1	Example:				
2	CASE: PARTY A AND PARTY B				
3	COURT: SUPREME COURT OF XYZ				
4	BENCH: NAME J				
5	DATE: 07 AUG 2020				
6	Transcript				
7	[Something is about to happen.]				
8	[This comment is defined by its line, rather than by braces.]				
9	THE COURT (JUDGE GAVEL): How do you plead?				
10	DEFENDANT: I didn't do it.				
11	PLAINTIFF: Oh yes he did.				
12	COUNSEL (DEF): I object!				
13	THE COURT: Sustained!				
14	WITNESS: Oh no he didn't.				
15	JURY: Not guilty!				
16	[The case is finished.]				
17	DEFENDANT: I'm so happy. Now to give a long speech thanking the jury:				
18	PLAINTIFF: quite quickly. Quietly quietly. [?]				
19	WITNESS (PROFESSOR KNOWALL): Yes, that's right.				
20	THE COURT: You may go now. Next case!				
21	COUNSEL (PL): [INAUDIBLE]				
22	THE COURT: Switch on your microphone, Counsel.				
23	=VOICES OVERLAPPING=				
24	COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF (SLICKER GREENHORN): I apologise for that,				
25	Your Honour. I'm here to represent the plaintiff in[interrupted]				
26	=SHOUTING=				
27	THE COURT: Order in the Court!				
28	COUNSEL (PL):[continues] to represent				
29 30	THE COURT: Remove that rapscallion from the rafters! Call the next witness.				
31	WITNESS (EL ZORRO): [SPEAKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE]				
32	TRANSLATOR: I am known as The Fox [?]				
33	COUNSEL (PL): We know who you are. Now,				
34	=LAUGHTER IN COURT=				
35	THE COURT: Time for a short recess.				
36	COURT ADJOURNS 11:18 am				
37	++++++++				
٥.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				

COURT RESUMES 11:20 am

1 2

THE COURT: Now, you realise you are still under oath?

WITNESS: Yes Your Honour.

--****--

The foregoing was produced by:

qtmm party a and party b
qtcrt supreme court of xyz
qtbench name j
qtdate 07 aug 2020
qttran
qcomm{Something is about to happen.}
qtcomm This comment is defined by its line, rather than by braces.

qtcc{judge gavel} How do you plead? qtd I didn't do it. qtp
Oh yes he did. qtdd I object! qtc Sustained! qtw Oh no he
didn't. qtj Not guilty!

qcomm{The case is finished.} qtd I'm so happy. Now to give a long speech thanking the jury: \ldots qtp qquite qquickly. Quietly qquietly. qtu qtww{professor knowall} Yes, that's right. qtc You may go now. Next case! qtpp qti qtc Switch on your microphone, Counsel. qtv qtppp{Slicker Greenhorn} I apologise for that, qyh. I'm here to represent the plaintiff in qta qts qtc Order in the Court! qtpp qtb to represent qtc Remove that rapscallion from the rafters! Call the next witness. qtww{el zorro} qtl qttr I am known as The Fox qtu qtpp We know who you are. Now, qtlol qtc Time for a short recess. qtadjourn 11:18 am qtbreak qtresume 11:20 am qtc Now, you realise you are still under oath? qtw Yes qyh. qtend

INTRODUCTION

This template, more-or-less standalone, and inspired by some answers to a question on T_EX Stack Exchange, provides some shorthand commands for touch-type transcription of a (fast-moving) conversation in court, with the letter q being defined as an escape character to take some of the typing load off the \ key (albeit at the other end of the keyboard). To get an ordinary q, double it like this qq. And \ can still be used as the escape character. This q method will eventually clash with some command or package somewhere if any are added into the code, but, within its own space, it works well enough. Familiarity with T_EX layout is an advantage.

Speaker names can be defined 'on-the-fly', and text formatting is embedded within the commands, so that formatting does not have to be typed separately.

To reduce typing even further, some commands that take a parameter can be typed on their own line without the need for any { or }, with the rest of the line being taken as the parameter.

qtcomm This is a comment

[This is a comment]

Otherwise, the commands can follow each other inline, as the context allows. The cryptic qtpr qyh s, if I may take you to section ...qtc Yes, Mr Crown. qtpr 42 of the Act. produces:

PROSECUTION: Your Honours, if I may take you to section ...

THE COURT: Yes, Mr Crown.
PROSECUTION: 42 of the Act.

Trial by transcript can seldom be an adequate representation of an oral trial before a judge or an oral trial before a judge and jury.

-- McHugh J, in Rosenberg v Percival [2001] HCA 18; (2001) 205 CLR 434 at 448.

MS. ROSS: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it please the Court: It is a fundamental principle of trademark law that no party can obtain a trademark for a generic term like "wine," "cotton," or "grain."

-- Transcript of oral argument, 04 May 2020, page 3 lines 10-15, in *United States Patent and Trademark Office versus Booking.com*

 $\label{lem:https://www.supremecourt.gov/oral_arguments/argument_transcripts/2019/19-46_b\dot{7d.pdf}$

¹https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/557680/fastest-typed-latex-template-for-live-conversations

1 Commands

1.1 Speakers

1

2

3

Command Display qtc THE COURT: PLAINTIFF: qtp COUNSEL (PL): $\operatorname{\mathtt{qtpp}}$ DEFENDANT: qtd COUNSEL (DEF): qtdd PROSECUTION: qtpr qtde DEFENCE: WITNESS: qtw qttr TRANSLATOR: qtj JURY: APPELLANT: qtap RESPONDENT: qtre

1.2 Speaking

1

3

```
...[interrupted]
qta
      ...[continues]
qtb
      [INAUDIBLE]
qti
      [MUMBLES]
qtim
qtin
      [INCOMPEHENSIBLE]
qtis
      [SOFTLY]
      [LONG PAUSE]
qtlp
qtl
      [SPEAKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE]
qtu
      [?]
qtem{emphasis}
                             emphasis
qtemm{more\ emphasis}
                             more emphasis
qtemmm{strongest\ emphasis}
                             strongest emphasis
qtspell{spell}
                             s-p-e-l-l
```

1.3 Phrases

1

2

as the Court pleases qalc as Your Honour pleases as Your Lordship pleases qalhqalp qalpy as Your Ladyship pleases My Lord qml Your Lordship qmlu My Lady qmly qmlyu Your Ladyship qpc May it please the Court Your Honour qyh Your Worship qyw

1.4 Stages

1

2

qtadjourn COURT ADJOURNS qtresume COURT RESUMES

1	1.5 Structure			
2				
3	qtran			
4	Transcript			
5	${\tt qthead\{HEADING\}}$			
6	<u>HEADING</u>			
7	qtmm casename			
8	CASE: CASENAME			
9	qtcrt court name			
10	COURT: COURT NAME			
11	qtbench presiding judge(s)/justice(s)			
12	BENCH: PRESIDING JUDGE(S)/JUSTICE(S)			
13	qtdate hearing date			
14	DATE: HEARING DATE			

1	1.6 Events
2	qtg{Generic description}
4	=GENERIC DESCRIPTION=
5	qtgg a generic description
6	=A GENERIC DESCRIPTION=
7	qtbreak
8	++++++++++++++++
9	qtf
10	=CONFUSION IN COURT=
11	qtlol
12	=LAUGHTER IN COURT=
13	qts
14	=SHOUTING=
15	qtv
16	=VOICES OVERLAPPING=
17	qtend
18	****

1.7 {} parameter commands

Command Display
qcomm{Comment} [Comment]

1

2

3

4

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6

7

8 9 10

11

12

13 14

15 16

17 18 These are for use on first introduction. Subsequently, role or defined name may be used.

```
Command
             Display
qtcc{name}
             THE COURT (NAME):
qtpx{name}
             PLAINTIFF (NAME):
qtppp{name}
             COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF (NAME):
qtdx{name}
             DEFENDANT (NAME):
qtddd{name}
             COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANT (NAME):
qtprr{name}
             NAME FOR THE PROSECUTION:
             PROSECUTION (NAME):
qtprx{name}
qtdee{name}
             NAME FOR THE DEFENCE:
qtdex{name}
             DEFENCE (NAME):
qtww{name}
             WITNESS (NAME):
qttt{name}
             TRANSLATOR (NAME):
qtapp{name}
             NAME FOR THE APPELLANT:
qtapx{name}
             APPELLANT (NAME):
             NAME FOR THE RESPONDENT:
qtree{name}
qtrex{name}
             RESPONDENT (NAME):
```

1.8 Dynamic names

CLARA:

```
For creating names on-the-fly,
    qtname{a}{b} creates a command qya which expands to
    B:
    So that qtname{who}{the doctor}, qtname{whit}{leela}, and
    qtname{dog}{k9} create qywho, qywhit and qydog which expand to
    THE DOCTOR:
    LEELA:
    and
    K9:
    A defined name can be re-defined with qtnamer, so that
    qtnamer{who}{clara} resets qywho such that it now produces
```

1.9	Rest-of-line	parameter	commands

qtcomm This text is on a line
[This text is on a line]
 qtgg a generic description

=A GENERIC DESCRIPTION=

6 --****--