1 The Norwegian language

The file norsk.dtx defines all the language definition macros for the Norwegian language as well as for an alternative variant ‘nynorsk’ of this language.

For this language the character " is made active. In table 1 an overview is given of its purpose.

"ff" for ff to be hyphenated as ff-f, this is also implemented for b, d, f, g, l, m, n, p, r, s, and t. (oppussing)

"ee" Hyphenate "ee as \'e-e. (komi"een)

"-" an explicit hyphen sign, allowing hyphenation in the composing words. Use this for compound words when the hyphenation patterns fail to hyphenate properly. (alpin"-anlegg)

"|" Like "-", but inserts 0.03em space. Use it if the compound point is spanned by a ligature. (hoff"|intriger)

"\" Like "-", but producing no hyphen sign. (\"g\aa{}r)

"\" Like --, but allows no hyphenation at all. ("--cup)

"\" Like --, but allowing hyphenation in the composing words. (marksistisk="leninistisk)

"<" for French left double quotes (similar to <<).

">" for French right double quotes (similar to >>).

Table 1: The extra definitions made by norsk.sty

Rune Kleveland distributes a Norwegian dictionary for ispell (570000 words). It can be found at http://www.uio.no/~runekl/dictionary.html.

This dictionary supports the spellings spi"sslede for ‘spisslede’ (hyphenated spiss-slede) and other such words, and also suggest the spelling spi"sslede for ‘spisslede’ and ‘spisslede’.

The macro \LdfInit takes care of preventing that this file is loaded more than once, checking the category code of the $ sign, etc.

\def\bbl@tempa#1{\ifx#1\@undefined\else\expandafter\ifx\csname l@CurrentOption\endcsname\relax\expandafter\adddialect\csname l@CurrentOption\endcsname#1\fi\fi}% First wins:
\bbl@tempa\l@norwegian\bbl@tempa\l@norsk

\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{code} Rune Kleveland distributes a Norwegian dictionary for ispell (570000 words). It can be found at http://www.uio.no/~runekl/dictionary.html.
\end{thebibliography}
Some sets of Norwegian hyphenation patterns can be used with \lefthyphenmin\ set to 1 and \righthyphenmin\ set to 2, but the most common set nohyph.tex can't. So we use \lefthyphenmin=2 by default.

Now we have to decide which version of the captions should be made available. This can be done by checking the contents of \CurrentOption.

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

The macro \captionsnorsk defines all strings used in the four standard documentclasses provided with \LaTeXX.\n\def\bbl@tempa{nynorsk}\n\ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\n\def\captionsnynorsk{\n\def\prefacename{Forord}\n\def\refname{Referansar}\n\def\abstractname{Samandrag}\n\def\bibname{Litteratur} or Litteratuoversyn\n\% or Referansar\n\def\chaptername{Kapittel}\n\def\appendixname{Tillegg} or Appendiks\n\def\contentsname{Innhald}\n\def\listfigurename{Figurar} or Figurliste\n\def\listtablename{Tabellar} or Tabelliste\n\def\indexname{Register}\n\def\figurename{Figur}\n\def\tablename{Tabell}\n\def\partname{Del}\n\def\enclname{Vedlegg}\n\def\ccname{Kopi til}\n\def\headtoname{Til} in letter\n\def\pagename{Side}\n\def\seename{Sjø} \"o\} or \{o\} g\n\def\proofname{Bevis}\n\def\glossaryname{Ordliste}\n}\n\else\n\@namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{\n\def\prefacename{Forord}\n\def\refname{Referanser}\n\def\abstractname{Samandrag}\n\def\bibname{Bibliografi} or Litteratuoversikt\n\% or Litteratur or Referanser\n\def\chaptername{Kapittel}\n\def\appendixname{Tillegg} or Appendiks\n\def\contentsname{Innhald}\n}\n\}
For the ‘nynorsk’ version of these definitions we just add a “dialect”.

\captionsnynorsk The macro \captionsnynorsk defines all strings used in the four standard document classes provided with \LaTeX, but using a different spelling than in the command \captionsnorsk.

\datenorsk The macro \datenorsk redefines the command \today to produce Norwegian dates.

\extrasnorsk The macro \extrasnorsk will perform all the extra definitions needed for the Norwegian language. The macro \noextrasnorsk is used to cancel the actions of \extrasnorsk.

Norwegian typesetting requires \frenchspacing to be in effect.

For Norsk the ” character is made active. This is done once, later on its definition may vary.

Don’t forget to turn the shorthands off again.

The code above is necessary because we need to define a number of shorthand commands. These shorthand commands are then used as indicated in table 1. To be able to define the function of ”, we first define a couple of ‘support’ macros.
We save the original double quote character in \dq to keep it available, the math accent \" can now be typed as ".

\begin{group}
\catcode'"12
\def\x\endgroup
\def\@SS\textnormal{\textstyle}7019\ }
\def\dq{"
\x

Now we can define the discretionary shorthand commands. The number of words where such hyphenation is required is for each character

\begin{tabular}{ccccccccccccc}
  b & d & f & g & k & l & n & p & r & s & t \\
  4 & 4 & 15 & 3 & 43 & 30 & 8 & 12 & 1 & 33 & 35
\end{tabular}

taken from a list of 83000 ispell-roots.

\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"b}{\textnormal{\textstyle b(bb)}}{b}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"B}{\textnormal{\textstyle B(BB)}}{B}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"d}{\textnormal{\textstyle d(dd)}}{d}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"D}{\textnormal{\textstyle D(DD)}}{D}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"e}{\textnormal{\textstyle e(e)}}{e}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"E}{\textnormal{\textstyle E(E)}}{E}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"f}{\textnormal{\textstyle f(ff)}}{f}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"g}{\textnormal{\textstyle g(gg)}}{g}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"G}{\textnormal{\textstyle G(GG)}}{G}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"k}{\textnormal{\textstyle k(kk)}}{k}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"K}{\textnormal{\textstyle K(KK)}}{K}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"l}{\textnormal{\textstyle l(ll)}}{l}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"L}{\textnormal{\textstyle L(LL)}}{L}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"n}{\textnormal{\textstyle n(nn)}}{n}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"N}{\textnormal{\textstyle N(NN)}}{N}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"p}{\textnormal{\textstyle p(pp)}}{p}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"P}{\textnormal{\textstyle P(PP)}}{P}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"r}{\textnormal{\textstyle r(rr)}}{r}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"R}{\textnormal{\textstyle R(RR)}}{R}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"s}{\textnormal{\textstyle s(ss)}}{s}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"S}{\textnormal{\textstyle S(SS)}}{S}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"t}{\textnormal{\textstyle t(tt)}}{t}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"T}{\textnormal{\textstyle T(TT)}}{T}
\end{tabular}

We need to treat "f a bit differently in order to preserve the ff-ligature.

\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"f}{\textnormal{\textstyle bbl@discff}}{f}
\afterassignment\bbl@insertff
\let\bbl@nextff=\
\bbl@insertff{
\if f\bbl@nextff
\expandafter\@firstoftwo\else\expandafter\@secondoftwo\fi
{\relax\discretionary{ff-}{f}{ff}}\allowhyphens}{f\bbl@nextff}}
\let\bbl@nextff=f

We now define the French double quotes and some commands concerning hyphenation:

\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"<}{\textstyle \flqq}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{">}{\textstyle \frqq}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"-}{\penalty\@M\-\bbl@allowhyphens}
\declare@shorthand{norsk}{"-\{\penalty\@M\-\bbl@allowhyphens}}
The macro \texttt{\ldf@finish} takes care of looking for a configuration file, setting the main language to be switched on at \texttt{\begin{document}} and resetting the category code of @ to its original value.

\begin{verbatim}
\ldf@finish\CurrentOption
\end{verbatim}

Finally, we create a few proxy files.

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{macrocode}
⟨∗norwegian|\nynorsk⟩\input norwegian.ldf\relax
\end{verbatim}