

First edition
2003-03-31

AMENDMENT 3
2005-08-15

**Information technology — Document
description and processing languages —
DSSSL library for complex compositions**

**AMENDMENT 3: Extensions to multilingual
compositions (North and South Asian
compositions)**

*Technologies de l'information — Description de document et langages
de traitement — Bibliothèque DSSSL pour compositions complexes*

*AMENDEMENT 3: Extensions aux compositions multilingues
(compositions d'Asie du nord et du sud)*

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TR 19758:2003/Amd 3:2005

Reference number
ISO/IEC TR 19758:2003/Amd.3:2005(E)



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

© ISO/IEC 2005

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

In exceptional circumstances, the joint technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types:

- type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard;
- type 3, when the joint technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example).

Technical Reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 3 to ISO/IEC TR 19758:2003 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 34, *Document description and processing languages*.

This amendment provides additional DSSSL library specifications for multilingual compositions. The style elements supported in this amendment are based on the requirements for North and South Asian documents.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC TR 19758:2003/Amd 3:2005

Information technology — Document description and processing languages — DSSSL library for complex compositions

AMENDMENT 3: Extensions to multilingual compositions (North and South Asian compositions)

Page 9, subclause 4.10.1.1

Replace the paragraph of 4.10.1.1 with the following:

An interlinenote is composed within a line space and at the side (upper/lower side in horizontal composition, or right side in vertical composition) of words or phrases to be noted. Character locations in a line and interlinenote in horizontal composition are illustrated in Figure 1.

NOTE 1 An interlinenote in horizontal composition may take vertically composed text, and vice versa.

NOTE 2 An interlinenote can be expressed by the flow object class interlinenote which is introduced in ISO/IEC 10179:1996/Amd.2.

Page 14, subclause 4.17.1

Add the following notes at the end of 4.17.1:

NOTE 1 Bullet items in an ordered list may take spelled-out numbers or words, not numerals. They can be expressed by characteristic of string-bullet-list in the flow object class paragraph which is introduced in ISO/IEC 10179:1996/Amd.2.

NOTE 2 To indicate the level of nesting, bullet items may be duplicated or multiplied as many times as the level of nesting, instead of having nested numbering, as shown below:

- a) item1
- b) item2
 - aa) nested item1
 - bb) nested item2
- c) item3

NOTE 3 The nested first item may be rendered just after the superior without line-breaking, as shown below:

- 1) item1 a) nested item1
- b) nested item2
- c) nested item3
- 2) item2

Page 24

Add the following subclauses before Clause 5:

4.29 First paragraph identification

To indicate the beginning of an article, the entire first paragraph may have a distinct typeface or other relevant representation from the rest of the article.

4.30 Paragraph separator

A special mark is located between adjacent paragraphs to emphasizing their separation. The mark of paragraph separator should be specified by its glyph identifier.

Page 36, Clause 6

Add the following specification after “(fs (assoc-value '*footnote-style* spec))”:

```
(ins (assoc-value '*interlinenote-style* spec))
```

Add the following specification after “(add-result `(define *footnote-exp* ,(if fe (car fe) "[]"))”:

```
(add-result `(define *footnote-exp* ,(if ins (car ins) " ")))
```

Page 39, Clause 7

Add the following specification after the specification of *fli-paragraph-style*:

```
(define (FIRST-ITEM-WITHOUT-LINEBREAK #!optional (snl (current-node)))
  (if (first-sibling? snl)
      (make sequence
        (literal (format-number (child-number snl) "&glyph;") " ")
        (process-children))
      (make paragraph
        start-indent: (+ (inherited-start-indent) 10pt)
        (literal (format-number (child-number snl) "&glyph;") " ")
        (process-children))))

;; 4.29 First paragraph identification
(define (FIRST-PARAGRAPH-IDENTIFICATION)
  (make paragraph
    font-family-name: (if (first-sibling? (current-node))
                          "&FontName;" ;Arbitrary fontname toward first paragraph
                          "&FontName;" ;Arbitrary fontname toward after second
    paragraph
  )))
; (define (FIRST-PARAGRAPH-IDENTIFICATION)
```

```

; (if (first-sibling? (current-node))
; (make paragraph
; ;; first paragraph characteristic
; ;; ...
; )
; (make paragraph
; ;; other paragraphs characteristic
; ;; ...
; )))

```

```

;; 4.30 Paragraph separator
(define (PARAGRAPH-SEPARATOR)
  (make display-group
    (make leader (literal "&glyph;"))
    (make paragraph (process-children))
    (make leader (literal "&glyph;"))))

```

Page 42, Clause 7

Add the following specification after the specification of LIST-ELEMENT:

```

;; 4.17.1 Ordered list
(define (NESTED-NUMBERING element-name #!optional (snl (current-node)))
  (let* ((num1 (hierarchical-number-recursive element-name snl)) ; number list
        (len (length num1))
        (num (child-number snl)))
    (make paragraph
      start-indent: (+ (inherited-start-indent) 10pt)
      (literal
        (let loop ((i len))
          (if (<= 0 i)
              (string-append (format-number num "&glyph;") (loop (- i 1)))
              ""))
        ") ")
      (process-children))))

;; 4.17.1 Ordered list with string bullet item
(define (STRING-BULLET-ELEMENT)
  (make paragraph
    use: *paragraph-style*
    ;;string-bullet-list: '(list("one" "two" "\"three\"" "four")).
    (process-children-trim)))

```

Page 49, Clause 8

Add the following specification after the specification of FOOTNOTE:

```

;; 4.10.1.1 Interlinenote
(define (INTERLINENOTE)
  (let ((factor (if (null? f) *superscript-font-size-factor* (car f))))
    (make interlinenote
      font-size: (* (inherited-font-size) factor)
      ;;writing-mode:
      ;;position:
      ;;note-width:
      ;;note-height:
      (process-children))))

```