1 The Kurmanji language

The Kurmanji language belongs to the Kurdish languages. Of the Kurdish languages, Kurmanji has the largest number of speakers and is written with the turkish based latin alphabet by Mir Celadet Bedirxan. Kurmanji is spoken in Turkey, Syria and by the majority of the Kurdish diaspora in Europe.

The file `kurmanji.dtx`[1] defines all the language definition macros for the Kurmanji language. Versions 1.0 and 1.1 of this file were contributed by Jörg Knappen and Medeni Shemdê. The code for the active `^` was lifted from esperanto.dtx.

`^c`	gives ç with hyphenation in the rest of the word allowed, this works for c, C, s, S
`^e`	gives ê, with hyphenation in the rest of the word allowed, this works for e, E, i, I, u, U
`^|`	inserts a `\discretionary{-}{}{}`
`"‘`	gives lower left double german style quotes, like ,,
`"’`	gives upper right double igerman style quotes, like “

Table 1: The functions of the active character for Kurmanji.

1.1 The date in Kurmanji

Currently, there is no agreed set of month names for the gregorian calendar in Kurmanji. We provide two lists of month names, `\datekurmanji` selects month names based on traditional sources, `\datekurmanjialternate` gives another selection. In addition, we provide macros `\januaryname` to `\decembername` allowing the user to redefine each single month name according to their preferences.

The predefinded month names can be found in table 2.

English	Kurmanji (traditional)	Kurmanji (alternate)
January	Çileya Paşîn	Rêbendan
February	Sibat	Reşemih
March	Adar	Adar
April	Nîsan	Cotan
May	Gulan	Gulan
June	Hezîran	Pûşper
July	Tîrmeh	Tîrmeh
August	Tebax	Gelavêj
September	Îlon	Gelarezan
Oktober	Çiriya Pêşîn	Kewçêr
November	Çiriya Paşîn	Sermawez
December	Çileya Pêşîn	Berfandar

Table 2: Month names in Kurmanji.

[1] The file described in this section has version number v1.1 and was last revised on 2009/06/25.

The macro `\ontoday` gives the date in the inflected form. This form is used in the head of a letter and looks like 25'ê Hezîranê 2009.

In addition to the date formats with month names we provide three numerical date formats: `\datesymd` provides the date in the swedish style YYYY-MM-DD, `\datesdmy` provides the date in the style D/M YYYY (also popular in sweden), and `\dategdmy` provides the date in the style D. M. YYYY (popular in germany and many other countries). These commands should be issued after `\begindocument`.

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

```
⟨*code⟩
\LdfInit{kurmanji}{captionskurmanji}
```

When this file is read as an option, i.e. by the `\usepackage` command, `kurmanji` could be an 'unknown' language in which case we have to make it known. So we check for the existence of `\l@kurmanji` to see whether we have to do something here.

```
\ifx\undefined\l@kurmanji
  \@nopatterns{Kurmanji}
  \adddialect\l@kurmanji0\fi
```

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

Now we declare the `<attrib>` language attribute.

```
\bbl@declare@ttribute{kurmanji}{<attrib>}{%
```

This code adds the expansion of `\extras<attrib>kurmanji` to `\extraskurmanji`.

```
  \expandafter\addto\expandafter\extraskurmanji
  \expandafter{\extras<attrib>kurmanji}%
  \let\captionskurmanji\captions<attrib>kurmanji
  }
```

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

`\kurmanjihyphenmins` This macro is used to store the correct values of the hyphenation parameters `\lefthyphenmin` and `\righthyphenmin`.

```
\providehyphenmins{kurmanji}{\tw@\tw@}
```

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

```
\def\captionskurmanji{%
\def\prefacename{Pe\c{s}gotin}%              %  Gotina Pe\c{s}\^i
\def\refname{Pirtuken bijart{\^\i}}%
\def\abstractname{Kurteb{\^\i}r}%            % En\c{c}am
\def\bibname{\c{C}avkan{\^\i}ya Pirtukan}%
\def\chaptername{Ser\^e}%
\def\appendixname{Teb{\^\i}n{\^\i}ya}%
\def\contentsname{Nav\^erok}%                % Navedank
```

```
\def\listfigurename{Hejmara Dimena}%
\def\listtablename{Hejmara Kevalen}%
\def\indexname{Endeks}%
\def\figurename{Dimen\^e}%                    % Weney\^e
\def\tablename{Kevala}%
\def\partname{B\^e\c{s}a}%
\def\enclname{Dumahik}%                       % Duvik
\def\ccname{Belavker}%
\def\headtoname{Ji bo}%                       % Ji ... re
\def\pagename{R\^upel\^e}%
\def\seename{bin\^era}%                       % bala xwe bida
\def\alsoname{le v\^eya ji bin\^era}%
\def\proofname{Del{\^\i}l}%
\def\glossaryname{\c{C}avkan{\^\i}ya l\^ekol{\^\i}n\^e}%
}
```

`\datekurmanji` `\datekurmanjialternate`

The macro `\datekurmanji` redefines the command `\today` to produce Kurmanji dates. We choose the traditional names for the months. The macro `\datekurmanjialternate` defines an alternate set of month names. It is also very common to use numbers for the month.

We define the general date format in terms of macros `\januaryname` to `\decembername` which can be redefined by the user.

```
\def\datekurmanji{%
  \def\today{\number\day.~\ifcase\month\or
  \januaryname\or \februaryname\or \marchname\or \aprilname\or
  \mayname\or \junename\or \julyname\or \augustname\or
  \septembername\or \octobername\or \novembername\or
  \decembername\or \@ctrerr\fi~\number\year}%
  \def\ontoday{\number\day'\^e~\ifcase\month\or
  \januaryname\or \februaryname\or \marchname\or \aprilname\or
  \mayname\or \junename\or \julyname\or \augustname\or
  \septembername\or \octobername\or \novembername\or
  \decembername\or \@ctrerr\fi\^e~\number\year}%
  \def\januaryname{\c{C}ileya Pa\c{s}{\^\i}n}%
  \def\februaryname{Sibat}%
  \def\marchname{Adar}%
  \def\aprilname{N\^{\i}san}%
  \def\mayname{Gulan}%
  \def\junename{Hez{\^\i}ran}%
  \def\julyname{T{\^\i}rmeh}%
  \def\augustname{Tebax}%
  \def\septembername{\^Ilon}%
  \def\octobername{\c{C}iriya P\^e\c{s}{\^\i}n}%
  \def\novembername{\c{C}iriya Pa\c{s}{\^\i}n}%
  \def\decembername{\c{C}ileya P\^e\c{s}{\^\i}n}%
}
\def\datekurmanjialternate{%
  \datekurmanji
  \def\januaryname{R\^ebendan}%
```

```
  \def\februaryname{Re\c{s}emih}%
  \def\aprilname{Cotan}%           % Avr\^el
  \def\junename{P\^u\c{s}per}%
  \def\augustname{Gelav\^ej}%
  \def\septembername{Gelarezan}%   % Rezber
  \def\octobername{Kew\c{c}\^er}%
  \def\novembername{Sermawez}%
  \def\decembername{Berfandar}%
}
```

`\datesymd` The macro `\datesymd` redefines the command `\today` to produce dates in the format YYYY-MM-DD, common in Sweden.

```
\def\datesymd{%
  \def\today{\number\year-\two@digits\month-\two@digits\day}%
  }
```

`\datesdmy` The macro `\datesdmy` redefines the command `\today` to produce Swedish dates in the format DD/MM YYYY, also common in Sweden.

```
\def\datesdmy{%
  \def\today{\number\day/\number\month\space\number\year}%
  }
```

`\dategdmy` The macros `\dategdmy` redefines the command `\today` to produce german style dates in the format D. M. YYYY.

```
\def\dategdmy{%
  \def\today{\number\day.\space\number\month.\space\number\year}%
  }
```

`\extraskurmanji` `\noextraskurmanji` The macro `\extraskurmanji` will perform all the extra definitions needed for the Kurmanji language. The macro `\noextraskurmanji` is used to cancel the actions of `\extraskurmanji`.

For Kurmanji the `^` character is made active. This is done once, later on its definition may vary.

```
\initiate@active@char{^}
```

Because the character `^` is used in math mode with quite a different purpose we need to add an extra level of evaluation to the definition of the active `^`. It checks whether math mode is active; if so the shorthand mechanism is bypassed by a direct call of `\normal@char^`.

```
\addto\extraskurmanji{\languageshorthands{kurmanji}}
\addto\extraskurmanji{\bbl@activate{^}}
\addto\noextraskurmanji{\bbl@deactivate{^}}
```

In order to prevent problems with the active `^` we add a shorthand on system level which expands to a 'normal `^`.

```
\declare@shorthand{system}{^}{\csname normal@char\string^\endcsname}
```

And here are the uses of the active `^`:

```
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^c}{\c{c}\allowhyphens}
```

```
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^C}{\c{C}\allowhyphens}
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^e}{\^e\allowhyphens}
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^E}{\^E\allowhyphens}
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^i}{{\^\i}\allowhyphens}
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^I}{\^I\allowhyphens}
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^s}{\c{s}\allowhyphens}
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^S}{\c{S}\allowhyphens}
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^u}{\^u\allowhyphens}
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^U}{\^U\allowhyphens}
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^‘}{\glqq}
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^’}{\grqq}
\declare@shorthand{kurmanji}{^|}{\discretionary{-}{}{}\allowhyphens}
```

For typesetting Kurmanji text, frenchspacing is preferred.

```
\addto\extraskurmanji{\bbl@frenchspacing}
\addto\noextraskurmanji{\bbl@nonfrenchspacing}
```

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.

```
\ldf@finish{kurmanji}
```

⟨/code⟩