

1 The Danish language

The file `danish.dtx`¹ defines all the language definition macros for the Danish language.

For this language the character " is made active. In table 1 an overview is given of its purpose.

"	disable ligature at this position.
"-	an explicit hyphen sign, allowing hyphenation in the rest of the word.
""	like "-", but producing no hyphen sign (for words that should break at some sign such as "entrada/salida.")
"‘	lowered double left quotes (looks like „)
"’	normal double right quotes
"<	for French left double quotes (similar to <<).
">	for French right double quotes (similar to >>).
\-	like the old \-, but allowing hyphenation in the rest of the word.

Table 1: The extra definitions made by `danish.ldf`

The macro `\LdfInit` takes care of preventing that this file is loaded more than once, checking the category code of the @ sign, etc.

```
1 <*code>
2 \LdfInit{danish}\captionspanish
```

When this file is read as an option, i.e. by the `\usepackage` command, `danish` will be an 'unknown' language in which case we have to make it known. So we check for the existence of `\l@danish` to see whether we have to do something here.

```
3 \ifx\l@danish\@undefined
4   \@nopatterns{Danish}
5   \addialect\l@danish0\fi
```

`\englishhyphenmins` This macro is used to store the correct values of the hyphenation parameters `\lefthyphenmin` and `\righthyphenmin`.

```
6 \providehyphenmins{\CurrentOption}{\tw@\tw@}
```

The next step consists of defining commands to switch to (and from) the Danish language.

`\captionspanish` The macro `\captionspanish` defines all strings used in the four standard documentclasses provided with L^AT_EX.

```
7 \addto\captionspanish{%
8   \def\prefacename{Forord}%
9   \def\refname{Litteratur}%
```

¹The file described in this section has version number v1.3s and was last revised on 2021/02/06. A contribution was made by Henning Larsen (`larsen@cernvm.cern.ch`)

```

10 \def\abstractname{Resum\'e}%
11 \def\bibName{Litteratur}%
12 \def\chaptername{Kapitel}%
13 \def\appendixname{Bilag}%
14 \def\contentsname{Indhold}%
15 \def\listfigurename{Figurer}%
16 \def\listtablename{Tabeller}%
17 \def\indexname{Indeks}%
18 \def\figurename{Figur}%
19 \def\tablename{Tabel}%
20 \def\partname{Del}%
21 \def\enclname{Vedlagt}%
22 \def\ccname{Kopi til}% or Kopi sendt til
23 \def\headtoname{Til}% in letter
24 \def\pagename{Side}%
25 \def\seename{Se}%
26 \def\alsoname{Se ogs\aa}%
27 \def\proofname{Bevis}%
28 \def\glossaryname{Gloseliste}%
29 }%

```

`\datedanish` The macro `\datedanish` redefines the command `\today` to produce Danish dates.

```

30 \def\datedanish{%
31 \def\today{\number\day.\~\ifcase\month\or
32 januar\or februar\or marts\or april\or maj\or juni\or
33 juli\or august\or september\or oktober\or november\or december\fi
34 \space\number\year}}

```

`\extrasdanish` The macro `\extrasdanish` will perform all the extra definitions needed for the Danish language. The macro `\noextrasdanish` is used to cancel the actions of `\extrasdanish`.

Danish typesetting requires `\frenchspacing` to be in effect.

```

35 \addto\extrasdanish{\bbl@frenchspacing}
36 \addto\noextrasdanish{\bbl@nonfrenchspacing}

```

For Danish the " character is made active. This is done once, later on its definition may vary. Other languages in the same document may also use the " character for shorthands; we specify that the danish group of shorthands should be used.

```

37 \initiate@active@char{"}
38 \addto\extrasdanish{\languageshorthands{danish}}
39 \addto\extrasdanish{\bbl@activate{}}

```

Don't forget to turn the shorthands off again.

```

40 \addto\noextrasdanish{\bbl@deactivate{}}

```

First we define access to the low opening double quote and guillemets for quotations,

```

41 \declare@shorthand{danish}{"'}{%
42 \textormath{\quotedblbase}{\mbox{\quotedblbase}}}

```

```

43 \declare@shorthand{danish}{''}{%
44  \textormath{\textquotedblleft}{\mbox{\textquotedblleft}}}
45 \declare@shorthand{danish}{"<}{%
46  \textormath{\guillemotleft}{\mbox{\guillemotleft}}}
47 \declare@shorthand{danish}{">}{%
48  \textormath{\guillemotright}{\mbox{\guillemotright}}}

```

then we define commands to be able to specify hyphenation breakpoints that behave a little different from \-.

```

49 \declare@shorthand{danish}{"-}{\nobreak-\bbl@allowhyphens}
50 \declare@shorthand{danish}{""}{\hskip\z@skip}

```

To avoid problems in bookmarks some shorthands should be hyperref aware.

```

51 \providecommand\texorpdfstring[2]{#1}
52 \declare@shorthand{danish}{"~}{%
53  \texorpdfstring{\textormath{\leavevmode\hbox{-}}{-}}{-}}
54 \declare@shorthand{danish}{"=}{\nobreak-\hskip\z@skip}

```

And we want to have a shorthand for disabling a ligature.

```

55 \declare@shorthand{danish}{"|}{%
56  \texorpdfstring{\textormath{\discretionary{-}{-}{\kern.03em}}{-}}{-}}

```

To enable hyphenation in two words, written together but separated by a slash, as in ‘uitdrukking/opmerking’ we define the command "/.

```

57 \declare@shorthand{danish}{"/}{\textormath
58  {\bbl@allowhyphens\discretionary{/}{/}{\bbl@allowhyphens}}

```

- \- All that is left now is the redefinition of \-. The new version of \- should indicate an extra hyphenation position, while allowing other hyphenation positions to be generated automatically. The standard behaviour of T_EX in this respect is very unfortunate for languages such as Dutch and German, where long compound words are quite normal and all one needs is a means to indicate an extra hyphenation position on top of the ones that T_EX can generate from the hyphenation patterns.

```

59 \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
60  \babel@save\-\}
61 \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
62  \def\-\{\bbl@allowhyphens\discretionary{-}{-}{\bbl@allowhyphens}}

```

The macro \ldf@finish takes care of looking for a configuration file, setting the main language to be switched on at \begin{document} and resetting the category code of @ to its original value.

```

63 \ldf@finish{danish}
64 \code

```