

IconPoet

Steve Tiffany

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COLLABORATORS

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REVISION HISTORY

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Chapter 1

IconPoet

1.1 IconPoet Guide

Icon Poet -- A writing toy for human/machine collaboration.
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Icon Poet for the Amiga is freeware, but I'd really appreciate getting feedback from anyone who spends much time using it.

Contact the Author

1.2 Icon Poet

WHAT IS IT AND HOW DOES IT WORK?

Icon Poet is a creative writing toy. You click on a grid of grammatical terms, and words appear in a text window. It's like the machine is your coauthor -- you supply the structure and the program suggests the content.

You don't have to accept the first word it displays. Click on the same box again, and it replaces the word with another of the same type. Click until you see something you can work with, but don't get too obsessed over finding one particular word. If you need a specific word that badly, just type it in.

The keyboard should be used sparingly. The fun of Icon Poet is in learning to stay loose and work with the curves it throws you. Be open to its bizarre suggestions, and you will find yourself writing things you would never have imagined.

1.3 Icon Poet

INSTALLATION

Put the IconPoet directory wherever you want it. Keep this directory intact -- the program needs to find a Projects directory and a Words directory containing 20 specifically-named files.

WHAT'S THIS FILE IT WANTS TO WRITE?

The first time you run the program, it asks you to center the screen and then pick an option. If you let it write the file to your S: directory, it will center itself automatically after that.

If you somehow centered it wrong and then saved it, delete the file "S:AmosXyOffsetNTSC.config" and run the program again.

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FEATURES OF THE INTERFACE

The main grid consists mostly of grammatical terms grouped by color -- orange for interjections, purple for adjectives and adverbs, green for nouns and pronouns, blue for verbs, brown for prepositions and blue-green for conjunctions. There are also various punctuation marks in gray, and some "function icons" in black.

You may be better off just playing with it and discovering how it works by trial and error, but there's some not-readily-apparent

information below if you'd rather study up. Or it may make sense to just read about the function icons since a couple of those aren't terribly intuitive.

the -- Click this repeatedly and it cycles through these words: the, that, this, these, those.

-- Number, that is. Normally this gives you words like "fourteen" and "three," but if you just clicked on "a" it gives you words like "few" and "dozen."

-y -- This adds a "y" to change certain words to adjectives, e.g. "dirt" to "dirty." It knows enough to remove the space between the end of the word and the cursor, so you don't have to back up manually, but it doesn't have the smarts to change "mud" to "muddy," so you still need to double certain letters yourself.

more -- Cycles through: more, less, most, least.

-er -- Click again for "-est." This one knows some irregular comparatives and superlatives, e.g. "good, better, best," but it probably doesn't know them all. Also, deciding correctly between "____er" and "more ____" remains your responsibility.

pronoun -- Like the Preposition and Conjunction boxes, this selection opens another grid filled with specific words. These words provide structure more than content, so it makes sense for the user to choose them directly. The right column of the Pronoun window has space for six words of your choosing. Just edit the vocabulary file Custom6. Note that the color scheme here is just to break up the space, it isn't as meaningful as on the main grid.

modal -- These are words like "would" "can" "may" "might" etc. Also known as auxiliary or helping verbs, though that category also includes "be" "do" "have" and "used" (as in "she used to rock and roll") which aren't modals. You may nevertheless wish to add "used" to the modal file, because there wasn't room for it on the main grid like "be" "do" and "have".

have, be, do, get -- Repeated clicking just cycles through different conjugations of the actual verb.

go, say -- The first time you click on these, you get the actual verb. Repeated clicking gives you verbs that are go-related or say-related.

verb -- This is the main box for content verbs.

_, s, ing, ed, en -- Click here after clicking on a verb and it conjugates it for you. Usually you can click on "verb" once, then, even if you don't like that verb, click on "ed" or "ing" or whatever to conjugate it, then go back to clicking on "verb" and you'll be able

to review your options properly conjugated.

not -- May give you the contraction "n't" first. If you want the full "not," click again. Once more for "never."

to -- For convenience's sake, this cycles through "to" "too" and "two."

of, and -- Like "to," these words are used so frequently that it made sense to put the actual words on the main screen.

Plus, by color and proximity they give new users an example of a preposition and a conjunction, which seem to be the least-known grammatical terms, except of course for "modal."

-ly -- Just like -y, except changes certain words to adverbs, e.g. "slow" to "slowly."

" -- Keep clicking if the quotes aren't spaced right at first.

' -- May guess that what you really want is apostrophe-S. If not, click again for more options. If you click here after selecting certain modals, it gives you the correct contraction, e.g., you + will + ' produces "you'll."

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THE FUNCTION ICONS (the black ones)

PLURALIZE -- All nouns start singular, but you can make them plural by clicking here immediately after you select the noun. Don't worry about the space between the end of the noun and the cursor; it takes care of that.

REPEAT OKAY -- Say you want two adjectives in a row. After you find an acceptable first adjective, click here to lock it in before clicking on the Adjective box again.

CIRCLE WITH A SLASH THROUGH IT -- Removes the last word entered. Useful when you realize you've started clicking on the wrong box.

GRAB -- Lets you insert a copy of a word you've used recently. Just click on GRAB, then click on any word in the text window, and it appears at the cursor.

BACKSPACE ARROW, DELETE, RETURN, and SPACE -- Same as on the computer's keyboard.

CAPITALIZE -- Capitalizes the word you just entered. Click once, it capitalizes the first letter only. Click again and all letters are in caps. A third click, they're all lower-case again. This also works with highlighted words.

EXIT -- This gets you out of the Pronoun, Preposition, and Conjunction windows if you elect not to make a selection or if

your selection causes Icon Poet to guess wrongly that you wish to remain in that window.

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TEXT EDITING IN ICON POET

You may load, save, and clear the screen from the Project menu. It can only load ASCII files, and if they're wider than 71 characters it does its best to reformat them to that width.

Icon Poet is by no means a full-featured word processor. You can highlight single words by double-clicking on them, then delete or replace them, but there's no way to cut and paste longer blocks of text. It's a toy! If you have nevertheless used it to create important work that needs major revision, save the file and load it into a real word processor for editing.

Note that longer documents slow it down. It can only hold 660 lines of text, which is equivalent to about 10 typewritten pages. Personally, I can't imagine writing anything even close to that length with it, but if you have decided it's time to write the Great American Novel bizarro-style, then stick to short chapters and save each chapter as a separate file. Save frequently. And send me a copy.

Icon Poet was written in AMOS, so its screen isn't affected by Left Amiga-M. Use Left Amiga-A to toggle between Icon Poet and Workbench. Also, on the file requester, if a file that you know is there doesn't show up, click the "Get Dir" button.

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CUSTOMIZING THE VOCABULARY FILES

Advanced users may wish to replace or enhance the standard vocabulary with words of their own. This is easy to do.

In the Words directory are 20 files: adj, advD, advM, advP, advTF, anumber, char, concept, custom6, event, goverb, interjection, modal, number, person, place, sayverb, substance, thing, and verb. Do not rename these files. They may be edited in an ASCII editor such as Ed. You can even use Icon Poet to edit them, but the new words won't be recognized until you quit the program and run it again. That's because when you start it up, all the vocabulary words get loaded into files in memory that are small enough to be read quickly. Larger vocabularies take longer to load, but aren't any slower once it's running.

For everything but verbs, you can either arrange the vocabulary words in long lists (ideally alphabetical, so you can spot any duplicates) or separate them with commas and NO SPACES. If you

use commas, be sure the lines don't end with a comma -- the end of the line itself serves as a separator, and if there's a comma there too it results in a blank word. Be sure there are no empty lines at the top or bottom of the file, because those also show up as blank words.

For verbs, put each verb on its own line. It should follow the `_,s,ing,ed,en` format. For example:

```
fall,falls,falling,fell,fallen
```

Each line must have four commas, but you can omit the most regular conjugations. Here are the rules on what you can omit:

<code>_</code>	"to _____"	The verb itself can never be omitted.
<code>s</code>	"she _____"	Omit if formed by adding 's' to the verb.
<code>ing</code>	"I am _____"	Omit if formed by adding 'ing' to the verb.
<code>ed</code>	"Yesterday I ____"	Omit if formed by adding 'ed' to the verb.
<code>en</code>	"I have ____"	Omit if it's the same as the "ed" form.

So our verb "fall" would actually look like this:

```
fall,,,fell,fallen
```

and a regular verb like "walk" would look like this:

```
walk,,,,
```

If you get mistakes after editing verb files, count your commas. There must be exactly four in every line -- no more, no less. Also, be careful with verbs that end in 'e', such as 'bake', when you do the "ed" form. Its last two letters are 'ed' but that's not the same as being formed by adding 'ed'. If you leave the "ed" slot blank, it will conjugate as 'bakeed', i.e. 'bake'+ 'ed'.

If you develop a rich vocabulary set, why not upload your Words directory to Aminet? Let other Icon Poet users give it a try. Give it a name like IconVocab2.lha or something, so it'll be close to IconPoet.lha in Aminet's alphabetical filelist.

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FUN ICON POET ACTIVITY IDEAS

The surrealists of the 20's and 30's played a game called Exquisite Corpse, in which a text would be passed from person to person with all but the last line or two covered up. Each person would continue the story based on what they could gather from the visible portion. You could do a similar thing by taking turns writing with the Icon Poet in a group. You could even cover part of the monitor so only the last line or two of the text window

can be seen. When everyone has had a turn, read the result.

Do you remember Mad-Libs? They're stories with blanks in them, and in each blank is a description of the kind of word that would go there -- famous person, name of a body part, etc. You solicit words from someone who can't see the story, then read it through with the words they provided inserted in the blanks. The results can be quite amusing. You can approximate the Mad-Libs effect by importing a serious piece of writing (ASCII only!), then going through and replacing key words with whatever Icon Poet suggests.

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HISTORY OF ICON POET

I wrote the first version of this ten years ago, in AmigaBasic. It looked about the same, but there was no way to load, save, or edit. When text scrolled off the top of the screen, it was gone. I put that version aside to work on other projects, and a number of years passed before I looked at it again. When I did, I was surprised at how entertaining I still found it, though I got a bit tired of having to "Save" by copying the screen in longhand. So I decided to redo it in AMOS with a more colorful look and better text handling.

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ABOUT THE NAME...

It has been suggested that the boxes you click on are really more buttons than icons. Obviously they're not the same kind of icons you see on Workbench, but Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th Edition, defines an icon as "a graphic symbol on a computer display screen that suggests the purpose of an available function."

"Graphic" can include written words, so by this definition each box on the grid would certainly qualify as a kind of icon.

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Also on Aminet from the creator of Icon Poet:

More bits of whimsy that use randomness:

misc/misc/SeasonInRAM.lha	(poetry generator)
misc/misc/SteveHeadroom.lha	(talking head)
demo/slide/PictureGarden.lha	(collage generator)

For AMOS programmers only:

dev/amos/ArtCoder.lha	(super-handy for interface design)
dev/amos/AnimFlipper.lha	(includes screen-centering code)

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CONTACT THE AUTHOR

I'm hoping to hear from people who have taken Icon Poet for a spin. My main question is: Did you think it was fun?

Or, was the learning curve too steep? If you basically liked it but one or two things irritated you, what were they?

If there are any teachers out there with Amigas in the classroom, please let your students try this new way of writing, and drop me a line to tell me how it went. It seems to me that kids could actually learn their grammatical terms by using this program. It's like diagramming sentences in reverse, only fun.

If you find a bug that screws up the same way every time, feel free to send me a precise description and I'll try to fix it.

CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS: if you write something using Icon Poet that you wouldn't mind sharing with the world, please send me a copy, along with your name, city/state/country, and perhaps a few words about yourself. If I get enough interesting examples, I want to make a "Best of Icon Poet" web page. By the way, I intentionally emptied the Projects directory before putting it on Aminet to keep people from being influenced by my own stylistic inclinations. Everything is permitted -- have fun!

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(addresses current April 1998, and probably long after)
