About TextEdit

TextEdit provides features for working with different scripts. You can use **TextEdit** to provide the basic text-editing and formatting capabilities needed in your application. **TextEdit** uses the **Script Manager** routines just as any application would to work across all scripts. **TextEdit** describes some routines, not previously documented in *Inside Macintosh,* that are not specific to working with script systems. It also clarifies several previously documented routines and includes an overview of all **TextEdit** data structures. Most new features of **TextEdit** are only apparent for non-Roman script systems.

To use the new features of **TextEdit**, you should be familiar with the basic concepts and structures behind **QuickDraw**, the **Event Manager**, the **Window Manager**, the **Font Manager**, the **Script Manager**, and the Gestalt function.

For an introduction to the Macintosh Script Management System, see the **Worldwide Software Overview** description.

The version of **TextEdit** referred to in here is included with System 6.0.5 and later unless otherwise stated.

In addition to all the text-handling features of earlier versions, **TextEdit** now allows you to take advantage of the **Script Manager**'s treatment of system software with more than one script system installed. **TextEdit** uses the **Script Manager** to support such systems. **TextEdit** exhibits the correct behavior for editing and displaying text in multiple styles and different scripts. Multiple scripts can even exist on a single line due to styled **TextEdit**'s use of the **Script Manager**.

Throughout the **TextEdit** topics, script is used to mean a writing system such as Roman, Japanese, or Arabic. Script system is used to denote a specific collection of software components for handling text in a particular script. Examples of script systems are the Roman Script System, the Japanese Script System (KanjiTalk), as well as the Traditional Chinese Script System and the Simplified Chinese Script System (both referred to as Zhong-WenTalk).

At least two script systems are always present when a non-Roman script system is installed. For example, Japanese system software is the combination of the U.S. system software (which includes the Roman Script System, the Macintosh Operating System, the Toolbox, and so forth) and the Japanese Script System, all of which are localized for Japan.

Localized system software-such as the Japanese system software-has been adapted to a particular region or language. The French and Turkish versions of the Macintosh system software are simply examples of localized variations of the U.S. system software that do not include a second script system.