1 The English language

The file `english.dtx`[1] defines all the language definition macros for the English language as well as for the American and Australian version of this language. For the Australian version the British hyphenation patterns will be used, if available, for the Canadian variant the American patterns are selected.

For this language currently no special definitions are needed or available.

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

```
1 ⟨∗code⟩
2 \LdfInit\CurrentOption{date\CurrentOption}
```

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

We allow for the british english patterns to be loaded as either 'british', or 'UKenglish'. When neither of those is known we try to define `\l@english` as an alias for `\l@american` or `\l@USenglish`.

```
3 \ifx\l@english\@undefined
4   \ifx\l@UKenglish\@undefined
5     \ifx\l@british\@undefined
6       \ifx\l@american\@undefined
7         \ifx\l@USenglish\@undefined
8           \ifx\l@canadian\@undefined
9             \ifx\l@australian\@undefined
10              \ifx\l@newzealand\@undefined
11                \@nopatterns{English}
12                \adddialect\l@english0
13              \else
14                \let\l@english\l@newzealand
15              \fi
16            \else
17              \let\l@english\l@australian
18            \fi
19          \else
20            \let\l@english\l@canadian
21          \fi
22        \else
23          \let\l@english\l@USenglish
24        \fi
25      \else
26        \let\l@english\l@american
27      \fi
28    \else
29      \let\l@english\l@british
```

---

[1] The file described in this section has version number v3.3p and was last revised on 2012/08/20.

```
30    \fi
31  \else
32    \let\l@english\l@UKenglish
33  \fi
34 \fi
```

Because we allow 'british' to be used as the babel option we need to make sure that it will be recognised by `\selectlanguage`. In the code above we have made sure that `\l@english` was defined. Now we want to make sure that `\l@british` and `\l@UKenglish` are defined as well. When either of them is we make them equal to each other, when neither is we fall back to the default, `\l@english`.

```
35 \ifx\l@british\@undefined
36  \ifx\l@UKenglish\@undefined
37    \adddialect\l@british\l@english
38    \adddialect\l@UKenglish\l@english
39  \else
40    \let\l@british\l@UKenglish
41  \fi
42 \else
43  \let\l@UKenglish\l@british
44 \fi
```

'American' is a version of 'English' which can have its own hyphenation patterns. The default english patterns are in fact for american english. We allow for the patterns to be loaded as 'english' 'american' or 'USenglish'.

```
45 \ifx\l@american\@undefined
46   \ifx\l@USenglish\@undefined
```

When the patterns are not know as 'american' or 'USenglish' we add a "dialect".

```
47     \adddialect\l@american\l@english
48   \else
49     \let\l@american\l@USenglish
50   \fi
51 \else
```

Make sure that USenglish is known, even if the patterns were loaded as 'american'.

```
52   \ifx\l@USenglish\@undefined
53     \let\l@USenglish\l@american
54   \fi
55 \fi
```

'Canadian' english spelling is a hybrid of British and American spelling. Although so far no special 'translations' have been reported we allow this file to be loaded by the option candian as well.

```
56 \ifx\l@canadian\@undefined
57  \adddialect\l@canadian\l@american
58 \fi
```

'Australian' and 'New Zealand' english spelling seem to be the same as British spelling. Although so far no special 'translations' have been reported we allow this file to be loaded by the options australian and newzealand as well.

```
59 \ifx\l@australian\@undefined
60   \adddialect\l@australian\l@british
61 \fi
62 \ifx\l@newzealand\@undefined
63   \adddialect\l@newzealand\l@british
64 \fi
```

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

```
65 \providehyphenmins{\CurrentOption}{\tw@\thr@@}
```

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

\captionsenglish The macro \captionsenglish defines all strings used in the four standard document classes provided with LaTeX.

```
66 \@namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
67   \def\prefacename{Preface}%
68   \def\refname{References}%
69   \def\abstractname{Abstract}%
70   \def\bibname{Bibliography}%
71   \def\chaptername{Chapter}%
72   \def\appendixname{Appendix}%
73   \def\contentsname{Contents}%
74   \def\listfigurename{List of Figures}%
75   \def\listtablename{List of Tables}%
76   \def\indexname{Index}%
77   \def\figurename{Figure}%
78   \def\tablename{Table}%
79   \def\partname{Part}%
80   \def\enclname{encl}%
81   \def\ccname{cc}%
82   \def\headtoname{To}%
83   \def\pagename{Page}%
84   \def\seename{see}%
85   \def\alsoname{see also}%
86   \def\proofname{Proof}%
87   \def\glossaryname{Glossary}%
88   }
```

\dateenglish In order to define \today correctly we need to know whether it should be 'english', 'australian', or 'american'. We can find this out by checking the value of \CurrentOption.

```
89 \def\bbl@tempa{british}
90 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{UK}\fi
91 \def\bbl@tempa{UKenglish}
92 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{UK}\fi
93 \def\bbl@tempa{american}
94 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{US}\fi
```

```
95 \def\bbl@tempa{USenglish}
96 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{US}\fi
97 \def\bbl@tempa{canadian}
98 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{US}\fi
99 \def\bbl@tempa{australian}
100 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{AU}\fi
101 \def\bbl@tempa{newzealand}
102 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{AU}\fi
103 \def\bbl@tempa{english}
104 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa
105   \AtEndOfPackage{\@nameuse{bbl@englishwarning}}
106 \else
107   \edef\bbl@englishwarning{%
108     \let\noexpand\bbl@englishwarning\relax
109     \noexpand\PackageWarning{Babel}{%
110       The package option 'english' should not be used\noexpand\MessageBreak
111       with a more specific one (like '\CurrentOption')}}
112 \fi
```

The macro `\dateenglish` redefines the command `\today` to produce English dates.

```
113 \def\bbl@tempa{UK}
114 \ifx\bbl@tempa\bbl@tempb
115   \@namedef{date\CurrentOption}{%
116     \def\today{\ifcase\day\or
117       1st\or 2nd\or 3rd\or 4th\or 5th\or
118       6th\or 7th\or 8th\or 9th\or 10th\or
119       11th\or 12th\or 13th\or 14th\or 15th\or
120       16th\or 17th\or 18th\or 19th\or 20th\or
121       21st\or 22nd\or 23rd\or 24th\or 25th\or
122       26th\or 27th\or 28th\or 29th\or 30th\or
123       31st\fi~\ifcase\month\or
124       January\or February\or March\or April\or May\or June\or
125       July\or August\or September\or October\or November\or
126       December\fi\space \number\year}}
```

`\dateaustralian`   Now, test for 'australian' or 'american'.

```
127 \else
```

The macro `\dateaustralian` redefines the command `\today` to produce Australian resp. New Zealand dates.

```
128   \def\bbl@tempa{AU}
129   \ifx\bbl@tempa\bbl@tempb
130     \@namedef{date\CurrentOption}{%
131       \def\today{\number\day~\ifcase\month\or
132         January\or February\or March\or April\or May\or June\or
133         July\or August\or September\or October\or November\or
134         December\fi\space \number\year}}
```

`\dateamerican`   The macro `\dateamerican` redefines the command `\today` to produce American dates.

```
135    \else
136      \@namedef{date\CurrentOption}{%
137        \def\today{\ifcase\month\or
138          January\or February\or March\or April\or May\or June\or
139          July\or August\or September\or October\or November\or
140          December\fi \space\number\day, \number\year}}
141    \fi
142 \fi
```

\extrasenglish   The macro \extrasenglish will perform all the extra definitions needed for the
\noextrasenglish English language. The macro \noextrasenglish is used to cancel the actions of
\extrasenglish. For the moment these macros are empty but they are defined
for compatibility with the other language definition files.

```
143 \@namedef{extras\CurrentOption}{}
144 \@namedef{noextras\CurrentOption}{}
```

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.

```
145 \ldf@finish\CurrentOption
146 ⟨/code⟩
```

5