Using the Tibetan Font with LaTeX

LaTeX commands are available outside the Tibetan mode only. The two characters %% <u>must</u> precede text that is to be processed by the Tibetan Parser. They effect a font change into Tibetan, begin spacing and punctuation according to Tibetan rules, and allow control over output using the special characters described here. At the end of Tibetan text, these two characters <u>must</u> appear again. LaTeX expects white space to precede and follow these font change characters.

The following characters are embedded in the text to access the Tibetan Parser and font:

/ – the Tibetan *shad*: །   As many of these may be used as desired. The last one followed by white space produces a long space.

! – the Tibetan *tsheg shad*: ་།   Only one of these may be used at the end of a clause. It effects the same long space as the *shad*.

, – inserts a *tsheg* ⟨ ་ ⟩ into the text. The ⟨ ་ ⟩ is automatically inserted at the end of words of Tibetan text. The ',' is useful for inserting a ⟨ ་ ⟩ following ང at the end of a clause: དང་།

– defeats the automatic word marker ⟨ ་ ⟩ at the end of a word. It is useful for Tibetan numbers in text ⟨ ༡༢༣༤ ⟩ and producing isolated characters.

| – produces a long space without the *shad*. It is useful where ག ends a clause: འདུག   *Shad* characters may be inserted at the beginning of the next word using '/': །རྒྱལ་པོ་

\ **swasti** – produces

The normal way of marking paragraphs in LaTeX is to double space. The effect of this in the Tibetan mode is to terminate a line and begin a new line. This produces a ragged right and is useful for making lists in Tibetan.