

Local L^AT_EX class and style files

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1 xelatex-generic.sty

This file started to look like this in about 2016-04-01

1.1 XeLaTeX stuff

Normalize any residual Unicode combining accents, and write out error messages, if any:

XeLaTeX internals

```
1 \XeTeXinputnormalization=1
2 \tracinglostchars=1
3 \tracingonline=1
4 \XeTeXgenerateactualtext=1
```

1.2 Used at different times

Commented out.

hyperref

```
pdfx 5%\usepackage[final=true]{hyperref}
6%\usepackage[a-1b]{pdfx} % get an archival PDF
```

1.3 Multilingual macros

from: [Stackexchange](#).

etex Not used

```
7%\usepackage{etex}
8%\reserveinserts{28}
9%\usepackage{xcolor}
```

polyglossia Set up various fonts and languages.

```
10 \usepackage{polyglossia}
11 %% work around a bug in polyglossia
12 %% from https://github.com/reutenauer/polyglossia/issues/626
13 %\makeatletter
14 %\ExplSyntaxOn
15 %\pretocmd\xpg@set@alias@values{%
16 %    \prop_if_exist:cF { xpg@alias@keyvals@#1@#4 }
17 %    { \prop_new:c {xpg@alias@keyvals@#1@#4} }
18 %}{-}{-}
19 %\ExplSyntaxOff
```

```

20%\makeatother
21%% end of workaround
22
23\defaultfontfeatures{%
24  Mapping=tex-text,
25  %Color=red,
26  Numbers=OldStyle,
27}
28
29\setmainlanguage[variant=british]{english}

Main document font:
30% \setmainfont[AutoFakeBold=1.5]{EB Garamond 12}
31\setmainfont[BoldFont = * Bold] % t1pretest 2019
32% (See https://tug.org/pipermail/tex-live/2019-March/043211.html)
33% {Linux Libertine 0} % lovely, but use Libertinus
34% {fbb} % also lovely - Bembo, but no underdot
35% {Tinos} % a croscore font; good diacritics
36{TeX Gyre Pagella}
37% {IndUni-P}
38% {Lucida Sans Unicode}
39% {Libertinus Serif} % something funny with overlapping chars in bold 2019-05

```

1.4 Packages that Polyglossia now auto-loads

polyglossia automatically loads: fixltx2e, etex, xunicode, fontspec. But we still need metalogo for the definitions of logos like `\XeLaTeX`.

```

40\usepackage{metalogo}
41% \usepackage{xunicode} % get unicode encoding in PDF even when using
42% \= etc. Not needed at present.

```

Getting properly-hyphenated Sanskrit:

```

43\setotherlanguage{sanskrit} % for transliterated Sanskrit
44\newfontfamily\sanskritfont
45 [Script=Latin]
46% [Script=Devanagari]
47% {Linux Libertine 0} %Transliteration only in this font
48{TeX Gyre Pagella} %Transliteration only in this font
49% {IndUni-P} %Transliteration only in this font
50% {Brill} %Transliteration only in this font
51% {Sanskrit 2003} % Roman and Devanagari

```

Define `\sansk{}` which is the same as `\emph{}`, except that it causes appropriate hyphenation for Sanskrit words. Use `\sansk{}` for Sanskrit and `\emph{}` for English.

```

52 \newcommand{\sansk}[1]{\emph{\text{sanskrit}{#1}}}
53 \let\iast=\sansk %better name for it
54 \let\rsan=\sansk

```

Now define the Devanagari font: input using standard IAST transliteration

```

55 \newfontfamily\devanagarifont
56 [Script=Devanagari,
57 % FakeStretch=1.05,
58 Mapping=RomDev, %prefer slightly to iast
59 ]
60 % {Sahadeva}
61 % {Sanskrit 2003}
62 {Tiro Devanagari Sanskrit}

63 % \newcommand{\dev}[1]{\textdevanagari{#1}} % test this 2018-10
64 \newcommand{\dev}[1]{\text{sanskrit}{\devanagarifont #1}} % test this 2020-01
65 \let\dsan=\devanagarifont
66 \let\dn=\devanagarifont
67
68 \setotherlanguage{bengali}
69 \newfontfamily\bengalifont
70 [Script=Bengali]
71 % {Sahadeva}
72 % {Noto Serif Bengali}
73 {Tiro Bangla}

```

Use: \textbengali{ }

And other languages

```

74 \setotherlanguage{german}
75 \setotherlanguage{french}

```

will call appropriate hyphenation.

Chinese, Japanese, Korean

```

76 \newfontfamily\cjkkfont{Noto Sans CJK SC} %
77 % [Script=CJK,Mapping=tex-text,Scale=MatchLowercase]
78 % {IPAexMincho}
79 % {TakaoPGothic}
80 \let\cjkkfont

```

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/376420/>

[include-chinese-characters-into-article-in-xelatex](#)

Classical Greek:

```

81 \setotherlanguage{greek}
82 \newfontfamily\greekfont[Script=Greek,Mapping=tex-text]{GFS Didot}
83 % {GFS Porson}

```

```
84%{GFS Philostratos}
```

End of polyglossia stuff.

1.5 Sanskrit hyphenation

hyphenations A cumulative hyphenation exception file, `sanskrit-hyphenations.tex`, adds numerous hand-tuned hyphenation points to the default Polyglossia hyphenation rules for Sanskrit. This file needs to be `\input` after the start of the document. Normally, we'd do this with `\AtBeginDocument`, but for obscure reasons, that doesn't work. So we have to add the `\input` statement by hand at the start of every document, immediately after `\begin{document}`.

```
85%\AtBeginDocument{\input{sanskrit-hyphenations.tex}} % this doesn't work :-(
```

1.6 Misc.

csquotes

```
graphicx 86\usepackage[style=british]{csquotes} % error in log if not included
          87\usepackage{graphicx}
```

1.7 Marginal note hacks

Not used:

```
88% \usepackage{marginfix}
```

simple marginal query, now superseded:

```
89% \newcommand{\q}[1]{%
90%   \marginpar{%
91%     \rlap{%
92%       \fbox{\vtop{\hsize 0.2\textwidth\raggedright\tiny#1}}}}
93%   %}
```

Actually, `todonotes` makes nicer marginal comments:

todonotes

```
94\usepackage[colorinlistoftodos,
95%   disable,
96 textsize=tiny,
97 obeyDraft,
98 textwidth=.11\textwidth,
99 loadshadowlibrary,
100 shadow,
101 backgroundcolor=yellow
102]{todonotes}
```

```

103 \setuptodonotes{fancyline}
104
105 % Now renew the \q command to use \todo:
106 \newcommand{\q}[1]{\todo{#1}}
107 % \AtEndDocument{\newpage\listoftodos } %print the todo list
108 % at the end,
109 % when in draft mode

```

1.8 Stacked diacritics

\diatop \diatop, by Christina Thiele, used for r underdot overbar (ṛ, F6, 246) See *TeXniques: Conference Proceedings* 1987, no.5, p.11. (<https://tug.org/techniques/>)

```

110 \def\diatop[#1|#2]{\leavevmode{\setbox1=\hbox{#1}}\setbox2=\hbox{#2}}}%
111 \dimen0=\ifdim\wd1>\wd2\wd1\else\wd2\fi%
112 \dimen1=\ht2\advance\dimen1by-1ex%
113 \setbox1=\hbox to1\dimen0{\hss#1\hss}%
114 \rlap{\raise1\dimen1\box1}%
115 \hbox to1\dimen0{\hss#2\hss}}}%

```

E.g. of use: \diatop[\'ō] gives u macron acute

1.9 Private abbreviations

```

\AD
etc. 116 \newcommand{\AD}{\textsc{ce}{}}
117 \newcommand{\BC}{\textsc{bce}{}}
118 \newcommand{\BCE}{\textsc{bce}{}}
119 \newcommand{\CE}{\textsc{ce}{}}
120 \providecommand{\Cs}{\emph{Caraka\-\sam\-\hitā}}
121 \providecommand{\Ss}{\emph{Suśruta\-\sam\-\hitā}}
122 \let\CS\Cs
123 \let\SS\Ss
124 \providecommand{\AH}{\emph{Aṣṭāṅga\-\hrdaya\-\sam\-\hitā}}
125 % \newcommand{\saneng}[2]{#2 (\sansk{#1})} % now in
126 % xelatex-indexing-xindex.sty
127 \newcommand{\PYS}{PYŚ} % {Pātañjala\-\yoga\-\śāstra}
128 \newcommand{\YSV}{\sansk{Yogasūtravivaraṇa}}
129 \newcommand{\sutra}[1]{\textbf{\large #1}\par}

```

1.10 Nice hanging-indent footnotes

\hangfootnotes LaTeX Companion, p.73. Not used.

```

130 % \def\hangfootnotes{%
131 % \renewcommand{\@makefnmark}[1]{\setlength{\parindent}{0pt}%
132 % \begin{list}{}{\setlength{\labelwidth}{1.5em}%
133 % \setlength{\leftmargin}{\labelwidth}%
134 % \setlength{\labelsep}{3pt}\setlength{\itemsep}{0pt}%
135 % \setlength{\parsep}{0pt}\setlength{\topsep}{0pt}%
136 % \footnotesize}\item[\hfill\@makefnmark]##1%
137 % \end{list}}%
138 %}

```

But the above is broken by bigfoot (too much vertical space)

Footnotes with hanging indents adapted from <http://www.ceus-now.com/raggedright-in-footnotes-with-hanging-indent/>

```

139 \newcommand\hangfootnotes{%
140 \long\def\@makefnmark##1{\leftskip=1.8em\hskip-1.8em\hb@xt@1.8em
141 {\@thefnmark\hss}##1}}

```

1.11 Normal LaTeX settings now

```

142 \setcounter{secnumdepth}{0}

```

enumitem

```

143 \usepackage[inline]{enumitem} % supersedes mdwlist: does it globally
144 \setlist{itemsep=.5em,
145 %labelindent=\parindent,
146 %leftmargin=*,
147 }

```

```

148 % \usepackage{makeidx} % leave this to xelatex-indexing.sty

```

multicol (env.)

```

longtable (env.) 149 \usepackage{multicol}

```

```

array (env.) 150 % \multicolsep = 12pt plus 4pt minus 3pt % default

```

```

151 \multicolsep = 1pt plus .25ex % like the starred environments

```

```

152 \usepackage{longtable}

```

```

153 \usepackage{array}

```

```

154 % \usepackage{index} % multiple indexes. Doesn't play well with Beamer

```

```

155 \widowpenalty 4000

```

```

156 \clubpenalty 300

```

```

157 \brokenpenalty 5000

```

```

158 \interfootnotelinepenalty 10 % lets notes break more easily

```

```

159 \vfuzz2pt % Don't report over-full v-boxes if over-edge is small

```

```

160 \hfuzz2pt % Don't report over-full h-boxes if over-edge is small

```

```

161 \emergencystretch .1\textwidth

```



```

162 \hyphenation{dharam-pal wuj-as-tyk never-the-less nutri-tive
163 asoka kerala Aristotle Alex-ander Majno manu-script manu-scripts}

```

Command to draw a box where the pictures will go:

```

164 \newcommand{\pretendpicture}
165   {\centering \fbox{\vrule width0pt height 2.5in depth0pt
166     \vrule width 4in height0pt depth0pt }\par }}

```

use as follows:

```

\begin{figure}[htp]
\begin{center}
\pretendpicture
\end{center}
\caption{}
\label{fig: }
\end{figure}

```

1.12 From article.cls

This isn't used.

```

167% \typeout{Wujastyk: NB: Modified maketitle command, flush
168% left and no array for authors.}

169% \providecommand\@maketitle{%
170%   \newpage
171%   \null
172%   \vskip 2em%
173%%   \begin{center}%
174%   \let \footnote \thanks
175%   \noindent{\LARGE \@title \par}%
176%   \vskip 1.5em%
177%   \noindent {\large
178%     \lineskip .5em%
179%%     \noindent
180%%     \begin{tabular}[t]{l} %DW
181%       \@author
182%%     \end{tabular}\par %DW
183%   }%
184%   \vskip 1em%
185%   \noindent {\large \@date}%
186%%   \end{center}%
187%   \par
188%   \vskip 3em} %DW was 1.5em

```

sloka See <http://cs.wlu.edu/~necaise/refs/latex2e/env-list.4.html> Not used:

```

189% \newenvironment{sloka} % based on {verse}, from book.cls
190%     {\let\\\@centercr
191%      \list{}\{\itemsep \z@
192%          \topsep .1\baselineskip
193%          \parsep .25\baselineskip
194%          \itemindent -1.5em%
195%          \listparindent\itemindent
196%          \rightmargin \z@
197%          \leftmargin 3pc % = CUP's \SFB@indent
198%          \advance\leftmargin 1.5em}%
199%      \item\itshape\relax}
200%     {\endlist}

```

Here's another version from book.cls, based on the quote environment

```

201 \newenvironment{sloka}
202 {\list{}\{\rightmargin\leftmargin}%
203 \item\itshape\relax}
204 {\endlist}

```

\PreliminaryNote Preliminary numberless "footnote" for abbreviations, grant references, and other general initial statements.

```

205 \newcommand{\PreliminaryNote}[1]{%
206 {\def\thefootnote{\relax }%
207 \footnotetext{\hspace*{-2.3em} %only if not using \hangfootnotes
208 #1}}}

209 \newcommand{\doublespacing}{%
210 \renewcommand{\baselinestretch}{1.5}
211 \addtolength{\footnotesep}{0.5\footnotesep}}

```

The following not used.

```

212% \usepackage{ccllicenses}
213% \let\DWolddate\date
214% \renewcommand{\date}[1]{\DWolddate{#1}\ \cc \ccby \ccnc \ccsa }}

```

2 xelatex-biblatex.sty

2.1 Load the basic package with options

`biblatex.sty` Load the BibL^AT_EX package and the `oxyear` style, and set the various options.

```
215 \usepackage[%
216 backend=biber,
217 %style=authoryear-icomp,
218 % Make idem and ibidem behave appropriately:
219 %\url{https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/61717/biblatex-strictly-identical-footnote-c
220 % (and see \newbibmacro*{cite:ibid} below).
221 %ibidpage,
222 %idemtracker=false,
223 %style=authoryear,
224 %uniquename=false,
225 % oxref:
226 style=oxyear,
227 dashed=true,
228 % end oxref
229 %bibstyle=publist,
230 %marginyear=true,
231 %style=verbose-trad1,
232 %
233 % I finally worked out how to sort cites by year and bibliography by name
234 %
235 %\url{https://cikitsa.blogspot.ca/2017/07/biblatex-citations-and-bibliography.html}
236 sorting=ynt, %ynt for the citations in date order; nyt otherwise
237 sortcites=true,
238 %sortlocale=en-GB,
239 backref=false,
240 date=comp,
241 datecirca=true,
242 dateuncertain=true,
243 bibencoding=auto,
244 hyperref=auto,
245 isbn=true,
246 doi=true,
247 language=auto,
248 natbib=true,
249 texencoding=auto,
250 url=true,
251 urldate=short,
252 usetranslator=true,
253 useprefix=true,% van Nooten
254 giveninits=false, % Give first names in the bibliography. See
```

```

255 %\url{https://github.com/alex-ball/biblatex-oxref/issues/17#issuecomment-843383550}
256 %maxnames=1, % before "et al."
257 %uniquelist=false,
258 %refsection=section,
259 ]{biblatex}

```

2.2 Some options for all the main entry types

cuteBibliographyOptions

```

260 \ExecuteBibliographyOptions[% for biblatex-oxyear
261 article,
262 book,
263 mvbook,
264 mvcollection,
265 inbook,
266 incollection,
267 inreference,
268 collection,
269 reference,
270 mvreference]{useeditor=true,
271     usetranslator=true,
272 %     uniquename=full
273 }

```

2.3 Fix date abbreviations to be more verbose

`\blx@ox@compyear` Patch so that date-abbreviations aren't just one digit. Kindly supplied by Alex Ball, <https://github.com/alex-ball/biblatex-oxref/issues/19>

```

274 \renewcommand{\blx@ox@compyear}[2]{%
275     \def\num@one{#1}%
276     \def\num@two{#2}%
277     \StrLen{\num@one}[\num@one@len]%
278     \StrLen{\num@two}[\num@two@len]%
279     \ifboolexpr{
280         test {\ifnumequal{\num@one@len}{\num@two@len}}
281         and
282         test {\ifnumless{\num@one}{\num@two}}
283     }{%
284         \StrCompare{\num@one}{\num@two}[\Result]%
285         \ifnum\num@two@len>3%
286         \IfStrEq{\Result}{2}{\def\Result{1}}{}%
287         \fi
288         %% Extend the legal date compression behaviour to all entries
289         \IfStrEq{\Result}{4}{\def\Result{3}}{}%

```

```

290      %%% End of changes
291      \StrGobbleLeft{0\num@two}{\Result}%
292      }{\num@two}}

```

2.4 Not used

bookeditor I don't use this, now. patch of Sept 2019

```

      https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/
      FMfcgxwDrHpMnGSkkqjMqHwCCdJqBLkC
293 %\makeatletter
294 %\xpatchbibmacro{bookeditor}{\global\undef\bbx@lasthash}{\}{\}{%
295 %      \wlog{INFO: oxyyear fix no longer needed!}}
296 %\makeatother

```

2.5 Sort citations and bibliography differently - fail!

assignrefcontextentries I finally discovered how to sort citations by year and bibliography entries by name (and see sorting, above).

```

      https://cikitsa.blogspot.ca/2017/07/
      biblatex-citations-and-bibliography.html
297 \AtBeginDocument{\assignrefcontextentries[] {*}}
      But this isn't working 2021-05 :- (

```

2.6 Placement of commas inside title quotes

efineBibliographyExtras Following sections 3.10 and 4.7.5 of the Bib_{La}T_EX manual, put the comma *inside* the quotation marks of the title.

```

298 \DefineBibliographyExtras{british}{\DeclareQuotePunctuation{.,}}

```

2.7 Sorting the bibliography

\printbibliography To avoid saying \newrefcontext[sorting=nyt] before \printbibliography in every document redefine \printbibliography (from biblatex.sty):

```

299 \renewrobustcmd*{\printbibliography}{%
300 \newrefcontext[sorting=nyt] % added this line
301 \begingroup
302 \delimcontext{bib}%
303 \edef\on@line{\on@line}%
304 \ifnextchar[%
305 {\blx@printbibliography}
306 {\blx@printbibliography[]}}

```

2.8 String abbreviations

`volcite` no “p.” or “pp.” in, for example, `\volcite`:

```
307 \DefineBibliographyStrings{english}{%
308     page          = {},
309     pages          = {},
310     volume         = {},
311 }
```

2.9 Load the bibliography file

`\addbibresource` This isn’t used, because we load different bibliographies in different documents.

```
312 % \addbibresource
313 %% [datatype=bibtex]
314 % {biblio4-utf8.bib}
```

2.10 Auto-formatting of URL strings

Enable hot URLs for PDFs at Archive.org and Academia.edu and other sites.

```
\DeclareFieldFormat See BibLATEX documentation 4.11.2 and macros from biblatex.def
315 \newif\ifBibHiddenURLs
316 %
317 \ifBibHiddenURLs
318     \relax
319 \else
320 %
321 \DeclareFieldFormat{url}{%
322     \ifhyperref
323     {\ \textsc{url: } \href{#1}{#1}} % added a newline to help with long URLs in PDFs
324     {\textsc{url: } \nolinkurl{#1}} %DW bug here
325 %
326 % Buddhist Digital Resource Center:
327 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:tbrc}{%
328     \textsc{TBRC} \space
329     \ifhyperref
330     {\href{https://www.tbrc.org/\#!rid=#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
331     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
332 %
333 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:ark}{%
334     \textsc{ark:} \space
335     \ifhyperref
336     {\href{https://n2t.net/#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
```

```

337 {\nolinkurl{#1}}
338 %
339 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:archive}{%
340 %   Internet Archive\addcolon\space
341 %   \ifhyperref
342 %     {\href{http://archive.org/details/#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
343 %     {\href{http://archive.org/details/#1}{\small Internet Archive}}}
344 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
345 \DeclareFieldAlias{eprint:archive.org}{eprint:archive}
346 \DeclareFieldAlias{eprint:Archive.org}{eprint:archive}
347
348 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:academia}{%
349 %   Academia.edu\addcolon\space
350 %   \ifhyperref
351 %     {\href{http://www.academia.edu/#1}{\small Academia.edu}}}
352 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
353 \DeclareFieldAlias{eprint:academia.edu}{eprint:academia}
354
355 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:dli}{%
356 %   DLI\addcolon\space
357 %   \ifhyperref
358 %     {\href{http://www.dli.gov.in/cgi-bin/DBscripts/allmetainfo.cgi?barcode=#1/}{\small
359 %       Digital Library of India}}}
360 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
361 \DeclareFieldAlias{eprint:DLI}{eprint:dli}
362 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:jstor}{%
363 %   \ifhyperref
364 %     {\href{http://www.jstor.org/stable/#1}{\small JSTOR}}}
365 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
366
367 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:google}{%
368 %   \ifhyperref
369 %     {\href{http://books.google.com/books?id=#1}{\small Google books}}}
370 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
371 %
372 \DeclareFieldFormat{doi}{%
373 %   \textsc{doi}\addcolon\space
374 %   \ifhyperref
375 %     {\href{https://doi.org/#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
376 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
377 %
378 \fi
379 \BibHiddenURLsfalse

```

2.11 Some bibliographical aliases - not used

Not used. This should be done in individual documents and document styles, not here in a generic style file.

```
\defcitealias
380%\defcitealias{meul-hist}{HIML}
381%\defcitealias{ncc}{NCC}
382%\defcitealias{bisw-bibl}{BSIMC}
```

2.12 Move notes to the end of bibliography entries

To make Bib_{La}T_EX notes print last, like addendums.

```
\DeclareSourceMap From
http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/138913/
how-to-move-the-field-note-at-the-end-of-the-reference
383 \DeclareSourceMap{
384     \maps[datatype=bibtex]{
385         \map{
386             \step[fieldsource=note, final]
387             \step[fieldset=addendum, origfieldval, final]
388             \step[fieldset=note, null]
389         }
390     }
391 }
```

2.13 Tweak the punctuation of citations

```
\DeclareFieldFormat Tweaks to make the citation form:- Author date: page
392 \DeclareFieldFormat{postnote}{#1}
393 \renewcommand{\postnotedelim}{: \,}
394 \renewcommand{\nameyear delim}{ }
```

2.14 Suppress shorthands. Not used

```
\clearfield Suppress shorthands: http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/57041/
```

Once again, I don't use this at present.

```
395% \AtEveryCitekey{\clearfield{shorthand}}
```


2.15 csquotes

csquotes

```
396 \usepackage{csquotes}
397 \setquotestyle{american} % american = double quotes
```

2.16 Hacks for pubstate

`\DeclareLabeldate` Bib_{La}T_EX hacks to get pubstate (?forthcoming? etc.) behaving as it should
Bib_{La}T_EX manual 4.5.10

```
398 \DeclareLabeldate{%
399   \field{date}
400   \field{year}
401   \field{pubstate}
402   \field{eventdate}
403   \field{origdate}
404   \field{urldate}
405   \literal{nodate}
406 }
```

2.17 Width of shorthand abbreviations

`\DeclareFieldFormat` Some magic from “moewe” at

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/442749/>

[biblatex-have-hyperref-links-point-to-the-shorthand-list](#)

that makes hyperlinks from citations point to the list of abbreviations.

```
407 \DeclareFieldFormat{shorthandwidth}{%
408   \bibhypertarget{shorthand:\thefield{entrykey}}
409   {#1}}
410
411 \DeclareFieldFormat{bibhyperref}{%
412   \iffieldundef{shorthand}
413   {\bibhyperref{#1}}
414   {\bibhyperlink{shorthand:\thefield{entrykey}}{#1}}}
```

2.18 Penalties for URLs – not used

penalties Penalty settings to make URLs format better. From xurl documentation.

Currently not used.

```
415 %\usepackage{xurl}
416 %\setcounter{biburlllcpenalty}{1}
417 %\setcounter{biburlucpenalty}{1}
```

```

418%\setcounter{biburlnumpenalty}{1}
419%% but Bib\LaTeX\ has this built in to it.

```

2.19 Create a dummy data type for putting literal strings into a bibliography

`\DeclareBibliographyDriver` Create a new data type in bibtex, `@literal`, which just prints the content of the title field.

Thanks to emilianoehyans at <https://forums.zotero.org/discussion/110863/biblatex-both-langid-and-language-are-needed>

```

420 \DeclareBibliographyDriver{literal}{%
421     \newunit\newblock
422     \printfield{title}%
423     \finentry}

```

2.20 Turn language into langid

`\DeclareSourcemap` It turns out that it's the `langid` field that controls language-switching in bibliography entries, not `language`. Since I've always used `language`, this code will just write the content of the `language` field to the `langid` field, on the fly.

```

424 \DeclareSourcemap{
425     \maps[datatype=bibtex]{
426         \map{
427             \step[fieldsource=language,fieldtarget=langid]
428         }
429     }
430 }

```

That's all, folks!

3 xelatex-glossaries.sty

Official documentation of LaTeX glossaries is found in the TeXlive distribution:

- glossaries.pdf
- glossaries-extra.pdf
- bib2gls.pdf
- glossariesbegin.pdf

See

- <https://ctan.org/pkg/glossaries>
- <https://ctan.org/pkg/glossaries-extra>
- <https://ctan.org/pkg/bib2gls>

The Glossaries packages are complex and the documentation is voluminous and written from the point of view of an insider programmer. See also <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Glossary>

I cannot pretend to understand the package overall, but the code below works.

A shorter and earlier description of this package – with pictures! – is available at <https://cikitsa.blogspot.com/2022/11/making-index-of-plant-names.html>

3.1 Glossaries of plants and animals

This package initializes two glossaries, plants and animals. These glossaries draw their content from the databases `plants.bib` and `animals.bib`, using the `bib2gls` feature of Glossaries. These two databases are in simple bibtex format. One entry, for example, reads,

```
@Entry{māmsī,
citationkey = {māmsī},
description = {Nardostachys grandiflora, DC. See
               \volcite{1}[\#1691]{NK}},
name        = {spikenard},
}
```

Note the use of Bib_{La}T_EX citations in the `description` field. You will have loaded the `biblatex` package earlier for this to work.

Also, note that the separate field `"citationkey = {māṃsī}"`, is not necessary (as far as I know). The citation key is the word after `@Entry{` and before the comma. I use [JabRef](#) to manage my databases and it adds the `citationkey =` by itself. It does no harm.

The citation keys in the databases, e.g., `māṃsī`, is used as the argument of the macro `\gls{}` in your document. It may contain diacritical marks. For example, you write `"The plant is \gls{māṃsī}"` and your output PDF will print `"The plant is spikenard"`. The macro `\gls` has looked up `"māṃsī"` in `plants.bib` and replaced it with the name `"spikenard"`. At the same time, the entry `"spikenard"` is written to the glossary at the end of your document, giving the name `"māṃsī"` and then the contents of the `description` field from `plants.bib`.

3.2 Singular, plural, capitalized

The command `\glspl{}` produces the plural (`"spikenards"`). The command `\Gls{}` capitalizes the output (`"Spikenard"`). `\Glspl{}` ... (`"Spikenards"`). If the plural isn't composed with suffix `s`, you can add a field `"plural ="` to the `plants.bib` database giving the plural form. (So, with `plural=mongeese`, `\Glspl{nakula}` prints `"Mongeese"`.)

The glossaries at the end of your document are produced by the commands

- `\printunsrtglossary[type=plants]`
- `\printunsrtglossary[type=animals]`

`glossaries-extra.sty`

```
431 \usepackage[record={only}, % see bib2gls manual, option summary
432 nostyles,                % don't load things you don't need
433 style=bookindex,         % load this style
434 stylemods=bookindex,     % load the updates for this style
435 postpunc={\,:\ },       % after description, before page numbers
436 automake,                % run bib2gls automatically; bib2gls manual
437 section]{glossaries-extra}
```

3.3 Define two glossaries

`\newglossary` Give names to the database types and to the default headings that will print when the glossaries are printed. Filename extensions etc. are handled

silently.

```
438 \newglossary*{plants}{Flora}
439 \newglossary*{animals}{Fauna}
```

3.4 Format of the glossary entries

This controls the format of the text printed in the glossaries.
See glossaries-extra.pdf manual, section 8.7.1, p.443

`\glstrbookindexname`

```
440 \renewcommand*{\glstrbookindexname}[1]{%
441   \glossentryname{#1}%
442   \space (\emph{\the\glslabeltok{#1}})%
443   \ifglshasdesc{#1}{\space \glossentrydesc{#1}\glspostdescription}{}%
444 }
```

Get rid of that pesky pre-comma. (glossaries-extra.pdf manual, section 8.7.1, p.446):

```
445 \renewcommand*\glstrbookindexprelocation[1]{\empty }
```

3.5 Glossary preamble

`\setglossarypreamble` Tell the reader that a colon (postpunc above) is what separates the glossary text from the page numbers. It can be a bit visually confusing.
(glossaries-extra.pdf manual, section 8.7.1, p.443):

```
446 %\renewcommand{\glossaryname}{Materia Medica} % can do that later
447 \setglossarypreamble{\emph{\footnotesize
448   Numbers after the final colon refer to
449   pages in this book.}\bigskip}
```

3.6 Load up the databases

Instructions to `bib2gls`, telling it the location of the databases and what type of data is in each.

The `type=` parameter tells `bib2gls` what kind of data is in this database. So you can use the same `\gls{}` command whether you are referring to a plant or an animal. `bib2gls` will look through both databases and send the plant identities to the plants glossary and the animals to the animals glossary.

I don't understand why the `field-aliases` parameter is necessary, but it seems to be.

3.7 Plants

`\GlsXtrLoadResources`

```
450 \GlsXtrLoadResources[
451 src={~/Dropbox/localtexmf/bibtex/bib/plants},
452 type=plants,
453 %selection=all, % select this if you want all the contents of the database
454 field-aliases={identifier=citationkey},
455 sort={en-GB},
456 ]
```

3.8 Animals

```
457 \GlsXtrLoadResources[
458 src={~/Dropbox/localtexmf/bibtex/bib/animals},
459 type=animals,
460 %selection=all, % select this if you want all the contents of the database
461 field-aliases={identifier=citationkey},
462 sort={en-GB},
463 ]
```

3.9 Print the glossaries

As mentioned above, produce the actual glossaries with

`\printunsrtglossary`

- `\printunsrtglossary[type=plants]`
- `\printunsrtglossary[type=animals]`

at the end of your document.

That's all folks!

4 xelatex-indexing-xindex.sty

Formerly used xindy; now updated to use xindex

These are macros for creating several indexes. First, a lexical index, Sanskrit-English and English-Sanskrit. Secondly An index of manuscripts.

4.1 Load indextools

indextools.sty

```
464%\usepackage[imakeidx]{xindex} % deprecated by indextools
465\usepackage[xindex]{indextools}
```

This is useful if there are multiple indexes, and to make indexing happen during a normal XeTeX run. see

<https://cikitsa.blogspot.ca/2016/07/getting-xindy-to-work-for-iast-encoded.html>

This should be loaded *before* hyperref.

4.2 Create a lexical index

A lexical index that sorts words with diacritical marks. I use this with `\saneng{ }{ }` to make indexes and reverse indexes of Sanskrit terms. Load the databases:

\makeindex

```
466\makeindex[name=lexical,
467title=Glossary,
468columns=2,
469%options= --input-markup xelatex -M iast.xdy -L general,
470%options = --input-markup xelatex -M de-accent
471options= -c iast -a -n, % nocasesensitive, noheadings
472intoc, % put an entry in the table of contents
473]
```

4.3 Create an index of manuscripts

Now an index of manuscripts, used by the `\MS` or `\MScite` commands.

\makeindex

```
474\makeindex[name=manuscripts,
475title=Index of Manuscripts,
476%program=texindy,
477%options = --input-markup xelatex -M iast.xdy -L general,
```

```

478 %options = --input-markup xelatex -M de-accent
479 options = -c iast -a -n, % nocasesensitive, noheadings
480 columns=1,
481 intoc]

```

4.4 Format the index

\indexsetup

```

482 \indexsetup{level=\section*,
483 %    noclearpage,
484 %    firstpagestyle=fancy
485 othercode= %\footnotesize
486     \newcommand{\lettergroup}[1]{\relax}
487 %
488 %https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/541009/index-layout-subitems-on-the-same-line-as-
489     \renewcommand{@idxitem}{\par}
490     \renewcommand\subitem{}
491 }

```

4.5 User macros for indexing items

A simple command \saneng{sanskrit}{english} to print the English, put the Skt. in parentheses, and send both words to a lexical index.

\saneng

```

492 % simple command to print the English, put the Skt.
493 % in parentheses, and send both words to a lexical index.
494 \newcommand{\saneng}[2]
495 % #1 = Sanskrit
496 % #2 = English
497 {#2 (\emph{#1})%
498   %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
499   %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
500   %% \leavevmode
501   %% \lower\loweramount
502   %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
503   %% \raise\loweramount
504   %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
505   % and now make the index entries:
506   % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
507   % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
508 %
509 % Version with glosses as sub-items:
510   \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!#1@#1}%

```



```

511 \index[lexical]{#1@\emph{#1}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}

\sanidx Like \saneng{ }{ }, but only print the English, and send the Sanskrit silently
to the index:
512 \newcommand{\sanidx}[2]
513 % #1 = Sanskrit
514 % #2 = English
515 {#2%
516 %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
517 %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
518 %% \leavevmode
519 %% \lower\loweramount
520 %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
521 %% \raise\loweramount
522 %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
523 % and now make the index entries:
524 % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
525 % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}%
526 \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!#1@\emph{#1}}%
527 \index[lexical]{#1@\emph{#1}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}

\sanengdev Now a version that prints #1 in Devanagari in the text, but Latin in the index:
528 \newcommand{\sanengdev}[2]
529 % #1 = Sanskrit
530 % #2 = English
531 {#2 (\dev{#1})%
532 %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
533 %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
534 %% \leavevmode
535 %% \lower\loweramount
536 %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
537 %% \raise\loweramount
538 %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
539 % and now make the index entries:
540 % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
541 % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}%
542 %
543 % Version with glosses as sub-items:
544 % \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!#1@\emph{#1}}%
545 % \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!{#1}@\emph{{#1}}}%
546 % \index[lexical]{#1@\emph{#1}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}
547 % \index[lexical]{{#1}@\emph{{#1}}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}
548 %
549 % Version with glosses on the same line in parens:
550 % \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2 (\emph{#1})}}%

```

```

551 % \index[lexical]{#1@MakeLowercase{\emph{#1} (#2)}}}
552 %

```

\engsan A variant that puts the English input first; of historical interest only:

```

553 \newcommand{\engsan}[2]
554 % #2 = Sanskrit
555 % #1 = English
556 {#1 (\sansk{#2})}%
557 %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
558 %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
559 %% \leavevmode
560 %% \lower\loweramount
561 %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
562 %% \raise\loweramount
563 %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
564 % and now make the index entries:
565 % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
566 % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
567 \index[lexical]{#1!#2@\emph{#2}}}%
568 \index[lexical]{#2@\emph{#2}!#1}}

```

\ssaneng Now a silent version of \saneng{}{} that prints nothing in the text but sends the entries to the index.

```

569 \providecommand{\ssaneng}[2]% silent \saneng index entry
570 % #1 = Sanskrit
571 % #2 = English
572 {%#2 (\sansk{#1})}%
573 %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
574 %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
575 %% \leavevmode
576 %% \lower\loweramount
577 %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
578 %% \raise\loweramount
579 %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
580 % and now make the index entries:
581 % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
582 % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
583 %
584 % Version with glosses as sub-items:
585 \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!#1@\emph{#1}}}%
586 \index[lexical]{#1@\emph{#1}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}}%
587 %
588 \let\sse=\ssaneng

```

4.6 Obsolete code

Older code, using index.sty: Lexical index, for inclusion in \engsan or \saneng

```
%\usepackage{index,amssymb}
%\newindex{lex}{ldx}{lnd}{Lexical Index}
%\makeatletter
```

4.7 Tweak the item spacing of index items

```
\@idxitem
589\renewcommand\@idxitem{\par\hangindent 15\p@ }% from sanmed.sty
```

4.8 Obsolete code

```
\newcommand\skt[2]{#1%\footnote{#1: Skt. \emph{#2}}}%
% #1 = English
% #2 = Sanskrit
% next lines experimental
% \index[skt]{#1!#2@\emph{#2}}%
% \index[skt]{#2@\emph{#2}!#1}}
% \makeatother

test version of \saneng that puts tick marks around the indexed words.
\newcommand{\saneng}[2]
% #1 = Sanskrit
% #2 = English
%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
%\def\loweramount{.6ex }%
% \leavevmode
% \lower\loweramount
% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})}%
% \raise\loweramount
% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
% and now make the index entries:
% \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
% \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
% \index[lex]{#2!#1@\emph{#1}}}%
% \index[lex]{#1@\emph{#1}!#2}}

Index of manuscripts, old version for index.sty
%\newindex{mex}{mdx}{mnd}{Index of Manuscripts}
%\newcommand{\MS}[1]{MS #1\index[mex]{#1}}
```

```
%\newcommand{\MSsilent}[1]{\index[mex]{#1}}
```

4.9 Macros for citing and indexing manuscripts

New version with imakeidx.

`\MS` Say `\MS{Kathmandu, NAK 1-243}`. `\MScite{}` is identical. This prints “MS
`\MScite` Kathmandu, NAK 1-243” in the text and sends an entry to the index of
manuscripts.

```
590 \newcommand{\MS}[1]{MS #1\index[manuscripts]{#1}}
591     \let\MScite=\MS
592 \newcommand{\MSsilent}[1]{\index[manuscripts]{#1}}
593     \let\MSnocite=\MSsilent
```

4.10 Obsolete code

```
%\renewcommand{\doublespacing}{%
%\renewcommand{\baselinestretch}{1.5}
%\addtolength{\footnotesep}{0.5\footnotesep}}
```

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

29

447, 497, 510,	<code>\glstrbookindexprelocation</code>	445	<code>\index</code>	506,
511, 526, 527,	<code>\GlsXtrLoadResources</code>			507, 510, 511,
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547, 550, 551,	<code>\graphicx</code>	86		527, 540, 541,
567, 568, 585, 586	<code>\greekfont</code>	82		544, 545, 546,
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				65, 66, 80, 122,
				123, 174, 190,
				213, 588, 591, 593
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				486
				<code>\lineskip</code>
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