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[1].

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[1]The 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 fives 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}{\Afootnote{AB \emph{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 changes 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 *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 example.tex, which produces example.pdf.

1.2 References

1.2.1 Declare the manuscripts

\manuscripts   You have to use `\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:

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

1.2.2 Declare variants

\var   The main macro is `\var[⟨short⟩]{⟨lemma⟩}{⟨del⟩}{⟨variants⟩}[⟨other⟩]`. This macro takes five arguments, two are optional.

*⟨**short**⟩* **(optional)** an abbreviated version of the lemma for the notes.

*⟨**lemma**⟩* the lemma which has variants.

*⟨**del**⟩* a comma separated list of manuscripts where the lemma is ommited.

*⟨**variants**⟩* a comma separated list of variants. Each variant has the form `{{⟨manuscripts⟩}{⟨variant⟩}}`, where:

> *⟨**manuscripts**⟩* a comma separated list of manuscripts where the variant is.

> *⟨**variant**⟩* the variant itself.

*⟨**other**⟩***(optional)** other code linked to the lemma, for example a call to an critical footnote.

1.2.3 Customize

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

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

\varseries   By default, the notes for textual variants are printed in the A series of footnotes. With `\varseries{⟨letter⟩}`, you can change it.

\omittext   When a manuscript omits a lemma, *eledform* prints `\emph{omit}`. You can change it with `\omittext{⟨text⟩}`.

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

\varseparator   By default, a breakable space is printed between each variant of a lemma. You can change it with `\varseparator{⟨separator⟩}`.

2 Implementation

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

2.1 Define manuscripts

\manuscripts@   The \manuscripts@ macro is an etoolbox list.

```
4 \def\manuscripts@{}
```

\manuscripts   The \manuscripts macro only fills the \manuscripts macro.

```
5 \newcommand{\manuscript}[1]{%
6     \renewcommand{\do}[1]{\listgadd{\manuscripts@}{##1}}%
7     \docsvlist{#1}%
8 }
```

2.2 Print the critical notes

\var   The \var macro is the only public macro, which calls all private macros.

```
9 \newcommandx*{\var}[5][1,5,usedefault]{%
```

First, call the \edtext macro.

```
10     \edtext{#2}{%
```

If the \var macro is called with the optional first argument, we put it into the \lemma macro.

```
11         \ifstrempty{#1}{}{\lemma{#1}}%
```

The \varnote@ macro is an Xfootnote macro defined by user, with the \varnote macro (cf. 6).

```
12         \varnote@{%
```

In the case where the manuscripts with omission must be printed in first position.

```
13         \ifdefstring{\omitposition@}{first}{
14 % \end{macrocode}
15 % If the third argument is not empty, we call the \cs{del@} macro, which print the manuscript where th
16 %     \begin{macrocode}
17             \ifstrempty{#3}{}%
18                 {\del@{#3}%
```

If the third and fourth argument are both not empty, we print the separator between variants.

```
19                 \ifstrempty{#4}%
20                     {}%
21                     {\varseparator@}%
22                 }%
```

And so, we print all the variants which are not an omission.

```
23                     \var@{#4}%
```

The same thing, but if the manuscripts with omission must be printed in last position.

```
24                }%
25                {%
26                \ifstrempty{#4}%
27                        {}%
28                        {\var@{#4}%
29                        \ifstrempty{#3}%
30                                {}%
31                                {\varseparator@}%
32                        }%
33                \ifstrempty{#3}{}{\del@{#3}}%
34                }%
35           }%
36 % \end{macrocode}
37 % Eventually, we add the critical notes which are not for textual criticism.
38 % \begin{macrocode}
39     #5%
40     }%
41 }
```

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

```
42 \newcommand{\print@manuscript}[1]{%
43     \ifinlist{#1}{\manuscripts@}%
44         {#1}%
45      {\eledmac@warning{Manuscript #1 not declared, p.\the\page@num ; l.\the\line@num}\underline{
46     }
```

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

```
47 \newcommand{\del@}[1]{%
48     \renewcommand{\do}[1]{%
49         \print@manuscript{##1}%
50     }%
51     \ifdefstring{\manposition@}{last}%
52         {\omittext@\manvarseparator@\docsvlist{#1}}%
53         {\docsvlist{#1}\manvarseparator@\omittext@}%
54 }
```

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

```
55 \newcommand{\var@}[1]{%
56     \newif\iffirst%
57     \firsttrue%
58     \renewcommand{\do}[1]{\iffirst\firstfalse\else\varseparator@\fi{\var@@##1}}%
59     \docsvlist{#1}%
60     }
```

`\var@@` The `\var@@` macro prints manuscripts for a singular variant and this variant after that.

```
61 \newcommand{\var@@}[2]{%
62     \renewcommand{\do}[1]{%
63         \print@manuscript{##1}%
64         }%
65     \ifdefstring{\manposition@}{last}%
66             {#2\manvarseparator@\docsvlist{#1}}%
67             {\docsvlist{#1}\manvarseparator@#2}%
68     }
```

2.3 Customization

2.3.1 The footnote series

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

```
69 \let\varnote@\Afootnote
```

`\varseries` The `\varseries` macro redefines this reference.

```
70 \newcommand{\varseries}[1]{\letcs{\varnote@}{#1footnote}}
```

2.3.2 Display options

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

1. Define the default value of an option (`\option@`).

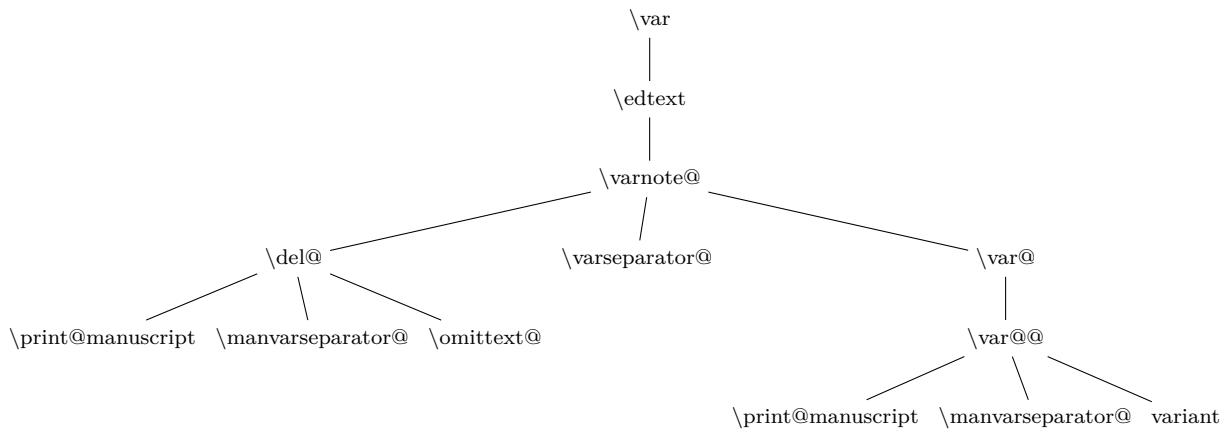2. Create the command which modifies this option (`\option`).

```
71 \newcommand{\new@eledform@custom}[2]{%
72     \csgdef{#1@}{#2}%
73     \expandafter\newcommand\csname#1\endcsname[1]{\csgdef{#1@}{##1}}%
74 }
```

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

`\omittext`
`\manvarseparator`
`\varseparator`
`\manposition`
`\omitposition`

```
75 \new@eledform@custom{omitposition}{first}
76 \new@eledform@custom{manposition}{last}
77 \new@eledform@custom{omittext}{\emph{omit}}
78 \new@eledform@custom{manvarseparator}{~}
79 \new@eledform@custom{varseparator}{\space}
```

2.4 Stemma of the code

The next figure is a stemma of the code.

```
                              \var
                               |
                            \edtext
                               |
                          \varnote@
                    /          |          \
                \del@    \varseparator@        \var@
             /    |    \                         |
\print@manuscript \manvarseparator@ \omittext@  \var@@
                                           /     |      \
                          \print@manuscript \manvarseparator@ variant
```

Change History

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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.