

ABSTRACT

The package crefthe provides a command `\crefthe` parallel to cleveref's `\cref` for handling definite articles properly (especially for the article contractions in some European languages).

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The motivation

- 1 By default, with cleveref's `\cref` to reference theorem-like environments, the names do not
 2 contain definite articles. While this might be acceptable for English, it is certainly not good
 3 enough for languages such as French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, etc. – in these cases there
 4 shall be grammatical errors and would give you a strong feeling that it is machine-generated.
 5 However, even if we manually add the definite articles to the names, there would still be
 6 other problems. As an example, if we define the French names to be:

```
\crefname{theorem}{le théorème}{les théorèmes}
\crefname{proposition}{la proposition}{les propositions}
```

- 7 then when one writes (which means “We can deduce this from ...”)

```
On peut le déduire de \cref{thm1,thm2,prop3}.
```

- 8 the result would be:

```
On peut le déduire de les théorèmes 1 et 2 et la proposition 3.
```

- 9 which is wrong, as the correct result should be:

```
On peut le déduire des théorèmes 1 et 2 et de la proposition 3.
```

- 10 `\cref` cannot handle such cases automatically — that is when `\crefthe` comes into play.

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The usage2.1 | How to load it?

- 11 Simply load the package with:

```
\usepackage{crefthe}
```

TIP

- Since `crefthe` uses `cleveref` internally, it should usually be placed at the last of your preamble, and notably, after `varioref` and `hyperref`.
- To handle article contractions correctly, `\crefthe` shall detect the current language, thus you need to use packages such as `babel` or `polyglossia` to set your language, and use commands like `\selectlanguage` to select them appropriately.

2.2 | How to use it ?

Before everything, you need to define the names, which can be done with `\crefthename`. Its syntax is similar to `\crefname`, but now you can specify the definite articles, for example:

```
\crefthename{theorem}[le]{théorème}[les]{théorèmes}
```

TIP

The `\crefthenames` should be placed in your preamble, otherwise the `\cref` formats will not be set. These names can, however, be reset within the document body.

Then you can use the command `\crefthe` as follows:

- `\crefthe[\langle prep \rangle]{\langle labels \rangle}`
 - This will pass the preposition `\langle prep \rangle` to the definite articles that follows. Its behavior depends on the current language (for example, in Spanish, `\langle prep \rangle` is passed only to the first definite article, while in French it is passed to everyone).
- `\crefthe-[\langle prep \rangle]{\langle labels \rangle}` and `\crefthe+[\langle prep \rangle]{\langle labels \rangle}`
 - In case the automatic version does not meet your needs, here are two manual ones. The `-` version passes the preposition `\langle prep \rangle` only to the first definite article, while the `+` version passes `\langle prep \rangle` to every definite article.

TIP

There is also a starred version `\crefthe*` for generating the same referencing text but without creating hyperlinks.

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Example

Let us come back to the example at the beginning, now you can do this:

```
\crefthename{theorem}[le]{théorème}[les]{théorèmes}
\crefthename{proposition}[la]{proposition}[les]{propositions}
```

And the sentence shall be written as:

```
On peut le déduire \crefthe[de]{thm1,thm2,prop3}.
```

which would result in (provided that you have done `\selectlanguage{french}`):

On peut le déduire **des** théorèmes 1 et 2 et **de la** proposition 3.

Voilà !

Regarding the upper and lower cases

1 The commands also have corresponding uppercased version: `\Crefthename` and `\Crefthe`,
 2 similar to `cleveref`'s `\Crefname` and `\Cref`, reserved for use at the beginning of a sentence.
 3 `\Crefthe` can handle case changing automatically: for example, with `\Crefthe [À] {thm1 ,`
 4 `thm2,prop3}`, you will get something like

Aux théorèmes 1 et 2 et à la proposition 3

5 Of course you will have to define the `\Crefthenames` separately, for example as:

```
\Crefthename{theorem} [Le] {théorème} [Les] {théorèmes}
\Crefthename{proposition} [La] {proposition} [Les] {propositions}
```

For writing multi-language documents

6 To place hyperlinks at the right place, `\crefthename` touches the corresponding `\crefformat`
 7 internally, which makes the format language-dependent. If you are writing multi-language
 8 documents, you may consider putting `\crefthename` inside your language configuration
 9 so as to reset it each time you select a new language.

The relationship with `cleveref`

10 `crefthe` loads `cleveref` automatically and pass all the options to it. All its commands, used
 11 without optional arguments, degenerate to those in `cleveref`. For example, `\crefthe{...}`
 12 is the same as `\cref{...}`, and `\crefthename` is the same as `\crefname` if the definite
 13 articles are not specified. That said, you can safely use the command `\crefthe` everywhere
 14 in your document without causing extra trouble.

15 With the option `overwrite`, user commands in `cleveref` will be replaced by those offered
 16 here, thus you can simply write `\cref` for `\crefthe` – and similarly with `\Cref`, `\crefname`
 17 and `\Crefname`.

Known issues

- 18 • `crefthe` currently works for French, Italian, Portuguese (European and Brazilian) and
 19 Spanish, certainly more would be added to this list.
- 20 • The current mechanism does not work for German. The author plans to adopt a more
 21 refined approach in later versions in order to support the various situations in German.
 22 Meanwhile, you may consider the package `zref-clever`, which has a much more powerful
 23 and sophisticated interface for configuring cross referencing.
- 24 • The names of theorem-like environments are not provided here, you need to define them
 25 by yourself. However, users are encouraged to use the [ProjLib](#) toolkit (more specifically,
 26 the internal package `create-theorem`), which already handles everything for you.