The Russian Language in the babel system

Version 1.3m

Igor A. Kotelnikov*

Released 2021/01/10

Contents

*E-mail: kia999 at mail dot ru.

1 The Russian Language Definition File

The file `russianb.ldf`[1] is the source file for the Russian Language Definition file `russianb.ldf` to be loaded by the babel package with the option russian. It was derived by Igor A. Kotelnikov from the original version of `russianb.ldf`, first released by Olga Lapko and Johannes Braams and then adapted to the T2* and X2 Cyrillic encodings by Vladimir Volovich and Werner Lemberg.

Starting the version 1.2, `russianb.ldf` is designed to work both with legacy non-unicode (8-bit) and new Unicode encodings of the source document files (input encodings) and of the font files (font encodings). This is achieved by excluding (bypassing) the `\cyr...` macros, which map every letter in a source file with given input encoding to a corresponding code point in a font file with a given font encoding when running modern engines, such as LuaLaTeX or XeLaTeX, in native Unicode mode instead of legacy engines, such as LaTeX or PDFLaTeX, or Unicode engines in a compatibility (8-bit) mode. A few obsolete and controversial macros has been eliminated in first public release of version 1.2 of `russianb.ldf`.

The version 1.3 of `russianb.ldf` has been adapted to new features introduced in the version 3.9 of the `babel` package. In particular, the language attribute ancient has been introduced to support typesetting ancient and Church Slavonic books.

2 Usage

Typesetting Russian texts implies that a special input and output encodings should be used. Input encodings are those which are used in source (`.tex`) file. Output encoding is also known as the font encoding. It is implemented within the font files.

Generally, the user may choose between different available Cyrillic encodings. The current support for Cyrillic uses LH family of MetaFont fonts and theirs Postscript versions such as CM-super. LuaLaTeX and XeLaTeX, being the Unicode-based succeeders of LaTeX, allow also for any Open Type (OTF) and True Type (TTF) fonts which have Cyrillic script, e.g. Computer Modern Unicode, Linux Libertine, and many other system fonts that came with Linux, Mac and Windows operating systems.

With the advent of Unicode, LaTeX community are moving towards eliminating all existing encodings in favor of Unicode, but nowadays one should take care when switching from LaTeX to LuaLaTeX or XeLaTeX since different packages should be loaded for those compilers.

Since earlier versions `babel` did not support XeLaTeX (at least for some languages including Russian), the `polyglossia` package was generally recommended in the past for use with XeLaTeX as a replacement for `babel`. Nowadays, `babel` can be used with any engines, including LaTeX, PDFLaTeX, LuaLaTeX, and

[1] The file described in this document has the version number 1.3m and was last revised on 2021/01/10.

XeLaTeX. Nevertheless some troubles may occur with some languages which have no promptly updated `.ldf` files.

2.1 LaTeX

When user's document is compiled with `latex.exe` or `pdflatex.exe`, recommended set of packages includes the `inputenc` and `fontenc` packages. They should be loaded before `babel`, for example,

```
\usepackage[T1,T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
```

Some variations in the order of loading the packages are allowed in this case but it is better to follow one and the same convention at all circumstances: the `babel` package should go last, and `fontenc` must be the first.

Input encoding should be declared as option to the `inputenc` package. Known Cyrillic encodings include `cp866` (MS DOS), `cp1251` (Windows), `koi8-u` (UNIX) and their variants. Nowadays, this list is appended with `utf8` input encoding.

Output encodings (also known as font encodings) are declared as options to the `fontenc` package. Known Cyrillic encodings are `T2A`, `T2B`, `T2C`, `LCY`, and `X2`; `LWN` is excluded from Russian support starting version 1.2 of `russianb.ldf` since `LWN` is excluded from the `cyrillic` bundle of related files.

2.2 LuaLaTeX

If Unicode fonts are not available, LuaLaTeX can run in compatibility (8-bit) mode to use same font as LaTeX does. However the package `inputenc` does not work with LuaLaTeX and should be substituted with `luainputenc`. Source file is to be converted to `UTF8` (Unicode-8) encoding; it is the only input encoding accepted by LuaLaTeX. The 8-bit mode is invoked by the following sequence of packages:

```
\usepackage[T1,T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[lutf8]{luainputenc}
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
```

The order of the packages is crucial for LuaLaTeX in 8-bit mode. Since both `luainputenc` and `babel` should know what font encoding is selected, the `fontenc` package should be loaded first. Legacy input encoding management for LuaTeX is needed only for compatibility with old documents. For new documents, using UTF-8 encoding and Unicode fonts is strongly recommended. You've been warned! See tex.stackexchange.com/questions/31709/can-one-instruct-lualatex-to-use-t2a-encoded-fonts.

To invoke Unicode mode, one needs to load the `fontspec` package instead of `luainputenc` and `fontenc` and explicitly indicate which True Type or Open Type fonts should be used for romanic, sans-serif and monospaced types. The following example shows how to load Computer Modern Unicode (CMU) fonts, which is a part of all modern LaTeX distributions:

```
\usepackage{fontspec}
  \defaultfontfeatures{Renderer=Basic,Ligatures={TeX}}
  \setmainfont{CMU Serif}
  \setsansfont{CMU Sans Serif}
```

```
  \setmonofont{CMU Typewriter Text}
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
```

The \defaultfontfeatures declares default font features for subsequent \setmainfont (which sets romanic fonts), \setsansfont (sans-serif) and \setmonofont (monospaced font). Font features can be set up on per font bases; for example

```
\usepackage{fontspec}
   \setmainfont[Renderer=Basic,Ligatures={TeX}]{CMU Serif}
   \setsansfont[Renderer=Basic,Ligatures={TeX,Historic}]{CMU Sans Serif}
   \setmonofont{CMU Typewriter Text}
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
```

Here Renderer=Basic,Ligatures={TeX} activates ligatures available in LaTeX.

Recall that the language enlisted last in the list of options of the babel package is assumed to be the main language of the document, which is also active language right after \begin{document}. As of version 3.9, the main language can be set as a value of the main option as follows

```
\usepackage{fontspec}
\usepackage[english,main=russian,german]{babel}
```

2.3 XeLaTeX

In XeLaTeX, there is also a special mode for 8-bit compatibility. One can use \XeTeXinputencoding to change the input encoding temporarily, and the ''bytes'' encoding makes XeLaTeX to work like a 8-bit LaTeX engine:

```
\XeTeXinputencoding ''bytes''
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
```

XeTeX can use a different input encoding but it always uses the Unicode internally, so that \XeTeXinputencoding performs a conversion of the input stream into Unicode; see tex.stackexchange.com/questions/36188/do-xetex-and-luatex-always-use-unicode.

Unicode mode is set up same way as for LuaLaTeX, however the option Renderer=Basic can be dropped:

```
\usepackage{fontspec}
   \defaultfontfeatures{Ligatures={TeX}}
   \setmainfont{CMU Serif}
   \setsansfont{CMU Sans Serif}
   \setmonofont{CMU Typewriter Text}
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
```

2.4 Modern and Ancient spelling

By default, a modern spelling is enabled. For Church Slavonic and other old books ancient spelling can be enabled by setting the attribute to ancient. To set an attribute, put the \languageattribute macro within a document preamble after babel, for example,

```
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
\languageattribute{russian}{ancient}
```

Setting the ancient attribute changes the built-in strings (caption names) and a date format. For example, the bibliography will be entitled as 'Литература' by default and as 'Бібліографія' if the Russian language attribute is set to ancient. Same result can be achieved using a modifier as follows:

```
\usepackage[english,russian.ancient]{babel}
```

Using a modifier in a package option is often better. A modifier is set after the language name, and is prefixed with a dot (only when the language is set as package option – neither global options nor the main key accept them).

3 User's commands

In a multilingual document, some typographic rules are language dependent and should apply to the whole document.

Regarding local typography, the macro `\selectlanguage{russian}` switches to the Russian language, with the following effects:

1. Russian hyphenation patterns are made active;
2. `\today` prints the date in Russian;
3. the caption names are translated into Russian;
4. emdash typed by the ligature `---` might be 20% shorter when Russian is the current language; the result depends on the current encoding; `---` always produce long emdash in LuaTeX and XeTeX since these engines use same encodings for all languages;
5. emdash typed by the ligature `''---` in Russian is 20% shorter, however the ligature `''---` might not be defined in other languges; a shorter emdash (i.e. `\cyrdash`) can be typeset in any language using special macros enlisted in table 1.

By default, a modern spelling is used for built-it strings (caption names) and the date. The spelling can be reverted to ancient by setting the language attribute to ancient in the document preamble as discussed in Sec. 2.4.

Since Russian has its own numbering system, `russianb.ldf` adds macros `\asbuk{⟨counter⟩}` and `\Asbuk{⟨counter⟩}` for formatting numbers appropriately the alphabetic sequence in the Russian alphabet. Additional commands are provided to typeset quotes:

1. French quotation marks can be entered using the commands `\guillemotleft` and `\guillemotright` which work in LaTeX 2_ε and PlainTeX.
2. German quotation marks can be entered using the commands `\glqq` and `\grqq` which work in LaTeX 2_ε and PlainTeX.

The macro \Russian is now defined as an alias for \selectlanguage{russian}, and its "opponent" \English, existed in russianb.ldf prior to version 1.2 has been removed since the Russian language definition file is wrong place for definition of macros which switch to a distinct other language.

The macro \textcyrillic{⟨text⟩} is intended to typeset small chunks of text in Russian; it is essentially an alias for \foreignlanguage{russian}{⟨text⟩}.

3.1 Active character

Table 1 shows macros and active string which can be used to typeset various dashes and quotes. In the Russian language, the character '' is made active. It can be considered as second escape character in addition to \. Some dashes and all quotes can be typed using both active character '' and ordinary macros as indicated in the table. However, some shorthanded hyphenations have no macro counterpart.

Note that the standard soft hyphen \- is equivalent to \babelhyphen*{soft}.

The quotation marks traditionally used in Russian were borrowed from other languages (e.g., French and German) so they keep their original names.

The French quotes are also available as ligatures '<<' and '>>' in 8-bit Cyrillic font encodings (LCY, X2, T2*) and in Unicode encoding (TU) as '<' and '>' characters in 7-bit Cyrillic font encodings (OT2 and LWN).

In Unicode encoding TU cyrdashes and quotes can be typed as single character if your text editor allows inserting characters which absent of standard keyboard. This method works as well for 8-bit fonts encoded according to T2A if source file is encoded with cp1251 or utf8.

By default, active double quote is switched on. It can be switched off any time using \shorthandoff{''} and the switched on again using \shorthandon{''}. The aliases \mdqoff and \mdqon for these two macros has been removed from russianb.ldf starting from version 1.3 in favour of the macros \shorthandon and \shorthandoff provided in the babel core.

3.2 Math commands

russianb.ldf defines few macros than can be used independently of current language. These are 9 macros to be used in math mode to type the names of trigonometric functions common for Russian documents: \sh, \ch, \tg, \ctg, \arctg, \arcctg, \th, \cth, and \cosec. Cyrillic letters in math mode can be typed with the aid of text commands such as \textbf, \textsf, \textit, \texttt, e.t.c.

The macros \Prob, \Variance, \NOD, \nod, \NOK, \nok, \Proj print some rare Russian mathematical symbols.

4 Customisation

Starting with the version 1.3m, the definition of the \cyrdash command has been changed. Recall that \cyrdash prints the Cyrillic dash and is called by the shorthands listed above in the table. Now \cyrdash is defined as an alias of the \textemdash vommand, which is available in all font encodings. If you agree with some modern tendencies that the length of the \textemdash dash is too long, change the \cyrdash command at your choice. Recommended method is shown in the example below:

```
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
\renewcommand{\cyrdash}{\scalebox{0.75}[1]{\textemdash}}
```

Note that such a definition assumes that the package `graphicx` is also loaded. The shown above definition partially mimics the state of arts which has been existed for many years for 8-bit engines but it ensure that the Cyrillic dash is 25% shorter than the em-dash for any family of fonts, not only CM fonts especially designed for legacy LaTeX.

As explaned in the Implementation section, the `\@Bcdash` command invoked ny the shorthand `''--~` prints the Cyrillic dash in compound names of theorems, laws, equations, companies, e.t.c. composed of the names of two or more people. By default, `\@Bcdash` adds no spaces around the dash. Some publishers recommend to add `2pt` spaces on both sides of the dash in compound names. If you wish to follow such an advice, redefine the `\@Bcdash` command as shown below:

```
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
\makeatletter
\def\@Bcdash{\leavevmode\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\fi
 \nobreak\kern2\p@\cyrdash\penalty\exhyphenpenalty\hskip2\p@\ignorespaces}%
\makeatother
```

Note that there is no consensus on what should be the spaces around the dash in compound names. Although `2pt` spaces are recommended by many publishers, they make the dash in compound names hardly distinguishable from regular dash is other parts of the text. As a palliative solution, you can limit yourself to `1pt` spaces:

```
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
\makeatletter
\def\@Bcdash{\leavevmode\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\fi
 \nobreak\kern\p@\cyrdash\penalty\exhyphenpenalty\hskip\p@\ignorespaces}%
\makeatother
```

Compound names composed of names of two or more people should be distinguished from double names of single person such as Jean-Jacques Rousseau or Nemirovich-Danchenko, which instead of a dash should be written with a hyphen without spaces around it.

See discussion at Тире между фамилиями людей.

5 TeXnical details

The packages `inputenc` and `luainputenc` make Cyrillic letters active so that a compiler converts them into corresponding `\cyr...` macro at compilation time. For example, Russian letter ‘а’ matches macro `\cyra`, and capital Russian letter ‘А’ matches `\CYRA`. The package `fontenc` then matches every macro `\cyr...` to corresponding glyph in a font file depending on a declared font encoding.

Nowadays, Unicode makes `\cyr...` macros outdated since both source file and font file are encoded consistently. These macros should therefore be removed because mixing them with Unicode characters breaks sorting mechanism of such

utilities as `bibtex` and `makeindex`. For the sake of backward compatibility, `\cyr...` are still kept for LaTeX, but they are bypassed if LuaLaTeX or XeLaTeX are detected.

Some inconsistences of prior versions of `russianb.ldf` was also overcame in the version 1.2. Those users who used `\selectlanguage` macro, defined in the core `babel` system, to switch between different languages should not worry. However, the macros `\Russian`, `\Englsih` and their aliases `\Rus`, `\cyr`, `\Eng` are modified or removed as they did not conform the mechanism of language switching encoded into the core of `babel` and therefore can mess it.

6 Known problems

Before switching from a legacy 8-bit engine (`latex`, `pdflatex`) to an Unicode engine (`xelatex`, `lualstex`) and vise versa delete all `.aux`, `.toc`, `.lot`, `.lof` files as they might have stored incompatible internal encodings.

`T2*` font encodings do not have old Slavonic letter 'yat' (Ѣ, ѣ), which is hard-coded in ancient caption names. Be sure to use an Unicode engine or borrow `\cyryat` and `\CYRYAT` commands from X2 font encoding when setting the language attribute to "ancient", for example:

```
\usepackage[X2,T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\DeclareUnicodeCharacter{0462}{\CYRYAT}
\DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\CYRYAT}{X2}
\DeclareUnicodeCharacter{0463}{\cyryat}
\DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\cyryat}{X2}
\usepackage[english,russian.ancient]{babel}
```

None of Cyrillic font encoding has 'iotated E' (Ҿ, ҿ). When running legacy engines you are advised to substitute it with `\CYRIE`, `\cyrie` (Є, є):

```
\DeclareUnicodeCharacter{0464}{\CYRIE}
\DeclareUnicodeCharacter{0465}{\cyrie}
```

The dash might change its length after switching the current language with `\selectlanguage`. Legacy engines (`latex.exe`, `pdflatex.exe`) take the dash symbol (—) from same code point 22 of a font file but from different fonts for Cyrillic and Latin languages. Cyrillic fonts take care that Cyrillic dash is 20% shorter than Latin one. Unicode engines (`xelatex.exe`, `lualatex.exe`) take the dash from the code point x2022, but may substitute the font dash with fake symbol which is shorter. See discussion at https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/294178/what-about-cyrdash-in-eu1-and-eu2-encodings.

7 Implementation

7.1 Initial setup

The macro `\LdfInit` performs a couple of standard checks that must be made at the beginning of a language definition file, such as checking the category code of the `@`-sign, preventing the `.ldf` file from being processed twice, etc.

```
\ProvidesLanguage{russian}
    [2020/09/09 1.3k Russian support for the Babel system]
```

```
\LdfInit{russian}{captionsrussian}
```

First, we check if LuaLaTeX or XeLaTeX is running. If so, we set boolean key `\if@uni@ode` to true. It will be used to eliminate `\cyr...` commands, which were introduced in LaTeX2e to handle various Cyrillic input encoding. With the advent of Unicode LaTeX is moving to universal input encoding, so we consider these `\cyr...` commands as obsolete. They are preserved though for backward compatibility in case if LaTeX or PDFLaTeX are running.

We don't load the `ifluatex` or `ifxetex` package because `\RequirePackage` is not allowed at the stage of processing options (note that babel loads this file right when it processes its own options) but we borrow code from these packages.

```
\ifdefined\if@uni@ode
  \PackageError{babel}{if@uni@ode already defined.\MessageBreak
    Please contact author of russianb.ldf}
  \relax
\fi
\newif\if@uni@ode
\ifdefined\luatexversion \@uni@odetrue \else
\ifdefined\XeTeXrevision \@uni@odetrue \fi\fi
```

Check if hyphenation patterns for the Russian language have been loaded in `language.dat`. Namely, we check for the existence of `\l@russian`. If it is not defined, we declare Russian as dialect for the default language number 0 which almost for sure is English.

```
\ifx\l@russian\@undefined
  \@nopatterns{Russian}
  \adddialect\l@russian0
\fi
```

Now `\l@russian` is always defined.

7.2 Output encoding

We need to know font encoding that is supposed to be active at the end of the babel package. Default font encoding, set by LaTeX core, is `OT1`. This can be changed by the `fontenc` package in case of LaTeX and by `fontspec` package in case of LuaLaTeX. It matters weather these packages are loaded before of after `babel`. In the latter case or if these packages are not loaded at all, `russianb.ldf` ignores their effect and tries to provide some reasonable settings. In particular, `T2A` will be selected for Russian language if LaTeX is running but `TU` in case of XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX.

`\latinencoding` The macro `\latinencoding` keeps the name of Latin encoding. It is defined in `babel.def` and is wrapped into `\AtBeginDocument` to allow for late loading `fontenc`. Therefore it does not matter whether `babel` is loaded before or after the `fontenc`. As of version 1.2, definition of `\latinencoding` was removed from `russianb.ldf` since it is overruled in `babel.def`. For example, after

```
\usepackage[T1,T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
```

as well as after

```
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
\usepackage[T1,T2A]{fontenc}
```

`\latinencoding` will be set to `T1`. After

```
\usepackage[english,russian]{babel}
```

`\latinencoding` will be `OT1`.

In Unicode mode, the package `fontspec` should be loaded instead of `fontenc` to make font preparation; `fontspec` sets current encoding (kept in `\cf@encoding`) to `TU`, and the `babel` package sets the macro `\latinencoding` to `\cf@encoding`. Since `babel` scan for value `\cf@encoding` within `\AtBeginDocument`, `\latinencoding` will be set to `TU` for XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX no matter which of the packages, `babel` or `fontspec` is loaded first.

`\cyrillicencoding` There is a limited list of encodings appropriate for Cyrillic text. We will look which of them is declared and keep its name in the macro `\cyrillicencoding`. Correct (but obsolete and now deleted) 7-bit Cyrillic encoding is `LWN`. Correct 8-bit Cyrillic encodings are `T2A` (default for 8-bit compilers), `T2B`, `T2C`, `LCY` and `X2`. Correct utf8 encodings are `TU` (default for XeLaTeX and LuaLaTeX), `EU1` (obsolete, formerly used for XeLaTeX), `EU2` (obsolete, formerly used for LuaLaTeX).

In 8-bit (LaTeX) mode, user may choose between different non-unicode Cyrillic encodings—e.g., `X2` or `LCY`. If user wants to use another font encoding rather than default (`T2A`), he has to load the corresponding file before `babel.sty`.

Remember that for the Russian language, the `T2A` encoding is better than `X2`, because `X2` does not contain Latin letters, and users should be very careful to switch the language every time they want to typeset a Latin word inside a Russian phrase or vice versa.

We parse the `\cdp@list` containing encodings known to LaTeX in the order they have been loaded by the time `babel` is called. We set the `\cyrillicencoding` to the last loaded encoding in the list of supported Cyrillic encodings: `OT2`, `LCY`, `X2`, `T2C`, `T2B`, `T2A`. In Unicode mode, `\cyrillicencoding` is set to `TU` by `fontspec`. Nevertheless here we provide similar definitions; 8-bit encodings are kept for Unicode compilers (LuaLaTeX and XeLaTeX) since they can run in compatibility (8-bit) mode.

```
\def\@setcyrillicencoding{%
  \def\sce@a##1##2{%
    \edef\sce@b{##1}%
    \edef\sce@c{##2}%
    \ifx\sce@b\sce@c
      \let\cyrillicencoding\sce@c
    \fi}%
  \def\cdp@elt##1##2##3##4{%
    \sce@a{##1}{OT2}%
    \sce@a{##1}{LCY}%
    \sce@a{##1}{X2}%
    \sce@a{##1}{T2C}%
    \sce@a{##1}{T2B}%
    \sce@a{##1}{T2A}%
    \if@uni@ode
```

```
      %\sce@a{##1}{EU1}%
      %\sce@a{##1}{EU2}%
      \sce@a{##1}{TU}%
    \fi}%
  \cdp@list
}
\ifx\cyrillicencoding\undefined
  \@setcyrillicencoding
\fi
\@onlypreamble\@setcyrillicencoding
\@onlypreamble\sce@a
\@onlypreamble\sce@b
\@onlypreamble\sce@c
```

The last lines are to free the memory occupied by the macros `\@setcyrillicencoding` and `\sce@x` that are useless in the document. The contents of `\@begindocumenthook` is cleared automatically.

If `\cyrillicencoding` is still undefined, we issue warning and provide reasonable default value for `\cyrillicencoding`. We then load default encoding definitions; we use the lowercase names (i.e., `lcyenc.def` instead of `LCYenc.def`) when we do that.

```
\ifx\cyrillicencoding\undefined
  \if@uni@ode
    %\ifdefined\XeTeXrevision
    %  \edef\cyrillicencoding{EU1}
    %\else\ifdefined\luatexversion
    %  \edef\cyrillicencoding{EU2}
    %\fi\fi
    \edef\cyrillicencoding{TU}
  \else
    \edef\cyrillicencoding{T2A}
  \fi
  \PackageWarning{babel}%
    {No Cyrillic font encoding has been loaded so far.\MessageBreak
     A font encoding should be declared before babel.\MessageBreak
     Default `\cyrillicencoding' encoding will be loaded
    }%
  \lowercase\expandafter{\expandafter\input\cyrillicencoding enc.def\relax}%
```

As a final wisdom, we repeat `\@setcyrillicencoding` at `\begin{document}` time. We could not avoid previous call to `\@setcyrillicencoding` since compiler scan `.aux` file before it executes delayed code, and `.aux` may contain `\set@langauge{russian}`; the latter rises an error if `\cyrillicencoding` would not be defined by that time.

```
  \AtBeginDocument{\@setcyrillicencoding}
\fi
```

`\Russian` For the sake of backward compatibility we keep the macro `\Russian` but redefine its meaning; now `\Russian` is simply an alias for `\selectlanguage{russian}`.

```
\DeclareRobustCommand{\Russian}{\selectlanguage{russian}}
```

`\cyrillictext` `\cyr` We define `\cyrillictext` and its alias `\cyr` but remove another alias `\Rus`; these

macros are intended for use within `babel` macros and do not perform complete switch of the language.

In particular, they to do no switch captions and the name of current language stored in the macro `\languagename`. This inconsistency might break some assumptions embedded into `babel`'s. For example, the `\iflanguage` macro will fail.

Second, `\cyrillictext` does not activate shorthands, so that ''<, ''>, ''‘, ''’, ''---, e.t.c. will not work.

And third, `\cyrillictext` does not write its trace to `.aux` file, which might result in wrong typesetting of table of content, list of table and list of figures in multilingual documents.

Due to any of these reasons the use of the declaration `\cyrillictext` and its aliases in ordinary text is strongly discouraged. Instead of the declaration `\cyrillictext` it is recommended to use `\Russian` or the command `\foreignlanguage` defined in the `babel` core; their functionality is similar to `\selectlanguage{russian}` but they did not switch caption names, dates and shorthands.

```
\DeclareRobustCommand{\cyrillictext}{%
  \fontencoding\cyrillicencoding\selectfont
  \let\encodingdefault\cyrillicencoding
  \expandafter\set@hyphenmins\russianhyphenmins
  \language\l@russian}%
\let\cyr\cyrillictext
```

Since version v.1.2, the `\English` macro and its alias `\Eng` were removed as a reasonable place for defining these macros would be `englishb.ldf`. Note also that these macros are absent from `russianb.ldf`'s counterpart of the package `polyglossia`, analog of `babel` for XeLaTeX.

```
%%\DeclareRobustCommand{\English}{%
%%  \fontencoding\latinencoding\selectfont
%%  \let\encodingdefault\latinencoding
%%  \expandafter\set@hyphenmins\englishhyphenmins
%%  \language\l@english}%
%%\let\Eng\English
```

The macro `\cyrillictext` switches current (e.g., Latin) font encoding to a Cyrillic font encoding stored in `\cyrillicencoding`. The macro `\latintext` switches back. This method assumes that main font encoding is a Latin one. But, in fact, the latter assumption does not matter if any other language is switched on using same method, i.e. if corresponding `.ldf` file defines required macros to switch that language on from same standard (Latin) state. Since `\latintext` is defined by the core of babel we do not repeat its definition here.

```
%%\DeclareRobustCommand{\latintext}{%
%%  \fontencoding{\latinencoding}\selectfont
%%  \def\encodingdefault{\latinencoding}}
%%\let\lat\latintext
```

`\textcyrillic` `{`⟨text⟩`}`

The macro `\textcyrillic` takes an argument which is then typeset using the `\cyrillictext` declaration.

```
\DeclareTextFontCommand{\textcyrillic}{\cyrillictext}
```

Next chunk of code should be moved to `X2enc.def`, `X2enc.dfu`, if needed.

Since the `X2` encoding does not contain Latin letters, we should make some redefinitions of LaTeX macros which implicitly produce Latin letters. Unfortunately, the commands `\AA` and `\aa` are not encoding dependent in LaTeX (unlike e.g., `\oe` or `\DH`). They are defined as `\r{A}` and `\r{a}`. This leads to unpredictable results when the font encoding does not contain the Latin letters 'A' and 'a' (like `X2`).

```
%%\expandafter\ifx\csname T@X2\endcsname\relax\else
%%  \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\AA}{OT1}
%%  \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\aa}{OT1}
%%  \DeclareTextCommand{\aa}{OT1}{\r a}
%%  \DeclareTextCommand{\AA}{OT1}{\r A}
%%\fi
```

7.3 Input encoding

We do not assume any default input encoding of the source file, so the `inputenc` package should be explicitly loaded by `\usepackage[...]{inputenc}` before `babel`. Note that default font encoding `T2A` for legacy 8-bit latex engines fits well enough to Russian version of Windows ANSI encoding which is almost equivalent to `cp1251` input encoding.

Should we wrap this chunk into AtBeginDocument? Note also that `inputenc` has its own check whether it is correctly called. Also, it is difficult to imagine that TU encoding is not declared in case of unicode engines. Hence, we remove this check in babel starting since version 1.3j.

```
%%\@ifpackageloaded{inputenc}{%
%%% \if@uni@ode
%%%   \PackageWarning{babel}{inputenc should not be used with LuaTeX or XeTeX}
%%% \fi
%% \ifdefined\luatexversion
%%   \PackageWarning{babel}{inputenc should not be used with LuaTeX}
%% \fi}{%
%%  %\def\reserved@a{LWN}%
%%  %\ifx\reserved@a\cyrillicencoding\else
%%    \def\reserved@a{OT2}%
%%    \ifx\reserved@a\cyrillicencoding\else
%%       \def\reserved@a{TU}%
%%       \ifx\reserved@a\cyrillicencoding\else
%%         \PackageWarning{babel}%
%%           {No input encoding specified for Russian language}
%%    \fi\fi
%%  %\fi
%%}
```

7.4 Shorthands

The double quote character `''` is declared to be active in Russian language.

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

\mdqon
\mdqoff

Obsolete: Active double quote can be both activated and deactivated at any time using the macros \mdqon and \mdqoff.

```
%%\def\mdqon{\bbl@activate{''}}
%%\def\mdqoff{\bbl@deactivate{''}}
```

Initial activation state is set in section 7.5.4.

\dq

The active character '' is used as indicated in table 1. We save the original double quote character in the \dq macro to keep it available. The math accent \'' can now be typed as ‘’’.

```
\begingroup \catcode`\'12
\def\reserved@a{\endgroup
  \def\@SS{\mathchar'7019 }
  \def\dq{''}}
\reserved@a
```

7.4.1 Quotes

We set '''` and ''' as shorthands for \quotedblbase and \textquotedblleft, respectively. Prior to ver.1.2, these shorthands were defined through German quotes \glqq and \grqq, which in their turn are defined in babel.def via \quotedblbase and \textquotedblleft, respectively. It occurred, that old definition caused errors in Unicode mode if fontspec is loaded.

Prior to version 1.2, the shorthands ''< and ''> had been declared to be equivalents for the French quotes \flqq and \frqq, respectively. They are defined in babel.def via \guillemotleft and \guillemotright. However, \flqq and \guillemotleft (and their right counterparts) are typeset differently if current encoding is not T1. Therefore, since v.1.2, we define ''< and ''> directly through \guillemotleft and \guillemotright.

```
\declare@shorthand{russian}{'''`}{\quotedblbase}
\declare@shorthand{russian}{'''}{\textquotedblleft}
\declare@shorthand{russian}{''<}{\guillemotleft}
\declare@shorthand{russian}{''>}{\guillemotright}
```

Next set of shorthands is intended for variations of standard macro \- which indicates explicitly breakpoint for hyphenation in a word. Meaning of these shorthands is explained in table 1.

Some of this definitions need a alternative definitions for the booksmarks.

```
\providecommand\texorpdfstring[2]{#1}
\declare@shorthand{russian}{'"'}{\hskip\z@skip}
\declare@shorthand{russian}{''~}{\texorpdfstring{\textormath{\leavevmode\hbox{-}}{-}}{-}}
\declare@shorthand{russian}{''=}{\nobreak-\hskip\z@skip}
\declare@shorthand{russian}{''|}{%
  \texorpdfstring{%
   \textormath{\nobreak\discretionary{-}{}{\kern.03em}\allowhyphens}{}}{}}
```

7.4.2 Emdash, endash and hyphenation sign

To distinguish between ''- and ''--- we must check whether the next token after - is a hyphen character. If it is, we output an emdash, otherwise a hyphen sign.

Therefor TEX looks for the next token after the first '-', writes its meaning to \russian@sh@next and finally call for \russian@sh@tmp.

```
\declare@shorthand{russian}{''-}{%
  \texorpdfstring{\def\russian@sh@tmp{%
    \if\russian@sh@next-\expandafter\russian@sh@emdash
    \else\expandafter\russian@sh@hyphen\fi}%
  \futurelet\russian@sh@next\russian@sh@tmp}{-}}
```

Two macros \russian@sh@hyphen and \russian@sh@emdash called by \russian@sh@tmp are defined below. The second of them has two parameters since it must gobble next two hyphen signs.

```
\def\russian@sh@hyphen{\nobreak\-\bbl@allowhyphens}
\def\russian@sh@emdash#1#2{\cdash-#1#2}
```

\cdash In its turn, \russian@sh@emdash simply calls for \cdash which has rich use. It analyses 3rd of 3 characters and calls for one of few predefined macros \@Acdash, \@Bcdash, \@Ccdash.

```
\def\cdash#1#2#3{\def\tempx@{#3}%
\def\tempa@{-}\def\tempb@{~}\def\tempc@{*}%
 \ifx\tempx@\tempa@\@Acdash\else
  \ifx\tempx@\tempb@\@Bcdash\else
   \ifx\tempx@\tempc@\@Ccdash\else
    \errmessage{Wrong usage of cdash}\fi\fi\fi}
```

All these 3 internal macros call for \cyrdash, which types Cyrillic emdash, but put different spaces around the dash.

\@Acdash is invoked by ''---. It types Cyrillic emdash to be used inside a text and puts an unbreakable thin space before the dash if a space is placed before ''--- in the source file; can be used after display maths formulae, formatted lists, enumerations, etc.

```
\def\@Acdash{\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\nobreak\hskip.2em\fi
  \cyrdash\hskip.2em\ignorespaces}%
```

\@Bcdash is invoked by ''--~. It types Cyrillic emdash in compound terms (like law of Mendeleev—Klapeiron). Compound names composed of names of two or more people should be distinguished from double names of single person (Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Nemirovich-Danchenko), in which words are separated by a hyphen. There is no consensus on how the dashes should be used in compound names. Some editors advise that no spaces should be inserted around the dash. However, most editors require you to insert 2pt-spaces on both sides of the dash. The first option is implemented in this package since the very old versions. The second option can be implemented as described in the Customisation section.

```
\def\@Bcdash{\leavevmode\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\fi
 \nobreak\cyrdash\penalty\exhyphenpenalty\hskip\z@skip\ignorespaces}%
%\def\@Bcdash{\leavevmode\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\fi
% \nobreak\kern2\p@\cyrdash\penalty\exhyphenpenalty\hskip2\p@\ignorespaces}%
```

\@Ccdash is invoked by ''--*. It denotes direct speech and adds small space after the dash.

```
\def\@Ccdash{\leavevmode
 \nobreak\cyrdash\nobreak\hskip.35em\ignorespaces}%
```

Finally, we define a shorthand thin space to be placed between initials as in `D.'',Mendeleev`. When used instead of `\,` as in `D.\,Mendeleev` it allows hyphenation in the next word.

```
\declare@shorthand{russian}{'',}{\nobreak\hskip.2em\ignorespaces}
```

\cyrdash The `\cyrdash` macro is defined in Cyrillic font encodings (LCY, T2*, OT2, and `X2`) by means of `\DeclareTextSymbol`. In T2* encodings `\cyrdash` refers to same code point 22 as `\textemdash` does so that these two macros are equivalent. However the dash at the code point 22 have different length in different fonts. The dash in Cyrillic fonts LH is 20% shorter as compared to Latin fonts such as CM (Computer Modern). As a result, the dash typed by the ligature `---` or its variations mentioned in Table 1 might change its length after `\selectlanguage`.

The `\cyrdash` macro is not available in Latin encodings, such as `T1`, or in the Unicode `TU` encoding intended for the `xelatex` and `lualatex` engines. Therefore, an explicit or implicit call to the command `\cyrdash` in a situation when the current language differs from Russian, causes an error. For such cases, we provide a fake default using the `\ProvideTextCommandDefault` method.

Prior to version 1.3l inclusive, the fake for `\cyrdash` was defined as a compound character `{\hbox to.8em {--\hss--}}` in the case when the current language is Russian; in other cases, `\cyrdash` is equated to `\textemdash`. Thus, for the Russian language, the command `\cyrdash` prints a dash `0.8em` wide. With the variety of fonts that the `xelatex` and `lualatex` compilers allow, the usual dash that the `\textemdash` command prints can have a width of either more than `1em` or less than `1em`. Consequently, the statement that the Cyrillic dash is 20 percent shorter than the Latin one loses its meaning. In addition, this statement does not find convincing confirmation in the specialized literature for editors of publishing houses. In this regard, it was decided to equate `\cyrdash` with `\textemdash`.

```
\PackageInfo{babel}{Default for \string\cyrdash\space is provided}
%%\ProvideTextCommandDefault{\cyrdash}{\iflanguage{russian}%
%%  {\hbox to.8em{--\hss--}}{\textemdash}}
\ProvideTextCommandDefault{\cyrdash}{\textemdash}
```

With this definition of `\cyrdash`, the dash width is entirely determined by the selected font. However, it is believed that the dash length in many fonts is too large. Those who adhere to such a bud of vision can change the definition of the `\cyrdash` command by placing the declaration `\renewcommand{\cyrdash}{\scalebox{0.75}[1]{\textemdash}}` somewhere after the call to the `babel` package. Unfortunately, such a definition of the `\cyirdash` command cannot be used inside current package, since the command `\scalebox` is defined in the `graphicx` package.

7.5 Switching to/from Russian

Now we define additional macros used to reset current language to Russian and back to some original state. The package `babel` based on the assumption that original state is characterized by a Latin encoding. Previously, for back reset the macro `\OriginalTeX` was used, but now use `\latintext` for the same purpose.

7.5.1 Caption names

First, we define Russian equivalents for Russian caption names.

\captionsrussian The macro \captionsrussian defines caption names used in the four standard document classes provided with LaTeX. The macro \cyr activates Cyrillic encoding. It could be dropped if we would be sure that Russian captions are called only if current language is Russian. However, the macros such as \Russian do not conform to strict rules of the package babel as explained in the above.

As of version v.1.2 we eliminate \cyr... macros from caption names if Unicode engine is running. In the latter case, Cyrillic letters are typed in by their Unicode code-points, the ^^^^abcd notation is not used since it causes error at compilation time in case if LaTeX is running and utf8 input encoding is not declared.

```
\if@uni@ode
  %\captionsrussian@modern
  \addto\captionsrussian{%
    \def\prefacename{Предисловие}%    [babel]
    \def\refname{Список литературы}% [only article]
    \def\abstractname{Аннотация}%     [only article, report]
    \def\bibname{Литература}%         [only book, report]
    \def\chaptername{Глава}%          [only book, report]
    \def\appendixname{Приложение}%
```

Note that two names for the Table of Contents can be used in Russian publications. For books (and reports) the second variant is appropriate, but for proceedings the first variant is preferred:

```
    \@ifundefined{thechapter}
      {\def\contentsname{Содержание}}%
      {\def\contentsname{Оглавление}}%
    \let\tocname=\contentsname
    \def\listfigurename{Список иллюстраций}%
    \def\listtablename{Список таблиц}%
    \def\indexname{Предметный указатель}%
    \def\authorname{Именной указатель}%
    \def\figurename{Рис.}%
    \def\tablename{Таблица}%
    \def\partname{Часть}%
    \def\enclname{вкл.}%
    \def\ccname{исх.}%
    \def\headtoname{вх.}%
    \def\pagename{с.}%                [letter]
    \def\seename{см.}%
    \def\alsoname{см.\ также}%
    \def\proofname{Доказательство}%  [amsthm]
    \def\glossaryname{Словарь терминов}%
    \def\acronymname{Аббревиатуры}%  [glossaries] {Acronyms}
    \def\lstlistingname{Листинг}%    [listings]  (the environment) {Listing}
    \def\lstlistlistingname{Листинги}% [listings]  (the ''List of'') {Listings}
    \def\notesname{Заметки}%         [endnotes] {Notes}
  }%
```

Additional definitions for the package nomencl:

```
  %% ========================================
  %% nomencl
  \ifdefined\nomname
    \addto\captionsrussian{%
        \def\nomname{Обозначения}%
```

```
      \def\eqdeclaration#1{, см.\nobreakspace(#1)}%
      \def\pagedeclaration#1{, стр.\nobreakspace#1}%
  }%
\fi
```

Additional captions for the `revtex` class.

```
%% ========================================
%% RevTeX4 & RevTeX4-1
%%\@ifclassloaded{revtex4-1}
%%{<true code>}
%%{<false coode>}%
%\@ifclassloaded{revtex4-1}
%{%
\ifnum\@ifclassloaded{revtex4}{1}{\@ifclassloaded{revtex4-1}{1}{0}}>0
  \addto\captionsrussian{%
  \def\lofname{\listfigurename}
  \def\lotname{\listtablename}
  \def\figuresname{Рисунки}%{Figures}%
  \def\tablesname{Таблицы}%{Tables}%
  \def\appendixesname{Приложения}%{Appendixes}%
  \def\acknowledgmentsname{Благодарности}%{Acknowledgments}
  \def\andname{и}%{and}
  \def\@pacs@name{PACS коды: }%{PACS numbers: }%
  \def\@keys@name{Ключевые слова: }%{Keywords: }%
  \def\Dated@name{Дата: }%{Dated: }%
  \def\Received@name{Получено }%{Received }%
  \def\Revised@name{Исправленная версия }%{Revised }%
  \def\Accepted@name{Принято }%{Accepted }%
  \def\Published@name{Опубликовано }%{Published }%
  }%
%}{}%
\fi
```

Now we proceed to the ancient version in Unicode encoding.

```
\addto\captionsrussian@ancient{%
  \def\prefacename{Предисловіе}%
  \def\refname{Примѣчанія}%
  \def\abstractname{Аннотація}%
  \def\bibname{Библіографія}%
  \def\chaptername{Глава}%
  \def\appendixname{Приложеніе}%
  \@ifundefined{thechapter}
    {\def\contentsname{Содержаніе}}%
    {\def\contentsname{Оглавленіе}}%
  \let\tocname=\contentsname
  \def\listfigurename{Списокъ иллюстрацій}%
  \def\listtablename{Списокъ таблицъ}%
  \def\indexname{Предмѣтный указатель}%
  \def\authorname{Именной указатель}%
  \def\figurename{Рис.}%
  \def\tablename{Таблица}%
  \def\partname{Часть}%
  \def\enclname{вкл.}%
  \def\ccname{исх.}%
  \def\headtoname{вх.}%
```

```
    \def\pagename{с.}%
    \def\seename{см.}%
    \def\alsoname{см.~также}%
    \def\proofname{Доказательство}%
    \def\glossaryname{Словарь терминов}%
    \def\acronymname{Аббревиатуры}%
    \def\lstlistingname{Листинг}%
    \def\lstlistlistingname{Листинги}%
    %\ifdefined\nomname
    % see http://old_russian.academic.ru/8433/%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%8A%CB%AB%D0%B0%D0%B2%D0%BB%D0%B5
      \def\nomname{Обозначенія}%{Объявлениѣ}% <-- #0465
    %\fi
    \def\notesname{Заметки}%
  }
  %% ========================================
  %% RevTeX4 & RevTeX4-1
  %\@ifclassloaded{revtex4-1}
  %{%
  \ifnum\@ifclassloaded{revtex4}{1}{\@ifclassloaded{revtex4-1}{1}{0}}>0
    \addto\captionsrussian@ancient{%
    \def\lofname{\listfigurename}
    \def\lotname{\listtablename}
    \def\figuresname{Рисунки}%{Figures}%
    \def\tablesname{Таблицы}%{Tables}%
    \def\appendixesname{Приложения}%{Appendixes}%
    \def\acknowledgmentsname{Благодарности}%{Acknowledgments}
    \def\andname{и}%{and}
    \def\@pacs@name{PACS коды: }%{PACS numbers: }%
    \def\@keys@name{Ключевые слова: }%{Keywords: }%
    \def\Dated@name{Дата: }%{Dated: }%
    \def\Received@name{Получено }%{Received }%
    \def\Revised@name{Исправленная версия }%{Revised }%
    \def\Accepted@name{Принято }%{Accepted }%
    \def\Published@name{Опубликовано }%{Published }%
    }%
  %}{}%
  \fi
  %% ========================================
\else
  %\def\captionsrussian@modern{%
  \addto\captionsrussian{%
    \def\prefacename{%
      {\cyr\CYRP\cyrr\cyre\cyrd\cyri\cyrs\cyrl\cyro\cyrv\cyri\cyre}}%
    \def\refname{%
      {\cyr\CYRS\cyrp\cyri\cyrs\cyro\cyrk\
      \cyrl\cyri\cyrt\cyre\cyrr\cyra\cyrt\cyru\cyrr\cyrery}}%
    \def\abstractname{%
      {\cyr\CYRA\cyrn\cyrn\cyro\cyrt\cyra\cyrc\cyri\cyrya}}%
      \def\bibname{%
        {\cyr\CYRL\cyri\cyrt\cyre\cyrr\cyra\cyrt\cyru\cyrr\cyra}}%
    \def\chaptername{{\cyr\CYRG\cyrl\cyra\cyrv\cyra}}%
    \def\appendixname{%
      {\cyr\CYRP\cyrr\cyri\cyrl\cyro\cyrzh\cyre\cyrn\cyri\cyre}}%
    \@ifundefined{thechapter}%
```

```
    {\def\contentsname{%
      {\cyr\CYRS\cyro\cyrd\cyre\cyrr\cyrzh\cyra\cyrn\cyri\cyre}}}%
    {\def\contentsname{%
      {\cyr\CYRO\cyrg\cyrl\cyra\cyrv\cyrl\cyre\cyrn\cyri\cyre}}}%
  \let\tocname=\contentsname
  \def\listfigurename{%
    {\cyr\CYRS\cyrp\cyri\cyrs\cyro\cyrk
      \ \cyri\cyrl\cyrl\cyryu\cyrs\cyrt\cyrr\cyra\cyrc\cyri\cyrishrt}}%
  \def\listtablename{%
    {\cyr\CYRS\cyrp\cyri\cyrs\cyro\cyrk
      \ \cyrt\cyra\cyrb\cyrl\cyri\cyrc}}%
  \def\indexname{%
    {\cyr\CYRP\cyrr\cyre\cyrd\cyrm\cyre\cyrt\cyrn\cyrery\cyrishrt
      \ \cyru\cyrk\cyra\cyrz\cyra\cyrt\cyre\cyrl\cyrsftsn}}%
  \def\authorname{%
    {\cyr\CYRI\cyrm\cyre\cyrn\cyrn\cyro\cyrishrt
      \ \cyru\cyrk\cyra\cyrz\cyra\cyrt\cyre\cyrl\cyrsftsn}}%
  \def\figurename{{\cyr\CYRR\cyri\cyrs.}}%
  \def\tablename{{\cyr\CYRT\cyra\cyrb\cyrl\cyri\cyrc\cyra}}%
  \def\partname{{\cyr\CYRCH\cyra\cyrs\cyrt\cyrsftsn}}%
  \def\enclname{{\cyr\cyrv\cyrk\cyrl.}}%
  \def\ccname{{\cyr\cyri\cyrs\cyrh.}}%
  \def\headtoname{{\cyr\cyrv\cyrh.}}%
  \def\pagename{{\cyr\cyrs.}}%
  \def\seename{{\cyr\cyrs\cyrm.}}%
  \def\alsoname{{\cyr\cyrs\cyrm.\ \cyrt\cyra\cyrk\cyrzh\cyre}}%
  \def\proofname{{\cyr\CYRD\cyro\cyrk\cyra\cyrz\cyra\cyrt
     \cyre\cyrl\cyrsftsn\cyrs\cyrt\cyrv\cyro}}%
  \def\glossaryname{{\cyr\CYRS\cyrl\cyro\cyrv\cyra\cyrr\cyrsftsn\
     \cyrt\cyre\cyrr\cyrm\cyri\cyrn\cyro\cyrv}}%
  \def\acronymname{\CYRA\cyrb\cyrb\cyrr\cyre\cyrv\cyri\cyra\cyrt\cyru\cyrr\cyrery}%
  \def\lstlistingname{\CYRL\cyri\cyrs\cyrt\cyri\cyrn\cyrg}%
  \def\lstlistlistingname{\CYRL\cyri\cyrs\cyrt\cyri\cyrn\cyrg\cyri}%
  \def\nomname{\CYRO\cyrb\cyro\cyrz\cyrn\cyra\cyrch\cyre\cyrn\cyri\cyrya}%
  \def\notesname{\CYRZ\cyra\cyrm\cyre\cyrt\cyrk\cyri}%
}%
%% ========================================
%% RevTeX4 & RevTeX4-1
\ifnum \@ifclassloaded{revtex4}{1}{\@ifclassloaded{revtex4-1}{1}{0}}>0
  \addto\captionsrussian{%
  \def\lofname{\listfigurename}
  \def\lotname{\listtablename}
  \def\figuresname{\CYRR\cyri\cyrs\cyru\cyrn\cyrk\cyri}%{Figures}%
  \def\tablesname{\CYRT\cyra\cyrb\cyrl\cyri\cyrc\cyrery}%{Tables}%
  \def\appendixesname{\CYRP\cyrr\cyri\cyrl\cyro\cyrzh\cyre\cyrn\cyri\cyrya}%{Appendixes}%
  \def\acknowledgmentsname{\CYRB\cyrl\cyra\cyrg\cyro\cyrd\cyra\cyrr\cyrn\cyro\cyrs\cyrt\cyri
  \def\andname{\cyri}%{and}
  \def\@pacs@name{PACS \cyrk\cyro\cyrd\cyrery: }%{PACS numbers: }%
  \def\@keys@name{\CYRK\cyrl\cyryu\cyrch\cyre\cyrv\cyrery\cyre \cyrs\cyrl\cyro\cyrv\cyra: }%
  \def\Dated@name{\CYRD\cyra\cyrt\cyra: }%{Dated: }%
  \def\Received@name{\CYRP\cyro\cyrl\cyru\cyrch\cyre\cyrn\cyro }%{Received }%
  \def\Revised@name{\CYRI\cyrs\cyrp\cyrr\cyra\cyrv\cyrl\cyre\cyrn\cyrn\cyra\cyrya \cyrv\cyre
  \def\Accepted@name{\CYRP\cyrr\cyri\cyrn\cyrya\cyrt\cyro }%{Accepted }%
  \def\Published@name{\CYRO\cyrp\cyru\cyrb\cyrl\cyri\cyrk\cyro\cyrv\cyra\cyrn\cyro }%{Publis
```

```
  }%
\fi
%% ========================================
\addto\captionsrussian@ancient{%
  \def\prefacename{%
    {\cyr\CYRP\cyrr\cyre\cyrd\cyri\cyrs\cyrl\cyro\cyrv\cyrii\cyre}}%
  \def\refname{%
    {\cyr\CYRP\cyrr\cyri\cyrm\cyryat\cyrch\cyra\cyrn\cyrii\cyrya}}%          <-- Примѣчанія,
  \def\abstractname{%
    {\cyr\CYRA\cyrn\cyrn\cyro\cyrt\cyra\cyrc\cyrii\cyrya}}%
  \def\bibname{%
    {\cyr\CYRB\cyri\cyrb\cyrl\cyrii\cyro\cyrg\cyrr\cyra\cyrf\cyrii\cyrya}}%  <-- Библіографі
  \def\chaptername{{\cyr\CYRG\cyrl\cyra\cyrv\cyra}}%
  \def\appendixname{%
    {\cyr\CYRP\cyrr\cyri\cyrl\cyro\cyrzh\cyre\cyrn\cyrii\cyre}}%
  \@ifundefined{thechapter}%
    {\def\contentsname{%
      {\cyr\CYRS\cyro\cyrd\cyre\cyrr\cyrzh\cyra\cyrn\cyrii\cyre}}}%
    {\def\contentsname{%
      {\cyr\CYRO\cyrg\cyrl\cyra\cyrv\cyrl\cyre\cyrn\cyrii\cyre}}}%
  \let\tocname=\contentsname
  % Списокъ иллюстрацій
  \def\listfigurename{%
    {\cyr\CYRS\cyrp\cyri\cyrs\cyro\cyrk\cyrhrdsn\
     \cyri\cyrl\cyrl\cyryu\cyrs\cyrt\cyrr\cyra\cyrc\cyrii\cyrishrt}}
  % Списокъ таблицъ
  \def\listtablename{%
    {\cyr\CYRS\cyrp\cyri\cyrs\cyro\cyrk\cyrhrdsn\
     \cyrt\cyra\cyrb\cyrl\cyri\cyrc\cyrhrdsn}}%
  % Предмѣтный указатель, ь (\cyryat) in X2 encoding only
  \def\indexname{%
    {\cyr\CYRP\cyrr\cyre\cyrd\cyrm\cyryat\cyrt\cyrn\cyrery\cyrishrt\space
     \cyru\cyrk\cyra\cyrz\cyra\cyrt\cyre\cyrl\cyrsftsn}}%
  \def\authorname{%
    {\cyr\CYRI\cyrm\cyre\cyrn\cyrn\cyro\cyrishrt\
     \cyru\cyrk\cyra\cyrz\cyra\cyrt\cyre\cyrl\cyrsftsn}}%
  \def\figurename{{\cyr\CYRR\cyri\cyrs.}}%
  \def\tablename{{\cyr\CYRT\cyra\cyrb\cyrl\cyri\cyrc\cyra}}%
  \def\partname{{\cyr\CYRCH\cyra\cyrs\cyrt\cyrsftsn}}%
  \def\enclname{{\cyr\cyrv\cyrk\cyrl.}}%
  \def\ccname{{\cyr\cyri\cyrs\cyrh.}}%
  \def\headtoname{{\cyr\cyrv\cyrh.}}%
  \def\pagename{{\cyr\cyrs.}}%
  \def\seename{{\cyr\cyrs\cyrm.}}%
  \def\alsoname{{\cyr\cyrs\cyrm.\ \cyrt\cyra\cyrk\cyrzh\cyre}}%
  \def\proofname{{\cyr\CYRD\cyro\cyrk\cyra\cyrz\cyra\cyrt
    \cyre\cyrl\cyrsftsn\cyrs\cyrt\cyrv\cyro}}%
  \def\glossaryname{{\cyr\CYRS\cyrl\cyro\cyrv\cyra\cyrr\cyrsftsn\
    \cyrt\cyre\cyrr\cyrm\cyri\cyrn\cyro\cyrv}}% <-- Needs translation
  \def\acronymname{\CYRA\cyrb\cyrb\cyrr\cyre\cyrv\cyri\cyra\cyrt\cyru\cyrr\cyrery}%
  \def\lstlistingname{\CYRL\cyri\cyrs\cyrt\cyri\cyrn\cyrg}%
  \def\lstlistlistingname{\CYRL\cyri\cyrs\cyrt\cyri\cyrn\cyrg\cyri}%
  \def\nomname{\CYRO\cyrb\cyro\cyrz\cyrn\cyra\cyrch\cyre\cyrn\cyrii\cyrya}%
  \def\notesname{\CYRZ\cyra\cyrm\cyre\cyrt\cyrk\cyri}%
```

```
  }%
  %% ========================================
  %% RevTeX4 & RevTeX4-1
  \ifnum \@ifclassloaded{revtex4}{1}{\@ifclassloaded{revtex4-1}{1}{0}}>0
    \addto\captionsrussian@ancient{%
    \def\lofname{\listfigurename}
    \def\lotname{\listtablename}
    \def\figuresname{\CYRR\cyri\cyrs\cyru\cyrn\cyrk\cyri}%{Figures}%
    \def\tablesname{\CYRT\cyra\cyrb\cyrl\cyri\cyrc\cyrery}%{Tables}%
    \def\appendixesname{\CYRP\cyrr\cyri\cyrl\cyro\cyrzh\cyre\cyrn\cyri\cyrya}%{Appendixes}%
    \def\acknowledgmentsname{\CYRB\cyrl\cyra\cyrg\cyro\cyrd\cyra\cyrr\cyrn\cyro\cyrs\cyrt\cyri
    \def\andname{\cyri}%{and}
    \def\@pacs@name{PACS \cyrk\cyro\cyrd\cyrery: }%{PACS numbers: }%
    \def\@keys@name{\CYRK\cyrl\cyryu\cyrch\cyre\cyrv\cyrery\cyre \cyrs\cyrl\cyro\cyrv\cyra: }%
    \def\Dated@name{\CYRD\cyra\cyrt\cyra: }%{Dated: }%
    \def\Received@name{\CYRP\cyro\cyrl\cyru\cyrch\cyre\cyrn\cyro }%{Received }%
    \def\Revised@name{\CYRI\cyrs\cyrp\cyrr\cyra\cyrv\cyrl\cyre\cyrn\cyrn\cyra\cyrya \cyrv\cyre
    \def\Accepted@name{\CYRP\cyrr\cyri\cyrn\cyrya\cyrt\cyro }%{Accepted }%
    \def\Published@name{\CYRO\cyrp\cyru\cyrb\cyrl\cyri\cyrk\cyro\cyrv\cyra\cyrn\cyro }%{Publis
    }%
  \fi
  %% ========================================
\fi
```

7.5.2 Date in Russian

`\daterussian` The macro `\daterussian` is used to reset the macro `\today` in Russian.

```
\if@uni@ode
  \addto\daterussian{%
   \def\today{\number\day~\ifcase\month\or
    января\or
    февраля\or
    марта\or
    апреля\or
    мая\or
    июня\or
    июля\or
    августа\or
    сентября\or
    октября\or
    ноября\or
    декабря\fi
    \space \number\year~r.}}
  \def\daterussian@ancient{%
   \def\today{\number\day~\ifcase\month\or%
    января\or
    февраля\or
    марта\or
    апреля\or
    мая\or
    іюня\or
    іюля\or
    августа\or
```

```
    сентября\or
    октября\or
    ноября\or
    декабря\fi%
    \space \number\year~r.}}
\else
  \def\daterussian{%
   \def\today{\number\day~\ifcase\month\or
    \cyrya\cyrn\cyrv\cyra\cyrr\cyrya\or
    \cyrf\cyre\cyrv\cyrr\cyra\cyrl\cyrya\or
    \cyrm\cyra\cyrr\cyrt\cyra\or
    \cyra\cyrp\cyrr\cyre\cyrl\cyrya\or
    \cyrm\cyra\cyrya\or
    \cyri\cyryu\cyrn\cyrya\or
    \cyri\cyryu\cyrl\cyrya\or
    \cyra\cyrv\cyrg\cyru\cyrs\cyrt\cyra\or
    \cyrs\cyre\cyrn\cyrt\cyrya\cyrb\cyrr\cyrya\or
    \cyro\cyrk\cyrt\cyrya\cyrb\cyrr\cyrya\or
    \cyrn\cyro\cyrya\cyrb\cyrr\cyrya\or
    \cyrd\cyre\cyrk\cyra\cyrb\cyrr\cyrya\fi
    \space \number\year~\cyrg.}}
  \def\daterussian@ancient{%
   \def\today{\number\day~\ifcase\month\or
    \cyrya\cyrn\cyrv\cyra\cyrr\cyrya\or
    \cyrf\cyre\cyrv\cyrr\cyra\cyrl\cyrya\or
    \cyrm\cyra\cyrr\cyrt\cyra\or
    \cyra\cyrp\cyrr\cyre\cyrl\cyrya\or
    \cyrm\cyra\cyrya\or
    \cyrii\cyryu\cyrn\cyrya\or
    \cyrii\cyryu\cyrl\cyrya\or
    \cyra\cyrv\cyrg\cyru\cyrs\cyrt\cyra\or
    \cyrs\cyre\cyrn\cyrt\cyrya\cyrb\cyrr\cyrya\or
    \cyro\cyrk\cyrt\cyrya\cyrb\cyrr\cyrya\or
    \cyrn\cyro\cyrya\cyrb\cyrr\cyrya\or
    \cyrd\cyre\cyrk\cyra\cyrb\cyrr\cyrya\fi
    \space \number\year~\cyrg.}}
\fi
```

7.5.3 Hyphenation patterns

Russian hyphenation patterns are automatically activated every time Russian language is selected via `\selectlanguage`, `\foreignlanguage` or equivalent command. But we need to declare values of `\lefthyphenmin` and `\righthyphenmin`; both are set to 2.

As of v.1.2 we removed a definition for `\englishhyphenmins`. It is not deal of `russianb.ldf`.

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

7.5.4 Extra definitions

`\extrasrussian`

\noextrasrussian

The macro \extrasrussian performs extra definitions in addition to resetting the caption names and date. The macro \noextrasrussian is used to cancel the actions of \extrasrussian.

First, we instruct babel to switch font encoding using earlier defined macros \cyrillictext and \latintext.

```
\addto\extrasrussian{\cyrillictext}
\addto\noextrasrussian{\latintext}
```

Second, we specify that the Russian group of shorthands should be used.

```
\addto\extrasrussian{\languageshorthands{russian}}
\addto\extrasrussian{\bbl@activate{"}}
\addto\noextrasrussian{\bbl@deactivate{"}}
```

Now the action \extrasrussian has to execute is to make sure that the command \frenchspacing is in effect. If this is not the case the execution of \noextrasrussian will switch it off again.

```
\addto\extrasrussian{\bbl@frenchspacing}
\addto\noextrasrussian{\bbl@nonfrenchspacing}
```

7.6 Alphabetic counters

Do we need to reset \@alph and \@Alph? They are used in the LaTeX core to define the macros \alph and \Alph, respectively, which type a counter with a corresponding letter of Latin alphabet. We just want to make sure that correct \latinencoding is used instead of \latinencoding to typeset the counter. Starting from v.1.2 we do not reset these macros since all Cyrillic encoding but X2 do have Latin letters. When using the X2 encoding user must himself take care about selecting correct encoding when he switches his keyboard. Our decision is motivated as follows. If selected Cyrillic font is visually different from Latin font, the macro \@alph and \@Alph will produce visually different output from surrounding text if they are used with Russian text, which is completely legitimate.

Notice for commented code:
We put \latinencoding in braces to avoid problems with \@alph inside minipages (e.g., footnotes inside minipages) where \@alph is expanded and we get for example '\fontencoding OT1' (\fontencoding is robust).

Note added on 2013/03/22: {\fontencoding{\latinencoding}\selectfont rises an error with recent version of microtype package after the \appendix declaration (which resets \thechapter to \@Alph\c@chapter}). Most languages do not reset \@alph and \@Alph macros and only ukrainian and bulgarian add \fontencoding to \@alph and \@Alph.

Since v.1.3 we do not reset \@alph and \@Alph here. Resetting \fontencoding in \@alph and \@Alph causes an error if the package smartref is loaded and a \sref occurs after the \appendix declaration which resets \thechapter to \@Alph\c@chapter.

```
%\def\@alph#1{{\fontencoding{\latinencoding}\selectfont
%  \ifcase#1\or
%    a\or b\or c\or d\or e\or f\or g\or h\or
%    i\or j\or k\or l\or m\or n\or o\or p\or
%    q\or r\or s\or t\or u\or v\or w\or x\or
%    y\or z\else\@ctrerr\fi}}%
%\def\@Alph#1{{\fontencoding{\latinencoding}\selectfont
```

```
% \ifcase#1\or
%   A\or B\or C\or D\or E\or F\or G\or H\or
%   I\or J\or K\or L\or M\or N\or O\or P\or
%   Q\or R\or S\or T\or U\or V\or W\or X\or
%   Y\or Z\else\@ctrerr\fi}%
```

We add new enumeration style for Russian manuscripts with Cyrillic letters.

\Asbuk We begin by defining \Asbuk which works like \Alph, but produces (uppercase) Cyrillic letters instead of Latin ones. The letters YO, ISHRT, HRDSN, ERY, and SFTSN are skipped, as usual for such enumeration.

```
\def\Asbuk#1{\expandafter\russian@Alph\csname c@#1\endcsname}
\if@uni@ode
  \def\russian@Alph#1{\ifcase#1\or
    А\or Б\or В\or Г\or Д\or Е\or Ж\or
    З\or И\or К\or Л\or М\or Н\or О\or
    П\or Р\or С\or Т\or У\or Ф\or Х\or
    Ц\or Ч\or Ш\or Щ\or Э\or Ю\or Я\else\@ctrerr\fi}
\else
  \def\russian@Alph#1{\ifcase#1\or
    \CYRA\or\CYRB\or\CYRV\or\CYRG\or\CYRD\or\CYRE\or\CYRZH\or
    \CYRZ\or\CYRI\or\CYRK\or\CYRL\or\CYRM\or\CYRN\or\CYRO\or
    \CYRP\or\CYRR\or\CYRS\or\CYRT\or\CYRU\or\CYRF\or\CYRH\or
    \CYRC\or\CYRCH\or\CYRSH\or\CYRSHCH\or\CYREREV\or\CYRYU\or
    \CYRYA\else\@ctrerr\fi}
\fi
```

\asbuk The macro \asbuk is similar to \alph; it produces lowercase Russian letters.

```
\def\asbuk#1{\expandafter\russian@alph\csname c@#1\endcsname}
\if@uni@ode
  \def\russian@alph#1{\ifcase#1\or
    а\or б\or в\or г\or д\or е\or ж\or
    з\or и\or к\or л\or м\or н\or о\or
    п\or р\or с\or т\or у\or ф\or х\or
    ц\or ч\or ш\or щ\or э\or ю\or я\else\@ctrerr\fi}
\else
  \def\russian@alph#1{\ifcase#1\or
    \cyra\or\cyrb\or\cyrv\or\cyrg\or\cyrd\or\cyre\or\cyrzh\or
    \cyrz\or\cyri\or\cyrk\or\cyrl\or\cyrm\or\cyrn\or\cyro\or
    \cyrp\or\cyrr\or\cyrs\or\cyrt\or\cyru\or\cyrf\or\cyrh\or
    \cyrc\or\cyrch\or\cyrsh\or\cyrshch\or\cyrerev\or\cyryu\or
    \cyrya\else\@ctrerr\fi}
\fi
```

Babel 3.9 has introduced a notion of a language attribute. An ancient attribute changes default behavior, which uses modern Russian spelling, an activates an alternative set of captions and date macros suitable for typesetting ancient Slavonic and Church books.

```
\bbl@declare@ttribute{russian}{ancient}{%
 \PackageInfo{babel}{Russian attribute set to ancient}%
 \let\captionsrussian=\captionsrussian@ancient
 \let\daterussian=\daterussian@ancient
}
```

We don't want for long internal macros to waste memory. So we declare them to be usable within the preamble only.

```
\@onlypreamble\captionsrussian@ancient
\@onlypreamble\daterussian@ancient
```

7.7 Cyrillic math

For compatibility with older Russian packages we could define the `\No` macro. However the Russian number sign is now superseded with `\textnumero`. Moreover, it can be found on the keyboard. Therefore we discard `\No` since v.1.2.

```
%\DeclareRobustCommand{\No}{%
%   \ifmmode{\nfss@text{\textnumero}}\else\textnumero\fi}
```

As of version 1.2 the macros `\cyrmath..` are not supported any more. They require package `textmath` which is not available now. Instead of `\cyrmath..` it is advised to use corresponding `\text..` commands; they do work in math mode.

```
%\RequirePackage{textmath}
%  \@ifundefined{sym\cyrillicencoding letters}{}{%
%  \SetSymbolFont{\cyrillicencoding letters}{bold}\cyrillicencoding
%    \rmdefault\bfdefault\updefault
%  \DeclareSymbolFontAlphabet\cyrmathrm{\cyrillicencoding letters}
```

And we need few commands to switch to different variants.

```
%\DeclareMathAlphabet\cyrmathbf\cyrillicencoding
%  \rmdefault\bfdefault\updefault
%\DeclareMathAlphabet\cyrmathsf\cyrillicencoding
%  \sfdefault\mddefault\updefault
%\DeclareMathAlphabet\cyrmathit\cyrillicencoding
%  \rmdefault\mddefault\itdefault
%\DeclareMathAlphabet\cyrmathtt\cyrillicencoding
%  \ttdefault\mddefault\updefault
%
%\SetMathAlphabet\cyrmathsf{bold}\cyrillicencoding
%  \sfdefault\bfdefault\updefault
%\SetMathAlphabet\cyrmathit{bold}\cyrillicencoding
%  \rmdefault\bfdefault\itdefault
%}
```

`\sh` `\ch` `\tg` `\ctg` `\arctg` `\arcctg` `\th` `\cth` `\cosec`

We also define few math operator names according to Russian typesetting traditions. Some math functions in Russian math books have names different from English writings. For example, `sinh` in Russian is called `sh`. Special consideration needs the macro `\th` that conflicts with the text symbol `\th` defined in Latin 1 encoding:

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
  \@ifpackageloaded{amsopn}
  {%
    \DeclareMathOperator{\sh}{sh}%\MakeRobust\sh
    \DeclareMathOperator{\ch}{ch}%\MakeRobust\ch
    \DeclareMathOperator{\tg}{tg}%\MakeRobust\tg
    \DeclareMathOperator{\ctg}{ctg}%\MakeRobust\ctg
    \DeclareMathOperator{\arctg}{arctg}%\MakeRobust\arctg%
    \DeclareMathOperator{\arcctg}{arcctg}%\MakeRobust\arcctg%
```

```
    \DeclareMathOperator{\cth}{cth}%\MakeRobust\cth%
    \DeclareMathOperator{\cosec}{cosec}%\MakeRobust\cosec%
    \DeclareMathOperator{\math@th}{th}%
  }{%
    \DeclareRobustCommand\sh{\mathop{\operator@font sh}\nolimits}%\MakeRobust\sh%
    \DeclareRobustCommand\ch{\mathop{\operator@font ch}\nolimits}%\MakeRobust\ch%
    \DeclareRobustCommand\tg{\mathop{\operator@font tg}\nolimits}%\MakeRobust\tg%
    \DeclareRobustCommand\ctg{\mathop{\operator@font ctg}\nolimits}%\MakeRobust\ctg%
    \DeclareRobustCommand{\arctg}{\mathop{\operator@font arctg}\nolimits}%
    \DeclareRobustCommand\arcctg{\mathop{\operator@font arcctg}\nolimits}%\MakeRobust\arcctg%
    \DeclareRobustCommand\cth{\mathop{\operator@font cth}\nolimits}%\MakeRobust\cth%
    \DeclareRobustCommand\cosec{\mathop{\operator@font cosec}\nolimits}%\MakeRobust\cosec%
    \DeclareRobustCommand{\math@th}{\mathop{\operator@font arctg}\nolimits}%
  }%
%  \addto\extrasrussian{%
%    \babel@save{\th}%
%    \let\text@th\th
%    %\def\th{\TextOrMath{\text@th}{\math@th}}%
%    \DeclareRobustCommand{\th}{\TextOrMath{\text@th}{\math@th}}
%  }%
  \let\text@th\th
  \DeclareRobustCommand{\th}{\TextOrMath{\text@th}{\math@th}}
}
```

\Prob
\Variance
\nod
\nok
\NOD
\NOK
\Proj

Finally, we define some rare Russian mathematical symbols:

```
\def\Prob{\mathop{\kern\z@\mathsf{P}}\nolimits}
\def\Variance{\mathop{\kern\z@\mathsf{D}}\nolimits}
\if@uni@ode
  \def\nod{\mathop{\mathrm{н.о.д.}}\nolimits}
  \def\nok{\mathop{\mathrm{н.о.к.}}\nolimits}
  \def\NOD{\mathop{\mathrm{НОД}}\nolimits}
  \def\NOK{\mathop{\mathrm{НОК}}\nolimits}
  \def\Proj{\mathop{\mathrm{Пр}}\nolimits}
\else
  \def\nod{\mathop{\textnormal{\cyrn.\cyro.\cyrd.}}\nolimits}
  \def\nok{\mathop{\textnormal{\cyrn.\cyro.\cyrk.}}\nolimits}
  \def\NOD{\mathop{\textnormal{\CYRN\CYRO\CYRD}}\nolimits}
  \def\NOK{\mathop{\textnormal{\CYRN\CYRO\CYRK}}\nolimits}
  \def\Proj{\mathop{\textnormal{\CYRP\cyrr}}\nolimits}
\fi
```

7.8 Final settings

The macro `\ldf@finish` does work needed at the end of each `.ldf` file. This includes resetting the category code of the `@`-sign, loading a local configuration file, and preparing the language to be activated at `\begin{document}` time.

```
\ldf@finish{russian}
```

8 Change History

9 Index

Numbers written in dark blue refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers in black roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

Table 1: Extra definitions made by `russianb.ldf`

`\glqq`	`''‘`	German opening double quote (looks like „).
`\grqq`	`'''`	German closing double quote (looks like “).
`\guillemotleft`	`''<`	French opening double quote (looks like ≪).
`\guillemotright`	`''>`	French closing double quote (looks like ≫).
`\dq`		Original quotes character ('').
`\babelhyphen{soft}`	`''-`	Optional (soft) hyphen sign, similar to `\-` but allows hyphenation in the rest of the word; equivalent to `\babelhyphen{soft}` in `babel` 3.9.
`\babelhyphen{empty}`	`''''`	Similar to `''-` but prints no hyphen sign (used for compound words with hyphen, e.g. `x-''''y`); equivalent to `\babelhyphen{empty}` in `babel` 3.9.
`\babelhyphen*{nobreak}`	`''~`	Compound word mark without a breakpoint, prints hyphen prohibiting hyphenation at the point; equivalent to `\babelhyphen*{nobreak}` in `babel` 3.9.
`\babelhyphen{hard}`	`''=`	A compound word mark with a breakpoint, prints hyphen allowing hyphenation in the composing words. equivalent to `\babelhyphen{hard}` in `babel` 3.9.
`\babelhyphen{nobreak}`	`''|`	Disables ligature at this position; equivalent to `\babelhyphen{nobreak}` in `babel` 3.9.
`\cyrdash`		Raw Cyrillic emdash (does not care spaces around).
`\cdash---`	`''---`	Cyrillic emdash in plain text.
`\cdash--~`	`''--~`	Cyrillic emdash in compound names (as in `Mendeleev''--~Klapeiron`).
`\cdash--*`	`''--*`	Cyrillic emdash for denoting direct speech.
	`'',`	Thin space (allows further hyphenation as in `D.'',Mendeleev`).