

# 1 The Slovenian language

The file `slovene.dtx`<sup>1</sup> defines all the language-specific macros for the Slovenian language.

For this language the character `"` is made active. In table 1 an overview is given of its purpose. One of the reasons for this is that in the Slovene language some special characters are used.

<code>"c</code>	<code>\"c</code> , also implemented for the lowercase and uppercase <code>s</code> and <code>z</code> .
<code>"-</code>	an explicit hyphen sign, allowing hyphenation in the rest of the word.
<code>""</code>	like <code>"-</code> , but producing no hyphen sign (for compound words with hyphen, e.g. <code>x-"y</code> ).
<code>"‘</code>	for Slovene left double quotes (looks like <code>„</code> ).
<code>"’</code>	for Slovene right double quotes.
<code>"&lt;</code>	for French left double quotes (similar to <code>&lt;&lt;</code> ).
<code>"&gt;</code>	for French right double quotes (similar to <code>&gt;&gt;</code> ).

Table 1: The extra definitions made by `slovene.lfd`

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{slovene}\captionsslovene
```

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

```
3 \ifx\l@slovene@undefined
4   \nopatterns{Slovene}
5   \addialect\l@slovene0\fi
```

The next step consists of defining commands to switch to the Slovenian language. The reason for this is that a user might want to switch back and forth between languages.

`\captionsslovene` The macro `\captionsslovene` defines all strings used in the four standard documentclasses provided with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

```
6 \addto\captionsslovene{%
7   \def\prefacename{Predgovor}%
8   \def\refname{Literatura}%
9   \def\abstractname{Povzetek}%
```

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<sup>1</sup>The file described in this section has version number v1.2n and was last revised on 2021/02/06. Contributions were made by Danilo Zavrtanik, University of Ljubljana (YU) and Leon Žlajpah ([leon.zlajpah@ijs.si](mailto:leon.zlajpah@ijs.si)).

```

10 \def\bibName{Literatura}%
11 \def\chaptername{Poglavje}%
12 \def\appendixname{Dodatek}%
13 \def\contentsname{Kazalo}%
14 \def\listfigurename{Slike}%
15 \def\listtablename{Tabele}%
16 \def\indexname{Stvarno kazalo}% used to be Indeks
17 \def\figurename{Slika}%
18 \def\tablename{Tabela}%
19 \def\partname{Del}%
20 \def\enclname{Priloge}%
21 \def\ccname{Kopije}%
22 \def\headtoname{Prejme}%
23 \def\pagename{Stran}%
24 \def\seenname{glej}%
25 \def\alsoname{glej tudi}%
26 \def\proofname{Dokaz}%
27 \def\glossaryname{Glossary}% <-- Needs translation
28 }%

```

`\dateslovene` The macro `\dateslovene` redefines the command `\today` to produce Slovenian dates.

```

29 \def\dateslovene{%
30 \def\today{\number\day.\~\ifcase\month\or
31 januar\or februar\or marec\or april\or maj\or junij\or
32 julij\or avgust\or september\or oktober\or november\or december\fi
33 \space \number\year}}

```

`\extrasslovene` The macro `\extrasslovene` performs all the extra definitions needed for the Slovenian language. The macro `\noextrasslovene` is used to cancel the actions of `\extrasslovene`.

For Slovene 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 slovenian group of shorthands should be used.

```

34 \initiate@active@char{"}
35 \addto\extrasslovene{\languageshorthands{slovene}}
36 \addto\extrasslovene{\bbl@activate{}}

```

Don't forget to turn the shorthands off again.

```

37 \addto\noextrasslovene{\bbl@deactivate{}}

```

First we define shorthands to facilitate the occurrence of letters such as č.

```

38 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"c"}{\textormath{\v c}{\check c}}
39 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"s"}{\textormath{\v s}{\check s}}
40 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"z"}{\textormath{\v z}{\check z}}
41 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"C"}{\textormath{\v C}{\check C}}
42 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"S"}{\textormath{\v S}{\check S}}
43 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"Z"}{\textormath{\v Z}{\check Z}}

```

Then we define access to two forms of quotation marks, similar to the german and french quotation marks.

```
44 \declare@shorthand{slovene}'{%
45 \textormath{\quotedblbase}{\mbox{\quotedblbase}}}
46 \declare@shorthand{slovene}'' {%
47 \textormath{\textquotedblleft}{\mbox{\textquotedblleft}}}
48 \declare@shorthand{slovene}"< {%
49 \textormath{\guillemotleft}{\mbox{\guillemotleft}}}
50 \declare@shorthand{slovene}"> {%
51 \textormath{\guillemotright}{\mbox{\guillemotright}}}
```

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

```
52 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"-}{\nobreak-\bbl@allowhyphens}
53 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{""}{\hskip\z@skip}
```

And we want to have a shorthand for disabling a ligature. To avoid problems in bookmarks the shorthand should be hyperref aware.

```
54 \providecommand\texorpdfstring[2]{#1}
55 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"}{%
56 \texorpdfstring{\textormath{\discretionary{-}{}{\kern.03em}}}{}}}
```

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.

```
57 \ldf@finish{slovene}
58 </code>
```