

1 The Slovenian language

The file `slovene.dtx`¹ 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 Slovenian language some special characters are used.

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

Table 1: The extra definitions made by `slovene.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\CurrentOption{date\CurrentOption}
```

When this file is read as an option, i.e. by the `\usepackage` command, `slovenian` 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@slovenian\@undefined
4   \ifx\l@slovene\@undefined
5     \nopatterns{Slovenian}
6     \adddialect\l@slovenian\z@
7     \let\l@slovene\l@slovenian
8   \else
9     \let\l@slovenian\l@slovene
10  \fi
11 \else
12   \ifx\l@slovene\@undefined
13     \let\l@slovene\l@slovenian
14   \fi
15 \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.

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

```

16 \@namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
17   \def\prefacename{Predgovor}%
18   \def\refname{Literatura}%
19   \def\abstractname{Povzetek}%
20   \def\bibName{Literatura}%
21   \def\chaptername{Poglavje}%
22   \def\appendixname{Dodatek}%
23   \def\contentsname{Kazalo}%
24   \def\listfigurename{Slike}%
25   \def\listtablename{Tabele}%
26   \def\indexname{Stvarno kazalo}% used to be Indeks
27   \def\figurename{Slika}%
28   \def\tablename{Tabela}%
29   \def\partname{Del}%
30   \def\enclname{Priloge}%
31   \def\ccname{Kopije}%
32   \def\headtoname{Prejme}%
33   \def\pagename{Stran}%
34   \def\seename{glej}%
35   \def\alsoname{glej tudi}%
36   \def\proofname{Dokaz}%
37   \def\glossaryname{Glossary}% <-- Needs translation
38   }%

```

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

```

39 \@namedef{date\CurrentOption}{%
40   \def\today{\number\day.\~\ifcase\month\or
41     januar\or februar\or marec\or april\or maj\or junij\or
42     julij\or avgust\or september\or oktober\or november\or december\fi
43     \space \number\year}}

```

`\extrasslovenian` 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 Slovenian 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.

```

44 \initiate@active@char{"}
45 \@namedef{extras\CurrentOption}{%%
46   \languageshorthands{slovene}%
47   \bbl@activate{"}}

```

Don't forget to turn the shorthands off again.

```

48 \@namedef{noextras\CurrentOption}{\bbl@deactivate{"}}

```

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

```

49 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"c}{\textormath{\v c}{\check c}}
50 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"s}{\textormath{\v s}{\check s}}
51 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"z}{\textormath{\v z}{\check z}}

```

```

52 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"C"}{\textormath{\v C}{\check C}}
53 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"S"}{\textormath{\v S}{\check S}}
54 \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.

```

55 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"'"}{%
56   \textormath{\quotedblbase}{\mbox{\quotedblbase}}}
57 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"'"}{%
58   \textormath{\textquotedblleft}{\mbox{\textquotedblleft}}}
59 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"<"}{%
60   \textormath{\guillemotleft}{\mbox{\guillemotleft}}}
61 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{">"}{%
62   \textormath{\guillemotright}{\mbox{\guillemotright}}}

```

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

```

63 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"-"}{\nobreak-\bbl@allowhyphens}
64 \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.

```

65 \providecommand\texorpdfstring[2]{#1}
66 \declare@shorthand{slovene}{"|"}{%
67   \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.

```

68 \ldf@finish{\CurrentOption}
69 \code
70 % Finally, We create a proxy file.
71 %
72 %   \begin{macrocode}
73 \slovene
74 \input slovenian.ldf\relax
75 \slovene

```