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}\captionsdanish
```

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    \adddialect\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.

`\captionsdanish` The macro `\captionsdanish` defines all strings used in the four standard documentclasses provided with LaTeX.

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

---

[1]The file described in this section has version number v1.3r and was last revised on 2009/09/19. 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
\noextrasdanish   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}
51 \declare@shorthand{danish}{"~}{\textormath{\leavevmode\hbox{-}}{-}}
52 \declare@shorthand{danish}{"=}{\nobreak-\hskip\z@skip}
```

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

```
53 \declare@shorthand{danish}{"|}{%
54   \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 "/.

```
55 \declare@shorthand{danish}{"/}{\textormath
56   {\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 TEX 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 TEX can generate from the hyphenation patterns.

```
57 \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
58   \babel@save\-}
59 \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
60   \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.

```
61 \ldf@finish{danish}
62 ⟨/code⟩
```