



# The SIMURGH *package*

Documentation for **version 0.01b**

*to my Master, Ferdowsi The Great*

This document will eventually become the documentation of the *SIMURGH package*. At the moment, it simply reports the behaviour of the *package* matching the release version in the title page.

Features may come and go. The current version of *SIMURGH package* is not meant for production and users can not depend on stability, nor on functionality staying the same.

Nothing is considered stable just yet. This documentation therefore simply reflects the current state of the *package*. ***Absolutely nothing*** on the following pages is set in stone. When the need arises, anything can (and will) be changed.

**If you are not willing to deal with this situation, you should wait for the stable version. Currently there is no set date for the stable version. Full stabilization will not happen soon, the TODO list is still large.**

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# The SIMURGH *package*

## Typeset Parsi in Lua<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Documentation for **version 0.01b**

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### Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Overview of the package	3
1.2	How to Read This Documentation	3
1.3	Contributing	3
1.4	Getting Help	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Installation</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	<i>package</i> and Driver Versions	3
2.2	Installing Prebundled Packages	4
2.3	Installation in a texmf Tree	4
2.4	Updating the Installation	4
<b>3</b>	<b>Basic Concepts</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1	The SIMURGH <i>package</i> logo	5
3.2	Package Loading Process	5
<b>4</b>	<b>Usage</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1	Basic Usage	5
4.2	Options of the <i>Package</i>	5
4.3	Font Commands	6
4.3.1	Text	6
4.3.2	Math	9

4.4	Paragraph Switching Commands	10
4.5	Paragraph Switching Environments	10
4.6	Typesetting Short left to right and right to left Texts	10
4.7	Footnote Commands	11
4.7.1	Footnote Rule Commands	12
<b>5</b>	<b>License of the <i>Package</i></b>	<b>12</b>
5.1	The GNU General Public License, Version 2	12
5.1.1	Preamble	12
5.1.2	Terms and Conditions For Copying, Distribution and Modification	13
5.1.3	No Warranty	17



## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Overview of the package

### 1.2 How to Read This Documentation

This documentation explains the commands of the *SIMURGH package* and its usage. The “public” commands and environments provided by the *SIMURGH package* are described throughout the text. In each such description, the described command, environment or option is printed in red. Text shown in green is optional and can be left out.

In the following documentation, the installation is explained first, followed by an overview of the basic concepts used. Then, we explain the usage of the *package*.

### 1.3 Contributing

### 1.4 Getting Help

When you need help with the *package*, please do the following:

1. Read this documentation, at least the part that has to do with your problem.
2. Consider rereading the documentation, especially the part that has to do with your problem.
3. If that does not solve the problem, *as a last resort* you can try to email me. I do not mind getting emails, I simply get way too many of them. Because of this, I can not guarantee that your emails will be answered timely or even at all.
4. Before you file a bug report, especially a bug report concerning the installation, make sure that this is really a bug. In particular, have a look at the `.log` file that results when you run `lualatex` on your files. This `.log` file should show that all the right files are loaded from the right directories. Nearly all installation problems can be resolved by looking at the `.log` file.

## 2 Installation

This *package* is distributed under the GPL license, see subsection 5.1.

Typically, the *package* will already be installed on your system. Naturally, in this case you do not need to worry about the installation process at all and you can skip the rest of this section.

### 2.1 *package* and Driver Versions

This documentation is part of version 0.01b of the *SIMURGH package*. To use it, you just need a reasonably up-to-date  $\text{\LaTeX}$ -system, but the requirements are rather low. There are no special dependencies.



## 2.2 Installing Prebundled Packages

I do not create or manage prebundled packages of SIMURGH, but perhaps other people might be willing to do so. If you have a problem with installing such a bundle, you might wish to have a look at the page of whoever created the package.

## 2.3 Installation in a texmf Tree

For a permanent installation, you place the files of the SIMURGH *package* in an appropriate texmf tree. When you ask `lualatex` to use a certain class or package, it usually looks for the necessary files in so-called texmf trees. These trees are simply huge directories that contain these files. By default, `lualatex` looks for files in three different texmf trees:

- The root texmf tree, which is usually located at `/usr/share/texmf/` or `c:\texmf\` or somewhere similar.
- The local texmf tree, which is usually located at `/usr/local/share/texmf/` or `c:\localtexmf\` or somewhere similar.
- Your personal texmf tree, which is usually located in your home directory at `~/texmf/` or `~/Library/texmf/`.

You should install the *package* either in the local tree or in your personal tree, depending on whether you have write access to the local tree. Installation in the root tree can cause problems, since an update of the whole T<sub>E</sub>X installation will replace this whole tree.

Inside whatever texmf-tree that you have chosen, create the sub-directory `texmf/tex/lualatex/simurgh` and put all the `.cls` and `.sty` files from the *package* in this directory.

Finally, you may need to run the program `texhash` to rebuild T<sub>E</sub>X's cache. In MikT<sub>E</sub>X, there is a menu option for this.

## 2.4 Updating the Installation

To update your installation from a previous version, all you need to do is to replace everything in the directory `texmf/tex/lualatex/simurgh` with the files of the new version. The easiest way to do this is to first delete the old version and then proceed as described above.

Sometimes, there are changes in the syntax of certain command from version to version. If things no longer work that used to work, you may wish to have a look at the documentation and at the change log.

# 3 Basic Concepts



### 3.1 The SIMURGH *package* logo

The logo of the SIMURGH *package* is simurgh shown on the titlepage and footer of this documentation.

### 3.2 Package Loading Process

```
\usepackage[options]{simurgh}
```

You load the package in the ordinary way.

## 4 Usage

### 4.1 Basic Usage

*Example:*

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{simurgh}
\setmainparsiFont{XB Kayhan}
\begin{document}

\end{document}
```

### 4.2 Options of the *Package*

```
\usepackage[debug footnote direction=value]{simurgh}
```

*value* can be any of the following values:

- DEFAULT**    **off** Does not write the direction of the first footnote on each page, in the terminal and in the log file.
- on** Writes the direction of the first footnote on each page, in the terminal and in the log file.

```
\usepackage[footnote direction=value]{simurgh}
```

*value* can be any of the following values:

- left to right** The direction of `\footnote` is left to right.
- DEFAULT**    **right to left** The direction of `\footnote` is right to left.

```
\usepackage[footnote rule=value]{simurgh}
```

*value* can be any of the following values:

- DEFAULT**    **automatic** Left or right aligned footnote rule based on the direction of the first footnote following the rule (i.e. put in the current page).



- left** Left aligned footnote rule.
- right** Right aligned footnote rule.
- split** Puts a full-width rule above the split-off part of a split footnote.
- textwidth** Full-width footnote rule.

`\usepackage[main direction=value]{simurgh}`

*value* can be any of the following values:

**left to right** The main direction of the document is left to right. This value has no practical applications in Parsi typesetting (it only exists for debugging purposes).

**DEFAULT** **right to left** The main direction of the document is right to left.

`\usepackage[math digits=value]{simurgh}`

*value* can be any of the following values:

**DEFAULT** **automatic** If you use `\setmathparsidigitfont` at least once, then in Parsi mode you get Parsi digits in math mode and in Latin mode you get “Latin Modern” fonts <sup>1</sup> and Latin digits in math mode, otherwise you get L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X default digits in math mode everywhere.

**default** L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X default font and digits in math mode everywhere.

**parsi** Parsi digits in math mode everywhere.

`\usepackage[math direction=value]{simurgh}`

*value* can be any of the following values:

**DEFAULT** **left to right** The direction of math is left to right.

**right to left** The direction of math is right to left.

`\usepackage[unicode bidi=value]{simurgh}`

*value* can be any of the following values:

**DEFAULT** **global** Activates unicode bidi and does not obey groupings<sup>2</sup>.

**local** Activates unicode bidi and obeys groupings.

**off** Turns unicode bidi off.

## 4.3 Font Commands

### 4.3.1 Text

#### Basic Font Commands

<sup>1</sup>Of course if you have not loaded any math font packages.

<sup>2</sup>There is no concept of grouping in unicode bidi



`\setmainparsifont` [*options*] {*font name*}

Chooses the main Parsi font. If you do not use this command at least once, then you get an error asking you to choose the main Parsi font.

`\setmainlatinfont` [*options*] {*font name*}

Chooses the main Latin font. If you do not use this command at least once, then “Latin Modern” fonts will be used instead.

### Loading New Parsi and Latin Fonts

`\loadnewparsifont` \fontcs [*options*] {*font name*}

Loads new Parsi font.

*Example:*

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{simurgh}
\setmainparsifont{XB Kayhan}
\loadnewparsifont\nastalighfont[Scale=1]{IranNastaliq}
\begin{document}
  \nastalighfont
\end{document}
```

`\loadnewlatinfont` \fontcs [*options*] {*font name*}

Loads new Latin font.

*Example:*

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{simurgh}
\setmainparsifont{XB Kayhan}
\loadnewlatinfont\timesfont[Scale=1]{Times New Roman}
\begin{document}
  \begin{LTRpar}
    \timesfont
  \end{LTRpar}
\end{document}
```



```
\end{document}  
\end{document}
```

### Parsi Sans Font Commands

```
\setparsisansfont [options] {font name}
```

```
\parsisffamily
```

```
\textparsisf{text}
```

### Latin Sans Font Commands

```
\setlatinsansfont [options] {font name}
```

```
\sffamily
```

```
\textsf{text}
```

### Parsi Mono Font Commands

```
\setparsimonofont [options] {font name}
```

```
\parsittfamily
```

```
\textparsitt{text}
```

### Latin Mono Font Commands

```
\setlatinmonofont [options] {font name}
```

```
\ttfamily
```

```
\texttt{text}
```

### Parsi Iranic Font Commands

```
\setiraniconfont [options] {font name}
```

```
\iraniconfamily
```

```
\textiranicon{text}
```



### Parsi Navar Font Commands

`\setnavarfont` [*options*] {*options*}

`\navarfamily`

`\textnavar`{*text*}

### Parsi Pook Font Commands

`\setpookfont` [*options*] {*font name*}

`\pookfamily`

`\textpook`{*text*}

### Parsi Sayeh Font Commands

`\setsayehfont` [*options*] {*font name*}

`\sayehfamily`

`\textsayeh`{*text*}

### 4.3.2 Math

`\setmathparsidigitfont` [*options*] {*font name*}

Chooses the Parsi font for digits in math mode. If you use `\setmathparsidigitfont` at least once, then in Parsi mode you get Parsi digits in math mode and in Latin mode you get “Latin Modern” font and Latin digits in math mode, otherwise you get  $\LaTeX$  default digits in math mode everywhere.

`\setmathsfparsidigitfont` [*options*] {*font name*}

Chooses the Parsi font for digits in math mode inside `\mathsf` command. If you use `\setmathsfparsidigitfont` at least once, then in Parsi mode you get Parsi digits in math mode inside `\mathsf` and in Latin mode you get “Latin Modern” font and Latin digits in math mode inside `\mathsf`, otherwise you get “Latin Modern” fonts and Latin digits in math mode inside `\mathsf` everywhere.

`\setmathttparsidigitfont` [*options*] {*font name*}

Chooses the Parsi font for digits in math mode inside `\mathtt` command. If you use `\setmathttparsidigitfont` at least once, then in Parsi mode you get Parsi digits in math mode inside `\mathtt` and in Latin mode you get “Latin Modern” font and Latin digits in math mode inside `\mathtt`, otherwise you get “Latin Modern” fonts and Latin digits in math mode inside `\mathtt` everywhere.



## 4.4 Paragraph Switching Commands

`\setLTRpar`

Makes the direction of the paragraph left to right. The command does not change the current font.

`\setRTLpar`

Makes the direction of the paragraph right to left. The command does not change the current font.

## 4.5 Paragraph Switching Environments

`\begin{LTRpar}`

*<environment contents>*

`\end{LTRpar}`

Makes the direction of the paragraph left to right. The environment does not change the current font.

`\begin{RTLpar}`

*<environment contents>*

`\end{RTLpar}`

Makes the direction of the paragraph right to left. The environment does not change the current font.

`\begin{latinpar}`

*<environment contents>*

`\end{latinpar}`

Makes the direction of the paragraph left to right. The environment changes the current font to Latin font.

`\begin{parsipar}`

*<environment contents>*

`\end{parsipar}`

Makes the direction of the paragraph right to left. The environment changes the current font to Parsi font.

## 4.6 Typesetting Short left to right and right to left Texts

`\textLRE{<text>}`

Typesets short left to right texts in right to left paragraphs. The command does not change the current font.



`\textRLE{<text>}`

Typesets short right to left texts in left to right paragraphs. The command does not change the current font.

`\textLatin{<text>}`

Typesets short left to right texts in right to left paragraphs. The command changes the current font to Latin font.

`\textParsi{<text>}`

Typesets short right to left texts in left to right paragraphs. The command changes the current font to Parsi font.

Note that when `unicode bidi` options of the package has any of the `global` or `local` values, then you rarely need to use any of the commands in subsection 4.6.

## 4.7 Footnote Commands

`\footnote[<num>]{<text>}`

Typesets right to left footnote in right to left mode and left to right footnote in left to right mode.

`\thanks{<text>}`

Behaves like `\footnote` but only should be used inside `\title` and `\author` arguments.

`\footnotetext[<num>]{<text>}`

Used in conjunction with `\footnotemark`, behaves like `\footnote`.

`\LTRfootnote[<num>]{<text>}`

Always typesets left to right footnote independent on the current mode.

`\LTRthanks{<text>}`

Behaves like `\LTRfootnote` but only should be used inside `\title` and `\author` arguments.

`\LTRfootnotetext[<num>]{<text>}`

Used in conjunction with `\footnotemark`, behaves like `\LTRfootnote`.

`\RTLfootnote[<num>]{<text>}`

Always typesets right to left footnote independent on the current mode.

`\RTLthanks{<text>}`

Behaves like `\RTLfootnote` but only should be used inside `\title` and `\author` arguments.

`\RTLfootnotetext[<num>]{<text>}`

Used in conjunction with `\footnotemark`, behaves like `\RTLfootnote`.



#### 4.7.1 Footnote Rule Commands

The behaviour of the footnote rule can be controlled.

##### `\autofooterule`

Footnote rule is right or left aligned based on the direction of the first footnote following the rule (i.e. put in the current page).

##### `\rightfootnoterule`

Footnote rule is always right aligned.

##### `\leftfootnoterule`

Footnote rule is always left aligned.

##### `\textwidthfootnoterule`

Full-width footnote rule.

##### `\SplitFootnoteRule`

Puts a full-width rule above the split-off part of a split footnote.

##### `\debugfootnotedirection`

Writes the direction of the first footnote on each page, to the terminal and the log file.

## 5 License of the *Package*

### 5.1 The GNU General Public License, Version 2

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## Index

- `\autofootnoterule`, 12
- debug footnote `direction=<value>` package option, 5
- `\debugfootnotedirection`, 12
- Environments
  - latinpar, 10
  - LTRpar, 10
  - parsipar, 10
  - RTLpar, 10
- `\footnote`, 11
- footnote `direction=<value>` package option, 5
- footnote `rule=<value>` package option, 5
- `\footnotetext`, 11
- `\iranifamily`, 8
- latinpar environment, 10
- `\leftfootnoterule`, 12
- `\loadnewlatinfont`, 7
- `\loadnewparsifont`, 7
- `\LTRfootnote`, 11
- `\LTRfootnotetext`, 11
- LTRpar environment, 10
- `\LTRthanks`, 11
- main `direction=<value>` package option, 6
- math `digits=<value>` package option, 6
- math `direction=<value>` package option, 6
- `\navarfamily`, 9
- Package options for SIMURGH
  - debug footnote `direction=<value>`, 5
  - footnote `direction=<value>`, 5
  - footnote `rule=<value>`, 5
  - main `direction=<value>`, 6
  - math `digits=<value>`, 6
  - math `direction=<value>`, 6
  - unicode `bidi=<value>`, 6
- Packages and files
  - simurgh, 5
  - parsipar environment, 10
  - `\parsisffamily`, 8
  - `\parsittfamily`, 8
  - `\pookfamily`, 9
  - `\rightfootnoterule`, 12
  - `\RTLfootnote`, 11
  - `\RTLfootnotetext`, 11
  - RTLpar environment, 10
  - `\RTLthanks`, 11
  - `\sayehfamily`, 9
  - `\setiranifont`, 8
  - `\setlatinmonofont`, 8
  - `\setlatinsansfont`, 8
  - `\setLTRpar`, 10
  - `\setmainlatinfont`, 7
  - `\setmainparsifont`, 7
  - `\setmathparsidigitfont`, 9
  - `\setmathsfparsidigitfont`, 9
  - `\setmathttparsidigitfont`, 9
  - `\setnavarfont`, 9
  - `\setparsimonofont`, 8
  - `\setparsisansfont`, 8
  - `\setpookfont`, 9
  - `\setRTLpar`, 10
  - `\setsayehfont`, 9
  - `\sffamily`, 8
  - simurgh package, 5
  - `\SplitFootnoteRule`, 12
  - `\textiranifont`, 8
  - `\textLatin`, 11
  - `\textLRE`, 10
  - `\textnavar`, 9
  - `\textParsi`, 11



`\textparsi`, 8  
`\textparsitt`, 8  
`\textpook`, 9  
`\textRLE`, 11  
`\textsayeh`, 9  
`\textsf`, 8  
`\texttt`, 8  
`\textwidthfootnoterule`, 12  
`\thanks`, 11  
`\ttfamily`, 8

unicode bidi=*value* package option, 6

