This file demonstrates the basic features of arablatex.

1 The less, the better

arablatex is loaded by one single line in the preamble:

\usepackage{arablatex}

That said, there are two subsequent requirements:

1. An Arabic font: arablatex tries to load the Amiri Arabic font which is already part of texlive.
2. A Roman font that has all the characters that are needed for the transliteration of the Arabic.

Once these requirements are met, one may insert Arabic words in left-to-right paragraphs like so: \arb{da_hala mubtasimaN}, دَخِل مبتسمًا. Or insert running paragraphs of Arabic text inside the arab environment, like so:—

\begin{arab}
'at_A .sadiqU 'il_A ju.hA ya.tlubu min-hu .himAra-hu li-yarkaba-hu fI safraTin qa.siraTin fa-qAla la-hu: sawfa 'u`Idu-hu 'ilay-ka fI 'l-masA'-i wa-'adfa`u la-ka 'u`jraTaN. fa-qAla ju.hA: 'anA 'AsifuN jiddaN 'annI 1A 'asta.tI'u 'an 'u.haqiqA la-ka ra.gbata-ka fa-'1-.himAr-u laysa hunA '1-yawm-a. wa-qabla 'an yutma ju.hA kalAma-hu bada'a 'l-.himAr-u yanhaqu fI 'i.s.tabli-hi. fa-qAla la-hu .sadiqU-hu: 'innI 'asma`u .himAra-ka yA ju.hA yanhaqu. fa-qAla la-hu .sadiqU-hu: .garTbU 'amru-ka yA .sadiqI 'a-tu.saddiqu 'l-.himAr-a wa-tuka_d_diba-nI?
\end{arab}
2 Options

arabluatex may be loaded with four mutually exclusive options:—

\textbf{voc} To have every short vowel written. This option is loaded by default.
\textbf{fullvoc} To have the \textit{sukūn} and the \textit{waṣlah} expressed in addition to what \textit{voc} already does.
\textbf{novoc} To have all the diacritics discarded.
\textbf{trans} To have the Arabic transliterated into one of the accepted standards.

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage{arabluatex} % this loads 'voc' by default
\usepackage[voc]{arabluatex}
\usepackage[fullvoc]{arabluatex}
\usepackage[novoc]{arabluatex}
\usepackage[trans]{arabluatex}
\end{verbatim}

At any point of the document, any mode can be set locally, like so:—

English paragraph: To have the \texttt{\textbackslash{arb}[trans]{sukUn}} and the \texttt{\textbackslash{arb}[trans]{wa.slaT}} expressed...

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{arab}[trans] % Arabic paragraph
'at_A .sadIquN 'il_A \uc{j}u.hA ya.tlubu min-hu .himAra-hu
li-yarkaba-hu fI safraTiN qa.sIraTiN fa-qAla la-hu: sawfa 'u`Idu-hu
'ilay-ka fI 'l-masA'-i wa-'adfa`u la-ka 'ujraTaN.
\end{arab}
\end{verbatim}

At any point of the document, any mode can be set locally, like so:—

English paragraph: To have the \textit{sukūn} and the \textit{waṣlah} expressed...

\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{\textasciitilde{at\textasciitilde{a}} \texttt{\textasciitilde{sad\textasciitilde{i}}\textasciitilde{q\textasciitilde{u}}\textasciitilde{n}\textasciitilde{ \textasciitilde{il\textasciitilde{a}} \textasciitilde{\textasciitilde{u}}.h\textasciitilde{A}\textasciitilde{ ya.tlubu min-hu .himAra-hu}}
\texttt{li-yarkaba-hu fI safraTiN qa.sIraTiN fa-qAla la-hu: sawfa 'u`Idu-hu
\texttt{ilay-ka fI 'l-masA'-i wa-'adfa`u la-ka 'ujraTaN.}}
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{\textasciitilde{at\textasciitilde{a}} \textasciitilde{sad\textasciitilde{i}}\textasciitilde{q\textasciitilde{u}}\textasciitilde{n}\textasciitilde{\textasciitilde{\textasciitilde{\textasciitilde{il\textasciitilde{a}}\textasciitilde{\textasciitilde{\textasciitilde{u}}.h\textasciitilde{A}\textasciitilde{ ya.tlubu min-hu .himAra-hu}}
\texttt{li-yarkaba-hu fI safraTiN qa.sIraTiN fa-qAla la-hu: sawfa 'u`Idu-hu
\texttt{ilay-ka fI 'l-masA'-i wa-'adfa`u la-ka 'ujraTaN.}}