

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, except for url, for which see

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/49788>.

hyperref

```
pdfx 5 \RequirePackage[hyphens]{url}
url 6 %\usepackage[final=true,hyphens]{hyperref}
7 %\usepackage[a-1b]{pdfx} % get an archival PDF
```

1.3 Multilingual macros

from: [Stackexchange](https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/49788).

etex Not used

```
8 %\usepackage{etex}
9 %\reserveinserts{28}
10 %\usepackage{xcolor}
```

polyglossia Set up various fonts and languages.

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

```

19%}{-}{-}
20%\ExplSyntaxOff
21%\makeatother
22%% end of workaround
23
24\defaultfontfeatures{%
25  Mapping=tex-text,
26  %Color=red,
27  Numbers=OldStyle,
28}
29
30\setmainlanguage[variant=british]{english}

Main document font:

31% \setmainfont[AutoFakeBold=1.5]{EB Garamond 12}
32\setmainfont[BoldFont = * Bold] % t1pretest 2019
33% (See https://tug.org/pipermail/tex-live/2019-March/043211.html)
34% {Linux Libertine 0} % lovely, but use Libertinus
35% {fbb} % also lovely - Bembo, but no underdot
36% {Tinos} % a croscore font; good diacritics
37{TeX Gyre Pagella}
38% {IndUni-P}
39% {Lucida Sans Unicode}
40% {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`.

```

41\usepackage{metalogo}
42% \usepackage{xunicode} % get unicode encoding in PDF even when using
43% \= etc. Not needed at present.

```

Getting properly-hyphenated Sanskrit:

```

44\setotherlanguage{sanskrit} % for transliterated Sanskrit
45\newfontfamily\sanskritfont
46 [Script=Latin]
47% [Script=Devanagari]
48% {Linux Libertine 0} %Transliteration only in this font
49{TeX Gyre Pagella} %Transliteration only in this font
50% {IndUni-P} %Transliteration only in this font
51% {Brill} %Transliteration only in this font
52% {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.

```
53 \newcommand{\sansk}[1]{\emph{\textsanskrit{#1}}}  
54 \let\ias=\sansk %better name for it  
55 \let\rsan=\sansk
```

Now define the Devanagari font: input using standard IAST transliteration

```
56 \newfontfamily\devanagarifont  
57 [Script=Devanagari,  
58 % FakeStretch=1.05,  
59 Mapping=RomDev, %prefer slightly to iast  
60 ]  
61 % {Sahadeva}  
62 % {Sanskrit 2003}  
63 {Tiro Devanagari Sanskrit}  
  
64 % \newcommand{\dev}[1]{\textdevanagari{#1}} % test this 2018-10  
65 \newcommand{\dev}[1]{\textsanskrit{\devanagarifont #1}} % test this 2020-01  
66 \let\dsan=\devanagarifont  
67 \let\dn=\devanagarifont  
68  
69 \setotherlanguage{bengali}  
70 \newfontfamily\bengalifont  
71 [Script=Bengali]  
72 % {Sahadeva}  
73 % {Noto Serif Bengali}  
74 {Tiro Bangla}
```

Use: `\textbengali{ }`

And other languages

```
75 \setotherlanguage{german}  
76 \setotherlanguage{french}
```

will call appropriate hyphenation.

Chinese, Japanese, Korean

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

[https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/376420/
include-chinese-characters-into-article-in-xelatex](https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/376420/include-chinese-characters-into-article-in-xelatex)

Classical Greek:

```
82 \setotherlanguage{greek}
83 \newfontfamily\greekfont[Script=Greek,Mapping=tex-text]{GFS Didot}
84 %\GFS Porson}
85 %\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}`.

```
86 %\AtBeginDocument{\input{sanskrit-hyphenations.tex}} % this doesn't work :-(
```

1.6 Misc.

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

1.7 Marginal note hacks

`\q` I use `\q{}` as a shorthand for putting a self-reminder in the margin. In my mind, it stands for “query.” At first, I defined `\q` using `marginpar` (with `marginfix`). Then I discovered the `todonotes` package by Henrik Midtiby, and that's what I use now.

Set up the parameters of `\todo` notes to my liking:

```
89 \usepackage[colorinlistoftodos,
90 %    disable,
91   textsize=tiny,
92   obeyDraft,
93   textwidth=.11\textwidth,
94   loadshadowlibrary,
95   shadow,
96   backgroundcolor=yellow
97 ]{todonotes}
98 \setuptodonotes{fancyline}
99 %
```

```

100 % Now renew the \q command to use \todo:
101 \newcommand{\q}[1]{\todo{#1}}
102 %
103 % Use the following if you want to print the todo list
104 % at the document's end, when in draft mode:
105 % \AtEndDocument{\newpage\listoftodos }

```

1.8 Stacked diacritics

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

```

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

```

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

1.9 Private abbreviations

```

\AD
etc. 112 \newcommand{\AD}{\textsc{ce}}
113 \newcommand{\BC}{\textsc{bce}}
114 \newcommand{\BCE}{\textsc{bce}}
115 \newcommand{\CE}{\textsc{ce}}
116 \providecommand{\Cs}{\emph{Caraka\-\sam\-\hitā}}
117 \providecommand{\Ss}{\emph{Suśruta\-\sam\-\hitā}}
118 \let\CS\Cs
119 \let\SS\Ss
120 \providecommand{\AH}{\emph{Aṣṭāṅga\-\hrdaya\-\sam\-\hitā}}
121 % \newcommand{\saneng}[2]{#2 (\sansk{#1})} % now in
122 % xelatex-indexing-xindex.sty
123 \newcommand{\PYS}{PYŚ} % {Pātañjala\-\yoga\-\śāstra}
124 \newcommand{\YSV}{\sansk{Yogasūtravivaraṇa}}
125 \newcommand{\sutra}[1]{\textbf{\large #1}\par}

```

1.10 Nice hanging-indent footnotes

\hangfootnotes LaTeX Companion, p.73. Not used.
 126 % \def\hangfootnotes{%

```

127% \renewcommand{\@makefnmark}[1]{\setlength{\parindent}{0pt}%
128% \begin{list}{}{\setlength{\labelwidth}{1.5em}%
129% \setlength{\leftmargin}{\labelwidth}%
130% \setlength{\labelsep}{3pt}\setlength{\itemsep}{0pt}%
131% \setlength{\parsep}{0pt}\setlength{\topsep}{0pt}%
132% \footnotesize}\item[\hfill\@makefnmark]##1%
133% \end{list}}%
134%}

```

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/>

```

135 \newcommand\hangfootnotes{%
136 \long\def\@makefnmark##1{\leftskip=1.8em\hskip-1.8em\hb@xt@1.8em
137 {\@thefnmark\hss}##1}}

```

1.11 Normal LaTeX settings now

```

138 \setcounter{secnumdepth}{0}

```

enumitem

```

139 \usepackage[inline]{enumitem} % supersedes mdwlist: does it globally
140 \setlist{itemsep=.5em,
141 \labelindent=\parindent,
142 \leftmargin=*,
143 }

```

```

144% \usepackage{makeidx} % leave this to xelatex-indexing.sty

```

multicol (env.)

longtable (env.) 145 \usepackage{multicol}

array (env.) 146% \multicolsep = 12pt plus 4pt minus 3pt % default

```

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

```

```

148 \usepackage{longtable}

```

```

149 \usepackage{array}

```

```

150% \usepackage{index} % multiple indexes. Doesn't play well with Beamer

```

```

151 \widowpenalty 4000

```

```

152 \clubpenalty 300

```

```

153 \brokenpenalty 5000

```

```

154 \interfootnotelinepenalty 10 % lets notes break more easily

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

157 \emergencystretch .1\textwidth

```

```

158 \hyphenation{dharam-pal wuj-as-tyk never-the-less nutri-tive

```

```

159 asoka kerala Aristotle Alex-ander Majno manu-script manu-scripts}

```


Command to draw a box where the pictures will go:

```
160 \newcommand{\pretendpicture}  
161  {\centering \fbox{\vrule width0pt height 2.5in depth0pt  
162   \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.

```
163% \typeout{Wujastyk: NB: Modified maketitle command, flush  
164% left and no array for authors.}  
  
165% \providecommand\@maketitle{%  
166%   \newpage  
167%   \null  
168%   \vskip 2em%  
169%%   \begin{center}%  
170%   \let \footnote \thanks  
171%   \noindent{\LARGE \@title \par}%  
172%   \vskip 1.5em%  
173%   \noindent {\large  
174%     \lineskip .5em%  
175%%     \noindent  
176%%     \begin{tabular}[t]{l} %DW  
177%       \@author  
178%%     \end{tabular}\par %DW  
179%   }%  
180%   \vskip 1em%  
181%   \noindent {\large \@date}%  
182%%   \end{center}%  
183%   \par  
184%   \vskip 3em} %DW was 1.5em
```

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

```

185 % \newenvironment{sloka} % based on {verse}, from book.cls
186 %             {\let\\\@centercr
187 %             \list{}\itemsep \z@
188 %             \topsep .1\baselineskip
189 %             \parsep .25\baselineskip
190 %             \itemindent -1.5em%
191 %             \listparindent\itemindent
192 %             \rightmargin \z@
193 %             \leftmargin 3pc % = CUP's \SFB@indent
194 %             \advance\leftmargin 1.5em}%
195 %             \item\itshape\relax}
196 %             {\endlist}

```

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

```

197 \newenvironment{sloka}
198 {\list{}\rightmargin\leftmargin}%
199 \renewcommand{\emph}[1]{\textit{##1}}%
200 \smallskip\item\itshape\relax}
201 {\smallskip\endlist}

```

Note that we replaced `\emph` with `\textit` so that italicized words in the italic environment stay italicized after all.

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

```

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

206 \newcommand{\doublespacing}{%
207 \renewcommand{\baselinestretch}{1.5}
208 \addtolength{\footnotesep}{0.5\footnotesep}}

```

The following not used.

```

209 % \usepackage{ccllicenses}
210 % \let\DWolddate\date
211 % \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.

```
212 \usepackage[%
213 backend=biber,
214 %style=authoryear-icomp,
215 % Make idem and ibidem behave appropriately:
216 %\url{https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/61717/biblatex-strictly-identical-footnote-c
217 % (and see \newbibmacro*{cite:ibid} below).
218 %ibidpage,
219 %idemtracker=false,
220 %style=authoryear,
221 %uniquename=false,
222 % oxref:
223 style=oxyear,
224 dashed=true,
225 % end oxref
226 %bibstyle=publist,
227 %marginyear=true,
228 %style=verbose-trad1,
229 %
230 % I finally worked out how to sort cites by year and bibliography by name
231 %
232 %\url{https://cikitsa.blogspot.ca/2017/07/biblatex-citations-and-bibliography.html}
233 sorting=ynt, %ynt for the citations in date order; nyt otherwise
234 sortcites=true,
235 %sortlocale=en-GB,
236 backref=false,
237 date=comp,
238 datecirca=true,
239 dateuncertain=true,
240 bibencoding=auto,
241 hyperref=auto,
242 isbn=true,
243 doi=true,
244 language=auto,
245 natbib=true,
246 texencoding=auto,
247 url=true,
248 urldate=short,
249 usetranslator=true,
250 useprefix=true,% van Nooten
251 giveninits=false, % Give first names in the bibliography. See
```

```

252 %\url{https://github.com/alex-ball/biblatex-oxref/issues/17#issuecomment-843383550}
253 %maxnames=1, % before "et al."
254 %uniquelist=false,
255 %refsection=section,
256 ]{biblatex}

```

2.2 Some options for all the main entry types

cuteBibliographyOptions

```

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

```

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>

```

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

```

```

287      %%% End of changes
288      \StrGobbleLeft{0\num@two}{\Result}%
289      }{\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
290 %\makeatletter
291 %\xpatchbibmacro{bookeditor}{\global\undef\bbx@lasthash}{\}{\}{%
292 %    \wlog{INFO: oxyyear fix no longer needed!}}
293 %\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
294 \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.

```

295 \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):

```

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

```

2.8 String abbreviations

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

```
304 \DefineBibliographyStrings{english}{%
305     page          = {},
306     pages          = {},
307     volume         = {},
308 }
```

2.9 Load the bibliography file

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

```
309 % \addbibresource
310 %% [datatype=bibtex]
311 % {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
312 \newif\ifBibHiddenURLs
313 %
314 \ifBibHiddenURLs
315     \relax
316 \else
317 %
318 \DeclareFieldFormat{url}{%
319     \ifhyperref
320     {\ \textsc{url: } \href{#1}{#1}} % added a newline to help with long URLs in PDFs
321     {\textsc{url: } \nolinkurl{#1}} %DW bug here
322 %
323 % Buddhist Digital Resource Center:
324 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:tbrc}{%
325     \textsc{TBRC} \space
326     \ifhyperref
327     {\href{https://www.tbrc.org/\#!rid=#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
328     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
329 %
330 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:ark}{%
331     \textsc{ark:} \space
332     \ifhyperref
333     {\href{https://n2t.net/#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
```

```

334 {\nolinkurl{#1}}
335 %
336 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:archive}{%
337 %   Internet Archive\addcolon\space
338 %   \ifhyperref
339 %     {\href{http://archive.org/details/#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
340 %     {\href{http://archive.org/details/#1}{\small Internet Archive}}}
341 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
342 \DeclareFieldAlias{eprint:archive.org}{eprint:archive}
343 \DeclareFieldAlias{eprint:Archive.org}{eprint:archive}
344
345 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:academia}{%
346 %   Academia.edu\addcolon\space
347 %   \ifhyperref
348 %     {\href{http://www.academia.edu/#1}{\small Academia.edu}}}
349 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
350 \DeclareFieldAlias{eprint:academia.edu}{eprint:academia}
351
352 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:dli}{%
353 %   DLI\addcolon\space
354 %   \ifhyperref
355 %     {\href{http://www.dli.gov.in/cgi-bin/DBscripts/allmetainfo.cgi?barcode=#1/}{\small
356 %       Digital Library of India}}}
357 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
358 \DeclareFieldAlias{eprint:DLI}{eprint:dli}
359 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:jstor}{%
360 %   \ifhyperref
361 %     {\href{http://www.jstor.org/stable/#1}{\small JSTOR}}}
362 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
363
364 \DeclareFieldFormat{eprint:google}{%
365 %   \ifhyperref
366 %     {\href{http://books.google.com/books?id=#1}{\small Google books}}}
367 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
368 %
369 \DeclareFieldFormat{doi}{%
370 %   \textsc{doi}\addcolon\space
371 %   \ifhyperref
372 %     {\href{https://doi.org/#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
373 %     {\nolinkurl{#1}}}
374 %
375 \fi
376 \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
377%\defcitealias{meul-hist}{HIML}
378%\defcitealias{ncc}{NCC}
379%\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
380 \DeclareSourceMap{
381     \maps[datatype=bibtex]{
382         \map{
383             \step[fieldsource=note, final]
384             \step[fieldset=addendum, origfieldval, final]
385             \step[fieldset=note, null]
386         }
387     }
388 }
```

2.13 Tweak the punctuation of citations

```
\DeclareFieldFormat Tweaks to make the citation form:- Author date: page
389 \DeclareFieldFormat{postnote}{#1}
390 \renewcommand{\postnotedelim}{: \,}
391 \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.
392% \AtEveryCitekey{\clearfield{shorthand}}
```


2.15 csquotes

csquotes

```
393 \usepackage{csquotes}
394 \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

```
395 \DeclareLabeldate{%
396   \field{date}
397   \field{year}
398   \field{pubstate}
399   \field{eventdate}
400   \field{origdate}
401   \field{urldate}
402   \literal{nodate}
403 }
```

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.

```
404 \DeclareFieldFormat{shorthandwidth}{%
405   \bibhypertarget{shorthand:\thefield{entrykey}}
406   {#1}}
407
408 \DeclareFieldFormat{bibhyperref}{%
409   \iffieldundef{shorthand}
410   {\bibhyperref{#1}}
411   {\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.

```
412 %\usepackage{xurl}
413 %\setcounter{biburlllcpenalty}{1}
414 %\setcounter{biburlucpenalty}{1}
```

```

415%\setcounter{biburlnumpenalty}{1}
416%% 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>

```

417\DeclareBibliographyDriver{literal}{%
418    \newunit\newblock
419    \printfield{title}%
420    \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.

```

421\DeclareSourcemap{
422    \maps[datatype=bibtex]{
423        \map{
424            \step[fieldsource=language,fieldtarget=langid]
425        }
426    }
427}

```

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, animals, and minerals

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=mongeeese, \Glspl{nakula} prints “Mongeeese”.)

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

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

glossaries-extra.sty

```
428 \usepackage[record={only}, % see bib2gls manual, option summary
429 nostyles, % don't load things you don't need
430 style=bookindex, % load this style
431 stylemods=bookindex, % load the updates for this style
432 postpunc={\,:\ }, % after description, before page numbers
433 automake, % run bib2gls automatically; bib2gls manual
434 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.

```
435 \newglossary*{plants}{Flora}
436 \newglossary*{animals}{Fauna}
437 \newglossary*{minerals}{Minerals}
```

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`

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

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

```
443 \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):

```
444 %\renewcommand{\glossaryname}{Materia Medica} % can do that later
445 \setglossarypreamble{\emph{\footnotesize
446   Numbers after the final colon refer to
447   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

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

3.8 Animals

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

3.9 Minerals

```
462 \GlsXtrLoadResources[
463   src={~/Dropbox/localtexmf/bibtex/bib/minerals},
464   type=minerals,
465   %selection=all, % select this if you want all the contents of the database
466   field-aliases={identifier=citationkey},
467   sort={en-GB},
468 ]
```

3.10 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

```
469%\usepackage[imakeidx]{xindex} % deprecated by indextools
470\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

```
471\makeindex[name=lexical,
472title=Glossary,
473columns=2,
474%options= --input-markup xelatex -M iast.xdy -L general,
475%options = --input-markup xelatex -M de-accent
476options= -c iast -a -n, % nocasesensitive, noheadings
477intoc, % put an entry in the table of contents
478]
```

4.3 Create an index of manuscripts

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

\makeindex

```
479\makeindex[name=manuscripts,
480title=Index of Manuscripts,
481%program=texindy,
482%options = --input-markup xelatex -M iast.xdy -L general,
```

```

483 %options = --input-markup xelatex -M de-accent
484 options = -c iast -a -n, % nocasesensitive, noheadings
485 columns=1,
486 intoc]

```

4.4 Format the index

\indexsetup

```

487 \indexsetup{level=\section*,
488 %    noclearpage,
489 %    firstpagestyle=fancy
490 othercode= %\footnotesize
491     \newcommand{\lettergroup}[1]{\relax}
492 %
493 %https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/541009/index-layout-subitems-on-the-same-line-as-
494     \renewcommand{@idxitem}{\par}
495     \renewcommand\subitem{}
496 }

```

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

```

497 % simple command to print the English, put the Skt.
498 % in parentheses, and send both words to a lexical index.
499 \newcommand{\saneng}[2]
500 % #1 = Sanskrit
501 % #2 = English
502 {#2 (\emph{#1})%
503     %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
504     %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
505     %% \leavevmode
506     %% \lower\loweramount
507     %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
508     %% \raise\loweramount
509     %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
510     % and now make the index entries:
511     % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
512     % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
513 %
514 % Version with glosses as sub-items:
515     \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!#1@#1}%

```



```

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

\sanidx Like \saneng{ }{ }, but only print the English, and send the Sanskrit silently
to the index:
517 \newcommand{\sanidx}[2]
518 % #1 = Sanskrit
519 % #2 = English
520 {#2%
521 %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
522 %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
523 %% \leavevmode
524 %% \lower\loweramount
525 %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
526 %% \raise\loweramount
527 %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
528 % and now make the index entries:
529 % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
530 % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
531 \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!#1@\emph{#1}}%
532 \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:

```

533 \newcommand{\sanengdev}[2]
534 % #1 = Sanskrit
535 % #2 = English
536 {#2 (\dev{#1})%
537 %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
538 %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
539 %% \leavevmode
540 %% \lower\loweramount
541 %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
542 %% \raise\loweramount
543 %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
544 % and now make the index entries:
545 % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
546 % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
547 %
548 % Version with glosses as sub-items:
549 % \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!#1@\emph{#1}}%
550 % \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!{#1}@\emph{{#1}}}%
551 % \index[lexical]{#1@\emph{#1}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}
552 % \index[lexical]{{#1}@\emph{{#1}}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}
553 %
554 % Version with glosses on the same line in parens:
555 % \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2 (\emph{#1})}}%
```

```

556 % \index[lexical]{#1@MakeLowercase{\emph{#1} (#2)}}}
557 %

```

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

```

558 \newcommand{\engsan}[2]
559 % #2 = Sanskrit
560 % #1 = English
561 {#1 (\sansk{#2})}%
562 %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
563 %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
564 %% \leavevmode
565 %% \lower\loweramount
566 %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
567 %% \raise\loweramount
568 %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
569 % and now make the index entries:
570 % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
571 % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
572 \index[lexical]{#1!#2@\emph{#2}}}%
573 \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.

```

574 \providecommand{\ssaneng}[2]% silent \saneng index entry
575 % #1 = Sanskrit
576 % #2 = English
577 {%#2 (\sansk{#1})}%
578 %%{\def\tuck{\kern -.175em }%
579 %% \def\loweramount{.6ex }%
580 %% \leavevmode
581 %% \lower\loweramount
582 %% \hbox{\tiny $\llcorner$}\tuck #2 (\sansk{#1})%
583 %% \raise\loweramount
584 %% \hbox{\tuck \tiny $\urcorner$}%
585 % and now make the index entries:
586 % \index[lex]{\sansk{#1}!#2@#2}%
587 % \index[lex]{#2@#2!\sansk{#1}}}%
588 %
589 % Version with glosses as sub-items:
590 \index[lexical]{#2@MakeLowercase{#2}!#1@\emph{#1}}}%
591 \index[lexical]{#1@\emph{#1}!#2@MakeLowercase{#2}}}%
592 %
593 \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
594\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.

```
595 \newcommand{\MS}[1]{MS #1\index[manuscripts]{#1}}
596     \let\MScite=\MS
597 \newcommand{\MSsilent}[1]{\index[manuscripts]{#1}}
598     \let\MSnocite=\MSsilent
```

4.10 Obsolete code

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

Index

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

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\# 327	\BCE 114	\DeclareFieldFormat	
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