# ShortTalk: Quick Reference

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# Numerals

positive	= ane   twain   traio   fairn   faif
negative	= oon   twoon   truo   foorn   foof
signed	= positive   negative

# **Punctuation and special**

letter =	alpha  bravo  d  hotel  india  ju  oscar  papa  uniform  victor	charlie  de uliett  kilo  quebec -  whiskey	elta  echo  foxtrot  lima  mike  nove  romeo  sierra  1  x-ray  yankee  z	golf mber ango ulu
symbol =	clam	!	rack	]
	lat	@	slash	/
	numb	#	beck	"
	dall   dollar	\$	till	j~
	per	%	sem	j;
	crat	<b>^</b>	col	i :
	amp	&	cam   comma	j,
	star	*	doot	j .
	laip	(	lang	<
	rye	)	rang	>
	plus	+	quest	2
	noos	-	score	j -
	eke	=	hive	j -
	bar	i —	sing	, ,
	lace	{	quote	j "
	race	ÌÌ	bing	•
	lack	ĺĺ	-	
		=	1.2 1.11	

phonetic= symbol | letter | spooce | toob | loon

word is an English word or a character command, which is

phonetic (phonetic signed?)<sup>+</sup>

Words may be followed by a *common-pos*; in that case, they are inserted at *common-pos*, not at cursor. The *phonetics* loon or spooce can only occur by themselves or with a *signed*. toob can be combined only with loon or a *signed*.

# Keys, capitalization, and spacing

spooce positive?	$\langle \text{space} \rangle n \text{ times}$
loon positive?	$\langle \text{enter} \rangle n \text{ times}$
choook positive?	$\langle \text{backspace} \rangle n \text{ times}$
chaiw positive?	$\langle \text{delete} \rangle n \text{ times}$
gloof positive?	$\langle \text{left} \rangle n \text{ times}$
graif positive?	$\langle \text{right} \rangle n \text{ times}$
goop positive?	$\langle \text{up} \rangle n \text{ times}$
gnaith positive?	$\langle \text{down} \rangle n \text{ times}$
toob positive	$\langle \text{tab} \rangle n \text{ times}$
speece	no space
speece	no space
capi	capitalize
coomel	camel, i.e. no space and capitalize

# **Common positions**

common-rng =	tisk	between cursor and mouse
	tat	selected region (between cursor and mark)
common-pos =	loost	where last touched before cursor
	lairk	where mark is
	hare	at cursor
	tair	at mouse, don't move cursor
	gook	at mouse, move cursor

# Structural designators

struct-simple =	contained in line
char	character
stretch	whitespace
ting	non-whitespace
word	word
eed	identifier (hyphenated words)
chunk	filenames, email addresses,
tier	a line (w/o. terminator)
line	a line (w. terminator)

struct-complex =	may span lines
term	an identifier or block
inner	the inside of enclosing block
block	an enclosing block
defi	a definition
senten	sentence
parra	paragraph
buffer	text in buffer

<i>struct</i> =	struct-simple   s	truct-complex	whole structure
struct-rng=	struct signed ?	forwards (posi	tive)/backwards (negative)

# Search range designators

search-rng =	(rorch   sorch) words	backward forward	
Search position designators			

search-pos =	pen? (aift   baif   ooft   boof)	penultimate after and forward before and forward after and backward before and backward
pos =	woras common-p	oos   search-pos
stroop	1	end of argument, neutral word

Commands, except character commands and speece, terminate argument.

# **Cursor commands**

movement =	nairx	go to beginning of structures ["next"] and
	noorx	go to end of structures
	skaip	to end of structures (forward)
	skoop	to end of structures (backward)

# Text movement commands

grab on?struct-rng	copy text at mouse to cursor
pull on?struct-rng	move text at mouse to cursor
paste on?struct-rng	copy text at cursor to mouse
push on?struct-rng	move text at cursor to mouse
swap struct-rng? common-pos?	swap between cursor and position
trans struct-rng	transpose occurrence and following

Note: "on" means: replace the single struct at destination.

### Text deletion and copy-to-clipboard commands

del-copy =	rem	copy an	nd delete ("cut")
	smack	delete,	but no copy ("delete")
	save	copy ('	'copy")
	choose	highlig	ht ("select"), no copy
del-copy stri	uct-rng common	-pos?	del/copy range at <i>pos</i> del/copy range
del-copy (co	mmon-rng  sea	erch-rng)	

Note: "choose tat" highlights range between cursor and mark.

#### **Directional deletion**

kaill struct positive?positive	nearest words forward
reese struct positive?positive	nearest words backward

# Yank clipboard commands

yank positive?common-pos	
poop common-pos	

insert *n*th entry from clipboard stack insert and pop clipboard stack

#### Changes

(caip <i>struct-rng</i> ?	capitalize
laiw struct-rng?	lowercase
aipper struct-rng?	uppercase
hive struct-rng?	hyphenate
speece	delete spaces
space	normalize to one space
fix	apply spacing heuristics
chaiw	delete
choock	backspace
join	join line with next
lindent struct-rng?	left indent range
rindent struct-rng?	right indent range
comment <i>struct-rng</i> ?	comment range
fill struct-rng?	fill
pound <i>struct-rng</i> ?)	compound, remove spaces
pos	

If struct-rng is provided, then pos is optional with default "hare." Paired delimiter commands

# .

pair-type =	par brace	() {}	quote sing	"	,," ,
	bracket	[]	bing	•	· · · '
<i>pair-type</i> pair <i>pair-type</i> nix	insert delimiter delete delimiter	s, around r rs	region if po	ssible	

#### Window management

window-op =	maxi mini vaix voox sploot	maximize window minimize window, choose next choose other window choose other window, reverse direction split current window
	spidul	spin current window

window-action =

menu	show buffer menu
open	open a file
save	save file
write	write file (save as)
insert	insert file
kaill	kill buffer
direct	directory listing
switch	most other recently shown file
grow positive?	make window bigger
shrink positive?	make window smaller
up	page up
down	page down
center	center window
head	current line to window head
bottom	current line to window bottom
positive   negative	down or up a fraction of page

window-op window-action do op and action

gaix *positive*? go to *n*th next window goox *positive*? go to *n*th previous window

color = red | blue | green | brown | purple | orange | yellow | pink

window-op color do op, select view per color

# **Cross-referencing commands**

cross-ref-cmd = window-op cross-ref common-pos?

cros	ss-ref =	
	help	editor help
	f-help	function help (programming languages)
	v-help	variable help (programming languages)
	f-def	function definition (programming languages)
	v-def	variable definition (programming languages)
	i	follow indexed reference
	info	Emacs info
	apropos	Emacs apropos
	command apropos	Emacs command apropos

### Browsing

browse common-pos	invoke browser on URL at position
browse direct	invoke external file browser

#### **Repetition of last command**

goink positive? repeat last command a number of times

# **Repetition of command sequence**

vox rec	record a macro
goink	stop recording and play
vox stop	stop recording
vox play	play previous macro

# E-mail support

vox read mail	switch to inbox
vox send mail	send current message
vox reply	reply to message
vox follow-up	reply to all
vox forward	forward message

# **Specialized support**

pleat	dynamic completion
c-pleat	choose dynamic completion
vox quit	listen-quit
go line	goto a specified line number
meta toob	meta-tab, complete according to mode
meta X.	meta-X, execute command
meta N.	meta-N, next
meta P.	meta-P, previous

# Lisp

eval express		eval-expression
eval (common-pos	struct-complex)	evaluate expression
eval print		eval-print-last-sexp

# I₽T<sub>E</sub>X

m-tech m-no tech <i>common-pos</i> ? e-tech e-change tech e-no tech <i>common-pos</i> ? e-end tech <i>common-pos</i> ?		insert command delete macro insert environment change environment delete environment tags close environment
pair-type +=	tech-quote tech-sing tech-brace tech-angle	$\begin{array}{l} "\cdots "\\ \cdots \\ \{\cdots \}\\ \backslash <\cdots \backslash >\end{array}$
tech label tech ref tech cite tech e.m. tech	reftex-label reftex-reference reftex-citation "" various other co	e ommon lAT⊵Xcommands

### XML

snex dent snex snoox x-change tag x-end tag <i>common-pos</i> ? x-no tag <i>common-pos</i> ? x-quote x-angle	insert begin and end tag insert indented begin and end tag insert empty element tag change tag name close element delete begin and end tag "'   '" "<   >"
x-angle	"<   >"
x-coata	(CDAIA[   ]] >);

Notation "?" means optional, "+" means "one or more".