

# A Babel language definition file for Icelandic

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## 1 The Icelandic language

### 1.1 Overview

The file `iceland.dtx`<sup>1</sup> defines all the language definition macros for the Icelandic language

Customization for the Icelandic language was made following several official and semiofficial publications [2, 3, 1, 6, 5]. These publications do not always agree and we indicate those instances.

For this language the character " is made active. In table 1 an overview is given of its purpose. The shorthands in table 1 can also be typeset by using the commands in table 2.

Version 1.2 does not raise an error with `luatex`, and in addition Unicode strings are defined. Shorthands for ó, Ó, é and É with ogonek now works with `utf8` and `inputenc` in 8-bit engines, but for compatibility and due to some limitations they must be activated explicitly with the modifier `utf8old`, ie:

```
\usepackage[icelandic.utf8old]{babel}
```

This modifier is not necessary with `xe/luatex`. Note with the latter you need a font containing those glyphs (or at least with the possibility to compose them).

The original definitions for the ogonek are preserved, even if the results are not always satisfactory. To be fixed.

See also below for some extra features.

## References

- [1] Alþingi. *Reglur um frágang þingskjala og prentun umræðna*, 1988.
- [2] Auglýsing um greinarmerkjasetningu. Stj.tíð B, nr. 133/1974, 1974.
- [3] Auglýsing um breyting auglýsingu nr. 132/1974 um íslenska stafsetningu. Stj.tíð B, nr. 261/1977, 1977.
- [4] Einar Haugen, editor. *First Grammatical Treatise*. Longman, London, 2 edition, 1972.
- [5] Staðlaráð Íslands og Fagráð í upplýsingatækni, Reykjavík. *Forstaðall FS 130:1997*, 1997.
- [6] STRÍ Staðlaráð Íslands. *SI - kerfið*, 2 edition, 1994.

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<sup>1</sup>The file described in this section has version number 1.2a and was last revised on 2015-12-29 by Javier Bezos to fix some issues.

"	disable ligature at this position.
"-	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 a compound word mark without a breakpoint.
"=	for a compound word mark with a breakpoint, allowing hyphenation in the composing words.
"‘	for Icelandic left double quotes (looks like „).
"’	for Icelandic right double quotes.
">	for Icelandic ‘french’ left double quotes (similar to >>).
"<	for Icelandic ‘french’ right double quotes (similar to <<).
"o	for old Icelandic o
"O	for old Icelandic O
"ó	for old Icelandic ó
"Ó	for old Icelandic Ó
"e	for old Icelandic e
"E	for old Icelandic E
"é	for old Icelandic é
"É	for old Icelandic É
\tala	for typesetting numbers
\grada	for the ‘degree’ symbol
\gradur	for ‘degrees’, e.g. 5 °C
\upp	for textsuperscript

Table 1: The shorthands and extra definitions made by `icelandic.ldf`

## 1.2 T<sub>E</sub>Xnical details

When this file was read through the option `icelandic` we make it behave as if `icelandic` was specified.

```

1 \def\bb1@tempa{icelandic}
2 \ifx\CurrentOption\bb1@tempa
3   \def\CurrentOption{icelandic}
4 \fi

```

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

```

5 ⟨*code⟩
6 \LdfInit\CurrentOption{captions\CurrentOption}

```

When this file is read as an option, i.e., by the `\usepackage` command, `icelandic` will be an ‘unknown’ language, so we have to make it known. So we check for the existence of `\l@icelandic` to see whether we have to do something

<code>\ilqq</code>	for Icelandic left double quotes (looks like „).
<code>\irqq</code>	for Icelandic right double quotes (looks like “).
<code>\ilq</code>	for Icelandic left single quotes (looks like ,).
<code>\irq</code>	for Icelandic right single quotes (looks like ‘).
<code>\iflqq</code>	for Icelandic ‘french’ left double quotes (similar to >>).
<code>\ifrqq</code>	for Icelandic ‘french’ right double quotes (similar to <<).
<code>\ifrq</code>	for Icelandic ‘french’ right single quotes (similar to <).
<code>\iflq</code>	for Icelandic ‘french’ left single quotes (similar to >).
<code>\dq</code>	the original quotes character (").
<code>\oob</code>	for old Icelandic <i>o</i>
<code>\Oob</code>	for old Icelandic <i>O</i>
<code>\oob</code>	for old Icelandic <i>ó</i>
<code>\OOb</code>	for old Icelandic <i>Ó</i>
<code>\eob</code>	for old Icelandic <i>e</i>
<code>\Eob</code>	for old Icelandic <i>E</i>
<code>\eeob</code>	for old Icelandic <i>é</i>
<code>\EEob</code>	for old Icelandic <i>É</i>

Table 2: Commands which produce quotes and old Icelandic diacritics, defined by `icelandic.ldf`

here.

```

7 \ifx\l@icelandic\@undefined
8 \@nopatterns{Icelandic}
9 \addialect\l@icelandic0
10 \fi

```

`\if@Two@E` We will need a new ‘if’: `\if@Two@E` is true if and only if  $\text{\LaTeX 2}_{\epsilon}$  is running *not* in compatibility mode. It is used in the definitions of the command `\tala` and `\upp`. The definition is somewhat complicated, due to the fact that `\if@compatibility` is not recognized as a `\if` in  $\text{\LaTeX-2.09}$  based formats.

```

11 \newif\if@Two@E \@Two@Etrue
12 \def\@FI@{\fi}
13 \ifx\@compatibilitytrue\@undefined
14 \@Two@Efalse \def\@FI@{\relax}
15 \else
16 \if@compatibility \@Two@Efalse \fi
17 \@FI@

```

The icelandic hyphenation patterns can be used with `\lefthyphenmin` and `\righthyphenmin` set to 2.

```

18 \providehyphenmins{\CurrentOption}{\tw@\tw@}

```

### 1.3 Captionnames and date

The next step consists of defining the Icelandic equivalents for the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X captionnames.

`\captionsicelandic` The macro `\captionsicelandic` will define all strings used in the four standard document classes provided with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

`\dateicelandic` The macro `\dateicelandic` redefines the command `\today` to produce Icelandic dates.

```

19 \StartBabelCommands*{icelandic}{captions}
20 [unicode, charset=utf8, fontenc=EU1 EU2]
21 \SetString{\prefacename}{Formáli}
22 \SetString{\abstractname}{Útdráttur}
23 \SetString{\appendixname}{Viðauki}
24 \SetString{\listfigurename}{Myndaskrá}
25 \SetString{\listtablename}{Töfluskrá}
26 \SetString{\indexname}{Atriðisorðaskrá}
27 \SetString{\enclname}{Hjálagt}
28 \SetString{\pagename}{Blaðsíða}
29 \SetString{\seename}{Sjá}
30 \SetString{\alsoname}{Sjá einnig}
31 \SetString{\proofname}{Sönnun}
32 \SetString{\glossaryname}{Orðalisti}
33 \StartBabelCommands*{icelandic}{date}
34 [unicode, charset=utf8, fontenc=EU1 EU2]
35 \SetStringLoop{month#1name}{%
36     janúar,febrúar,mars,apríl,maí,júní,
37     júlí,ágúst,september,október,nóvember,desember}

```

And now, the generic branch, using the LICR and assuming T1.

```

38 \StartBabelCommands*{icelandic}{captions}
39 \SetString{\prefacename}{Form\'}{a}li}
40 \SetString{\refname}{Heimildir}
41 \SetString{\abstractname}{\'}{U}tdr\'}{a}ttur}
42 \SetString{\bibname}{Heimildir}
43 \SetString{\chaptername}{Kafli}
44 \SetString{\appendixname}{Vi\'}{dh}auki}
45 \SetString{\contentsname}{Efnisyfirlit}
46 \SetString{\listfigurename}{Myndaskr\'}{a}}
47 \SetString{\listtablename}{T\'}{o}fluskr\'}{a}}
48 \SetString{\indexname}{Atri\'}{dh}isor\'}{dh}askr\'}{a}}
49 \SetString{\figurename}{Mynd}
50 \SetString{\tablename}{Tafla}
51 \SetString{\partname}{Hluti}
52 \SetString{\enclname}{Hj\'}{a}lagt}
53 \SetString{\ccname}{Samrit}
54 \SetString{\headtoname}{Til:} % in letter
55 \SetString{\pagename}{Bla\'}{dh}s\'}{i\'}{dh}a}
56 \SetString{\seename}{Sj\'}{a}}

```

```

57 \SetString{\alsoname}{Sj\{a} einnig}
58 \SetString{\proofname}{S\{o}nnun}
59 \SetString{\glossaryname}{Or{\dh}alisti}
60 \StartBabelCommands*{icelandic}{date}
61 \SetStringLoop{month#1name}{%
62   jan\{u}ar,febr\{u}ar,mars,apr\{i}l,ma\{i},j\{u}n\{i},%
63   j\{u}l\{i},\{a}g\{u}st,september,okt\{o}ber,n\{o}vember,desember}
64 \SetString\today{%
65   {\number\day}.~\@nameuse{month\romannumeral\month name}
66   {\number\year}}
67 \EndBabelCommands

```

## 1.4 Icelandic quotation marks

\dq We save the original double quote character in \dq to keep it available, the math accent \" can now be typed as \".

```

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

```

Now we can define the icelandic and icelandic ‘french’ quotes. The icelandic ‘french’ guillemets are the reverse of french guillemets. We define single icelandic ‘french’ quotes for compatibility. Shorthands are provided for a number of different quotation marks, which make them useable both outside and inside mathmode.

```

73 \let\ilq\grq
74 \let\irq\grq
75 \let\iflq\frq
76 \let\ifrq\flq
77 \let\ilqq\glqq
78 \let\irqq\grqq
79 \let\iflqq\frqq
80 \let\ifrqq\flqq

```

## 2 Shorthands

The code below is necessary because we need an extra active character. This character is then used as indicated in table 2.

To be able to define the function of ", we also define a couple of ‘support’ macros.

```

81 \initiate@active@char{"}
82 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"'}{\glqq}
83 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"'}{\grqq}
84 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{">}{\frqq}
85 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"<}{\flqq}

```

and some additional commands:

```

86 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{-}{\nobreak\-\bbl@allowhyphens}
87 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"}{|}%
88 \textormath{\nobreak\discretionary{-}{-}{\kern.03em}%
89 \bbl@allowhyphens}{-}}
90 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{~}{\hskip\z@skip}
91 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{~}{\textormath{\leavevmode\hbox{-}}{-}}
92 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{=}{\nobreak-\hskip\z@skip}

```

## 2.1 Old Icelandic

In old Icelandic some letters have special diacritical marks, described for example in *First Grammatical Treatise* [4, 5]. We provide these in the T1 encoding with the ‘ogonek’, as well in EUx encodings. The ogonek is placed with the letters ‘o’, and ‘O’, ‘ó’ and ‘Ó’, ‘e’ and ‘E’, and ‘é’ and ‘É’. Shorthands are provided for these as well.

The following code by Leszek Holenderski lifted from `polish.dtx` is designed to position the diacritics correctly for every font in every size in Computer Modern. In other fonts they might be slightly misplaced. These macros need a few extra dimension variables.

```

93 \newdimen\pl@left
94 \newdimen\pl@down
95 \newdimen\pl@right
96 \newdimen\pl@temp

```

`\sob` The macro `\sob` is used to put the ‘ogonek’ in the right place.

```

97 \def\sob#1#2#3#4#5{%parameters: letter and fractions hl,ho,vl,vo
98 \setbox0\hbox{#1}\setbox1\hbox{k}\setbox2\hbox{p}%
99 \pl@right=#2\wd0 \advance\pl@right by-#3\wd1
100 \pl@down=#5\ht1 \advance\pl@down by-#4\ht0
101 \pl@left=\pl@right \advance\pl@left by\wd1
102 \pl@temp=-\pl@down \advance\pl@temp by\dp2 \dp1=\pl@temp
103 \leavevmode
104 \kern\pl@right\lower\pl@down\box1\kern-\pl@left #1}

```

`\oob` Now, just define the composite characters.

```

\Oob 105 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\oob}{\sob{o}{.85}{0}{.04}{0}}
\oob 106 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\Oob}{\sob{O}{.7}{0}{0}{0}}
\OOob 107 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\OOob}{\sob{\'o}{.85}{0}{.04}{0}}
\eob 108 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\eob}{\sob{e}{1}{0}{.04}{0}}
\Eob 109 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\Eob}{\sob{E}{1}{0}{.04}{0}}
\eeob 110 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\eeob}{\sob{\'e}{1}{0}{.04}{0}}
\EEob 111 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\EEob}{\sob{\'E}{1}{0}{.04}{0}}
112 \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\EEob}{\sob{\'E}{1}{0}{.04}{0}}

```

And their shorthands.

```

113 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{o}{\oob}

```

```

114 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"0}{\0ob}
115 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"e}{\eob}
116 \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"E}{\Eob}
117 \StartBabelCommands*{icelandic}{captions}
118 [unicode, charset=utf8, fontenc=EU1 EU2]
119 \AfterBabelCommands{%
120   \newcommand\icelandic@og{%
121     \edef\icelandic@tempa##1{%
122       \noexpand\DeclareTextCommand
123       {##1}{\ifcase\bbl@engine\or EU2\or EU1\fi}}%
124     \icelandic@tempa{\0ob}{q}%
125     \icelandic@tempa{\0Ob}{Q}%
126     \icelandic@tempa{\0oob}{\'{q}}%
127     \icelandic@tempa{\0OOb}{\'{Q}}%
128     \icelandic@tempa{\eob}{e}%
129     \icelandic@tempa{\Eob}{E}%
130     \icelandic@tempa{\eeob}{\'{e}}%
131     \icelandic@tempa{\EEob}{\'{E}}%
132     \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"ó}{\0oob}%
133     \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"Ó}{\0OOb}%
134     \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"é}{\eeob}%
135     \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"É}{\EEob}}
136 \StartBabelCommands*{icelandic}{captions}
137 \AfterBabelCommands{%
138   \providecommand\icelandic@og{%
139     \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"^^db}{\00ob}%
140     \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"^^e9}{\eeob}%
141     \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"^^c9}{\EEob}%
142     \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"^^fb}{\0oob}%
143     \@expandtwoargs\in@{,utf8old,}{, \BabelModifiers,}%
144     \ifin@
145       \declare@shorthand{icelandic}{"^^c3}{\icelandic@preq}%
146       \@namedef{icelandic@preq^^b3}{\0oob}%
147       \@namedef{icelandic@preq^^93}{\0OOb}%
148       \@namedef{icelandic@preq^^a9}{\eeob}%
149       \@namedef{icelandic@preq^^89}{\EEob}%
150       \def\icelandic@preq##1{%
151         \@ifundefined{icelandic@preq@\string##1}%
152         {"{} \UTFviii@two@octets ^^c3##1}%
153         {\@nameuse{icelandic@preq@\string##1}}}%
154       \fi}%
155   \icelandic@og
156   \let\icelandic@og\relax}
157 \EndBabelCommands
158

```

`\extrasicelandic` The macro `\extrasicelandic` will perform all the extra definitions needed for the Icelandic language. The macro `\noextrasicelandic` is used to cancel the actions of `\extrasicelandic`.

For Icelandic the " character is made active. This is done once, later on its

definition may vary.

```

159 \@namedef{extras\CurrentOption}{%
160   \languageshorthands{icelandic}}
161 \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
162   \bbl@activate{}}

```

Don't forget to turn the shorthands off again.

```

163 \addto\noextrasicelandic{\bbl@deactivate{}}

```

## 2.2 Formatting numbers

This section is lifted from `frenchb.dtx` by D. Flipo. In English the decimal part starts with a point and thousands should be separated by a comma: an approximation of  $1000\pi$  should be inputted as `$3{,}141.592{,}653$` in math-mode and as `3,141.592,653` in text.

In Icelandic the decimal part starts with a comma and thousands should be separated by a space [1] or by a period [5]; we have the space. The above approximation of  $1000\pi$  should be inputted as `$3\;141{,}592\;653$` in math-mode and as something like `3~141,592~653` in text. Braces are mandatory around the comma in math-mode, the reason is mentioned in the `TEXbook` p. 134: the comma is of type `\mathpunct` (thus normally followed by a space) while the point is of type `\mathord` (no space added).

Thierry Bouche suggested that a second type of comma, of type `\mathord` would be useful in math-mode, and proposed to introduce a command (named `\decimalsep` in this package), the expansion of which would depend on the current language.

Vincent Jalby suggested a command `\nombre` to conveniently typeset numbers: inputting `\nombre{3141,592653}` either in text or in math-mode will format this number properly according to the current language (Icelandic or non-Icelandic). We use `\nombre` to define command `\tala` in Icelandic.

`\tala` accepts an optional argument which happens to be useful with the extension ‘`dcolumn`’, it specifies the decimal separator used in the *source code*:

```

\newcolumntype{d}{D{,}{\decimalsep}{-1}}
\begin{tabular}{d}\hline
  3,14 \\
  \tala[,]{123,4567} \\
  \tala[,]{9876,543}\hline
\end{tabular}

```

will print a column of numbers aligned on the decimal point (comma or point depending on the current language), each slice of 3 digits being separated by a space or a comma according to the current language.

`\decimalsep` We need a internal definition, valid in both text and math-mode, for the comma  
`\thousandsep` (`\comma@`) and another one for the unbreakable fixed length space (no glue) used in Icelandic (`\f@thousandsep`).



The commands `\decimalsep` and `\thousandsep` get default definitions (for the English language) when `icelandic` is loaded; these definitions will be updated when the current language is switched to or from Icelandic.

```

164 \mathchardef\mcomma="013B \def\@comma@{\ifmmode\mcomma\else,\fi}
165 \def\@thousandsep{\ifmmode\mskip5.5mu\else\penalty\@M\kern.3em\fi}
166 \newcommand{\decimalsep}{.} \newcommand{\thousandsep}{\@comma@}
167 \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
168     \def\decimalsep{\@comma@}%
169     \def\thousandsep{\@thousandsep}}
170 \expandafter\addto\csname noextras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
171     \def\decimalsep{.}%
172     \def\thousandsep{\@comma@}}

```

`\tala` The decimal separator used when *inputting* a number with `\tala` has to be a comma. `\tala` splits the inputted number into two parts: what comes before the first comma will be formatted by `\@integerpart` while the rest (if not empty) will be formatted by `\@decimalpart`. Both parts, once formatted separately will be merged together with between them, either the decimal separator `\decimalsep` or (in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> only) the optional argument of `\tala`.

```

173 \if@Two@E
174 \newcommand{\tala}[2][\decimalsep]{%
175     \def\@decimalsep{#1}\@tala#2\@empty,\@empty,\@nil}
176 \else
177 \newcommand{\tala}[1]{%
178     \def\@decimalsep{\decimalsep}\@tala#1\@empty,\@empty,\@nil}
179 \fi
180 \def\@tala#1,#2,#3\@nil{%
181     \ifx\@empty#2%
182         \@integerpart{#1}%
183     \else
184         \@integerpart{#1}\@decimalsep\@decimalpart{#2}%
185     \fi}

```

The easiest bit is the decimal part: We attempt to read the first four digits of the decimal part, if it has less than 4 digits, we just have to print them, otherwise `\thousandsep` has to be appended after the third digit, and the algorithm is applied recursively to the rest of the decimal part.

```

186 \def\@decimalpart#1{\@@decimalpart#1\@empty\@empty\@empty}
187 \def\@@decimalpart#1#2#3#4{#1#2#3%
188     \ifx\@empty#4%
189     \else
190         \thousandsep\expandafter\@@decimalpart\expandafter#4%
191     \fi}

```

Formatting the integer part is more difficult because the slices of 3 digits start from the *bottom* while the number is read from the top! This (tricky) code is borrowed from David Carlisle's `comma.sty`.

```

192 \def\@integerpart#1{\@integerpart{#1}\@empty\@empty\@empty}
193 \def\@integerpart#1#2#3#4{%

```

```

194 \ifx\@empty#2%
195   \@addthousandsep#1\relax
196 \else
197   \ifx\@empty#3%
198     \@addthousandsep\@empty\@empty#1#2\relax
199   \else
200     \ifx\@empty#4%
201       \@addthousandsep\@empty#1#2#3\relax
202     \else
203       @@integerpartafterfi{#1#2#3#4}%
204     \fi
205   \fi
206 \fi}
207 \def\@@integerpartafterfi#1\fi\fi\fi{\fi\fi\fi\@@integerpart{#1}}
208 \def\@addthousandsep#1#2#3#4{#1#2#3%
209 \if#4\relax
210 \else
211   \thousandsep\expandafter\@addthousandsep\expandafter#4%
212 \fi}

```

## 2.3 Extra utilities

We now provide the Icelandic user with some extra utilities.

`\upp` `\upp` is for typesetting superscripts. `\upp` relies on `\upp@size` The internal macro `\upp@size` holds the size at which the superscript will be typeset. The reason for this is that we have to specify it differently for different formats.

```

213 \ifx\sevenrm\@undefined
214 \ifx\@ptsize\@undefined
215   \let\upp@size\small
216 \else
217   \ifx\selectfont\@undefined

```

In this case the format is the original L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-2.09:

```

218   \ifcase\@ptsize
219     \let\upp@size\ixpt\or
220     \let\upp@size\xpt\or
221     \let\upp@size\xipt
222   \fi

```

When `\selectfont` is defined we probably have NFSS available:

```

223 \else
224   \ifcase\@ptsize
225     \def\upp@size{\fontsize\@ixpt{10pt}\selectfont}\or
226     \def\upp@size{\fontsize\@xpt{11pt}\selectfont}\or
227     \def\upp@size{\fontsize\@xipt{12pt}\selectfont}
228   \fi
229 \fi

```

```

230 \fi
231 \else

```

If we end up here it must be a plain based T<sub>E</sub>X format, so:

```

232 \let\upp@size\sevenrm
233 \fi

```

Now we can define `\upp`. When L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> runs in compatibility mode (L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-2.09 emulation), `\textsuperscript` is also defined, but does no good job, so we give two different definitions for `\upp` using `\if@Two@E`.

```

234 \if@Two@E
235 \DeclareRobustCommand*\upp}[1]{\textsuperscript{#1}}
236 \else
237 \DeclareRobustCommand*\upp}[1]{%
238 \leavevmode\raise1ex\hbox{\upp@size#1}}
239 \fi

```

Some definitions for special characters. `\grada` needs a special treatment: it is `\char6` in T1-encoding and `\char23` in OT1-encoding.

```

240 \ifx\fmtname\LaTeXeFmtName
241 \DeclareTextSymbol{\grada}{T1}{6}
242 \DeclareTextSymbol{\grada}{OT1}{23}
243 \else
244 \def\T@one{T1}
245 \ifx\fontencoding\T@one
246 \newcommand{\grada}{\char6}
247 \else
248 \newcommand{\grada}{\char23}
249 \fi
250 \fi

```

**\gradur** Macro for typesetting the abbreviation for ‘degrees’ (as in ‘degrees Celsius’). As the bounding box of the character ‘degree’ has *very* different widths in CMR/DC and PostScript fonts, we fix the width of the bounding box of `\gradur` to 0.3em, this lets the symbol ‘degree’ stick to the preceding (e.g., 45`\gradur`) or following character (e.g., 20`\gradur` C).

```

251 \DeclareRobustCommand*\gradur}{%
252 \leavevmode\hbox to 0.3em{\hss\grada\hss}}

```

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.

```

253 \ldf@finish\CurrentOption
254 \code

```