

The kanbun package

漢文訓讀用包

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Contents

1	Introduction	1	3	Usage	2
		3.1	Package options		2
		3.2	Basic usage without Lua \LaTeX		4
		3.3	Usage with Lua \LaTeX		5

1 Introduction

The kanbun package, like other *kanbun-kundoku* (漢文訓讀) \LaTeX packages (such as gckanbun), allows users to manually input macros for elements in a *kanbun-kundoku* paragraph.

More importantly, it accepts input with light markup in the “*kanbun* annotation” form when used with Lua \LaTeX , which allows typesetting *kanbun-kundoku* paragraphs efficiently¹.

2 Basic example with Lua \LaTeX

As seen in the following example, typesetting a *kanbun-kundoku* paragraph with the kanbun package requires only light annotations — it automatically transforms the annotated plain text into \LaTeX macros through Lua, rather than having users type in macros themselves.

¹The idea comes from 漢文 HTML by UntPhesoca, which is a JavaScript and css implementation.

```

\documentclass{ltjtarticle}
\usepackage[kumi=aki, tateaki=1]{kanbun}
\begin{document}
\Kanbun
月落チ烏啼キテ霜満ツ[レ]天ニ，
江楓漁火対ス[二]愁眠ニ[一]。
姑(こ)蘇(そ)城外ノ寒山寺，
夜半ノ鐘声到ル[二]客船ニ[一]。
\EndKanbun
\printkanbun
\end{document}

```

夜 姑^こ 江 月
 半^ル 蘇^そ 楓 落^チ
 鐘 城 漁 烏
 聲 外^ノ 火 啼^{キテ}
 到^ル 寒 對^ス 霜
 客 山 愁 満^ッ
 船^ニ 寺 眠^ニ 天^ニ

Note that if you want to use this functionality, you have to run this document with Lua[®]TeX.

3 Usage

3.1 Package options

Load the package with

```
\usepackage[<kanbun options>]{kanbun}
```

This package provides a variety of customisable features in *kanbun-kundoku*.

`scale=<ratio>`

Sets the ratio of the size of *kanji* to that of ruby texts. Default: 2.

`fontcmd`= $\langle font\ command \rangle$

Sets the font command to use for *kanji*. If `luatexja-fontspec` is loaded, it is set default to `\addfontfeatures{RawFeature={+trad}}` to obtain traditional *kanji* if applicable.

`rubyfontcmd`= $\langle font\ command \rangle$

Sets the font command to use for ruby texts. If `luatexja-fontspec` is loaded, it is set default to `\addfontfeatures{RawFeature={+ruby}}` to obtain ruby glyphs when applicable.

`unit`= $\langle length \rangle$

Sets the dimensions of *kanji* (assuming it is a square). Default: `\kanbun_init_zw`, which is a length equal to 1em.

`yokoaki`= $\langle ratio \rangle$

Sets the horizontal space between *kanji* with respect to the size of ruby texts. Default: 2.

`tateaki`= $\langle ratio \rangle$

Sets the vertical space between *kanji* with respect to the size of ruby texts. Default: 2.

`okuriintrusion`= $\langle ratio \rangle$

Sets the intrusion of *okurigana* (how much *okurigana* should be vertically tucked into the space of *kanji*) with respect to the size of ruby texts, if that does not cause an overlap with *furigana*. Default: 1.

`kumi`=aki, beta

Sets whether to use *aki-gumi* (typeset with uniform inter-character spacing) or *beta-gumi* (typeset with no inter-character space between adjacent character frames). Or simply call `aki` or `beta` without `kumi=`. Default: `aki`.

After initialising the options, you can still change the option values through the command `\setkanbun`. For example, to switch to *beta-gumi*, you could use

`\setkanbun{beta}`

3.2 Basic usage without Lua^AT_EX (not recommended)

When not using the advanced *kanbun*-annotation functionality, it is possible to typeset *kanbun* with any engine with CJK support, such as using X_Y^AT_EX with the xeCJK package, or using up^AT_EX with utarticle or other appropriate class.

```
\kanjiunit{ \furiokuri{<right furigana>}{<right okurigana>} }
{<left (top) punctuation (e.g. ' ')>}
{<kanji>}
{<other punctuation>}
{<kaeriten>}
{ \furiokuri{<left furigana>}{<left okurigana>} }
```

`\kanbunfont`

Sets the font size of *kanji*. Use when the unit option is set different to the document's default font size.

Use `\multifuriokuri` instead of `\furiokuri` if you are putting *furigana* to multiple kanji.

```
\multifuriokuri[<length by which ruby is raised>]{<furigana>}{<okurigana>}
```

For example, the code

```
% example text from https://phesoca.com/kanbun-html/
\kanbunfont
\kanjiunit{}{}{子}{}{}{}
\kanjiunit{\furiokuri{}{ク}}{}{曰}{, }{}{}
\kanjiunit{\furiokuri{}{ゾ}}{}{盍}{}{三}{\furiokuri{}{ル}}
\kanjiunit{}{}{各}{ゝ}{}{}
\kanjiunit{\furiokuri{}{ハ}}{}{言}{}{二}{}
\kanjiunit{\furiokuri{}{ノ}}{}{爾}{}{}{}
\kanjiunit{\furiokuri{}{ヲ}}{}{志}{。 }{一}{}
\par
```

outputs

言^ハ 子
^ニ爾^ノ 曰^ク
^ヲ志^ル 盍^ゾ
^一。 三
^ゝ各

with `tateaki` set to 1.

3.3 Usage with Lua^AT_EX

Kanbun annotation uses the following brackets to mark different elements in *kanbun-kundoku* (as described in [漢文 HTML](#) by UntPhesoca).

- (): *furigana* (振仮名)
- { }: *okurigana* (送仮名) (these brackets can be omitted)
- ‹ ›: *furigana* (振仮名) of *saidoku-moji* (再読文字)
- « »: *okurigana* (送仮名) of *saidoku-moji* (再読文字)
- []: *kaeriten* (返点)
- ‘ ’: multiple *kanji*, potentially with *tateten* inserted, as a ruby base; group ruby (グループルビ)
- no annotation: *kanji* (漢字) and punctuation

Tateten (豎点) can be input with either — (U+2015), — (U+2014) or | (U+3190).

`\Kanbun`
`\EndKanbun`

Write the annotated *kanbun* between the commands `\Kanbun` and `\EndKanbun`, and it will be processed and saved, ready to be used later.

`\printkanbun`

Where you would like to use the most recently saved *kanbun-kundoku* paragraph, use `\printkanbun`. It automatically calls `\kanbunfont` and `\par` to set the font size and line spacing and make paragraphs.

`\printkanbuncode`

If you wish to make modifications on the result or to use the result with a non-Lua^AT_EX engine, it is possible to obtain the macros using `\printkanbuncode` (prints in the terminal), and continue to work from there.

`\printkanbunnopar`

The no-paragraph counterpart of `\printkanbun`, which does not invoke `\kanbunfont`, and uses `\par` instead of `\par`.

`\printkanbunnoparcode`

The no-paragraph counterpart of `\printkanbuncode`.

You can always save `\printkanbun` to a macro for use later and start a new annotated *kanbun* block, as in the following example.

```
% example text from https://phesoca.com/kanbun-html/  
\documentclass{ltjtarticle}  
\usepackage[kumi=beta]{kanbun}  
  
\Kanbun  
此レ乃チ信(しん)之‘所一[三]以’(ゆゑん)為ル[二]陛下ノ禽(とりこ)ト[一]也。  
\EndKanbun  
\let\信\printkanbun  
  
\Kanbun  
孤之有ルハ[二]孔明[一]，猶ホ<ごと>«キ»[二]魚之有ルガ[一レ]水也。  
\EndKanbun  
\let\孔明\printkanbun  
  
\begin{document}  
\孔明\par\bfseries\信  
\end{document}
```

孤^{ルハ}之^三有^二孔^一明^二，猶^ホホ^二魚^一之^二有^{ルガ}水^レ也[。]
此^レ乃^チ信^{しん}之^三所^一以^{ゆゑん}為^{ルキ}陛^二下^一禽^ノト^{とりこ}也[。]