1 The Upper Sorbian language

The file `usorbian.dtx`[1] It defines all the language-specific macros for Upper Sorbian.

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, `usorbian` will be an 'unknown' language, in which case we have to make it known. So we check for the existence of `\l@usorbian` to see whether we have to do something here. As babel also knwos the option uppersorbian we have to check that as well.

```
3 \ifx\l@uppersorbian\@undefined
4   \ifx\l@usorbian\@undefined
5     \@nopatterns{Usorbian}
6     \adddialect\l@usorbian\z@
7     \let\l@uppersorbian\l@usorbian
8   \else
9     \let\l@uppersorbian\l@usorbian
10  \fi
11 \else
12   \let\l@usorbian\l@uppersorbian
13 \fi
```

The next step consists of defining commands to switch to (and from) the Upper Sorbian language.

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

```
14 \@namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
15   \def\prefacename{Zawod}%
16   \def\refname{Referency}%
17   \def\abstractname{Abstrakt}%
18   \def\bibname{Literatura}%
19   \def\chaptername{Kapitl}%
20   \def\appendixname{Dodawki}%
21   \def\contentsname{Wobsah}%
22   \def\listfigurename{Zapis wobrazow}%
23   \def\listtablename{Zapis tabulkow}%
24   \def\indexname{Indeks}%
25   \def\figurename{Wobraz}%
26   \def\tablename{Tabulka}%
27   \def\partname{D\'z\v el}%
28   \def\enclname{P\v r\l oha}%
29   \def\ccname{CC}%
```

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[1] The file described in this section has version number v1.0i and was last revised on 2021/02/06. It was written by Eduard Werner (`edi@kaihh.hanse.de`).

```
30    \def\headtoname{Komu}%
31    \def\pagename{Strona}%
32    \def\seename{hl.}%
33    \def\alsoname{hl.~te\v z}
34    \def\proofname{Proof}%  <-- needs translation
35    \def\glossaryname{Glossary}% <-- Needs translation
36    }%
```

\newdateusorbian The macro `\newdateusorbian` redefines the command `\today` to produce Upper Sorbian dates.

```
37 \@namedef{newdate\CurrentOption}{%
38    \def\today{\number\day.~\ifcase\month\or
39      januara\or februara\or m\v erca\or apryla\or meje\or junija\or
40      julija\or awgusta\or septembra\or oktobra\or
41      nowembra\or decembra\fi
42      \space \number\year}}
```

\olddateusorbian The macro `\olddateusorbian` redefines the command `\today` to produce old-style Upper Sorbian dates.

```
43 \@namedef{olddate\CurrentOption}{%
44    \def\today{\number\day.~\ifcase\month\or
45      wulkeho r\'o\v zka\or ma\l eho r\'o\v zka\or nal\v etnika\or
46      jutrownika\or r\'o\v zownika\or  sma\v znika\or pra\v znika\or
47      \v znjenca\or po\v znjenca\or winowca\or nazymnika\or
48      hodownika\fi \space \number\year}}
```

The default will be the new-style dates.

```
49 \expandafter\let\csname date\CurrentOption\expandafter\endcsname
50                 \csname newdate\CurrentOption\endcsname
```

\extrasusorbian The macro `\extrasusorbian` will perform all the extra definitions needed for the Upper Sorbian language. It's pirated from `germanb.sty`. The macro `\noextrasusorbian` is used to cancel the actions of `\extrasusorbian`.

Because for Upper Sorbian (as well as for Dutch) the " character is made active. This is done once, later on its definition may vary.

```
51 \initiate@active@char{"}
52 \@namedef{extras\CurrentOption}{\languageshorthands{usorbian}}
53 \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
54    \bbl@activate{"}}
```

Don't forget to turn the shorthands off again.

```
55 \expandafter\addto\csname noextras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
56    \bbl@deactivate{"}}
```

In order for TeX to be able to hyphenate German Upper Sorbian words which contain 'ß' we have to give the character a nonzero `\lccode` (see Appendix H, the TeXbook). As some of the other language definitions turn the character ^ into a shorthand we need to make sure that it has it's orginial definition here.

```
57 \begingroup \catcode`\^7
```

```
58 \def\x{\endgroup
59   \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
60     \babel@savevariable{\lccode'\^^Y}%
61     \lccode'\^^Y'\^^Y}}
62 \x
```

The umlaut accent macro \" is changed to lower the umlaut dots. The redefinition is done with the help of \umlautlow.

```
63 \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
64   \babel@save\"\umlautlow}
65 \expandafter\addto\csname noextras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
66   \umlauthigh}
```

The Upper Sorbian hyphenation patterns can be used with \lefthyphenmin and \righthyphenmin set to 2.

```
67 \providehyphenmins{\CurrentOption}{\tw@\tw@}
```

\dq We save the original double quote character in \dq to keep it available, the math accent \" can now be typed as ". Also we store the original meaning of the command \" for future use.

```
68 \begingroup \catcode'\"12
69 \def\x{\endgroup
70   \def\@SS{\mathchar"7019 }
71   \def\dq{"}}
72 \x
```

Now we can define the doublequote macros: the umlauts,

```
73 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"a}{\textormath{\"{a}}{\ddot a}}
74 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"o}{\textormath{\"{o}}{\ddot o}}
75 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"u}{\textormath{\"{u}}{\ddot u}}
76 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"A}{\textormath{\"{A}}{\ddot A}}
77 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"O}{\textormath{\"{O}}{\ddot O}}
78 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"U}{\textormath{\"{U}}{\ddot U}}
```

tremas,

```
79 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"e}{\textormath{\"{e}}{\ddot e}}
80 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"E}{\textormath{\"{E}}{\ddot E}}
81 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"i}{\textormath{\"{\i}}{\ddot\imath}}
82 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"I}{\textormath{\"{I}}{\ddot I}}
```

usorbian es-zet (sharp s),

```
83 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"s}{\textormath{\ss{}}{\@SS{}}}
84 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"S}{SS}
```

german and french quotes,

```
85 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"'}{%
86   \textormath{\quotedblbase}{\mbox{\quotedblbase}}}
87 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"'}{%
88   \textormath{\textquotedblleft}{\mbox{\textquotedblleft}}}
89 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"<}{%
90   \textormath{\guillemotleft}{\mbox{\guillemotleft}}}
```

```
 91 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{">}{%
 92    \textormath{\guillemotright}{\mbox{\guillemotright}}}
```

discretionary commands

```
 93 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"c}{\textormath{\bbl@disc ck}{c}}
 94 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"C}{\textormath{\bbl@disc CK}{C}}
 95 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"f}{\textormath{\bbl@disc f{ff}}{f}}
 96 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"F}{\textormath{\bbl@disc F{FF}}{F}}
 97 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"l}{\textormath{\bbl@disc l{ll}}{l}}
 98 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"L}{\textormath{\bbl@disc L{LL}}{L}}
 99 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"m}{\textormath{\bbl@disc m{mm}}{m}}
100 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"M}{\textormath{\bbl@disc M{MM}}{M}}
101 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"n}{\textormath{\bbl@disc n{nn}}{n}}
102 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"N}{\textormath{\bbl@disc N{NN}}{N}}
103 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"p}{\textormath{\bbl@disc p{pp}}{p}}
104 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"P}{\textormath{\bbl@disc P{PP}}{P}}
105 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"t}{\textormath{\bbl@disc t{tt}}{t}}
106 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"T}{\textormath{\bbl@disc T{TT}}{T}}
```

and some additional commands:

```
107 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"-}{\nobreak\-\bbl@allowhyphens}
```

To avoid problems in bookmarks the shorthands should be hyperref aware.

```
108 \providecommand\texorpdfstring[2]{#1}
109 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{"|}{%
110    \texorpdfstring{\textormath{\nobreak\discretionary{-}{}{\kern.03em}%
111              \allowhyphens}{}}{}}
112 \declare@shorthand{usorbian}{""}{\hskip\z@skip}
```

\mdqon   All that's left to do now is to define a couple of commands for reasons of compat-
\mdqoff ibility with german.sty.

```
\ck 113 \def\mdqon{\shorthandon{"}}
    114 \def\mdqoff{\shorthandoff{"}}
    115 \def\ck{\allowhyphens\discretionary{k-}{k}{ck}\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.

```
116 \ldf@finish\CurrentOption
117 ⟨/code⟩
```