smultiling.sty: Multilinguality Support for sTeX

Michael Kohlhase
Jacobs University, Bremen
http://kwarc.info/kohlhase

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Abstract

The smultiling package is part of the sTeX collection, a version of TeX/LaTeX that allows to markup TeX/LaTeX documents semantically without leaving the document format, essentially turning TeX/LaTeX into a document format for mathematical knowledge management (MKM).

The smultiling package adds multilinguality support for sTeX.

Contents

1 Introduction

The `smultiling` package adds multilinguiality support for sTEX, it is essentially a wrapper around the `babel` package but allows specification of languages by their ISO 639 language codes.

2 The User Interface

The `smultiling` package accepts all options of the `babel.sty` and just passes them on to it. The options specify which languages can be used in the sTEX language bindings.

3 Implementation

3.1 Class Options

To initialize the `smultiling` class, we pass on all options to `babel.cls` and record which languages are loaded by defining `\smul@`⟨*language*⟩`@loaded` macros.[1]

EdN:1

`langfiles` The `langfiles` option specifies that for a module ⟨*mod*⟩, the module signature file has the name ⟨*mod*⟩`.tex` and the language bindings of language with the ISO 639 language specifier ⟨*lang*⟩ have the file name ⟨*mod*⟩`.`⟨*lang*⟩`.tex`.[2]

EdN:2

```
⟨*sty⟩
\newif\if@langfiles\@langfilesfalse
\DeclareOption{langfiles}{\@langfilestrue}
\DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToPackage{\CurrentOption}{babel}
\@namedef{smul@\CurrentOption @loaded}{yes}}
\ProcessOptions
⟨/sty⟩
⟨*ltxml⟩
# -*- CPERL -*-
package LaTeXML::Package::Pool;
use strict;
use LaTeXML::Package;
DeclareOption(undef,sub {PassOptions('babel','sty',ToString(Digest(T_CS('\CurrentOption')))); }
ProcessOptions();
⟨/ltxml⟩
```

We load `babel.sty`

```
⟨*sty⟩
\RequirePackage{etoolbox}
\RequirePackage{babel}
⟨/sty⟩
⟨*ltxml⟩
RequirePackage('babel');
⟨/ltxml⟩
```

3.2 Handling Languages

`\smg@select@language` This macro selects one of the registered languages by its langauage code by setting the internal `\smg@lang` macro to the argument and then runs the actual selection code in `\smg@select@lang`. This internal code register is only initialized there, the code is generated by the `\smg@register@language` macro below.

```
⟨ltxml⟩RawTeX('
⟨*sty | ltxml⟩
\newcommand\smg@select@lang{}
\newcommand\smg@select@language[1]{\def\smg@lang{#1}\smg@select@lang}
```

[1] EdNote: @DG: We also want to do that in LaTeXML

[2] EdNote: implement other schemes, e.g. the onefile scheme.

`\smg@register@language` `\smg@register@language{`⟨*lang*⟩`}{`⟨*babel*⟩`}` registers the `babel` language name ⟨*babel*⟩ with its ISO 639 languge code ⟨*lang*⟩ by extending the `\smg@select@language` macro.

```
\newcommand\smg@register@language[2]%
{\@ifundefined{smul@#1@loaded}{}{\appto\smg@select@lang%
{\expandafter\ifstrequal\expandafter\smg@lang{#1}{\selectlanguage{#2}}{}}}}
```

Now we register a couple of languages for which we have `babel` support. Maybe we have to extend this list with others. But then we have to extend the mechanisms.

```
\smg@register@language{af}{afrikaans}
\smg@register@language{de}{ngerman}
\smg@register@language{fr}{french}%
\smg@register@language{he}{hebrew}
\smg@register@language{hu}{hungarian}
\smg@register@language{id}{indonesian}
\smg@register@language{ms}{malay}
\smg@register@language{nn}{nynorsk}
\smg@register@language{pt}{portuguese}
\smg@register@language{ru}{russian}
\smg@register@language{uk}{ukrainian}
\smg@register@language{en}{english}
\smg@register@language{es}{spanish}
\smg@register@language{sq}{albanian}
\smg@register@language{bg}{bulgarian}
\smg@register@language{ca}{catalan}
\smg@register@language{hr}{croatian}
\smg@register@language{cs}{czech}
\smg@register@language{da}{danish}
\smg@register@language{nl}{dutch}
\smg@register@language{eo}{esperanto}
\smg@register@language{et}{estonian}
\smg@register@language{fi}{finnish}
\smg@register@language{ka}{georgian}
\smg@register@language{el}{greek}
\smg@register@language{is}{icelandic}
\smg@register@language{it}{italian}
\smg@register@language{la}{latin}
\smg@register@language{no}{norsk}
\smg@register@language{pl}{polish}
\smg@register@language{sr}{serbian}
\smg@register@language{sk}{slovak}
\smg@register@language{sl}{slovenian}
\smg@register@language{sv}{swedish}
\smg@register@language{th}{thai}
\smg@register@language{tr}{turkish}
\smg@register@language{vi}{vietnamese}
\smg@register@language{cy}{welsh}
\smg@register@language{hi}{hindi}
```

3.3 Language Bindings

modsig:*

```
\addmetakey*{modsig}{title}
\addmetakey*{modsig}{creators}
\addmetakey*{modsig}{contributors}
```

modsig The `modsig` environment is just a layer over the `module` environment. We also redefine macros that may occur in module signatures so that they do not create markup.

```
\newenvironment{modsig}[2][]{\metasetkeys{modsig}{#1}% to check
\def\@test{#1}\ifx\@test\@empty\begin{module}[id=#2]\else\begin{module}[id=#2,#1]\fi
\renewcommand\symtest[3][]{}
\renewcommand\abbrtest[3][]{}}
{\end{module}}
```

modnl:*

```
\addmetakey{modnl}{load}
\addmetakey*{modnl}{title}
\addmetakey*{modnl}{creators}
\addmetakey*{modnl}{contributors}
```

modnl The `modnl` environment is just a layer over the `module` environment with the keys and language suitably adapted.

```
\newenvironment{modnl}[3][]{\metasetkeys{modnl}{#1}%
\smg@select@language{#3}%
\def\@test{#1}\ifx\@test\@empty\begin{module}[id=#2.#3]\else\begin{module}[id=#2.#3,#1]\fi%
\if@langfiles\importmodule[load=#2,ext=tex]{#2}\else
\ifx\modnl@load\@empty\importmodule{#2}\else\importmodule[ext=tex,load=\modnl@load]{#2}\fi%
\fi}
{\end{module}}
⟨*sty | ltxml⟩
⟨ltxml⟩ ');
⟨ltxml⟩ 1;
```