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.

```
⟨*code⟩
\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`.

```
\ifx\l@english\@undefined
  \ifx\l@UKenglish\@undefined
    \ifx\l@british\@undefined
      \ifx\l@american\@undefined
        \ifx\l@USenglish\@undefined
          \ifx\l@canadian\@undefined
            \ifx\l@australian\@undefined
              \ifx\l@newzealand\@undefined
                \@nopatterns{English}
                \adddialect\l@english0
              \else
                \let\l@english\l@newzealand
              \fi
            \else
              \let\l@english\l@australian
            \fi
          \else
            \let\l@english\l@canadian
          \fi
        \else
          \let\l@english\l@USenglish
        \fi
      \else
        \let\l@english\l@american
      \fi
    \else
      \let\l@english\l@british
```

[1] The file described in this section has version number v3.3r and was last revised on 2017/06/06.

```
    \fi
  \else
    \let\l@english\l@UKenglish
  \fi
\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`.

```
\ifx\l@british\@undefined
  \ifx\l@UKenglish\@undefined
    \adddialect\l@british\l@english
    \adddialect\l@UKenglish\l@english
  \else
    \let\l@british\l@UKenglish
  \fi
\else
  \let\l@UKenglish\l@british
\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'.

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

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

```
    \adddialect\l@american\l@english
  \else
    \let\l@american\l@USenglish
  \fi
\else
```

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

```
  \ifx\l@USenglish\@undefined
    \let\l@USenglish\l@american
  \fi
\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.

```
\ifx\l@canadian\@undefined
  \adddialect\l@canadian\l@american
\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.

```
\ifx\l@australian\@undefined
  \adddialect\l@australian\l@british
\fi
\ifx\l@newzealand\@undefined
  \adddialect\l@newzealand\l@british
\fi
```

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

```
\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.

```
\@namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
  \def\prefacename{Preface}%
  \def\refname{References}%
  \def\abstractname{Abstract}%
  \def\bibname{Bibliography}%
  \def\chaptername{Chapter}%
  \def\appendixname{Appendix}%
  \def\contentsname{Contents}%
  \def\listfigurename{List of Figures}%
  \def\listtablename{List of Tables}%
  \def\indexname{Index}%
  \def\figurename{Figure}%
  \def\tablename{Table}%
  \def\partname{Part}%
  \def\enclname{encl}%
  \def\ccname{cc}%
  \def\headtoname{To}%
  \def\pagename{Page}%
  \def\seename{see}%
  \def\alsoname{see also}%
  \def\proofname{Proof}%
  \def\glossaryname{Glossary}%
  }
```

`\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`.

```
\def\bbl@tempa{british}
\ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{UK}\fi
\def\bbl@tempa{UKenglish}
\ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{UK}\fi
\def\bbl@tempa{american}
\ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{US}\fi
```

```
\def\bbl@tempa{USenglish}
\ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{US}\fi
\def\bbl@tempa{canadian}
\ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{US}\fi
\def\bbl@tempa{australian}
\ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{AU}\fi
\def\bbl@tempa{newzealand}
\ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa\def\bbl@tempb{AU}\fi
\def\bbl@tempa{english}
\ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tempa
  \AtEndOfPackage{\@nameuse{bbl@englishwarning}}
\else
  \edef\bbl@englishwarning{%
    \let\noexpand\bbl@englishwarning\relax
    \noexpand\PackageWarning{Babel}{%
      The package option `english' should not be used\noexpand\MessageBreak
      with a more specific one (like `\CurrentOption')}}
\fi
```

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

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

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

```
\else
```

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

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

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

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

`\extrasenglish` `\noextrasenglish`

The macro `\extrasenglish` will perform all the extra definitions needed for the 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.

```
\@namedef{extras\CurrentOption}{}
\@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.

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

Finally, We create a few proxy files, which just load english.ldf.

```
⟨*american | usenglish | british | ukenglish | australian | newzealand | canadian⟩
\input english.ldf\relax
⟨/american | usenglish | british | ukenglish | australian | newzealand | canadian⟩
```