
               205 % \sc@mark\expandafter{\sc@lastmark}% FIXME:
               206 }
```

```
Looks like args version is null.
                       207 \ReserveCS\sc@args@finishdirecting
                       208 \newcommand\sc@noargs@finishdirecting {%
                            \ifsc@directing
                              \sc@really@finishdirecting
                      210
                      211
                      212 }
                      213 \ReserveCS\sc@possiblyfinishdirecting
                       214 \newcommand\MakeDirectTakeArg {%
                            \let\sc@possiblyfinishdirecting\sc@args@finishdirecting
                           \let\direct\DirectWithArg
                      216
                      217 }
                       218 \newcommand\MakeDirectTakeNoArg {%
                            \let\sc@possiblyfinishdirecting\sc@noargs@finishdirecting
                      219
                            \let\direct\DirectNoArg
                      220
                       221 }
                           To do: Do penalties better?
         \GiveSpeaker
                       222 \newcommand\GiveSpeaker [1] {%
                       224
                            \centerline{\textsc{#1}}%
\GiveSpeakerContinued The space is explicit for clarity.
                       226 \newcommand\GiveSpeakerContinued [1] {%
                            \GiveSpeaker{#1\space\rlap{\textsl{(continued)}}}%
                       227
                       228 }
                       229 \newcommand\speak [1] {%
                            \sc@possiblyfinishdirecting
                            \sc@mark{\ShortEmpty}%
                       231
                            \pagebreak[2]%
                       232
                            \smallskip
                       233
                            \sc@mark{\GiveSpeakerContinued{#1}}%
                       234
                            \GiveSpeaker{#1}%
                       235
                            \nopagebreak
                       237
                            \noindent
                       238
                      239 }
```

References

Knuth, Donald Ervin. 1986. The T_EXbook. 16th printing, revised. Volume A of Computers & Typesetting. Illustrated by Duane Bibby. Reading MA: Addison Wesley. First published in 1984.

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