Critical editions and arabic typesetting:
the ledarab and afoot packages∗

Peter Wilson
Herries Press†
Maieul Rouquette‡

Abstract
The ledmac package, which is based on the Plain TeX set of EDMAC
macros, has been used for some time for typesetting critical editions, and
the ArabTeX system enables the typesetting of arabic texts.

The afoot package is an extension to the arabtex package to enable foot-
notes in arabic texts and the ledarab package provides an interface between
arabtex and ledmac (also ledpars) for arabic text in critical editions.

Please, for all bug’s report, open a ticket on https://github.com/
maieul/ledmac/issues/

Contents
1 Introduction 2
2 The afoot package 2
3 The ledarab package 3
4 The afoot implementation 6
5 The ledarab implementation 9
  5.1 Adjusting the baselines 10
  5.2 Lemmas 11
  5.3 Line numbering 13
  5.4 More critical commands in arabic text 14
6 The End 15

∗This file (ledarab.dtx) has version number v0.1, last revised 2005/03/24.
†herries dot press at earthlink dot net
‡maieul at maieul dot net
1 Introduction

The EDMAC macros [LW90] for typesetting critical editions of texts have been available for use with TeX for some years, and the arabtex package [Lag99] provides for arabic typesetting. These two works are interfaced by the aedpatch package provided as part of the ArabTeX distribution.

Following the introduction of EDMAC there had been a small but constant demand for a version that could be used with LaTeX. The ledmac package [Wil04a] was introduced in 2003 in an attempt to satisfy that request. This was extended in 2004 by the ledpar package [Wil04b] to allow the typesetting of parallel critical texts. The ledarab package provides an interface between the arabtex and the ledmac (and ledpar) packages. The package has to try and coerce TeX into paths it was not designed for. Use of the package, therefore, may produce some surprising results.

I initially used version 3.10 (2001/09/16) of the arabtex package but when I moved to version 3.11 (2003/08/22) I found that the code for footnotes (in afoot.sty) no longer worked. The afoot package provided here is based on the obsolete 3.10 version, until a working version of afoot.sty is provided in the ArabTeX distribution.

2 The afoot package

The arabtex package automatically calls the afoot package. If you want to use my version of afoot just make sure that it is found by LaTeX before the ArabTeX’s version, for example by having a copy in your working directory.

\footnote{⟨text⟩} produces a numbered footnote. Unlike the usual LaTeX \footnote{⟨text⟩} macro there is no optional argument for specifying the number.

\LRfootnotes Inside an arabtext environment the \LRfootnotes declaration causes follow-

\footnote{⟨text⟩}
footnotes to be in normal left to right (LtoR) roman text, left adjusted and with the number at the left.

Inside an arabtext environment the \RLfootnotes or \arabfootnotes declaration causes any following footnotes to be in right to left (RtoL) arabic script, right adjusted and with the number at the right. In normal text the footnotes are normal.

To get an arabic footnote in normal text try:
\ldots\text{roman}\footnote{\RL{arabic}}\ldots

The footnote will be left adjusted but the note’s text will be arabic.

3 The ledarab package

The ledarab package\textsuperscript{2} is partially based on Klaus Lagally’s aedpatch.sty and lets the ledmac package’s critical apparatus be applied to arabic texts. The packages must be used in the following order:

\usepackage{ledmac}
\usepackage{ledpar} % if you need parallel texts.
\usepackage{arabtex}
\usepackage{ledarab}

The package is very limited — only the basic numbering and critical footnotes are supported. Even then, all critical notes are left adjusted with the lemma and note in left to right order, although the lemma and/or note may be in RtoL arabic script. Items like familiar footnotes, endnotes, tabulars and so on are left to you the user.

In normal numbered text you can use the \RL macro within the critical apparatus for short pieces of arabic.

\begin{parag}
\pstart
Normal \edtext{latin}\{\Cfootnote{roman}\} text.
Normal \edtext{\RL{latin}}{\RL{roman}} text.
\ldots
\end{parag}

In the first line above the lemma and footnote will both be in latin script while in the second line they will both be in arabic script; in each case, though, the lemma is at the left and the note follows on the right.

\begin{parag}
\pstart
\begin{arabtext}
Arabic \edtext{script}{\Afootnote{roman}} text.
Arabic \edtext{script}{\LR{roman}} text.
\end{arabtext}
\end{parag}

\textsuperscript{2}I offered an earlier version to Prof. Lagally towards the end of 2003 for possible addition to his arabtex package but got no response to my messages.
Arabic \edtext{script}\{\Afootnote{\RL{arabic}}} text.
Arabic \edtext{\LR{error}}\{\Afootnote{roman}} text.
\end{arabtext}
\pend
...

In the first and second lines above the lemma is in arabic script and the note in latin script, while in the third line both the lemma and the note are in arabic script. Using \LR as part of the lemma, as in the last line causes errors.

\begin{arabtext}
\pstart
Arabic \edtext{script}\{\Afootnote{messy}} text.
Arabic \edtext{script}\{\Afootnote{\LR{messy}}} text.
Arabic \edtext{script}\{\Afootnote{\RL{arabic}}} text.
\pend
\end{arabtext}
...

In the first two lines above the lemma is in arabic and the note is in what looks like (to me at least) arabic, but it is all messed up. In the last line both the lemma and the note are in arabic.

\begin{arabtext}
\pstart
\end{arabtext}
...

Line numbers are normally typeset in latin script arabic numerals and LtoR. Following the \arablnumrep declaration they will be typeset in arabic script numerals and RtoL. The \restorelnumrep ensures the regular line numbers. Use the declarations like:

\begin{arabtext}
\begin{arabtext}
\end{arabtext}
\end{arabtext}
\restorelnumrep

Arabic script naturally has a greater height or leading (larger \baselineskip) than latin text. Parallel normal texts and parallel arabic texts align naturally, as do parallel columns of latin/arabic or arabic/latin texts. However, left to their own devices pages of parallel arabic and normal text will not align.

If you are setting normal text on the left pages and arabic script on the right using the \latinarabic declaration should align them. Similarly when you have arabic script on the left and latin script on the right use the \arabiclatin declaration.

The \ledarabstrut strut is the height of a line of arabic script and is used to increase the height of latin text lines to match arabic script lines. The definition is:

\newcommand*{\ledarabstrut}{\rule[-1ex]{0pt}{4ex}}
If it does not quit match the arabic script in your case then change the 4ex appropriately.
The macro \savestruts saves the current definitions of the struts used in the left and right texts (\latinarabic and \arabiclatin change these). The macro \restorestruts set the definitions of the left and right struts to match those stored by the last \savestruts. The package calls \savestruts itself to store the default struts.

For example, with regular text on the left and arabic on the right then the general scheme is:

\savestruts
\begin{pages}
\begin{Leftside}
\beginnumbering
\pstart
normal text

\end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside}
\begin{arabtext}
\beginnumbering
\pstart
arabic text

\end{Rightside}
\begin{arabtext}
\end{arabtext}
\end{pages}

In the above, if it had been:
\begin{arabtext}
\Pages
\end{arabtext}
Then a redefinition of \ledarabstrut as:
\renewcommand*{\ledarabstrut}{\rule[-1ex]{0pt}{3.75ex}}
might provide better alignment of the latin text with the arabic.

Life gets complicated regarding lemmas and notes when there are parallel latin and arabic texts. Consider that there are the following left (latin) and right (arabic) texts

\begin{Leftside}
\... 
1) \edtext{latin}{\Afootnote{roman}}...
2) \edtext{\RL{latin}}{\Afootnote{\RL{roman}}}...
3) \edtext{\LR{latin}}{\Afootnote{\LR{roman}}}...
\... 
\end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside}
\begin{arabtext}
and they are to be output as matching pages. If they are output simply as:
\textbf{\texttt{\textbackslash Pages}}
then the lemmas and notes for the marked lines are:
1) latin lemma, latin note
2) arabic lemma, arabic note
3) latin lemma, latin note
A) arabic lemma, latin note
B) arabic lemma, arabic note
C) arabic lemma, latin note

On the other hand, if they are output via:
\textbf{\texttt{\begin{arabtext} \texttt{\textbackslash Pages} \end{arabtext}}}
then the lemmas and notes for the marked lines are:
1) latin lemma, messed arabic note
2) arabic lemma, arabic note
3) latin lemma, messed arabic note
A) arabic lemma, messed arabic note
B) arabic lemma, messed arabic note
C) arabic lemma, messed arabic note

### 4 The \texttt{afoot} implementation

The \texttt{afoot} package is effectively an extraction from the \texttt{alatex} package of \texttt{ArabTeX}, v3.10, 2000/05/08.

Announce the name and version of the package, which is targetted for \texttt{LaTeX2e}.
\begin{verbatim}
\langle \ast \texttt{afoot} \rangle
\end{verbatim}
\begin{verbatim}
\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
\ProvidesPackage{afoot}[2005/03/24 v0.1 PW's version of ArabTeX's afoot.sty]
\end{verbatim}

The package redefines the internals of the \texttt{LaTeX} \texttt{\footnote} macro along the lines of the \texttt{\vfootnote} macro in \texttt{Plain TeX}. It also does some things a bit differently if the \texttt{fnpara} package has been used.

\begin{verbatim}
\@makefntext I don't know why this is here as it is also defined as part of the \texttt{\@footnotetext} macro below.
\@footnotetext
\@makefntext
\@footnotetext
\@footnotetext
\end{verbatim}
\@footnotetext

\%\% Make the LaTeX \cs{footnote} catcode-safe, like in Plain TeX.
\def \@footnotetext {% new, do not yet read footnote text
    \insert \footins \bgroup
    \ifx \footglue \undefined % prepare normal footnote
        \interlinepenalty \interfootnotelinepenalty \floatingpenalty \@MM
        \splittopskip \footnotesep \splitmaxdepth \dp \strutbox
    \else
        \global \long \def \@makefntext ##1{{$^\@thefnmark }##1}\nobreak
    \setbox0 = \hbox \bgroup % fnpara.sty is present
        \floatingpenalty=20000 \footnotesize
    \fi
    \edef \@currentlabel {\csname p@footnote\endcsname \@thefnmark}\
    \a@fntext 
\endgroup
\a@fntext

\% The version for minipages.
\def \@mpfootnotetext {%
    \global \setbox \@mpfootins \vbox \bgroup
        \edef \@currentlabel {\csname p@mpfootnote\endcsname \@thefnmark}\%
    \unvbox \@mpfootins \reset@font \a@fntext 
\endgroup
\a@fntext

\% A common portion of the code for the footnote text in both normal and minipage environments.
\def \a@fntext {% common part for footnote text
    \footnotesize \hsize \columnwidth \@parboxrestore \clubpenalty 5000
    \@makefntext {\rule {\z@} {\footnotesep}}\futurelet \next \fo@t 
\vfootnote

\fo@t Copy from TeXbook.

\f@@t Copy from TeXbook.
\footc Copy from TeXbook.
\fot This has a bit more to it than the TeXbook macro.
\@false This has a bit more to it than the TeXbook macro.
\afootnote These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\afootnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\af@fnmarkb@x This saves some tokens as the code is used in several places.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for arabic footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\af@fnmarkb@x This saves some tokens as the code is used in several places.
\af@fnmarkb@x This saves some tokens as the code is used in several places.
\af@fnmarkb@x This saves some tokens as the code is used in several places.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
\a@footnotemark These macros are for normal footnotes from within an arabic environment.
As are these.

\LRfootnotes

Inside an \texttt{arabtext} environment the \LRfootnotes declaration results in normal footnotes, left adjusted.

\RLfootnotes

Inside an \texttt{arabtext} environment the \RLfootnotes declaration results in arabic footnotes, right adjusted. In normal text the footnotes are normal.

\arabfootnotes

\arabfootnotes is an alias for \RLfootnotes.

Make \LRfootnotes the default.

The end of the package

5 The \texttt{ledarab} implementation

The \texttt{ledarab} package is based on the original \texttt{aedpatch} from the \texttt{ArabTeX} distribution.

Announce the name and version of the package, which is for \LaTeX{}2e.
I think, but don’t know, that by appropriate (re)definitions of these you can get \arabtex to produce some tracing of what is going on, perhaps by setting \tracingmacros to 1 instead of 0.

\providecommand*{\tr@ce@n}{\tracingmacros 0}
\providecommand*{\tr@ce@ff}{\edef \tr@ce@n
{\nxp\tracingmacros \the\tracingmacros }
\tracingmacros 0}
\let \tr@ce@n \relax
\if@l@dparpack
\@l@dparpacktrue
\@l@dparpackfalse
We need a flag for knowing if \ledpar is being used.
\newif\if@l@dparpack
\@l@dparpackfalse
\ifpackageloaded{ledpar}\@l@dparpacktrue\@l@dparpackfalse

5.1 Adjusting the baselines

\do@linehook
Arabic lines are taller than roman lines, so add some height to numbered lines.
\renewcommand*{\do@linehook}{\advance\baselineskip 1ex}

\arabledparfixi
If the \ledpar package is loaded we have to change several of its macros. We can’t do this simply within an \if@l@dparpack because of the internal \ifs. Hence, we define a macro whose expansion is the necessary changes.

\newcommand{\arabledparfixi}{\do@lineLhook\do@lineRhook
Increase the height of numbered lines.
\renewcommand*{\do@lineLhook}{\advance\baselineskip 1ex}
\renewcommand*{\do@lineRhook}{\advance\baselineskip 1ex}
\a@l@dparparamsL\a@l@dparparamsR
Variations on \a@parparams from \arabtex’s \aoutput.sty. These are required to take account of the differing widths, by setting \a@hsize appropriately.
\newcommand*{\a@l@dparparamsL}{\ifnum \parshape = \z@ \a@hsize \Lcolwidth \a@leftmargin \z@ \else \a@hsize \Lcolwidth \a@leftmargin \totalleftmargin \fi}
\newcommand*{\a@l@dparparamsR}{\ifnum \parshape = \z@ \a@hsize \Rcolwidth \a@leftmargin \z@ \else \a@hsize \Rcolwidth \a@leftmargin \@totalleftmargin \fi}
5.2 Lemmas

This is the internal version of `\edtext`. The parameters have their original cat-codes.
\texttt{\textbackslash a@edtext} An auxiliary routine to kill leading blanks and remove spurious braces from \texttt{\textbackslash edtext}'s second argument.

\texttt{\textbackslash a@edget@text} Get flags and lemma.

\texttt{\textbackslash a@edend@lemma} Another utility routine.

\texttt{\textbackslash a@edput@text} Unpack \texttt{\textbackslash Linsectb@x}.

\texttt{\textbackslash a@edappend} \texttt{\textbackslash a@edappend{⟨arg⟩}} adds its argument to the \texttt{\textbackslash lineb@x}.

\texttt{\textbackslash a@edt@e@text} The meat of it all

\texttt{\textbackslash aftergroup \textbackslash a@edget@text}
5.3 Line numbering

\showlemma \langle lemma \rangle so that its argument is set RtoL in arabic text, otherwise as normal. The setting of the \langle lemma \rangle in the notes is controlled independently.

\renewcommand{\showlemma}{\ifin@arab{\RL{#1}}\else #1\fi} % arabic in text, but roman in notes

5.3 Line numbering

\beginnumbering % Enable \beginnumbering and \endnumbering to be used directly in arabic text, though I don't know if this is useful.
\endnumbering
\beginnumberingR % Similarly, if ledpar is used, for numbering in parallel Right texts.
\endnumberingR
\if@l@dparpack
\beginnumberingR
\endnumberingR
\fi
\a@par
\a@@par
\let\a@par=\a@@par % save for \a@@everypar in \a@c@autopar
\autopar
\a@c@autopar % use inside Arabic environment
\ifnumbering \else \errmessage{\string\autopar must be used within a numbered section}\fi

\beginnumbering % Arabic(?) forms for \pstart and \pend.
\endnumbering
\pstart
\pend
\a@c@autopar % Arabic(?) form of \autopar (but the original \autopar has some limitations and can cause unexpected problems).
\def\a@c@autopar{% use inside Arabic environment
\ifnumbering \else \errmessage{\string\autopar\space must be used within a numbered section}\fi
\beginnumbering
\fi
\@arabic
\arablinenumr@p

Provide \@arabic (for setting numbers to be typeset as arabic numerals in the latin script) as an arabic macro. \arablinenumr@p\{\textit{num}\} typesets \{\textit{num}\} as arabic numerals in the arabic script (and RtoL).

\all@w@ne{\@arabic}
\newcommand*{\arablinenumr@p}\[1\]{\RL{\@arabic{#1}}}

\linenumrep\ Ensure that \linenumrep and \sublinenumrep typeset (sub)line numbers as normal LtoR arabic in latin script. The declaration \arablnumrep causes line numbers to be typeset RtoL in arabic script and \restorelnumrep puts them back to LtoR in latin script.

\def{\linenumrep#1}{\LR{\@arabic{#1}}}
\let{\oldlinenumrep}{\linenumrep}
\def{\sublinenumrep#1}{\LR{\@arabic{#1}}}
\let{\oldsublinenumrep}{\sublinenumrep}
\newcommand*{\arablnumrep}{\global{\let{\linenumrep}{\arablinenumr@p}}}
\newcommand*{\restorelnumrep}{\global{\let{\linenumrep}{\oldlinenumrep}}}

\linenumrepR If ledpar is used, similarly for Right texts.
\sublinenumrepR
\arablnumrepR
\restorelnumrepR
\if@l@dparpack
\def{\linenumrep#1}{\LR{\@arabic{#1}}}
\let{\oldlinenumrep}{\linenumrep}
\def{\sublinenumrep#1}{\LR{\@arabic{#1}}}
\let{\oldsublinenumrep}{\sublinenumrep}
\newcommand*{\arablnumrep}{\global{\let{\linenumrep}{\arablinenumr@p}}}
\newcommand*{\restorelnumrep}{\global{\let{\linenumrep}{\oldlinenumrep}}}
\fi

5.4 More critical commands in arabic text

Allow more ledmac commands in Arabic text. These take no parameters.
\edmakelabel\xxref And more, taking two parameters.

\Columns \Pages Also enable \Columns and \Pages as arabic text commands.
\if@l@dparpack
  \Columns \Pages
\fi

6 The End

This is the end of the package code, but first use \texttt{ledarabpatch.sty} if it exists.

\InputIfFileExists{ledarabpatch.sty}
\InputIfFileExists{ledarab}

A Examples

This section presents some sample documents.

The figures are from processed versions of the files. Having latexed a file I used \texttt{dvips} to get Encapsulated PostScript, then the \texttt{epstopdf} script to get a PDF version as well. For example:

> \texttt{latex egarab}
> \texttt{latex egarab}
> \texttt{latex egarab}
> \texttt{dvips -E -o egarab.eps egarab} \% produces egarab.eps
> \texttt{epstopdf egarab.eps} \% produces egarab.pdf
For those who aren’t fascinated by LaTeX code I show the typeset results first, then the code that produced them. I know nothing about arabic so these are not part of any publishable work and are unlikely to have any connection with the arabic language.
Can we have non-arabic text in \edtext
In roman text you can have critical notes.
In \arabic you can have critical notes.
In latin you can have critical notes.
In \arabic you can have critical notes.

Here the order is \beginnumbering \pstart \begin{arabtext} ... 

\begin{arabtext}
1

\end{arabtext}

Here the order is \beginnumbering \pstart \begin{arabtext} \pstart...

\begin{arabtext}
1

\end{arabtext}

\begin{arabtext}
1

\end{arabtext}

\end{arabtext}

\end{arabtext}

\begin{arabtext}
1

\end{arabtext}

1

Figure 1: Output from egarab.tex
Here is an example pair of texts. The arabic version is on the right.

1. gUyand kasAn behe st bA .hUr hOs
2. ast
3. man mIgUyam keh 'Ab-i angUr hOs
4. ast
5. In naqd begIr wa-dast az 'An ne-siyeh bedAr
6. k-'AwAz-i dohol sanIdan az dUr
7. hOs ast.

The same texts but more oriented towards arabic.

9. gUyand kasAn behe st bA .hUr hOs
10. ast
11. man mIgUyam keh 'Ab-i angUr hOs
12. ast
13. In naqd begIr wa-dast az 'An ne-siyeh bedAr
14. k-'AwAz-i dohol sanIdan az dUr
15. hOs ast.

Figure 2: Output from egarabpar.tex
A.1 General example

The result of the following code is shown in Figure 1. The Arabic script is nonsensical to anyone who can read Arabic as it is just the English text represented using the Arabic script.

The example illustrates a variety of critical notes, including one that is all messed up just to show that some things do not work.
Here the order is \verb?\beginnumbering \begin{arabtext} \pstart...?
\end{arabtext}\endnumbering
\begin{arabtext}\pstart
ledmac is wonderful and so
%%% arabic lemma, screwed up arabic note
\edtext{Arabic text}{\Cfootnote{Arabic text --- footnote}} is arabtex\\
%%% arabic lemma, arabic note
and \edtext{Arabic text}{\Cfootnote{\RL{Arabic text --- footnote}}}} you
can do critical notes here.
\end{arabtext}
\end{document}

\section{Parallel example}

The result of the following code for parallel typesetting is shown in Figure\ref{fig:parallel}. The left and right inputs are the same. In this case the arabic script should make sense to an Arabic reader while the English text is the input that would produces the arabic if it were inside the \texttt{arabtex} environment. The text for the example is from \texttt{omar.tex} in the \texttt{ArabTeX} distribution; I do not know what it means.

The two examples are virtually the same except that in the second the numbering is in arabic script instead of latin script. Note that the usual variety of footnotes can be used for arabic texts as well as western texts.
A.2 

Parallel example

- \endgroup
- \makeatother
- 368 \% We will use the Bfootnote series for the arabic right texts,
- 369 \% in paragraph style
- 370 \footparagraph{B}
- 371 \%\% right text numbering
- 372 \let\oldBfootfmt\Bfootfmt
- 373 \renewcommand{\Bfootfmt}[3]{%
- 374 \let\printlines\printlinesR
- 375 \oldBfootfmt{#1}{#2}{#3}}
- 376 \begin{document}
- 377 \vspace{\baselineskip}
- 378 \begin{pairs}
- 379 \begin{Leftside}
- 380 \beginnumbering
- 381 \pstart
- 382 \noindent
- 383 gUyand kasAn behe \edtext{st}{\text{Eastern side}} bA .hUr hOs ast \%
- 384 man mUyam keh 'Ab-i angUr hOs ast \%
- 385 In naqd begIr wa-dast az 'An nesiye bedAr \%
- 386 k-'AwAz-i dohol sanIdan az dUr hOs ast.
- 387 \pend
- 388 \end{Leftside}
- 389 \begin{Rightside}
- 390 \firstlinenum{2} \linenumincrement{2}
- 391 \begin{arabtext}
- 392 \beginnumbering
- 393 \pstart
- 394 \noindent
- 395 gUyand kasAn behe \edtext{st}{\text{Western side}} bA .hUr hOs ast \%
- 396 man mUyam keh 'Ab-i angUr hOs ast \%
- 397 In naqd begIr wa-dast az 'An nesiye bedAr \%
- 398 k-'AwAz-i dohol sanIdan az dUr hOs ast.
- 399 \pend
- 400 \end{arabtext}
- 401 \end{Rightside}
- 402 \Columns
- 403 \end{pairs}
A Examples

The same texts but more oriented towards arabic.

\begin{pairs}
\begin{Leftside}
\begin{pstart}
\noindent gUyand kasAn behe st bA .hUr hOs ast \[
\text{man mIgUyam } \text{text(keh)\{\text{Afootnote\{\text{RL\{Western side\}}\} 'Ab-i angUr hOs ast \[
\text{In naqd begIr wa-dast az 'An nesiyeh bedAr } \[
k-'AwAz-i dohol sanIdan az dUr hOs ast.}
\pstart
\end{Leftside}
\begin{Rightside}
\firstlinenum{1} \linenumincrement{1}
\arablnumrepR % changes the number to arabic
\begin{arabtext}
\pstart
\end{arabtext}
\end{Rightside}
\end{pairs}
References


Index

Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

| Symbols | \a@@edtext | \a@everypar | \a@fntext | \a@footnote | \a@footnotemark | \a@par | \a@autopar | \a@c@autopar | \a@c@edtext | \a@c@footnote | \a@c@footnotemark | \a@c@linsert | \a@c@par | \a@c@pend | \a@c@pstart | \a@edappend | \a@edend@lemma | \a@edget@text | \a@edput@text | \a@edget@text | \a@fntext | \a@footnote |
|---------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|--------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|-------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|
| \@@tag | 198        | 224, 234, 238 | 73, 76    | 60, 92      | 82, 93         | 179    | 222, 236   | 224, 229   | 168          | 87, 92      | 88, 93         | 206          | 226    | 179, 191, 206 | 181, 204, 205 | 178, 201      | 188, 206       | 23, 28, 30, 69 | 48, 87    |
Change History

v0.1

General: First public release . . . . . . 1

Maëul Rouquette new maintainer . . . . . . 1