

User guide



ScribeDOOR for Adobe InDesign

By Winsoft International

About ScribeDOOR

ScribeDOOR adds the ability to edit and treat text in a wide range of languages: Arabic, Azeri, Bengali, Farsi, Georgian, Greek, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Kannada, Kazakh, Khmer/Cambodian, Lao, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese and Roman languages (English, French, ...).

ScribeDOOR can be installed in all Roman InDesign versions (English, French, Italian, Czech, Polish,...).

In localized user interfaces (except French), only the English user interface will be available for ScribeDOOR panel and tools.



Activation process

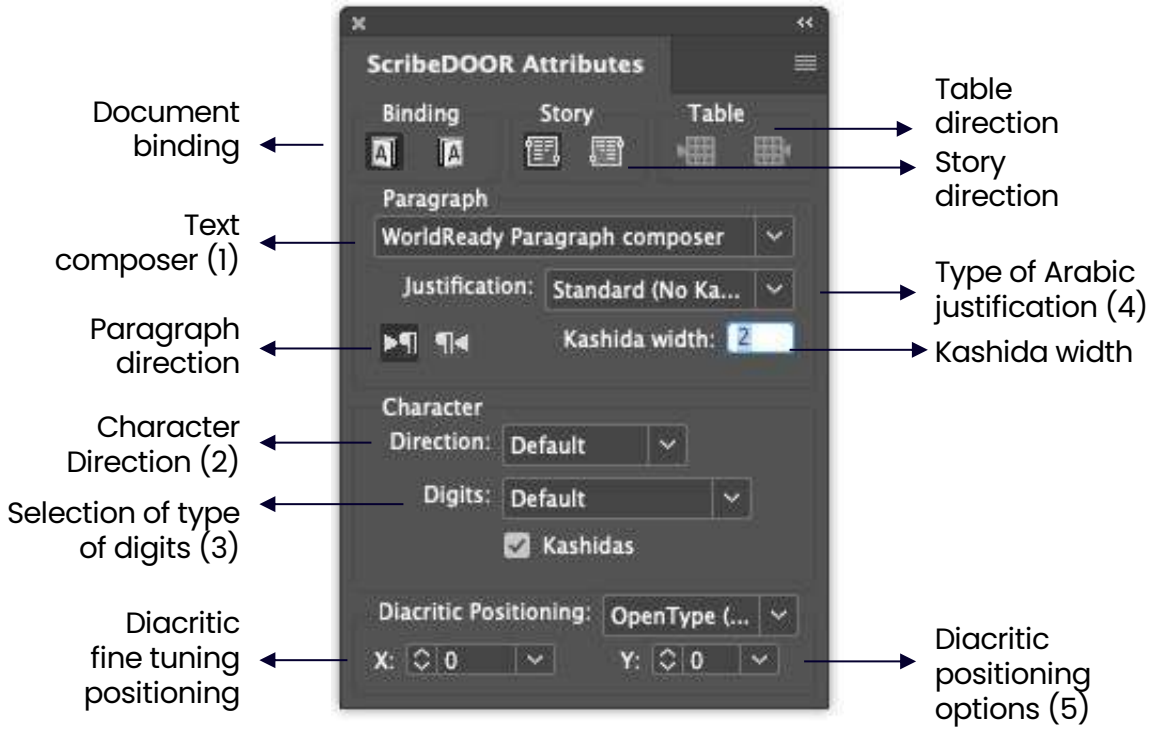
- When launching Adobe InDesign after installing ScribeDOOR for InDesign, the following dialog is displayed.
- You have the choice to enter your license (serial number) and then to activate ScribeDOOR (only available with FULL version, not Trial version).
- You can also use ScribeDOOR for 7 days in trial mode. In trial mode, a Welcome Screen will be displayed at each launch of InDesign.
- To activate ScribeDOOR, enter your serial number and click on "Continue".



- If your trial version has expired, you can display this window from menu ScribeDOOR by selecting Activate ScribeDOOR (Note: The trial version can't be activated).



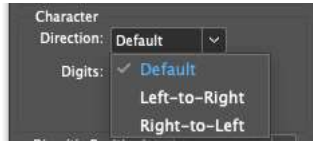
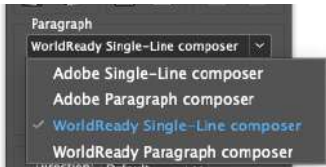
ScribeDOOR attributes



1

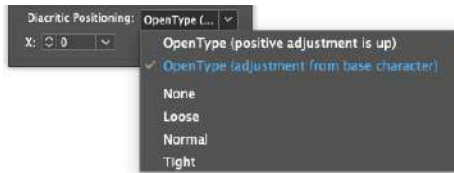
2

3

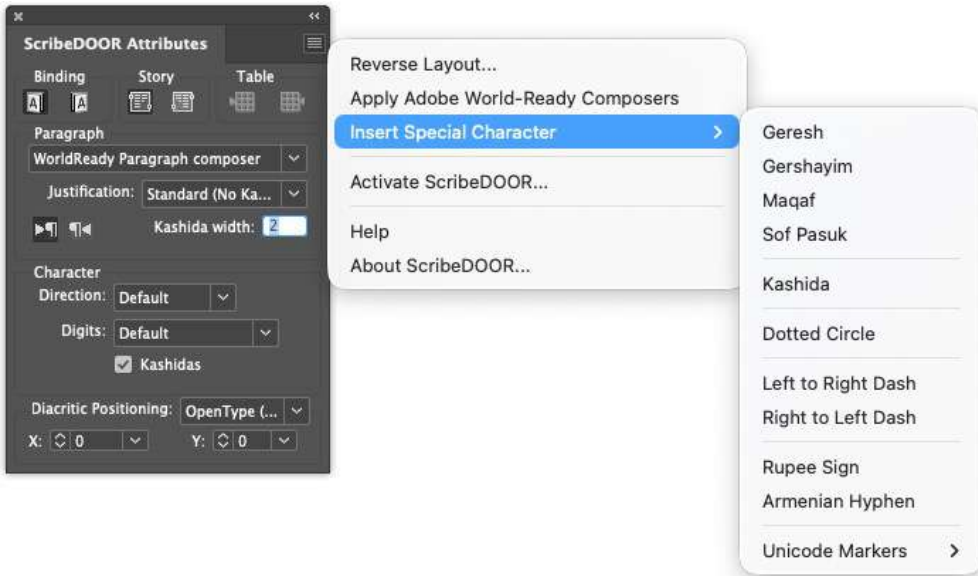


4

5



Contextual menu of ScribeDOOR Attributes



ScribeDOOR in InDesign menu

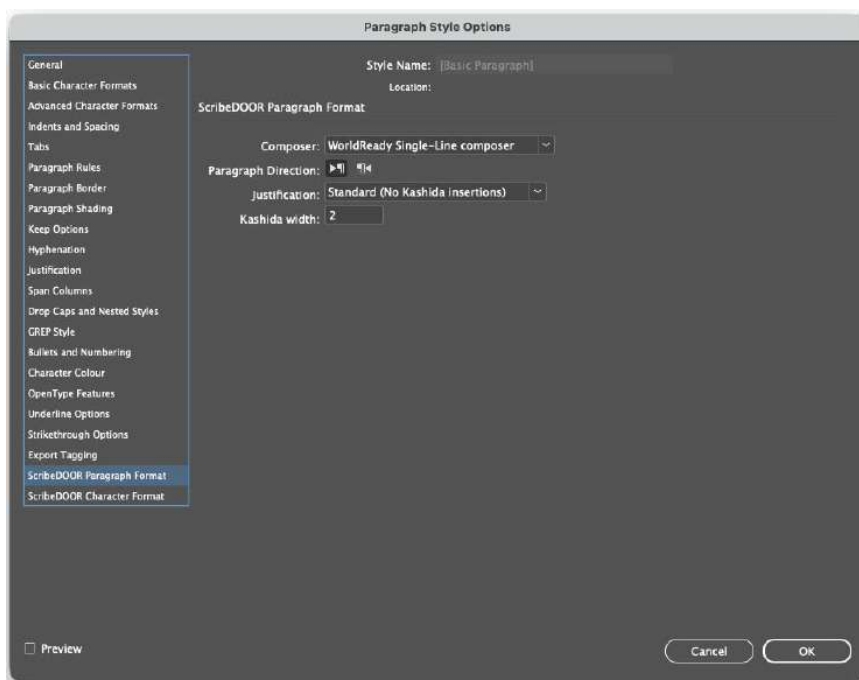


Setting defaults

You can set default parameters which will be applied for any text frames you create. The following example shows how to set the 3 attributes listed below:

- WorldReady Paragraph Composer
- Right-to-left paragraph direction
- Naskh justification

1. Close all the InDesign opened documents
2. Open Type > Paragraph style palette, double click on Basic Paragraph and select ScribeDOOR Paragraph Format



3. Select the attributes
- WorldReady Paragraph Composer
 - Right-to-left paragraph direction
 - Naskh justification

and click on Ok

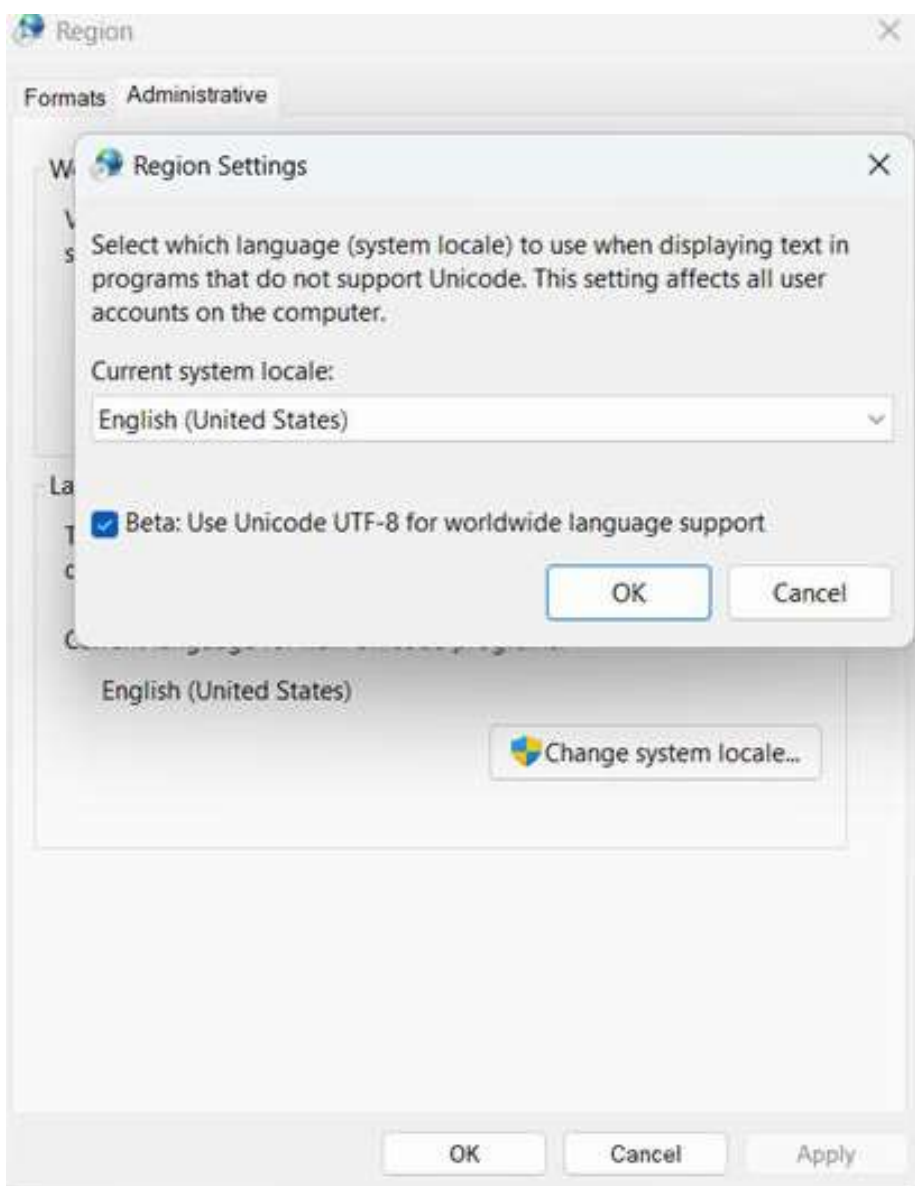
4. For all new documents, these settings will be applied by default.



Working with complex scripts

In Windows, support of complex scripts is included in standard installation.

In Windows XP, you must verify the option “Install files for complex scripts and right-to-left languages” in Supplemental language support. You have to add this option if you want to enable Arabic, Hebrew, and South Asian languages on your system.

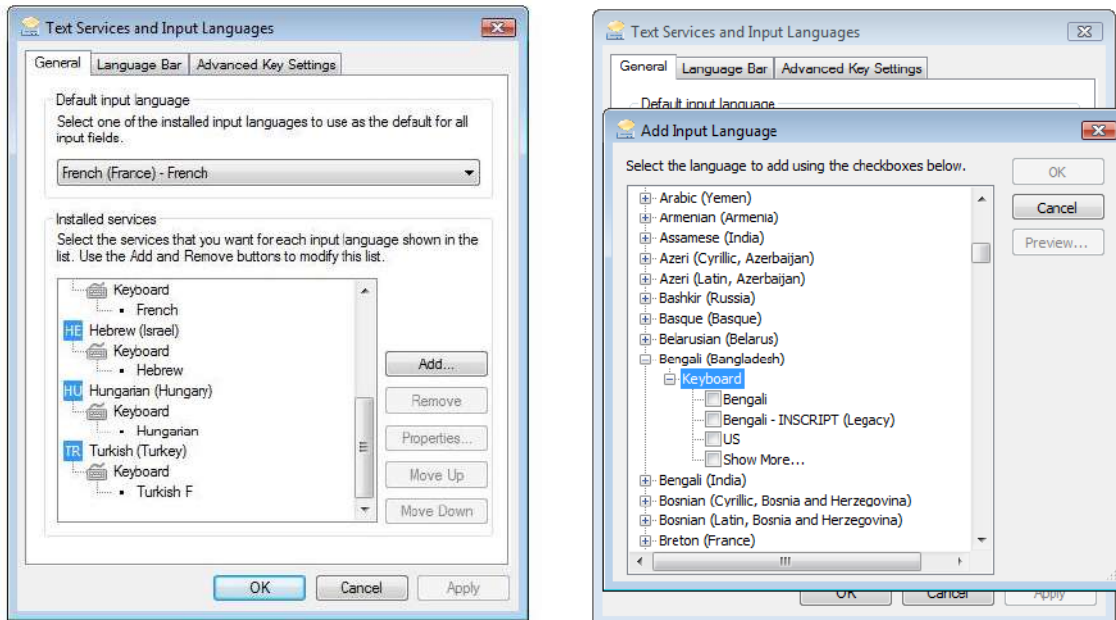


In Macintosh, due to a system limitation, the primary language in system preferences>international or Language and Text (Snow Leopard) must be other than Arabic, Hebrew or Farsi.



Installing a language keyboard

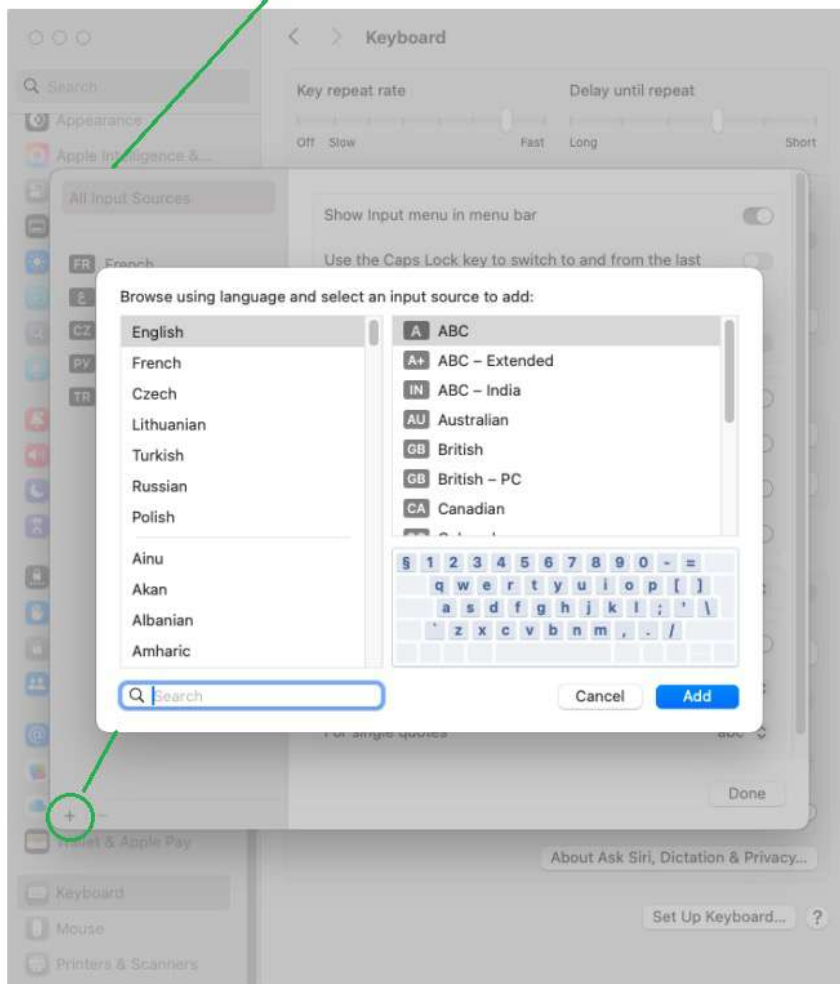
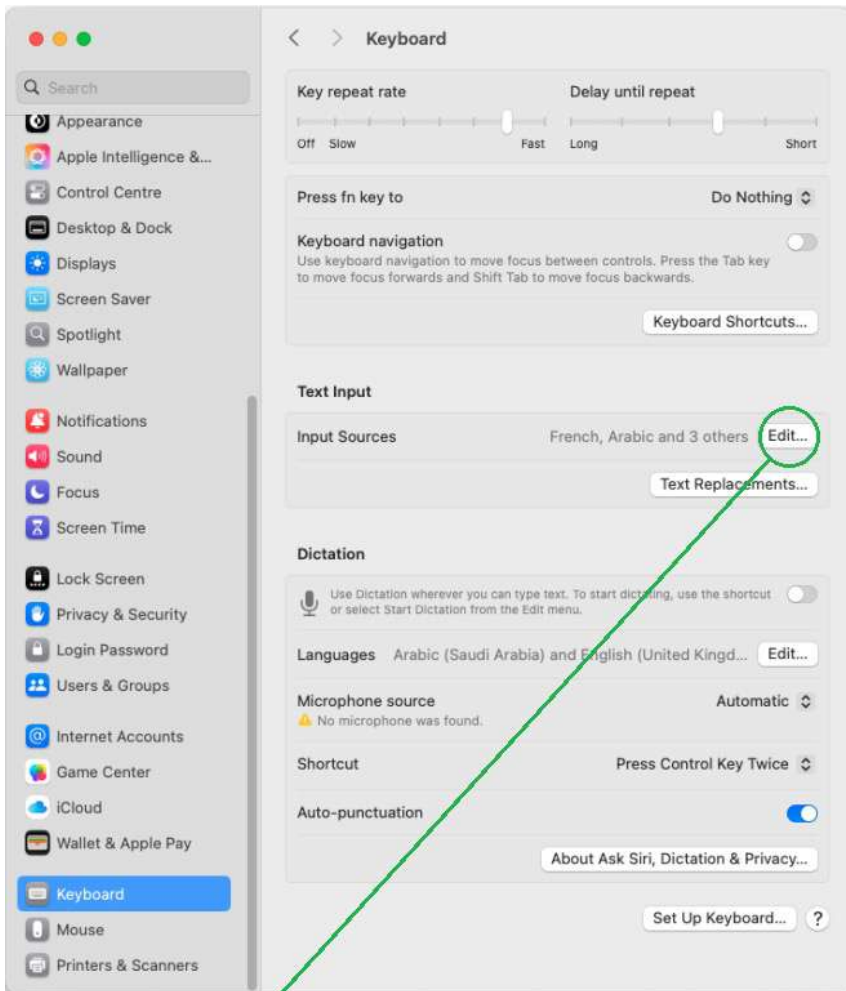
Whether you are working in Mac OS or Windows, you need to install the required keyboards for the languages you want to work with in Adobe InDesign in your Operating System.



ScribeDOOR adds the following keyboards in Mac OS: Khmer, Lao, Sinhala, Urdu, Telugu. These keyboards can be displayed in system preferences>international or Language and Text (Snow Leopard).

Mac OS adds support for Kannada, Telugu, Bengali/Assamese, Malayalam, Sinhala, Oriya, Lao, Khmer and Burmese. So, on Mac OSX , ScribeDOOR installs only Lao keyboard.





Font considerations

Ensure that you choose an appropriate font in the Font submenu of the Type menu or in the font pop-up menu of the Character or Control Palette of InDesign. An appropriate font means a font containing the character of the language in which you would like to type. ScribeDOOR installs WinSoft Pro which supports Roman, Arabic or Hebrew.

You may also use the following fonts :

Platform	Arabic	Hebrew
Windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traditional Arabic• Simplified Arabic• Arabic Transparent• Simplified Arabic or multiscript fonts like Arial-Times New Roman	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ahroni• David• FrankRuehl Regular• Levenim MT or multiscript fonts like Arial- Times New Roman
Macintosh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geezah Pro• Baghdad• Al bayan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arial Hebrew• Corsiva Hebrew• New Penim MT• Raanana

South Asian fonts

For each language, appropriate fonts must be installed.

Below is the list of fonts that can be used with each language.

We remind you that the best results will be given with fonts provided with Windows.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thai• Lao• Devanagari• Bengali• Gurmukhi• Gujarati• Orya• Tamil• Telugu• Kannada• Malayalam• Tibetan• Khmer | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Angsana• Dok Champa• Mangal• Vrinda• Raavi• Shruti• Kalinga• Latha• Gautami• Tunga• Kartika• Microsoft Himalaya• DaunPenh |
|---|---|



Sample text in South Asian languages

Thai: ภาษาไทย

Lao: ປະເທດລາວ

Hindi: हिन्दी इत्यादि।

Bengali: বাংলা ভাষা

Gurmukhi: ਗੁਰਮੁੱਖੀ

Gujarati: અલ પલ જુઓ

Oriya: ରାଜ୍ୟର ଆନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଭାଷା

Tamil : சொன்னால்

Telugu: ఇబ్బందులపాలవ్వాలి

Kannada : ಸೇವೆದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ

Malayalam: വെളിച്ചങ്ങളായിരിക്കട്ടെ

Tibetan: བོད་ཡུལ།

Khmer: ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា - វិគីភីឌា

WorldReady Composer

Giving access to the “WorldReady Composer” is one of the key features of ScribeDOOR.

It uses WRServices technology (a component developed by WinSoft International) which was integrated in most Adobe products for the Arabic, Hebrew and Farsi languages.

The default Composer (Adobe paragraph Composer) **only supports Roman, Central European, Greek and Cyrillic scripts.**

With **WorldReady Composer**, you will have the ability to type **in complex languages like Arabic, Hebrew or South Asian languages** (Hindi, Telugu, Lao, Thai, ...).

WorldReady Paragraph Composer supports also the same languages as Adobe Composer. If you try to type Arabic or Hebrew text with Adobe Composer, it will not work correctly.

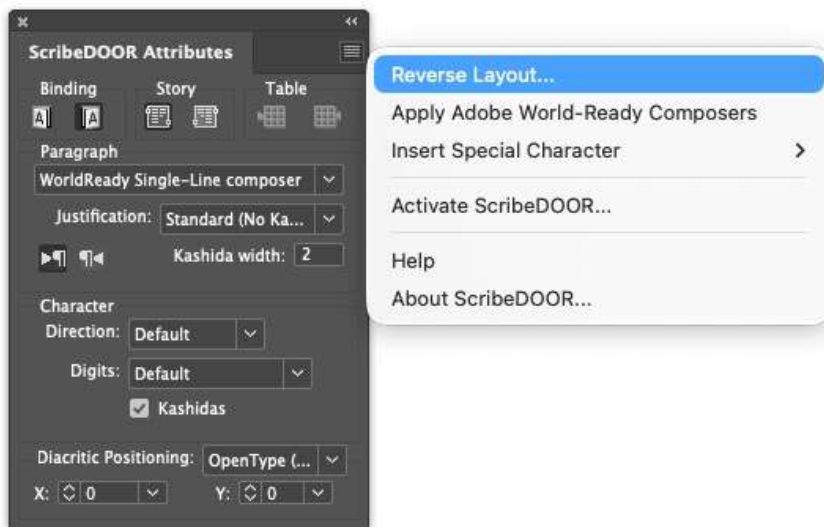


How to apply WorldReady Composer

You have the possibility of either converting all of the text frames of an existing document or working at the paragraph level.

Apply WorldReady Composer for all text frames

Select “Apply Adobe World-Ready Composers” in the contextual menu of the ScribeDOOR palette. You will now be able to type in complex script languages in any text frames of your document.



Apply WorldReady Composer for a paragraph

If you are in a normal text frame, you can switch any paragraph to a WorldReady Composer paragraph. Select the paragraph you want to convert and select WorldReady Paragraph Composer in the Composer pop-up.



Note:

Refer to section «Setting defaults» to apply WorldReady Composer by default.

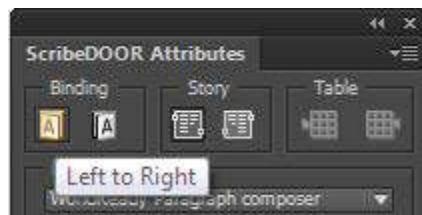


Setting up a document

Creating right-bound or left-bound documents

In most text publications, documents are bound on the left.

Conversely, in an Arabic or Hebrew text publication, the binding is on the right edge of the document. With ScribeDOOR you can create a document in which the pages are bound on the left edge or on the right edge.



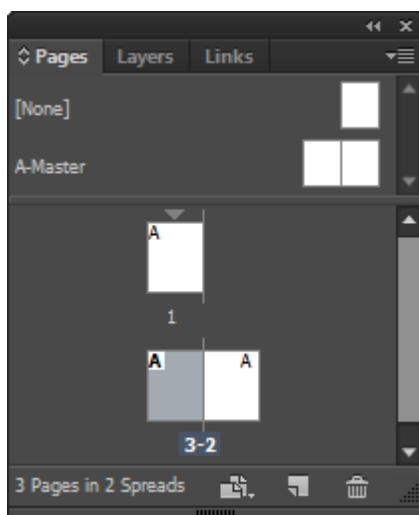
Pages Palette — Page Icons Display

- **Right-bound publication**

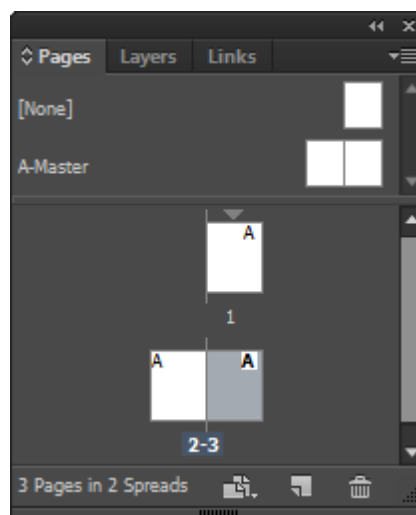
If your publication is right-bound, as in a Middle Eastern publication, the page selection icons will be displayed in the Pages Palette, as in the figure below.

- **Left-bound publication**

If your publication is left-bound, as in a Roman Publication, the page selection icons will be displayed in the Pages Palette, as in the figure below.



Right-to-left binding



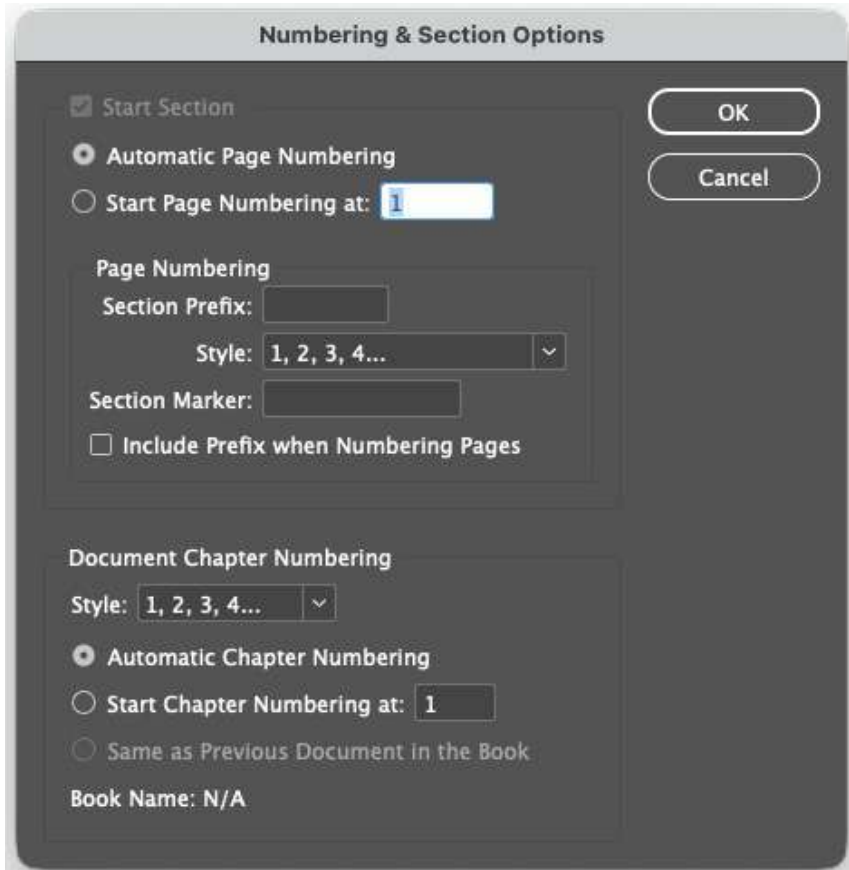
Left-to-right binding



Page and chapter numbering

Page Numbering now includes new formats for Arabic, Hebrew and South Asian languages.

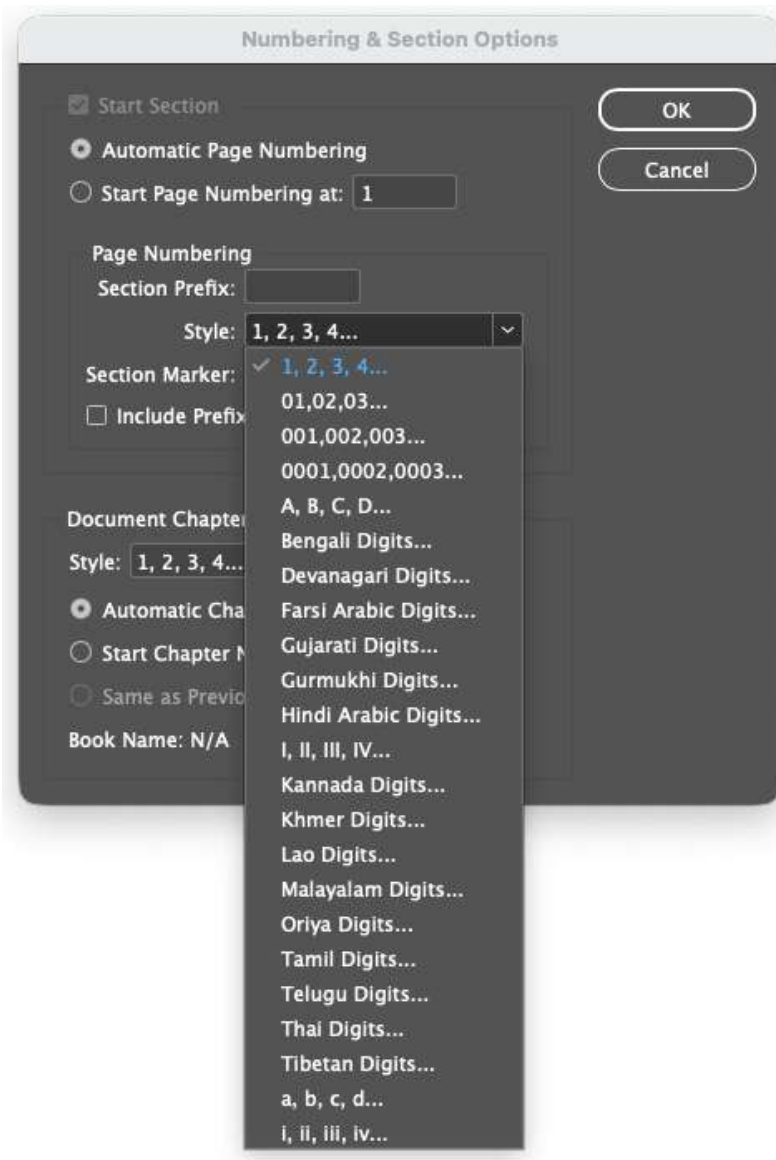
You can choose to apply standard, Arabic (Arabic Abjad and Arabic Alif Ba Tah), Hebrew (Hebrew Biblical Standard and Hebrew Non-Standard Decimal), as well as South Asian styles.



Paragraph numbering

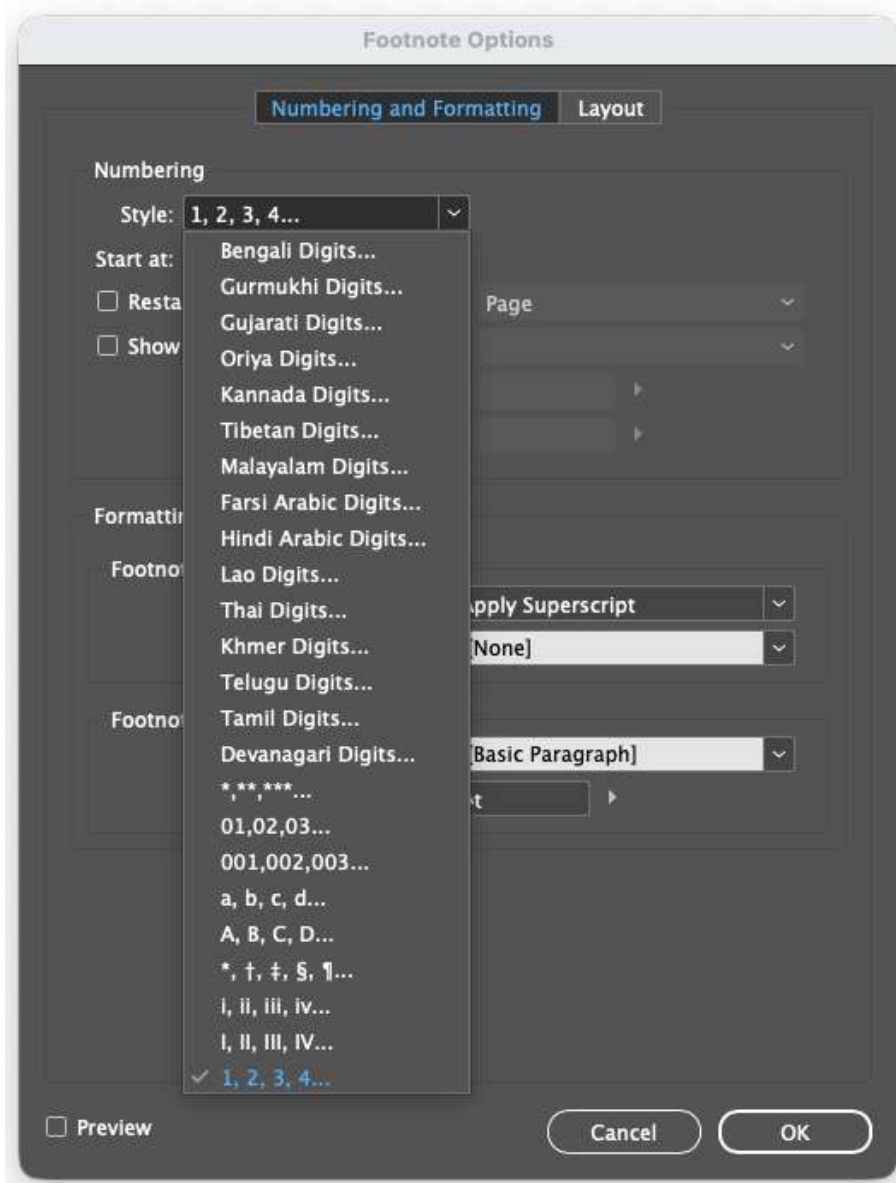
Paragraph numbering includes the same new format as page and chapter numbering:

Select Bullet and Numbering in the contextual menu of the paragraph palette.



Footnote numbering

Footnote numbering includes the same new formats as page and chapter numbering.



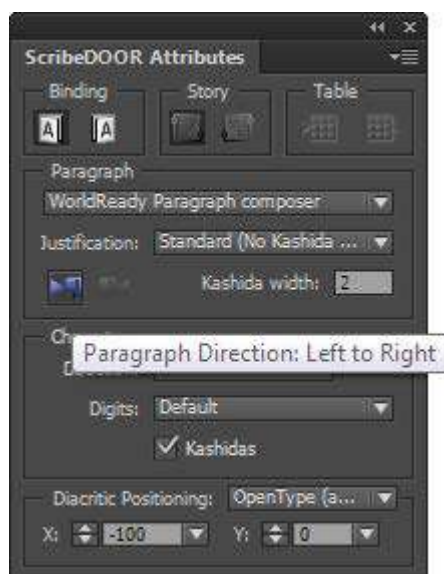
Paragraph direction

It is important to understand and differentiate between “paragraph direction” and “paragraph alignment”.

- **“Paragraph direction”** controls the order of text and neutral characters (punctuation) inside a paragraph.
- **“Paragraph alignment”** controls the placement of the whole line in reference to the left and right boundaries of the text frame.

Paragraph direction and alignment are independent of each other. For example, if your text is in Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac, Thaana, Azeri, ... etc, use a “Right-to-Left” paragraph direction, otherwise, use the “Left-to-Right” paragraph direction option.

The paragraph direction can be set with the paragraph direction icon in the ScribeDOOR palette. To see how the “Right-to-Left” option affects the appearance of the text, read through the following examples.



Examples of paragraph direction applied to Arabic or Roman text



Left-to-Right paragraph direction applied to Roman text: The alignment is correct and neutral characters are correctly situated. The Arabic text is correctly situated inside the Roman text.



Right-to-Left paragraph direction applied to Arabic text: The alignment is correct and neutral characters are correctly situated. The Roman text is correctly situated inside the Arabic text.

The lemon (الليمون) is the common name for Citrus limon. The reproductive tissue surrounds the seed of the angiosperm lemon tree. The lemon is used for culinary and nonculinary purposes throughout the world.

ثمرة تنتمي إلى عائلة الليمون (Lemon) الحمضيات. بيضاوية الشكل. صفراء اللون. نبتة الليمون في العادة تكون صغيرة. أعلى طول يمكن أن تصل إليه هو ٦ أمتار تقريباً. مذاق الليمون حامض. وعصير الليمون واللب شائع الاستخدام في الطبخ. بالإضافة إلى أن الليمون يستخدم لأضافة النكهة إلى بعض المشروبات مثل مشروب الليمون (الليمونادة) أو بعض المشروبات الغازية.

When applying the wrong settings



The text is not aligned correctly, and the flow of text is right-to-left. As a result, the punctuation and the text in Arabic are incorrectly situated.



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ثمرة تنتمي إلى عائلة الحمضيات. (Lemon) الليمون بيضاوية الشكل. صفراء اللون. نبتة الليمون في العادة تكون صغيرة. أعلى طول يمكن أن تصل إليه هو ٦ أمتار تقريباً. مذاق الليمون حامض. وعصير الليمون واللب شائع الاستخدام في الطبخ. بالإضافة إلى أن الليمون يستخدم لأضافة النكهة إلى بعض المشروبات مثل مشروب الليمون (الليمونادة) أو بعض المشروبات الغازية.



Table direction

Table direction defines the order of the columns in a table as well as the paragraph direction.

When switching to right-to-left, the cursor is automatically inserted in the top right cell of a right-to-left table. Pressing the tab key will move you from the top right cell to the cell in the same row but to the left. Also, the right-most column of the table gets treated as the first column of the table.

In a left-to-right table the cursor automatically gets inserted in the top left cell of the table. Pressing the tab key will move you from the top left cell to the cell in the same row but on the right of it. Also, the left-most column of the table gets treated as the first column of the table.



Right-to-left table

4	3	2	1

Left-to-right table

1	2	3	4



Story direction

A story is any individual text frame or set of threaded text frames. The story direction only affects the order in which multi-column text flows. This option will be set for the whole story even if the story is split into multi-thread text frames. The “Story Direction” must be set to Right-to-left for Arabic and Hebrew and vice versa for Roman text.



Arabic text with default Right-to-Left story direction

3	2	1
ومقاومة التسممات وطرد الديدان والغازات والتعفنات المعوية, ويعتبر الليمون مروبيا للعطش ومنعشا في الصيف سواء كان طبيعيا أو مغليا.	الجروح والقروح ونزيف الانف وترميم الانسجة. ومن خصائصه أيضا توفره على املاح وحوامض عضوية تساعد على احتراق الفضلات والاملاح, لذا يوصف في حالات الروماتيزم والنقرس وارتفاع الضغط الشرياني وتصلبها والدوالي وعرق النسا والالام العصبية المختلفة كما يستعمل في الحمى وارتفاع درجة الحرارة ويزيد في ادرار البول	يعتبر فيتامين ج من أهم المواد الواقية من مرض الاسقربوط. كما يعمل على تقوية جدران الأوعية الدموية. يستعمل الليمون كدواء شاف من الاوبئة والامراض كالكوليرا والتيفوئيد والروماتيزم والنقرس والانتانات المعوية وامراض الكبد والانفلونزا والسعال. والليمون مفيد في تخلخل الاسنان وسقوطها وفي تضميد

If the wrong story direction is applied

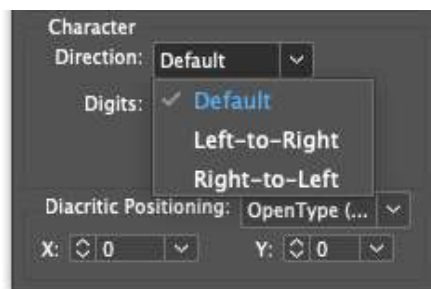
1	2	3
يعتبر فيتامين ج من أهم المواد الواقية من مرض الاسقربوط. كما يعمل على تقوية جدران الأوعية الدموية. يستعمل الليمون كدواء شاف من الاوبئة والامراض كالكوليرا والتيفوئيد والروماتيزم والنقرس والانتانات المعوية وامراض الكبد والانفلونزا والسعال. والليمون مفيد في تخلخل الاسنان وسقوطها وفي تضميد	الجروح والقروح ونزيف الانف وترميم الانسجة. ومن خصائصه أيضا توفره على املاح وحوامض عضوية تساعد على احتراق الفضلات والاملاح, لذا يوصف في حالات الروماتيزم والنقرس وارتفاع الضغط الشرياني وتصلبها والدوالي وعرق النسا والالام العصبية المختلفة كما يستعمل في الحمى وارتفاع درجة الحرارة ويزيد في ادرار البول	ومقاومة التسممات وطرد الديدان والغازات والتعفنات المعوية, ويعتبر الليمون مروبيا للعطش ومنعشا في الصيف سواء كان طبيعيا أو مغليا.



Character direction

InDesign automatically calculates the default character direction for the paragraph direction as well as to the surrounding characters according to the language and/or script of the character you have defined in the InDesign character palette.

In some very limited cases, some characters may not display in the right position. Positioning the Right-to-Left or Left-to-Right character direction in the character palette, in order to force the direction of the misplaced character, will correct this.



Justification for Arabic

When working on full justified Arabic text, you can choose seven types of justification: Standard (No kashida), Arabic (Legacy), Justification Alternates (Naskh), Stylistic Flat Kashidas, Stylistic Kashidas, Flat Kashidas, Kashidas – allowing you the creative freedom to choose the settings that give you the best results.

• Standard (No Kashida)

Refers to usage of inter-word and inter-character spacings specified for the Paragraph Style Sheet to get justified paragraphs. In case ScribeDOOR is not able to justify the paragraph with the settings in the Style Sheet, it will override them.



- **Arabic (Legacy)**

ScribeDOOR will first try to justify a line with the settings in the style sheet, after which the extra space left is divided by the number of character positions that can accommodate a kashida. ScribeDOOR will add a number of kashidas equal to the obtained result.

- **Justification Alternates (Naskh)**

Allows you to apply the Naskh justification rules to any font whether or not it is a Naskh font. The best results will be obtained when this setting is used with WinSoft Naskh Pro or Deco Type Naskh fonts. The results with other types of fonts will vary.

- **Stylistic Flat Kashidas**

Similar to style “Arabic (Legacy)” but add kashidas only on places allowed by the style and not on most of glyphs connexion.

- **Stylistic Kashidas**

Apply Naskh justification rules to any font whether or not it is a Naskh font. Similar to style “Justification Alternates (Naskh)” but final glyphs or long form of glyph are untouched. Obviously the best results will be obtained when this setting is used with WinSoft Naskh Pro or Deco Type Naskh fonts. The results with other types of fonts will vary.

- **Flat Kashidas**

Similar to style “Stylistic Flat Kashidas” but number of kashidas can be not an integer but can be a decimal number of kashidas.



• **Kashidas**

Similar to style “Stylistic Kashidas” but number of kashidas can be not an integer but can be a decimal number of kashidas.

These types of justification are representing the width of kashidas used to fully justify your text.

Justification Types:

- Standard, Non-forced أدوات التصميم القوية والتكاملة من ادوبي
- Standard (No kashida) أدوات التصميم القوية والتكاملة من ادوبي
- Arabic (Legacy) أدوات التصميم القوية والتكاملة من ادوبي
- Justification Alternates (Naskh) أدوات التصميم القوية والتكاملة من ادوبي
- Stylistic Flat Kashidas أدوات التصميم القوية والتكاملة من ادوبي
- Stylistic Kashidas أدوات التصميم القوية والتكاملة من ادوبي
- Flat Kashidas أدوات التصميم القوية والتكاملة من ادوبي
- Kashidas أدوات التصميم القوية والتكاملة من ادوبي

• **Kashida width**

Allows to set a value determining the width of kashidas.

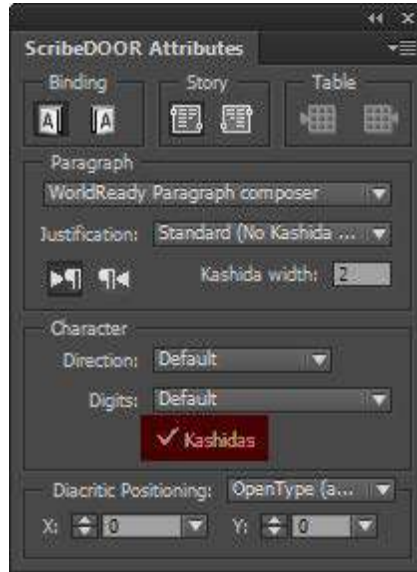
This value could be set from 1 to 4 which can represent Short, Medium, Long or Stylistic width of kashida used to fully justify your text.



Kashidas

Kashidas are a way of elongating Arabic characters and therefore decreasing spaces between words, giving better full justification of the text.

Kashidas can be turned on or off with the corresponding check box.



With kashidas

الليمون ثمرة تنتمي إلى عائلة الحمضيات،
بيضاوية الشكل، صفراء اللون. نبتة الليمون
في العادة تكون صغيرة، أعلى طول ممكن أن

Without kashidas

الليمون ثمرة تنتمي إلى عائلة الحمضيات،
بيضاوية الشكل، صفراء اللون. نبتة الليمون
في العادة تكون صغيرة، أعلى طول ممكن أن



Digits

You can choose the language in which you want your numeric digits to be typed. The Default setting means that the numbers will be in the same language as that of the previous character. Otherwise, you can choose between Arabic, Hindi, Farsi and all South Asian numbers.



Digits for Arabic and South Asian languages

Arabic : 0123456789

Farsi: ۰۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹

Hindi-arabic: ०१२३४५६७८९

Thai: ๐๑๒๓๔๕๖๗๘๙

Lao: ໐໑໒໓໔໕໖໗໘໙

Devanagari: ०१२३४५६७८९

Bengali: ০১২৩৪৫৬৭৮৯

Gurmukhi: ੦੧੨੩੪੫੬੭੮੯

Gujarati: ૦૧૨૩૪૫૬૭૮૯

Oriya: ୦୧୨୩୪୫୬୭୮୯

Tamil : 0௧௨௩௪௫௬௭௮௯

Telugu: ౦౧౨౩౪౫౬౭౮౯

Kannada : ೦೧೨೩೪೫೬೭೮೯

Malayalam: ൦൧൨൩൪൫൬൭൮൯

Tibetan: ༠༡༢༣༤༥༦༧༨༩

Khmer: ០១២៣៤៥៦៧៨៩

Digits can be set by selecting text or defining paragraph or character styles.

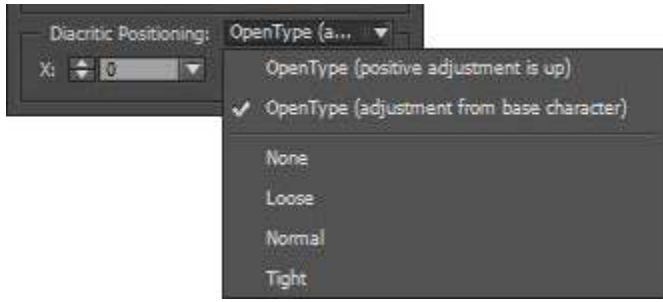
Diacritic positioning

Short Arabic vowels are floating diacritics, written either over or under the consonants. Therefore, it is important in desktop publishing that the diacritics be properly placed over the consonants, both horizontally and vertically.

When using an OpenType font in your layout you have to use the OpenType setting to set the position specified by the font's designer. This setting is recommended for all recent OpenType fonts.

Whether your font has built-in diacritic information or not, you can force InDesign to use its own algorithm to position the diacritics.





None

سَهْوَةً
لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

Loose

سَهْوَةً
لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

Normal

سَهْوَةً
لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

Tight

سَهْوَةً
لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

Fine tuning diacritic positioning



Opentype

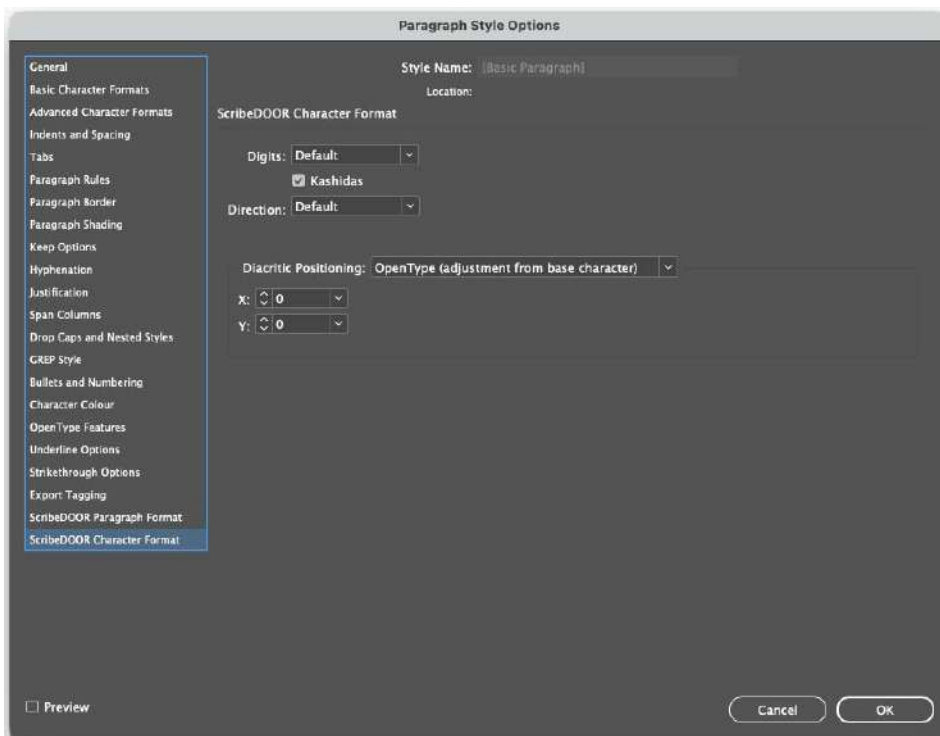
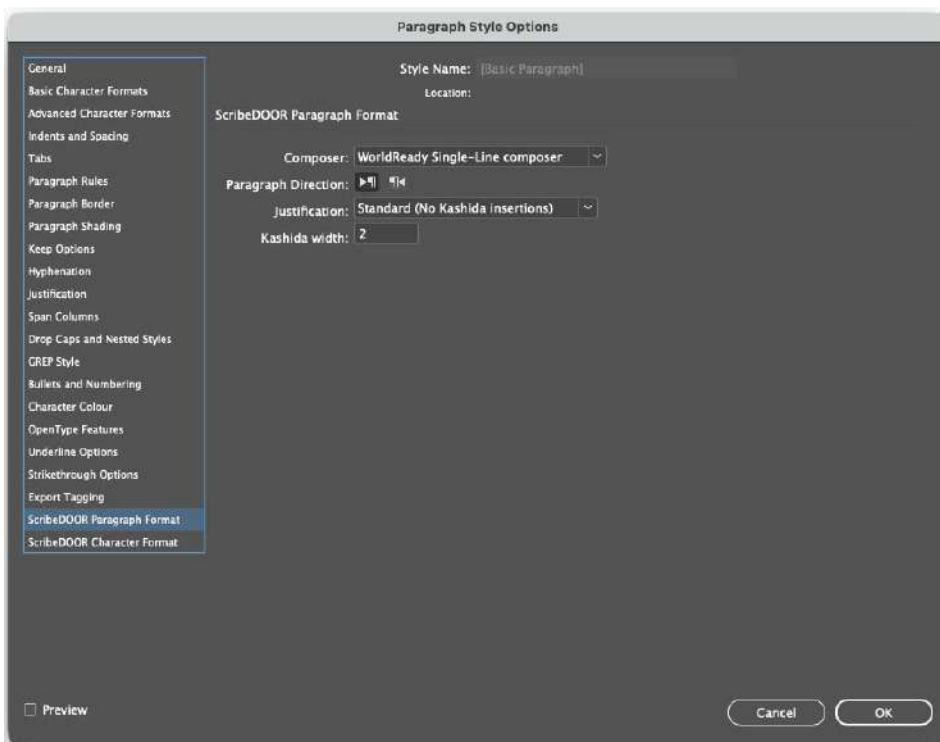
سَهْوَةً
لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

لِلْمُتَّقِينَ



Defining ScribeDOOR attributes in character and paragraph styles

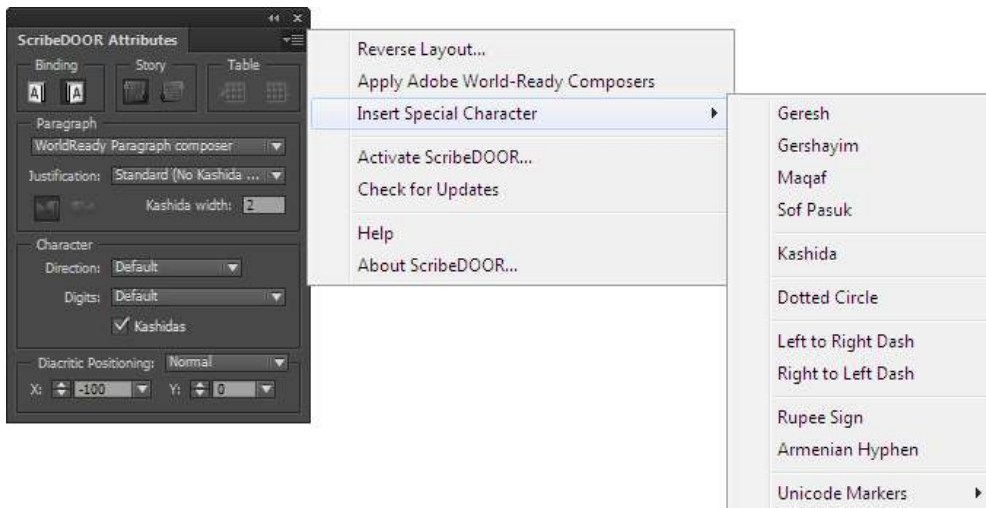
You can find paragraph style options for both ScribeDOOR characters and paragraph formats. Like other options, changes are viewable using the preview checkbox located on the bottom left of the ScribeDOOR screen.



Insert special characters

The contextual menu “Insert Special Character” gives you the ability to insert four Hebrew characters (Geresh, Gershayim, Maqaf, Sof Pasuk) and one Arabic character (Kashida), as well as a Right-to-Left or Left-to-Right dash. To insert these characters just select them in the contextual menu of the ScribeDOOR palette.

A Rupee sign, Armenian hyphen and Unicode markers have also been added.



Usage of ZWJ and ZWNJ within complex scripts.

The Unicode norm defines two special characters, that are especially useful for complex scripts :

- The ZWJ (Zero Width Joiner, unicode 0x200D)
- The ZWNJ (Zero Width Non Joiner, unicode 0x200C)
- These two characters have the basic behaviors that are as follow :
 - The ZWJ breaks a potential conjunction. It also acts as a combining character in cursive scripts.

For instance:

In Arabic, you can get the medial form of a character by surrounding it with ZWJ :

ب becomes ب when surrounded by ZWJ



In Hindi, the conjunct:

क+ष+न = क्ष becomes क्ಷ when a ZWJ is inserted after the first consonant.

In Telugu, the conjunct:

క + ష + న = క్షి becomes క + ష + ZWJ + న = క్షి or క + ZWJ + ష + న = క్షి depending on the position of the ZWJ.

Besides these common usages, Unicode also defines special usage that are specific to a particular script. For instance, in Bengali: র্ + য = র্য becomes র্ + ZWJ + য = র্য

- The ZWNJ primary usage is to force the rupture of a syllable, for instance क्षि becomes क्क्षि when a ZWNJ is inserted after the first consonant. The first consonant is then isolated from the rest of the syllable, allowing the i matra to come after this first consonant.

The ZWNJ also has a special usage specific to a particular script. For instance, in Malayalam, ഏ becomes ഏ with the addition of a ZWNJ.

Usage of ZWS for Thai, Lao and Khmer

For the languages which don't use a space character between words, it is recommended to use the character ZWS (Zero Width Space, unicode 0x200B) between words to allow the Composer to work properly and produce correct line-breaking. This character is usually easily available on the keyboards used for such languages (for instance the Khmer keyboard provided for Macintosh maps this character to the space bar).



Arabic spell checking and Hebrew hyphenation

In addition to the Western language hyphenation and spelling available in InDesign, ScribeDOOR adds support for the following languages. These features are implemented once the appropriate language is applied to the text.

Languages	Hyphenation	Spelling
Arabic*		X
Hebrew	X	

* Arabic dictionary Powered By [ISIS Arabic NLP Technology](#)

InDesign lets you specify a different language even for a single character of text. You can customize language dictionaries to ensure that any unique vocabulary you use is recognized and treated correctly.

To assign a language to selected text:

In the Character and Control palette of InDesign, choose the appropriate language in the pop-up.

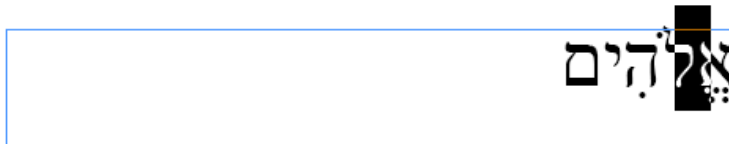


Additional features

Selection helper

ScribeDOOR's "Selection Helper" is a simple and effective tool for editing complex text. In this version of ScribeDOOR, this feature is only available in Arabic, Hebrew and Roman text. By presenting each letter separately, the selection and transformation is made extremely easy.

Just move the mouse over the letters you want to select in the "Selection Helper" palette.



Reverse layout

ScribeDOOR includes a very useful tool to revert/flip the layout of documents. This option can be used when converting a Left-to-Right document (Roman) to a Right-to-Left one (Arabic or Hebrew, etc) or vice versa. It is also helpful when creating multilingual documents.

The tool is accessible from the “Reverse Layout” tab in the “ScribeDOOR” menu.

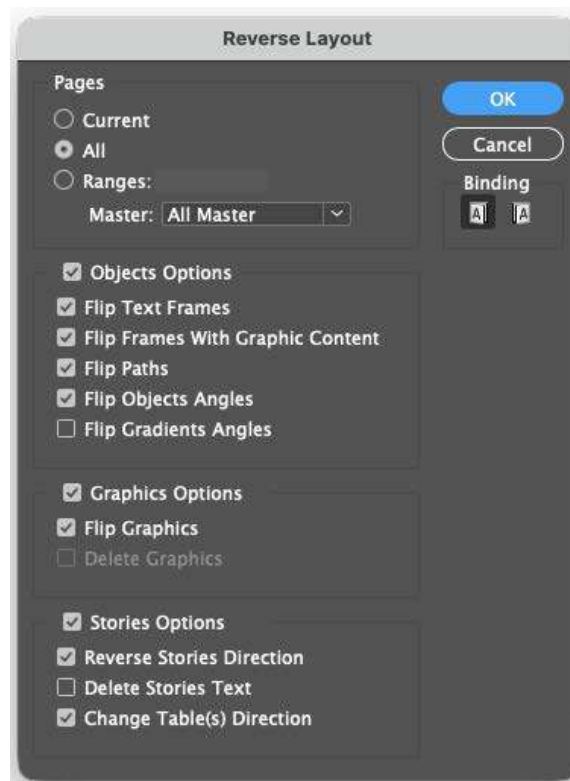
Pages:

You can choose to reverse the current page, the whole document or a range of pages. You may also choose whether or not to affect Master Items. To reverse Spreads or Island Spreads, select the corresponding page numbers and reverse the document binding direction.

Binding:

This option always applies to the whole document even if you choose a selected range of pages.

By default, it is set to reverse the binding direction (if the original Document Setup is left-to-right, the binding option will be set to right-to-left and vice versa). However, you can choose to reverse the layout without changing the binding direction by selecting the binding direction similar to the set in the Document Setup.



Known issues

Unicode markers

Some unicode markers like :

- left-to-right embedding
- right-to-left embedding
- pop directional formatting
- left-to-right override
- right-to-left override

should be displayed as hidden characters. Instead, they are displayed and printed as arrow. This issue is linked to InDesign US version.

South Asian languages

We strongly recommend to use Windows with last fonts supplied with this system to get correct results for text shaping, ligatures, etc.

Support

If you see any issues, please [contact us](#).

We will reply to you within 48h and we will make changes and service improvements based on your reports.

