

# The pxrubrica package

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## 1 Package Loading

There is no options available.

```
\usepackage{pxrubrica}
```

## 2 Basic Usage

### 2.1 Very Basic

- Mono ruby (m option): one ruby block per one kanji.

E. g. `\ruby[m]{鷹}{たか}` → 鷹 `\ruby[m]{鶯}{うぐいす}` → 鶯

- Group ruby (g option): one ruby block per kanji sequence.

E. g. `\ruby[g]{雲雀}{ひばり}` → 雲雀 `\ruby[g]{不如帰}{ほととぎす}` → 不如帰

- Jukugo ruby (j option): one ruby block per kanji, but read as whole.

E. g. `\ruby[j]{孔雀}{くじゃく}` → 孔雀 `\ruby[j]{七面鳥}{しちめんちょう}` → 七面鳥

The current implementation uses the following strategy: if none of the ruby string per a kanji causes protrusion, then the whole is typeset as mono-ruby; otherwise, the whole is typeset as group-ruby, ignoring the ruby grouping.

- A | symbol in a ruby string denotes the boundary of reading for each kanji (i. e. 孔 = く and 雀 = じゃく). It is not needed in group ruby.

- Comparison of typeset results:

|        |                                   |   |    |    |    |   |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---|----|----|----|---|
| Mono   | <code>(\ruby[m]{小鳩}{こ ばと})</code> | → | 小鳩 | 鶺鴒 | 雷鳥 | 燕 |
| Group  | <code>(\ruby[g]{小鳩}{こばと})</code>  | → | 小鳩 | 鶺鴒 | 雷鳥 | 燕 |
| Jukugo | <code>(\ruby[j]{小鳩}{こ ばと})</code> | → | 小鳩 | 鶺鴒 | 雷鳥 | 燕 |

Usually When a jukugo has per-character reading then jukugo ruby (j) is preferred, otherwise (g) is. If you particularly intend to show the per-character reading for a jukugo, you might use the m option. Note that all of m, g and j lead to the same result for ruby to a single kanji.

- You can give a default value of option using the `\rubyssetup` command; `\rubyssetup{g}\ruby{軍鶏}{しゃも}` is equivalent to `\ruby[g]{軍鶏}{しゃも}`. The “default of default” is |cjPeF|.

## 2.2 Intrusion/Protrusion

- Control of ruby intrusion:

|                 |   |                          |                      |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------|
| No intrusion    | この\ruby[ - ]{鶺鴒}{かささぎ}の → この <sup>かささぎ</sup> 鶺鴒 の | この <sup>こうのとり</sup> 鶺鴒 の | この <sup>う</sup> 鶺鴒 の |
| Small intrusion | この\ruby[(-)]{鶺鴒}{かささぎ}の → この <sup>かささぎ</sup> 鶺鴒 の | この <sup>こうのとり</sup> 鶺鴒 の | この <sup>う</sup> 鶺鴒 の |
| Big intrusion   | この\ruby[<->]{鶺鴒}{かささぎ}の → この <sup>かささぎ</sup> 鶺鴒 の | この <sup>こうのとり</sup> 鶺鴒 の | この <sup>う</sup> 鶺鴒 の |

- If you require “ruby output may intrude to kana but not to kanji,” then you might want to do “この\ruby[<-|]{鶺鴒}{かささぎ}等” to get “この <sup>かささぎ</sup>鶺鴒 等.”
- To specify a basic mode (m/g/j) and intrusion at a time, you can use option strings such as |g| and |m>. In fact, the symbol - works as placeholder for basic mode and means the use of default value.
- Control of ruby protrusion: the string || supresses the protrusion.

|   |     |  |
|---|-----|--|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <sup>すずめ</sup><br/>         雀の… ← \ruby[  -&gt;]{雀}{すずめ}<br/>         インコの       </div> | vs. | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <sup>すずめ</sup><br/>         雀の… ← \ruby[ -&gt;]{雀}{すずめ}<br/>         インコの       </div> |
|---|-----|--|

## 2.3 More Commands

- \aruby: attaches ruby to an alphabet (non-CJK) string.

E.g. \aruby{Get out}{<sup>ゲラウツ</sup>ゲラウツ}! → Get out!

- \rubyfontsetup: specifies the font used for ruby output. For example, when you want to attach mincho-font ruby to gothic-font kanji string you can do as follows:

\rubyfontsetup{\mcfamily}この{\gtfamily \ruby[j]{明朝体}{みん|ちょう|たい}} → この <sup>みんちょうたい</sup>明朝体