# The xtransliteration package

#### **Abstract**

Scripts are selected by package option and by defining a corresponding font switch.

This document provides a very quick overview of the available scripts.

### 1 Usage

(a) ACTIVATE A TRANSLITERATION SCRIPT: — Activate the package the usual way, and specify the desired script(s) as a comma-separated list of package options. For example, to switch on Carian and Lycian transliteration commands, do:

\usepackage[carian,lycian]{xtransliteration}

(b) DEFINE A FONT: — A font switch named ftxxfont is needed for the transliteration font, where xx is the two-letter code for the script. For example, Carian and Lycian fonts are specified by:

\newfontfamily\ftcafont{Noto Sans Carian}
\newfontfamily\ftlcfont{Noto Sans Lycian}

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#### 2 Carian

#### 2.1 Available Commands (Carian)

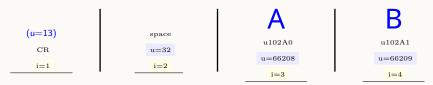
| Type            | Short Command  | General command  |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Codepoint       | $\text{cauc}\{\text{U+102A0}\} \mapsto A$                                  | $\text{\catrans[uc]{U+102A0}} \mapsto A$                                     |
| Unicode name    | $\epsilon \rightarrow A$   | $\operatorname{catrans}[\operatorname{un}]\{a\}\mapsto A$                    |
| Typing shortcut | $\text{\cats{a}} \mapsto A$  | $\text{\catrans[ts]{a}} \mapsto A$   |
| Transliteration | $\cspace(p2) \mapsto \beta 2$  | $\text{catrans[st]}\{p2\} \mapsto \beta 2$                                   |
| Word            | $\cap{kat} \mapsto \nabla AQ$ (kat)  | $\text{\catext[w]}\{\text{kat}\} \mapsto \nabla A O \text{\c(kat)}$          |
| Gloss           | $\texttt{\cagloss{kat}{dog}} \mapsto \nabla A Q \text{ (kat, 'dog')}$      | $\texttt{\catext[gloss]{kat}{dog}} \mapsto \nabla AQ \text{\c(kat, 'dog')}$  |
| Ruby            | $\texttt{caruby}\{\texttt{kat}\} \mapsto ar{VAQ}$                          | $\text{catext[ruby]}_{kat} \mapsto \nabla^{kat} Q$                           |
| Ruby            | $\texttt{\caruby\{k.a.t.\}} \mapsto \bigvee^{k \ a \ t} \caruby\{k.a.t.\}$ | $\texttt{\catext[ruby]\{k.a.t.\}} \mapsto \bigvee^{k \ a \ t} \catext[ruby]$ |

### 2.2 Example Transliteration (Carian)

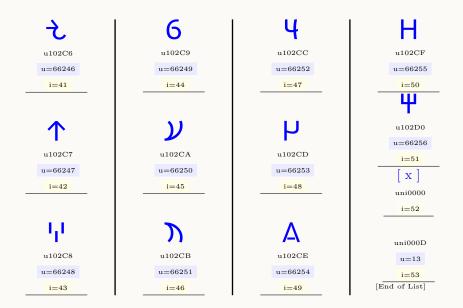
### 2.3 Noto Sans Carian Regular

Noto Sans Carian Regular, 55 chars

#### 2.4 Glyph List







## 3 Lycian

#### 3.1 Available Commands (Lycian)

| Type            | Short Command  | General command  |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Codepoint       | \lcuc{U+10280} → <b>P</b>  | \lctrans[uc]{U+10280} → <b>P</b>   |
| Unicode name    | $\lceil a \rceil \mapsto P$  | $\left( \left( a\right) \in \mathbf{P}\right)$   |
| Typing shortcut | $\left( A \in \mathbb{R} \right)$                                      | \lctrans[ts]{a} $\mapsto$ $\triangleright$   |
| Transliteration | $\label{eq:lcst} \$ $\mapsto$ $\$ $\$ $\$ $\$ $\$ $\$ $\$ $\$ $\$ $\$  | $\label{eq:lctrans} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$                                     |
| Word            | $\label{lcwken} 	extrm{} \mapsto K T T T T T T T T$                    | $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $   |
| Gloss           | $\label{logloss_kat}_{dog} \mapsto kPT (kat, 'dog')$                   | $\texttt{\location{test[gloss]{kat}{dog}}} \mapsto \texttt{kPT}(\texttt{kat}, \texttt{`dog'})$ |
| Ruby            | $\texttt{\cruby{kat}} \mapsto \overset{\text{kat}}{KPT}$               | $\texttt{kat} \\ \texttt{lctext[ruby]{kat}} \mapsto KPT$                                       |
| Ruby            | $\texttt{\local{k.a.t.}} \mapsto \overset{\text{k a t}}{\textbf{KPT}}$ | $\texttt{\colored}_{\texttt{k.a.t.}} \mapsto \overset{\texttt{k a t}}{\texttt{KPT}}$           |

### 3.2 Example Transliteration (Lycian)

```
\lcts{kat} \mapsto KPT \lcgloss{esbe}{horse} \mapsto \uparrowSB\uparrow (esbe, 'horse') \lcgloss{trmm.mili}{the Lycian language} \mapsto \uparrowPXME\uparrowE (trmmmili, 'the Lycian language')
```

### 3.3 Noto Sans Lycian Regular

Noto Sans Lycian Regular, 35 chars

#### 3.4 Glyph List

