The eledform extension for eledmac

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This package is unmaintened. Maïeul Rouquette has no more time to maintain it.

Abstract

The eledmac package provides tools to make critical editions of texts. But it doesn’t provide any formalism to note the textual variants: each user has to make his own formalism. This package tries to provide a formalism which distinguishes between the formal notation of textual variants and their typographical notation.

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¹The original idea of this package is described at http://geekographie.maieul.net/Formaliser-les-variantes. You can suggest new features or report bugs at https://github.com/maieul/eledform/issues.
1 Use

1.1 One Example

1.1.1 Without formalism

Suppose this case:

1. One text, with five manuscripts: P, A, B, C, D. P is the manuscript which is used as reference. Variants in A, B, C, D are shown in the apparatus.

2. The pseudo-word “lorem” has these variants:

   A and B the word is omitted.
   C the word is replaced by “loram”.
   D the word is replaced by “lorim”.

Without formalism, you could write:

\edtext{lorem}{\footnote{AB \textit{omit}; C loram; D lorim}}

Which produces this critical note:

lorem] AB omit; C loram; D lorim

There are some limits for this method:

- If we want to change display, we must change all notes.
- We can’t produce statistics.
- Difficulty to export in other format than \LaTeX.
- No method to check if we’re making mistakes regarding to the manuscripts.

1.1.2 With formalism

To describe the same situation, we propose this formalism:

\var{lorem}{A,B}{
\{C\}{loram},
\{D\}{lorim}
}

With \textit{eledform}, this will produce the same result as the non-formalised form, but without the described inconveniences. You can see an example in the file \texttt{example.tex}, which produces \texttt{example.pdf}.
1.2 References

1.2.1 Declare the manuscripts

\texttt{\manuscripts} You have to use \texttt{\manuscripts\{list\}} to provide the list of manuscripts used in the apparatus. \LaTeX{} prints a warning message in the log file if you’re referring to a manuscript that is not declared before. It also prints an error in the resulting file. The list of manuscripts is a comma separated list:

\texttt{\manuscripts\{A,B,C,D\}}

1.2.2 Declare variants

\texttt{\var} The main macro is \texttt{\var\{\langle short\rangle\}\{\langle lemma\rangle\}\{\langle del\rangle\}\{\langle variants\rangle\}\{\langle other\rangle\}}. This macro takes five arguments, two are optional.

\langle short \rangle (optional) an abbreviated version of the lemma for the notes.

\langle lemma \rangle the lemma which has variants.

\langle del \rangle a comma separated list of manuscripts where the lemma is omitted.

\langle variants \rangle a comma separated list of variants. Each variant has the form \{\{\langle manuscripts\rangle\}\{\langle variant\rangle\}\}, where:

\langle manuscripts \rangle a comma separated list of manuscripts where the variant is.

\langle variant \rangle the variant itself.

\langle other \rangle (optional) other code linked to the lemma, for example a call to an critical footnote.

1.2.3 Customize

\texttt{\manposition} By default (since v1.1), the manuscripts are printed after the variant. With \texttt{\manposition\{\langle position\rangle\}}, where position is any text except last, you can change it.

\texttt{\omitposition} By default, the omission are printed at the begining of the variants. With \texttt{\omitposition\{\langle position\rangle\}}, where position is any text except first, you can change it.

\texttt{\vseries} By default, the notes for textual variants are printed in the A series of footnotes. With \texttt{\vseries\{\langle letter\rangle\}}, you can change it.

\texttt{\omittext} When a manuscript omits a lemma, \texttt{eledform} prints \texttt{\emph{omit}}. You can change it with \texttt{\omittext\{\langle text\rangle\}}.

\texttt{\manvarseparator} By default, a non breakable space is printed between the manuscript letter and the variant. You can change it with \texttt{\manvarseparator\{\langle separator\rangle\}}.

\texttt{\vseparator} By default, a breakable space is printed between each variant of a lemma. You can change it with \texttt{\vseparator\{\langle separator\rangle\}}.
2 Implementation

\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
\ProvidesPackage{eledform}[2015/08/13 v1.1a formalism for eledmac]
\RequirePackage{eledmac}

2.1 Define manuscripts
\manuscripts@

The \manuscripts@ macro is an etoolbox list.
\def\manuscripts@{}
\manuscripts

The \manuscripts macro only fills the \manuscripts@ macro.
\newcommand{\manuscript}[1]{% 
\renewcommand{\do}[1]{\listgadd{\manuscripts@}{##1}}%
\docsvlist{#1}%
}

2.2 Print the critical notes
\var

The \var macro is the only public macro, which calls all private macros.
\newcommandx*{\var}[5][1,5,usedefault]{% 
First, call the \edtext macro.
\edtext{#2}{}% 
If the \var macro is called with the optional first argument, we put it into the \lemma macro. 
\ifstrempty{#1}{}{\lemma{#1}}%
\varnote@% 

The \varnote@ macro is an Xfootnote macro defined by user, with the \varnote macro (cf. §).
\varnote@% 

In the case where the manuscripts with omission must be printed in first position. 
\ifdefstring{\omitposition@}{first}{% 
% If the third argument is not empty, we call the \cs{del@} macro, which print the manuscript where the lemma is omitted 
% \begin{macrocode}
\ifstrempty{#3}{}% 
{\del@{#3}% 
If the third and fourth argument are both not empty, we print the separator between variants.
\ifstrempty{#4}{}% 
{% 
\varseparator@% 
And so, we print all the variants which are not an omission.
\var@{#4}%
The same thing, but if the manuscripts with omission must be printed in last position.

\newcommand{\del@}[1]{% 
  \renewcommand{\do}[1][1]{% 
    \print@manuscript{##1} \% 
    }% 
  % \begin{macrocode} 
  \ifdefstring{\manposition@}{last}{% 
    \omittext@\manvarseparator@\docsvlist{#1}}% 
  \docsvlist{#1}\manvarseparator@\omittext@} %

\var@ The \var@ macro loops on the non omission variants. Except for the first variant, it prints the variant separator.

\newcommand{\var@}[1]{% 
  \newif\iffirst\iffirsttrue\fi{\var@@##1}}% 
  \docsvlist{#1} %

\print@manuscript The \print@manuscripts command only prints the manuscripts where a variant exists.

\newcommand{\print@manuscript}[1]{% 
  \ifinlist{#1}{\manuscripts@}{#1} \% 
  \eledmac@warning{Manuscript #1 not declared, p.\the\page@num ; l.\the\line@num}\underline{Manuscript #1 not declared!}}% 

\del@ The \del@ macro prints the manuscripts where the lemma is omitted, and after that, the text to indicate this omission.

\newcommand{\del@}[1]{% 
  \renewcommand{\do}[1][1]{% 
    \print@manuscript{##1} \% 
  \ifdefstring{\manposition@}{last}{% 
    {\omittext@\manvarseparator@\docsvlist{#1}}% 
  \docsvlist{#1}\manvarseparator@\omittext@} %

\var@ The \var@ macro loops on the non omission variants. Except for the first variant, it prints the variant separator.
The `\var@@` macro prints manuscripts for a singular variant and this variant after that.

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand{\var@@}[2]{%
  \renewcommand{\do}[1]{%
    \print@manuscript{##1}%
  }%
  \ifdefstring{\manposition@}{last}{%
    {#2}\manvarseparator@\docsvlist{#1}%%
  }{\docsvlist{#1}\manvarseparator@#2}%
}
\end{verbatim}

2.3 Customization

2.3.1 The footnote series

The `\varnote@` macro is only a reference to a critical footnote macro of eledmac. The default is `\Afootnote`.

\begin{verbatim}
\let\varnote@\Afootnote
\end{verbatim}

The `\varseries` macro redefines this reference.

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand{\varseries}[1]{\letcs{\varnote@}{#1footnote}}
\end{verbatim}

2.3.2 Display options

The `\new@eledform@custom` macro has two actions:

1. Define the default value of an option (`\option@`).
2. Create the command which modifies this option (`\option`).

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand{\new@eledform@custom}[2]{%
  \csgdef{#1@}{#2}%
  \expandafter\newcommand\csname#1\endcsname[1]{\csgdef{#1@}{##1}}%
}\end{verbatim}

And so, we can call `\new@eledform@custom` to define options for user.

\begin{verbatim}
\omittext
\manvarseparator
\varseparator
\manposition
\omitposition
\end{verbatim}

2.4 Stemma of the code

The next figure is a stemma of the code.
# Change History

v1.0  
General: First public release. .... 1

v1.1  
General: News options to change the order of the elements. .... 1

v1.1a  
General: Package unmaintained. .... 1

# Index

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