The bicaption package*

Axel Sommerfeldt
https://gitlab.com/axelsommerfeldt/caption
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Abstract
This package supports the typesetting of bilangual captions.

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*This package has version number v1.5.
1 Loading the package

This package will be loaded by

\usepackage\{bicaption\}.

The options for the bicaption package are the same ones as for the caption package and specify settings which are used for the second language additionally. In fact

\usepackage\{bicaption\}

is identical to

\usepackage\{bicaption\}
\captionsetup\{bi-second\}\{\options\}.

When used with the babel or polyglossia package, the bicaption package should be loaded after it, so the main language will be set automatically. See section 6 for details.

2 Setting options

\captionsetup\ The command

\captionsetup\{bi\}\{\options\}

does setup options which will be used for bilanguage captions additionally to the ones which are setup for the specific floating environment.

\captionsetup\{bi-first\}\{\options\}

does setup options which will be used for the first heading of the bilanguage captions additionally to the ones which are setup for the specific floating environment and the ones which are setup by \captionsetup\{bi\}\{\...\}.

\captionsetup\{bi-second\}\{\options\}

does setup options which will be used for the second heading of the bilanguage captions additionally to the ones which are setup for the specific floating environment and the ones which are setup by \captionsetup\{bi\}\{\...\}.

Options specified with \usepackage\{bicaption\} and \captionsetup\{bi...\}\{\...\} will override the ones specified by \captionsetup\{\...\} and \captionsetup\{figure\}\{\...\} (same for ‘table’). So finally we have the following order how settings for bilingual captions are applied:

1. Global settings (\usepackage\{caption\} and \captionsetup\{\...\})
2. Environmental settings (\captionsetup\{figure-or-table\}\{\...\})
3. Local settings (\captionsetup\{\...\} inside figure or table environment)
4. Custom ‘bi’ settings (\captionsetup[bi]{...})

5. Custom ‘bi-first’ resp. ‘bi-second’ settings (\usepackage[...]{bicaption} and \captionsetup[bi-first]{...} resp. \captionsetup[bi-second]{...})

An example:

\usepackage[labelsep=quad,indentation=10pt]{caption}
\usepackage[labelfont=bf]{bicaption}
\captionsetup[table]{labelfont=it,position=top}

causes the second heading of the bilingual caption inside table environments to be typeset with the settings

labelsep=quad,indentation=10pt,position=top,labelfont=bf.

To limit bi, bi-first, or bi-second options to specific environments one can use multiple optional arguments for \captionsetup, e.g.:

\captionsetup[figure][bi-first]{⟨options⟩}

will limit the settings to the first heading of figure environments only. Please note that the environment name (figure, table, ...) has to be specified as first optional argument while the bilingual selection (bi, bi-first, or bi-second) as second one.

3 Additional options

These options are available additional to the ones offered by the caption package:

lang= Sets the language of the caption, e.g.

\usepackage[lang=english]{bicaption}

will typeset the second caption of bilingual captions in English. (The language will be set with \selectcaptionlanguage internally, see section 6 for details.)

bi-lang= Causes a selection of the headings of bilingual captions.

\captionsetup{bi-lang=both}

will cause that both caption headings are being typeset. (This is the default.)

\captionsetup{bi-lang=first}

will cause that only the first heading is being typeset, and

\captionsetup{bi-lang=second}

will cause that only the second heading is being typeset.
bi-slc= \captionsetup{bi-slc=(bool)}
switches the common single-line-check on or off, i.e. when switched on only a single check will be done for both captions, and the result will affect both captions afterwards. So if only one caption is longer than a single line, both captions will be treated as if they are longer than a single line, even if the second one isn’t. (The default is on.)

bi-swap= \captionsetup{bi-swap}
will swap the primary and secondary language, making the first language the second one and vice versa. (The default is false.)

bi-separator= The vertical distance between the first and second bilingual caption is usually determined by the \TeX skips set by \texttt{\normalsize} which is applied right before both captions get typesetted. (This behaviour is inherited from the original \LaTeX code for \texttt{\caption} which applies \texttt{\normalsize right before \@makecaption}, too.)
\captionsetup{bi-separator=⟨name⟩}
will select an additional separator between first and second bilingual caption. You could choose one of the following: ’none’ (which is the default one and could also be addressed as ’default’), ’smallskip’, ’medskip’, ’largeskip’, or a self-defined one using
\DeclareBiCaptionSeparator{⟨name⟩}{⟨code⟩}
Examples:
\captionsetup{bi-separator=smallskip}
will put a \texttt{\smallskip} between the two bilingual captions.
\DeclareBiCaptionSeparator{hrule}{\hrule}
\captionsetup{bi-separator=hrule}
will draw a horizontal line between the two bilingual captions.
\DeclareBiCaptionSeparator{3pt}{\vspace{3pt}}
\captionsetup{bi-separator=3pt}
will place 3pt extra vertical space between the two bilingual captions.

Note: In contrast to the original \LaTeX code for \texttt{\caption} the caption package does not apply \texttt{\normalsize} directly but will apply the caption font definition \texttt{\normalsize} instead (which is usually defined as \texttt{\normalsize}). Therefore the vertical space between both captions could also be influenced by redefining it, e.g.: \texttt{\DeclareCaptionFont{\normalsize}{...}}
4 The \texttt{bicaption} commands

\texttt{bicaption} Bilingual captions will be typeset by
\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{bicaption}[(\texttt{list entry #1})\{\langle\texttt{heading #1}\rangle\}
[(\texttt{list entry #2})\{\langle\texttt{heading #2}\rangle\}
\texttt{bicaption}\{\langle\texttt{heading #1}\rangle\}[(\texttt{heading #2})
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{label} should be placed either after this command, or inside the first heading.

\texttt{bicaptionbox} Bilingual caption boxes will be typeset by
\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{bicaptionbox}[(\texttt{list entry #1})\{\langle\texttt{heading #1}\rangle\}
[(\texttt{list entry #2})\{\langle\texttt{heading #2}\rangle\}
\texttt{bicaptionbox}\{\langle\texttt{heading #1}\rangle\}[(\texttt{heading #2})
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{label} should be placed inside the first heading.

(For a description of the optional parameters \texttt{width} and \texttt{inner-pos} please take a look at the \texttt{caption} package documentation, \texttt{captionbox}.)

5 Customising lists

\texttt{list=} As default both caption texts will be insert into the List of Figures resp. List of Tables. To suppress the second entry just pass the option \texttt{list=off} to the \texttt{bicaption} package, e.g.:
\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[lang=english,\ldots,list=off]{bicaption}
\end{verbatim}

\texttt{listtype=} Another option is separating the lists. For that purpose the option\begin{verbatim}
\texttt{listtype=}\{\texttt{list type extension}\}
\end{verbatim}
can be used to tell the \texttt{bicaption} package to use a different list for the second caption text. The given value will be appended to the current environment type; for example with \texttt{listtype=}X the list entries will be put into the list responsible for the types \texttt{figureX} (= \texttt{figure} + X), \texttt{tableX} (= \texttt{table} + X) etc.

Such a \texttt{list type} can be defined using \texttt{\textbackslash DeclareFloatingEnvironment offered by the \texttt{newfloat} package}, but some document classes or other packages offer macros for defining new floating environment types (and their corresponding lists) as well.

A sample document:
\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
% Use "ngerman" as 1st language, "english" as 2nd one
\usepackage[english,ngerman]{babel}
% Load the bicaption package with 2nd language set to % "english", and list type "figureEng" resp. "tableEng" \usepackage[lang=english,listtype=Eng]{bicaption}
\end{verbatim}
A different approach is using one list for both languages, but with different formatting. Since the caption package does not offer options and commands for customising the format of the lists, one need an additional package for this purpose, for example the titletoc package:

\documentclass[a4paper]{article}

% Use "ngerman" as 1st language, "english" as 2nd one
\usepackage[english,ngerman]{babel}

% Load the bicaption package with 2nd language set to % "english", and list type "figure2" resp. "table2"
\usepackage[lang=english,listtype+=2]{bicaption}

% We load the titletoc package for customizing lists
% Note: Loading titletoc should be done prior % defining additional floating environments with % \DeclareFloatingEnvironment
\usepackage{titletoc}

\usepackage{newfloat}
% Define the new floating environment type "figure2"
% Use the same file extension as for "figure" (.lof) here
\DeclareFloatingEnvironment[filename=lof2]{figure2}
% Define the new floating environment type "table2"
% Use the same file extension as for "table" (.lot) here
\DeclareFloatingEnvironment[filename=lot2]{table2}
\begin{document}
\renewcommand{\listfigurename}{Abbildungsverzeichnis / List of Figures}
\listoffigures
\begin{figure}
\centering
A placeholder for an image or whatever
\bicaption{Deutscher Text}{English text}
\end{figure}
\end{document}

6 Language Selection

For language selection the bicaption package uses two macros internally:

\captionmainlanguage\captionmainlanguage contains the main language, for example ‘french’ or ‘german’. If not set manually, the bicaption package will try to obtain this setting from the babel or polyglossia package after the preamble of the document, i.e. at \begin{document}.

So if you are using either babel or polyglossia, and want to inherit the main language setting from it, then simply forget about the \captionmainlanguage stuff and skip the rest of the section.

Otherwise one can define \captionmainlanguage manually, e.g.:

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand{\captionmainlanguage}{french}
\usepackage[lang=english]{bicaption}
\end{verbatim}

Note: Prior to v1.5 \captionmainlanguage needed to be defined before loading the bicaption package. Since v1.5 is could be defined either before or after loading the bicaption package.

\selectcaptionlanguage\selectcaptionlanguage will be used internally to select the language:

\begin{verbatim}
\selectcaptionlanguage{(font-or-list-entry)}{(language)}
\end{verbatim}

For setting the language of the caption \textit{(font-or-list-entry)} will be \texttt{\@firstoftwo}, for setting the language of the list entry \textit{(font-or-list-entry)} will be \texttt{\@secondoftwo}.\footnote{\texttt{\@firstoftwo} and \texttt{\@secondoftwo} are defined in the \LaTeXX kernel and simply pick either the 1st or 2nd argument.}
It defaults to `\select@language` (caption) resp. `\selectlanguage` (list entry) offered by the babel and polyglossia package:

\providecommand*{\selectcaptionlanguage}[2]{% 
  #1{\select@language}{\selectlanguage}{#2}}

If you need to alter this, just either define `\selectcaptionlanguage` prior loading the bicaption package, or redefine it afterwards.

Example document using babel:

```latex
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
% Use "ngerman" as 1st language, "english" as 2nd one
\usepackage[english,ngerman]{babel}

% Add custom translations to babel
\addto\captionsgerman{%
  \renewcommand\whatevername{Wasauchimmer}%
  % ...
}\addto\captionsenglish{%
  \renewcommand\whatevername{Whatever}%
  % ...
}

% Load the bicaption package with 2nd language set to "english"
\usepackage[lang=english]{bicaption}

\begin{document}
\begin{figure}
  \centering
  A placeholder for an image or whatever
  \bicaption{Deutscher Text}{English text}
\end{figure}

\end{document}
```

The same example document but using a custom implementation of `\captionmainlanguage` and `\selectcaptionlanguage` instead of babel:

```latex
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
% Load the bicaption package with 2nd language set to "english"
\usepackage[lang=english]{bicaption}

% Set "german" as main bi-caption language  
\newcommand\captionmainlanguage{german}
```
\begin{document}
\begin{figure}
\centering
A placeholder for an image or whatever
\bicaption{Deutscher Text}{English text}
\end{figure}
\end{document}

Since v1.5 a warning is issued if the main language could neither be detected automatically nor was it set explicitly by the user. If you really don’t want to set languages for bi-captions but are annoyed by the warning you could trick the \texttt{bicaption} by defining a custom dummy language-selection mechanism, e.g.:
\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand\captionmainlanguage{dummy}
\renewcommand\selectcaptionlanguage[2]{}
\end{verbatim}

For internal implementation reasons the selection of language will be done delayed, i.e. not done immediately at \texttt{lang=⟨language⟩}. So if you do
\begin{verbatim}
\captionsetup[bi-second]{lang=ngerman,labelsep=quad}
\end{verbatim}
the language \texttt{ngerman} will only be stored internally, and the label separator will be set to \texttt{quad} afterwards. Some time later, right before the caption is actually typeset, the language will be set to \texttt{ngerman}.

Usually this is no problem, but think of options which will be overwritten by the language selection, or options which act on the language currently set, for example
\begin{verbatim}
\captionsetup[bi-second]{lang=ngerman,name=Bild}
\end{verbatim}. 

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lang=ngerman changes the environment name to “Abbildung”, and name=Bild changes the environment name to “Bild”. One would expect that the name is finally “Bild”, but because of the delayed nature of lang=ngerman it will be “Abbildung” instead, at least if we don’t take action about this.

For that reason the command

\DeclareCaptionLangOption{\textit{caption option name}}

is offered. Options handled this way will be applied twice if used after the lang= option, when the option is actually used, and right after the language is selected.

\DeclareCaptionLangOption{name}

will be done by the bicaption package automatically, since the environment name will usually be overwritten by a language selection. So actually

\captionsetup[bi-second]{lang=ngerman, name=Bild}

will give the expected result, i.e. the environment name is typeset as “Bild”.

7 Required packages

Starting with version 1.4 the bicaption package requires at least version 3.2 of the caption package and loads it automatically. (Older versions of the bicaption package have required exactly the version of the caption package which was released with it.)

If you need to use a specific version of the caption package you need to load it before the bicaption package, e.g.:

\usepackage[...]{caption}[=v3.5]
\usepackage[...]{bicaption}

Note that there are limitations if an older version of the caption package is used:

- Full support of list entries of the \texttt{lstlisting} environment (offered by the listings package) needs at least caption v3.6.

8 Supported packages

The bicaption package was adapted to the following packages which deals with captions, too: listings \cite{listings}, longtable \cite{longtable}, and subcaption \cite{subcaption}.

8.1 Support of the listings package

If the listings package \cite{listings} is loaded, the listings options \texttt{caption1} and \texttt{caption2} are available additionally, where option \texttt{caption1} specifies the caption of the first language and \texttt{caption2} of the second one.

Example document, using distinctive lists for each language:
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}

% Use "ngerman" as 1st language, "english" as 2nd one
\usepackage[english,ngerman]{babel}

% Load the bicaption package with 2nd language set to
% "english", and list type "figureEng" resp. "tableEng"
\usepackage[lang=english,listtype=Eng,font=it]{bicaption}
\captionsetup{slc=off} % do not center short captions

\usepackage{listings}

% Set German names
\addto\captionsgerman{
    \renewcommand\lstlistingname{Quelltext}\
    \renewcommand\lstlistlistingname{Quelltextverzeichnis}\
}
\AtBeginDocument{\captionsgerman}% or load listings before babel

% Set English names
\addto\captionsenglish{
    \renewcommand\lstlistingname{Listing}\
    \renewcommand\lstlistlistingname{List of Listings}\
}

\usepackage{newfloat}
% Define the new floating environment type "lstlistingEng"
% (just to get an extra list for English listing captions)
\DeclareFloatingEnvironment[fileext=lol2]{lstlistingEng}
\[Listing][List of Listings]

\begin{document}
\lstlistoflistings % German
\listoflstlistingEng % English
\clearpage

\begin{lstlisting}
[language=C,\
  caption1=Deutscher Titel,\
  caption2=English Title]
int main()
{
    printf( "Hello world!\n" );
    return 0;
}
\end{lstlisting}
8.2 Support of the longtable package

If the longtable package [3] is loaded, \bicaption is available in the longtable environment as well, e.g.:

\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\% Use "ngerman" as 1st language, "english" as 2nd one
\usepackage[english,ngerman]{babel}
\% Load the bicaption package with 2nd language set to % "english"
\usepackage[lang=english]{bicaption}
\usepackage{longtable}
\begin{document}
\begin{longtable}{ll}
\bicaption{Deutscher Titel}{English Title}\nA & B \\
C & D \\
. . .
\end{longtable}
\end{document}

8.3 Support of the subcaption package

If the subcaption package [4] is loaded, these commands are available additionally:

\begin{verbatim}
\subcaption Bilingual sub-captions will be typeset by
\subcaption{\langle list entry #1\rangle}{\langle heading #1\rangle}
\subcaption{\langle list entry #2\rangle}{\langle heading #2\rangle}
\subcaption*{\langle heading #1\rangle}{\langle heading #2\rangle}

The \texttt{\label} should be placed either after this command, or inside the first heading.

\subcaptionbox Bilingual sub-caption boxes will be typeset by
\subcaptionbox{\langle list entry #1\rangle}{\langle heading #1\rangle}
\subcaptionbox{\langle list entry #2\rangle}{\langle heading #2\rangle}
\subcaptionbox*{\langle heading #1\rangle}{\langle heading #2\rangle}
\subcaptionbox*{\langle width\rangle}{\langle inner-pos\rangle}{\langle contents\rangle}
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{\label} should be placed inside the first heading.
(For a description of the optional parameters \texttt{\langle width\rangle} and \texttt{\langle inner-pos\rangle} please take a look at the subcaption package documentation, \subcaptionbox.)
8.3.1 A sample document

\documentclass[english,ngerman]{article}
\usepackage{selinput}
\SelectInputMappings{adieresis={ä},germandbls={ß}}
\usepackage{babel}
\usepackage[lang=english,font=it]{bicaption}
\usepackage[format=hang]{subcaption}
\begin{document}
\begin{figure}[!htb]
\centering
\bisubcaptionbox{Teilabbildung A\label{fig:test:A}}{Subfigure A}[0.4\textwidth]{IMAGE}\
\quad
\bisubcaptionbox{Teilabbildung langer Titel B\label{fig:test:B}}{Subfigure long title B}[0.4\textwidth]{IMAGE}\
\bicaption{Deutscher Titel}{English Title}\label{fig:test}
\end{figure}
\captionsetup{bi-lang=both}
\begin{figure}[!htb]
\centering
\bisubcaptionbox[A]{Und eine gaaaanz lange Caption: Teilabbildung A}{Subfigure A}[0.4\textwidth]{IMAGE}\
\quad
\bisubcaptionbox[B]{Teilabbildung B}{Subfigure B}[0.4\textwidth]{IMAGE}\
\bicaption[Abbildungsverzeichnisstitel]{Und eine noch viel viel viel längere deutsche Beschriftung: Deutscher Titel}{Short English heading}
\end{figure}
\captionsetup{bi-slc=off}
\begin{figure}[!htb]
\centering
\bisubcaptionbox[A]{Und eine gaaaanz lange Caption: Teilabbildung A}{Subfigure A}[0.4\textwidth]{IMAGE}\
\quad
\end{figure}
\end{document}
Abbildung 1: Deutscher Titel  
Figure 1: English Title

Abbildung 2: Und eine noch viel viel viel längere deutsche Beschriftung: Deutscher Titel  
Figure 2: Short English heading

Abbildung 3: Und eine noch viel viel viel längere deutsche Beschriftung: Deutscher Titel  
Figure 3: Short English heading
(a) Und eine gaaaanz lange Caption: Teilabbildung A
(b) Teilabbildung B
(a) Subfigure A

Abbildung 4: Und eine noch viel viel längere deutsche Beschriftung: Deutscher Titel

Figure 4: Short English heading

References

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   2022/01/07

[2] Carsten Heinz & Brooks Moses:
   The Listings Package,
   2007/02/22

[3] David Carlisle:
   The longtable package,
   2004/02/01

[4] Axel Sommerfeldt:
   The subcaption package,
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