

Babel Support for German

Johannes Braams Bernd Raichle Walter Schmidt
Jürgen Spitzmüller*

v3.1 (2026/03/19)

Abstract

This manual documents babel language support for German as provided by the babel-german package. The package supports all major (standard) varieties of German (i. e., Austrian, Swiss, and German Standard German) in contemporary as well as in pre-1996 (i. e., 1901) spelling.

Contents

1	Aims and Scope	2
2	Caveats on Language Naming	2
2.1	Language Names in babel-german: A Tangled Affair	2
2.2	The New Language Naming Convention	4
3	Enabling German Support	4
3.1	Austrian Standard German	5
3.2	German Standard German	5
3.3	Swiss Standard German	6
3.4	Options	7
4	Configuring the Meaning of german	7
5	Hyphenation Patterns	8
6	Shorthands and Convenience Macros	10
7	Variety-Specific Options	10
7.1	Capital Eszett Letter	10
7.2	Handling of "s and "z in Swiss German	12
8	Captions, Extras, and Dates	13

*Current maintainer. Please report issues via <https://codeberg.org/jspitz/babel-german/issues>.

9	Implementation	14
9.1	General Settings	14
9.2	Language-Specific Strings (Captions)	22
9.3	Date Localizations	25
9.4	Extras	25
9.5	Active Characters, Macros, and Shorthands	35
9.6	Compatibility of External Packages	38
9.7	Portmanteau *.ldf Files	39

1 Aims and Scope

The `babel-german` package documented in this manual provides the `babel` package with all language-specific strings, settings and commands needed for writing German texts (or German passages in texts). Furthermore, the package assures that the appropriate hyphenation patterns are used for these texts or text passages (see [Section 5](#) for details).

Since German is a pluricentric language with differing standard varieties (in Austria, Switzerland, and Germany), `babel-german` supports three varieties of Standard German.¹ Furthermore, since the spelling and hyphenation rules of German (in all these standard varieties) have been reformed in 1996 (and in subsequent years), the package provides support for two spelling and hyphenation variants of each standard variety, viz. the deprecated 1901 spelling and the current (‘reformed’) 1996 spelling.

The following section provides some information on the history of the package, and in particular on a major interface change in version 2.99 and 3.0. If you have been a user of `babel-german` before that versions, you are advised to read this. If you are new or started using `babel-german` later than that, and just interested how to use the package, you can jump directly to [Section 3](#).

2 Caveats on Language Naming

2.1 Language Names in `babel-german`: A Tangled Affair

The origins of this package reach well beyond the 1996 spelling reform.² This has led to a rather unfortunate situation. When the spelling reform happened, the options `german` and `austrian`³ have already existed in `babel` for a couple of years, but of course they

¹Austria, Switzerland, and Germany are so-called *full centers* of Standard German, as they developed each their specific codex. German is also an official language in Liechtenstein and Luxembourg, in parts of Italy (South Tyrol/Alte Adige), and a legally acknowledged minority language in other regions in the world. However, these *half* and *quarter centers* do not have their own codizes; South Tyrol/Alte Adige employs Austrian standard, Liechtenstein Swiss standard, Luxembourg and Belgium orient towards German standard (cf. [1] for linguistic details).

²Support for pre-1996 German started as a re-implementation of the package `german.sty` (v. 2.5b), originally developed by Hubert Partl (cf. [8]) as of 1987 and later maintained by Bernd Raichle (cf. [9]). Support for current varieties of German (post-1996 orthography) emerged as a re-implementation of Walter Schmidt’s (1998, cf. [11]) companion package to `german.sty`, `ngerman.sty`. The initial re-implementations for `babel` were done by Johannes Braams, the original author and then maintainer of `babel`, in 1990 (for pre-1996 conventions) and 1999 (for post-1996 conventions). In 2013, Jürgen Spitzmüller took over maintainership for the then orphaned language support files that have been outsourced from `babel` itself to the independent package, `babel-german`.

³`Austrian` is a rather clumsy and irritating shorthand for *Austrian [Standard] German*, which does not only imply that there is a completely separate ‘Austrian’ language, but also that in Austria, (Austrian Standard) German is the only official language (whereas, according to the Austrian constitution, there are seven more, the so-called ‘acknowledged minority languages’ [Burgenland] Croatian, Czech, Hungarian, Slovak, Slovenian, Romanes, and Austrian Sign Language).

implied the rules of pre-1996 spelling/hyphenation. Since these rules (both spelling and hyphenation) changed quite significantly with the reform, post-1996 German orthography could not be supported with the existing language support files. Adapting those to the reformed orthography was not an option, as this would have dropped support for the previous norms (and hence existing or future documents that employ pre-1996 orthography). It would also not have been socially acceptable since the spelling reform hit quite heavy resistance in the general public (cf. [7]), and many (L^AT_EX users certainly included) assumed, and hoped, the new rules would be withdrawn again rather sooner than later anyway.

Against the backdrop of this, post-1996 support had not been integrated into the existing language support files for German and Austrian German, but provided separately in additional ones (technically in completely separated, though collectively distributed packages) – incidentally almost three years after the reformed orthography has come into effect (albeit with a transition period of eight years). These additional support files were named `naustrian.ldf` and `ngerman.ldf` in order to distinguish them from the received ones (with the *n* obviously expanding to ‘new’, referring to the then common label, *neue Rechtschreibung* ‘new orthography’), and language options with the same name – `naustrian` and `ngerman` – have been introduced to babel to use them. When support for the Swiss standard variety was added in 2013, the ‘new orthography’ was not so new anymore and widely accepted. Nonetheless, the naming convention was not touched and adopted for the new varieties, `swissgerman` (pre-1996) and `nswissgerman` (post-1996).

Fast forward even more, thirty years after the reformed rules have been implemented, the 1996 orthography and the heated debate it caused have long settled, the (no longer really) ‘new’ orthography is the common one in all German-writing countries. Pre-1996 orthography is only employed by a minority of writers as the main norm, but of course it is still needed for texts that have been written before the reform, or – more commonly – as a secondary variety if you quote from such older texts.

So, to be sure, in our days, most people expect to get current (that is, post-1996) standards when selecting `german` in babel. Some arguably are not even aware that there have been older orthographic standards. Yet with babel, one still needed to select `ngerman`, `naustrian`, or `nswissgerman` to get contemporary orthographic conventions and hyphenation rules in the year 2025! The terms you would intuitively use, on the other hand, loaded patterns and captions that are not what many users would expect, namely those adhering to pre-1996 norms.

Why hasn’t this been changed once the 1996 orthography has settled? The main reason is *backwards compatibility*. A simple semantic switch (with `german` then suddenly meaning post-1996 orthography) would break with a central promise of L^AT_EX: L^AT_EX does not change the output of existing documents behind the back of their authors!

While this is a very good principle, sometimes breaking it might be warranted, since keeping things as they are causes more harm than it prevents from. And this has arguably become the case with the language names of babel-german: More and more people reported that they are irritated by the fact that `german` does not mean what they expect (namely, German according to current standards). It has been assumed that many even erroneously loaded pre-1996 patterns without noticing (and getting wrong hyphenations). Given all that, we have been urged to do the compatibility-breaking change, and at some point, we have finally been convinced to do it – but only since we found some strategies to do it in a way that will affect as less users as possible (although it will still definitely affect some). The next section will elaborate on the changes and strategies.

Breaking change
in v. 3.0!

2.2 The New Language Naming Convention

With v. 2.99 of this package, a new and more appropriate naming scheme was introduced. As of v. 3.0, we have also changed the (default) semantics of `german`. All of these are major changes which might break backwards compatibility (but only the change of `german` does it in a way that affects *existing* documents as opposed to new documents sent to users of older versions of `babel-german`). The changes address several problems:

1. Ultimately, the confusion of `german` activating pre-1996 orthography shall be resolved. From v. 3.0 on, `german` will load contemporary (post-1996) patterns for German Standard German⁴, except for documents where we assume it really means pre-1996 orthography, that is, documents also loading `ngerman`, `naustrian`, or `nswissgerman`.

This also has an effect on the internal language names, which are still defined in the file `language.dat` in the received way (meaning `\l@german` continues to denote pre-1996 patterns, `\l@ngerman` post-1996 patterns by default). With the semantic change of `german`, `\l@german` also is redefined. Hence, a new name for pre-1996 German was introduced, `\l@tgerman`, which will have a stable meaning independent of the naming convention, `\l@ngerman` continues to denote post-1996 patterns, `\l@german` might denote one or the other, depending on the option discussed next.

2. To adjust this for specific documents, we introduced an option where you can select whether `german` should still always load pre-1996 patterns (the default before v. 3.0), always post-1996 patterns notwithstanding parallel usages of `ngerman`, `naustrian`, or `nswissgerman`, or guess depending on whether these `n`-options are used or not (the new default as of v. 3.0). See [Section 4](#) for details.
3. While we were at it, we introduced more appropriate terms (language options) for the selection of language varieties and deprecated some of the problematic ones together with the `n`-forms (but of course, those received options continue to work, although they might encourage you to switch in a warning once the new scheme has settled).
4. These new language options also use the newer and better ‘experimental’ hyphenation patterns by default, whereas the received options continue to use the less accurate legacy patterns by default (see [Section 5](#)). The option `german` uses the newer patterns whenever it is configured to refer to post-1996 orthography, legacy patterns otherwise.

Having unpacked all this rather intricate background, we now turn to the actual usage of the package.

3 Enabling German Support

In order to use the language support provided by `babel-german`, you need to load the `babel` package (via `\usepackage{babel}`) and pass one of the following language options either directly to `babel` (via `\usepackage[<options>]{babel}`) or to `\documentclass` (the

⁴This follows the received convention to imply *German* Standard German for `german`, but see [Section 4](#) why this is not so straightforward.

latter has the advantage that also other packages are informed of the option⁵). If you use multiple languages/varieties (including different regional or orthographic varieties of German), the one passed last is treated by babel as the main language of the document.

New feature
in v. 2.99!

The behavior of some language varieties can be adjusted by language variety options. All of these can be set via the macro `\germansetup`, which takes a comma-separated list of options as its mandatory argument and is to be used in the document preamble after babel has been loaded (see [Section 3.4](#)). Some options alternatively might be passed as a babel modifier, which might give a more granular setting, since `\germansetup` applies to all varieties that support a specific option, babel modifiers only to the variety that is being modified.⁶

The available language and language variety options are introduced in what follows.

3.1 Austrian Standard German

Austrian Standard German refers to the norms current in Austria and South Tyrol/Alte Adige. The available choices are:

New feature
in v. 2.99!

- `german-at` or `german-austria` if you want contemporary (post-1996) patterns
- `german-at-1901` or `german-austria-1901` if you want pre-reform (pre-1996) patterns

New feature
in v. 2.14!

Contemporary (post-1996) Austrian Standard German provides an additional feature that is enabled via the language variety option (`\germansetup` or babel modifier) `capsz` and disabled via `\germansetup` option `capsz=false` or babel modifier `nocapsz`:

- `capsz`: `\MakeUppercase{ß}`, `\MakeUppercase{"s}` and the "S shorthand expand to the capital eszett letter rather than `<SS>` (see [Section 7.1](#) for details).
- `nocapsz` (= default): `\MakeUppercase{ß}`, `\MakeUppercase{"s}` and the "S expand to `<SS>`. Within `\germansetup`, use `capsz=false` instead.

The received options `austrian` and `naustrian` still work (the latter also with the `capsz` option), but you are discouraged to use them unless you share your document with co-authors who have an older version of babel-german installed, or if you use a package that does not (yet) understand the new options. Also note that these options use the legacy hyphenation patterns by default, whereas the recommended options use the newer and better ‘experimental’ patterns (see [Section 5](#)).

3.2 German Standard German

German Standard German refers to the norms current in Germany, Luxembourg, and Belgium. The available choices are:

New feature
in v. 2.99!

- `german-de` or `german-germany` if you want contemporary (post-1996) patterns
- `german-de-1901` or `german-germany-1901` if you want pre-reform (pre-1996) patterns

⁵Side note to package authors; babel-german inserts the respective legacy options to the class options list if new options are used. So the new options should also work with most packages that only rely on the received ones.

⁶ If languages are loaded via babel option, modifiers are appended to the language name with a dot, e. g. `german-at.capsz`; if languages are loaded via `\documentclass` options, use additionally babel options of the form `modifiers.german-at=capsz`.

New feature
in v. 2.14!

Like Austrian Standard German, contemporary (post-1996) German Standard German optionally supports the capital eszett letter. The feature is enabled via the language variety option (`\germansetup` or babel modifier) `capsz` and disabled via babel modifier `nocapsz` or `\germansetup` option `capsz=false`:

- `capsz`: `\MakeUppercase{ß}`, `\MakeUppercase{"s}` and the "S shorthand expand to the capital eszett letter rather than `<SS>` (see [Section 7.1](#) for details).
- `nocapsz` (= default): `\MakeUppercase{ß}`, `\MakeUppercase{"s}` and the "S expand to `<SS>`. Within `\germansetup`, use `capsz=false` instead.

The received options `german` and `ngerman` still work (the latter also with the `capsz` option), but you are discouraged to use them unless you share your document with co-authors who have an older version of `babel-german` installed, or if you use a package that does not (yet) understand the new options. Also note that `ngerman`, in contrast to the recommended options, uses the legacy hyphenation patterns by default (for `ngerman`, see below).

So what is the problem with `german`? While this option seems the obvious choice to typeset German, it is in many ways ambiguous due to its terminological tradition in `babel` (as well as in other packages such as `german.sty`) and due to the fact that there are multiple parallel standards (see [Section 4](#)). So it is always advisable to use a more precise option such as `german-de`.

Breaking change
in v. 3.0!

If you use `german`, be aware that its meaning depends on settings: By default, `german` nowadays (as of version 3.0 of `babel-german`) refers to contemporary (1996) German orthography and, like the options recommended above, loads the newer ('experimental') hyphenation patterns (see [Section 5](#)). If the document also uses one of the options `ngerman`, `naustrian` or `nswissgerman`, however, `german` is interpreted in the old sense as pre-1996 German and uses legacy hyphenation patterns unless you use `glottonyms=contemporary` (see [Section 4](#)).

Also note that if you send your documents to peers who use older versions of `babel-german` (before v. 2.99), their system will interpret `german` *always* as pre-1996 German. In this case, you are advised to use the legacy options `ngerman` (for post-1996 orthography) and `german` (for pre-1996 orthography). If you only use pre-1996 orthography in your document, still pass `ngerman` as a secondary language (i. e., `ngerman,german`) to get consistent output both with `babel-german` 3.0 and earlier.

3.3 Swiss Standard German

Swiss Standard German refers to the norms current in Switzerland and Liechtenstein. The available choices are:

New feature
in v. 2.99!

- `german-ch` or `german-switzerland` if you want contemporary (post-1996) patterns
- `german-ch-1901` or `german-switzerland-1901` if you want pre-reform (pre-1996) patterns

New feature
in v. 2.10!

Swiss Standard German (both pre-and post-1996) provides an additional feature that is enabled via the language variety option (`\germansetup` or babel modifier) `toss`:

- `toss`: the shorthands "s and "z will expand to `<ss>` rather than `<ß>` (see [Section 7.2](#) for details).

The received options `swissgerman` and `nswissgerman` still work (also with the `toss` option), but you are discouraged to use them unless you share your document with co-authors who have an older version of `babel-german` installed, or if you use a package that does not (yet) understand the new options. Also note that `nswissgerman` uses the legacy hyphenation patterns by default, whereas the recommended options use the newer and better ‘experimental’ patterns (see [Section 5](#)).

3.4 Options

The behavior of `babel-german` can be configured by a number of options. They are all set in the preamble via the command `\germansetup{<options>}` which takes a comma-separated list of key-value options. Available options are:

**Breaking change
in v. 3.0!**

- `capsz=true|false` determines whether capital ⟨ß⟩ is output as a capital eszett letter or as ⟨SS⟩. Only available for Austrian and German 1996 German. See [Section 7.1](#). Default: `false`.
- `gendermark=<symbol>` the symbol used for marking gender forms as entered via the `babel` shorthand "x" (see [Section 6](#)). Default: `*`.
- `glottonyms=auto|contemporary|legacy` sets how the language option `german` is interpreted (1901 or 1996 orthography). See [Section 4](#). Default: `auto`.
- `toss=true|false` determines whether the shorthands "s and "z will expand to ⟨ss⟩ or than ⟨ß⟩. Only available for Swiss Standard German. See [Section 7.2](#). Default: `false`.
- `hyphenrules=latest|legacy|<date>` determines which hyphenation patterns are used. See [Section 5](#). Default: `legacy` for `austrian`, `german` with 1901 meaning (see [Section 4](#)), `swissgerman`, `naustrian`, `ngerman` and `nswissgerman`, `latest` for all other language options.

Note that these options are internally set only at the end of the preamble, not immediately at `\germansetup` (this is since `babel-german` needs to have information that is only available later to properly handle some options). Therefore, if you need to adjust settings after `\germansetup`, e.g. via `\babelprovide`, you need to do this within `\AtBeginDocument{...}`, otherwise it might be overwritten again when the `\germansetup` options are being employed.

4 Configuring the Meaning of `german`

New feature
in v. 2.99!

In [Section 2](#), we have elaborated on the intricate situation with how pre- and post-1996 spelling variants have been traditionally named in `babel-german`. Meanwhile, `babel-german` has introduced more appropriate names, but still the situation with the ambiguity of `german` is challenging.⁷

Since German is a pluricentric language (cf. [3]), a label such as `german` is of course inherently ambiguous (does it mean Austrian, German, or Swiss Standard German? The answer arguably depends on where you are located⁸). Hence, it is better to use less ambiguous terms such as `german-de` or `german-germany`.

⁷Arguable, this also applies to `austrian` and `swissgerman`, but these names are discouraged anyway and will not change semantics.

⁸On a more global scale, it arguably also depends on politics and historical hegemonies. Which variety a generic language name assumes as default is neither depending on the ‘origin’ of the language or whether the language name is associated with the name of a country (cf. `english` which assumes American, not British

Having said this, we understand that an option `german` which produces sensible results is expected in the context of `babel` and its (often rather awkward) language option terminology. And in this context, the traditional meaning of `german` (referring to the pre-1996 German Standard German) obviously causes irritation. Whichever national variety of German `babel` users might expect when using `german`, they most probably would expect *contemporary* standards – at least if they are not already familiar with the received `babel-german` terminology.

In order to mitigate this for users who employ the `german` option rather than the more precise alternatives, and considering both novice and experienced users of `babel-german`, an option `glottonyms` is provided (*glottonym* means ‘language name’). It has to be set via `\germansetup` and offers the following choices:

- `glottonyms=legacy`: `german` always enables pre-1996 spelling, as it has been traditionally the case in `babel-german` (before v. 3.0). It also uses the legacy hyphenation patterns. Use this if you need to maintain 100 % backwards compatibility.
- `glottonyms=contemporary`: `german` always enables post-1996 spelling, which breaks with traditional package conventions and might break documents that use those. It also uses the ‘experimental’ hyphenation patterns by default. Use with care!
- `glottonyms=auto`: `german` *as a rule* enables post-1996 spelling (and newer hyphenation patterns). However, as soon as `ngerman`, `naustrian` or `nswissgerman` are also used in the same document, we assume that `german` is supposed to refer to the pre-1996 variant instead and hence make `german` enable pre-1996 German Standard German (and legacy patterns). This should handle gracefully most contemporary uses of `german`, although it will break documents using only `german` with the traditional meaning (for which you should use `glottonyms=legacy`). This is also the default as of `babel-german` v. 3.0.

Note, however, that the semantics is only changed here for `babel-german` itself. If you use a third-party package which relies on the `legacy` semantics, you need to stick with this and report to the maintainer of that package.

A note on **backwards compatibility**: If you want to share a document that employs `german-de-1901` spelling *exclusively* with a co-author who only has a version of `babel-german` older than 2.99 available, you cannot use `german-de-1901` or the `glottonyms` option. Instead, load the two options `ngerman,german` (in this order) and use `german` in the traditional way within the document. This will produce the appropriate result both in newer `babel-german` (with the default `glottonyms=auto` setting) and pre-2.99 versions of `babel-german`.

5 Hyphenation Patterns

For German, different hyphenation patterns are available. Which of these a given document employs does not only depend on the varieties it uses, but also on the \TeX engine and on the language options you employ. For most varieties and options, there are multiple options to select from. This is elaborated in what follows.

Standard English, as default), nor the number of speakers (cf. `spanish` which assumes Standard Spanish in Spain, not in Mexico, as default, or `portuges` [sic!] which assumes Standard Portuguese in Portugal, not in Brazil). Yet it is also not by coincidence. The selection of a default (and this also accounts for norm authorities such as the ISO or the IETF) is mainly, and inherently, political, ideological, and power-driven, notwithstanding the involved actors often stating that it is not.

Hyphenation patterns for pre- and post-1996 German orthography have been available with \TeX distributions for a long time (currently, these are shipped in form of the `dehyph` [= traditional] and `dehyphn` [= new] files). These established patterns, however, have many flaws: they are hard to maintain and improve since the sources are not available and not much is known about their construction, since they do not work well with loans, some compounds, and technical terms and often do not hyphenate where they could, and – most gravely – since they might produce wrong hyphenations (e.g., *Mordopfer* instead of *Mord-opfer*). The patterns for post-1996 orthography are even worse: they have only been *manually* adapted to the new rules and intended to be just some intermediate solution right from the start (cf. [11]).

Therefore, a group of experienced germanophone \LaTeX users (including the author of the legacy `dehyphn` patterns) took on the challenge and developed completely new patterns that do much better, the so-called ‘experimental’ new hyphenation patterns of German, distributed in the `dehyph-exptl` package [6]. As opposed to the established patterns, the new ones undergo constant improvement. The price for this is that hyphenation and thus the typeset document is subject to change with, and only due to, pattern updates. However, the new patterns are around and used since 2008, they have largely stabilized and are really no longer ‘experimental’.

Modern engines (i. e., `xetex` and `luatex`) who require utf8-encoded patterns have already embraced those new patterns long ago, i. e., they are activated on these engines by default (cf. [10]). The classic \TeX engines (`tex/pdftex`) have been more reluctant and continue to use the old patterns by default. The reason for this are the \TeX quality standards already mentioned in [Section 2.1](#): refrain, if ever possible, from changing the output of user’s documents in the wake of software updates. However, even there, there was an exception: with pre-1996 Swiss Standard German, the classic engines use the ‘experimental’ patterns by default since when Swiss German was introduced, the ‘experimental’ patterns have already been available.

In `babel-german`, we take the introduction of the new language options in v. 2.99 as an opportunity to default to the latest ‘experimental’ patterns with these options. For `german`, with `glottonyms=auto` (the default) and the use of an `n`-option (i. e., if it refers to pre-1996 orthography) as well as with `glottonyms=legacy`, the established (legacy) patterns will continue to be used. With the newer meaning (`glottonyms=contemporary` or `glottonyms=auto` without the use of an `n`-option), `babel-german` also defaults to the latest ‘experimental’ patterns. The other legacy options (`austrian`, `naustrian`, `ngerman`, and `nswissgerman`) will continue to default to the established (legacy) patterns. This way, we assure existing documents will not change their hyphenation behind your back.

In all these cases (except for pre-1996 Swiss Standard German where no ‘legacy’ patterns exist), however, you can opt-in to a different setting. If you want to use the experimental patterns also with the legacy language options, use

```
\germansetup{hyphenrules=latest}
```

in the document preamble after `babel` has been loaded. This will activate the experimental hyphenation patterns in their most recent version for all used varieties of German. Reversely,

```
\germansetup{hyphenrules=legacy}
```

will switch to the established patterns for all used varieties of German.

The `dehyph-exptl` package also allows to load patterns of a given (fixed) date instead of the latest ones, e.g. `2024-02-28`. Therewith, you can prevent future changes in

hyphenation due to package updates. The feature is also supported by `babel-german`: Simply pass the date to `hyphenrules` (e. g., `hyphenrules=2024-02-28`). Of course, you need to assure patterns of this date exist in your tree. Cf. [6] for details, also for ways to set specific patterns to specific varieties of German only.

6 Shorthands and Convenience Macros

For all varieties of German, the character `"` is made active in order to provide some shorthand macros.

Some of these shorthands address peculiarities of pre-1996 German spelling with which you do not need to bother if you adhere to contemporary orthography:

1. the so-called *Dreikonsonanten-Regel* (‘three consonant rule’) which required specific handling of specific compounds in hyphenation⁹, and
2. the hyphenation of the digraph¹⁰ `<ck>` as `<k-k>` (e. g., *Bäcker*, *Bäk-ker*), which has been dropped with the reform in favor of shifting the whole digraph to the next line (*Bä-cker*).

Other shorthands are provided for frequently used special characters as well as for better control of hyphenation, line breaks, and ligatures, and are useful for all varieties of German.

[Table 1](#) provides an overview of the shorthands that are provided by `babel-german` for all its variants. [Table 2](#) lists some `babel` macros for quotation marks that might be used as an alternative to the quotation mark shorthands listed above.

7 Variety-Specific Options

7.1 Capital Eszett Letter

New feature
in v. 2.14!

In 2008, a capital variant of the letter `<ß>` has been included to the Unicode standard (U+1E9E), and in 2017, the capital eszett letter has been acknowledged in German orthography as a valid alternative to `<SS>` in uppercase writing of `<ß>`. The letter differs from its miniscule counterpart in that it is usually wider to match the form of uppercase letters.

If you want to use this letter, you can do so by using the variety option `capsz`, which is supported for the contemporary (post-1996) Austrian (cf. [Section 3.1](#)) and German (cf. [Section 3.2](#)) varieties. If you pass the option to `germansetup`, i. e.,

```
\germansetup{capsz}
```

⁹ The three consonant rule (cf. [4, R 204]) prescribed that one of three identical consonants had to be omitted if a vowel followed the three consonants (i. e., you wrote *Schiffahrt*, not *Schiffahrt*, *schnellebig*, not *schnellebig*, *wettturnen*, not *wettturnen*). If the word was hyphenated at this position, however, the third consonant needed to reappear (*Schiff-fahrt*, *schnell-lebig*, *wett-turnen*); the shorthands `"f`, `"l`, `"t` etc. account for that. With the 1996 reform, the rule has been taken out of force (cf. [5, R 136]). Now, all consonants are always written (some lexicalized exceptions are *dennoch* and *Mittag*, but these get no additional consonant on hyphenation either: *den-noch*, *Mit-tag*). Note also that `<s>` (as in *Kongresssaal*, if `<ss>` is used as an alternative to `<ß>`) or in Swiss writing) has always been excluded from this rule (cf. [4, R 204]), which is why no shorthand for that case is needed.

¹⁰ In graphematics, the term *digraph* denotes two characters that make a functional pair (which means, depending on the theoretical assumptions: they represent a single sound or they are semantically distinctive).

Table 1: Shorthands provided by babel-german

"a	Umlaut ⟨ä⟩ (shorthand for \a). Similar shorthands are available for all other lower- and uppercase vowels (umlauts: "a, "o, "u, "A, "O, "U; tremata: "e, "i, "E, "I).	
"s	German ⟨ß⟩ (shorthand for \ss); but cf. Section 7.2 for specifics with Swiss Standard German.	
"z	German ⟨ß⟩ (shorthand for \ss). The difference to "s is the uppercase version; again, cf. Section 7.2 for specifics with Swiss Standard German.	
"ck	⟨ck⟩, hyphenated as ⟨k-k⟩ in pre-1996 variants. Behaves like ordinary ck in post-1996.	
"ff	⟨ff⟩, hyphenated as ⟨ff-f⟩ in pre-1996 variants; outputs ⟨fff⟩ in post-1996 variants; this is also implemented for ⟨l⟩, ⟨m⟩, ⟨n⟩, ⟨p⟩, ⟨r⟩ and ⟨t⟩. Please refer to Footnote 9 for why this does not include ⟨s⟩.	
"S	\uppercase{"s}, typeset as ⟨SS⟩ – ⟨ß⟩ is traditionally written as ⟨SS⟩ (or, in 1901 spelling, also optionally ⟨SZ⟩, see below) in uppercase writing; cf. Section 7.1 if you prefer a capital eszett.	
"Z	\uppercase{"z}, typeset as ⟨SZ⟩. In 1901 spelling, ⟨ß⟩ could also be written as ⟨SZ⟩ instead of ⟨SS⟩ in uppercase writing. Note that, with reformed orthography, the ⟨SZ⟩ variant has been deprecated in favour of ⟨SS⟩ only.	
"	Disable ligature at this position (e. g., at morpheme boundaries, as in Auf" l age).	
"-	An additional breakpoint that does still allow for hyphenation at the breakpoints preset in the hyphenation patterns (as opposed to \-).	
"=	An explicit hyphen with a breakpoint, allowing for hyphenation at the other points preset in the hyphenation patterns (as opposed to plain -); useful for long compounds such as IT"=Dienstleisterinnen.	
"~	An explicit hyphen without a breakpoint. Useful for cases where the hyphen should stick at the following syllable, e. g., bergauf und "~ab .	
""	A breakpoint that does not output a hyphen if the line break is performed (consider parenthetical extensions as in (pseudo"~)" "wissenschaftlich).	
New feature in v. 2.9!	"/	A slash that allows for a linebreak. As opposed to \slash, hyphenation at the breakpoints preset in the hyphenation patterns is still allowed.
New feature in v. 2.14!	"*	An asterisk which assures the word can still be hyphenated at its defined breakpoints. Useful if you want to employ gender-sensitive writing ('gender star'). Similar shorthands are available for the alternative gender-sensitive spellings, " : and "...
New feature in v. 2.14!	"x	Inserts a gender mark which assures the word can still be hyphenated at its defined breakpoints. This is predefined to * but can be globally redefined via \germansetup{gendermark=<symbol>}.
	"‘	German left double quotes ⟨„⟩.
	"’	German right double quotes ⟨”⟩.
	"<	French/Swiss left double quotes ⟨«⟩.
	">	French/Swiss right double quotes ⟨»⟩.

Table 2: Alternative commands for quotation marks (provided by babel)

\glqq	German left double quotes ⟨„⟩.
\grqq	German right double quotes ⟨”⟩.
\glq	German left single quotes ⟨,⟩.
\grq	German right single quotes ⟨’⟩.
\flqq	French/Swiss left double quotes ⟨«⟩.
\frqq	French/Swiss right double quotes ⟨»⟩.
\flq	French/Swiss left single quotes ⟨<⟩.
\frq	French/Swiss right single quotes ⟨>⟩.
\dq	The straight quotation mark character ⟨"⟩.

it will apply to both those varieties. If you want a more granular setting, use a babel modifier instead (see [Section 3](#)). As the eszett letter is not common in Swiss German writing in general, the option is not supported there. Similarly, the pre-1996 varieties do not support the letter either.

The option causes both `\MakeUppercase` and the "S shorthand (but not "Z) to use the capital eszett letter. Note that this requires a font which actually contains the glyph (otherwise, you still get `<SS>`) and L^AT_EX kernel 2023/06 at least.

New feature
in v. 2.15!

Note that you can also set the casing via `\babelprovide[casing=eszett]{<lang>}`. This is adhered to. If you want to disable such a global setting, you can do so by means of the `\germansetup` option `capsz=false` or babel modifier `nocapsz`.

7.2 Handling of "s and "z in Swiss German

New feature
in v. 2.10!

In Swiss (and Liechtensteinian) German writing, the use of `<ß>` is rather uncommon. Swiss writers would normally use `<ss>` where German or Austrian writers use the `<ß>` character (e. g., *Fuss* vs. *Fuß* 'foot'). When texts (or names) from other German speaking areas are quoted, however, the spelling and hence the `<ß>` is often maintained (particularly in scholarly writing where the spelling of quoted text is not supposed to be touched).

We assume that Swiss writers will normally input `<ss>` directly when they mean `<ss>`, and we assume furthermore that the `<ß>`-related shorthands "s and "z are useful also for Swiss writers when they actually need `<ß>`, the more so since the `<ß>` is not as directly accessible on Swiss keyboards as it is on German and Austrian ones. On the other hand, there might be occasions where writers want to transfer a text from German or Austrian Standard into Swiss Standard German and adapt the spelling on the fly, i. e., transform all `<ß>` into `<ss>`.

For this special case, we provide an option to make the `<ß>`-related shorthands "s and "z expand to the respective digraphs¹¹ `<ss>` and `<sz>` rather than to `<ß>`. This is not the default behavior with `german-ch` and `german-ch-1901` since, as mentioned, there are situations when the `<ß>` is (and has to be) used in Swiss writing, and normally, no shorthand is needed to input (or output) two simple `<s>` characters. You can opt-in (and out) digraphical expansion of "s and "z on a global and local level:

- To globally switch on the digraphical expansion, use the `\germansetup` option or the babel modifier `toss` (read: 'to `<ss>`') with `german-ch`, `german-ch-1901` or its aliases (see [Section 3](#)). The former will apply to all Swiss German varieties, the latter only to the language option that is being modified.
- To switch on the digraphical expansion only locally, you can use the boolean switch `\tosstrue`. Likewise, `\tossfalse` switches off (both locally and globally set) digraphical expansion.

All these changes result in the following deviant behavior of two shorthands:

"s expands to digraph `<ss>`
"z expands to digraph `<sz>`

One further note related to the use of `<ss>` in pre-1996 Swiss Standard German. As opposed to other consonantal letters, the `<s>` is excluded from the three consonant rule (*Dreikonsonantenregel*) of traditional (i. e., 1901) German spelling (cf. [Footnote 9](#)). This is why we don't provide a shorthand for the `<sss>` case.

¹¹See [Footnote 10](#) for what this means.

8 Captions, Extras, and Dates

The caption strings (such as “figure”) are defined in the macros `\captions<language>`, where `<language>` resolves to the current language option. With the new names, however, captions macros of traditional names are still defined and inherited. So redefining `\captionssngerman` and `\captionssngerman-de` will have the same effect with the option `german-de`. Vice versa, however, redefining `\captionssngerman-de` will *not* have any effect if the alias `german-germany` is used. The same applies to `\extras<language>` and `\noextras<language>` which hold extra language settings.

The recommended way to change or add caption strings is the `babel` macro

```
\setlocalecaption{<language-name>}{<caption-name>}{<string>}
```

where `<language-name>` is the respective language option, `<caption-name>` the respective caption macro (without preceding backslash and trailing name), and `<string>` the string to which it should expand. E.g.,

```
\setlocalecaption{german-de}{ref}{Bibliografie}
```

The predefined caption names are (the macros have an appended name):

- preface: *Vorwort*
- ref: *Literatur*
- abstract: *Zusammenfassung*
- bib: *Literaturverzeichnis*
- chapter: *Kapitel*
- appendix: *Anhang*
- contents: *Inhaltsverzeichnis*
- listfigure: *Abbildungsverzeichnis*
- listtable: *Tabellenverzeichnis*
- index: *Index*
- figure: *Abbildung*
- table: *Tabelle*
- part: *Teil*
- encl: *Anlage(n)* (de) or *Beilage(n)* (ch and at)
- cc: *Verteiler*
- headto: *An*
- page: *Seite*
- see: *siehe*
- also: *siehe auch*
- proof: *Beweis*
- glossary: *Glossar*

If you want to change captions of all German varieties at once, you can use the `<language-name> allgerman` with the `\setlocalecaption` macro (`\captionallgerman` is inherited by all varieties). To redefine all Austrian or Swiss varieties, respectively, use `allatgerman` and `allchgerman`.

As opposed to this, `\extras<language>`, `\noextras<language>` and `\date<language>` are appended by `\addto`. Note, however, that the extension via `\addto` is not straightforward in the case of language options containing hyphens (such as `german-de`) since the hyphen has a different catcode normally (e.g., in document preambles) and hence terminates command parsing. So you either need to resort to the legacy names (such as `ngerman`), control command parsing via

```
\expandafter\addto\csname <macro>\endcsname{<code>}
```

or use the `babel-german` helper macro `\addtoc{<macro>}{<code>}`, which does the latter under the hood, taking as first argument the macro name without backslash. E.g.,

```
\addtoc{extrasgerman-de}{\bbl@nonfrenchspacing}
```

Packages that want to change extras and noextras of all German varieties at once might append code to the internal macros `\@extrasgerman` and `\@noextrasgerman` that are inherited by all varieties.

For date redefinitions, packages should redefine the internal macros `\date@german@at`, `\date@german@ch`, and `\date@german@de` that hold the definitions for the respective regions and are being inherited in the respective varieties.

9 Implementation

9.1 General Settings

The file `babel-german.def` holds the common code for all varieties of German. In this file, which is inputted by all `*.ldf` files of `babel-german`, the main work is done.

We define some helper macros that help us to identify later on whether we use an option that conforms with the internal language naming.

```
1 \def\bbl@opt@german{german}
2 \def\bbl@opt@swissgerman{swissgerman}
3 \def\bbl@opt@ngerman{ngerman}
```

Also, we define helpers to identify the region

```
4 \def\bbl@german@region@at{AT}
5 \def\bbl@german@region@ch{CH}
6 \def\bbl@german@region@de{DE}
```

... and legacy hyphenation patterns:

```
7 \def\bbl@german@legacy@patterns{legacy}
```

```
\ifbbl@german@newterms We provide (key-val) variety options. To this end, we first define some booleans and
\ifbbl@german@maybe@newterms macros to store the settings.
```

```
    \tosstrue      8 \newif\ifbbl@german@newterms
    \tossfalse    9 \bbl@german@newtermsfalse
    \capsztrue   10 \newif\ifbbl@german@maybe@newterms
    \capszfalse  11 \bbl@german@maybe@newtermstrue
    \@bbl@german@at@capsztrue  12 \newif\iftoss
    \@bbl@german@at@capszfalse 13 \tossfalse
    \@bbl@german@ge@capsztrue
    \@bbl@german@ge@capszfalse
    \bbl@german@patterns@oldterms
    \bbl@german@patterns@newterms
```

```

14 \newif\ifcapsz
15 \capszfalse
16 \newif\if@bbl@german@at@capsz
17 \@bbl@german@at@capszfalse
18 \newif\if@bbl@german@ge@capsz
19 \@bbl@german@ge@capszfalse
20 \providecommand*\bbl@german@patterns@oldterms{legacy}
21 \providecommand*\bbl@german@patterns@newterms{latest}

```

`\mkgender` `\mkgender` holds the string to which the "x shorthand resolves. `\mkgender` is just for `\mkgender` backwards compatibility (has been used in previous versions for 1996 orthography).

```

22 \def\mkgender{*}
23 \AtBeginDocument{%
24   \ifx\mkgender\undefined\else
25     \let\mkgender\mkgender
26   \fi
27 }

```

Now, the actual option definitions that set the booleans and macros:

```

28 \ExplSyntaxOn
29 \DeclareKeys[bblgerman]
30 {
31   % glottonyms=<legacy|contemporary|auto>
32   glottonyms.choice:,
33   % a. legacy
34   glottonyms / legacy.code:n =
35     { \bbl@german@newtermsfalse
36       \bbl@german@maybe@newtermsfalse },
37   % b. contemporary
38   glottonyms / contemporary.code:n =
39     { \bbl@german@newtermstrue
40       \bbl@german@maybe@newtermsfalse },
41   % c. auto
42   glottonyms / auto.code:n =
43     { \bbl@german@newtermsfalse
44       \bbl@german@maybe@newtermstrue },
45   glottonyms.default:n = { auto },
46   % toss={true|false}
47   toss.legacy_if_set:n = toss,
48   % capsz={true|false}
49   capsz.code:n =
50     {
51       \str_if_eq:nnTF { #1 } { true }
52       {
53         \capsztrue
54         \@bbl@german@at@capsztrue
55         \@bbl@german@ge@capsztrue
56       }{
57         \capszfalse
58         \@bbl@german@at@capszfalse
59         \@bbl@german@ge@capszfalse
60       }
61     },
62   capsz.default:n = { true },

```

```

63 % hyphenrules={version}
64 hyphenrules.code:n =
65 {
66   \def\bbl@german@patterns@oldterms{#1}
67   \def\bbl@german@patterns@newterms{#1}
68   \def\bbl@german@xptl@patterns{}
69 },
70 gendermark.store = \mkgender,
71 }
72 \ExplSyntaxOff

```

`\germansetup` Provide a command to set macros. Assure it can only be used in preamble.

```

73 \providecommand*\germansetup}[1]{%
74   \SetKeys[bbl@german]{#1}%
75 }
76 \@onlypreamble\germansetup

```

In all cases, we check for the existence of the required hyphenation patterns, and if it is unknown, we issue a warning (and fall back to the null language). If required we set `\l@<langoption>` as a ‘dialect’ of the hyphenation language.

`\bbl@german@tryxptlpatterns` This helper macro checks if `xptl` patterns (package `dehyph-xptl`) are available and falls back to legacy (which might be null language) with a warning if not:

```

77 \def\bbl@german@tryxptlpatterns#1#2{
78   \expandafter\ifcsname l@#2\endcsname
79     \expandafter\adddialect\csname l@#1\expandafter
80     \endcsname\csname l@#2\endcsname
81   \else
82     \PackageWarning{babel-german}{Hyphenation patterns ‘#2’,
83       requested by #1, not available. Falling back to legacy!}
84   \fi
85 }

```

`\l@tgerman` Since `\l@german` is ambiguous depending on the setting of `glottonyms`, we define `\l@tgerman` which always represents 1901 patterns:

```

86 \ifx\l@tgerman\undefined
87   \ifx\l@german\undefined\else
88     \let\l@tgerman\l@german
89   \fi
90 \fi

```

Now, as this has been set, handle the `glottonyms` option if we are within `german`:

```

91 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@german
92   \AddToHook{begindocument/before}{%

```

First, if we have `glottonyms=auto`, check whether we have an n-variety that forces legacy semantics:

```

93   \ifbbl@german@maybe@newterms
94     \@ifundefined{bbl@german@force@legacy}{%
95       \bbl@german@newtermstrue
96       \PackageInfo{babel-german}{Using legacy glottonyms\MessageBreak
97         ‘german’ denotes pre-1996 spelling.}%
98     }{%
99       \PackageInfo{babel-german}{Using contemporary glottonyms\MessageBreak

```

```

100             'german' denotes post-1996 spelling.}%
101         }%
102     \fi

```

We know now if `german` means 1901 or 1996, so set the hyphenation patterns if needed. Here, we also consider the `hyphenrules` option for `german`. The following is either `glottonyms=contemporary` or `glottonyms=auto` without n-variety:

```

103     \ifbbl@german@newterms

```

If we do not find legacy `ngerman` patterns, warn and fall back to null language:

```

104     \ifx\l@ngerman\@undefined
105         \@nopatterns{German (current orthography),
106             falling back to 1901 orthography!}%
107     \else

```

(Re-)load ini files. This is a hack to fix the locale info:

```

108         \babelprovide[identification/tag.bcp47=de-DE,
109             identification/region.local=Deutschland,
110             identification/region.english=Germany,
111             identification/region.tag.bcp47=DE]{german}

```

If `hyphenrules` have not been set, use `ngerman`:

```

112         \ifx\bbl@german@patterns@newterms\bbl@german@legacy@patterns
113             \adddialect\l@german\l@ngerman

```

otherwise, use what is requested:

```

114         \else
115             \bbl@german@tryxptlpatterns{german}%
116             {ngerman-x-\bbl@german@patterns@newterms}
117         \fi

```

and record that we use `german` in the modern sense:

```

118         \addto\extrasgerman{\bbl@german@tradspellingfalse}%
119     \fi
120 \else

```

The following is either `glottonyms=legacy` or `glottonyms=auto` with n-variety. Here, we only set patterns if requested via `hyphenrules`:

```

121     \ifx\bbl@german@patterns@oldterms\bbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
122         \bbl@german@tryxptlpatterns{german}%
123         {german-x-\bbl@german@patterns@oldterms}
124     \fi
125 \fi
126 }
127 \fi

```

We begin with region DE, first 1901 spelling:

```

128 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@de
129     \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
130         \ifx\l@tgerman\@undefined
131             \@nopatterns{German (1901 orthography)}
132             \adddialect\l@german0
133             \adddialect\l@tgerman0
134         \fi
135     \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@german\else
136         \expandafter\adddialect\csname l@\CurrentOption\endcsname\l@tgerman
137     \fi

```

Then DE-1996:

```
138 \else% 1996 spelling
139 \ifx\l@ngerman\@undefined
140 \nopatterns{German (current orthography)}
141 \adddialect\l@ngerman0
142 \fi
143 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@ngerman\else
144 \expandafter\adddialect\csname l@\CurrentOption\endcsname\l@ngerman
145 \fi
146 \fi
147 \fi
```

For AT-1901, we set <langopt> as a dialect of [german](#), since the Austrian variety uses the same hyphenation patterns as Germany's Standard German (both in pre- and post-1996 spelling).

If no German patterns are found, we issue a warning and fall back to null language.

```
148 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@at
149 \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
150 \ifx\l@tgerman\@undefined
151 \nopatterns{German (1901 orthography), needed by Austrian (1901 orthography)}
152 \expandafter\adddialect\csname l@\CurrentOption\endcsname0
153 \else
154 \expandafter\adddialect\csname l@\CurrentOption\endcsname\l@tgerman
155 \fi
```

Same for AT-1996, but as a dialect of [ngerman](#):

```
156 \else% 1996 spelling
157 \ifx\l@ngerman\@undefined
158 \nopatterns{German (current orthography), needed by Austrian (current orthography)}
159 \expandafter\adddialect\csname l@\CurrentOption\endcsname0
160 \else
161 \expandafter\adddialect\csname l@\CurrentOption\endcsname\l@ngerman
162 \fi
163 \fi
164 \fi
```

For the pre-1996 Swiss variety, we attempt to load the specific [swissgerman](#) hyphenation patterns and fall back to [german](#) if those are not available. If no patterns are found, we issue a warning and go for null language.

```
165 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@ch
166 \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
167 \ifx\l@swissgerman\@undefined
168 \ifx\l@tgerman\@undefined
169 \nopatterns{Swiss Standard German (1901 orthography) and German (1901 orthography)}
170 \expandafter\adddialect\csname l@\CurrentOption\endcsname0
171 \else
172 \nopatterns{Swiss Standard German (1901 orthography),
173 falling back to German (1901 orthography)}
174 \expandafter\adddialect\csname l@\CurrentOption\endcsname\l@tgerman
175 \fi
176 \else
177 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@swissgerman\else
178 \expandafter\adddialect\csname l@\CurrentOption\endcsname\l@swissgerman
179 \fi
```

```
180 \fi
```

Post-1996 Swiss German uses `ngerman` hyphenation patterns, so try those:

```
181 \else% 1996 spelling
182 \ifx\l@ngerman\undefined
183 \nopatterns{German (current orthography),
184           needed by Swiss Standard German (current orthography)}
185 \expandafter\adddialect\csname l@\CurrentOption\endcsname0
186 \else
187 \expandafter\adddialect\csname l@\CurrentOption\endcsname\l@ngerman
188 \fi
189 \fi
190 \fi
```

`\addtoc` Since the hyphen has catcode 12 normally and hence terminates a command name, we provide a helper command to easily append captions, extras etc. for the language names with hyphen:

```
191 \providecommand*\addtocs[2]{\expandafter\addto\csname #1\endcsname{#2}}
```

With the option `hyphenrules`, we load experimental hyphenation patterns (package `dehyph-exptl`). The following passes the respective code for a given variety to an internal hook that is being executed at document begin (when we know the setting of `hyphenrules`).

`\bbl@german@patternshook` First, we define the internal hook to collect the respective code:

```
192 \providecommand\bbl@german@patternshook{}
```

Now the code. We do not handle `german` here, as this is already done in the code that also considers `glottonyms`. Also, 1901 Swiss German already uses `exptl` patterns, so we ignore this. We begin with 1901 variants:

```
193 \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
194 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@ch\else
195 \def\bbl@tmpa{austrian}
196 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
197 \addto\bbl@german@patternshook{%
198 \ifx\bbl@german@patterns@oldterms\bbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
199 \bbl@german@tryxptlpatterns{austrian}%
200 {german-x-\bbl@german@patterns@oldterms}
201 \fi}
202 \fi
203 \def\bbl@tmpa{german-at-1901}
204 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
205 \addto\bbl@german@patternshook{%
206 \ifx\bbl@german@patterns@newterms\bbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
207 \bbl@german@tryxptlpatterns{german-at-1901}%
208 {german-x-\bbl@german@patterns@newterms}
209 \fi}
210 \fi
211 \def\bbl@tmpa{german-austria-1901}
212 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
213 \addto\bbl@german@patternshook{%
214 \ifx\bbl@german@patterns@newterms\bbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
215 \bbl@german@tryxptlpatterns{german-austria-1901}%
216 {german-x-\bbl@german@patterns@newterms}
```

```

217         \fi}
218     \fi
219     \def\bbbl@tmpa{german-de-1901}
220     \ifx\CurrentOption\bbbl@tmpa
221         \addto\bbbl@german@patternshook{%
222             \ifx\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms\bbbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
223                 \bbbl@german@tryxptlpatterns{german-de-1901}%
224                 {german-x-\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms}
225             \fi}
226     \fi
227     \def\bbbl@tmpa{german-germany-1901}
228     \ifx\CurrentOption\bbbl@tmpa
229         \addto\bbbl@german@patternshook{%
230             \ifx\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms\bbbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
231                 \bbbl@german@tryxptlpatterns{german-germany-1901}%
232                 {german-x-\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms}
233             \fi}
234     \fi
235     \fi
236 \else
    Then 1996 variants:
237     \ifx\CurrentOption\bbbl@opt@ngerman
238         \addto\bbbl@german@patternshook{%
239             \ifx\bbbl@german@patterns@oldterms\bbbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
240                 \bbbl@german@tryxptlpatterns{ngerman}%
241                 {ngerman-x-\bbbl@german@patterns@oldterms}
242             \fi}
243     \fi
244     \def\bbbl@tmpa{german-at}
245     \ifx\CurrentOption\bbbl@tmpa
246         \addto\bbbl@german@patternshook{%
247             \ifx\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms\bbbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
248                 \bbbl@german@tryxptlpatterns{german-at}%
249                 {ngerman-x-\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms}
250             \fi}
251     \fi
252     \def\bbbl@tmpa{naustrian}
253     \ifx\CurrentOption\bbbl@tmpa
254         \addto\bbbl@german@patternshook{%
255             \ifx\bbbl@german@patterns@oldterms\bbbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
256                 \bbbl@german@tryxptlpatterns{naustrian}%
257                 {ngerman-x-\bbbl@german@patterns@oldterms}
258             \fi}
259     \fi
260     \def\bbbl@tmpa{german-austria}
261     \ifx\CurrentOption\bbbl@tmpa
262         \addto\bbbl@german@patternshook{%
263             \ifx\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms\bbbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
264                 \bbbl@german@tryxptlpatterns{german-austria}%
265                 {ngerman-x-\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms}
266             \fi}
267     \fi
268     \def\bbbl@tmpa{german-ch}
269     \ifx\CurrentOption\bbbl@tmpa

```

```

270     \addto\bbbl@german@patterns\hook{%
271     \ifx\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms\bbbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
272     \bbbl@german@tryxptl@patterns{german-ch}%
273     {ngerman-x-\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms}
274     \fi}
275 \fi
276 \def\bbbl@tmpa{german-switzerland}
277 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbbl@tmpa
278     \addto\bbbl@german@patterns\hook{%
279     \ifx\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms\bbbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
280     \bbbl@german@tryxptl@patterns{german-switzerland}%
281     {ngerman-x-\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms}
282     \fi}
283 \fi
284 \def\bbbl@tmpa{german-de}
285 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbbl@tmpa
286     \addto\bbbl@german@patterns\hook{%
287     \ifx\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms\bbbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
288     \bbbl@german@tryxptl@patterns{german-de}%
289     {ngerman-x-\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms}
290     \fi}
291 \fi
292 \def\bbbl@tmpa{german-germany}
293 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbbl@tmpa
294     \addto\bbbl@german@patterns\hook{%
295     \ifx\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms\bbbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
296     \bbbl@german@tryxptl@patterns{german-germany}%
297     {ngerman-x-\bbbl@german@patterns@newterms}
298     \fi}
299 \fi
300 \def\bbbl@tmpa{nswissgerman}
301 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbbl@tmpa
302     \addto\bbbl@german@patterns\hook{%
303     \ifx\bbbl@german@patterns@oldterms\bbbl@german@legacy@patterns\else
304     \bbbl@german@tryxptl@patterns{nswissgerman}%
305     {ngerman-x-\bbbl@german@patterns@oldterms}
306     \fi}
307 \fi
308 \fi

```

We only want to add the patterns code to `begindocument/before` once, so we clear what has been added before (the empty code addition is to make sure the label exists):

```

309 \AddToHook{begindocument/before}[babel-german-patterns]{}
310 \RemoveFromHook{begindocument/before}[babel-german-patterns]

```

Now add the code to the hook:

```

311 \AddToHook{begindocument/before}[babel-german-patterns]{%
312     \ifdefined\bbbl@german@xptl@patterns
313     \bbbl@german@patterns\hook
314     \fi
315 }

```

9.2 Language-Specific Strings (Captions)

The next step consists of defining macros that provide language specific strings and settings.

`\@captionsgerman` The macro `\@captionsgerman` defines all strings used in the four standard document classes provided with \TeX for German. This is an internal macro that is inherited and modified by the following macros for the respective language varieties.

```
316 \@namedef{@captionsgerman}{%
317   \def\prefacename{Vorwort}%
318   \def\refname{Literatur}%
319   \def\abstractname{Zusammenfassung}%
320   \def\bibname{Literaturverzeichnis}%
321   \def\chaptername{Kapitel}%
322   \def\appendixname{Anhang}%
323   \def\contentsname{Inhaltsverzeichnis}%
324   \def\listfigurename{Abbildungsverzeichnis}%
325   \def\listtablename{Tabellenverzeichnis}%
326   \def\indexname{Index}%
327   \def\figurename{Abbildung}%
328   \def\tablename{Tabelle}%
329   \def\partname{Teil}%
330   \def\enclname{Anlage(n)}%
331   \def\ccname{Verteiler}%
332   \def\headtoname{An}%
333   \def\pagename{Seite}%
334   \def\seename{siehe}%
335   \def\alsoname{siehe auch}%
336   \def\proofname{Beweis}%
337   \def\glossaryname{Glossar}%
338 }
```

`\captionsallgerman` The macro `\captionsallgerman` is a more accessible intermediate copy of `\@captionsgerman`.

```
339 \@namedef{captionsallgerman}{%
340   \@nameuse{@captionsgerman}%
341 }
```

`\captionsallatgerman` The macro `\captionsallatgerman` redefines the variants common in AT and is inherited by all Austrian varieties.

```
342 \@namedef{captionsallatgerman}{%
343   \@nameuse{captionsallgerman}%
344   \def\enclname{Beilage(n)}%
345 }
```

`\captionsallchgerman` The macro `\captionsallchgerman` redefines the variants common in CH and is inherited by all Swiss varieties (currently identical to AT).

```
346 \@namedef{captionsallchgerman}{%
347   \@nameuse{captionsallgerman}%
348   \def\enclname{Beilage(n)}%
349 }
```

`\captionsgerman` The macro `\captionsgerman` is identical to `\captionsallgerman`, but only defined if `german`, `german-de-1901` or `german-germany-1901` are requested.

```

350 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@german
351 \namedef{captionsgerman}{%
352 \nameuse{captionsallgerman}%
353 }

```

`\captionsgerman-de-1901` For `german-de-1901` and `german-germany-1901`, we define both `\captionsgerman` and `\captionsgerman-germany-1901` `\captionsgerman-de-1901` or `\captionsgerman-germany-1901`, respectively, which import the former.

```

354 \else
355 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@de
356 \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
357 \namedef{captionsgerman}{%
358 \nameuse{captionsallgerman}%
359 }
360 \namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
361 \nameuse{captionsgerman}%
362 }
363 \fi
364 \fi
365 \fi

```

`\captionsngerman` The macro `\captionsngerman` is identical to `\captionsallgerman`, but only defined if `ngerman`, `german-de` or `german-germany` is requested.

```

366 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@ngerman
367 \namedef{captionsngerman}{%
368 \nameuse{captionsallgerman}%
369 }

```

`\captionsgerman-de` For `german-de` and `german-germany`, we define both `\captionsngerman` and `\captionsgerman-de` `\captionsgerman-germany` or `\captionsgerman-germany`, respectively, which import the former.

```

370 \else
371 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@de
372 \ifbbl@german@tradspelling\else
373 \namedef{captionsngerman}{%
374 \nameuse{captionsallgerman}%
375 }
376 \namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
377 \nameuse{captionsngerman}%
378 }
379 \fi
380 \fi
381 \fi

```

`\captionsaustrian` The Austrian `\caption*s` build on `\captionsallgerman`, but redefine some strings following Austrian conventions (for the respective variants, cf. [1]). They are only defined if an Austrian variety is requested.

```

\captionsnaustrian
\captionsgerman-at-1901
\captionsgerman-at
\captionsgerman-austria-1901
\captionsgerman-austria
382 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@at
383 \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
384 \def\bbl@tmpa{austrian}
385 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
386 \namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
387 \nameuse{captionsallatgerman}%
388 }

```

```

389     \else
390         \@namedef{captionsaustrian}{%
391             \@nameuse{captionsallatgerman}%
392         }
393         \@namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
394             \@nameuse{captionsaustrian}%
395         }
396     \fi
397 \else
398     \def\bbl@tmpa{naustrian}
399     \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
400         \@namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
401             \@nameuse{captionsallatgerman}%
402         }
403     \else
404         \@namedef{captionsnaustrian}{%
405             \@nameuse{captionsallatgerman}%
406         }
407         \@namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
408             \@nameuse{captionsnaustrian}%
409         }
410     \fi
411 \fi
412 \fi

```

`\captionsswissgerman` The Swiss `\caption*s` build on `\captionsallgerman`, but redefine some strings following
`\captionsnswissgerman` Swiss conventions (for the respective variants, cf. [1]). They are only defined if a Swiss
`\captionsgerman-ch-1901` German variety is requested.

```

\captionsgerman-ch 413 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@ch
\captionsgerman-switzerland-1901 414 \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
\captionsgerman-switzerland 415 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@swissgeman
416     \@namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
417         \@nameuse{captionsallchgerman}%
418     }
419 \else
420     \@namedef{captionsswissgeman}{%
421         \@nameuse{captionsallchgerman}%
422     }
423     \@namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
424         \@nameuse{captionsswissgeman}%
425     }
426 \fi
427 \else
428     \def\bbl@tmpa{nswissgeman}
429     \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
430         \@namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
431             \@nameuse{captionsallchgerman}%
432         }
433     \else
434         \@namedef{captionsnswissgeman}{%
435             \@nameuse{captionsallchgerman}%
436         }
437         \@namedef{captions\CurrentOption}{%
438             \@nameuse{captionsnswissgeman}%

```

```

439     }
440     \fi
441 \fi
442 \fi

```

9.3 Date Localizations

`\month@german` The macro `\month@german` defines German month names for all varieties.

```

443 \def\month@german{\ifcase\month\or
444   Januar\or Februar\or M"arz\or April\or Mai\or Juni\or
445   Juli\or August\or September\or Oktober\or November\or Dezember\fi}

```

`\date@german@at` We define some internal macros with common settings for each region. From these, only `\date@german@ch` Austrian differs in the naming of January (*Jänner*):

```

\date@german@de 446 \@namedef{date@german@at}{\def\today{\number\day.-\ifnum1=\month
447   J"anner\else \month@german\fi \space\number\year}}
448 \@namedef{date@german@ch}{\def\today{\number\day.-\month@german
449   \space\number\year}}
450 \@namedef{date@german@de}{\def\today{\number\day.-\month@german
451   \space\number\year}}

```

`\dateaustrian` The Austrian `\date*` macros redefine the command `\today` to produce Austrian versions of the German dates (with the specific naming of January which differs from the other German varieties). The macro is only defined if an Austrian variety is requested.

```

\datenaustrian 452 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@at
\dategerman-at-1901 453   \@namedef{date\CurrentOption}{\@nameuse{date@german@at}}
\dategerman-at 454 \else
\dategerman-austria-1901
\dategerman-austria

```

`\dateswissgerman` The other `\date*` macros redefine the command `\today` to produce the respective dates for Swiss and German Standard German. They are all identical, both for all Swiss varieties:

```

\datenswissgerman 455   \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@ch
\dategerman-ch-1901 456   \@namedef{date\CurrentOption}{\@nameuse{date@german@ch}}
\dategerman-switzerland-1901 457   \else
\dategerman-switzerland

```

`\dategerman` as well as for all German varieties:

```

\datengerman 458   \@namedef{date\CurrentOption}{\@nameuse{date@german@de}}
\dategerman-de-1901 459   \fi
\dategerman-de 460 \fi
\dategerman-germany-1901
\dategerman-germany

```

9.4 Extras

The `\extras*` macros will perform all the extra definitions needed for the respective variety. The `\noextras*` macros are used to cancel the actions of `\extras*`.

First, the character " is declared active for all German varieties. This is done once, later on its definition may vary.

```

461 \initiate@active@char{"}

```

`\extrasgerman` The macro `\extrasgerman` holds all the default extras setting. This is an internal macro that is inherited and modified by the following macros for the respective language varieties.

```
462 \@namedef{@extrasgerman}{%
```

First, we load the shorthands defined below and activate the " character

```
463 \languageshorthands{german}%
```

```
464 \bbl@activate{"}%
```

In order for \TeX to be able to hyphenate German words which contain ‘ß’ (in the OT1 position $\wedge Y$), we furthermore have to give the character a nonzero `\lccode` (see Appendix H, the \TeX book).

```
465 \babel@savevariable{\lccode25}%
```

```
466 \lccode25=25%
```

The umlaut accent macro `\` is changed to lower the umlaut dots. The redefinition is done with the help of `\umlautlow`.

```
467 \babel@save"\umlautlow
```

For German texts, we finally need to assure that `\frenchspacing` is turned on.

```
468 \bbl@frenchspacing
```

```
469 }
```

Depending on the option with which the language definition file has been loaded, a respective `\extras*` macro is defined. Each of those is identical: it simply inherits `\extrasgerman`. However, the traditional names (`german`, `ngerman`, `austrian`, `naustrian`, `swissgerman`, and `nswissgerman`) are used as an intermediate layer, so redefining those will also redefine the newer aliases.

`\extrasgerman` First, the legacy extras macro for pre-1996 German German:

```
470 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@german
```

```
471 \namedef{extrasgerman}{%
```

```
472 \nameuse{@extrasgerman}%
```

```
473 }
```

```
474 \else
```

`\extrasngerman` Then, the legacy extras macro for post-1996 German German:

```
475 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@ngerman
```

```
476 \namedef{extrasngerman}{%
```

```
477 \nameuse{@extrasgerman}%
```

```
478 }
```

```
479 \else
```

`\extrasgerman-de-1901` Now newer alias names for pre-1996 German German:

```
\extrasgerman-germany-1901 480 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@de
```

```
481 \ifbbl@german@tradspeeling
```

```
482 \namedef{extrasgerman}{%
```

```
483 \nameuse{@extrasgerman}%
```

```
484 }
```

```
485 \namedef{extras\CurrentOption}{%
```

```
486 \nameuse{extrasgerman}%
```

```
487 }
```

```
488 \else
```

`\extrasgerman-de` and post-1996 German German:

```
\extrasgerman-germany 489     \@namedef{extrasngerman}{%
490         \@nameuse{@extrasgerman}%
491     }
492     \@namedef{extras\CurrentOption}{%
493         \@nameuse{extrasngerman}%
494     }
495     \fi
496 \fi
497 \fi
498 \fi
```

`\extrasaustrian` Same for Austrian: first, the legacy extras macro for pre-1996 Austrian German:

```
499 \def\bbl@tmpa{austrian}
500 \def\bbl@tmpb{naustrian}
501 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
502     \@namedef{extrasaustrian}{%
503         \@nameuse{@extrasgerman}%
504     }
505 \else
```

`\extrasnaustrian` Then, the legacy extras macro for post-1996 Austrian German:

```
506 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpb
507     \@namedef{extrasnaustrian}{%
508         \@nameuse{@extrasgerman}%
509     }
510 \else
```

`\extrasgerman-at-1901` Now newer alias names for pre-1996 Austrian German:

```
\extrasgerman-austria-1901 511     \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@at
512         \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
513             \@namedef{extrasaustrian}{%
514                 \@nameuse{@extrasgerman}%
515             }
516             \@namedef{extras\CurrentOption}{%
517                 \@nameuse{extrasaustrian}%
518             }
519         \else
```

`\extrasgerman-at` Then, the newer extras macro for post-1996 Austrian German:

```
\extrasgerman-austria 520     \@namedef{extrasnaustrian}{%
521         \@nameuse{@extrasgerman}%
522     }
523     \@namedef{extras\CurrentOption}{%
524         \@nameuse{extrasnaustrian}%
525     }
526     \fi
527 \fi
528 \fi
529 \fi
```

`\extrasswissgerman` Finally, same for Swiss German; first, the legacy extras macros for pre-1996 Swiss German:

```

530 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@swissgerman
531 \namedef{extrasswissgerman}{%
532   \@nameuse{@extrasgerman}%
533 }
534 \else

```

`\extrasnwissgerman` Then, the legacy `extras` macro for post-1996 Swiss German:

```

535 \def\bbl@tmpa{nswissgerman}
536 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
537   \namedef{extrasnwissgerman}{%
538     \@nameuse{@extrasgerman}%
539   }
540 \else

```

`\extrasgerman-ch-1901` Now newer alias names for pre-1996 Swiss German:

```

\extrasgerman-switzerland-1901 541 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@ch
542   \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
543     \namedef{extrasswissgerman}{%
544       \@nameuse{@extrasgerman}%
545     }
546     \namedef{extras\CurrentOption}{%
547       \@nameuse{extrasswissgerman}%
548     }
549   \else

```

`\extrasgerman-ch` Then, the newer `extras` macro for post-1996 Swiss German:

```

\extrasgerman-switzerland 550 \namedef{extrasnwissgerman}{%
551   \@nameuse{@extrasgerman}%
552 }
553 \namedef{extras\CurrentOption}{%
554   \@nameuse{extrasnwissgerman}%
555 }
556 \fi
557 \fi
558 \fi
559 \fi

```

Register spelling state:

```

560 \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
561   \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
562     \bbl@german@tradspellingtrue}
563 \else
564   \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
565     \bbl@german@tradspellingfalse}
566 \fi

```

`toss` For Swiss Standard German, we allow optionally to expand the ⟨ß⟩-related shorthands the Swiss way, i. e. as ⟨ss⟩ (globally, if the modifier or variety option `toss` is used or locally if `\tosstrue`).

```

567 \newif\ifbbl@toss\bbl@tossfalse
568 \def\bbl@tmpa{german-ch-1901}

```

First, query the modifiers for 1901 Swiss German:

```
569 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
570 \expandafter\let\expandafter\bbl@mod@swissgerman\csname bbl@mod@\bbl@tmpa\endcsname
571 \fi
572 \def\bbl@tmpa{german-switzerland-1901}
573 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
574 \expandafter\let\expandafter\bbl@mod@swissgerman\csname bbl@mod@\bbl@tmpa\endcsname
575 \fi
576 \ifx\bbl@mod@swissgerman\@undefined\else
577 \@expandtwoargs\in@{,toss,}{,\bbl@mod@swissgerman,}
578 \ifin@
579 \tosstrue
580 \fi
581 \fi
```

\ntosstrue Now to 1996 Swiss German. For backwards compatibility reasons, we also still provide
\ntossfalse \ntosstrue which had been promoted in earlier versions of babel-german.

```
582 \newif\ifntoss\ntossfalse
583 \newif\ifbbl@ntoss\bbl@ntossfalse
584 \def\bbl@tmpa{german-ch}
```

Again, query the modifiers for 1996 Swiss German:

```
585 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
586 \expandafter\let\expandafter\bbl@mod@nswissgerman\csname bbl@mod@\bbl@tmpa\endcsname
587 \fi
588 \def\bbl@tmpa{german-switzerland}
589 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
590 \expandafter\let\expandafter\bbl@mod@nswissgerman\csname bbl@mod@\bbl@tmpa\endcsname
591 \fi
592 \ifx\bbl@mod@nswissgerman\@undefined\else
593 \@expandtwoargs\in@{,toss,}{,\bbl@mod@nswissgerman,}
594 \ifin@
595 \tosstrue
596 \fi
597 \fi
```

Now set extras<lang> for Swiss German (1901 and 1996) to consider toss setting. Also set toss at document begin if one of these is main language. This all needs to be done at document begin when we have the options set:

```
598 \AtBeginDocument{%
599 \edef\bbl@tmpa{\localeinfo*{language.tag.bcp47}}%
600 \edef\bbl@tmpb{de}%
601 \ifx\bbl@tmpa\bbl@tmpb
602 \edef\bbl@tmpa{\localeinfo*{region.tag.bcp47}}%
603 \ifx\bbl@tmpa\bbl@german@region@ch
604 \ifntoss
605 \bbl@tosstrue
606 \else
607 \iftoss
608 \bbl@tosstrue
609 \else
610 \bbl@tossfalse
611 \fi
612 \fi
```

```

613     \fi
614   \fi
615   \ifdefined\extrasswissgerman
616     \addto\extrasswissgerman{%
617       \iftoss\bbl@tosstrue\else\bbl@tossfalse\fi}%
618   \fi
619   \ifdefined\extrasnswissgerman
620     \addto\extrasnswissgerman{%
621       \ifntoss
622         \bbl@tosstrue
623       \else
624         \iftoss
625           \bbl@tosstrue
626         \else
627           \bbl@tossfalse
628         \fi
629       \fi
630     }%
631   \fi
632 }

```

`capsz` For German and Austrian Standard German, we allow optionally to uppercase ⟨ß⟩ with the capital eszett letter rather as ⟨SS⟩ if the font provides the glyph (if the modifier or variety option `capsz` is used).

```

633 \newif\ifnocapsz\nocapszfalse
634 \newif\ifbbl@capsz\bbl@capszfalse

```

Save current casing, since it needs to be reset afterwards (this is important particularly if casing had been altered externally, e.g. via `\babelprovide`).

```

635 \ifdefined\casing@german
636   \let\save@casing@german\casing@german
637 \else
638   \xdef\save@casing@german{de}
639 \fi
640 \ifdefined\casing@ngerman
641   \let\save@casing@ngerman\casing@ngerman
642 \else
643   \xdef\save@casing@ngerman{de}
644 \fi
645 \ifdefined\casing@naustrian
646   \let\save@casing@naustrian\casing@naustrian
647 \else
648   \xdef\save@casing@naustrian{de}
649 \fi

```

Now query the modifiers for 1996 German:

```

650 \def\bbl@tmpa{german-de}
651 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
652   \expandafter\let\expandafter\bbl@mod@ngerman\csname bbl@mod@\bbl@tmpa\endcsname
653 \fi
654 \def\bbl@tmpa{german-germany}
655 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
656   \expandafter\let\expandafter\bbl@mod@ngerman\csname bbl@mod@\bbl@tmpa\endcsname
657 \fi
658 \ifx\bbl@mod@ngerman\undefined\else

```

```

659 \@expandtwoargs\in@{,capsz,}{,\bbl@mod@ngerman,}
660 \ifin@
661   \capsztrue
662 \fi
663 \@expandtwoargs\in@{,nocapsz,}{,\bbl@mod@ngerman,}
664 \ifin@
665   \nocapsztrue
666 \fi
667 \fi

```

and 1996 Austrian:

```

668 \newif\if@bbl@german@naustrian
669 \@bbl@german@naustrianfalse
670 \def\bbl@tmpa{german-at}
671 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
672   \@bbl@german@naustriantrue
673   \expandafter\let\expandafter\bbl@mod@naustrian\csname bbl@mod@\bbl@tmpa\endcsname
674 \fi
675 \def\bbl@tmpa{german-austria}
676 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
677   \@bbl@german@naustriantrue
678   \expandafter\let\expandafter\bbl@mod@naustrian\csname bbl@mod@\bbl@tmpa\endcsname
679 \fi
680 \ifx\bbl@mod@naustrian\undefined\else
681   \@expandtwoargs\in@{,capsz,}{,\bbl@mod@naustrian,}
682   \ifin@
683     \@bbl@german@at@capsztrue
684 \fi
685   \@expandtwoargs\in@{,nocapsz,}{,\bbl@mod@naustrian,}
686   \ifin@
687     \nocapsztrue
688 \fi
689 \fi

```

We also do it for `german` for the case of it meaning 1996:

```

690 \ifx\bbl@mod@german\undefined\else
691   \@expandtwoargs\in@{,capsz,}{,\bbl@mod@german,}
692   \ifin@
693     \@bbl@german@ge@capsztrue
694 \fi
695   \@expandtwoargs\in@{,nocapsz,}{,\bbl@mod@german,}
696   \ifin@
697     \nocapsztrue
698 \fi
699 \fi

```

Now set `extras<lang>` for 1996 Austrian and German to consider caps setting. Also set caps at document begin if one of these is main language:

```

700 \AtBeginDocument{%
701   \iflanguage{ngerman}{%
702     \edef\bbl@tmpa{\localeinfo*{region.tag.bcp47}}%
703     \ifx\bbl@tmpa\bbl@german@region@ch\else
704       \ifcapsz\bbl@capsztrue\bbl@csarg\xdef{casing@\language}\fi
705     \fi
706   }%

```

```

707     \ifbbl@german@newterms
708     \edef\bbl@tmpa{\localename}%
709     \ifx\bbl@tmpa\bbl@opt@german
710         \ifcapsz\bbl@capsztrue\bbl@csarg\xdef{casing@\languagename}{de-x-eszett}\fi
711     \fi
712 \fi
713 }%
714 \ifdefined\extrasngerman
715     \addto\extrasngerman{%
716         \ifcapsz\bbl@capsztrue\bbl@csarg\xdef{casing@ngerman}{de-x-eszett}%
717         \else\ifnocapsz\bbl@csarg\xdef{casing@ngerman}{de}\fi\bbl@capszfalse\fi}%
718 \fi
719 \ifbbl@german@newterms
720     \ifdefined\extrasgerman
721         \addto\extrasgerman{%
722             \ifbbl@german@ge@capsz\bbl@capsztrue\bbl@csarg\xdef{casing@german}{de-x-eszett}%
723             \else\ifnocapsz\bbl@csarg\xdef{casing@german}{de}\fi\bbl@capszfalse\fi}%
724     \fi
725 \fi
726 }
727 \ifbbl@german@austrian
728 \AtBeginDocument{%
729     \addto\extrasaustrian{%
730         \ifbbl@german@at@capsz\bbl@capsztrue\bbl@csarg\xdef{casing@austrian}{de-x-eszett}%
731         \else\ifnocapsz\bbl@csarg\xdef{casing@austrian}{de}\fi\bbl@capszfalse\fi}%
732     }
733 \fi

```

`\@noextrasgerman` The macro `\@noextrasgerman` holds all the default noextras setting. This is an internal macro that is inherited and modified by the following macros for the respective language varieties.

```
734 \@namedef{@noextrasgerman}{%
```

First, we deactivate the " character and thus turn the shorthands off again outside of the respective variety:

```
735     \bbl@deactivate{"}%
```

Also, undo redefinition of umlaut accent macro `\` to lower the umlaut dots,

```
736     \umlauthigh
```

and turn off `\frenchspacing`:

```
737     \bbl@nonfrenchspacing
```

```
738 }
```

Depending on the option with which the language definition file has been loaded, a respective `\noextras*` macro is defined. Each of those is identical: it simply inherits `\@noextrasgerman`. However, the traditional names ([german](#), [ngerman](#), [austrian](#), [naustrian](#), [swissgerman](#), and [nswissgerman](#)) are used as an intermediate layer, so redefining those will also redefine the newer aliases.

`\noextrasgerman` First, the legacy noextras macro for pre-1996 German German:

```

739 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@german
740 \@namedef{noextrasgerman}{%
741     \@nameuse{@noextrasgerman}%
742 }

```

```
743 \else
```

`\noextrasngerman` Then, the legacy `noextras` macro for post-1996 German German:

```
744 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@ngerman
745   \@namedef{noextrasngerman}{%
746     \@nameuse{@noextrasngerman}%
747   }
748 \else
```

`\noextrasngerman-de-1901` Now newer alias names for pre-1996 German German:

```
\noextrasngerman-germany-1901 749 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@de
750   \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
751     \@namedef{noextrasngerman}{%
752       \@nameuse{@noextrasngerman}%
753     }
754     \@namedef{noextras\CurrentOption}{%
755       \@nameuse{noextrasngerman}%
756     }
757   \else
```

`\noextrasngerman-de` and post-1996 German German:

```
\noextrasngerman-germany 758   \@namedef{noextrasngerman}{%
759     \@nameuse{@noextrasngerman}%
760   }
761   \@namedef{noextras\CurrentOption}{%
762     \@nameuse{noextrasngerman}%
763   }
764 \fi
765 \fi
766 \fi
767 \fi
```

Now deactivate casing if needed:

```
768 \ifdefined\noextrasngerman
769   \if@bbl@german@ge@capsz
770     \addto\noextrasngerman{%
771       \bbl@capszfalse\bbl@csarg\xdef{casing@german}{\save@casing@german}}
772   \fi
773 \fi
774 \ifdefined\noextrasngerman
775   \ifbbl@capsz
776     \addto\noextrasngerman{%
777       \bbl@capszfalse\bbl@csarg\xdef{casing@ngerman}{\save@casing@ngerman}}
778   \fi
779 \fi
```

`\noextrasaustrian` Same for Austrian: first, the legacy `noextras` macro for pre-1996 Austrian German:

```
780 \def\bbl@tmpa{austrian}
781 \def\bbl@tmpb{naustrian}
782 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
783   \@namedef{noextrasaustrian}{%
784     \@nameuse{@noextrasngerman}%
785   }
786 \else
```

`\noextrasnaustrian` Then, the legacy `noextr` macro for post-1996 Austrian German:

```
787 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpb
788   \@namedef{noextrasnaustrian}{%
789     \@nameuse{@noextrasgerman}%
790   }
791 \else
```

`\noextrasgerman-at-1901` Now newer alias names for pre-1996 Austrian German:

```
\noextrasgerman-austria-1901 792   \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@at
793     \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
794       \@namedef{noextrasnaustrian}{%
795         \@nameuse{@noextrasgerman}%
796       }
797     \@namedef{noextras\CurrentOption}{%
798       \@nameuse{noextrasnaustrian}%
799     }
800   \else
```

`\noextrasgerman-at` Then, the newer `noextr` macro for post-1996 Austrian German:

```
\noextrasgerman-austria 801   \@namedef{noextrasnaustrian}{%
802     \@nameuse{@noextrasgerman}%
803   }
804   \@namedef{noextras\CurrentOption}{%
805     \@nameuse{noextrasnaustrian}%
806   }
807   \fi
808 \fi
809 \fi
810 \fi
```

Also de-activate casing if needed:

```
811 \if@bbl@german@naustrian
812 \if@bbl@german@at@capsz
813   \addto\noextrasnaustrian{%
814     \bbl@capszfalse\bbl@csarg\xdef{casing@naustrian}{\save@casing@naustrian}}
815 \fi
816 \fi
```

`\noextrasswissgerman` Finally, same for Swiss German; first, the legacy `noextr` macros for pre-1996 Swiss German:

```
817 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@swissgerman
818   \@namedef{noextrasswissgerman}{%
819     \@nameuse{@noextrasgerman}%
820   }
821 \else
```

`\noextrasnswissgerman` Then, the legacy `noextr` macro for post-1996 Swiss German:

```
822 \def\bbl@tmpa{nswissgerman}
823 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
824   \@namedef{noextrasnswissgerman}{%
825     \@nameuse{@noextrasgerman}%
826   }
827 \else
```

`\noextrasgerman-ch-1901` Now newer alias names for pre-1996 Swiss German:

```
\noextrasgerman-switzerland-1901 828     \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@ch
829         \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
830         \@namedef{noextrasswissgerman}{%
831             \@nameuse{@noextrasgerman}%
832         }
833         \@namedef{noextras\CurrentOption}{%
834             \@nameuse{noextrasswissgerman}%
835         }
836         \else
```

`\noextrasgerman-ch` Then, the newer `noextras` macro for post-1996 Swiss German:

```
\noextrasgerman-switzerland 837         \@namedef{noextrasnwissgerman}{%
838             \@nameuse{@noextrasgerman}%
839         }
840         \@namedef{noextras\CurrentOption}{%
841             \@nameuse{noextrasnwissgerman}%
842         }
843     \fi
844 \fi
845 \fi
846 \fi
```

For the Swiss varieties, we need to deactivate `\toss`.

```
847 \ifx\bbl@german@region\bbl@german@region@ch
848 \expandafter\addto\csname noextras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
849     \bbl@tossfalse}
850 \fi
```

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

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

9.5 Active Characters, Macros, and Shorthands

The following code is necessary because we need an extra active character. This character is then used as indicated in [Table 1](#).

In order to be able to define the function of `"`, we first define a couple of ‘support’ macros.

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

Furthermore, we define some helper macros for contextual $\langle\beta\rangle$ handling.

```
852 \begingroup \catcode'\12
853 \def\x{\endgroup
854     \def\dq{"}
855     \def@SS{\mathchar"7019 }
856     \def\bbl@ss{\ifbbl@toss ss\else\textormath{\ss}{\@SS}}\fi}
857     \def\bbl@SS{\ifbbl@capsz\MakeUppercase{\ss}\else SS}\fi}
858     \def\bbl@sz{\ifbbl@toss sz\else\textormath{\ss}{\@SS}}\fi}
859     \def\bbl@SZ{SZ}
860 }
861 \x
```

Since we need to add special cases for hyperref which needs hyperref's `\texorpdfstring`, we provide a dummy command for the case that hyperref is not loaded.

```
862 \providecommand\texorpdfstring[2]{#1}
```

`\bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore` We also define two helper commands to allow hyphenation before and after a character as defined in shorthands. These are similar to babel's `\bbl@allowhyphens` but differentiate the position:

```
863 \def\bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore{\ifvmode\else\nobreak\fi}
864 \def\bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter{\nobreak\hskip\z@skip}
```

Now we can define the doublequote shorthands: the umlauts,

```
865 \declare@shorthand{german}{"a"}{\textormath{"a}{\ddot a}}
866 \declare@shorthand{german}{"o"}{\textormath{"o}{\ddot o}}
867 \declare@shorthand{german}{"u"}{\textormath{"u}{\ddot u}}
868 \declare@shorthand{german}{"A"}{\textormath{"A}{\ddot A}}
869 \declare@shorthand{german}{"O"}{\textormath{"O}{\ddot O}}
870 \declare@shorthand{german}{"U"}{\textormath{"U}{\ddot U}}
```

tremata,

```
871 \declare@shorthand{german}{"e"}{\textormath{"e}{\ddot e}}
872 \declare@shorthand{german}{"E"}{\textormath{"E}{\ddot E}}
873 \declare@shorthand{german}{"i"}{\textormath{"i}{\ddot i}}%
874         {\ddot\imath}}
875 \declare@shorthand{german}{"I"}{\textormath{"I}{\ddot I}}
```

German $\langle\beta\rangle$,

```
876 \declare@shorthand{german}{"s"}{\bbl@ss}
877 \declare@shorthand{german}{"S"}{\bbl@SS}
878 \declare@shorthand{german}{"z"}{\bbl@sz}
879 \declare@shorthand{german}{"Z"}{\bbl@SZ}
```

German and French/Swiss quotation marks,

```
880 \declare@shorthand{german}{"´"}{\glqq}
881 \declare@shorthand{german}{"’"}{\grqq}
882 \declare@shorthand{german}{"<"}{\flqq}
883 \declare@shorthand{german}{">"}{\frqq}
```

`\bbl@german@disc` and discretionary commands. Here we discriminate contemporary (post-1996) German from pre-1996 German (due to the hyphenation specifics). In the macro, #1 is what is output for 1901 spelling in unhyphenated context (incl. math), #2 is printed before the hyphen in hyphenated context. #3 is printed in 1996 spelling in all contexts.

```
884 \def\bbl@german@disc#1#2#3{%
885   \ifbbl@german@tradspelling
```

For pre-1996 spelling, we apply ck->k-k hyphenation for "ck and "CK, or the three-consonant rule (e.g., ll -> ll-l) for the other relevant shorthands. Therefore, #2 is output if a hyphenation follows, otherwise #1:

```
886   \textormath{%
887     \bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore\discretionary{#2-}{#1}%
888     \bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter
```

No hyphenation in math, so unconditionally go for #1:

```
889   }{#1}% math
890   \else
```

For post-1996 spelling, we simply output ⟨c⟩ or ⟨C⟩ for "c and "C, or the two consonants in all contexts (passed as #3):

```
891   #3%
892   \fi
893 }
```

And here are the actual shorthands for these 1901 specifics:

```
894 \declare@shorthand{german}{"c"}{\bbl@german@disc{c}{k}{c}}
895 \declare@shorthand{german}{"C"}{\bbl@german@disc{C}{K}{C}}
896 \declare@shorthand{german}{"f"}{\bbl@german@disc{f}{ff}{ff}}
897 \declare@shorthand{german}{"F"}{\bbl@german@disc{F}{FF}{FF}}
898 \declare@shorthand{german}{"l"}{\bbl@german@disc{l}{ll}{ll}}
899 \declare@shorthand{german}{"L"}{\bbl@german@disc{L}{LL}{LL}}
900 \declare@shorthand{german}{"m"}{\bbl@german@disc{m}{mm}{mm}}
901 \declare@shorthand{german}{"M"}{\bbl@german@disc{M}{MM}{MM}}
902 \declare@shorthand{german}{"n"}{\bbl@german@disc{n}{nn}{nn}}
903 \declare@shorthand{german}{"N"}{\bbl@german@disc{N}{NN}{NN}}
904 \declare@shorthand{german}{"p"}{\bbl@german@disc{p}{pp}{pp}}
905 \declare@shorthand{german}{"P"}{\bbl@german@disc{P}{PP}{PP}}
906 \declare@shorthand{german}{"r"}{\bbl@german@disc{r}{rr}{rr}}
907 \declare@shorthand{german}{"R"}{\bbl@german@disc{R}{RR}{RR}}
908 \declare@shorthand{german}{"t"}{\bbl@german@disc{t}{tt}{tt}}
909 \declare@shorthand{german}{"T"}{\bbl@german@disc{T}{TT}{TT}}
```

Furthermore, and for contemporary orthography as well, we define some additional useful shorthands (hyphenation, line breaking and ligature control):

```
910 \declare@shorthand{german}{"-"}{%
911   \bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore\-\bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter
912 }
913 \declare@shorthand{german}{"|"}{%
914   \texorpdfstring{%
915     \textormath{% text
916       \bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore\discretionary{-}{-}{\kern.03em}%
917       \bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter
918     }{}% math
919   }{}% PDF string
920 }
921 \declare@shorthand{german}{"'"}{%
922   \bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore\discretionary{}{}{}%
923   \bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter
924 }
925 \declare@shorthand{german}{"~"}{%
926   \textormath{% text
927     \bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore\mbox{-}%
928     \bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter
929   }{-}% math
930 }
931 \declare@shorthand{german}{"="}{%
932   \bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore-\bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter
933 }
934 \declare@shorthand{german}{"/"}{%
935   \bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore/\discretionary{}{}{}%
936   \bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter
937 }
```

and some shorthands to support gender-sensitive spelling:

```

938 \declare@shorthand{german}{":}{%
939   \bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore:\bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter
940 }
941 \declare@shorthand{german}{"*}{%
942   \bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore*\bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter
943 }
944 \declare@shorthand{german}{"}{_%
945   \bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore\_ \bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter
946 }
947 \declare@shorthand{german}{"}x}{%
948   \bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore\mkgender\bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter
949 }

```

9.6 Compatibility of External Packages

`\mdqon` We define a couple of commands for reasons of compatibility with `german.sty` and `\mdqoff` `ngerman.sty`.

```

\ck 950 \def\mdqon{\shorthandon{}}
951 \def\mdqoff{\shorthandoff{}}
952 \def\ck{%
953   \ifbbl@german@tradspeeling
954     \bbl@german@allowhyphenationbefore\discretionary{k-}{k}{ck}%
955     \bbl@german@allowhyphenationafter
956   \else
957     ck%
958   \fi
959 }

```

`\bbl@mk@class@alias` For external packages that rely on legacy option names, we provide a method to transmit those (in addition to newer ones) in the global options list.

```

960 \def\bbl@mk@class@alias#1{%
961   \def\bbl@class@alias{#1}%
962   \def\bbl@tmp@classoptionslist{%
963     \bbl@foreach\@raw@classoptionslist{%
964       \def\bbl@tmpa{##1}%
965       \ifx\bbl@tmp@classoptionslist\@empty\else
966         \edef\bbl@tmp@classoptionslist{%
967           \bbl@tmp@classoptionslist,%
968         \fi
969         \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
970           \edef\bbl@tmp@classoptionslist{%
971             \bbl@tmp@classoptionslist\zap@space\bbl@class@alias,##1 \@empty}%
972         \else
973           \edef\bbl@tmp@classoptionslist{%
974             \bbl@tmp@classoptionslist\zap@space##1 \@empty}%
975         \fi
976       }%
977     \let\@raw@classoptionslist\bbl@tmp@classoptionslist
978     \def\bbl@tmp@classoptionslist{%
979       \bbl@foreach\@classoptionslist{%
980         \def\bbl@tmpa{##1}%
981         \ifx\bbl@tmp@classoptionslist\@empty\else

```

```

982     \edef\bbl@tmp@classoptionslist{%
983       \bbl@tmp@classoptionslist,}%
984   \fi
985   \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@tmpa
986     \edef\bbl@tmp@classoptionslist{%
987       \bbl@tmp@classoptionslist\zap@space\bbl@class@alias,##1 \@empty}%
988   \else
989     \edef\bbl@tmp@classoptionslist{%
990       \bbl@tmp@classoptionslist\zap@space##1 \@empty}%
991   \fi
992 }%
993 \let\@classoptionslist\bbl@tmp@classoptionslist

```

For biblatex, we also adopt `\bbl@main@language` locally:

```

994 \AddToHook{package/biblatex/after}{%
995   \let\bbl@german@mkautolangbabel\blx@mkautolangbabel
996   \def\blx@mkautolangbabel{%
997     \let\bbl@main@language\bbl@class@alias
998     \bbl@german@mkautolangbabel
999   }%
1000 }%
1001 }

```

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.

```
1002 \ldf@finish\CurrentOption
```

9.7 Portmanteau *.ldf Files

Babel expects a `<lang>.ldf` file for each `<lang>`. So we create portmanteau ldf files for

- `german.ldf`
- `german-de.ldf`
- `german-germany.ldf`
- `german-de-1901.ldf`
- `german-germany-1901.ldf`
- `german-at.ldf`
- `german-austria.ldf`
- `german-at-1901.ldf`
- `german-austria-1901.ldf`
- `german-ch.ldf`
- `german-switzerland.ldf`
- `german-ch-1901.ldf`
- `german-switzerland-1901.ldf`

and the deprecated

- `austrian`

- [ngerman](#)
- [swissgerman](#)
- [nswissgerman](#)

All these files themselves load `babel-german.def`, which does the real work, with the appropriate option.

With [ngerman](#), [naustrian](#), and [nswissgerman](#), we force `german` to 1901 with `glottonyms=auto`. This is simply determined by the existence of the following macro:

```
1003 \def\bbl@german@force@legacy{}
```

With the newer options, we load `exptl` hyphenation patterns by default. This is determined by the existence of the following macro:

```
1004 \def\bbl@german@xptl@patterns{}
```

The macro `\LdfInit` takes care of preventing that each `*.ldf` file is loaded more than once with the same option, checking the category code of the `@` sign, etc.

```
1005 \LdfInit\CurrentOption{captions\CurrentOption}
```

Track whether we have 1901 spelling:

```
1006 \newif\ifbbl@german@tradspelling
```

Set spelling and region params. First [german](#), [germanb](#), [german-de-1901](#) or [german-germany-1901](#):

```
1007 \bbl@german@tradspellingtrue
```

```
1008 \def\bbl@german@region{DE}
```

Now, [ngerman](#), [ngermanb](#), [german-de](#) or [german-germany](#):

```
1009 \bbl@german@tradspellingfalse
```

```
1010 \def\bbl@german@region{DE}
```

Now, [austrian](#), [german-at-1901](#) or [german-austria-1901](#):

```
1011 \bbl@german@tradspellingtrue
```

```
1012 \def\bbl@german@region{AT}
```

Now, [naustrian](#), [german-at](#) or [german-austria](#):

```
1013 \bbl@german@tradspellingfalse
```

```
1014 \def\bbl@german@region{AT}
```

Now, [swissgerman](#), [german-ch-1901](#) or [german-switzerland-1901](#):

```
1015 \bbl@german@tradspellingtrue
```

```
1016 \def\bbl@german@region{CH}
```

And finally, [nswissgerman](#), [german-ch](#) or [german-switzerland](#):

```
1017 \bbl@german@tradspellingfalse
```

```
1018 \def\bbl@german@region{CH}
```

Now load the common file;

```
1019 \input babel-german.def\relax
```

Finally, set legacy class options if needed:

[german-at-1901](#) and [german-austria-1901](#),

```
1020 \bbl@mk@class@alias{austrian}
```

[german-at](#) and [german-austria](#),

```
1021 \bbl@mk@class@alias{naustrian}
```

[german-ch-1901](#) and [german-switzerland-1901](#),

```
1022 \bbl@mk@class@alias{swissgerman}
```

german-ch and german-switzerland,
`1023 \bbl@mk@class@alias{nswissgerman}`
german-de-1901 and german-germany-1901,
`1024 \bbl@mk@class@alias{german}`
as well as german-de and german-germany
`1025 \bbl@mk@class@alias{ngerman}`
That's it! Fertig.

Change History

Version 1.0a	<code>\@captionsgerman: \pagename should be \headpagename</code>	21
General: Incorporated Nico's comments	Removed <code>\global</code> definitions	21
Version 1.0b	Version 2.2a	
General: fixed typo in definition for austrian language found by Werenfried Spit <code>nspit@fys.ruu.nl</code>	General: Renamed <code>babel.sty</code> in <code>babel.com</code>	1
Version 1.0c	Version 2.2d	
General: Fixed some typos	General: Removed use of <code>\@ifundefined</code>	15
Version 1.1	Version 2.3	
General: Added <code>\dieresis</code>	General: Rewritten parts of the code to use the new features of babel version 3.1	1
When using PostScript fonts with the Adobe fontencoding, the dieresis-accent is located elsewhere, modified <code>germanb</code>	Version 2.3e	
Version 1.1a	General: Added <code>\save@sf@q</code> macro and rewrote all quote macros to use it	34
General: Modified the documentation somewhat	Added warning, if no german patterns loaded	15
Version 2.0	Brought up-to-date with <code>german.tex</code> v2.3e (plus some bug fixes) [br]	1
General: Modified for babel 3.0	<code>\@captionsgerman: Added</code>	
Now use <code>\adddialect</code> for austrian	<code>\prefacename, \seename and \alsoname</code>	21
Now use <code>\adddialect</code> if language undefined	<code>\month@german: Added \month@german</code>	24
Version 2.0a	Version 2.3h	
General: Removed some problems in change log	General: moved definition of <code>\allowhyphens, \set@low@box and \save@sf@q</code> to <code>babel.com</code>	34
Version 2.0b	Version 2.4	
General: added some comment chars to prevent white space	<code>\@captionsgerman: \headpagename should be \pagename</code>	21
Version 2.1	Version 2.5	
General: Removed bug found by van der Meer	General: Update or $\LaTeX 2\epsilon$	1
Version 2.2	Version 2.5c	
General: Removed global assignments, brought uptodate with <code>german.tex</code> v2.3d	General: Now use <code>\@nopatterns</code> to produce the warning	15
Save all redefined macros	Removed the use of <code>\filedate</code> and moved the identification after the loading of <code>babel.def</code>	1
Try to restore everything to its former state		

Version 2.6a		Version 2.6i	
General: Moved all quotation characters to <code>glyphs.dtx</code>	34	<code>\@noextragerman</code> : Deactivate shorthands outside of German.	31
Moved the identification to the top of the file	1	Version 2.6j	
Rewrote the code that handles the active double quote character	1	General: Now use <code>\providehyphenmins</code> to provide a default value	34
Use <code>\ddot</code> instead of <code>\@MATHUMLAUT</code>	35	<code>\@captionsgerman</code> : Added <code>\glossaryname</code>	21
Use <code>\germanhyphenmins</code> to store the correct values	34	Version 2.6k	
<code>\@extragerman</code> : <code>\umlautlow</code> and <code>\umlauthigh</code> moved to <code>glyphs.dtx</code> , as well as <code>\newumlaut</code> (now <code>\lower@umlaut</code>	25	<code>\@extragerman</code> : Turn frenchspacing on, as in <code>german.sty</code>	25
Removed <code>\3</code> as it is no longer in <code>germanb.lfd</code>	25	Version 2.7	
<code>\@noextragerman</code> : All the code to handle the active double quote has been moved to <code>babel.def</code>	31	General: Added <code>\extrasswissgerman</code> . Added support for variety <code>swissgerman</code>	25 1
Version 2.6b		Generate portmanteau files <code>austrian.lfd</code> , <code>german.lfd</code> and <code>swissgerman.lfd</code>	38
<code>\@captionsgerman</code> : Added <code>\proofname</code> for AMS- \TeX	21	Revised <code>austrian</code> support.	1
Version 2.6c		Revised documentation: Turn the <code>babel</code> manual chapter into a self-enclosed manual.	1
General: added the <code>\allowhyphens</code>	35	<code>\@captionsgerman</code> : Changed <code>\enclname</code> in <code>austrian</code> to <code>Beilage(n)</code>	21
Moved <code>\german@dq@disc</code> to <code>babel.def</code> , calling it <code>\bbl@disc</code>	35	Split <code>\captionsgerman</code> from <code>\captionsaustrian</code> and <code>\captionsswissgerman</code>	21
<code>\@extragerman</code> : Use decimal number instead of hat-notation as the hat may be activated	25	<code>\@noextragerman</code> : Deactivate shorthands also outside of <code>austrian</code> and <code>swissgerman</code>	31
Version 2.6d		Do not use <code>\@namedef</code> when <code>\noextras</code> is already defined and should not be overwritten.	31
General: Construct control sequence <code>\extragerman</code> or <code>\extrasaustrian</code> on the fly	25	<code>\noextrasswissgerman</code> : Added <code>\noextrasswissgerman</code> and <code>\noextraswissgerman</code>	33
Moved the definition of <code>\atcatcode</code> right to the beginning.	1	Version 2.7b	
Now use <code>\ldf@finish</code> to wrap up	38	General: Do not warn about missing <code>swissgerman</code> patterns if <code>swissgerman</code> is not loaded	17
Now use <code>\LdfInIt</code> to perform initial checks	39	Version 2.8	
Replaced <code>\undefined</code> with <code>\@undefined</code> and <code>\empty</code> with <code>\@empty</code> for consistency with \TeX	1	General: Only add Austrian dialect if <code>austrian</code> is loaded	17
<code>\@captionsgerman</code> : Construct control sequence on the fly	21	Only define <code>\dateaustrian</code> if <code>austrian</code> is requested.	24
Version 2.6f		Only define <code>\dategerman</code> if <code>german</code> is requested.	24
General: Copied the coding for "f" from <code>german.dtx</code> version 2.5d	36	<code>\@captionsgerman</code> : Define trans-variational base captions which are loaded and modified by the varieties	21
Use <code>\def</code> instead of <code>\edef</code>	24	<code>\captionsgerman</code> : Only define <code>\captionsgerman</code> if <code>german</code> is requested.	22
Use <code>\edef</code> to define <code>\today</code> to save memory	24		
Use <code>\SS</code> instead of <code>SS</code> , removed braces after <code>\ss</code>	35		
<code>\ck</code> : Now use <code>\shorthandon</code> and <code>\shorthandoff</code>	37		

<code>\captionsallchgerman</code> : Rename from	contemporary <code>german</code>	16
<code>\@captionsgerman@ch</code>	Remove unnecessary	
<code>\captionsallgerman</code> : Add macro	<code>\texorpdfstring</code> from "~	36
<code>\ck</code> : Fix definition	<code>\bbl@german@patterns@newterms</code> :	
<code>\germansetup</code> : Allow to set gender	Make <code>auto</code> default for <code>glottonyms</code>	14
mark via <code>gendermark</code> option		15
Version 2.99c	Version 3.1	
<code>\bbl@mk@class@alias</code> : Fix class	General: Also check if <code>exptl</code>	
options patching	hyphenation patterns are available	15
Version 3.0	Remove internal catcode change	
General: Fix BCP47 info for	which is no longer necessary	17

References

- [1] Ammon, Ulrich, Hans Bickel & Alexandra Lenz. 2026. *Variantenwörterbuch des Deutschen: Die Standardsprache in Österreich, der Schweiz, Deutschland, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Ostbelgien und Südtirol sowie Rumänien, Namibia und Mennonitensiedlungen*. 2nd ed. Berlin, Boston: De Gruyter.
- [2] Braams, Johannes and Bezos, Javier: *Babel*. <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/babel>.
- [3] Clyne, Michael. 1991. German as a pluricentric language. In *Pluricentric Languages: Differing Norms in Different Nations*, ed. by Michael Clyne, 117–148. Berlin & Boston: De Gruyter Mouton.
- [4] Dudenredaktion. 1991. *Duden: Die deutsche Rechtschreibung*. 20th ed. Mannheim: Bibliographisches Institut & F. A. Brockhaus.
- [5] Dudenredaktion. 1996. *Duden: Die deutsche Rechtschreibung*. 21th ed. Mannheim: Bibliographisches Institut & F. A. Brockhaus.
- [6] Deutschsprachige Trennmustermannschaft: *dehyph-exptl – Experimental hyphenation patterns for the German language*. <https://ctan.org/pkg/dehyph-exptl>.
- [7] Johnson, Sally. 2005. *Spelling trouble: Language, ideology and the reform of German orthography*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.
- [8] Partl, Hubert. 1988. *German T_EX*, *TUGboat* 9(1): 70–72.
- [9] Raichle, Bernd: *German*. <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/german>.
- [10] Pégourié-Gonnard, Manuel et al.: *hyph-utf8 – Hyphenation patterns expressed in UTF-8*. <https://ctan.org/pkg/hyph-utf8>.
- [11] Schmidt, Walter. 1998. T_EX und die neue deutsche Rechtschreibung. *Die T_EXnische Komödie* 10(2): 35–37.