

The arabluatex package v1.16 – 2019/03/22

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Abstract

This package provides for LuaL^AT_EX an ArabT_EX-like interface to generate Arabic writing from an ASCII transliteration. It is particularly well-suited for complex documents such as technical documents or critical editions where a lot of left-to-right commands intertwine with Arabic writing. `arabluatex` is able to process any ArabT_EX input notation. Its output can be set in the same modes of vocalization as ArabT_EX, or in different roman transliterations. It further allows many typographical refinements. It will eventually interact with some other packages yet to come to produce from `.tex` source files, in addition to printed books, TEI `xml` compliant critical editions and/or lexicons that can be searched, analyzed and correlated in various ways.

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arabluatex — Processing ArabT_EX notation under LuaL^AT_EX.
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gpl3+

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- website: <http://www.robertalessi.net/arabluatex>
- development: <http://git.robertalessi.net/arabluatex>
- comments, feature requests, bug reports: <https://gitlab.com/ralessi/arabluatex/issues>

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This release of arabluatex consists of the following source files:

- arabluatex.ins
- arabluatex.dtx
- arabluatex.lua
- arabluatex_voc.lua
- arabluatex_fullvoc.lua
- arabluatex_novoc.lua
- arabluatex_trans.lua
- arabluatex.el

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1 Introduction

In comparison to Prof. Lagally’s outstanding ArabTeX,¹ ArabLuaTeX is at present nothing more than a modest piece of software. Hopefully—if I may say so—it will eventually provide all of its valuable qualities to the LuaL^ATeX users.

arabtex dates back to 1992. As far as I know, it was then the first and only way to typeset Arabic texts with T_EX and L^AT_EX. To achieve that, arabtex provided—and still does—an Arabic font in *Nashī* style and a macro package that defined its own input notation which was, as the author stated, “both machine, and human, readable, and suited for electronic transmission and e-mail communication”.² Even if the same can

¹See <http://ctan.org/pkg/arabtex>

²Lagally (2004, p. 2).

be said about Unicode, Arab \TeX ASCII input notation still surpasses Unicode input, in my opinion, when it comes to typesetting complex documents, such as scientific documents or critical editions where footnotes and other kind of annotations can be particularly abundant. It must also be said that most text editors have trouble in displaying Arabic script connected with preceding or following \LaTeX commands: it often happens that commands seem misplaced, not to mention punctuation marks, or opening or closing braces, brackets or parentheses that are unexpectedly displayed in the wrong direction. Of course, some text editors provide ways to get around such difficulties by inserting invisible Unicode characters, such as LEFT-TO-RIGHT or RIGHT-TO-LEFT MARKS (U+200E, U+200F), RTL/LTR “embed” characters (U+202B, U+202A) and RLO/LRO “bidi-override” characters (U+202E, U+202D).³ Nonetheless, it remains that inserting all the time these invisible characters in complex documents rapidly becomes confusing and cumbersome.

The great advantage of Arab \TeX notation is that it is immune from all these difficulties, let alone its being clear and straightforward. One also must remember that computers are designed to process code. Arab \TeX notation is a way of encoding Arabic language, just as \TeX “mathematics mode” is a way of processing code to display mathematics. As such, not only does it allow greater control over typographical features, but it also can be processed in several different ways: so without going into details, depending on one’s wishes, Arab \TeX input can be full vocalized Arabic (*scriptio plena*), vocalized Arabic or non-vocalized Arabic (*scriptio defectiva*); it further can be transliterated into whichever romanization standard the user may choose.

But there may be more to be said on that point, as encoding Arabic also naturally encourages the coder to vocalize the texts—without compelling him to do so, of course. Accurate coding may even have other virtuous effects. For instance, hyphens may be used for tying particles or prefixes to words, or to mark inflectional endings, and so forth. In other words, accurate coding produces accurate texts that can stand to close grammatical scrutiny and to complex textual searches as well.

Having that in mind, I started `arabluatex`. With the help of Lua, it will eventually interact with some other packages yet to come to produce from `.tex` source files, in addition to printed books, TEI `xml` compliant critical editions and/or lexicons that can be searched, analyzed and correlated in various ways.

1.1 arabluatex is for Lua \LaTeX

It goes without saying that `arabluatex` requires Lua \LaTeX . \TeX and \LaTeX have `arabtex`, and X \LaTeX has `arabxetex`. Both of them are much more advanced than `arabluatex`, as they can process a number of different languages,⁴ whereas `arabluatex` can process only Arabic for the time being. More languages will be included in future releases of `arabluatex`.

³Gáspár Sinai’s Yudit probably has the best Unicode support. See <http://www.yudit.org>.

⁴To date, both packages support Arabic, Maghribi, Urdu, Pashto, Sindhi, Kashmiri, Uighuric and Old Malay; in addition to these, `arabtex` also has a Hebrew mode, including Judeo-Arabic and Yiddish.

In comparison to `arabxetex`, `arabluatex` works in a very different way. The former relies on the `TECkit` engine which converts ArabTeX input on the fly into Unicode Arabic script, whereas the latter passes ArabTeX input on to a set of Lua functions. At first, L^AT_EX commands are taken care of in different ways: some, as `\emph`, `\textbf` and the like are expected to have Arabic text as arguments, while others, as `\LR`, for “left-to-right text”, are not. Then, once what is Arabic is carefully separated from what is not, it is processed by other Lua functions which rely on different sets of correspondence tables to do the actual conversion in accordance with one’s wishes. Finally, Lua returns to T_EX the converted strings—which may in turn contain some other ArabTeX input yet to be processed—for further processing.

2 The basics of arabluatex

2.1 Activating arabluatex

`arabluatex` is loaded the usual way:

```
\usepackage{arabluatex}
```

The only requirement of `arabluatex` is LuaL^AT_EX; it will complain if the document is compiled with another engine. That aside, `arabluatex` does not load packages such as `polyglossia`. Although it can work with `polyglossia`, it does not require it.

Font setup Any Arabic font can be defined to be used with `arabluatex`. For example, assuming that `fontspec` is loaded, this line may be inserted in the preamble, just above the line that loads `arabluatex`:

```
\newfontfamily\arabicfont{<fontname>}[Script=Arabic]
```

where *<fontname>* is the standard name of the Arabic font to be used.

By default, if no Arabic font is selected, `arabluatex` will issue a warning message and attempt to load the Amiri font⁵ like so:—

```
\newfontfamily\arabicfont{Amiri}[Script=Arabic]
```

REM. By default Amiri places the *kasrah* in combination with the *tašdīd* below the consonant, like so: *ṭṭ*. That is correct, as at least in the oldest manuscripts *ṭ* may stand for *ṭ* as well as *ṭ*. See Wright (1896, i. 14 C–D). The placement of the *kasrah* above the consonant may be obtained by selecting the `ss05` feature of the Amiri font, like so:—⁶

```
\newfontfamily\arabicfont{Amiri}[Script=Arabic,RawFeature={+ss05}]
```

Other Arabic fonts may behave differently.

2.2 Options

`arabluatex` may be loaded with five global options, the first four of which are mutually exclusive and may be overridden at any point of the document (see below section 2.3.1 on page 9):

⁵Hosny (2017).

⁶See the documentation of `amiri`, Hosny (2017, p. 6).

voc Default

In this mode, which is the one selected by default, every short vowel written generates its corresponding diacritical mark: *dammah* (◌ُ), *fathah* (◌َ) and *kasrah* (◌ِ). If a vowel is followed by N, viz. $\langle uN, aN, iN \rangle$, then the corresponding *tanwīn* (◌ِ◌◌, ◌ِ◌◌, ◌ِ◌◌ or ◌◌◌) is generated. Finally, $\langle u, a, i \rangle$ at the commencement of a word indicate a “connective *ʿalif*” (*ʿalifu l-waṣli*), but **voc** mode does not show the *waṣlah* above the *ʿalif*; instead, the accompanying vowel may be expressed at the beginning of a sentence (أَ).

fullvoc In addition to what the **voc** mode does, **fullvoc** expresses the *sukūn* and the *waṣlah*.

novoc None of the diacritics is showed in **novoc** mode, unless otherwise specified (see “quoting” technique below section 4.4 on page 22).

trans This mode transliterates the ArabTeX input into one of the accepted standards. At present, three standards are supported (see below section 8 on page 40 for more details):

dmg *Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft*, which is selected by default;

loc *Library of Congress*;

arabica *Arabica*.

More standards will be included in future releases of *arabluatex*.

export `export=true|false` Default: false

This option acts as a named argument and does not need a value as it defaults to **true** if it is used. It enables *arabluatex* to produce a duplicate of the original *.tex* source file in which all ASCII strings are replaced with Unicode equivalents. See below section 12 on page 57 for more information.

New feature
v.1.13

2.2.1 Classic contrasted with modern typesetting of Arabic

By default, *arabluatex* typesets Arabic in a classic, traditional style the most prominent features of which are the following:

- ‘Classic’ *maddah*: when *ʿalif* and *hamzah* accompanied by a simple vowel or *tanwīn* is preceded by an *ʿalif* of prolongation (◌◌), then a mere *hamzah* is written on the line, and a *maddah* is placed over the *ʿalif*, like so:—

samA'uN سَمَاءُ samā'un, jA'a جَاءَ jā'a, yataSA'alUna يَتَسَاءَلُونَ yatasā'alūna⁷
(see on page 17 for further details).

- The euphonic *tašdīd* is generated (see on page 17).
- In **fullvoc** mode, the *sukūn* is expressed.
- In such words as ظَمَأٌ, شَيْئًا and the like, the *hamzah* alone is not written over the letter *yā'* with no diacritical points below as in ظَمَأٌ, شَيْئًا, but over a horizontal stroke placed in the continuation of the preceding letter.

⁷Note that in old mss. such forms as سَمَاءُ, جَاءُ are also found; see Wright (1896, i. 24 D).

New feature
v.1.2

Please note that only few Arabic fonts provide such contrivances. In case this feature is not supported by some Arabic font, it is advisable to use `\SetArbEasy`.

New feature
v1.4.4

`\SetArbEasy`

`\SetArbEasy*`

New feature
v1.6

`\SetArbDflt`

`\SetArbDflt*`

Such refinements as ‘classic’ *maddah* may be discarded by the `\SetArbEasy` command, either globally in the preamble or locally at any point of the document. The difference between `\SetArbEasy` and its ‘starred’ version `\SetArbEasy*` is that the former keeps the *sukūn* that is generated by the `fullvoc` mode, while the latter further takes it away. Default ‘classic’ rules may be set back at any point of the document with the `\SetArbDflt` command. Assimilation rules laid on item (b) on page 18 may also be applied by the ‘starred’ version of this command `\SetArbDflt*` either in the preamble or at any point of the document.⁸ Examples follow:—

(a) `\SetArbDflt`:

- i. voc مَاتَ اسْتِسْقَاءَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُتِمَّ كِتَابَهُ فِي نُجُومِ السَّمَاءِ
- ii. fullvoc مَاتَ اسْتِسْقَاءَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُتِمَّ كِتَابَهُ فِي نُجُومِ السَّمَاءِ
- iii. trans *wa-māta 'stisqā'an qabla 'an yutimma kitāba-hu fī nuġūm i 's-samā'i*

(b) `\SetArbDflt*`:

- i. voc مَاتَ اسْتِسْقَاءَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُتِمَّ كِتَابَهُ فِي نُجُومِ السَّمَاءِ
- ii. fullvoc مَاتَ اسْتِسْقَاءَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُتِمَّ كِتَابَهُ فِي نُجُومِ السَّمَاءِ
- iii. trans *wa-māta 'stisqā'an qabla 'ay yutimma kitāba-hu fī nuġūm i 's-samā'i*

(c) `\SetArbEasy`:

- i. voc مَاتَ اسْتِسْقَاءَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُتِمَّ كِتَابَهُ فِي نُجُومِ السَّمَاءِ
- ii. fullvoc مَاتَ اسْتِسْقَاءَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُتِمَّ كِتَابَهُ فِي نُجُومِ السَّمَاءِ
- iii. trans *wa-māta 'stisqā'an qabla 'an yutimma kitāba-hu fī nuġūm i 's-samā'i*

(d) `\SetArbEasy*`:

- i. voc مَاتَ اسْتِسْقَاءَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُتِمَّ كِتَابَهُ فِي نُجُومِ السَّمَاءِ
- ii. fullvoc مَاتَ اسْتِسْقَاءَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُتِمَّ كِتَابَهُ فِي نُجُومِ السَّمَاءِ
- iii. trans *wa-māta 'stisqā'an qabla 'an yutimma kitāba-hu fī nuġūm i 's-samā'i*

Please note that this document is typeset with `\SetArbDflt` throughout.

2.3 Typing Arabic

`\arb` Once `arabluatex` is loaded, a `\arb{Arabic text}` command is available for inserting

⁸For an example, see section 5.1 on page 31.

Arabic text in paragraphs, like so:—

```

1 From \textcite[i. 1 A]{Wright}:--- Arabic, like Hebrew and
2 Syriac, is written and read from right to left. The letters
3 of the alphabet (\arb{.hurUf-u 'l-hijA'-i}, \arb{.hurUf-u
4 'l-tahajjI}, \arb{al-.hurUf-u 'l-hijA'iyyaT-u}, or
5 \arb{.hurUf-u 'l-mu`jam-i}) are twenty-eight in number and
6 are all consonants, though three of them are also used as
7 vowels (see §3).
```

From Wright (1896, i. 1 A):— Arabic, like Hebrew and Syriac, is written and read from right to left. The letters of the alphabet (حُرُوفُ الْهَجَاءِ, حُرُوفُ الْحُرُوفِ الْهَجَائِيَّةِ, التَّهَجِّيِ حُرُوفُ الْمُعْجَمِ) are twenty-eight in number and are all consonants, though three of them are also used as vowels (see § 3).

Caveat For some reason, left-to-right paragraphs that start with Arabic words lose their indentation. For the time being, this can be circumvented by appending the `\indent` command at the commencement of such paragraphs.

The same remark applies to left-to-right list environments: when items start with Arabic words, the `\arb` command must be prefixed with `\indent`. The following example comes from Wright (1896, i. 213 C):—

```

1 \begin{enumerate}[label=\Roman*., start=16]
2   \item \indent\arb{fawA`ilu}*.
3   \begin{enumerate}[label=\arabic*.]
4     \item \indent\arb{fA`aluN}; as \arb{_hAtamuN} \emph{a
5       signet-ring}, ...
6   \end{enumerate}
7 \end{enumerate}
```

XVI. فَوَاعِلُ*.

1. فَاعَلٌ; as خَاتَمٌ *a signet-ring*, ...

Running paragraphs of Arabic text should rather be placed inside an *Arabic environment*

```

1 \begin{arab}
2 [...]
3 \end{arab}
```

like so:—


```

1 \begin{arab}
2   'at_A .sadIquN 'il_A ju.hA ya.tlubu min-hu .himAra-hu
3   li-yarkaba-hu fI safraTiN qa.sIraTiN fa-qAla la-hu:
4   \enquote{sawfa 'u`Idu-hu 'ilay-ka fI 'l-masA'-i
5   wa-'adfa`u la-ka 'ujraTaN.} fa-qAla ju.hA:
6   \enquote{'anA 'AsifuN jiddaN 'annI lA 'asta.tI`u 'an
7   'u.haqqiqa la-ka ra.gbata-ka fa-'l-.himAr-u laysa hunA
8   'l-yawm-a.} wa-qabla 'an yutimma ju.hA kalAma-hu bada'a
9   'l-.himAr-u yanhaqu fI 'i.s.tabli-hi. fa-qAla la-hu
10  .sadIqu-hu: \enquote{'innI 'asma`u .himAra-ka yA ju.hA
11  yanhaqu.} fa-qAla la-hu ju.hA: \enquote{.garIbuN
12  'amru-ka yA .sadIqI 'a-tu.saddiqu 'l-.himAr-a
13  wa-tuka_d_diba-nI?}
14 \end{arab}

```

أَتَى صَدِيقٌ إِلَى جُحَّا يَطْلُبُ مِنْهُ حِمَارَهُ لِيَرْكَبَهُ فِي سَفَرَةٍ قَصِيرَةٍ فَقَالَ لَهُ: "سَوْفَ أُعِيدُهُ إِلَيْكَ فِي الْمَسَاءِ
وَأَدْفَعُ لَكَ أُجْرَةً." فَقَالَ جُحَّا: "أَنَا آسَفٌ جِدًّا أَنِّي لَا أَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ أُحَقِّقَ لَكَ رَغْبَتَكَ فَالْحِمَارُ لَيْسَ هُنَا
الْيَوْمَ." وَقَبْلَ أَنْ يَتِمَّ جُحَّا كَلَامَهُ بَدَأَ الْحِمَارُ يَنْهَقُ فِي إِصْطِلِهِ. فَقَالَ لَهُ صَدِيقُهُ: "إِنِّي أَسْمَعُ حِمَارَكَ يَا جُحَّا
يَنْهَقُ." فَقَالَ لَهُ جُحَّا: "غَرِيبُ أَمْرِكَ يَا صَدِيقِي أَتَصَدِّقُ الْحِمَارَ وَتُكْذِبُنِي؟"

2.3.1 Local options

As seen above in section 2.2 on page 5, arabuatex may be loaded with four mutually exclusive global options: `voc` (which is the default option), `fullvoc`, `novoc` and `trans`. Whatever choice has been made globally, it may be overridden at any point of the document, as the `\arb` command may take any of the `voc`, `fullvoc`, `novoc` or `trans` modes as optional argument, like so:—

<code>voc</code>	– <code>\arb[voc]{\langle Arabic text \rangle};</code>
<code>fullvoc</code>	– <code>\arb[fullvoc]{\langle Arabic text \rangle};</code>
<code>novoc</code>	– <code>\arb[novoc]{\langle Arabic text \rangle};</code>
<code>trans</code>	– <code>\arb[trans]{\langle Arabic text \rangle}.</code>

The same optional arguments may be passed to the environment `arab`: one may have `\begin{arab}[\langle mode \rangle] \dots \end{arab}`, where `\langle mode \rangle` may be any of `voc`, `fullvoc`, `novoc` or `trans`.

3 Standard ArabTeX input

3.1 Consonants

Table 1 gives the ArabTeX equivalents for all of the Arabic consonants.

Letter	Transliteration ⁹			ArabT _E X notation
	dmg	loc	arabica	
أ ¹⁰	'u 'a 'i	'u, 'a, 'i	'u, 'a, 'i	'u or 'a or 'i
ب	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
ت	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>
ث	<i>ṭ</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>ṭ</i>	<i>_t</i>
ج	<i>ǧ</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>ǧ</i>	<i>ˆg</i> or <i>j</i>
ح	<i>ḥ</i>	<i>ḥ</i>	<i>ḥ</i>	<i>.h</i>
خ	<i>ḫ</i>	<i>kh</i>	<i>ḫ</i>	<i>_h</i> or <i>x</i>
د	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
ذ	<i>ḍ</i>	<i>dḥ</i>	<i>ḍ</i>	<i>_d</i>
ر	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>
ز	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>
س	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>
ش	<i>š</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>š</i>	<i>ˆs</i>
ص	<i>ṣ</i>	<i>ṣ</i>	<i>ṣ</i>	<i>.s</i>
ض	<i>ḍ</i>	<i>ḍ</i>	<i>ḍ</i>	<i>.d</i>
ط	<i>ṭ</i>	<i>ṭ</i>	<i>ṭ</i>	<i>.t</i>
ظ	<i>ẓ</i>	<i>ẓ</i>	<i>ẓ</i>	<i>.z</i>
ع	<i>ʿ</i>	<i>ʿ</i>	<i>ʿ</i>	<i>`</i>
غ	<i>ǧ</i>	<i>gh</i>	<i>ǧ</i>	<i>.g</i>
ف	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>
ق	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>
ك	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>
ل	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>
م	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>
ن	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
ه	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>
و	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>
ي	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i> ¹¹
ة	<i>ah</i>	<i>ah</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>T</i>

Table 1: Standard ArabT_EX (consonants)

REM. *a*. Please note that in all cases of elision, the *'alifu 'l-waṣli* is expressed only by the vowel that accompanies the omitted *hamzah*: $\langle u, a, i \rangle$ as in **wa-inhazama** *واِنْهَازَمَ* *wa-'nhazama*. For more details on the definite article and the *'alifu 'l-waṣli* see section 4.2 on page 18.

⁹See below section 8 on page 40.

¹⁰See below, Rem. *a*. For *'alif* as a consonant, see Wright (1896, i. 16 D). The *hamzah* itself is encoded $\langle ' \rangle$ and may be followed by either $\langle u, a \rangle$ or $\langle i \rangle$. See below section 4.2 on page 15.

¹¹For the letter *ي* with no diacritical points below, see Rem. *b*. below.

That said, ʾ as a consonant is actually the *spiritus lenis* of the Greeks and is distinguished by the *hamzah* (ء) as it is shown in the above table. However, the bare *ʾalif* may also be encoded as .A whether it be followed by a vowel or not, like so: **wa-.An** وَأَن *wa-.n* (where the dot symbolizes the absence of vowel), **wa-.Aan** وَأَنَّ *wa-an*, **wa-.Ain** وَأَيْنَ *wa-in*.

REM. *b*. The letter ي with two points below, أَلْيَاءُ الْمُثَنَّى مِنْ تَحْتِهَا, may also be written without diacritical points as ى. When it is used as a consonant, it is encoded **aY**, where **a** recalls the *fatḥah* placed above the preceding letter in vocalized Arabic, like so: **qaY'uN** قَايُ'نُ *qay'un*, **ˆsaY'uN** شَا'نُ *šay'un*, **ˆsaY'aN** شَا'نُ *šay'an*.

The same result may be achieved by encoding this letter as .y, like so: **qa.y'uN** قَا.يُ'نُ *qay'un*, **ˆsa.y'uN** شَا.يُ'نُ *šay'un*, **ˆsa.y'aN** شَا.يُ'نُ *šay'an*.

3.2 Additional characters

Table 2 gives the ArabTeX equivalents for some additional Persian characters.

New feature
v1.8.5

Letter	Transliteration ¹²			ArabTeX notation
	dmg	loc	arabica ¹³	
پ	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>	p
چ	<i>č</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>č</i>	ˆc
ژ	<i>ž</i>	<i>zh</i>	<i>ž</i>	ˆz
ف ¹⁴	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>	v
گ	<i>g</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>g</i>	g
ن ¹⁵	<i>ñ</i>	<i>ñ</i>	<i>ñ</i>	ˆn

Table 2: Standard ArabTeX (additional characters)

REM. The alveolar consonants چ and ژ are processed as solar letters by **arabluatex**.

3.3 Vowels

3.3.1 Long vowels

Table 3 gives the ArabTeX equivalents for the Arabic long vowels.

¹²See below section 8 on page 40.

¹³The characters that are listed in this table are not included in this standard. However, as **arabica** is based on **dmg**, the **dmg** equivalents have been used here.

¹⁴This character is not found in Brockelmann et al. (1935, p. 2). It is taken from the DIN 31 635 (2011) standard.

¹⁵See note 14.

Letter	Transliteration ¹⁶			ArabTeX notation
	dmg	loc	arabica	
ا	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	A
و	\bar{u}	\bar{u}	\bar{u}	U
ي	\bar{i}	\bar{i}	\bar{i}	I ¹⁷
ى ¹⁸	\bar{a}	\acute{a}	\bar{a}	_A or Y
أ	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	\bar{a}	_a
و	\bar{u}	\bar{u}	\bar{u}	_u
ي	\bar{i}	\bar{i}	\bar{i}	_i

Table 3: Standard ArabTeX (long vowels)

REM. *a.* The long vowels \bar{a} , \bar{u} , \bar{i} , otherwise called *hurūfu 'l-maddi*, the letters of prolongation, involve the placing of the short vowels *a*, *u*, *i* before the letters ا, و, ي respectively. `arabluatex` does that automatically in case any from `voc`, `fullvoc` or `trans` modes is selected e.g. قَالَ $qāla$, قِيلَ $qīla$, يَقُولُ $yaqūlu$.

REM. *b.* Defective writings, such as ا, *al-'alifu 'l-mahdūfat u*, or defective writings of \bar{u} and \bar{i} are encoded _a_u and _i respectively, e.g. _d_alika ذَلِكَ, al-mal_a'ikaT-u 'l-ra.hm_an-u الْمَلِكُ الرَّحْمَنُ, .hu_dayfaT-u bn-u 'l-yamAn_i حَذِيفَةُ بْنُ الْيَمَانِ for *Hudayfat u bn u 'l-Yamānī*, etc.

REM. *c.* The letter ي with two points below, أَلْيَاءُ الْمُنَاةِ مِنْ نَحْبِهَا, may also be written without diacritical points as ى. When it is used as a long vowel, it is encoded iY, where i recalls the *kasrah* placed below the preceding letter in vocalized Arabic, like so: liY لِي $lī$, yam[~]siY يَمْسِي $yamšī$.

3.3.2 Short vowels

Table 4 gives the ArabTeX equivalents for the Arabic short vowels.

Letter	Transliteration ¹⁹			ArabTeX notation
	dmg	loc	arabica	
ا	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	a
و	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	u
ي	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	i
اَ	<i>an</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>an</i>	aN
وَ	<i>un</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>un</i>	uN
يَ	<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>	iN

Table 4: Standard ArabTeX (short vowels)

¹⁶See below section 8 on page 40.

¹⁷For the letter ي with no diacritical points, see Rem. c. below.

¹⁸= *al-'alifu 'l-maqṣūrat u*.

¹⁹See below section 8 on page 40.

Whether Arabic texts be vocalized or not is essentially a matter of personal choice. So one may use `voc` mode and decide not to write vowels except at some particular places for disambiguation purposes, or use `novoc` mode, not write vowels—as `novoc` normally does not show them—except, again, where disambiguation is needed.²⁰

However, it may be wise to always write the vowels, leaving to the various modes provided by `arabluatex` to take care of showing or not showing the vowels.

That said, there is no need to write the short vowels *fatḥah*, *ḍammah* or *kasrah* except in the following cases:—

- at the commencement of a word, to indicate that a connective *ʿalif* is needed, with the exception of the article (see below section 4.4 on page 22);
- when `arabluatex` needs to perform a contextual analysis to determine the carrier of the *hamzah*;
- in the various transliteration modes, as vowels are always expressed in romanized Arabic.

4 arabluatex in action

4.1 The vowels and diphthongs

Short vowels As said above, they are written $\langle a, u, i \rangle$:

`_halaqa` (or `xalaqa`) خَلَقَ *halaqa*, `^samsuN` شَمْسٌ *šams un*, `karImuN` كَرِيمٌ *Karīm un*.
`bi-hi` بِه *bi-hi*, `'aqi.tuN` أَقِيطُ *'aqiṭ un*.
`la-hu` لَهُ *la-hu*, `.hujjaTuN` هُجَّةٌ *huġġat un*.

Long vowels They are written $\langle U, A, I \rangle$:

`qAla` قَالَ *qāla*, `bI`a` بَيَعَ *bī'a*, `.tUruN` تُورٌ *tūr un*, `.tInuN` طِينٌ *tīn un*,
`murU'aTuN` مُرُوَّةٌ *murū'at un*.

ʿalif maqṣūrah It is written $\langle _A \rangle$ or $\langle Y \rangle$:

`al-fat_A` الْفَتَى *al-fatā*, `al-maqh_A` الْمَقْهَى *al-maqhā*, `'il_A` إِلَى *'ilā*.

²⁰See below section 4.4 on page 22.

'alif otiosum Said *'alifu 'l-wiqāyat i*, “the guarding *'alif*”, after و at the end of a word, both when preceded by *ḍammah* and by *fathah* is written ⟨UA⟩ or ⟨aW, aWA⟩:

na.sarUA نَصَرُوا *naṣarū*, katabUA كَتَبُوا *katabū*, ya.gzUA يَغْزُوا *yağzū*, ramaw رَمَوْا *ramaw*, banaWA بَنَوْا *banaw*.

'alif maḥdūfah and defective ū, ī They are written ⟨_a, _i _u⟩:

al-l_ah-u اللهُ *al-lāh u*, 'il_ahuN إِلَهٌ *'ilāh un*.
 al-ra.hm_an-u الرَّحْمَنُ *ar-raḥmān u*, l_akin لَكِنْ *lākin*, h_ahunA هَهُنَا *hāhunā*,
 .hunayn-u bn-u 'is.h_aq-a حُنَيْنُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ *Hunayn u bn u 'Ishāq a*, rabb_i رَبِّ *rabbī*, al-`A.s_i الْعَاصِ *al-Āṣī*.

Silent و/ي Some words ending with *ة* are usually written *ة* or *ة* instead of *ة*: see Wright (1896, i. 12 A). *arabluatex* preserves that particular writing; the same applies to words ending in *ة* for *ة*. Long vowels ⟨U, I⟩ shall receive no *sukūn* after a *'alif maḥdūfah* and are discarded in *trans* mode:

.hay_aUTuN حَيَوة *hayāt un*, .sal_aUTuN صَلَوة *ṣalāt un*, mi^sk_aUTuN مَشْكُوة *miškāt un*, tawr_aITuN تَوْرَية *tawrāt un*.

And so also: al-rib_aIT-u الرِّية *ar-ribāt u*.

'Amrun, and the silent و To that name a silent و is added to distinguish it from *Umaru*: see Wright (1896, i. 12 C). In no way this affects the sound of the *tanwīn*, so it has to be discarded in *trans* mode:

`amruNU عَمْرُو *amrun*, `amraNU عَمْرُوا *amran*, `amriNU عَمْرٍو *amrin*.

When the *tanwīn* falls away (Wright 1896, i. 249 B): `amr-uU bn-u mu.hammadIN عَمْرُو بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ *Amru bn u Muḥammad in*, mu.hammad-u bn-u `amr-iU bn-i_hAlidiN عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ *Muḥammad u bn u Amri bn i Ḥālidi in*.

And so also: al-rib_aUA الرِّبَا *ar-ribā*, ribaNU رِبَا *riban*.

tanwīn The marks of doubled short vowels, َ, ِ, ُ, are written ⟨uN, aN, iN⟩ respectively. *arabluatex* deals with special cases, such as َ taking an ِ after all consonants except ة, and *tanwīn* preceding ى as in هَدًى, which is written ⟨aN_A⟩ or ⟨aNY⟩:

mAluN مَالٌ *māl un*, bAbaN أَبًا *bāb an*, madInaTaN مَدِينَةٌ *madīnat an*, bintiN بِنْتٍ *bint in* maqhaN_A مَقْهَى *maqḥa n*, fataNY فَتَى *fataṇ n*.
arabluatex is aware of special orthographies: \sim say'uN شَيْءٌ *šay' un*,
 \sim say'aN شَيْئًا *šay' an*, \sim say'iN شَيْءٍ *šay' in*.

In some cases, it may be useful to mark the root form of defective words so as to produce a more accurate transliteration of ending *tanwīn*. As seen above, *tanwīn* preceding ى is written $\langle aN_A \rangle$ or $\langle aNY \rangle$. Such forms as قَاضٍ may likewise be written $\langle iNI \rangle$:—

al-qA.dI الْقَاضِي *al-qāḍī*, qA.diyaN قَاضِيًا *qāḍiy an*, qA.diNI قَاضٍ *qāḍi n*.

4.2 Other orthographic signs

tā' marbūṭah It is written $\langle T \rangle$:

madInaTuN مَدِينَةٌ *madīnat un*, madInaTaN مَدِينَةٌ *madīnat an*, madInaTiN مَدِينَةٍ *madīnat in*.

hamzah It is written $\langle ' \rangle$, its carrier being determined by contextual analysis. In case one wishes to bypass this mechanism, he can use the “quoting” feature that is described below in section 4.4 on page 22.

Initial hamzah: 'asaduN أَسَدٌ *asad un*, 'u_htuN أُخْتُ *uḥt un*, 'iqlIduN إِقْلِيدٌ *iqlīd un*, 'anna أَنْ *anna*, 'inna إِنْ *inna*.

hamzah followed by the long vowel و is encoded '_U: '_U1_A أُوْلَى *ūlā*,
'_U1U أُوْلُو *ūlū*, '_U1A'ika أُوْلَايَكَ *ūlā'ika*.

hamzah followed by the long vowel ي is encoded '_I: '_ImAnuN إِيْمَانٌ *īmā-n un*²¹.

Middle hamzah: xA.ti'-Ina خَاطِئِينَ *ḫāṭi'ina*, ru'UsuN رُؤُوسٌ *ru'ūs un*,
xa.tI'aTuN خَطِئَةٌ *ḫaṭi'at un*, su'ila سُئِلَ *su'ila*, 'as'ilaTuN أَسْئَلَةٌ *as'i-lat un*, mas'alaTuN مَسْأَلَةٌ *mas'alat un*, 'as'alu أَسْأَلَ *as'alu*, yatasA'alUna يَتَسَاءَلُونَ
yatasā'alūna, murU'aTuN مُرُوءَةٌ *murū'at un*, taw'amuN تَوَّءَمَ *taw'am un*, murū'at un,

²¹For another way of encoding the initial *hamzah* followed by a long vowel, see the *taḥfīf u 'l-hamzat* ion the following page.

ta'xIruN تَأْخِرُ ta'hīr un, ta'axxara تَأَخَّر ta'ahhara, ji'tu-ka جِئْتُكَ ġi'tu-ka, qA'iluN قَائِلٌ qā'il un, .hIna'i_diN هِنَا'يد in حِينِئِدْ hay'aTuN هَيَّات hay'at un, hay'AtuN هَيَّات hay'ātun.

From Wright (1896, i. 14 B):— All consonants, whatsoever, not even *'alif hēmzatum* excepted, admit of being doubled and take *tašdīd*. Hence we speak and write ra''AsuN رَأْسُ ra''ās un, sa''AluN سَأَلْ sa''āl un, na''AjuN نَأَجْ na''āġ un.

Final hamzah: xa.ta'uN خَطَأُ ḥaṭa'un, xa.ta'aN خَطَأٌ ḥaṭa'an, xa.ta'iN خَطَأٍ ḥaṭa'in, 'aqra'u أَقْرَأُ 'aqra'u, taqra'Ina تَقْرَأِينَ taqra'ina, taqra'Una تَقْرَأُونَ taqra'una, yaqra'na يَقْرَأْنَ yaqra'na, yaxba'Ani يَخْبَأَنَّ yaḥba'āni, xaba'A خَبَأَ ḥaba'a, xubi'a خُبِيَ ḥubi'a, xubi'UA خُبُوا ḥubi'ū, jA'a جَاءَ ġā'a, ridA'uN رَدَأَ ridā'un, ridA'aN رَدَأَ ridā'an, jI'a جِيَ ġī'a, radI'iN رَدِيَ radī'in, sU'uN سُوءٌ sū'un, .daw'uN ذَوُّ daw'un, qay'iN قَيَّ qay'in, ^sifA'I شَفَايَ šifā'ī, man^sa'I مَنْشَى manša'ī, nisA'uN نَسَاءُ nisā'un, nisA'u-hu نِسَاءُ hu nisā'u-hu, nisA'i-hi نِسَاءُ hi nisā'i-hi, nisA'I نِسَائِي nisā'ī. ^say'uN شَيْءٌ šay'un, ^say'aN شَيْئاً šay'an, ^say'iN شَيْءٍ šay'in, al^say'-u أَشْيَاءُ aš-šay'u, 'a^syA'-u أَشْيَاءُ ašyā'u, 'a^syA'-a أَشْيَاءُ ašyā'a, .zim'aN ظِمّاً ḡim'an, radI'aN رَدِئاً radī'an.

taḥfifu 'l-hamzat i: if the *hamzah* has *ġazmah* and is preceded by *'alif hamzatum*, it must be changed into the letter of prolongation that is homogeneous with the preceding vowel; hence: 'a'mana آمَنَ āmana, 'u'minu أَوْمِنُ ūminu, 'i'mAnuN إِيمَانٌ imān un. For other possible ways of encoding such sequences, see on the previous page (*hamzah* followed by و and ي) and the *maddah* on the following page.

Imperatives of verbs that have the *hamzah* as the first radical are other cases of *taḥfifu 'l-hamzat i*: i'sir إِيسِرْ īsir, i'_dan إِيدَنْ īdan, u'mul أَوْمِلْ ūmul. arabluatex also provides ways of encoding those words when the initial *'alif* comes into *waṣl*, so as to make the *'alif waṣl* fall away when preceded by و or فَ: wa-'sir وَأَسِرْ wa-'sir, fa-'_dan فَادَنْ fa-'dan, fa-'ti فَاتِ fa-'ti, wa-'tamirUA وَأَتَمِّرُوا wa-'tamirū; or be retained outside the imperative, as in fa-i'tazarat فَاتَتَزَرَّتْ fa-'tazarat, ba`da i'tilāfin بَعْدَ اِتِّلَافٍ.

The strange spelling of mi'at un: mi'aTuN مَائَةٌ *mi'at un*,
mi'atAni مَائَتَانِ *mi'atāni*, mi'atayni مَائَتَيْنِ *mi'atayni*, mi'Una مِئُونُ *mi'ūna*,
mi'AtuN مِئَاتُ *mi'ātun*, mi'aN_A مَائِي *mi'ā n*. Of course, the ‘pipe’ character can be used to prevent this rule from being applied (see section 4.5 on page 24): mi'a|TuN مِئَةٌ *mi'at un*.

maddah At the beginning of a syllable, ‘*alif*’ with *hamzah* and *fathah* (اَ) followed by ‘*alifu*’ *l-maddi* (‘*alif*’ of prolongation) or ‘*alif*’ with *hamzah* and *ğazmah* (اِ) are both represented in writing ‘*alif*’ with *maddah*: آ (see Wright 1896, i. 25 A–B).

Hence one should keep to this distinction and encode ‘a’kulu أَكُلُ *ākulu* and ‘Akilun أَكِلُ *ākil un* respectively.

arabluatex otherwise determines *al-‘alifu l-mamdūdāt u* by context analysis.

‘is’AduN إِسَادُ *is’ād un*, ‘AkilUna أَكِلُونُ *ākilūna*, ‘a’mannA أَمَنَّا *āmannā*,
al-qur’An-u الْقُرْآنُ *al-qur’ān u*.
jA’a جَاءَ *ğā’a*, yatasA’aUn يَتَسَاءَلُونَ *yatasā’alūna*, ridA’un رَدَاءُ *ridā’ un*,
xaba’A خَبَا *ħabā’a*, yaxba’Ani يَخْبَانُ *yahba’āni*.

šaddah *tašdīd* is either *necessary* or *euphonic*.

The necessary tašdīd always follows a vowel, whether short or long (see Wright 1896, i. 15 A–B). It is encoded in writing the consonant that carries it twice:

‘allaqa عَاقَ *‘allaqa*, mAdduN مَادُّ *mādd un*, ‘ammara أَمَّرَ *ammara*, murrun مَرَّرَ *murr un*.

The euphonic tašdīd always follows a vowelless consonant which is passed over in pronunciation and assimilated to a following consonant. It may be found (Wright 1896, i. 15 B–16 C):—

- (a) With the *solar* letters ت, ث, د, ذ, ر, ز, س, ش, ص, ض, ط, ظ, ل, ن, after the article اَلْ:—

Unlike `arabtex` and `arabxetex`, `arabluatex` *never requires the solar letter to be written twice*, as it automatically generates the euphonic *tašdīd* above the letter that carries it, whether the article be written in the assimilated form or not, e.g. `al-ˆsams-u` الشَّمْسُ *aš-šams u*, or `aˆs-ˆsams-u` الشَّمْسُ *aš-šams u*.

`al-tamr-u` التَّمْرُ *at-tamr u*, `al-ra.hm_an-u` الرَّحْمَنُ *ar-raḥmān u*, `al-.zulm-u` الظُّلْمُ *aẓ-ẓulm u*, `al-lu.gaT-u` اللُّغَةُ *al-luġat u*.

- (b) With the letters ر, ل, م, ي after ن with *ġazmah*, and also after the *tanwīn*:—

Note the absence of *sukūn* above the passed over ن in the following examples, each of which is accompanied by a consistent transliteration: `min rabbi-hi` مِنْ رَبِّي *mir rabbi-hi*, `min layliN` مِنْ لَيْلٍ *mil layl in*, `'an yaqtula` أَنْ يَقْتُلَ *'ay yaqtula*.

With *tanwīn*: `kitAbuN mubInuN` كِتَابٌ مُبِينٌ *kitāb um mubīn un*.

REM. This particular feature must be put into operation by the `\SetArbDflt*` command explicitly. See above section 2.2.1 on page 6 for further details. Other kinds of assimilations, including the various cases of *ʾidgām*, will be included in `arabluatex` gradually.

- (c) With the letter ت after the dentals ث, د, ذ, ط, ض, ظ in certain parts of the verb: this kind of assimilation, e.g. `labittu` لَبِئْتُ for لَبِئْتُ, will be discarded here, as it is largely condemned by the grammarians (see Wright 1896, i. 16 B–C).

The definite article and the 'alifu 'l-waṣḥi At the beginning of a sentence, ٱ is never written, as اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ; instead, to indicate that the 'alif is a connective 'alif ('*alifu 'l-waṣḥi*), the *hamzah* is omitted and only its accompanying vowel is expressed:

`al-.hamd-u li-l-l_ah-i` اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ *al-ḥamd u li-l-lāh i*.

As said above on page 6, `fullvoc` is the mode in which `arabluatex` expresses the *sukūn* and the *waṣḥah*. `arabluatex` will take care of doing that automatically provided that the vowel which is to be absorbed by the final vowel of the preceding word be properly encoded, like so:—

- (a) Definite article at the beginning of a sentence is encoded

`al-`, or `a<solar letter>-`

if one wishes to mark the assimilation—which is in no way required, as `arabluatex` will detect all cases of assimilation.

- (b) Definite article inside sentences is encoded

`'l-` or `'<solar letter>-`.

- (c) In all remaining cases of elision, the *'alifu 'l-waṣli* is expressed by the vowel that accompanies the omitted *hamzah*: ⟨u, a, i⟩.

Article: bAb-u 'l-madrasaT-i الْمَدْرَسَةُ *bāb u 'l-madrasat i*, al-maqA laT-u 'l-'_U1_A الْمَقَالَةُ *al-maqālat u 'l-'ūlā*, al-lu.gaT-u 'l-'ara biyyaT-u اللُّغَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ *al-luḡat u 'l-'arabiyyat u*, fI .sinA`aT-i 'l-.tibb-i إِلَى الْإِنْتِقَاضِ *ilā 'l-intiqāḍ i*, 'il_A 'l-intiqA.d-i فِي صِنَاعَةِ الطِّبِّ *fī ṣinā'at i 't-tibb i*, 'il_A 'l-ibtidā'-i فِي الْإِبْتِدَاءِ *fī 'l-ibtidā' i*, 'abU 'l-wazIr-i أَبُو الْوَزِيرِ *'abu 'l-wazīr i*, fa-lammA ra'aW 'l-najm-a فَلَمَّا رَأَوْا النَّجْمَ *fa-lammā ra'awu 'n-nağm a*.

Particles:—

- (a) *li-*: *'alifu 'l-waṣli* is omitted in the article *لِ* when it is preceded by the preposition *لِ*: *li-l-rajul-i* لِلرَّجُلِ *li-r-rağul i*.
If the first letter of the noun be *لِ*, then the *لِ* of the article also falls away, but arabluatex is aware of that: *li-l-laylaT-i* لِلَّيْلَةِ *li-l-laylat i*.
- (b) *la-*: the same applies to the affirmative particle *لَ*: *la-l-.haqq-u* لِلْحَقِّ *la-l-ḥaqq u*.
- (c) With the other particles, *'alifu 'l-waṣli* is expressed: *fI 'l-madInaT-i* فِي الْمَدِينَةِ *fī 'l-madīnat i*, *wa-'l-rajul-u* وَالرَّجُلُ *wa-'r-rağul u*, *bi-'l-qalam-i* بِالْقَلَمِ *bi-'l-qalam i*, *bi-'l-ru`b-i* بِالرُّعْبِ *bi-'r-ru`b i*.

Perfect active, imperative, nomen actionis: *qAla isma`* قَالَ أَسْمَعُ *qāla 'sma`*, *qAla uqtul* قَالَ أَقْتُلُ *qāla 'qtul*, *huwa inhazama* هُوَ أَنهَزَمَ *huwa 'nhazama*, *wa-ustu`mila* وَأَسْتَعْمِلُ *wa-'stu`mila*, *qad-i in.sarafa* قَدْ أَنْصَرَفَ *qadi 'nṣarafa*, *al-iqtidAr-u* الْأَقْتِدَارُ *al-iqtidāru*, *'il_A 'l-inti qA.d-i* إِلَى الْإِنْتِقَاضِ *ilā 'l-intiqāḍ i*, *law istaqbala* لَوْ أَسْتَقْبَلَ *lawi 'staqbala*.

Other cases: *'awi ismu-hu* أَوْ اسْمُهُ *'awi 'smu-hu*, *zayduN ibn-u`amriNu* زَيْدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو *Zayd uni 'bn u 'Amr in*,²² *`umar-u ibn-u 'l-_ha.t.tAb-i* عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ *'umar u 'bn u 'l-Haṭṭāb i*,²³ *imru'-u 'l-qays-i* إِمْرُؤُ الْقَيْسِ *Im-ru' u 'l-Qays i*, *la-aymun-u 'l-l_ah-i* لَا يُؤْمِنُ اللَّهُ *la-'ymun u 'l-lāh i*.

²² “*Zayd* is the son of ‘*Amr*’”: the second noun is not in apposition to the first, but forms part of the predicate. Hence زَيْدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو and not زَيْدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو, “*Zayd*, son of ‘*Amr*’”.

²³ “*Umar* is the son of *al-Haṭṭāb*” (see note 22).

'alif u 'l-waṣli preceded by a long vowel The long vowel preceding the connective *'alif* is shortened in pronunciation (Wright 1896, i. 21 B–D). This does not appear in the Arabic script, but arabuatex takes it into account in some transliteration standards:—

fI 'l-nAs-i في النَّاسِ fi 'n-nās i, 'abU 'l-wazIr-i أَبُو الْوَزِيرِ abu 'l-wazīr i,
fI 'l-ibtidA'-i فِي الْإِبْتِدَاءِ fi 'l-ibtidā' i, _dU 'l-i`lAl-i ذُو الْأَعْلَالِ du
'l-i`lāl i, maqh_A 'l-'amIr-i مَقْهَى الْأَمِيرِ maqḥa 'l-'amīr i.

'alif u 'l-waṣli preceded by a diphthong The diphthong is resolved into two simple vowels (Wright 1896, i. 21 D–22 A) viz. *ay* → *āi* and *aw* → *āu*. arabuatex detects the cases in which this rule applies:—

fI `aynay 'l-malik-i عَيْنِي الْمَلِكِ fī 'aynayi 'l-malik i, ix^say 'l-qaw
m-a اخْتَبَى الْقَوْمَ ihṣayi 'l-qawm a, mu.s.tafaw 'l-l_ah-i مُصْطَفَوُ اللَّهِ muṣṭa-
fawu 'l-lāh i.
ramaW 'l-.hijAraT-a رَمَوْا الْحِجَارَةَ ramawu 'l-ḥiğārat a, fa-lamma ra'aW
'l-najm-a فَلَمَّا رَأَوْا النَّجْمَ fa-lammā ra'awu 'n-nağm a.

'alif u 'l-waṣli preceded by a consonant with sukūn The vowel which the consonant takes is either its original vowel, or that which belongs to the connective *'alif* or the *kasrah*; in most of the cases (Wright 1896, i. 22 A–C), it is encoded explicitly, like so:—

'antumU 'l-kA_dib-Una أَنْتُمُ الْكَاذِبُونَ 'antumU 'l-kādib ūna, ra'aytumU
'l-rajul-a رَأَيْتُمُ الرَّجُلَ ra'aytumU 'r-rağul a, mani 'l-ka_d_dAb-u مَنِ
الْكَذَّابُ mani 'l-kaddāb u, qatalati 'l-rUm-u قَتَلَتِ الرُّومُ qatalati 'r-Rūm u.

However, the Arabic script does not show the *kasrah* or the *dammah* which may be taken by the nouns having *tanwīn* although it is explicit in pronunciation and must appear in some transliteration standards. arabuatex takes care of that automatically:—

mu.hammaduN 'l-nabI مُحَمَّدٌ النَّبِيُّ Muḥammad uni 'n-nabī, salAmuN ud_hulUA
سَلَامٌ أَدْخُلُوا salām unu 'dhulū, qa.sIdata-hu fI qatl-i \uc{'a}bI
\uc{m}uslimiN 'llatI yaqUlu fI-hA قَتَلَ أَبِي مُسْلِمٍ الَّذِي يَقُولُ
فِيهَا qaṣīdata-hu fī qatl i 'Abī Muslim ini 'llatī yaqūlu fī-hā.

4.3 Special orthographies

The name of God The name of God, ﷲ, is compounded of the article ﷲ, and ﷲ (noted ﷲ with the defective ‘*alif*’) so that it becomes ﷲ; then the *hamzah* is suppressed, its vowel being transferred to the ﷲ before it, so that there remains ﷲ (I refer to Lane, *Lexicon*, I. 83 col. 1). Finally, the first ﷲ is made quiescent and incorporated into the other, hence the *tašdīd* above it. As *arabluatex* never requires a solar letter to be written twice (see above, on page 17), the name of God is therefore encoded *al-l_ah-u* or ‘*l-l_ah-u*:—

al-l_ah-u ﷲ *al-lāh u*, yA|²⁴ *al-l_ah-u* ﷲ *yā al-lāh u*, ‘a-fa|²⁵-*al-l_ah-i* la-ta.g`alanna ﷲ *‘a-fa-al-lāh i la-tag‘alanna*, bi-‘*l-l_ah-i* ﷲ *bi-‘l-lāh i*, wa-‘*l-l_ah-i* ﷲ *wa-‘l-lāh i*, bi-sm-i ‘*l-l_ah-i* ﷲ *bi-sm i ‘l-lāh i*, al-.hamd-u li-l-l_ah-i ﷲ *al-ḥamd u li-l-lāh i*, li-l-l_ah-i ‘*l-qA‘il-u* ﷲ *li-l-lāh i ‘l-qā‘il u*.

The conjunctive ﷲ Although it is compounded of the article ﷲ, the demonstrative letter ﷲ and the demonstrative pronoun ﷲ, both masculine and feminine forms that are written defectively are encoded *alla_dI* and *allatI* respectively. Forms starting with the connective ‘*alif*’ are encoded ‘*lla_dI* and ‘*llatI*:—

‘a_hAfu mina ‘l-malik-i ‘lla_dI ya.zlimu ‘l-nAs-a ﷲ *‘ahāfu mina ‘l-malik i ‘lladī yazlimu ‘n-nās a*, `udtu ‘l-`say_h-a ‘lla_dI huwa marI.duN ﷲ *‘udtu ‘š-šayḥ a ‘lladī huwa marīd un*, mA ‘aNA bi-‘lla_dI qA‘iluN la-ka `say‘aN ﷲ *‘anā bi-‘lladī qā‘il un la-ka šay‘an*.

‘ari-nA ‘lla_dayni ‘a.dallA-nA mina ‘l-jinn-i wa-‘l-‘ins-i ﷲ *‘ari-na ‘lladayni ‘aḍallā-nā mina ‘l-ḡinn i wa-‘l-‘ins i*.

The other forms are encoded regularly as *al-l* or ‘*l-l*:—

fa-‘innA na_dkuru ‘l-.sawt-ayni ‘l-la_dayni rawaynA-humA `an ja.h.zaT-a ﷲ *fa-‘innā nadkuru ‘š-ṣawt ayni ‘l-ladayni rawaynā-humā ‘an Ḡaḥḫat a*.

²⁴Note the “pipe” character ‘|’ here after *yA* and below after *fa* before footnote mark 25: it is needed by the *dmg* transliteration mode as in this mode any vowel at the commencement of a word preceded by a word that ends with a vowel, either short or long, is absorbed by this vowel viz. ‘*alā ‘t-ṭarīq i*. See section 4.5 on page 24 on the “pipe” and section 8 on page 40 on *dmg* mode.

²⁵See note 24.

And also: al-la_dAni اللّٰذَانِ *al-ladāni*, al-la_dayni اللّٰذَيْنِ *al-ladayni*, al-latAni اللّٰتَانِ *al-latāni*, al-latayni اللّٰتَيْنِ *al-latayni*, al-lAtI اللّٰتِي *al-lātī*, al-lA'Ati²⁶ اللّٰءَاتِ *al-lā'āti*, al-lA'I اللّٰئِي *al-lā'ī*, and so forth.

4.4 Quoting

It is here referred to “quoting” after the *arabtex* package.²⁷ The “quoting” mechanism of *arabluatex* is designed to be very similar in effect to the one of *arabtex*.

To start with an example, suppose one types the following in *novoc* mode: علم علم الهيئة; is it عَلَّمَ, *he was taught the science of astronomy*, or عَلَّمَ, *he taught the science of astronomy*? In order to disambiguate this clause, it may be sensible to put a *dammah* above the first ع: علم علم الهيئة:ع, which is achieved by “quoting” the vowel u, like so: `ullima, or, with no other vowel than the required u: `ullm.

This is how the “quoting” mechanism works: metaphorically speaking, it acts as a *toggle switch*. If something, in a given mode, is supposed to be visible, “quoting” hides it; conversely, if it is supposed not to, it makes it visible.

As shown above, “quoting” means inserting one straight double quote (") *before* the letter that is to be acted upon. Its effects depend on the mode which is currently selected, either *novoc*, *voc* or *fullvoc*:—

novoc In this mode, “quoting” essentially means make visible something that ought not to be so.

- (a) Quoting a vowel, either short or long, makes the *dammah*, *fathah* or *kasrah* appear above the appropriate consonant:—

`ullima `ilm-a 'l-hay'aT-i علم علم الهيئة 'ullima 'ilm a 'l-hay'at i,
ya.gz"UA يغزوا *yagzū*.

- (b) The same applies when “quoting” the *tanwīn*:—

wa-'innA sawfa tudriku-nA 'l-manAyA muqadd"araT"aN وإنا سوف
تدركنا المنايا مقدرةً, wa-'innā sawfa tudriku-na 'l-manāyā muqad-
darat an.

- (c) If no vowel follows the straight double quote, then a *sukūn* is put above the preceding consonant:—

qAla isma`" قال اسمع qāla 'sma', jA'at" hinduN جَاءَتْ هِنْدُ hinduN gā'at
شبيهة بمن قُطعتْ qadamA-hu qadamA-hu qū'i'at qadamā-hu.
HinduN, *ṣabīhuN bi-man q"u.ti`at" qadamA-hu*.

²⁶Note here the “pipe” character '|’: as already stated on page 17, the sequence 'A usually encodes 'alif with *hamzah* followed by 'alif of prolongation, which is represented in writing 'alif with *maddah*: آ. The “pipe” character prevents this rule from being applied. See section 4.5 on page 24.

²⁷See Lagally (2004, p. 22)

- (d) At the commencement of a word, the straight double quote is interpreted as *'alifu 'l-waṣli*:—

wa-"ust"u`mila ^{وَأَسْتَعْمَلُ} *wa-'stu'mila*, huwa "inhazama ^{هُوَ أَنْهَزَمَ} *huwa 'nhazama*, al-"intiqA.d-u ^{الْإِنْتِقَاضُ} *al-intiqāḍu*.

voc In accordance with the general rule, in this mode, “quoting” makes the vowels and the *tanwīn* disappear, should this feature be required for some reason:—

- (a) Short and long vowels:—

q"Ala q"A'iluN ^{قَالَ قَائِلٌ} *qāla qā'il un*, ibn-u 'abI 'u.saybi`aT-
"a ^{أَصْبَحَ} *Ibn u 'Abī 'Uṣaybi'at a*.

- (b) *tanwīn*:—

madInaT"aN ^{مَدِينَةٍ} *madīnat an*, bAb"aN ^{بَابَا} *bāb an*, hud"aN_A ^{هُدًى} *hu-
da n, ^say'"iN ^{سَيِّئٌ} ṣay'in*.

One may more usefully “quote” the initial vowels to write the *waṣlah* above the *'alif* or insert a straight double quote after a consonant not followed by a vowel to make the *sukūn* appear:—

- (a) *'alifu 'l-waṣli*:—

fI "istiq.sA'-iN ^{فِي اسْتِقْصَاءٍ} *fi 'stiqṣā'in*, wa-"istiq.sA'-uN ^{وَأَسْتِقْصَاءٌ}
wa-'stiqṣā'un, qAla "uhrub fa-lan tuqtala ^{قَالَ أَهْرُبُ فَلَنْ تُقْتَلَ}
'hrub fa-lan tuqtala.

- (b) *sukūn*:—

qAla "uqtul" fa-lan tuqtala ^{قَالَ أَقْتُلْ فَلَنْ تُقْتَلَ} *qāla 'qtul fa-lan tuq-
tala*, mA jA'at" mini imra'aTiN ^{مَا جَاءَتْ مِنْ امْرَأَةٍ} *mā ḡā'at mini
'mra'at in*, kam" qad" ma.dat" min" laylaTiN ^{كَأَمْ قَدْ مَضَتْ مِنْ لَيْلَةٍ} *kam
qad maḍat min laylat in*.

fullvoc In this mode, “quoting” can be used to take away any short vowel (or *tanwīn*, as seen above) or any *sukūn*:—

al-jamr-u 'l-.sayfiyy-u 'lla_dI kAna bi-q"rAn" | nUn-a ^{الْجَمْرُ الصَّيْفِيُّ}
al-ḡamr u ṣ-ṣayfiyyu 'lladī kāna bi-Qrānnūn a.

4.4.1 Quoting the hamzah

As said above in section 4.2 on page 15, the *hamzah* is always written ⟨'⟩, its carrier being determined by contextual analysis. “Quoting” that straight single quote character like so: ⟨'⟩ allows to determine the carrier of the *hamzah* freely, without any consideration for the context. Table 5 gives the equivalents for all the possible carriers the *hamzah* may take.

Letter	Transliteration ²⁸			ArabTeX notation
	dmg	loc	arabica	
ء	’	’	’	”’
آ	’ā	’ā	’ā	A”’
أ	’	’	’	a”’
إ	’	’	’	u”’
ؤ	’	’	’	w”’
إ	’	’	’	i”’
ي	’	’	’	y”’

Table 5: “Quoted” *hamzah*

As one can see from table 5, the carrier of the *hamzah* is inferred from the letter that precedes the straight double quote (”). Of course, any “quoted” *hamzah* may take a short vowel, which is to be written *after* the ArabTeX equivalent for the *hamzah* itself, namely (’). For example, ؤ is encoded <w”’a>, while ؤ is encoded <w”’”>. In the latter example, the second straight double quote encodes the *sukūn* in voc mode in accordance with the rule laid above on pages 22–23.

'a`dA'ukum أَعْدَاؤُكُمْ 'a`dA'ukum, 'a`dA|"'"'ukum أَعْدَاءُكُمْ 'a`dA'ikum
أَعْدَائِكُمْ 'a`dA'ikum, 'a`dA|"'"'ikum أَعْدَاءُكُمْ 'a`dA'ikum.

4.5 The “pipe” character (|)

In the terminology of ArabTeX, the “pipe” character (|) is referred to as the “invisible consonant”. Hence, as already seen above in section 4.4.1 on the preceding page, its usage to encode the *hamzah* alone, with no carrier: |”’ ء.

Aside from that usage, the “pipe” character is used to prevent almost any of the contextual analysis rules that are described above from being applied. Two examples have already been given to demonstrate how that particular mechanism works in note 24 on page 21 and in note 26 on page 22. One more example follows:—

bi-qraṇ|nUn-a بِقْرَانُونِ bi-Qrānnūn a, “in Crannon” (Thessaly, Greece).²⁹

As one can see, the “pipe” character between the two <n> prevents the necessary *tašdīd* rule (page 17) from being applied.

4.6 Putting back on broken contextual analysis rules

In complex documents such as critical editions where footnotes and other kind of annotations can be particularly abundant, the contextual analysis rules that are described above may be broken by L^AT_EX commands. To take an example, consider the following:—

²⁸See below section 8 on page 40.

²⁹See more context on the previous page.


```

1 This is wrong:
2 \begin{arab}[fullvoc]
3   fa-lamma ra'aW\LRfootnote{A footnote which interferes with the
4     contextual analysis.} 'l-na^gma...
5 \end{arab}

```

This is wrong:

فَلَمَّا رَأَوْا النَّجْمَ...

aA footnote which interferes with the contextual analysis.

According to the rule stated on page 20, the diphthong in *ra'aw* must be resolved into two simple vowels before the *'alifu l-waṣli*, as رَأَوْا النَّجْمَ.

`\arbnnull` The `\arbnnull` command is provided so as to put back on contextual analysis rules in such situations. It takes as argument the word that must be brought back for any given rule to be applied as it ought to. Depending on the contexts that have to be restored, `\arbnnull` may be found just after or before Arabic words.

In any case, *no space must be left* after or before the Arabic word that `\arbnnull` is applied to.

The following shows how the Arabic should have been written in the preceding example and gives further illustrations of the same technique:—

```

1 \begin {arab}[fullvoc]
2   fa-lamma ra'aW\arbnnull{'l-na^gma}\LRfootnote{A footnote which
3     interferes with the contextual analysis.} 'l-na^gma...
4
5   qAla\LRfootnote{A footnote which interferes with the contextual
6     analysis.} \arbnnull{qAla}uhrub fa-lan tuqtala.
7
8   \uc{z}ayduN\arbnnull{ibnu}\LRfootnote{A footnote which
9     interferes with the contextual analysis.}
10  \arbnnull{zayduN}ibn-u \uc{'a}mriNU.\LRfootnote{See
11    \vref{fn:zayd-is-son}.}
12 \end{arab}
13
14 \begin{arab}[trans]
15   \uc{z}ayduN\arbnnull{ibnu}\LRfootnote{A footnote which
16     interferes with the contextual analysis.}
17   \arbnnull{zayduN}ibn-u \uc{'a}mriNU.\LRfootnote{See
18     \vref{fn:zayd-is-son}.}
19 \end{arab}

```

فَلَمَّا رَأَوْا^١ النَّجْمَ...
 قَالَ^٢ أَهْرَبْ فَلَنْ تُقْتَلَ.
 زَيْدٌ^٣ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو^٤.

Zayd unie 'bn u 'Amr in.f

*a*A footnote which interferes with the contextual analysis.
*b*A footnote which interferes with the contextual analysis.
*c*A footnote which interferes with the contextual analysis.
*d*See note 22 on page 19.
*e*A footnote which interferes with the contextual analysis.
*f*See note 22 on page 19.

4.7 Stretching characters: the taṭwīl

A double hyphen <--> stretches the ligature in which one letter is bound to another. Although it is always better to rely on automatic stretching, this technique can be used to a modest extent, especially to increase legibility of letters and diacritics which stand one above the other:—

.hunayn-u bn-u 'is.h--_aq-a حُنَيْنُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ *Hunayn u bn u 'Ishāq a*

4.8 Digits

4.8.1 Numerical figures

The *Indian numbers*, *ar-raḡam u 'l-hindiyyu*, are ten in number, and they are compounded in exactly the same way as our numerals:—

1874 ١٨٧٤, 123-456,789 ١٢٣-٤٥٦,٧٨٩, fI sanaT-i 1024 ١٠٢٤ فِي سَنَةِ

4.8.2 The abjad

The numbers may also be expressed with letters from right to left arranged in accordance with the order of the Hebrew and Aramaic alphabets (see Wright 1896, i. 28 B–C). The *abjad* numbers are usually distinguished from the surrounding words by a stroke placed over them.

`\abjad` *abjad* numbers are inserted with the `\abjad{<number>}` command in any of the `voc`, `fullvoc` and `novoc` modes, where `<number>` may be any number between 1 and 1999, like so:—

`\abjad{45}` kitAbu-hu fI 'l-`AdAt-i مَكَّابُهُ فِي الْعَادَاتِ 45 *kitābu-hu fi 'l-`adāt i*.

REM. *a*. As can be seen in the above given example, *arabluatex* expresses the *abjad* numbers in Roman numerals if it finds the `\abjad` command in any of the transliteration modes.

REM. *b.* `\abjad` may also be found outside Arabic environments. In that case, `arabluatex` does not print the stroke as a distinctive mark over the number for it is not surrounded by other Arabic words. In case one nonetheless wishes to print the stroke, he can either use the `\aemph` command that is described below in section 4.10 on the next page or insert the `'abjad` number in `\arb[novoc]{}`:—

The `\arb[trans]{'abjad}` number for 1874 is `\abjad{1874}` The `'abjad` number for 1874 is غَضْعَد.
The `\arb[trans]{'abjad}` number for 1874 is `\aemph*{\abjad{1874}}` The `'abjad` number for 1874 is غَضْعَد.
The `\arb[trans]{'abjad}` number for 1874 is `\arb[novoc]{\abjad{1874}}`
The `'abjad` number for 1874 is غَضْعَد.

`\abjad` may also be used to convert values of counters into `'abjad` numbers, like so:—

```
1 The \arb[trans]{'abjad} number for the current page (\thepage) is
2 \abjad{\thepage}.
```

The `'abjad` number for the current page (27) is ٢٧.

This technique can be used to produce abjad-numbered lists as will be demonstrated on page 53.

4.9 Additional characters

In the manuscripts, the unpointed letters, *al-ḥurūfu 'l-muḥmalatu*, are sometimes further distinguished from the pointed by various contrivances, as explained in Wright (1896, i. 4 B–C). One may find these letters written in a smaller size below the line, or with a dot or another mark below. As representing all the possible contrivances leads to much complexity and also needs to be agreed among scholars, new ways of encoding them will be proposed and gradually included as `arabluatex` will mature.

For the time being, the following is included:—

Letter	Transliteration ³⁰			ArabT _E X notation
	dmg	loc	arabica	
ب	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	.b
د	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	ˆd
ف	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	.f
ق	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	.q
ك	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	.k
ن	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	.n
ⵀ	(((((
ⵁ)))))

Table 6: Additional Arabic codings

³⁰See below section 8 on page 40.

'afAman.tUs Gal.(M) .fmn.n.ts (sic) Gal.(E1), أفامنطوس Gal.(M) فمنطس (sic) Gal.(E1), 'afāmanṭūs Gal.(M) fmnṭs (sic) Gal.(E1).

4.10 Arabic emphasis

As already seen in section 4.8.2 on page 26, the *ʿabjad* numbers are distinguished from the surrounding words by a stroke placed over them. This technique is used to distinguish further words that are proper names or book titles.

`\aemph` One may use the `\aemph{⟨Arabic text⟩}` command to use the same technique to emphasize words, like so:—

`\abjad{45}: kitAbu-hu \aemph{fI 'l-`AdAt-i}` مة: كَابُهُ فِي الْعَادَاتِ
kitābu-hu fi 'l-Ādāt i.

REM. a. As the above example shows, `arabluatex` places the horizontal stroke *under* the emphasized words in any of the transliteration modes.

REM. b. `\aemph*` is also provided should one wish to always have the horizontal stroke printed over the emphasized words, like so: `\abjad{45}: kitAbu-hu \aemph*{fI 'l-`AdAt-i}`
 مة: كَابُهُ فِي الْعَادَاتِ
kitābu-hu fi 'l-Ādāt i.

New feature
v1.9.2

`\aemph*`

5 Arabic poetry

`arabluatex` provides a special environment for typesetting Arabic poetry. Every line in this environment must end with `\\`.

`arabverse` The `arabverse` environment may take up to six optional ‘named arguments’ each of which is set using the syntax `⟨key⟩=⟨value⟩`, like so:—

```
1 \begin{arabverse}[key1=value1, key2=value2, ...]
2 <verses>
3 \end{arabverse}
```

The description of the optional arguments follows:—

`mode` `mode=⟨mode⟩`, either `voc`, `fullvoc`, `novoc` or `trans`. The default mode is the one that is set at load time as already seen section 2.2 on page 5.

`width` `width=⟨length⟩` Default: 0.3\linewidth

The default width of each hemistich that the verse consists of. It may be expressed in any accepted unit of measurement, such as 4cm or 2in. However, one must keep in mind that the total length of the two hemistichs added to the one of the gutter that separates them must not exceed the length of the base line, unless one wishes to have the hemistichs distributed on subsequent lines.

`gutter` `gutter=⟨width⟩` Default: 0.15 x (hemistich width)

The gutter consists of the blank space that is between the two hemistichs. By default, it is commensurate with the width of the hemistich, but it may be expressed in any accepted unit of measurement as well.

`metre` `metre=⟨name⟩` Default: none

If the name of the metre is expressed, it is printed after the lines and set flush left in `voc`, `fullvoc` and `novoc` modes or flush right in `trans` mode.

`delim` `delim=true|false` Default: false

This named argument does not need a value as it defaults to `true` if it is used. If so, a delimiter is printed between each of the hemistichs. By default, it is set to the ‘star’ character ‘*’. The `\SetHemistichDelim{<delimiter>}` command may be used at any point of the document to change this default setting.

`\SetHemistichDelim`

`utf` `utf=true|false` Default: false

As the preceding one, this named argument does not need a value as it defaults to `true` if it is used. If so, Unicode Arabic input is expected in the `arabverse` environment instead of ASCII ArabTeX or Buckwalter input schemes. See section 10 on page 48 for more details.

`color` `color=<color name>` Default: not set

The color in which lines of poetry are to be rendered.

New feature
v1.13

`export` `export=true|false` Default: false

This named argument does not need a value as it defaults to `true` if it is used. If `export` is set as a global option as well (see above on page 6), all the lines will be converted to Unicode and exported to the external selected file. See below section 12 on page 57 for more details.

New feature
v1.13

`\bayt` Inside the `arabverse` environment, each line is typeset by the `\bayt` command which takes two mandatory arguments and may accept one optional argument.³¹ Additionally, every `\bayt` command *must* be followed with `\\` like so:—

```
\bayt{<ṣadr>}[<tadwīr>] {<ağuz>}\\
```

That two subsequent hemistichs should be connected with one another is technically named *tadwīr*. Should that happen, either the *ṣadr* or the *ağuz* or both of them, may be connected to one another by letters that are naturally bound to the following or the preceding ones over the *tadwīr*. The optional argument of the `\bayt` command is designed to deal with the various situations that may arise:—

- (a) If the two hemistichs be connected with one another by a prominent horizontal flexible stroke, the *taṭwīl* should be used, like so: `[--]` (see section 4.7 on page 26). Of course, the ending word of the *ṣadr* and the word at the commencement of the *ağuz* must have the *taṭwīl* too so that the proper shapes of the letters be selected. Consider for example the following:—

```
1 \begin{arabverse}[mode=fullvoc, width=.3\linewidth]
2 \bayt{la 'ar_A man `ahidtu fI-hA fa-'abkI 'l---}[--]{---yawma
3 dalhaN wa-mA yaruddu 'l-bukA'u}\\
4 \end{arabverse}
```

³¹A ‘starred’ version `\bayt*` is also defined. `arabluatex` uses it internally when `export` is set to `true` to instruct some Lua functions that lines of poetry have already been processed. That aside, `\bayt` and `\bayt*` do the same, and only `\bayt` should be used.

لَا أَرَى مَنْ عَهِدْتُ فِيهَا فَأُبْكِي النَّيَّومَ دَلْهًا وَمَا يَرُدُّ الْبُكَاءُ

As one can see, *triple hyphens* have been used. In the *ṣadr*, the first hyphen triggers the rules that are related to the definite article and the *ʿalifu ʿl-waṣli*,³² while the following two select the figure of the letter *lām* connected with a following letter. In the *ʿağuz*, the last two hyphens select the letter *yāʾ* connected with a preceding letter, while the first one is simply discarded in this mode, but still may appear as it should, if the *trans* mode be selected:—

```
1 \begin{arabverse}[mode=trans, width=.4\linewidth]
2 \bayt{1A 'ar_A man `ahidtu fI-hA fa-'abkI 'l---}{---yawma
3 dalhaN wa-mA yaruddu 'l-bukA'u}\\
4 \end{arabverse}
```

lā ʿarā man ʿahidtu fī-hā fa-ʿabki ʿl- -yawma dalkān wa-mā yaruddu ʿl-bukāʾu

- (b) In some other cases, it may seem difficult, if not fairly impossible, to split a given word into two parts. This happens mostly because of the *šaddah*. Consider for example the following:—

```
1 \begin{arabverse}[mode=fullvoc, width=.25\linewidth, gutter=1cm]
2 \bayt{.gayra 'annI qad 'asta`Inu `al_A 'l-ha--}{--mmi ]{'i_dA
3 _haffa bi-'l-_tawiyi 'l-na^gA'u}\\
4 \bayt{bi-zaf--UfiN ka-'anna-hA hiq--laTuN}[ 'ummu ]{'ri'Alin
5 dawwiyyaTuN saqfA'u}\\
6 \end{arabverse}
```

غَيْرَ أَنِّي قَدْ أَسْتَعِينُ عَلَى الْهَمِّ إِذَا خَفَّ بِالْثَوِيِّ النَّجَاءُ
يَرْفُوفٍ كَانَهَا هَقْلَةً أُمُّ رِثَالٍ دَوِيَّةٌ سَقْفَاءُ

In the first line, the word *أَلْهَمَ* should be split into *أَلْهَمَ* as the first part of it belongs to the *ṣadr* and the second to the *ʿağuz*. One solution to avoid splitting this word in such a way is to write inside the *tadwīr* the part of it that belongs to either hemistich, without omitting to add a space after it. In the second line, the word *أُمُّ* should be split into *أُمُّ*, so that the only way to avoid splitting it into two parts is to write it all inside the *tadwīr*. In that case, as the word is to be placed in the middle, it has been surrounded by spaces.

³²See section 4.2 on page 18

Scaling and distortion of characters The `arabverse` environment and the `\bayt` command are designed to typeset the verses in a two-column, fixed width layout. This may result in a somewhat distorted text. Should that happen, one may adapt the layout by modifying the values of the above described `width` and `gutter` named arguments until the visual aspect of the layout be satisfactory. It has to be noted that distortion and warping may be even more perceptible in Roman than in Arabic characters.

Footnotes Footnotes are not set by default inside the `\bayt` command, but there are two easy ways to have them printed.

If they are little in number, each footnote may be split into pairs of `\footnote mark{}` (please mind the braces or “declare” `footnotemark` using `\MkArbBreak` to take it out of the Arabic environment³³) in the argument of the `\bayt` command and `\footnotetext` outside the `\bayt` command.

If the footnotes are abundant in number, it is advised to load the `footnotehyper` package which `arabluatex` will then use to typeset any kind of footnote that is called from the arguments of the `\bayt` command.³⁴

Line numbering Inside the `arabverse` environment, the `linenumbers` environment of the `lineno` package can be used to have the lines of succeeding verses numbered. Please refer to the documentation of this package for more information or to the example below for a basic implementation of this technique.

5.1 Example

Here follow the first lines of Imru’u ‘l-Qaysi’s *Mu‘allaqah*. In this example, `\SetArbDflt*` has been selected so as to mark the *‘idgām* that is fit to this declamatory poetry:—³⁵

```

1  \begin{arab}[fullvoc]
2    qAla imru'u 'l-\uc{q}aysi fI mu`allaqati-hi:
3  \end{arab}
4
5  \begin{arabverse}[mode=fullvoc, metre={(al-.darbu 'l-_tAnI mina
6    'l-`arU.di 'l-'_Ul_A mina 'l-.tawIli)}}]
7    \SetArbDflt*
8    \begin{linenumbers*}
9      \bayt{qifA nabki min _dikr_A .habIbiN wa-manzili}{bi-saq.ti
10      'l-liw_A bayna \uc{'l-d}a_hUli fa-\uc{.h}awmali}\\
11      \bayt{fa-\uc{t}U.di.ha fa-'l-\uc{m}iqrATi lam ya`fu
12      rasmu-hA}{limA nasa^gat-hA min ^ganUbiN wa-^sam'ali}\\

```

³³See section 11.1 on page 50.

³⁴The `footnote` package can also be used for the same effect. However, it must be loaded *after* `arabluatex`.

³⁵Please note that for the time being only the assimilation rules that are laid on item (b) on page 18 are applied. See section 2.2.1 on page 6 for more information. None of the editions of the *Mu‘allaqāt* that I know of feature the *‘idgām* in the Arabic text, although it is often strongly marked in declamation.

```

13 \bayt{tar_A ba`ara 'l-'ar'Ami fI `ara.sAti-hA}{wa-qI`Ani-hA
14 ka-'anna-hu .habbu fulfuli}\\
15 \bayt{ka-'annI .gadATa 'l-bayni yawma ta.hammalUA}{lad_A
16 samurAti 'l-.hayyi nAqifu .han.zali}\\
17 \bayt{wuqUfaN bi-hA .sa.hbI `alayya ma.tiyya-hum}{yaqUlUna lA
18 tahlik 'asaN_A wa-ta`gammali}\\
19 \bayt{wa-'inna `sifa'I `abraTuN muharAqaTuN}{fa-hal `inda rasmiN
20 dAsiriN min mu`awwali}\\
21 \end{linenumbers*}
22 \end{arabverse}

```

قَالَ أَمْرُ الْقَيْسِ فِي مَعْلَقَتِهِ:

1	بِسْقَطِ اللَّوَى بَيْنَ الدَّخُولِ حُجُولِ	فَقَا نَبِكَ مِنْ ذِكْرَى حَبِيبٍ وَمَنْزِلِ
2	لَمَّا نَسَجْتَهَا مِنْ جَنْوِبٍ وَشَمَالِ	فَتَوَضَّحَ فَاَلْمَقْرَأَةُ لَمْ يَعِفْ رَسْمَهَا
3	وَقِيْعَانَهَا كَانَتْ حَبُّ فُلْفُلِ	تَرَى بَعَرَ الْأَرَامِ فِي عَرَصَاتِهَا
4	لَدَى سِمَرَاتِ الْحَيِّ نَاقِفٌ حَنْظَلِ	كَأَنِّي غَدَاةَ الْبَيْنِ يَوْمَ تَحْمَلُوا
5	يَقُولُونَ لَا تَهْلِكِ أَسَى وَتَجَلِ	وَقُوفًا بِهَا صَحْبِي عَلَى مَطْبَعِهِمْ
6	فَهَلْ عِنْدَ رَسْمٍ دَاسِرٍ مِنْ مُعُولِ	وَأَنَّ شِفَائِي عَبْرَةُ مَهْرَاقَةٍ

(الضَرْبُ الثَّانِي مِنَ الْعُرُوضِ الْأُولَى مِنَ الطَّوِيلِ)

qāla 'mru'u 'l-Qaysi fī mu'allaqati-hi:

1	<i>gifā nabki min dīkrā ḥabīb iw wa-manzili</i>	<i>bi-saqī 'l-liwā bayna 'd-Daḥūli fa-Ḥawmali</i>
2	<i>fa-Tūḍiḥa fa-'l-Migrāti lam ya'fu rasmu-hā</i>	<i>limā nasaḡat-hā min ḡanūb iw wa-šam'ali</i>
3	<i>tarā ba'ara 'l-'ar'āmi fī 'araṣāti-hā</i>	<i>wa-qī'āni-hā ka-'anna-hu ḥabbu fulfuli</i>
4	<i>ka-'annī ḡadāta 'l-bayni yawma taḡammalū</i>	<i>ladā samurāti 'l-ḡayyi nāqifu ḡanzali</i>
5	<i>wuqūfan bi-hā ṣaḡbī 'alayya maṡiyya-hum</i>	<i>yaqūlūna lā tahlik 'aṣa w wa-taḡammali</i>
6	<i>wa-'inna šifā'ī 'abrat um muharāḡat un</i>	<i>fa-hal 'inda rasm in dāsir im mim mu'awwali</i>

(aḡ-ḡarbu 't-tānī minā 'l-'arūḡi 'l-'ūlā minā 't-tawīli)

6 Special applications

Linguistics The same horizontal stroke as the *taṭwīl* (see section 4.7 on page 26) may be encoded $\langle B \rangle$; $\langle BB \rangle$ will receive the *tašdīd*. This is useful to make linguistic annotations and comments on vowels:—

Bu Ba Bi BuN BaN BiN ----- u a i un an in, BBu BBa BBi --- u a i, B--aN
 ُ -an, B" َ.

Brackets The various bracket symbols are useful in technical documents such as

critical editions for indicating that some words or some letters must be added or removed. `arabluatex` will automatically fit those symbols to the direction of the text. For the time being, the following symbols are supported:

- parentheses: `()`
- square brackets: `[]`
- angle brackets: `<>`
- braces: `{}`

`\abraces` Parentheses, square and angle brackets may be input directly at the keyboard; however, words or letters that are to be read between braces must be passed as arguments to the `\abraces` command:—

```

1  \begin {arab}
2    \abraces{wa-qAla} 'inna 'abI kAna mina 'l-muqAtilaTi
3    wa-kAna--<--t> 'ummI min `u.zamA'i buyUti 'l-zamAzimaTi.
4  \end {arab}

```

{وَقَالَ} إِنَّ أُنِي كَانَ مِنَ الْمُقَاتِلَةِ وَكَانَ حَتُّ أَبِي مِنْ عُظْمَاءِ بُيُوتِ الزَّمَانَةِ.

Additional Arabic marks In addition to common letters, many symbols and ligatures are encoded in Arabic Unicode standard, such as honorifics consisting of complex ligatures, and annotation signs used in the *Qur’ān* or in classical poetry.

`\arbmark` `\arbmark[⟨rl⟩r]{⟨shorthand⟩}` can be used to insert such characters either in Unicode or in romanized Arabic environments. It takes as argument a shorthand defined beforehand in a default list which consists of the following at the time of writing:—

Codepoint	Shorthand	Glyph	Transliteration
FDFD	bismillah	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	bi-'smi 'Llāhi 'r-raḥmāni 'r-raḥīmi
FDF5	salam	صَلَّمَ	ṣalla 'Llāhu 'alay-hi wa-sallama
FDFA	slm	ﷺ	ṣalla 'Llāhu 'alay-hi wa-sallama
FDFB	jalla	جَلَّ	ḡalla ḡalāla-hu

Table 7: Additional Arabic marks

The mark to be inserted is determined by contextual analysis, or by an optional argument, either `r1` to have the Arabic glyph printed, or `1r` to print the tranliterated equivalent.

`\newarbmark` `\newarbmark` is also provided should one wish to define new marks in addition to the marks defined above. This command takes three arguments, like so:—

`\newarbmark{<shorthand>}{<RTL codepoint>}{<LTR rendition>}`

As regards the right-to-left codepoint, it may be either typed in Unicode or selected as Unicode codepoint. To that end, the L^AT_EX command `\symbol{"XYZT}` or its plain T_EX variant `\char"XYZT\relax` may be used, where XYZT are uppercase hex digits (0 to 9 or A to F).

It is also possible to use the so-called ‘`^^^` notation’ like so: `^^^xyz`, where xyz are lowercase hex digits (0 to 9 or a to f).

As regards the third argument (left-to-right rendition), it may be either left empty or typed by means of `\arb[trans]{<arabtex code>}` so as to have it printed in romanized Arabic.

It must be noted that `\newarbmark` expects ArabT_EX input scheme inside `\arb[trans]{}` to the exclusion of buckwalter input scheme.

The example below provides an implementation of this technique. It may be observed that `\arbcOLOR` is used so as to have the marks printed in red:—

```

1  \SetArbDflt *
2  \newarbmark{sly}{\arbcOLOR[red]{^^^06d6}}{}
3  \newarbmark{jim}{\arbcOLOR[red]{^^^06da}}{}
4  \begin{arab}
5    sUraTu 'l-nisA'i, 19:
6  \end{arab}
7  \begin{center}
8    \begin{arab}
9      \arbmark{bismillah}
10     \end{arab}
11   \end{center}
12   \begin{arab}[fullvoc]
13     y_a'ayyuhA 'lla_dIna 'a'manUA lA ya.hillu la-kum 'an tari_tUA
14     'l-nisA'a karhaN\arbmark{sly} wa-lA ta`.dulU-hunna li-ta_dhabUA
15     bi-ba`.di mA 'a'taytumU-hunna 'illA 'an ya'tIna bi-fA.hi^saTiN
16     mubayyinaTiN\arbmark{jim} wa-`A^sirU-hunna
17     bi-'l-ma`rUfi\arbmark{jim} fa-'in karihtumU-hunna fa-`as_A_a
18     'an takrahUA ^say'aN wa-ya^g`ala 'l-l_ahu fI-hi _hayraN
19     ka_tIraN ((19))
20   \end{arab}

```

سُورَةُ النَّسَاءِ، ١٩:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا يَحِلُّ لَكُمْ أَنْ تَرِثُوا النِّسَاءَ كَرِهًا وَلَا تَعْضُلُوهُنَّ لِتَذْهَبُوا بِبَعْضِ مَا آتَيْتُمُوهُنَّ إِلَّا أَنْ يَأْتِيَنَّ بِفَاحِشَةٍ مُبَيَّنَةٍ وَعَاشِرُوهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ فَإِنْ كَرِهْتُمُوهُنَّ فَعَسَى أَنْ تَكْرَهُوا شَيْئًا وَيَجْعَلَ اللَّهُ فِيهِ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا ﴿١٩﴾

6.1 The Qur'ān

This sub-part is destined to become a part of its own, as fine typesetting of Qur'ānic text is planned in the versions of arabuatex to come in the medium-term. New functions and new Arabic modes will be available as arabuatex will mature.

`\ayah` For the time being, `\ayah{<3-digit number>}` is provided so as to typeset the number of the *āyah* that it is referred to inside the dedicated mark—Unicode U+06DD: ﴿—in Arabic script or inside parentheses in romanized Arabic:—

`\ayah{123}` ﴿123﴾.

An example follows:—

```
1 \SetArbDflt *
2 \newarbmark{alifsp}{~~~~0627}{\arb[trans]{'alif} }
3 \newarbmark{lamspace}{~~~~0644~~~~0653}{\arb[trans]{lAm} }
4 \newarbmark{mim}{~~~~0645~~~~0653}{\arb[trans]{mIm}}
5 \begin{arab}[fullvoc]
6   min ((sUraTi \uc{'l-b}aqaraTi)):
7 \end{arab}
8 \begin{arab}[fullvoc]
9   \arbmark{alifsp}\arbmark{lamspace}\arbmark{mim}~\ayah{1}
10  _d_alika 'l-kit_abu lA rayba fI-hi hudaN_A
11  li-l-muttaqIna~\ayah{2} 'lla_dIna yu'minUna bi-'l-.gaybi
12  wa-yuqImUna 'l-.sal_aUTa wa-mimmA razaqn_a-hum
13  yunfiqUna~\ayah{3}
14 \end{arab}
```

مِنْ ﴿سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ﴾:
 أَمْ ذَٰلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ
 يُنْفِقُونَ ﴿٣﴾

min (sūratī 'l-Baqarati):
'alif lām mīm (1) dālīka 'l-kitābu lā rayba fī-hi huda l li-l-muttaqīna (2)
'lladīna yu'minūna bi-'l-ġaybi wa-yuqīmūna 'ṣ-ṣalāta wa-mimmā razaqnā-
hum yunfiqūna (3)

Caveat For some reason, most of the Arabic fonts do not show the number properly: some are only able to display at most two digits, while others display the digits outside the ‘end of *ʾāyah*’ sign, let alone those that print the digits stacked. To the knowledge of the writer, this should be reported to the developers of those fonts.

7 Color

arabluatex is able to render in color either words, parts of words or diacritics. As the techniques implemented in this section may lead to some complexity, the reader should first become well acquainted with the following points:³⁶—

- (a) The “pipe” character (|, section 4.5 on page 24);
- (b) ‘Quoting’ technique (section 4.4 on page 22), and more specifically ‘quoting the *hamzah*’ (on page 23);
- (c) Putting back on broken contextual analysis rules (section 4.6 on page 24);
- (d) Arabic marks (section 6 on page 33).

`\arbcolor` `\arbcolor` takes the text to be colored into $\langle color \rangle$ as an argument:—

`\arbcolor[\langle color \rangle]{\langle Arabic text \rangle}`

```

1 \begin{arab}
2   \arbcolor[red]{al-bAbu 'l-hAmisu} fI .tabaqAti 'l-'a.tibbA'i
3   'lla_dIna kAnUA mun_du zamAni \uc{~gAlInUsa} wa-qarIbaN
4   min-hu. \arbcolor[red]{\uc{~gAlInUsu}}: wa-li-na.da` 'awwalaN
5   kalAmaN kulliyyaN fI 'a_hbAri \uc{~gAlInUsa} wa-mA kAna
6   `alay-hi...
7 \end{arab}
8 \begin{arab}[trans]
9   \arbcolor[red]{al-bAbu 'l-hAmisu} fI .tabaqAti 'l-'a.tibbA'i
10  'lla_dIna kAnUA mun_du zamAni \uc{~gAlInUsa} wa-qarIbaN
11  min-hu. \arbcolor[red]{\uc{~gAlInUsu}}: wa-li-na.da` 'awwalaN
12  kalAmaN kulliyyaN fI 'a_hbAri \uc{~gAlInUsa} wa-mA kAna
13  `alay-hi...
14 \end{arab}
```

البَابُ الْخَامِسُ فِي طَبَقَاتِ الْأَطِبَّاءِ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا مِنْدُ زَمَانِ جَالِينُوسَ وَقَرِيبًا مِنْهُ. جَالِينُوسُ: وَلِنَضَعُ أَوَّلًا
كَلَامًا كُلِّيًّا فِي أَخْبَارِ جَالِينُوسَ وَمَا كَانَ عَلَيْهِ...
al-bābu 'l-ḥāmisu fī ṭabaqāti 'l-'aṭibbā'ī 'llaḍīna kānū munda zamāni
Ġālīnūsa wa-qarīb an min-hu. Ġālīnūsu: wa-li-naḍa` 'awwal an kalām an
kulliyy an fī 'aḥbāri Ġālīnūsa wa-mā kāna 'alay-hi...

³⁶Regarding the colors themselves and the way new colors can be defined in addition to those that are already available, please refer to the xcolor package.

As this example shows, `\arbcOLOR` has been used to render headings in red with the same encoding both in vocalized and in romanized Arabic. The same technique also applies to syllables inside words. `arabluatex` takes care of selecting the appropriate shape of the letters while coloring them:—

‘voc’ mode:

```
i^stara\arbcOLOR[brown]{y}tu-hu bi-_tama\arbcOLOR[red]{niN}
'a`\arbcOLOR[blue]{^ga}ba-ka أَجَبَكَ إِشْتَرَيْتُهُ بِئِنَّ ištaraytu-hu bi-tama-
n in 'a ġaba-ka.
```

‘fullvoc’ mode:

```
i^stara\arbcOLOR[brown]{y}tu-hu bi-_tama\arbcOLOR[red]{niN}
'a`\arbcOLOR[blue]{^ga}ba-ka أَجَبَكَ إِشْتَرَيْتُهُ بِئِنَّ ištaraytu-hu bi-tama-
n in 'a ġaba-ka.
```

7.1 Tricks of the trade

Diacritics Depending on the mode selected, either `voc`, `novoc` or `fullvoc`, coloring the diacritics requires more attention for the insertion of `\arbcOLOR` may prevent contextual analysis from being applied.

Furthermore, depending on the surrounding letters, the standard encoding of short vowels $\langle u, a, i \rangle$ may result either in diacritics or in a connective *ʿalif* with the *waṣlah* or its accompanying vowel. As for the *sukūn*, it is generated by contextual analysis. Thus applying colors to bare diacritics requires them to have specific encodings.

Table 8 gives the ArabTeX equivalents for the diacritics to be printed inside or just after `\arbcOLOR`.

Diacritic	Transliteration ³⁷			ArabTeX notation
	dmg	loc	arabica	
˘				
-	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	.a
˙				
-	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	.u
˘	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	.i
◌◌◌				
-				o

Table 8: ArabTeX diacritics for `\arbcOLOR`

The following examples show how the letters, or the diacritics above or under them or both the letters and the diacritics can be rendered in different colors:—

³⁷See below section 8 on page 40.

‘voc’ mode:

```
i^staraytu-hu bi-_taman\arbcOLOR[red]{iN} 'a`^g\arbcOLOR[red]
{.a}ba-ka أَشْتَرَيْتَهُ بِئِنَّ أَعْجَبَكَ i^staraytu-hu bi-_taman in 'a`ġaba-ka.

i^staraytu-hu bi-_tama\arbcOLOR[red]{n}iN 'a`\arbcOLOR[red]
{^g}.aba-ka أَشْتَرَيْتَهُ بِئِنَّ أَعْجَبَكَ i^staraytu-hu bi-_taman in 'a`ġaba-ka.

i^staraytu-hu bi-_tama\arbcOLOR[red]{n}\arbcOLOR[blue]{iN}
'a`\arbcOLOR[red]{^g}\arbcOLOR[blue]{.a}ba-ka أَشْتَرَيْتَهُ بِئِنَّ أَعْجَبَكَ
i^staraytu-hu bi-_taman in 'a`ġaba-ka.
```

‘fullvoc’ mode:

```
i^staray"\arbcOLOR[red]{o}tu-hu bi-_taman"\arbcOLOR[red]{iN}
'a`^g"\arbcOLOR[red]{.a}ba-ka أَشْتَرَيْتَهُ بِئِنَّ أَعْجَبَكَ i^staraytu-hu bi-_taman in
'a`ġaba-ka.

i^stara\arbcOLOR[red]{y}"otu-hu bi-_tama\arbcOLOR[red]{n}"iN
'a`\arbcOLOR[red]{^g}".aba-ka أَشْتَرَيْتَهُ بِئِنَّ أَعْجَبَكَ i^staraytu-hu bi-_taman in
'a`ġaba-ka.

i^stara\arbcOLOR[red]{y}"\arbcOLOR[blue]{o}tu-hu bi-_tama\arbcOLOR[red]{n}"\arbcOLOR[blue]{iN}
'a`\arbcOLOR[red]{^g}"\arbcOLOR[blue]{.a}ba-ka أَشْتَرَيْتَهُ بِئِنَّ أَعْجَبَكَ i^staraytu-hu bi-_taman in
'a`ġaba-ka.
```

As can be seen, fullvoc required the letters y, n and ^g before \arbcOLOR to be ‘quoted’. Otherwise, unwanted *sukūns* would have been generated because of the absence of a vowel after those consonants.

tanwīn \arbnUL must be used with *fathatān* (َ) so as to put back on contextual analysis rules:—

```
mu`allim\arbcOLOR[red]{\arbnUL{m}aN} مُعَلِّمًا mu`allim an,
istisqA'\arbcOLOR[red]{\arbnUL{A'}aN} اِسْتِسْقَاءٌ istisqā' an,
^say'\arbcOLOR[red]{\arbnUL{ay'}aN} شَيْئًا šay' an,
^gAmi`aT|\arbcOLOR[red]{\arbnUL{T}aN} جَامِعَةً ġāmi'at an.
```

REM. Note that in the last example (*ġāmi'at an*), the ‘pipe’ character has been inserted before \arbcOLOR. Otherwise, the dng mode of the transliteration rules would have interpreted the *tā'* *marbūṭah* as *final* (e.g. *h* instead of the expected *t*).³⁸

The *tanwīn* preceding a ى conveys even more intricate business to the rendering with the utmost accuracy in both romanized and non-romanized modes. First, a new Arabic mark needs to be defined. It should print ى in Arabic script and not a thing in transliteration. It is to be appended after \arbcOLOR, like so:—

³⁸See also on page 44 “Discarding the *‘rāb*” for more information.

```

1 \newarbmak {Y}{~~~~0649}{ }
2 \arb{hud\arbcokor[red]{aN\arbnul{A}}\arbmak{Y}}
3 \arb[trans]{hud\arbcokor[red]{aN\arbnul{A}}\arbmak{Y}}

```

هُدًى *hudā n*

waṣlah and maddah Both can be generated with the help of \arbnul:—

wa-\arbcokor[red]{\arbnul{wa}i}stisqA'uN وَأَسْتَسْقَأْ wa-'stisqā'un³⁹.

fI "al".i-\arbcokor[red]{\arbnul{'l-}i}btidA'i فِي الْإِبْتِدَاءِ
fi 'li-'btidā'i.

\arbcokor[red]{'a'\arbnul{k}}kulu أَكُلُ *ākulu*,

\arbcokor[red]{'A\arbnul{k}}kiluN أَكِلُ *ākil un*.

The Unicode codepoint of the *maddah* is 0653, while bare *ʿalif* is 0627. So:—

```

1 \newarbmak {alifmaddahred}{~~~~0627\arbcokor[red]{~~~~0653}}%
2 {\arb[trans]{\arbcokor[red]{'a'\arbnul{k}}}}
3 \arb{\arbmak{alifmaddahred}kulu}
4 \arb[trans]{\arbmak{alifmaddahred}kulu}.

```

أَكُلُ *ākulu*.

REM. In the preceding example, any consonant could have been passed as argument to the \arbnul command.

šaddah In the following example, it is assumed that the *šaddah* above the letter ل in المَعْلُونِ *al-muʿallimūna*, is to be rendered in red. Thus the Arabic mark must generate the *šaddah* alone—of which the Unicode codepoint is 0651—in Arabic script and the letter 'l' in transliteration:—

```

1 \newarbmak {lamshaddah}{~~~~0651}{l}
2 \arb[fullvoc]{al-mu`al"\arbcokor[red]{\arbmak{lamshaddah}}.imUna}
3 \arb[trans]{al-mu`al"\arbcokor[red]{\arbmak{lamshaddah}}.imUna}.

```

المَعْلُونِ *al-muʿallimūna*.

³⁹To the knowledge of the writer, the *waṣlah* alone is not part of the Arabic Unicode block.

The definite article and the euphonic tašdīd The intricate business of rendering in color the initial *ʿalif al-waṣl* of the definite article followed by a solar consonant must be unraveled.

From the examples provided above, in fI 'l-nAsi في النَّاسِ *fi 'n-nāsi*, the initial *ʿalifu 'l-waṣli* can be rendered in red like so: `\arbcOLOR[red]{\arbnULL{al-}a}`. Then, the following two letters, namely l-n, must print the string *lām + nūn + šaddah* in Arabic, and exactly *n-n* in transliteration. Thus an Arabic mark is needed:—

```
1 \newarbmArk {lnn}{~~~~0644~~~~0646~~~~0651}{n-n}
2 \arB[fullvoc]{fI\arbnULL{al-}
3 \arbcOLOR[red]{\arbnULL{al-}a}\arbmArk{lnn}Asi}
4 \arB[trans]{fI\arbnULL{al-}
5 \arbcOLOR[red]{\arbnULL{al-}a}\arbmArk{lnn}Asi}.
```

في النَّاسِ *fi 'n-nāsi*.

hamzah The ‘quoting’ technique provides an easy way to determine the carrier of the *hamzah*, as shown in table 5 on page 24—:

yatasA\arbnULL{'a}\arbcOLOR[red]{|''}.alUna يَتَسَاءَلُونَ *yatasā'a-lūna*,
`^say\arbcOLOR[red]{|''}\arbnULL{'a}N شَيْئاً šay'an, ^say\arbcOLOR[red]{|''}iN شَيْءٍ šay'in, \arbcOLOR[red]{a''}.as\arbcOLOR[red]{y''}.ilaTuN أَسْئَلَةً as'ilat un.`

8 Transliteration

It may be more appropriate to speak of “romanization” than “transliteration” of Arabic. As seen above in section 2.2 on pages 5–9, the “transliteration mode” may be selected globally or locally.

This mode transliterates the ArabTeX input into one of the accepted standards. As said above on page 6, three standards are supported at present:

dmg *Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft*, which was adopted by the International Convention of Orientalist Scholars in Rome in 1935.⁴⁰ **dmg** transliteration convention is selected by default;

loc *Library of Congress*: this standard is part of a large set of standards for romanization of non-roman scripts adopted by the American Library Association and the Library of Congress;⁴¹

arabica *Journal of Arabic and Islamic Studies/Revue d'études arabes et islamiques*:

⁴⁰See Brockelmann et al. (1935).

⁴¹See <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsO/roman.html> for the source document concerning Arabic language.

this standard is most widely used by scholars in the field of Arabic studies.⁴² More standards will be included in future releases of arabluatex.

\SetTranslitConvention **Convention** The transliteration mode, which is set to `dmg` by default, may be changed at any point of the document by the `\SetTranslitConvention{<mode>}` command, where `<mode>` may be either `dmg`, `loc` or `arabica`. This command is also accepted in the preamble should one wish to set the transliteration mode globally, e.g.:—

```
1 \usepackage{arabluatex}
2 \SetTranslitConvention{loc}
```

\SetTranslitStyle **Style** Any transliterated Arabic text is printed in italics by default. This also can be changed either globally in the preamble or locally at any point of the document by the `\SetTranslitStyle{<style>}` command, where `<style>` may be any font shape selection command, e.g. `\upshape`, `\itshape`, `\slshape`, and so forth.

New feature
v1.4

\SetTranslitFont **Font** `\SetTranslitFont{}` allows any specific font to be selected for rendering transliterated text with the font-selecting commands of the `fontspec` or `luaotfload` package. Of course, this font must have been defined properly. To take one example, here is how the *Gentium Plus* font can be used for rendering transliterated text:—

```
1 \newfontfamily\translitfont{Gentium Plus}[Ligatures=TeX]
2 \SetTranslitFont{\translitfont}
```

\uc **Proper names** Proper names or book titles that must have their first letters uppercased may be passed as arguments to the `\uc{<word>}` command. `\uc` is a clever command, for it will give the definite article *al-* in lower case in all positions. Moreover, if the initial letter, apart from the article, cannot be uppercased, viz. ' or ' , the letter next to it will be uppercased:—

`\uc{.hunayn-u} bn-u \uc{'is.h_aq-a}` حُنَيْنُ بْنُ إِسْحَقَ *Hunayn u bn u*
`Ishāq a, \uc{'u_tm_an-u}` عَثْمَنُ *Utmān u, .daraba \uc{zayd-u} bn-u*
`\uc{_h_alidiN} \uc{sa`d-a} bn-a \uc{'awf-i} bn-i \uc{'abd-i}`
`\uc{'l-l_ah-i}` ضَرْبَ زَيْدِ بْنِ خَلْدٍ سَعْدِ بْنِ عَوْفِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ *daraba Zayd u bn u*
Ḥalid in Sa`d a bn a 'Awfi bn i 'Abd i 'Llāh i.

However, `\uc` must be used cautiously in some very particular cases, for the closing brace of its argument may prevent a rule from being applied. To take an example, as seen above on page 20, the transliteration of مُحَمَّدٌ النَّبِيُّ must be *Muḥammad uni 'n-nabī*,

⁴²See http://www.brill.nl/files/brill.nl/specific/authors_instructions/ARAB.pdf.

as nouns having the *tanwīn* take a *kasrah* in pronunciation before *ʿalifu* *ʾl-waṣli*. In that case, encoding مُحَمَّد like so: `\uc{mu.hammaduN}` is wrong, because the closing brace would prevent `arabluatex` from detecting the sequence $\langle -uN \rangle$ immediately followed by $\langle 'l- \rangle$. Fortunately, this can be circumvented in a straightforward way by inserting only part of the noun in the argument of `\uc vz.` up to the first letter that is to be uppercased, like so: `\uc{m}u.hammaduN`.

Hyphenation In case transliterated Arabic words break the T_EX hyphenation algorithm, one may use the `\-` command to insert discretionary hyphens. This command will be discarded in all of the Arabic modes of `arabluatex`, but will be processed by any of the transliteration modes:—

```
\uc{'abU} \uc{bakriN} \uc{mu\-.ham\-.madu} bnu \uc{za\-.ka \-
riy\-.yA'a} \uc{'l-rAziyyu} أَبُو بَكْرٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ زَكْرِيَّا الرَّازِيّ ʿAbū Bakr in Mu-
ḥammad u bn u Zakariyyā ʾa ʾr-Rāziyyu.
```

New feature
v1.10

‘Long’ proper names `\uc` is also able to process proper names consisting of several subsequent words:—

```
\arb[trans]{\uc{'abU zaydiN .hunaynu bnu 'is.h_aqa 'l-`ibAdiyyu}}
ʿAbū Zayd in Hunaynu bnu ʾIshāqa ʾl-Tbādiyyu.
```

New feature
v1.10

`\prname`

Proper names outside Arabic environments Transliterated proper names inserted in paragraphs of English text should be printed in the same typeface as the surrounding text. `\prname{⟨Arabic proper name⟩}` is provided to that effect:⁴³—

```
1 From \textcite[i. 23 C]{Wright}:--- If the name following
2 \arb[fullvoc]{ibnuN} be that of the mother or the grandfather, the
3 \arb[fullvoc]{"a} is retained; as \arb[fullvoc]{`Is_A ibnu maryama},
4 \enquote{Jesus the son of Mary}; \arb[fullvoc]{`ammAru ibnu
5 man.sUriN}, \enquote{\prname{`ammAr} the (grand)son of
6 \prname{man.sUr}}.
```

From Wright (1896, i. 23 C):— If the name following ابْنُ be that of the mother or the grandfather, the ا is retained; as عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ, “Jesus the son of Mary”; عَمَّارُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ, “Ammār the (grand)son of Manṣūr”.

The following example shows how `\prname` can be used in conjunction with the `nameauth` package to have Arabic proper names printed first in full then in partial forms:⁴⁴—

⁴³Just as `\uc`, `\prname` is also able to process proper names consisting of several subsequent words.

⁴⁴See the documentation of `nameauth` for more details: <https://ctan.org/pkg/nameauth>

```

1 \begin{nameauth}
2   \< Hunayn & \prname{'abU zayd} & \prname{.hunayn}, \prname{{i}bn
3     'is.h_aq al-`ibAdiyy} & > %
4   \< Razi & \prname{'abU bakr mu.hammad ibn zakariyyA'} &
5     \prname{al-rAziyy} & > %
6 \end{nameauth}
7
8 On first occurrence, proper names are printed as \Hunayn, \Razi.
9 Then as \Hunayn, \Razi.

```

On first occurrence, proper names are printed as 'Abū Zayd Ḥunayn ibn 'Ishāq al-'Ibādī, 'Abū Bakr Muḥammad ibn Zakariyyā' ar-Rāzī. Then as Ḥunayn, ar-Rāzī.

`\prname*` REM. `arabluatex` also provides `\prname*` which only renders in upright roman style already transliterated proper names without applying any further processing. It is mostly used internally and applied to proper names exported in Unicode to an external selected file.⁴⁵

8.1 Additional note on dmḡ convention

According to Brockelmann et al. (1935, p. 6), Arabic *ʿrāb* may be rendered into dmḡ in three different ways:

- (a) In full: *ʿAmrun*;
- (b) As superscript text: *ʿAmrun*;
- (c) Discarded: *ʿAmr*.

`\arbup` By default, `arabluatex` applies rule (b). Once delimited by a set of Lua functions, *ʿrāb* is passed as an argument on to a `\arbup` command which is set to `\textsuperscript`.

`\NoArbUp` `\NoArbUp` may be used either in the preamble or at any point of the document in case one wishes to apply rule (a). The default rule (b) can be set back with `\ArbUpDflt` at any point of the document.

`\SetArbUp` Finally, `\SetArbUp{<formatting directives>}` can be used to customize the way *ʿrāb* is displayed. To take one example, here is how Arabic *ʿrāb* may be rendered as subscript text:—

```

1 \SetArbUp {\textsubscript{#1}}
2 Arabic |dmḡ| transliteration for \arb{ra'aytu ḡAmi`aN
3 muhaddamaTaN mi'_danatu-hu}: \arb[trans]{ra'aytu
4 ḡAmi`aN muhaddamaTaN mi'_danatu-hu.}

```

Arabic dmḡ transliteration for رَأَيْتُ جَامِعًا مِهْدَمَةً مِثْلَ نَبْتِهِ: *ra'aytu ḡāmi'an muhaddamatan mi'danatu-hu*.

⁴⁵See below section 12 on page 57 for more details.

As shown in the above example, #1 is the token that is replaced with the actual *tanwīn* in the formatting directives of the `\SetArbUp` command.

’i’rāb boundaries Every declinable noun (*mu’rab*) may be declined either with or without *tanwīn*, viz. *munṣarifun* or *ḡayru munṣarifin*. The former is automatically parsed by *arabluatex*, whereas the latter has to be delimited with an hyphen, like so:—

munṣarif: mu`allimuN ^{مُعَلِّمٌ} *mu`allim un*, kA'inuN ^{كَائِنٌ} *kā'in un*, kA'inAtuN ^{كَائِنَاتٌ} *kā'in ātun*, \uc{`amraNU} ^{عَمْرُوا} *Amran*, fataN_A ^{فَتَى} *fata n*, qA.diNI ^{قَاضٍ} *qāḍi n*.

ḡayr munṣarif: al-mu`allim-u ^{المُعَلِّمُ} *al-mu`allim u*, kitAb-Ani ^{كِتَابَانِ} *kitāb āni*, ra`sa'-Ani ^{رَئْسَانِ} *raša'āni*, sAriq-Una ^{سَارِقُونَ} *sāriq ūna*, qA.d-Una ^{قَاضُونَ} *qāḍ ūna*, al-.zulm-Atu ^{الظُّلُمَاتُ} *aḡ-zulm ātu*.

REM. *a*. As the *tanwīn* is passed over in pronunciation when it is followed by the letters ر, ل, ي, و, م (see item (b) on page 18), it may be desirable to further distinguish it by putting it above the line, but not to do the same for *ḡayr munṣarif* terminations. This can be achieved by simply omitting the hyphen before any *ḡayr munṣarif* termination:—

kAna.ganiyyaN l_akinna-hu labisa ḡubbaTaN mumazzaqaN 'aydu-hA ^{كَانَ غَنِيًّا لَكِنَّهُ لَيْسَ جَبَّةً مُمَزَّعًا} *kāna ḡaniyy an lākinna-hu labisa ḡubbat an mumazzaq an 'aydu-hā*.

REM. *b*. Although the hyphen before the *tanwīn* is optional as *arabluatex* always parses nouns with such termination, it may also be used to mark better the inflectional endings:—

mana`a 'l-nAs-a kAffaT-aN min mu_hA.tabati-hi 'a.had-uN bi-sayyidi-nA ^{مَنَّعَ النَّاسَ كُلَّهُ مِنْ} *mana'a 'n-nās a kāffat an min muḡāṭabati-hi 'aḡad un bi-sayyidi-nā*.

Discarding the ’i’rāb As said above (item (c) on the previous page), the *’i’rāb* may be discarded in some cases, as in transliterated proper names or book titles. *arabluatex* is able to render words ending with *tā’ marbūṭah* in different ways, depending on their function:—

- (a) Nouns followed by an adjective in apposition: madInaT kabIraT *madīnah kabīrah*, al-madInaT al-kabIraT *al-madīnah al-kabīrah*.
- (b) Nouns followed by another noun in the genitive (construct state): .hikmaT al-l_ah *ḡikmat Allāh*, fi.d.daT al-darAhim *fiḍḍat ad-darāhim*.

REM. It may so happen, as in the absence of the article before the annexed word, that *arabluatex* be unable to determine which of the above two cases the word ending with *tā’ marbūṭah* falls into. The ‘pipe’ character (see section 4.5 on page 24) may be appended to that word to indicate that what follows is in the construct state: \uc{r}isAlaT fI tartIb qirA'aT| kutub \uc{`g}AlInUs *Risālah fī tartīb qirā’at kutub Ġālīnūs*.

Uncertain short vowels In some printed books, it may happen that more than one short vowel be placed on a consonant in cases where the vocalization is uncertain or ambiguous, like so: ^{فَعِلَ} *فَعِلَ*. In transliteration, the uncertain vowels go between slashes and are separated by commas: fa`uaila ^{فَعِلَ} *fa`/u,a,i/la*.

8.2 Examples

Here follows in transliteration the story of *Ġuḥā* and his donkey (جُحَا وَحَامُهُ). See the code on page 8:—

‘dmg’ standard: *‘atā ṣadīq un ‘ilā Ġuḥā yaṭlubu min-hu ḥimāra-hu li-yarkaba-hu fī safrat in qaṣīrat in fa-qāla la-hu: “sawfa u’idu-hu ‘ilay-ka fī l-masā’i wa-‘adfa’u la-ka uḡrat an.” fa-qāla Ġuḥā: “anā ‘āsifun ḡidd an ‘annī lā ‘astatī’u an uḥaqqīqa la-ka raḡbata-ka fa-l-ḥimār u laysa huna l-yawm a.” wa-qabla an yutimma Ġuḥā kalāma-hu bada’a l-ḥimār u yanhaqu fī iṣṭabli-hi. fa-qāla la-hu ṣadīqu-hu: “innī asma’u ḥimāra-ka yā Ġuḥā yanhaqu.” fa-qāla la-hu Ġuḥā: “ḡarīb un ‘amru-ka yā ṣadīqī a-tuṣaddiqu l-ḥimār a wa-tukaddība-nī?”*

‘loc’ standard: *atā ṣadīqun ilā Juhā yaṭlubu min-hu ḥimāra-hu li-yarkaba-hu fī safratin qaṣīratin fa-qāla la-hu: “sawfa u’idu-hu ilay-ka fī al-masā’i wa-‘adfa’u la-ka uḡratan.” fa-qāla Juhā: “anā ‘āsifun jiddan annī lā astatī’u an uḥaqqīqa la-ka raghbata-ka fa-al-ḥimāru laysa hunā al-yawma.” wa-qabla an yutimma Juhā kalāma-hu bada’a al-ḥimāru yanhaqu fī iṣṭabli-hi. fa-qāla la-hu ṣadīqu-hu: “innī asma’u ḥimāra-ka yā Juhā yanhaqu.” fa-qāla la-hu Juhā: “gharībun amru-ka yā ṣadīqī a-tuṣaddiqu al-ḥimāra wa-tukaddhība-nī?”*

‘arabica’ standard: *atā ṣadīqun ilā Ġuḥā yaṭlubu min-hu ḥimāra-hu li-yarkaba-hu fī safratin qaṣīratin fa-qāla la-hu: “sawfa u’idu-hu ilay-ka fī l-masā’i wa-‘adfa’u la-ka uḡratan.” fa-qāla Ġuḥā: “anā ‘āsifun ḡiddan annī lā astatī’u an uḥaqqīqa la-ka raḡbata-ka fa-l-ḥimār u laysa hunā l-yawma.” wa-qabla an yutimma Ġuḥā kalāma-hu bada’a l-ḥimār u yanhaqu fī iṣṭabli-hi. fa-qāla la-hu ṣadīqu-hu: “innī asma’u ḥimāra-ka yā Ġuḥā yanhaqu.” fa-qāla la-hu Ġuḥā: “ḡarībun amru-ka yā ṣadīqī a-tuṣaddiqu l-ḥimāra wa-tukaddība-nī?”*

9 Buckwalter input scheme

Even though `arabluatex` is primarily designed to process the `ArabTeX` notation, it can also process the Buckwalter input scheme to a large extent.⁴⁶ The Buckwalter scheme is actually processed in two steps, as it is first converted into `ArabTeX`. Then, once this is accomplished, the `ArabTeX` scheme is processed through the above described functions. In this way, the Buckwalter input scheme can make the most of the `arabluatex` special features that are presented in section 2.2 on page 5.

The input scheme, which is set to `arabtex` by default, may be changed at any point of the document by the `\SetInputScheme{<scheme>}` command, where `<scheme>` may be either `arabtex` or `buckwalter`. This command is also accepted in the preamble should one wish to set the input scheme globally, like so:—

```
1 \usepackage{arabluatex}
2 \SetInputScheme{buckwalter}
```

⁴⁶See <http://www.qamus.org/transliteration.htm>

‘base’, ‘xml’ and ‘safe’ schemes `arabluatex` can use any of the so-called Buckwalter ‘base’, ‘xml’ or ‘safe’ schemes as they are described in Habash (2010, pp. 25–26).⁴⁷ However, the following limitation apply to the ‘base’ and ‘xml’ schemes: the braces { and }, which are used to encode آ and ئ, must be replaced with square brackets viz. [and] respectively.

It is therefore recommended to use the Buckwalter ‘safe’ scheme.

Table 9 gives the Buckwalter equivalents that are currently used by `arabluatex`. The additional characters that are defined in table 6 on page 27 are also available.

Letter	Transliteration ⁴⁸			Buckwalter notation	
	dmg	loc	arabica	base/xml	safe
ا	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	A	A
ب	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	b	b
ت	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>	t	t
ث	<i>ṭ</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>ṭ</i>	v	v
ج	<i>ǧ</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>ǧ</i>	j	j
ح	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	H	H
خ	<i>ḥ</i>	<i>kh</i>	<i>ḥ</i>	x	x
د	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	d	d
ذ	<i>ḍ</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>ḍ</i>	*	V
ر	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	r	r
ز	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>z</i>	z	z
س	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	s	s
ش	<i>š</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>š</i>	\$	c
ص	<i>ṣ</i>	<i>ṣ</i>	<i>ṣ</i>	S	S
ض	<i>ḍ</i>	<i>ḍ</i>	<i>ḍ</i>	D	D
ط	<i>ṭ</i>	<i>ṭ</i>	<i>ṭ</i>	T	T
ظ	<i>ẓ</i>	<i>ẓ</i>	<i>ẓ</i>	Z	Z
ع				E	E
غ	<i>ǧ</i>	<i>gh</i>	<i>ǧ</i>	g	g
ف	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	f	f
ق	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>q</i>	q	q
ك	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	k	k
ل	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	l	l
م	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	m	m
ن	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	n	n
ه	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	h	h
و	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	<i>w</i>	w	w
ي	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>	y	y

Table 9: Buckwalter scheme

⁴⁷I am grateful to Graeme Andrews who suggested that the ‘safe’ scheme be included in `arabluatex`.

⁴⁸See section 8 on page 40.

Letter	Transliteration			Buckwalter notation	
	dmg	loc	arabica	base/xml	safe
ي	<i>ā</i>	<i>á</i>	<i>ā</i>	Y	Y
ة	<i>ah</i>	<i>ah</i>	<i>a</i>	p	p
ء	’	’	’	’	C
آ	<i>’ā</i>	<i>’ā</i>	<i>’ā</i>		M
أ	’	’	’	>	O
ؤ	’	’	’	&	W
إ	’	’	’	<	I
ئ	’	’	’]	Q
ـ	—	—	—	~	~
أ	’	’	—	[L
ا	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	a	a
و	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>	u	u
ي	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	i	i
ان	<i>an</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>an</i>	F	F
un	<i>un</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>un</i>	N	N
in	<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>	K	K
ـ	—	—	—	o	o
ا	<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>	`	e
ـ (taṭwīl)	—	—	—	-	-

Table 9: Buckwalter scheme

Transliteration The Buckwalter notation can also be transliterated into any accepted romanization standard of Arabic. See above section 8 on page 40 for more information. However, it should be pointed out again that only accurate coding produces accurate transliteration. It is therefore at the very least highly advisable to use the hyphen for tying the definite article and the inseparable particles (viz. prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions) to words, like so:—

Al-EaAlamu الْعَالَمُ *al-‘ālam u*, Al-camsu الشَّمْسُ *aš-šams u*, bi-SinaAEapi
Al-T~ib~i, بِصِنَاعَةِ الطِّبِّ *bi-ṣinā‘at i ʔ-ṭibb i*.
wa-Al-l~ehi وَاللَّهِ *wa-‘l-lāh i*, Al-Hamdu li-l~ehi اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ *al-ḥamd u li-llāh i*.

Similary, it is not advisable to use | and [(‘base’ and ‘xml’ schemes) or M and L (‘safe’ scheme) to encode the *‘alifu ‘l-mamdūdāt i* and the *‘alifu ‘l-waṣli* for such signs are supposed to be generated by *arabluatex* internal functions. Besides, as they do not *per se* convey any morphological information on what they are derived from,

they cannot be transliterated accurately. To take one example, <ilY Al-LntiqADi gives اِلَى الْاِنْتِقَاضِ as expected, but only <ilY Al-intiqADi can be transliterated as *ila 'l-intiqādi* with the correct vowel ⟨i⟩ in place of the *'alifu 'l-waṣli*.

10 Unicode Arabic input

As said above in section 9 on page 45 about the Buckwalter input scheme, even though `arabluatex` is primarily designed to process the `ArabTeX` notation, it also accepts Unicode Arabic input. It should be noted that `arabluatex` does in no way interfere with Unicode Arabic input: none of the `voc`, `fullvoc`, `novoc` or `trans` options will have any effect on plain Unicode Arabic for the time being.

That said, there are two ways of inserting Unicode Arabic:

- `\txarb` (a) The `\txarb{Unicode Arabic}` command for inserting Unicode Arabic text in paragraphs;
- `txarab` (b) The `txarab` environment for inserting running paragraphs of Arabic text, like so:—

```
1 \begin{txarab}
2   <Unicode Arabic text>
3 \end{txarab}
```

11 L^AT_EX Commands in Arabic environments

General principle L^AT_EX commands are accepted in Arabic environments. The general principle which applies is that any single-argument command with up to *two optional arguments*—that is: `\command[⟨opt1⟩][⟨opt2⟩]{⟨arg⟩}`—such as `\emph{⟨text⟩}`, `\textbf{⟨text⟩}` and the like, is assumed to have Arabic text in its mandatory argument:—

```
\abjad{45} kitAbu-hu \emph{fI 'l-\uc{`AdAt-i}} مَهْ كِتَابُهُ فِي الْعَادَاتِ
kitābu-hu fi 'l-‘Ādāt i.49
\arb{\abjad{45} \rlframebox[1in][s]{kitAbu-hu fI 'l-`AdAti}}
```

مَهْ كِتَابُهُ فِي الْعَادَاتِ

⁵⁰

The same applies to footnotes:—

```
1 \renewcommand {\footnoterule}%
2   {\hfill\noindent\rule[1mm]{.4\textwidth}{.15mm}}
3 \begin{arab}
```

⁴⁹This is odd in Arabic script, but using such features as `\emph` or `\textbf` is a matter of personal taste.

⁵⁰`\rlframefox` has been adapted from `\framebox` for insertions of right-to-left text.


```

4 'inna 'abI kAna mina 'l-muqAtilaT-i\footnote{al-muqAtilaT-i:
5 al-muqAtil-Ina.}, wa-kAnat 'ummI min `u.zamA'-i buyUt-i
6 'l-zamAzimaT-i\footnote{al-zamAzimaT-u: .tA'ifaT-u mina
7 'l-furs-i.}.
8 \end{arab}

```

إِنَّ أُنِي كَانَ مِنَ الْمُقَاتِلَةِ^a، وَكَانَتْ أُمِّي مِنْ عُظَمَاءِ بُيُوتِ الزَّمَازِمَةِ^b.

المُقاتِلَةُ: الْمُقاتِلِينَ.^a
الزَّمَازِمَةُ: طَائِفَةٌ مِنَ الْفُرْسِ.^b

Some commands, however, do not expect running text in their arguments, or one may wish to insert English text e.g. in footnotes or in marginal notes. `arabluatex` provides a set of commands to handle such cases.

`\LR{<arg>}` is designed to typeset its argument from left to right. It may be used in an Arabic environment, either `\arb{<Arabic text>}` or `\begin{arab} <Arabic text> \end{arab}`, for short insertions of left-to-right text, or to insert any L^AT_EX command that would otherwise be rejected by `arabluatex`, such as commands the argument of which is expected to be a dimension or a unit of measurement.

`\RL{<arg>}` does the same as `\LR{<arg>}`, but typesets its argument from right to left. Even in an Arabic environment, this command may be useful.

`\LRfootnote{<text>}` and `\RLfootnote{<text>}` typeset left-to-right and right-to-left footnotes respectively in Arabic environments. Unlike `\footnote{<text>}`, the arguments of both `\LRfootnote` and `\RLfootnote` are not expected to be Arabic text. For example, `\LRfootnote` can be used to insert English footnotes in running Arabic text:—

```

1 \begin{arab}[fullvoc]
2   \uc{z}ayd-u\arbnnull{ibnu}\LRfootnote{%
3     \enquote{\arb[trans]{\uc{z}ayd} is the son of
4       \arb[trans]{\uc{`a}mr}}: the second noun is not in
5       apposition to the first, but forms part of the
6       predicate\ldots} \arbnnull{zayduN}ibn-u \uc{`a}mr-iNU
7 \end{arab}

```

زَيْدٌ^a ابْنُ عَمْرٍو

^a“Zayd is the son of ‘Amr’: the second noun is not in apposition to the first, but forms part of the predicate...

When footnotes are typeset from right to left, it may happen that the numbers of the footnotes that are at the bottom of the page be typeset in the wrong direction. For example, instead of an expected number 18, one may get 81. `arabluatex` is not responsible for that, but should it happen, it may be necessary to redefine in the preamble the L^AT_EX macro `\thefootnote` like so:—

	<code>\renewcommand*{\thefootnote}{\textsuperscript{\LR{\arabic{footnote}}}}</code>
<code>\FixArbFtnmk</code>	Another solution is to put in the preamble, below the line that loads <code>arabluatex</code> , the <code>\FixArbFtnmk</code> command. However, for more control over the layout of footnotes marks, it is advisable to use the <code>scrextend</code> package. ⁵¹
<code>\LRmarginpar</code>	The <code>\LRmarginpar[⟨left⟩]{⟨right⟩}</code> command does for marginal notes the same as <code>\LRfootnote</code> does for footnotes. Of course, it is supposed to be used in Arabic environments. Note that <code>\marginpar</code> also works in Arabic environments, but it acts as any other single-argument command inserted in Arabic environments. The general principle laid on page 48 applies.
<code>\setRL</code> <code>\setLR</code>	<code>\setRL</code> and <code>\setLR</code> can be used to change the direction of paragraphs, either from left to right or from right to left. As an example, an easy way to typeset a right-to-left sectional title follows:—

```

1 \setRL
2 \section*{\arb{barzawayhi li-buzurjumihra bn-i 'l-buxtikAni}}
3 \setLR
4 \begin{arab}
5 qAla barzawayhi bn-u 'azhar-a, ra's-u 'a.tibbA'-i fAris-a...
6 \end{arab}

```

بَرْزَوِيهِ لِبُزْرَجُمِهَرِ بْنِ الْبُخْتِكَانِ
قَالَ بَرْزَوِيهِ بْنُ أَزْهَرَ، رَأْسُ أَطِبَّاءِ فَارِسَ...

11.1 New commands

New feature
v1.9

In some particular cases, it may be useful to define new commands to be inserted in Arabic environments. From the general principle laid on page 48, it follows that any command that is found inside an Arabic environment is assumed to have Arabic text in its argument which `arabluatex` will process as such before passing it on to the command itself for any further processing. As a result of this feature, such a command as:

```
\newcommand{\fvarabic}[1]{\arb[fullvoc]{#1}}
```

will work as expected, but will always output non-vocalized Arabic if it is inserted in a `novoc` Arabic environment because its argument will have been processed by the `novoc` rules before the command `\fvarabic` itself can see it.

`\MkArbBreak` The `\MkArbBreak{⟨csv list of commands⟩}` command can be used in the preamble to give any command—either new or already existing—the precedence over `arabluatex` inside Arabic environments. It takes as argument a comma-separated list of commands each of which must be stripped of its leading character `\`, like so:—

```
\MkArbBreak{onecmd, anothercmd, yetanothercmd, ...}
```

⁵¹See <http://ctan.org/pkg/koma-script>; read the documentation of KOMA-script for details about the `\deffootnotemark` and `\deffootnote` commands.

For example, here follows a way to define a new command `\fvred` to distinguish words with a different color and always print them in fully vocalized Arabic:—

```

1 \MkArbBreak {fvred}
2 \newcommand{\fvred}[1]{\arbcolor[red]{\arb[fullvoc]{#1}}}
3 \begin{arab}[voc]
4 _tumma "intalaqa _dU 'l-qarn-ayni 'il_A 'ummaT-iN 'u_hr_A fI
5 \fvred{((ma.tli`-i 'l-^sams-i))} wa-lA binA'-a la-hum
6 yu'amminu-hum mina 'l-^sams-i.
7 \end{arab}

```

ثُمَّ أَتَلَقَ ذُو الْقَرْنَيْنِ إِلَى أُمَّةٍ أُخْرَى فِي **مَطْلَعِ الشَّمْسِ** وَلَا بِنَاءَ لَهُمْ يُؤْمِنُهُم مِنَ الشَّمْسِ.

It must be noted that the arguments, either optional or mandatory, of commands declared with `\MkArbBreak` are not to be processed by `arabluatex`. Therefore, as in the previous example, any of their argument to be rendered in Arabic must be inserted again in `\arb`. These commands themselves may have up to two optional and/or mandatory arguments followed by one optional argument, like so:—

- (a) `\command` (no argument, lowermost combination)
- (b) `\command[⟨opt1⟩]` (one optional argument)
- (c) `\command{⟨arg1⟩}` (one mandatory argument)
- (d) `\command[⟨opt1⟩]{⟨arg1⟩}` (one optional and one mandatory argument)
- (e) `[...]`
- (f) `\command[⟨opt1⟩][⟨opt2⟩]{⟨arg1⟩}{⟨arg2⟩}`
- (g) `\command[⟨opt1⟩][⟨opt2⟩]{⟨arg1⟩}{⟨arg2⟩}[⟨opt3⟩]` (uppermost combination)

`\MkArbBreak*`

As said above, `\MkArbBreak` prevents `arabluatex` from processing the arguments of ‘declared’ commands as Arabic text. This technique proves sufficient in most cases. However, a ‘starred’ version of this command—`\MkArbBreak*{⟨csv list of commands⟩}`—is also provided. It goes a step further, as it directs `arabluatex` to *close* the current Arabic environment before any of the ‘declared’ commands, then *resume* it just after.

It must be noted that `\MkArbBreak*` must be used with the utmost care and *should never be used* if `\MkArbBreak` gives satisfaction. At any rate, the latter must always be tested before the former.

11.2 Environments

Environments such as `\begin{quote}... \end{quote}` may be nested inside the `arab` environment. Up to one optional argument may be passed to each nested environment, like so:—

```

1 \begin{arab}
2   \begin{<environment>}[<options>]
3     <Arabic text>
4   \end{<environment>}
5 \end{arab}

```

In the following example, the quoting package is used:—

```

1 \setquotestyle {arabic}
2 \begin{arab}[fullvoc]
3   kAna \uc{'abU} \uc{'l-hu_dayli} 'ahd_A 'il_A \uc{muwaysiN}
4   dajAjaTaN. wa-kAnat dajAjatu-hu 'llatI 'ahdA-hA dUna mA kAna
5   yuttaxa_du li-\uc{muwaysiN}. wa-l_akinna-hu bi-karami-hi
6   wa-bi-.husni xuluqi-hi 'a.zhara 'l-ta`ajjuba min simani-hA
7   wa-.tIbi la.hmi-hA. wa-kAna <\uc{'abU} \uc{'l-hu_dayli}>
8   yu`rafu bi-'l-'imsAki 'l-`sadIdi. fa-qAla: \enquote{wa-kayfa
9   ra'ayta yA \uc{'abA} \uc{'imrAna} tilka 'l-dajAjaTa?} qAla:
10  \enquote{kAnat `ajabaN mina 'l-`ajabi!} fa-yaqUlu:
11  \begin{quoting}[begintext=\textquotedblright,
12    endtext=\textquotedblleft]
13    wa-tadrI mA jinsu-hA? wa-tadrI mA sinnu-hA? fa-'inna
14    'l-dajAjaTa 'inna-mA ta.tIbu bi-'l-jinsi wa-'l-sinni.
15    wa-tadrI bi-'ayyi `say'iN kunna nusamminu-hA? wa-fI 'ayyi
16    makAniN kunna na`lifu-hA?
17  \end{quoting}
18  fa-lA yazAlu fI h_a_dA wa-'l-'A_haru ya.d.haku .da.hkaN
19  na`rifu-hu na.hnu wa-lA ya`rifu-hu \uc{'abU} \uc{'l-hu_dayli}.
20 \end{arab}

```

كَانَ أَبُو الْهَذِيلِ أَهْدَى إِلَى مُوسَى دَجَاجَةً. وَكَانَتْ دَجَاجَتُهُ الَّتِي أَهْدَاهَا دُونَ مَا كَانَ يُحْتَدِّدُ لِمُوسَى. وَلَكِنَّهُ يَكْرُمُهُ وَيُحْسِنُ خُلُقَهُ أَظْهَرَ التَّعَجُّبِ مِنْ سَمْنِهَا وَطَيْبِ حَمِيمِهَا. وَكَانَ <أَبُو الْهَذِيلِ> يَعْرِفُ بِالْأَمْسَاكِ الشَّدِيدِ. فَقَالَ: ”وَكَيْفَ رَأَيْتَ يَا أَبَا عِمْرَانَ تِلْكَ الدَّجَاجَةَ؟“ قَالَ: ”كَانَتْ عَجَبًا مِنَ الْعَجَبِ!“ فَيَقُولُ:

”وَتَدْرِي مَا جِئْتُهَا؟ وَتَدْرِي مَا سَمْنُهَا؟ فَإِنَّ الدَّجَاجَةَ إِذَا تَطَيَّبَ بِالْجَنَسِ وَالسَّيْنِ. وَتَدْرِي بِأَيِّ شَيْءٍ كُنَّا نَسَمِّيْهَا؟ وَفِي أَيِّ مَكَانٍ كُنَّا نَعْلِفُهَا؟“

فَلَا يَزَالُ فِي هَذَا وَالْآخِرِ يَضْحَكُ ضَحْكًا نَعْرِفُهُ نَحْنُ وَلَا يَعْرِفُهُ أَبُو الْهَذِيلِ.

11.2.1 Lists

Lists environments are also accepted inside the `arab` environment. One may either use any of the three standard list environments, viz. `itemize`, `enumerate` and `description` or use packages that provide additional refinements such as `paralist` or `enumitem`.

To take a first example, should one wish to typeset a list of manuscripts, the `description` environment can be used like so:—

```

1 \setRL \paragraph{\arb[novoc]{rumUzi 'l-kitAbi}}\setLR
2 \begin{arab}[novoc]
3 \begin{description}
4 \item[b] max.tU.tu 'l-maktabaTi 'l-'ahliyyaTi bi-\uc{bArIs} 2860
5 `arabiyyuN.
6 \item[s] max.tU.tu 'l-maktabaTi 'l-'ahliyyaTi bi-\uc{bArIs} 2859
7 `arabiyyuN.
8 \item[m] max.tU.tu majlisi \arb[novoc]{^sUrAY maly} .tahrAna 521.
9 \end{description}
10 \end{arab}

```

رموز الكتاب
 ب مخطوط المكتبة الأهلية بباريس ٢٨٦٠ عربي.
 س مخطوط المكتبة الأهلية بباريس ٢٨٥٩ عربي.
 م مخطوط مجلس شورای ملی طهران ٥٢١.

As a second example, the contents of a treatise may be typeset with the standard list environments, like so:—

```

1 \setRL \centerline{\arb{\textbf{al-qAnUnu fI 'l-.tibbi}}}\setLR
2 \begin{arab}
3 \begin{itemize}
4 \item \textbf{al-fannu 'l-'awwalu} fI .haddi 'l-.tibbi
5 wa-maw.dU`Ati-hi mina 'l-'umUri 'l-.tabI`iyyaTi wa-ya^stamilu
6 `al_A sittaTi ta`AlImiN
7 \begin{itemize}
8 \item \textbf{al-ta`lImu 'l-'awwalu} [wa-huwa fa.slAni]
9 \begin{itemize}
10 \item \textbf{al-fa.slu 'l-'awwalu}
11 \end{itemize}
12 \end{itemize}
13 \end{itemize}
14 \end{arab}

```

القانون في الطب
 - ألفن الأول في حدّ الطبِّ وموضوعاته من الأمور الطَّبيعيَّة ويشتمل على ستَّة تعاليم
 - التَّعليم الأول [وهو فصلان]
 - الفصل الأول

As a third example, abjad-numbered lists can be typeset in conjunction with the `enumitem` package,⁵² like so:—

```

1  % preamble:---
2  \usepackage{enumitem}
3  \newlist{enumabjad}{enumerate}{10}
4  \setlist[enumabjad]{nosep, label={\abjad{\arabic*}}}
5  \usepackage{multicol}

1  From \textcite[i. 29 B--C]{Wright}:--- The derived forms of the
2  triliteral verb are usually reckoned fifteen in number, but the
3  learner may pass over the last four, because (with the exception
4  of the twelfth) they are of very rare occurrence.
5  \RLmulticolcolumns
6  \begin{multicols}{3}
7    \begin{arab}[fullvoc]
8      \begin{enumabjad}
9        \item fa`ala
10       \item fa``ala
11       \item fA`ala
12       \item 'af`ala
13       \item tafa``ala
14       \item tafA`ala
15       \item infA`ala
16       \item ifta`ala
17       \item if`alla
18       \item istaf`ala
19       \item if`Alla
20       \item if`aw`ala
21       \item if`awwala
22       \item if`anlala
23       \item if`anl_A
24     \end{enumabjad}
25   \end{arab}
26 \end{multicols}

```

From Wright (1896, i. 29 B–C):— The derived forms of the triliteral verb are usually reckoned fifteen in number, but the learner may pass over the last four, because (with the exception of the twelfth) they are of very rare occurrence.

⁵²See the documentation of `enumitem` for more details: <https://ctan.org/pkg/enumitem>

أَ فَعَلَ	و تَفَاعَلَ	يَا إِفْعَالَ
بَ فَعَّلَ	زَ اِنْفَعَلَ	يَبَ اِفْعَوَّلَ
جَ فَاعَلَ	حَ اِفْتَعَلَ	يَجَ اِفْعَوَّلَ
دَ اَفْعَلَ	طَ اِفْعَلَّ	يَدَ اِفْعِنَّلَ
هَ تَفَعَّلَ	يَ اسْتَفْعَلَ	يَهَ اِفْعِنَّلَ

Caveat The various French definition files of the babel package viz. `acadian`, `canadien`, `français`, `frenchb` or `french` all redefine the list environments, which breaks the standard definition file that is used by `arabluatex`. Therefore, `babel-french` must be loaded with the `StandardLists=true` option, like so:—

```
1 \usepackage[french]{babel}
2 \frenchsetup{StandardLists=true}
```

This option will prevent `babel-french` from interfering with the layout of the document. Then the `paralist` or `enumitem` packages can be used to make the lists ‘compact’ as `babel-french` do.

11.3 csquotes

The recommended way of inserting quotation marks in running Arabic text is to use `csquotes`. With the help of the `\DeclareQuoteStyle` command, one can define an Arabic style, like so:—

```
1 \usepackage{csquotes}
2 \DeclareQuoteStyle{arabic}
3 {\textquotedblright}{\textquotedblleft}
4 {\textquoteright}{\textquoteleft}
```

Then, use this newly defined style with `\setquotestyle`, like so:—

```
1 \setquotestyle {arabic}
2 \begin{arab}
3   fa-qAla la-hu ju.hA: \enquote{.garIb-uN 'amru-ka yA .sadIqI
4   'a-tu.saddiqu 'l-.himAr-a wa-tuka_d_diba-nI?}
5 \end{arab}
6 \setquotestyle{english}
```

فَقَالَ لَهُ جُحَا: ”غَرِيبٌ أَمْرُكَ يَا صَدِيقِي أَتَصَدِّقُ الْحِمَارَ وَتُكَذِّبُنِي؟“

REM. Do not forget to set back the quoting style to its initial state once the Arabic environment is closed. See the last line in the code above.

11.4 Two-argument special commands

textcolor The two-argument command `\textcolor{<color>}{<Arabic text>}` is supported inside `\begin{arab} ... \end{arab}`. One simple example follows:⁵³—

```

1 \begin{arab}
2   \textcolor{red}{\uc{m}uha_d_dabu \uc{'l-d}Ini \uc{'a}bdu
3     \uc{'l-r}a.hImi bnu \uc{'a}liyyiN} huwa ^say_hu-na 'l-'imAmu
4     'l-.sadru 'l-kabIru 'l-'Alimu 'l-fA.dilu \uc{m}uha_d_dabu
5     \uc{'l-d}Ini \uc{'a}bU \uc{m}u.hammadiN \uc{'a}bdu
6     \uc{'l-r}a.hImi bnu \uc{'a}liyyi bni \uc{.h}AmidiN wa-yu`rafu
7     bi-\uc{'l-d}a_hwari.
8 \end{arab}
9 \begin{arab}[trans]
10  \textcolor{red}{\uc{m}uha_d_dabu \uc{'l-d}Ini \uc{'a}bdu
11    \uc{'l-r}a.hImi bnu \uc{'a}liyyiN} huwa ^say_hu-na 'l-'imAmu
12    'l-.sadru 'l-kabIru 'l-'Alimu 'l-fA.dilu \uc{m}uha_d_dabu
13    \uc{'l-d}Ini \uc{'a}bU \uc{m}u.hammadiN \uc{'a}bdu
14    \uc{'l-r}a.hImi bnu \uc{'a}liyyi bni \uc{.h}AmidiN wa-yu`rafu
15    bi-\uc{'l-d}a_hwari.
16 \end{arab}
```

مُهَذَّبُ الدِّينِ عَبْدُ الرَّحِيمِ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ هُوَ شَيْخُنَا الْإِمَامُ الصَّدْرُ الْكَبِيرُ الْعَالِمُ الْفَاضِلُ مُهَذَّبُ الدِّينِ أَبُو مُحَمَّدٍ عَبْدُ
 الرَّحِيمِ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ حَامِدٍ وَيُعرفُ بِالْذَّخْوَرِ.
Muhaddabu 'd-Dīni 'Abdu 'r-Raḥīmi bnu 'Aliyy in huwa šayḥu-na 'l-'imāmu
'ṣ-ṣadru 'l-kabīru 'l-'ālimu 'l-fāḍilu Muhaddabu 'd-Dīni 'Abū Muḥammad in
'Abdu 'r-Raḥīmi bnu 'Aliyyi bni Ḥāmid in wa-yu`rafu bi-'d-Daḥwari.

reledmac The two-argument command `\edtext{<lemma>}{<commands>}` is supported inside `\begin{arab} ... \end{arab}`.⁵⁴ As an example, one may get arabluatex and reledmac to work together like so:—

```

1 \beginnumbering
2 \pstart
3 \begin{arab}
4 wa-ya.sIru ta.hta 'l-jild-i
5 \edtext{\arb{.sadId-uN}}{\Afootnote{M: \arb{.sadId-aN} E1}}
6 \end{arab}
7 \pend
8 \endnumbering
```

⁵³arabluatex provides its own `\arbcOLOR` command which is able to render syllables or diacritics in colors. See section 7 on page 36.

⁵⁴`\pstart` and `\pend` are also supported inside the `arab` environment.

11.5 quran

arabluatex is compatible with the quran package so that both can be used in conjunction with one another for typesetting the *Qur'ān*. As quran draws the text of the *Qur'ān* from a Unicode encoded database, its commands have to be passed as arguments to the `\txarb` command for short insertions in left-to-right paragraphs, or inserted inside the `txarab` environment for typesetting running paragraphs of *Qur'ānic* text (see above section 10 on page 48 for more details). Please note that arabluatex takes care of formatting the Arabic: therefore, it is recommended to load the quran package with the `nopar` option, after arabluatex itself has been loaded, like so:—

```
1 \usepackage{arabluatex}
2 \usepackage[nopar]{quran}
```

As an example, the following code will typeset the *sūrat al-Fātiḥah*:—

```
1 \begin{txarab}
2   \quransurah[1]
3 \end{txarab}
```

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾ اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٣﴾ مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٤﴾
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٥﴾ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٦﴾ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ
عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٧﴾

12 Exporting Unicode Arabic to an external file

New feature
v.1.13

arabluatex is able to produce a duplicate of the original .tex source file in which all arabtex or buckwalter strings will have been replaced with Unicode equivalents, either in Arabic script or in any accepted standard of transliteration. Exporting ASCII strings to Unicode while preserving the exact selected global or local options is a fairly complex operation which may require LuaL^AT_EX to be run several times as will be explained below.

12.1 Commands and environments

export global option First, arabluatex must be loaded with the `export` global option enabled,⁵⁵ like so:—

```
1 % preamble
2 \usepackage[export]{arabluatex}
3 % or:
```

⁵⁵See above on page 6 for more information.

```
4 \usepackage[export=true]{arabluatex}
```

Once that is done, compiling the current file will produce a new empty external .tex file with the same preamble as the original file.

`\SetArbOutSuffix` By default, `_out` is appended as a suffix to the external file name. Any other suffix may be set with the command `\SetArbOutSuffix{<suffix>}`.

`arabexport` **Exporting running paragraphs** Then, the `arabexport` environment is provided to actually exporting running paragraphs with or without Arabic environments to the external selected file, like so:—

```
1 \begin{arabexport}
2   <Running paragraphs of either Arabic or non-Arabic text>
3 \end{arabexport}
```

`arabluatex` converts to Unicode and writes to the external file what is found inside Arabic environments. As to non-Arabic text, it is appended untouched to this file, which is formatted as follows:—

- (a) Unicode Arabic text, either in Arabic script or in transliteration, is inserted as argument of `\txarb`⁵⁶ or `\txtrans`⁵⁷ accordingly.
- `\arbpardir` (b) Additionally, Arabic paragraphs may receive `\arbpardir`, which `arabluatex` uses to determine the direction of Arabic paragraphs to be set by default, or either `\setRL` or `\setLR` depending on what may have been set locally.⁵⁸
- `\prname*` (c) Proper names are inserted as arguments of `\prname*`.⁵⁹

`\ArbOutFile` **Appending words or commands to the external file only** `\ArbOutFile[<newline>]`
`\ArbOutFile*` `{<argument>}` silently exports its argument to the external file. It may take the string `newline` as an optional argument, in which case a carriage return is appended to the contents of the argument. `\ArbOutFile*[<newline>]{<argument>}` does the same as `\ArbOutFile`, but also inserts its argument into the current .tex source file.

Exporting Arabic poetry Lines of Arabic poetry are exported as described above on page 29 when the `export` option that is specific to the `arabverse` environment is set to `true`. As a result of this particular feature, `arabverse` environments must be left outside `\begin{arabexport} ... \end{arabexport}`.

Please note that inside `arabverse` environments `\bayt` is replaced with `\bayt*`.⁶⁰

⁵⁶See above section 10 on page 48.

⁵⁷`\txtrans` is used internally by several Lua functions to format transliterated Arabic. Therefore, it is not documented.

⁵⁸See above on page 50.

⁵⁹See above on page 43.

⁶⁰See above note 31 on page 29 for more information.

12.2 Nested Arabic environments

The exporting mechanism described above converts only the outermost level of nested Arabic environments. This may be sufficient in some cases, but if nested Arabic environments be found in the original `.tex` source file, then the Unicode converted file must be opened and compiled in turn, and so on until the innermost Arabic environment be converted and exported. In such cases, `arabluatex` issues a warning, so that authors do not have to check the entire file that just has been exported:—

```
1 Package arabluatex Warning: There are still 'arabtex' strings
2 to be converted. Please open <jobname><suffix>.tex and compile
3 it one more time.
```

Where $\langle jobname \rangle$ is the name of the original `.tex` source file, and $\langle suffix \rangle$ the suffix appended to the file that is to be opened and compiled again.

12.3 Further processing of Unicode converted files

Unicode files can be further processed by document converters such as John McFarlane's `pandoc`⁶¹. To take here one simple example, here is how `file_out.tex` can be converted from `LuaLATEX` into Open Document format (`.odt`):—

```
1 pandoc file_out.tex -s -o file_out.odt
```

However, specific commands such as `\txarb`, `\txtrans` or `\prname*`, which are not known to `pandoc`, must be redefined explicitly in the preamble to prevent the converter from gobbling their arguments, like so:—

```
1 % preamble:
2 \usepackage{arabluatex} % note that 'export' has been removed
3 \renewcommand{\txarb}[1]{#1}
4 \renewcommand{\txtrans}[1]{\emph{#1}}
5 \renewcommand{\arbut}[1]{\textsuperscript{#1}}
6 % now that \prname{} has been replaced with \prname*{} it should
7 % be safe to say:
8 \renewcommand{\prname}[2]{#2}
9 % &c
```

13 Future work

A short, uncommented, list of what is planned in the versions of `arabluatex` to come follows:

- (a) Short-term:

⁶¹See <http://pandoc.org/>

- i. TEI xml support: arabluatex will interoperate with TEI xml through new global and local options that will output Arabic in a TEI xml compliant file in addition to the usual PDF output: see on page 4.
- (b) Medium-term:
 - i. More languages: the list of supported languages will eventually be the same as arabtex: see note 4 on page 4.
 - ii. Formulate propositions for extending the ArabTeX notation and the transliteration tables. Include them in arabluatex. See section 4.9 on page 27.

14 Implementation

The most important part of arabluatex relies on Lua functions and tables. Read the .lua files that accompany arabluatex for more information.

```
1 \RequirePackage{ifluatex}
```

arabluatex requires Lua¹TeX of course. Issue a warning if the document is processed with another engine.

```
2 \ifluatex\else
3 \PackageError{arabluatex}{lualatex needed}{%
4 Package `arabluatex' needs LuaTeX.\MessageBreak
5 So you should use `lualatex' to process your document.\MessageBreak
6 See documentation of `arabluatex' for further information.}%
7 \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\csname endinput\endcsname
8 \fi
```

Declare the global options, and define them:

```
9 \RequirePackage{xkeyval}
10 \DeclareOptionX{voc}{\def\al@mode{voc}}
11 \DeclareOptionX{fullvoc}{\def\al@mode{fullvoc}}
12 \DeclareOptionX{novoc}{\def\al@mode{novoc}}
13 \DeclareOptionX{trans}{\def\al@mode{trans}}
14 \define@boolkey{arabluatex.sty}[@pkg@]{export}[true]{%
15 \if@pkg@export%
16 \AtBeginDocument{\luadirect{al_openstream()}}%
17 \MkArbBreak{@al@ob,@al@cb,@al@cb@sp}}
18 \AtEndDocument{\luadirect{al_closestream()}}
19 \else\fi}
20 \ExecuteOptionsX{voc}
21 \ProcessOptionsX\relax
22 \def\al@mode@voc{voc}
23 \def\al@mode@fullvoc{fullvoc}
24 \def\al@mode@novoc{novoc}
25 \def\al@mode@trans{trans}
```

Packages that are required by arabluatex:

```
26 \RequirePackage{xcolor}
27 \RequirePackage{luacolor}
28 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}
```

```

29 \RequirePackage{arabluatex-patch}
30 \RequirePackage{fontspec}
31 \RequirePackage{luacode}
32 \RequirePackage{xparse}
33 \RequirePackage{environ}
34 \RequirePackage{adjustbox}
35 \RequirePackage{xstring}
36 \PassOptionsToPackage{normalem}{ulem}
37 \RequirePackage{ulem}

```

The following boolean will be set to true in RL mode:

```

38 \providebool{al@rlmode}

```

Here begins the real work: load arabluatex.lua:

```

39 \luadirect{dofile(kpse.find_file("arabluatex.lua"))}

```

Font setup. If no Arabic font is selected, issue a warning message and attempt to load the Amiri font which is included in T_EXlive:

```

40 \AtBeginDocument{\ifdefined\arabicfont\relax\else
41 \PackageWarning{arabluatex}{\string\arabicfont\ is not defined.^^J
42 I will try to load Amiri}%
43 \newfontfamily\arabicfont[Script=Arabic]{Amiri}\fi}%

```

\setRL This neutralizes what may be defined by other packages:

```

44 \AtBeginDocument{\def\setRL{\booltrue{al@rlmode}\pardir TRT\textdir TRT}}

```

\setLR The same applies to **\setLR**:

```

45 \AtBeginDocument{\def\setLR{\boolfalse{al@rlmode}\pardir TLT\textdir TLT}}

```

\LR This command typesets its argument from left to right. As **\LR** may be already defined, we need to redefine for it to suit our purpose:

```

46 \AtBeginDocument{\ifdef{\LR}%
47 {\RenewDocumentCommand{\LR}{m}{\bgroup\textdir TLT\rmfamily#1\egroup}}
48 {\NewDocumentCommand{\LR}{m}{\bgroup\textdir TLT\rmfamily#1\egroup}}}

```

\RL This one typesets its argument from right to left. Same remark as above regarding the need of redefinition.

```

49 \AtBeginDocument{\ifdef{\RL}%
50 {\RenewDocumentCommand{\RL}{m}{\bgroup\textdir TRT\rmfamily#1\egroup}}
51 {\NewDocumentCommand{\RL}{m}{\bgroup\textdir TRT#1\rmfamily\egroup}}}

```

\MkArbBreak The **\MkArbBreak{<csv list of commands>}** command can be used to give any command—either new or already existing—the precedence over arabluatex inside Arabic environments. It is actually coded in Lua.

\MkArbBreak* **\MkArbBreak*** goes a step further as it directs arabluatex to close the current Arabic environment before processing any ‘declared’ command then resume it just after.

```

52 \NewDocumentCommand{\MkArbBreak}{s m}{%
53 \IfBooleanTF{#1}
54 {\luadirect{mkarbbreak(\luastringN{#2}, "out")}}
55 {\luadirect{mkarbbreak(\luastringN{#2}, "dflt")}}
56 }

```

<code>\aemph</code>	Arabic emphasis. Needs to be redefined as well. The function is actually coded in Lua.
<code>\aemph*</code>	The ‘starred’ version of this command alway puts the stroke over its argument. As of v1.16 arabluatex uses ulem to render the strokes, thus allowing line breaks and manual hyphenation for transliterated Arabic.
	<pre> 57 \def\oline{\@ifstar\@oline\@@oline} 58 \def\@oline#1{\ensuremath{\overline{\mbox{#1}}}} 59 \def\@@oline{\bgroup \ULdepth=-3ex \ULset} 60 \AtBeginDocument{\ifdef{\aemph}% 61 {\RenewDocumentCommand{\aemph}{s m}{% 62 \IfBooleanTF{#1}{% 63 \luadirect{tex.sprint(aemph(\luastringN{#2}, "over"))}} 64 {\luadirect{tex.sprint(aemph(\luastringN{#2}, "dflt"))}}} 65 {\NewDocumentCommand{\aemph}{s m}{% 66 \IfBooleanTF{#1}{% 67 \luadirect{tex.sprint(aemph(\luastringN{#2}, "over"))}} 68 {\luadirect{tex.sprint(aemph(\luastringN{#2}, "dflt"))}}} </pre>
<code>\arbcOLOR</code>	<code>\arbcOLOR[<i>color</i>]{<i>Arabic text</i>}</code> takes the Arabic text to be colored as argument.
	<pre> 69 \NewDocumentCommand{\arbcOLOR}{o m}{% 70 \IfNoValueTF{#1}{#2}{\textcolor{#1}{#2}}} </pre>
<code>\SetInputScheme</code>	arabluatex is designed for processing ArabTeX input notation. <code>\SetInputScheme</code> may be used in the preamble or at any point of the document should the user wish to use a different notation such as the ‘Buckwalter scheme’.
	<pre> 71 \def\al@input@scheme{arabtex} 72 \NewDocumentCommand{\SetInputScheme}{m}{\def\al@input@scheme{#1}} </pre>
<code>\SetArbEasy</code>	By default, arabluatex applies complex rules to generate euphonic <i>tašdīd</i> , <i>ʿalif mamdū-</i>
<code>\SetArbEasy*</code>	<i>dah</i> and <i>sukūn</i> depending on the modes which are selected, either <i>voc</i> , <i>fullvoc</i>
<code>\SetArbDflt</code>	or <i>trans</i> . Such refinements can be discarded with <code>\SetArbEasy</code> , either globally in the preamble or at any point of the document. Note that <code>\SetArbEasy</code> keeps the <i>sukūn</i> that is generated, while the starred version <code>\SetArbEasy*</code> takes it away. Default complex rules can be set back at any point of the document with <code>\SetArbDflt</code> .
<code>\SetArbDflt*</code>	As of v1.6, arabluatex does not applies any more the assimilation rules that are laid on item (b) on page 18; a new starred version <code>\SetArbDflt*</code> is now available to the user should he wish to apply them.
	<pre> 73 \def\al@arb@rules{dflt} 74 \NewDocumentCommand{\SetArbEasy}{s}{% 75 \IfBooleanTF{#1} 76 {\def\al@arb@rules{easynosukun}} 77 {\def\al@arb@rules{easy}}} 78 \NewDocumentCommand{\SetArbDflt}{s}{% 79 \IfBooleanTF{#1} 80 {\def\al@arb@rules{idgham}} 81 {\def\al@arb@rules{dflt}}} </pre>

<code>\SetTranslitFont</code>	By default, the font that is used for transliterated text is the main font of the document. Any other font may also be selected with the font-selecting commands of the <code>fontspec</code> package.
	<pre> 82 \def\al@trans@font{\rmfamily}% 83 \NewDocumentCommand{\SetTranslitFont}{m}{\def\al@trans@font{#1}} </pre>
<code>\SetTranslitStyle</code>	By default any transliterated Arabic text is printed in italics. This can be changed either globally in the preamble or at any point of the document:
	<pre> 84 \def\al@trans@style{\itshape}% 85 \NewDocumentCommand{\SetTranslitStyle}{m}{\def\al@trans@style{#1}} </pre>
<code>\SetTranslitConvention</code>	<code>\SetTranslitConvention{<convention>}</code> can be used to change the transliteration convention, which is <code>dmg</code> by default:
	<pre> 86 \def\al@trans@convention{dmg} 87 \NewDocumentCommand{\SetTranslitConvention}{m}{\def\al@trans@convention{#1}} </pre>
<code>\arbup</code>	By default, <code>\arbup</code> is set to <code>\textsuperscript</code> . This is how the <i>tanwīn</i> that takes place at the end of a word should be displayed in <code>dmg</code> mode. <code>\NoArbUp</code> may be used either in the preamble or at any point of the document in case one wishes to have the <i>tanwīn</i> on the line. The default rule can be set back with <code>\ArbUpDflt</code> at any point of the document. Finally <code>\SetArbUp</code> can be used to customize the way <i>tanwīn</i> is displayed: this command takes the formatting directives as argument, like so: <code>\SetArbUp{<code>}</code> .
<code>\NoArbUp</code>	
<code>\ArbUpDflt</code>	
<code>\SetArbUp</code>	
	<pre> 88 \NewDocumentCommand{\al@arbup@dflt}{m}{\thinspace#1}% 89 \NewDocumentCommand{\al@arbup}{m}{\al@arbup@dflt{#1}} 90 \NewDocumentCommand{\arbup}{m}{\al@arbup{#1}} 91 \NewDocumentCommand{\ArbUpDflt}{}{\let\al@arbup=\al@arbup@dflt} 92 \NewDocumentCommand{\NoArbUp}{}{\RenewDocumentCommand{\al@arbup}{m}{##1}} 93 \NewDocumentCommand{\SetArbUp}{m}{\RenewDocumentCommand{\al@arbup}{m}{#1}} </pre>
<code>\uc</code>	Proper Arabic names or book titles should be passed to the <code>\uc</code> command so that they have their first letters uppercased. <code>\uc</code> is actually coded in Lua.
	<pre> 94 \NewDocumentCommand{\uc}{m}% 95 {\luairect{tex.sprint(uc(\luastringN{#1}))}} </pre>
<code>\Uc</code>	<code>\uc</code> can be used safely in all of the modes that are provided by <code>arabluatex</code> as any of the <code>voc</code> , <code>fullvoc</code> and <code>novoc</code> modes discard it on top of any other functions to be run. <code>\Uc</code> does the same as <code>\uc</code> except that <i>it is never discarded</i> . For that reason, <code>\Uc</code> <i>should never be used outside the trans mode</i> . <code>arabluatex</code> uses <code>\Uc</code> internally so as to prevent <code>\uc</code> from being discarded in case words that are to be transliterated are inserted into Arabic commands or environments where transliteration is not required. Therefore, it is not documented.
	<pre> 96 \let\Uc\uc </pre>
<code>\prname</code>	<code>\prname</code> is to be used outside Arabic environments for proper names. It takes as argument one or more Arabic words, each of which will be rendered in upright roman style with its first letter uppercased.

`\prname*` Unlike `\prname`, `\prname*` does not take `arabtex` or `buckwalter` input as argument, but already Unicode converted names and renders them in upright roman style.

```

97 \NewDocumentCommand{\prname}{s m}{%
98   \bgroup\SetTranslitStyle{\relax}%
99   \IfBooleanTF{#1}{\txtrans{#2}}{\arb[trans]{\uc{#2}}}\egroup}

```

`\txarb` `\txarb` sets the direction to right-to-left and selects the Arabic font. It is used internally by several Lua functions, but available to the user should he wish to insert utf8 Arabic text in his document.

`\txtrans` `\txtrans` is used internally by several Lua functions to insert transliterated Arabic text. Therefore, it is not documented.

```

100 \NewDocumentCommand{\txarb}{+m}{%
101   \bgroup\textdir TRT\arabicfont#1\egroup}
102 \NewDocumentCommand{\txtrans}{+m}{%
103   \bgroup\textdir TLT\al@trans@font\al@trans@style#1\egroup}

```

`txarab` The `txarab` environment does for paragraphs the same as `\txarb` does for short insertions of utf8 Arabic text.

```

104 \NewDocumentEnvironment{txarab}{}{%
105   \par%
106   \booltrue{al@rlmode}%
107   \pardir TRT\textdir TRT\arabicfont}\par}

```

`\arb` The `\arb` command detects which Arabic mode is to be used, either globally if no option is set, or locally, then passes its argument to the appropriate Lua function.

```

108 \NewDocumentCommand{\arb}{0{\al@mode} +m}{%
109 {\edef\@tempa{#1}%
110   \ifx\@tempa\al@mode@voc%
111     \bgroup\booltrue{al@rlmode}\textdir TRT\arabicfont%
112     \luadirect{tex.sprint(processvoc(\luastringN{#2},
113       \luastring0{\al@arb@rules}, \luastring0{\al@input@scheme}))}\egroup%
114   \else%
115     \ifx\@tempa\al@mode@fullvoc%
116       \bgroup\booltrue{al@rlmode}\textdir TRT\arabicfont%
117       \luadirect{tex.sprint(processfullvoc(\luastringN{#2},
118         \luastring0{\al@arb@rules}, \luastring0{\al@input@scheme}))}\egroup%
119     \else%
120       \ifx\@tempa\al@mode@novoc%
121         \bgroup\booltrue{al@rlmode}\textdir TRT\arabicfont%
122         \luadirect{tex.sprint(processnovoc(\luastringN{#2},
123           \luastring0{\al@arb@rules}, \luastring0{\al@input@scheme}))}\egroup%
124       \else%
125         \ifx\@tempa\al@mode@trans%
126           \bgroup\textdir TLT\al@trans@font\al@trans@style%
127           \luadirect{tex.sprint(processstrans(\luastringN{#2},
128             \luastring0{\al@trans@convention},
129             \luastring0{\al@arb@rules},
130             \luastring0{\al@input@scheme}))}\egroup%

```



```

131 \else%
132 \fi\fi\fi\fi}

```

`\arbmark` `\arbmark[⟨rl|lr⟩]{⟨shorthand⟩}` takes one argument from a list of defined elements. The mark to be inserted is determined by contextual analysis or by an optional argument, either `rl` or `lr`. This command is coded in Lua.

```

133 \NewDocumentCommand{\arbmark}{0{} m}{%
134 \bgroup%
135 \SetInputScheme{arabtex}%
136 \luadirect{tex.sprint(processarbmarks(\luastringN{#2},
137 \luastringN{#1}))}%
138 \egroup}

```

`\newarbmark` `\newarbmark` lets the user define additional Arabic marks. As `\arbmark`, this command is coded in Lua. It takes three arguments: the abbreviated form to be used as argument of `\arbmark`, the rendition in Arabic script and the rendition in romanized Arabic.

```

139 \NewDocumentCommand{\newarbmark}{m m m}{%
140 \luadirect{newarbmark(\luastringN{#1}, \luastringN{#2}, \luastringN{#3})}}

```

`arab` The `arab` environment does for paragraphs the same as `\arb` does for short insertions of Arabic text.

```

141 \NewEnviron{arab}[1][\al@mode]%
142 {\par\edef\@tempa{#1}%
143 \ifx\@tempa\al@mode@voc%
144 \booltrue{al@rlmode}%
145 \bgroup\pdir TRT\textdir TRT\arabicfont%
146 \luadirect{tex.sprint(processvoc(\luastring0{\BODY},
147 \luastring0{\al@arb@rules}, \luastring0{\al@input@scheme}))}\egroup%
148 \else%
149 \ifx\@tempa\al@mode@fullvoc%
150 \booltrue{al@rlmode}%
151 \bgroup\pdir TRT\textdir TRT\arabicfont%
152 \luadirect{tex.sprint(processfullvoc(\luastring0{\BODY},
153 \luastring0{\al@arb@rules}, \luastring0{\al@input@scheme}))}\egroup%
154 \else%
155 \ifx\@tempa\al@mode@novoc%
156 \booltrue{al@rlmode}%
157 \bgroup\pdir TRT\textdir TRT\arabicfont%
158 \luadirect{tex.sprint(processnovoc(\luastring0{\BODY},
159 \luastring0{\al@arb@rules}, \luastring0{\al@input@scheme}))}\egroup%
160 \else%
161 \ifx\@tempa\al@mode@trans%
162 \bgroup\pdir TLT\textdir TLT\al@trans@font\al@trans@style%
163 \luadirect{tex.sprint(processstrans(\luastring0{\BODY},
164 \luastring0{\al@trans@convention},
165 \luastring0{\al@arb@rules},
166 \luastring0{\al@input@scheme}))}\egroup%
167 \else \fi\fi\fi\fi}{\par}

```

arabverse The arabverse environment may receive different options: mode, width, gutter, metre, color, utf, delim and export; all of them are defined here just before the arabverse environment.

```

168 \newlength{\al@bayt@width}
169 \newlength{\al@gutter@width}
170 \setlength{\al@bayt@width}{.3\textwidth}
171 \setlength{\al@gutter@width}{.15\al@bayt@width}
172 \define@key[al]{verse}{width}{\setlength{\al@bayt@width}{#1}}
173 \define@key[al]{verse}{gutter}{\setlength{\al@gutter@width}{#1}}
174 \define@key[al]{verse}{metre}{\arb{#1}}
175 \define@key[al]{verse}{color}[]{\color{#1}}
176 \define@boolkey[al]{verse}{utf}[true]{}
177 \define@boolkey[al]{verse}{delim}[true]{}
178 \define@boolkey[al]{verse}{export}[true]{}
179 \define@choicekey[al]{verse}{mode}{fullvoc, voc, novoc,
180   trans}{\def\al@mode{#1}}
181 \presetkeys[al]{verse}{metre={}, utf=false,
182   delim=false}{}

```

Then follows the environment itself:

```

183 \NewDocumentEnvironment{arabverse}{0{}}%
184 {\bgroup\setkeys[al]{verse}[width, gutter, color, utf, delim,
185   metre]{#1}%
186   \if@pkg@export\ifal@verse@export%
187   \ArbOutFile{\begin{arabverse}}%
188   % \ifx\al@mode\al@mode@trans%
189   %   \luadirect{tooutfile(\luastringN{[#1]})}%
190   % \else%
191   %   \IfSubStr[1]{#1}{utf}%
192   %     {\luadirect{tooutfile(\luastringN{[#1]})}}%
193   %     {\luadirect{tooutfile(\luastringN{[#1, utf]})}}%
194   % \fi
195   \else\fi\else\fi\egroup%
196   \par\centering\noindent\bgroup\setkeys[al]{verse}[metre]{#1}%
197   % \ifx\al@mode\al@mode@trans%
198   %   \ifal@verse@utf\setRL\else\setLR\fi%
199   % \else\setRL\fi%
200   \ifal@verse@utf%
201   \ifx\al@mode\al@mode@trans\setLR\else\setRL\fi%
202   \else%
203   \ifx\al@mode\al@mode@trans\setLR\else\setRL\fi%
204   \fi%
205   \arab@v@export{#1}
206 }%
207 {\endarab@v@export
208   \hfill\setkeys[al]{verse}[width, gutter, color, utf, delim, mode,
209   export]{#1}%
210   \egroup\par%
211   \bgroup\setkeys[al]{verse}[width, gutter, color, utf, delim, mode,
212   metre]{#1}%

```

```

213 \if@pkg@export\ifal@verse@export%
214 \ArbOutFile{\end{arabverse}}
215 \else\fi\else\fi\egroup}

```

`\bayt` Each verse consists of two hemistichs; therefore the `\bayt` command takes two arguments, the first receives the *ṣadr* and the second the *ʿağuz*. That two subsequent hemistichs should be connected with one another is technically named *tadwīr*. In some of these cases, the hemistichs may be connected by a prominent horizontal flexible stroke which is drawn by the `\al@verse@stroke` command.

`\SetHemistichDelim` A hemistich delimiter also may be defined. By default, it is set to the ‘star’ character: *. The `\SetHemistichDelim{<delimiter>}` command can be used at any point of the document to change this default setting.

```

216 \NewDocumentCommand{\arb@utf}{m}{%
217 \ifal@verse@utf\txarb{#1}\else\arb{#1}\fi}
218 \def\al@hemistich@delim{*}
219 \NewDocumentCommand{\SetHemistichDelim}{m}{\def\al@hemistich@delim{#1}}
220 \def\al@verse@stroke{\leavevmode\xleaders\hbox{\arb{--}}\hfill\kern0pt}
221 \NewDocumentCommand{\bayt}{s m o m}{%
222 \IfBooleanTF{#1}{\relax}{\relax}%
223 \ifdefined\savenotes\savenotes\else\fi%
224 \edef\al@tatweel{--}%
225 \adjustbox{width=\al@bayt@width, height=\Height}{\arb@utf{#2}}%
226 \IfNoValueTF{#3}{%
227 \ifal@verse@delim\makebox[\al@gutter@width][c]{\al@hemistich@delim}%
228 \else%
229 \hspace{\al@gutter@width}%
230 \fi
231 }{%
232 \edef\@tempa{#3}%
233 \ifx\@tempa\al@tatweel%
234 \ifx\al@mode\al@mode@trans%
235 \hspace{\al@gutter@width}%
236 \else%
237 \makebox[\al@gutter@width][s]{\al@verse@stroke}%
238 \fi%
239 \else%
240 \ifx\al@mode\al@mode@trans%
241 \adjustbox{width=\al@gutter@width, height=\Height}{\arb@utf{#3}}%
242 \else%
243 \makebox[\al@gutter@width][s]{\arb@utf{#3}}%
244 \fi\fi}%
245 \adjustbox{width=\al@bayt@width, height=\Height}{\arb@utf{#4}}%
246 \ifdefined\spewnotes\spewnotes\else\fi%
247 }

```

`\abjad` `\abjad{⟨number⟩}` expresses its argument in Arabic letters in accordance with the *abjad* arrangement of the alphabet. *⟨number⟩* must be between 1 and 1999. It is now coded in Lua so that `polyglossia` is no longer needed. See `arabluatex.lua` for more information.

```

248 \AtBeginDocument{%
249   \ifdefined\abjad%
250     \RenewDocumentCommand{\abjad}{m}%
251     {\ifbool{al@rlmode}%
252       {\oline*{\luadirect{tex.sprint(abjadify(\luastring{#1}))}}}
253       {\luadirect{tex.sprint(abjadify(\luastring{#1}))}}}
254   \else%
255     \NewDocumentCommand{\abjad}{m}%
256     {\ifbool{al@rlmode}%
257       {\oline*{\luadirect{tex.sprint(abjadify(\luastring{#1}))}}}
258       {\luadirect{tex.sprint(abjadify(\luastring{#1}))}}}
259   \fi}

```

`\ayah` `\ayah{⟨number⟩}` prints up to 3-digit numbers inside ‘end of Ayah’ sign (U+06DD) or inside parentheses depending on the mode which is selected.

```

260 \NewDocumentCommand{\ayah}{m}{%
261   \luadirect{tex.sprint(ayah(\luastringN{#1}))}}

```

`\arbnul` The `\arbnul` command does nothing by itself. It is processed only if it is found in Arabic context so as to put back on contextual analysis in case it has been broken by other commands.

```

262 \NewDocumentCommand{\arbnul}{m}{\relax}

```

`\abraces` `\abraces{⟨Arabic text⟩}` puts its argument between braces. This macro is written in Lua and is dependent on the current value of `tex.textdir`.

```

263 \NewDocumentCommand{\abraces}{+m}{%
264   \luadirect{tex.sprint(abraces(\luastringN{#1}))}}

```

`\LRmarginpar` `\LRmarginpar` is supposed to be inserted in an Arabic environment. It typesets his argument in a marginal note from left to right.

```

265 \DeclareDocumentCommand{\LRmarginpar}{o m}{%
266   \IfNoValueTF{#1}
267   {\marginpar{\textdir TLT #2}}
268   {\marginpar[\textdir TLT #1]{\textdir TLT #2}}}

```

`\LRfootnote` `\LRfootnote` and `\RLfootnote` are supposed to be used in Arabic environments for insertions of non Arabic text. `\LRfootnote` typesets its argument left-to-right...

`\RLfootnote` while `\RLfootnote` typesets its argument left-to-right.

```

269 \DeclareDocumentCommand{\LRfootnote}{m}{\bgroup\pardir
270   TLT\textdir TLT\footnote{#1}\egroup}
271 \DeclareDocumentCommand{\RLfootnote}{m}{\bgroup\pardir
272   TRT\textdir TRT\footnote{#1}\egroup}

```

`\FixArbFtnmk` In the preamble, just below `\usepackage{arabluatex}`, `\FixArbFtnmk` may be of some help in case the footnote numbers at the bottom of the page are printed in the wrong direction. This quick fix uses and loads `scrextend` if it is not already loaded.

```
273 \NewDocumentCommand{\FixArbFtnmk}{-}{%
274   \@ifpackageloaded{scrextend}%
275   {\AtBeginDocument{\deffootnote{2em}{1.6em}{\LR{\thefootnotemark}.\enskip}}}%
276   {\RequirePackage{scrextend}
277    \AtBeginDocument{\deffootnote{2em}{1.6em}{\LR{\thefootnotemark}.\enskip}}}
```

Exporting Unicode Arabic to external file

`\SetArbOutSuffix` By default, `_out` is the suffix to be appended to the external file in which `arabluatex` exports Unicode in place of `arabtex` or `buckwalter` strings. Any other suffix may be set with `\SetArbOutSuffix{<suffix>}`.

```
278 \NewDocumentCommand{\SetArbOutSuffix}{m}{
279   \luadirect{al_utffilesuffix(\luastringN{#1})}}
```

`\ArbOutFile` `\ArbOutFile[<newline>]{<string>}` silently exports `<string>` to the external selected file. It may take `newline` as an optional argument in which case a carriage return is appended to `string`.

`\ArbOutFile*` `\ArbOutFile*[<newline>]{<string>}` does the same as `\ArbOutFile` but also inserts `<string>` in the current `.tex` source file.

```
280 \NewDocumentCommand{\ArbOutFile}{s O{no} +m}{%
281   \if@pkg@export%
282   \IfBooleanTF{#1}{%
283     #3\luadirect{tooutfile(\luastringN{#3}, "#2")}}{%
284     \luadirect{tooutfile(\luastringN{#3}, "#2")}}%
285   \else\IfBooleanTF{#1}{#3}{\fi}
```

`arabexport` The `arabexport` environment processes and prints its argument unchanged to the current `.pdf` file. Additionally, if `arabluatex` is loaded with the `export` option, this argument is exported to the external selected `.tex` file with Unicode in place of the original `arabtex` or `buckwalter` strings.

```
286 \NewEnviron{arabexport}{%
287   \if@pkg@export%
288   \par
289   \BODY
290   \luadirect{al_doexport("yes")}
291   \luadirect{tex.sprint(arbtoutf(\luastringO{\BODY}))}
292   \luadirect{al_doexport("no")}
293   \else\par\BODY\fi
294 }[\par]
```

`arab@v@export` The `arab@v@export` environment does for `arabverse` the same as `arabexport`. It is used internally by `arabverse`.

```
295 \NewEnviron{arab@v@export}[1]{%
296   \setkeys[al]{verse}[width, gutter, color, utf, delim, mode,
```

```

297 metre]{#1}
298 \if@pkg@export\ifal@verse@export%
299 \par
300 \BODY
301 \luadirect{al_doexport("arabverse")}
302 \luadirect{tex.sprint(arbtoutf(\luastringO{\BODY}))}
303 \luadirect{al_doexport("no")}
304 \else\par\BODY\fi\else\par\BODY\fi
305 }[\par]

```

`\arbpardir` `\arbpardir` is automatically inserted by `arabluatex` at the beginning of Arabic paragraphs converted to Unicode so that they are printed in the right direction.

```

306 \NewDocumentCommand{\arbpardir}{}{%
307 \ifx\al@mode\al@mode@trans\setLR\else\setRL\fi}

```

Errors and Warnings

```

308 \newcommand{\al@warning}[1]{\PackageWarning{arabluatex}{#1}}
309 \newcommand{\al@error}[2]{\PackageError{arabluatex}{#1}{#2}}
310 \newcommand{\al@wrong@nesting}{\al@error{%
311 (RL/LR)\string\footnote\space is not allowed\MessageBreak inside
312 \string\RL{} and \string\RL{} commands}{%
313 Get rid of the surrounding \string\RL{} or \string\LR{} command.}}
314 \newcommand{\al@wrong@mark}{\al@warning{%
315 Unknown Arabic mark in \string\arbmark{}. Replaced
316 with\MessageBreak <??>. Please check your code}}

```

That is it. Say goodbye before leaving.

Patches

```

317 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
318 \ProvidesPackage{arabluatex-patch}%
319 [2016/11/14 v1.0 patches for arabluatex]

```

I have put in a separate `.sty` file external lines of code that I had to patch for a good reason. I hate doing this, and hopefully, most of these lines will disappear as soon as they are not required anymore.

The following is taken from `latex.ltx`. I had to make this patch for I could not find a way to process the list environments in right-to-left mode. The `LuaTeX` primitives `\bodydir` and `\pagedir` will eventually allow us to get rid of this:

```

320 \def\list#1#2{%
321 \ifnum \@listdepth >5\relax
322 \toodeep
323 \else
324 \global\advance\@listdepth\@ne
325 \fi
326 \rightmargin\z@
327 \listparindent\z@
328 \itemindent\z@
329 \csname @list\romannumeral\the\@listdepth\endcsname

```

```

330 \def\@itemlabel{#1}%
331 \let\makelabel\@mklab
332 \@nmbrlistfalse
333 #2\relax
334 \@trivlist
335 \parskip\parsep
336 \parindent\listparindent
337 \advance\linewidth -\rightmargin
338 \advance\linewidth -\leftmargin

patch begins:
339 \ifbool{al@rlmode}{\advance\@totalleftmargin \rightmargin}%
340 {\advance\@totalleftmargin \leftmargin}

patch ends.
341 \parshape \@ne \@totalleftmargin \linewidth
342 \ignorespaces}
343 \def\@item[#1]{%
344 \if@nparitem
345 \@donoparitem
346 \else
347 \if@inlabel
348 \indent \par
349 \fi
350 \ifhmode
351 \unskip\unskip \par
352 \fi
353 \if@newlist
354 \if@nobreak
355 \@nbitem
356 \else
357 \addpenalty\@beginparpenalty
358 \addvspace\@topsep
359 \addvspace{-\parskip}%
360 \fi
361 \else
362 \addpenalty\@itempenalty
363 \addvspace\itemsep
364 \fi
365 \global\@inlabeltrue
366 \fi
367 \everypar{%
368 \@minipagefalse
369 \global\@newlistfalse
370 \if@inlabel
371 \global\@inlabelfalse
372 {\setbox\z@\lastbox
373 \ifvoid\z@
374 \kern-\itemindent
375 \fi}%
376 \box\@labels

```

```

377     \penalty\z@
378   \fi
379   \if@nobreak
380     \@nobreakfalse
381     \clubpenalty \@M
382   \else
383     \clubpenalty \@clubpenalty
384     \everypar{ }%
385   \fi}%
386 \if@noitemarg
387   \@noitemargfalse
388   \if@nmbrlist
389     \refstepcounter\@listctr
390   \fi
391 \fi

patch begins:
392 \ifbool{al@rlmode}{\sRLbox\@tempboxa{\makelabel{#1}}}{%
393   \sbox\@tempboxa{\makelabel{#1}}}%
394 \ifbool{al@rlmode}{\global\setbox\@labels\hbox dir TRT}%
395 {\global\setbox\@labels\hbox}{%

patch ends.
396   \unhbox\@labels
397   \hskip \itemindent
398   \hskip -\labelwidth
399   \hskip -\labelsep
400   \ifdim \wd\@tempboxa >\labelwidth
401     \box\@tempboxa
402   \else
403     \hbox to\labelwidth {\unhbox\@tempboxa}%
404   \fi
405   \hskip \labelsep}%
406 \ignorespaces}

This is adapted from Vafa Khalighi's bidi package. Thanks to him.
407 \long\def\sRLbox#1#2{\setbox#1\hbox dir TRT{%
408   \color@setgroup#2\color@endgroup}}

```

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Change History

v1.0.	General: Initial release 1	v1.4.3.	<code>\abracas</code> : New <code>\abracas</code> command which expresses its argument between braces. 68
v1.0.1.	General: Minor update of the documentation 1	v1.4.4.	
v1.1.	<code>\abjad</code> : New and more flexible <code>\abjad</code> command. 68	<code>\SetArbEasy*</code> : this starred version discards the <i>sukūn</i> in addition to what is already discarded by <code>\SetArbEasy</code> 62	
v1.2.	<code>\SetArbEasy</code> : New <code>\SetArbEasy/\SetArbDflt</code> for ‘modern’ or ‘classic’ Arabic styles. 62	v1.5.	General: Compatibility with the <code>quran</code> package 57
v1.3.	<code>\arbup</code> : <i>ʾrāb</i> is now written as superscript text in <code>dmg</code> mode by default. 63		Environments may be nested inside the <code>arab</code> environment . . . 51
v1.4.	<code>\SetInputScheme</code> : <code>\SetInputScheme</code> can be used to process other input schemes such as ‘Buckwalter’ 62	<code>txarab</code> : New <code>txarab</code> environment for typesetting running paragraphs in Unicode Arabic . . 64	
	<code>\SetTranslitFont</code> : For selecting a specific font for transliterated texts 63	v1.6.	<code>arabverse</code> : New environment <code>arabverse</code> for typesetting Arabic poetry 66
		<code>\bayt</code> : New macro <code>\bayt</code> for typesetting each verse inside the <code>arabverse</code> environment 67	

<code>\SetArbDflt*</code> : This starred version applies the assimilation rules in addition to what <code>\SetArbDflt</code> already does.	62	<code>\newarbookmark</code> : Allows defining additional sets of Arabic marks	65
<code>\SetHemistichDelim</code> : New <code>\SetHemistichDelim</code> command for changing the default delimiter between hemistichs	67	v1.12. General: <code>\abjad</code> can now process L ^A T _E X counters	27
v1.7. <code>\arbnnull</code> : New <code>\arbnnull</code> command for putting back on any contextual analysis rule broken by other commands.	68	<code>\arbcOLOR</code> : Standard color command for Arabic environments	62
v1.8. General: <code>arabica</code> transliteration standard is now supported . . .	40	<code>\MkArbBreak*</code> : ‘starred’ version which closes Arabic environments before processing declared commands.	61
v1.8.5. General: Six additional Persian characters are now available . . .	11	v1.13. <code>arabexport</code> : Processes and print its argument in the current file and exports it in full Unicode in the external selected . <code>tex</code> file. . . .	69
v1.9. <code>\MkArbBreak</code> : New <code>\MkArbBreak</code> command for inserting user-defined macros in Arabic environments	61	<code>arabverse</code> : New options <code>color</code> and <code>export</code> to <code>arabverse</code> environment.	66
v1.9.2. <code>\aemph*</code> : Starred version which always puts the stroke over its argument	62	<code>\arbmark</code> : New optional argument: either <code>rl</code> or <code>lr</code>	65
v1.10. General: <code>\uc</code> supersedes <code>\cap</code>	42	<code>\ArbOutFile</code> : Silently exports its argument in the selected external file.	69
<code>\prname</code> : New command for typesetting Arabic proper names in transliteration	63	<code>\arbpardir</code> : Sets the direction of Arabic paragraphs once they are converted to Unicode.	70
v1.11. <code>\arbmark</code> : New command for inserting additional marks in Arabic environments	65	<code>\prname*</code> : Renders proper names already converted to Unicode in upright roman style	64
		<code>\SetArbOutSuffix</code> : Sets a suffix to be appended to the filename of the external Unicode file.	69
		v1.15. <code>\ayah</code> : Prints End of Ayah sign . . .	68
		v1.16. <code>\aemph</code> : Now uses <code>ulem</code>	62

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