

A Babel language definition file for French

frenchb.dtx v3.5g, 2020/01/30

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Contents

1 The French language	2
1.1 Basic interface	2
1.2 Customisation	5
1.2.1 \frenchsetup	5
1.2.2 Caption names	9
1.2.3 Figure and table captions	10
1.3 Hyphenation checks	10
1.4 Changes	11
2 The code	14
2.1 Initial setup	14
2.2 Punctuation	17
2.2.1 Punctuation with LuaTeX	20
2.2.2 Punctuation with XeTeX	30
2.2.3 Punctuation with standard (pdf)TeX	33
2.2.4 Punctuation switches common to all engines	35
2.3 Commands for French quotation marks	36
2.4 Date in French	41
2.5 Extra utilities	41
2.6 Formatting numbers	45
2.7 Caption names	48
2.8 Figure and table captions	50
2.9 Dots	53
2.10 More checks about packages' loading order	53
2.11 Setup options: keyval stuff	54
2.12 French lists	68
2.13 French indentation of sections	73
2.14 Formatting footnotes	74
2.15 Clean up and exit	78
2.16 Files frenchb.ldf, francais.ldf, canadien.ldf and acadian.ldf	78
3 Change History	80

1 The French language

The file `frenchb.dtx`¹, defines all the language definition macros for the French language.

Customisation for the French language is achieved following the book “Lexique des règles typographiques en usage à l’Imprimerie Nationale” troisième édition (1994), ISBN-2-11-081075-0.

First version released: 1.1 (May 1996) as part of babel-3.6beta. Version 2.0a was released in February 2007 and version 3.0a in February 2014.

babel-french has been improved using helpful suggestions from many people, mainly from Jacques André, Michel Bovani, Thierry Bouche, Vincent Jalby, Denis Bitouzé, Ulrike Fisher and Marcel Krüger. Thanks to all of them!

LaTeX-2.09 is no longer supported. This new version (3.x) has been designed to be used only with LaTeX2e and Plain formats based on TeX, pdfTeX, LuaTeX or XeTeX engines.

Changes between version 3.0 and v3.5g are listed in subsection 1.4 p. 11.

An extensive documentation in French (file `frenchb-doc.pdf`) is now included in babel-french.

1.1 Basic interface

In a multilingual document, some typographic rules are language dependent, i.e. spaces before ‘high punctuation’ (: ; ! ?) in French, others modify the general layout (i.e. layout of lists, footnotes, indentation of first paragraphs of sections) and should apply to the whole document.

The French language can be loaded with babel by a command like:

```
\usepackage[german,spanish,french,british]{babel}
```

A variant `acadian` of `french` is provided; it is originally identical to `french` but can be customised independently in terms of patterns, punctuation spacing, captions, etc. Both variants can be used together inside the same document.

babel-french takes account of babel’s *main language* defined as the *last* option at babel’s loading. When French is not babel’s main language, babel-french does not alter the general layout of the document (even in parts where French is the current language): the layout of lists, footnotes, indentation of first paragraphs of sections are not customised by babel-french.

When French is loaded as the last option of babel, babel-french makes the following changes to the global layout, *both in French and in all other languages*³:

1. the first paragraph of each section is indented (LaTeX only);
2. the default items in itemize environment are set to ‘—’ instead of ‘•’, and all vertical spacing and glue is deleted; it is possible to change ‘—’ to something else (‘–’ for instance) using `\frenchsetup{}` (see section 1.2 p. 5);
3. vertical spacing in general LaTeX lists is shortened;

¹The file described in this section has version number v3.5g and was last revised on 2020/01/30.

²Always use `french` as option name for the French language, former aliases `frenchb` or `francais` are *deprecated*; expect them to be removed sooner or later!

³For each item, hooks are provided to reset standard LaTeX settings or to emulate the behavior of former versions of babel-french (see command `\frenchsetup{}`, section 1.2 p. 5).

4. footnotes are displayed “à la française”.
5. the separator following the table or figure number in captions is printed as ‘ – ’ instead of ‘ : ’; for changing this see [1.2.3 p. 10](#).

Regarding local typography, the command `\selectlanguage{french}` switches to the French language⁴, with the following effects:

1. French hyphenation patterns are made active;
2. ‘high punctuation’ characters (: ; ! ?) automatically add correct spacing ⁵ in French; this is achieved using callbacks in Lua(La)TeX or ‘XeTeXinterchar’ mechanism in Xe(La)TeX; with TeX’82 and pdf(La)TeX these four characters are made active in the whole document;
3. `\today` prints the date in French;
4. the caption names are translated into French (LaTeX only). For customisation of caption names see section [1.2.2 p. 9](#).
5. the space after `\dots` is removed in French.

Some commands are provided by babel-french to make typesetting easier:

1. French quotation marks can be entered using the commands `\og` and `\fg` which work in LaTeX2e and PlainTeX, their appearance depending on what is available to draw them; even if you use LaTeX2e and T1-encoding, you should refrain from entering them as <<~French quotation~>>; `\og` and `\fg` provide better horizontal spacing (controlled by `\FBguillspace`). If French quote characters are available on your keyboard, you can use them, to get proper spacing in LaTeX2e see option `og=<<`, `fg=>>` p. 8.

`\og` and `\fg` can be used outside French, they typeset then English quotes “ and ”.

A new command `\frquote{}` has been added in version 3.1 to enter French quotations. `\frquote{texte}` is equivalent to `\og texte \fg{}` for short quotations. For quotations spreading over more than one paragraph, `\frquote` will add at the beginning of every paragraph of the quotation either an opening French guillemet («), or a closing one (») or nothing depending on option `EveryParGuill=open` or `=close` or `=none`, see p. 8. Command `\NoEveryParQuote` is provided to locally suppress unwanted guillemets (typically when lists are embedded in `\frquote{}`), it is meant to be used inside an environment or a group.

`\frquote` is recommended to enter embedded quotations “à la française”, several variants are provided through options.

- with all engines: the inner quotation is surrounded by double quotes (“texte”) unless option `InnerGuillSingle=true`, then a) the inner quotation is printed as < texte > and b) if the inner quotation spreads

⁴`\selectlanguage{francais}` and `\selectlanguage{frenchb}` are no longer supported.

⁵Well, the automatic insertion may add unwanted spaces in some cases, for correction see `AutoSpacePunctuation` option and `\NoAutoSpacing` command p. 7.

over more than one paragraph, every paragraph included in the inner quotation starts with a < or a > or nothing, depending on option `EveryParGuill=open` (default) or `=close` or `=none`.

- with LuaTeX based engines, it is possible to add a French opening or closing guillemet (« or ») at the beginning of every line of the inner quotation using option `EveryLineGuill=open` or `=close`; note that with any of these options, the inner quotation is surrounded by French guillemets (« and ») regardless option `InnerGuillSingle`; the default is `EveryLineGuill=none` so that `\frquote{}` behaves as with non-LuaTeX engines.

A starred variant `\frquote*` is meant for inner quotations which end together with the outer one: using `\frquote*` for the inner quotation will print only one closing quote character (the outer one) as recommended by the French ‘Imprimerie Nationale’.

2. `\frenchdate{<year>}{<month>}{{<day>}}` helps typesetting dates in French: `\frenchdate{2001}{01}{01}` will print 1^{er} janvier 2001 in a box without any linebreak.
3. A command `\up` is provided to typeset superscripts like `M\up{me}` (abbreviation for “Madame”), `1\up{er}` (for “premier”). Other commands are also provided for ordinals: `\ier`, `\iere`, `\iers`, `\ieres`, `\ieme`, `\iemes` (`3\iemes` prints 3^{es}). All these commands take advantage of real superscript letters when they are available in the current font.
4. Family names should be typeset in small capitals and never be hyphenated, the macro `\bsc` (boxed small caps) does this, e.g., `L.\~\bsc{Lamport}` will print the same as `L.\~\mbox{\textsc{Lamport}}`. Note that composed names (such as Dupont-Durant) may now be hyphenated on explicit hyphens, this differs from babel-french v. 1.x.
5. Commands `\primo`, `\secundo`, `\tertio` and `\quarto` print 1^o, 2^o, 3^o, 4^o. `\FrenchEnumerate{6}` prints 6^o.
6. Abbreviations for “Numéro(s)” and “numéro(s)” (N^o N^{os} n^o and n^{os}) are obtained via the commands `\No`, `\Nos`, `\no`, `\nos`.
7. Two commands are provided to typeset the symbol for “degré”: `\degre` prints the raw character and `\degres` should be used to typeset temperatures (e.g., “20~\degres C” with a non-breaking space), or for alcohols’ strengths (e.g., “45\degres” with no space in French).
8. In math mode the comma has to be surrounded with braces to avoid a spurious space being inserted after it, in decimal numbers for instance (see the TeXbook p. 134). The command `\DecimalMathComma` makes the comma behave as an ordinary character *when the current language is French* (no space added); as a counterpart, if `\DecimalMathComma` is active, an explicit space has to be added in lists and intervals: `[$0,\`1]$`, `$(x,\`y)$`. `\StandardMathComma` switches back to the standard behaviour of the comma in French.

The `icomma` package is an alternative workaround.

9. A command `\nombre` was provided in 1.x versions to easily format numbers in slices of three digits separated either by a comma in English or with a space in French; `\nombre` is now mapped to `\numprint` from `numprint.sty`, which should be loaded *after* babel, see `numprint.pdf` for more information.
10. babel-french has been designed to take advantage of the `xspace` package if present: adding `\usepackage{xspace}` in the preamble will force macros like `\fg`, `\ier`, `\ieme`, `\dots`, to respect the spaces you type after them, for instance typing ‘1\ier juin’ will print ‘1^{er} juin’ (no need for a forced space after 1\ier).

1.2 Customisation

Customisation of babel-french relies on command `\frenchsetup{}` (formerly called `\frenchbsetup{}`, the latter name will be kept for ever to ensure backwards compatibility), options are entered using the keyval syntax. The command `\frenchsetup{}` is to appear in the preamble only (after loading babel).

1.2.1 `\frenchsetup{options}`

`\frenchsetup{}` and `\frenchbsetup{}` are synonymous; the latter should be preferred as the language name for French in babel is no longer `frenchb` but `french`.

`\frenchsetup{ShowOptions}` prints all available options to the `.log` file, it is just meant as a remainder of the list of offered options. As usual with keyval syntax, boolean options (as `ShowOptions`) can be entered as `ShowOptions=true` or just `ShowOptions`, the `=true` part can be omitted.

The other options are listed below. Their default value is shown between braces, sometimes followed by a ‘*’. The ‘*’ means that the default shown applies when babel-french is loaded as the *last* option of babel —babel’s *main language*—, and is toggled otherwise.

`StandardLayout=true (false*)` forces babel-french not to interfere with the layout: no action on any kind of lists, first paragraphs of sections are not indented (as in English), no action on footnotes; it is useless unless French is the main language. This option can be used to avoid conflicts with classes or packages which customise lists or footnotes.

`GlobalLayoutFrench=false (true*)` can only be used when French is the main language; setting it to `false` will emulate what prior versions of babel-french (pre-2.2) did: lists, and first paragraphs of sections will be displayed the standard way in other languages than French, and “à la française” in French (changing the layout inside a document is a bad practice imho). Note that the layout of footnotes is language independent anyway (see below `FrenchFootnotes` and `AutoSpaceFootnotes`).

`IndentFirst=false (true*)`; set this option to `false` if you do not want babel-french to force indentation of the first paragraph of sections. When French is the main language, this option applies to all languages.

`PartNameFull=false (true)` ; when true, babel-french numbers the title of `\part{}` commands as “Première partie”, “Deuxième partie” and so on. With some classes which change the `\part{}` command (AMS classes do so), you could get “Première partie 1”, “Deuxième partie 2” in the toc; when this occurs, this option should be set to `false`, part titles will then be printed as “Partie I”, “Partie II”.

`ListItemsAsPar=true (false)` setting this option to `true` is recommended: list items will be displayed as paragraphs with indented labels (in the “Imprimerie Nationale” way) instead of having labels hanging into the left margin. How these two layouts differ is shown below:

Text starting at ‘parindent’ <code><= Leftmargin</code> — first item running on two lines or more... — first second level item on two lines... — next one... — second item...	Text starting at ‘parindent’ <code><= Leftmargin</code> — first item running on two lines or more... — first second level item on two lines... — next one... — second item...
Default French layout	With <code>ListItemsAsPar=true</code>

`StandardListSpacing=true (false*)`⁶; babel-french customises the vertical spaces in the `list` environment, this affects all lists, including `itemize`, `enumerate`, `description`, but also `abstract`, `quote`, `quotation`, `verse`, etc. which are based on `list`. Setting this option to `true` reverts to the standard settings of the `list` environment as defined by the document class.

`StandardItemEnv=true (false*)` ; babel-french redefines the `itemize` environment to suppress any vertical space between items of `itemize` lists in French and customises left margins. Setting this option to `true` reverts to the standard definition of `itemize`.

`StandardEnumerateEnv=true (false*)` ; starting with version 2.6 babel-french redefines the `enumerate` and `description` environments to make left margins match those of the French version of `itemize` lists. Setting this option to `true` reverts to the standard definition of `enumerate` and `description`.

`StandardItemLabels=true (false*)` when set to `true` this option prevents babel-french from changing the labels in `itemize` lists in French.

`ItemLabels=\textbullet, \textendash, \ding{43}, ...(\textemdash*)` ; when `StandardItemLabels=false` (the default), this option enables to choose the label used in French `itemize` lists for all levels. The next four options do the same but each one for a specific level only. Note that the example `\ding{43}` requires `\usepackage{pifont}`.

⁶This option should be used instead of former option `ReduceListSpacing` (kept for backward compatibility) which could be misleading: with some classes (smfart, smfbook f.i.) you had to set `ReduceListSpacing=false` to revert to the class settings which actually reduce list’s spacings even more than babel-french! `StandardListSpacing=true` replaces `ReduceListSpacing=false`.

`ItemLabeli=\textbullet, \textendash, \ding{43},...(\textemdash*)`
`ItemLabelii=\textbullet, \textendash, \ding{43},...(\textemdash*)`
`ItemLabeliii=\textbullet, \textendash, \ding{43},...(\textemdash*)`
`ItemLabeliv=\textbullet, \textendash, \ding{43},...(\textemdash*)`

`StandardLists=true (false*)` forbids babel-french to customise any kind of list. Try the option `StandardLists` in case of conflicts with classes or packages that customise lists too. This option is just a shorthand setting all four options `StandardListSpacing=true`, `StandardItemEnv=true`, `StandardEnumerateEnv=true` and `StandardItemLabels=true`.

`ListOldLayout=true (false)` ; starting with version 2.6a, the layout of lists has changed regarding leftmargins' sizes and default itemize label ('—' instead of '-' up to 2.5k). This option, provided for backward compatibility, displays lists as they were up to version 2.5k.

`FrenchFootnotes=false (true*)` reverts to the standard layout of footnotes. By default babel-french typesets leading numbers as '1.' instead of '1', but has no effect on footnotes numbered with symbols (as in the `\thanks` command). Two commands `\StandardFootnotes` and `\FrenchFootnotes` are available to change the layout of footnotes locally; `\StandardFootnotes` can help when some footnotes are numbered with letters (inside minipages for instance).

`AutoSpaceFootnotes=false (true*)` ; by default babel-french adds a thin space in the running text before the number or symbol calling the footnote. Making this option `false` reverts to the standard setting (no space added).

`AutoSpacePunctuation=false (true)` ; in French, the user *should* input a space before the four characters ':;!?' but as many people forget about it (even among native French writers!), the default behaviour of babel-french is to automatically typeset non-breaking spaces the width of which is either `\FBthinspace` (defaults to a thin space) before ';' '!' '?' or `\FBcolonspace` (defaults to `\space`) before ':'; the defaults follow the French 'Imprimerie Nationale's recommendations. This is convenient in most cases but can lead to addition of spurious spaces in URLs, in MS-DOS paths or in timetables (10:55) —this no longer occurs with LuaTeX—, except if they are typed in `\textttt` or verbatim mode. When the current font is a monospaced (typewriter) font, no spurious space is added in that case ⁷, so the default behaviour of babel-french in that area should be fine in most circumstances.

Choosing `AutoSpacePunctuation=false` will ensure that a proper space is added before ':;!?' *if and only if* a (normal) space has been typed in. This option gives full control on space insertion before ':;!?'. Those who are unsure about their typing in this area should stick to the default option and use the provided `\NoAutoSpacing` command inside a group in case an unwanted space is added by babel-french (i.e.

⁷Unless option `OriginalTypewriter` is set, `\ttfamily` is redefined in French to switch off space tuning, see below.

`{\NoAutoSpacing http://mysite}`⁸ or `{\NoAutoSpacing ???}` (needed for pdfTeX only).

`ThinColonSpace=true (false)` changes the inter-word non-breaking space added before the colon ':' to a thin space, so that the same amount of space is added before any of the four 'high punctuation' characters. The default setting is supported by the French 'Imprimerie Nationale'.

`OriginalTypewriter=true (false)` prevents any customisation of `\ttfamily` and `\texttt{}`}` in French. This option should only be used to ensure backward compatibility. The current default behaviour is to switch off any addition of space before high punctuation with typewriter fonts (e.g. `verbatim`).

`UnicodeNoBreakSpaces=true (false)` ; (experimental) this option should be set to `true` only while converting *LuaLaTeX files* to HTML. It ensures that non-breaking spaces added by `babel-french` are inserted in the PDF file as U+A0 or U+202F (thin) instead of penalties and glues. Note that `l warp` (v. 0.37 and up) is fully compatible with `babel-french` for translating *PDFLaTeX* or *XeLaTeX* files to HTML.

`og=<, fg=>` ; when guillemets characters are available on the keyboard (through a compose key for instance), it is nice to use them instead of typing `\og` and `\fg`. This option tells `babel-french` which characters are opening and closing French guillemets (they depend on the input encoding), then you can type either « guillemets » or «guillemets» (with or without spaces) to get properly typeset French quotes. This option works with *LuaLaTeX* and *XeLaTeX*; with *pdfLaTeX* it requires `inputenc` to be loaded with a proper encoding: 8-bits encoding (`latin1, latin9, ansinew, applemac, ...`) or multi-byte encoding (`utf8, utf8x`).

`INGuillSpace=true (false)` resets the dimensions of spaces after opening French quotes and before closing French quotes to the French 'Imprimerie Nationale' standards (inter-word space). `babel-french`'s default setting produces slightly narrower spaces with less stretchability.

`EveryParGuill=open, close, none (open)` ; sets whether an opening quote («) or a closing one (») or nothing should be printed by `\frquote{}`}` at the beginning of every paragraph included in a level 1 (outer) quotation. This option is also considered for level 2 (inner) quotations to decide between < and > when `InnerGuillSingle=true` (see below).

`EveryLineGuill=open, close, none (none)` ; with *LuaTeX* based engines only, it is possible to set this option to `open` [resp. `close`]; this ensures that a '«' [resp. '»'] followed by a proper space will be inserted at the beginning of every line of embedded (inner) quotations spreading over more than one line (provided that both outer and inner quotations are entered with `\frquote{}`}`). When `EveryLineGuill=open` or `=close` the inner quotation is always surrounded by « and », the next option is ineffective.

⁸Actually, this is needed only with the *XeTeX* and *pdfTeX* engines. *LuaTeX* no longer inserts any space in strings like `http://mysite, C:\Foo, 10:55...`

`InnerGuillSingle=true (false)` ; if `InnerGuillSingle=false` (default), inner quotations entered with `\frquote{}` start with “ and end with ”. If `InnerGuillSingle=true`, < and > are used instead of British double quotes; moreover if option `EveryParGuill=open` (or `close`) is set, a < (or >) is added at the beginning of every paragraph included in the inner quotation.

`ThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers=true (false)` ; if `numprint` has been loaded with the `autolanguage` option, while typesetting numbers with the `\numprint{}` command, `\npthousandsep` is defined as a non-breaking space (~)⁹ in French; when set to true, this option redefines `\npthousandsep` as a thin space (\,).

`SmallCapsFigTabCaptions=false (true*)` ; when set to `false`, `\figurename` and `\tablename` will be printed in French captions as “Figure” and “Table” instead of being printed in small caps (the default).

`CustomiseFigTabCaptions=false (true*)` ; when `false` the default separator (colon) is used instead of `\CaptionSeparator`. Anyway, `babel-french` tries hard to insert a proper space before it and warns if it fails to do so.

`OldFigTabCaptions=true (false)` is to be used when figures' and tables' captions must be typeset as with pre 3.0 versions of `babel-french` (with `\CaptionSeparator` in French and colon otherwise). Intended for standard `LaTeX` classes only.

`FrenchSuperscripts=false (true)` ; then `\up=\textsuperscript`. (option added in version 2.1). Should only be made `false` to recompile documents written before 2008 without changes: by default `\up` now relies on `\fup` designed to produce better looking superscripts.

`LowercaseSuperscripts=false (true)` ; by default `babel-french` inhibits the uppertasing of superscripts (for instance when they are moved to page headers). Making this option `false` will disable this behaviour (not recommended).

`SuppressWarning=true (false)` ; can be turned to `true` if you are bored with `babel-french`'s warnings; use this option as `first` option of `\frenchsetup{}` to cancel warnings launched by other options.

Options' order – Please remember that options are read in the order they appear in the `\frenchsetup{}` command. Someone wishing that `babel-french` leaves the layout of lists and footnotes untouched but caring for indentation of first paragraph of sections should choose

`\frenchsetup{StandardLayout,IndentFirst}` to get the expected layout. The reverse order `\frenchsetup{IndentFirst,StandardLayout}` would lead to option `IndentFirst` being overwritten by `StandardLayout`.

1.2.2 Caption names

All caption names can easily be customised in French using the simplified syntax introduced by `babel 3.9`, for instance `\def\frenchproofname{Preuve}` or

⁹Actually without stretch nor shrink.

`\def\acadianproofname{Preuve}` for the acadian dialect. The older syntax `\addto\captionsfrench{\def\proofname{Preuve}}` still works. Keep in mind that *only* french can be used to redefine captions, even if babel's option was entered as `frenchb` or `francais`.

1.2.3 Figure and table captions

In French, captions in figures and tables should never be printed as 'Figure 1: ' which is the default in standard LaTeX2e classes (a space should *always* precede a colon in French), anyway 'Figure 1 – ' is preferred.

When French is the main language, the default behaviour of babel-french is to change the separator (colon) used in figures' and tables' captions *for all languages* to `\CaptionSeparator` which defaults to ' – ' and can be redefined in the preamble with `\renewcommand*{\CaptionSeparator}{...}`. This works for the standard LaTeX2e classes, for the `memoir` and `koma-script` classes. In case this procedure fails a warning is issued.

When French is not the main language, the colon is preserved for all languages including French but babel-french tries hard to insert a proper space before it and warns if it fails to do so.

Three options are provided to customise figure and table captions:

- if `CustomiseFigTabCaptions` is set to `false` the colon will be used as separator in all languages, with a proper space before the colon in French (if possible);
- the second option, `OldFigTabCaptions`, can be set to `true` to print figures' and tables' captions as they were with versions pre 3.0 of babel-french (using `\CaptionSeparator` in French and colon in other languages); this option only makes sense with the standard LaTeX classes `article`, `report` and `book`;
- the last option, `SmallCapsFigTabCaptions`, can be set to `false` to typeset `\figurename` and `\tablename` in French as "Figure" and "Table" rather than in small caps (the default).

1.3 Hyphenation checks

Once you have built your format, a good precaution would be to perform some basic tests about hyphenation in French. For LaTeX2e I suggest this:

- run pdfTeX on the following file:

```
%% Test file for French hyphenation.  
\documentclass[french]{article}  
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc} % utf8, what else?  
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}    % mandatory for French  
\usepackage{lmodern}       % or erewhon, palatino...  
\usepackage{babel}  
\begin{document}  
\showhyphens{signal container \'ev\'enement alg\'ebre}  
\showhyphens{signal container \'evenement alg\`ebre}  
\end{document}
```

- check the hyphenations proposed by \TeX in your log-file; in French you should get with both 7-bit and 8-bit encodings
`si-gnal contai-ner évé-ne-ment al-gèbre.`
 Do not care about how accented characters are displayed in the log-file, what matters is the position of the ‘-’ hyphen signs *only*.

If they are all correct, your installation (probably) works fine, if one (or more) is (are) wrong, ask a local wizard to see what’s going wrong and perform the test again (or e-mail me about what happens).

Frequent mismatches:

- you get `sig-nal con-tainer`, this probably means that the hyphenation patterns you are using are for US-English, not for French;
- you get no hyphen at all in `évé-ne-ment`, this probably means that you are using CM fonts and the macro `\accent` to produce accented characters. Using 8-bits fonts with built-in accented characters avoids this kind of mismatch.

1.4 Changes

What’s new in version 3.5?

Version 3.5a offers a new option `ListItemsAsPar`. The default layout of lists is unchanged (for backward compatibility), but users should try this new option which ensures a layout of lists closer to French typographic standards: see f.i. how lists are typeset in the book “Lexique des règles typographiques en usage à l’Imprimerie Nationale”.

Version 3.5b fixes a bug due to wrong `\everypar`’s management in `\frquote{}`; it showed up when `\frquote{}` immediately followed a sectionning command. Starting with version 3.5d, a new option `StandardListSpacing` has been added to supersede `ReduceListSpacing`.

A new command `\NoEveryParQuote` has been added in version 3.5e: it is meant to be used inside a group or environment to suppress unwanted guillemets (typically when lists are embedded in `\frquote{}`).

Version 3.5g fixes a long standing bug affecting LuaTeX: legacy kerning was disabled for Type1 fonts since v3.1g (2015).

What’s new in version 3.4?

Version 3.4a adds a new command `\frenchdate` (see p. 4) and slightly changes number formatting: `\FBthousandsep` is now a *kern* instead of a rubber length. `\renewcommand*\{\FBthousandsep\}{~}` will switch back to the former (wrong) behaviour.

Both options `french` and `acadian` can now be used simultaneously in a document; currently `french` and `acadian` are identical, it is up to the user to customise `acadian` in terms of hyphenation patterns, captionnames, date format or high punctuation and quotes spacing if he/she needs a variant for French.

A new command `\FBsetspace` has been added for easy customising of spacing before high punctuation and inside quotes independently for `french` and `acadian`, see p. 18.

Version 3.4 requires eTeX and LuaTeX 1.0.4 or newer.

What's new in version 3.3?

In version 3.3d the automatic insertion of non-breaking spaces before the colon character has been improved *with engine LuaTeX only*: a spurious space is no longer inserted in strings like `http://mysite`, `C:\Program Files` or `10:55`. Unfortunately, my attempts to do the same with XeTeX or pdfTeX were unsuccessful.

A few internal changes have been made in version 3.3c to improve the conversion into HTML of non-breaking spaces added by babel-french. Usage of `l warp` (v.0.37 and up) is recommended for HTML output, it works fine on files compiled with XeLaTeX or pdfLaTeX formats. A new experimental option `UnicodeNoBreakSpaces` has been added for LuaLaTeX in version 3.3c, see p. 8.

According to current babel's standards, every dialect should have its own `.ldf` file; starting with version 3.3b, the main support for French is in `french.ldf`, portmanteau files `frenchb.ldf`, `francais.ldf`, `acadian.ldf` and `canadien.ldf` have been added. Recommended options are `french` or `acadian`, all other are deprecated. BTW, options `french` and `acadian` are currently strictly identical. Release 3.3a is compatible with LuaTeX v. 0.95 (TL2016) and up. Former skips `\FBcolonskip`, `\FBthinspace` and `\FBguillskip` controlling punctuation spacings in LuaTeX have been removed; all three engines now rely on the same commands `\FBcolonspace`, `\FBthinspace` and `\FBguillspace`.

An alias `\frenchsetup{}` for `\frenchbsetup{}` has been added in version 3.3a, it might appear more relevant in the future as the language name `frenchb` should vanish.

Further customisation of the `\part{}` command is provided via three new commands `\frenchpartfirst`, `\frenchpartsecond` and `\frenchpartnameord`.

What's new in version 3.2?

Version 3.2g changes the default behaviour of `\frquote{}` with LuaTeX based engines, the output is now the same with all engines; to recover the former behaviour, add option `EveryLineGuill=open`.

The handling of footnotes has been redesigned for the `beamer`, `memoir` and `koma-script` classes. The layout of footnotes “à la française” should be unchanged but footnotes' customisations offered by these classes (i.e. font or color changes) are now available even when option `FrenchFootnotes` is `true`.

A long standing bug regarding the `xspace` package has been fixed: `\xspace` has been moved up from the internal command `\FB@fg` to `\fg`; `\frquote{}` now works properly when the `xspace` package is loaded.

Version 3.2b is the first one designed to work with LuaTeX v. 0.95 as included in TeXLive 2016 (LuaTeX's new glue node structure is not compatible with previous versions).

Warning to Lua(La)TeX users: starting with version 3.2b the lua code included in `frenchb.lua` will *not work* on older installations (TL2015 f.i.), so babel-french reverts to active characters while handling high punctuation with LuaTeX engines older than 0.95! The best way to go is to upgrade to TL2016 or equivalent asap. Xe(La)TeX and pdf(La)TeX users can safely use babel-french v. 3.2b and later on older installations too.

The internals of commands `\NoAutoSpacing`, `\ttfamilyFB`, `\rmfamilyFB` and `\sffamilyFB` have been completely redesigned in version 3.2c, they behave now consistently with all engines.

What's new in version 3.1?

New command `\frquote{}` meant to enter French quotations, especially long ones (spreading over several paragraphs) and/or embedded ones. see p. 3 for details.

What's new in version 3.0?

Many deep changes lead me to step babel-french's version number to 3.0a:

- babel 3.9 is required now to process `frenchb.ldf`, this change allows for cleaner definitions of dates and captions for the Unicode engines LuaTeX and XeTeX and also provides a simpler syntax for end-users, see section 1.2.2 p.9.
- `\frenchsetup{}` options management has been completely reworked; two new options added.
- Canadian French didn't work as a normal babel's dialect, it should now; btw. the French language should now be loaded as `french`, *not as frenchb* or `francais` and preferably as a *global* option of `\documentclass`. Some tolerance still exists in v3.0, but do not rely on it.
- babel-french no longer loads `frenchb.cfg`: customisation should definitely be done using `\frenchsetup{}` options.
- Description lists labels are now indented; try setting `\descindentFB=0pt` (or `\listindentFB=0pt` for all lists) in the preamble if you don't like it.
- The last but not least change affects the (recent) LuaTeX-based engines, (this means version 0.76 as included in TL2013 and up): active characters are no longer used in French for 'high punctuation' ¹⁰. Functionalities and user interface are unchanged.

Many thanks to Paul Isambert who provided the basis for the lua code (see his presentation at GUT'2010) and kindly reviewed my first drafts suggesting significant improvements.

Please note that this code, still experimental, is likely to change until LuaTeX itself has reached version 1.0.

Starting with version 3.0c, babel-french no longer customises lists with the beamer class and offers a new option (`INGuillSpace`) to follow French 'Imprimerie Nationale' recommendations regarding quotes' spacing.

¹⁰The current babel-french version requires LuaTeX v. 1.0.4 as included in TL2017, see above.

2 The code

2.1 Initial setup

The macro `\LdfInit` takes care of preventing that this file is loaded more than once (even if both options `french` and `acadian` are used in the same document), checking the category code of the `@` sign, etc.

```
1 <*>french>
2 \LdfInit\CurrentOption{FBclean@on@exit}
```

Let's provide a substitute for `\PackageError`, `\PackageWarning` and `\PackageInfo` not defined in Plain:

```
3 \def\fb@error#1#2{%
4   \begingroup
5     \newlinechar='\^J
6     \def\\{\^J(french.ldf) }%
7     \errhelp{#2}\errmessage{\#1^J}%
8   \endgroup
9 \def\fb@warning#1{%
10  \begingroup
11    \newlinechar='\^J
12    \def\\{\^J(french.ldf) }%
13    \message{\#1^J}%
14  \endgroup
15 \def\fb@info#1{%
16  \begingroup
17    \newlinechar='\^J
18    \def\\{\^J}%
19    \wlog{#1}%
20  \endgroup}
```

Quit if eTeX is not available.

```
21 \let\bb@tempa\relax
22 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
23 \expandafter\ifx\csname eTeXversion\endcsname\relax
24 \let\bb@tempa\endinput
25 \fb@error{babel-french requires eTeX.\\
26           Aborting here}
27           {Original PlainTeX is not supported,\\
28            please use LuaTeX or XeTeX engines.}
29 \fi
30 \bb@tempa
```

Quit if babel's version is less than 3.9i.

```
31 \let\bb@tempa\relax
32 \ifdefined\babelfags
33 \else
34   \let\bb@tempa\endinput
35 \ifdefined\PackageError
36   \PackageError{french.ldf}
37     {babel-french requires babel v.3.16.\MessageBreak}
```

```

38      Aborting here}
39      {Please upgrade Babel!}
40 \else
41     \fb@error{babel-french requires babel v.3.16.\\
42             Aborting here}
43             {Please upgrade Babel!}
44 \fi
45\fi
46\bb@tempa

```

Make sure that `\l@french` is defined (fallbacks are `\l@nohyphenation` if available or 0). `babel.def` (3.9i and up) defines `\l@<languagename>` also for eTeX, LuaTeX and XeTeX formats which set `\lang@<languagename>`.

```

47\def\FB@nopatterns{%
48  \ifdefined\l@nohyphenation
49    \adddialect\l@french\l@nohyphenation
50    \edef\bb@nulllanguage{\string\language=nohyphenation}%
51  \else
52    \edef\bb@nulllanguage{\string\language=0}%
53    \adddialect\l@french0
54  \fi
55  \@nopatterns{French}}
56\ifdefined\l@french \else \FB@nopatterns \fi

```

Babel's French language can be loaded with option `acadian` which stands for Canadian French. If no specific hyphenation patterns are available, Canadian French will use the French ones.

```

57\ifdefined\l@acadian
58  \adddialect\l@canadien\l@acadian
59\else
60  \adddialect\l@acadian\l@french
61  \adddialect\l@canadien\l@french
62\fi

```

French uses the standard values of `\lefthyphenmin` (2) and `\righthyphenmin` (3); let's provide their values though, as required by babel.

```

63\providehyphenmins{french}{\tw@\thr@@}
64\providehyphenmins{acadian}{\tw@\thr@@}

```

\ifLaTeXe No support is provided for late LaTeX-2.09: issue a warning and exit if LaTeX-2.09 is in use. Plain is still supported.

```

65\newif\ifLaTeXe
66\let\bb@tempa\relax
67\ifdefined\magnification
68\else
69  \ifdefined\@compatibilitytrue
70    \LaTeXetrue
71  \else
72    \PackageError{french.lfd}{%
73      {LaTeX-2.09 format is no longer supported.\MessageBreak
74      Aborting here}

```

```

75      {Please upgrade to LaTeX2e!}
76      \let\bbb@tempa\endinput
77  \fi
78 \fi
79 \bbb@tempa

```

\ifFBunicode French hyphenation patterns are now coded in Unicode, see file `hyph-fr.tex`. XeTeX
\iffBLuaTeX and LuaTeX engines require some extra code to deal with the French “apostrophe”.
\iffBXeTeX Let’s define three new ‘if’: `\iffBLuaTeX`, `\iffBXeTeX` and `\iffFBunicode` which will be true for XeTeX and LuaTeX engines and false for 8-bits engines.

```

80 \newif\iffFBunicode
81 \newif\iffBLuaTeX
82 \newif\iffBXeTeX
83 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
84 \expandafter\ifx\csname luatexversion\endcsname\relax
85 \else
86   \FBunicodetrue \FBLuaTeXtrue
87 \fi
88 \begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
89 \expandafter\ifx\csname XeTeXrevision\endcsname\relax
90 \else
91   \FBunicodetrue \FBXeTeXtrue
92 \fi

```

\iffBfrench True when the current language is French or any of its dialects; will be set to true by `\extrasfrench` and to false by `\noextrasfrench`. Used in `\DecimalMathComma` and `frenchsetup{og=<, fg=>}`.

```
93 \newif\iffBfrench
```

\extrasfrench The macro `\extrasfrench` will perform all the extra definitions needed for the **\noextrasfrench** French language. The macro `\noextrasfrench` is used to cancel the actions of `\extrasfrench`.

In French, character “apostrophe” (U+27 or U+2019) is a letter in expressions like `l’ambulance` (French hyphenation patterns provide entries for this kind of words). This means that the `\lccode` of “apostrophe” has to be non null in French for proper hyphenation of those expressions, and has to be reset to null when exiting French. The following code ensures correct hyphenation of words like `d’aventure`, `l’utopie`, with all TeX engines (XeTeX, LuaTeX, pdfTeX) using `hyph-fr.tex` patterns.

```

94 \def\extrasfrench{%
95   \FBfrenchtrue
96   \babel@savevariable{\lccode"27}%
97   \lccode"27="27
98   \iffFBunicode
99     \babel@savevariable{\lccode"2019}%
100    \lccode"2019="2019
101  \fi
102 }
103 \def\noextrasfrench{\FBfrenchfalse}

```

One more thing \extrasfrench needs to do is to make sure that “Frenchspacing” is in effect. \noextrasfrench will switch “Frenchspacing” off again if necessary.

```
104 \addto\extrasfrench{\bbl@frenchspacing}
105 \addto\noextrasfrench{\bbl@nonfrenchspacing}
```

2.2 Punctuation

As long as no better solution is available, the ‘high punctuation’ characters (; ! ? and :) have to be made \active for an automatic control of the amount of space to be inserted before them. Both XeTeX and LuaTeX provide an alternative to active characters (‘XeTeXinterchar’ mechanism and LuaTeX’s callbacks).

\ifFB@active@punct Three internal flags are needed for the three different techniques used for ‘high punctuation’ management.

```
106 \newif\iffB@active@punct \FB@active@puncttrue
```

\ifFB@luatex@punct With LuaTeX, starting with version 1.0.4, callbacks are used to get rid of active punctuation. With previous versions, ‘high punctuation’ characters remain active (see below).

```
107 \newif\iffB@luatex@punct
108 \iffB@luatex
109   \ifnum\luatexversion<100
110     \ifx\PackageWarning\undefined
111       \fb@warning{Please upgrade LuaTeX to version 1.0.4 or above!\\%
112         babel-french will make high punctuation characters (;!:?)\\%
113         active with LuaTeX < 1.0.4.}%
114     \else
115       \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{Please upgrade LuaTeX
116         to version 1.0.4 or above!\\MessageBreak
117         babel-french will make high punctuation characters%
118         \\MessageBreak (;!:?) active with LuaTeX < 1.0.4;%
119         \\MessageBreak reported}%
120   \fi
121 \else
122   \FB@luatex@puncttrue\FB@active@punctfalse
123 \fi
124 \fi
```

\ifFB@xetex@punct For XeTeX, the availability of \XeTeXinterchartokenstate decides whether the ‘high punctuation’ characters (; ! ? and :) have to be made \active or not.

The number of available character classes has been increased from 256 to 4096 in XeTeX v. 0.99994, the class for non-characters is now 4095 instead of 255.

```
125 \newcount\FB@nonchar
126 \newif\iffB@xetex@punct
127 \ifdefined\XeTeXinterchartokenstate
128   \FB@xetex@puncttrue\FB@active@punctfalse
129   \ifdim\the\XeTeXversion\XeTeXrevision pt<0.99994pt
130     \FB@nonchar=255 \relax
131   \else
```

```

132      \FB@nonchar=4095 \relax
133  \fi
134 \fi

```

\FBguillspace These three commands are meant for basic French. Other French dialects can use **\FBcolonspace** different settings, see below. According to the I.N. specifications, the ':' requires **\FBthinspace** an inter-word space before it, the other three require just a thin space. We define **\FBcolonspace** as `\space` (inter-word space) and **\FBthinspace** as an half inter-word space with no shrink nor stretch. **\FBguillspace** is defined btw. as spacing for French quotes is handled together with high punctuation for LuaTeX and XeTeX. **\FBguillspace** has been fine tuned by Thierry Bouche to 80% of an inter-word space with reduced stretchability. All three are user customisable in the preamble, best using the **\FBsetspace** command described below. A penalty will be added before these spaces to prevent line breaking.

```

135 \newcommand*{\FBguillspace}{\hskip .8\fontdimen2\font
136               plus .3\fontdimen3\font
137               minus .8\fontdimen4\font \relax}
138 \newcommand*{\FBcolonspace}{\space}
139 \newcommand*{\FBthinspace}{\hskip .5\fontdimen2\font \relax}

```

\FBsetspace This command makes it easy to fine tune **\FBguillspace**, **\FBcolonspace** and **\FBthinspace** in French (default) or independently in a French dialect using the optional argument. They are meant for LaTeX2e *only* and can only be used in the preamble. Four mandatory arguments are expected besides the optional one: the first one is a *string* either "guill", "colon", or "thin", the last four are decimal numbers specifying *width*, *stretch* and *shrink* relative to *fontdimens*. For instance **\FBsetspace[acadian]{colon}{0.5}{0}{0}** defines **\acadianFBcolonspace** as a thinspace which will be used for the Acadian dialect only. When used without optional argument or with argument 'french', the same command would tune the basic **\FBcolonspace** command.

```

140 \ifLaTeXe
141   \newcommand*{\FBsetspace}[5][french]{%
142     \def\bb@tempa{french}\def\bb@tempb{\#1}%
143     \ifx\bb@tempa\bb@tempb \def\bb@tempb{}\fi
144     \namedef{\bb@tempb FB#2space}{\hskip #3\fontdimen2\font
145                               plus #4\fontdimen3\font
146                               minus #5\fontdimen4\font \relax}%

```

With option "acadian", fill the corresponding LaTeX table. All unset values in the "acadian" subtables will be filled 'AtBeginDocument' by **\set@glue@table** with the value available for "french".

```

147   \ifFB@luatex@punct
148     \ifx\bb@tempb\FB@acadian
149       \directlua{
150         FBsp.#2.gl.ac[1] = #3
151         FBsp.#2.gl.ac[2] = #4
152         FBsp.#2.gl.ac[3] = #5
153         if #3 > 0.6 then
154           FBsp.#2.ch.ac = 0xA0

```

```

155         elseif #3 > 0.2 then
156             FBsp.#2.ch.ac = 0x202F
157         else
158             FBsp.#2.ch.ac = 0x200B
159         end
160     }%
161     \fi
162   \fi
163 }
164 \@onlypreamble\FBsetspace
165 \fi

```

Remember that the *same* `\extrasfrench` command is executed when switching to French or to a French dialect (Acadian). Acadian and French may share the same patterns (or not), and may use different spacing for high punctuation and/or quotes. Basically, for pdfLaTeX and XeLaTeX, the spacing is set for French, then potentially tuned differently for Acadian. LuaTeX relies on an attribute `\FB@dialect` to decide what spacing is needed for French or Acadian (see LuaTeX table `FBsp`). As a rough test on `\languagename` would be unreliable to set the value of `\FB@dialect` (see `babel.pdf`), we use a trick based on `\detokenize`; another option would be to use the `\IfLanguageName` command from Oberdiek's package `iflang`.

```

166 \ifLaTeXe
167   \addto\extrasfrench{%
168     \iffB@luatex@punct
169       \edef\bbl@tempa{\detokenize\expandafter{\languagename}}%
170       \edef\bbl@tempb{\detokenize{french}}%
171       \ifx\bbl@tempa\bbl@tempb \FB@dialect=0 \relax
172       \else \FB@dialect=1 \relax
173     \fi

```

The first time we enter French, we have to set the LuaTeX tables for French (`\FB@dialet=0`) *before* any dialect redefines any `\FB...space` command. Doing this 'AtBeginDocument' would be too late: if French or a French dialect is the main language, `\extrasfrench` has been executed before!

```

174   \ifdefined\FB@once\else
175     \set@glue@table{colon}%
176     \set@glue@table{thin}%
177     \set@glue@table{guill}%
178     \def\FB@once{}%
179   \fi
180 \fi

```

Any dialect dependent customisation done using `\FBsetspace[dialect]` command or alike is now taken into account: the value of `\FBthinspace` (meant for French, i.e. `\FB@dialect=0`) is first saved then changed (for Acadian).

```

181   \ifcsname\languagename\FBthinspace\endcsname
182     \babel@save\FBthinspace
183     \renewcommand*\{\FBthinspace}{%
184       \csname\languagename\FBthinspace\endcsname}%
185   \fi

```

Same for \FBcolonspace:

```
186     \ifcsname\languagename FBcolonspace\endcsname
187         \babel@save\FBcolonspace
188         \renewcommand*\{\\FBcolonspace}{%
189             \csname\languagename FBcolonspace\endcsname}%
190     \fi
```

And for \FBguillspace:

```
191     \ifcsname\languagename FBguillspace\endcsname
192         \babel@save\FBguillspace
193         \renewcommand*\{\\FBguillspace}{%
194             \csname\languagename FBguillspace\endcsname}%
195     \fi
196 }
197 \fi
```

The conditional \iffB@spacing will be used by pdfTeX and XeTeX engines to switch on or off space tuning before high punctuation and inside French quotes. A matching attribute will be defined later for LuaTeX.

```
198 \newif\iffB@spacing \FB@spacingtrue
```

\FB@spacing@off Two internal commands to switch on and off all space tuning for all six characters \FB@spacing@on ‘;!:?«»’. They will be triggered by user command \NoAutoSpacing and by font family switching commands \ttfamilyFB \rmfamilyFB and \sffamilyFB. These four commands will now behave the same with any engine (up to version 3.2b, results were engine dependent).

```
199 \newcommand*\{\\FB@spacing@on}{%
200   \iffB@luatex@punct
201   \FB@spacing=1 \relax
202   \else
203   \FB@spacingtrue
204   \fi}
205 \newcommand*\{\\FB@spacing@off}{%
206   \iffB@luatex@punct
207   \FB@spacing=0 \relax
208   \else
209   \FB@spacingfalse
210   \fi}
```

2.2.1 Punctuation with LuaTeX

The following part holds specific code for punctuation with modern LuaTeX engines, i.e. version 1.0.4 (included in TL2017) or newer.

```
211 \iffB@luatex@punct
212   \ifdef\newluafunction\else
```

This code is for Plain: load `ltluatex.tex` if it hasn't been loaded before `babel`.

```
213   \input ltluatex.tex
214   \fi
```

We define five LuaTeX attributes to control spacing in French and/or Acadian for ‘high punctuation’ and quotes, making sure that `\newattribute` is defined.

`\FB@spacing=0` switches off any space tuning both before high punctuation characters and inside French quotes (i.e. function `french_punctuation` doesn’t alter the node list at all).

`\FB@addDPspace=0` switches off automatic insertion of spaces before high punctuation characters (but typed spaces are still turned into non-breaking thin- or word-spaces).

`\FB@addGUILspace` will be set to 1 by option `og=<, fg=>`, thus enabling automatic insertion of proper spaces after ‘‘’ and before ‘’’.

`\FB@ucsNBSP` triggers the replacement of glues by characters, it is controlled by option `UnicodeNoBreakSpaces`.

`\FB@dialect` is 0 for French and 1 for Acadian; its value controls which parts of the glue table (.fr or .ac) are taken into account.

```

215 \newattribute\FB@spacing      \FB@spacing=1 \relax
216 \newattribute\FB@addDPspace   \FB@addDPspace=1 \relax
217 \newattribute\FB@addGUILspace \FB@addGUILspace=0 \relax
218 \newattribute\FB@ucsNBSP     \FB@ucsNBSP=0 \relax
219 \newattribute\FB@dialect     \FB@dialect=0 \relax
220 \ifLaTeXe
221   \PackageInfo{french.ldf}{No need for active punctuation
222   characters\MessageBreak with this version
223   of LuaTeX!\MessageBreak reported}
224 \else
225   \fb@info{No need for active punctuation characters\\
226   with this version of LuaTeX!}
227 \fi

```

The next command will be used in the first call of `\extrasfrench` to convert `\FBcolonspace`, `\FBthinspace` and `\FBguillspace` into a table usable by LuaTeX. This way, any customisation done in the preamble (by `\frenchsetup{}`, redefinitions or `\FBsetspace` commands) are taken into account. Values not explicitly set for Acadian by `\FBsetspace[acadian]` commands are copied from the French ones. In case parsing by the Lua function `FBget_glue` (defined in file `frenchb.lua`) fails due to unexpected syntax in `\FB...space` the table remains unchanged and a warning is issued. The matching space characters for option `UnicodeNoBreakSpaces` are set as word space, thin space or null space according to the `width` parameter.

```

228 \newcommand*\set@glue@table}[1]{%
229   \directlua {
230     local s = token.get_meaning("FB#1space")
231     local t = FBget_glue(s)
232     if t then
233       FBsp.#1.gl.fr = t
234       if not FBsp.#1.gl.ac[1] then
235         FBsp.#1.gl.ac =  t
236       end
237       if FBsp.#1.gl.fr[1] > 0.6 then
238         FBsp.#1.ch.fr = 0xA0
239       elseif FBsp.#1.gl.fr[1] > 0.2 then

```

```

240         FBsp.#1.ch.fr = 0x202F
241     else
242         FBsp.#1.ch.fr = 0x200B
243     end
244     if not FBsp.#1.ch.ac then
245         FBsp.#1.ch.ac = FBsp.#1.ch.fr
246     end
247     else
248         texio.write_nl('term and log', '')
249         texio.write_nl('term and log',
250             '*** french.ldf warning: Unexpected syntax in FB#1space,')
251         texio.write_nl('term and log',
252             '*** french.ldf warning: LuaTeX table FBsp unchanged.')
253         texio.write_nl('term and log',
254             '*** french.ldf warning: Consider using FBsetspace to ')
255         texio.write('term and log', 'customise FB#1space.')
256         texio.write_nl('term and log', '')
257     end
258   }%
259 }
260 \fi
261</french>

```

frenchb.lua This is frenchb.lua. It holds Lua code to deal with ‘high punctuation’ and quotes. This code is based on suggestions from Paul Isambert. First we define two flags to control spacing before French ‘high punctuation’ (thin space or inter-word space).

```

262 <*lua>
263 local FB_punct_thin =
264   {[string.byte("!")] = true,
265   [string.byte("?")] = true,
266   [string.byte(";")] = true}
267 local FB_punct_thick =
268   {[string.byte(":")] = true}

```

Managing spacing after ‘«’ (U+00AB) and before ‘»’ (U+00BB) can be done by the way; we define two flags, FB_punct_left for characters requiring some space before them and FB_punct_right for ‘«’ which must be followed by some space. In case LuaTeX is used to output T1-encoded fonts instead of OpenType fonts, codes 0x13 and 0x14 have to be added for ‘«’ and ‘»’.

```

269 local FB_punct_left =
270   {[string.byte("!")] = true,
271   [string.byte("?")] = true,
272   [string.byte(";")] = true,
273   [string.byte(":")] = true,
274   [0x14]           = true,
275   [0xBB]           = true}
276 local FB_punct_right =
277   {[0x13]           = true,
278   [0xAB]           = true}

```

Two more flags will be needed to avoid spurious spaces in strings like !! ?? or (?)

```
279 local FB_punct_null =
280 {[string.byte("!")] = true,
281 [string.byte("?")] = true,
282 [string.byte("[")] = true,
283 [string.byte("(")] = true,
```

or if the user has typed a non-breaking space U+00A0 or U+202F (thin) before a ‘high punctuation’ character: no space should be added by babel-french. Same is true inside French quotes.

```
284 [0xA0] = true,
285 [0x202F] = true}
286 local FB_guil_null =
287 {[0xA0] = true,
288 [0x202F] = true}
```

Local definitions for nodes:

```
289 local new_node = node.new
290 local copy_node = node.copy
291 local node_id = node.id
292 local HLIST = node_id("hlist")
293 local TEMP = node_id("temp")
294 local KERN = node_id("kern")
295 local GLUE = node_id("glue")
296 local GLYPH = node_id("glyph")
297 local PENALTY = node_id("penalty")
298 local nobreak = new_node(PENALTY)
299 nobreak.penalty = 10000
300 local insert_node_before = node.insert_before
301 local insert_node_after = node.insert_after
302 local remove_node = node.remove
```

Commands \FBthinspace, \FBcolonspace and \FBguillspace are converted ‘At-BeginDocument’ by the next function FBget_glue into tables of three values which are fractions of \fontdimen2, \fontdimen3 and \fontdimen4. If parsing fails due to unexpected syntax, the function returns *nil* instead of a table.

```
303 function FBget_glue(toks)
304   local t = nil
305   local f = string.match(toks,
306                         "[^%w]hskip%s*([%d%.]*)%s*[^\n%w]fontdimen 2")
307   if f == "" then f = 1 end
308   if tonumber(f) then
309     t = {tonumber(f), 0, 0}
310     f = string.match(toks, "plus%s*([%d%.]*)%s*[^\n%w]fontdimen 3")
311     if f == "" then f = 1 end
312     if tonumber(f) then
313       t[2] = tonumber(f)
314       f = string.match(toks, "minus%s*([%d%.]*)%s*[^\n%w]fontdimen 4")
315       if f == "" then f = 1 end
316       if tonumber(f) then
317         t[3] = tonumber(f)
318       end
```

```

319     end
320 elseif string.match(toks, "[^%w]F?B?thinspace") then
321     t = {0.5, 0, 0}
322 elseif string.match(toks, "[^%w]space") then
323     t = {1, 1, 1}
324 end
325 return t
326 end

```

Let's initialize the global LuaTeX table FBsp: it holds the characteristics of the glues used in French and Acadian for high punctuation and quotes and the corresponding no-breaking space characters for option [UnicodeNoBreakSpaces](#).

```

327 FBsp = {}
328 FBsp.thin = {}
329 FBsp.thin.gl = {}
330 FBsp.thin.gl.fr = {.5, 0, 0} ; FBsp.thin.gl.ac = {}
331 FBsp.thin.ch = {}
332 FBsp.thin.ch.fr = 0x202F ; FBsp.thin.ch.ac = nil
333 FBsp.colon = {}
334 FBsp.colon.gl = {}
335 FBsp.colon.gl.fr = {1, 1, 1} ; FBsp.colon.gl.ac = {}
336 FBsp.colon.ch = {}
337 FBsp.colon.ch.fr = 0xA0 ; FBsp.colon.ch.ac = nil
338 FBsp.guill = {}
339 FBsp.guill.gl = {}
340 FBsp.guill.gl.fr = {.8, .3, .8} ; FBsp.guill.gl.ac = {}
341 FBsp.guill.ch = {}
342 FBsp.guill.ch.fr = 0xA0 ; FBsp.guill.ch.ac = nil

```

The next function converts the glue table returned by function FBget_glue into sp for the current font; beware of null values for fid, see \nullfont in TikZ, and of special fonts like lcircle1.pfb for which font.getfont(fid) does not return a proper font table, in such cases the function returns nil.

```

343 local font_table = {}
344 local function new_glue_scaled (fid,table)
345   if fid > 0 and table[1] then
346     local fp = font_table[fid]
347     if not fp then
348       local ft = font.getfont(fid)
349       if ft then
350         font_table[fid] = ft.parameters
351         fp = font_table[fid]
352       end
353     end
354     local gl = new_node(GLUE,0)
355     if fp then
356       node.setglue(gl, table[1]*fp.space,
357                   table[2]*fp.space_stretch,
358                   table[3]*fp.space_shrink)
359     return gl
360   else

```

```

361         return nil
362     end
363 else
364     return nil
365 end
366 end

```

Let's catch LuaTeX attributes \FB@spacing, \FB@addDPspace and \FB@addGUILspace.

```

367 local FBspacing    = luatexbase.attributes['FB@spacing']
368 local addDPspace   = luatexbase.attributes['FB@addDPspace']
369 local addGUILspace = luatexbase.attributes['FB@addGUILspace']
370 local FBucsNBSP    = luatexbase.attributes['FB@ucsNBSP']
371 local FBdialect    = luatexbase.attributes['FB@dialect']
372 local has_attribute = node.has_attribute

```

The following function will be added to kerning callback. It catches all nodes of type GLYPH in the list starting at head and checks the language attributes of the current glyph: nothing is done if the current language is not French and only specific punctuation characters (those for which FB_punct_left or FB_punct_right is true) need a special treatment. In French, local variables are defined to hold the properties of the current glyph (item) and of the previous one (prev) or the next one (next). Constants FR_fr (french) and FR_ca (acadian) are defined by command \activate@luatexpunct.

```
373 local function french_punctuation (head)
```

Restore the built-in kerning for 8-bits fonts.

```

374 node.kerning(head)
375 for item in node.traverse_id(GLYPH, head) do
376     local lang = item.lang
377     local char = item.char
378     local fid = item.font
379     local FRspacing = has_attribute(item, FBspacing)
380     FRspacing = FRspacing and FRspacing > 0
381     local FRucsNBSP = has_attribute(item, FBucsNBSP)
382     FRucsNBSP = FRucsNBSP and FRucsNBSP > 0
383     local FRdialect = has_attribute(item, FBdialect)
384     FRdialect = FRdialect and FRdialect > 0
385     local SIG = has_attribute(item, addGUILspace)
386     SIG = SIG and SIG >0
387     if lang ~= FR_fr and lang ~= FR_ca then
388         FRspacing = nil
389     end
390     local nbspace = new_node("glyph")
391     if FRspacing and FB_punct_left[char] and fid > 0 then
392         local prev = item.prev
393         local prev_id, prev_subtype, prev_char
394         if prev then
395             prev_id = prev.id
396             prev_subtype = prev.subtype
397             if prev_id == GLYPH then
398                 prev_char = prev.char

```

```

399      end
400      end

```

If the previous node is a glue, check its natural width, only positive glues (actually glues > 1 sp, for tabular 'l' columns) are to be replaced by a non-breaking space.

```

401      local is_glue = prev_id == GLUE
402      local glue_wd
403      if is_glue then
404          glue_wd = prev.width
405      end
406      local realglue = is_glue and glue_wd > 1

```

For characters for which FB_punct_thin or FB_punct_thick is *true*, the amount of spacing to be typeset before them is controlled by commands \FBthinspace and \FBcolonspace respectively. Two options: if a space has been typed in before (turned into *glue* in the node list), we remove the *glue* and add a nobreak penalty and the required *glue*. Otherwise (auto option), the penalty and the required *glue* are inserted if attribute \FB@addDPspace is set, unless any of these four conditions is met: a) node is ':' and the next one is of type GLYPH (avoids spurious spaces in http://mysite, C:\ or 10:35); b) the previous character is part of type FB_punct_null (avoids spurious spaces in strings like (!) or ??); c) a null glue (actually glues <= 1 sp for tabulars) preceeds the punctuation character (for tabulars and listings); d) the punctuation character starts a paragraph or an \hbox{}.

When option **UnicodeNoBreakSpaces** is set to **true**, a Unicode character U+00A0 or U+202F is inserted instead of penalty and glue.

```

407      if FB_punct_thin[char] or FB_punct_thick[char] then
408          local SBDP = has_attribute(item, addDPspace)
409          local auto = SBDP and SBDP > 0
410          if FB_punct_thick[char] and auto then
411              local next = item.next
412              local next_id
413              if next then
414                  next_id = next.id
415              end
416              if next_id and next_id == GLYPH then
417                  auto = false
418              end
419          end
420          if auto then
421              if (prev_char and FB_punct_null[prev_char]) or
422                  (is_glue and glue_wd <= 1) or
423                  (prev_id == HLIST and prev_subtype == 3) or
424                  (prev_id == TEMP) then
425                  auto = false
426              end
427          end
428          local fbglue
429          local t
430          if FB_punct_thick[char] then
431              if FRdialect then
432                  t = FBsp.colon.gl.ac

```

```

433         nbspace.char = FBsp.colon.ch.ac
434     else
435         t = FBsp.colon.gl.fr
436         nbspace.char = FBsp.colon.ch.fr
437     end
438 else
439     if FRdialect then
440         t = FBsp.thin.gl.ac
441         nbspace.char = FBsp.thin.ch.ac
442     else
443         t = FBsp.thin.gl.fr
444         nbspace.char = FBsp.thin.ch.fr
445     end
446 end
447 fbglue = new_glue_scaled(fid, t)

```

In case new_glue_scaled fails (returns nil) the node list remains unchanged.

```

448     if (realglue or auto) and fbglue then
449         if realglue then
450             head = remove_node(head, prev, true)
451         end
452         if (FRucsNBSP) then
453             nbspace.font = fid
454             insert_node_before(head, item, copy_node(nbspace))
455         else
456             insert_node_before(head, item, copy_node(nobreak))
457             insert_node_before(head, item, copy_node(fbglue))
458         end
459     end

```

Let's consider '»' now (the only remaining glyph of FB_punct_left class): we just have to remove any *glue* possibly preceding '», then to insert the nobreak penalty and the proper *glue* (controlled by \FBguillspace). This is done only if French quotes have been 'activated' by options `og=<<`, `fg=>>` in \frenchsetup{} and can be denied locally with \NoAutoSpacing (this is controlled by the SIG flag). If either a) the preceding glyph is member of FB_guil_null, or b) '»' is the first glyph of an \hbox{} or a paragraph, nothing is done, this is controlled by the addgl flag.

```

460     elseif SIG then
461         local addgl = (prev_char and not FB_guil_null[prev_char]) or
462             (not prev_char and
463                 prev_id ~= TEMP and
464                 not (prev_id == HLIST and prev_subtype == 3)
465             )

```

Correction for tabular 'c' (glue 0 plus 1 fil) and 'l' (glue 1sp) columns:

```

466     if is_glue and glue_wd <= 1 then
467         addgl = false
468     end
469     local t = FBsp.guill.gl.fr
470     nbspace.char = FBsp.guill.ch.fr
471     if FRdialect then

```

```

472         t = FBsp.guill.gl.ac
473         nbspace.char = FBsp.guill.ch.ac
474     end
475     local fbglue = new_glue_scaled(fid, t)
476     if addgl and fbglue then
477         if is_glue then
478             head = remove_node(head, prev, true)
479         end
480         if (FRucsNBSP) then
481             nbspace.font = fid
482             insert_node_before(head, item, copy_node(nbspace))
483         else
484             insert_node_before(head, item, copy_node(nobreak))
485             insert_node_before(head, item, copy_node(fbglue))
486         end
487     end
488 end
489 end

```

Similarly, for ‘‘ (unique member of the FB_punct_right class): unless either a) the next glyph is member of FB_guil_null, or b) ‘‘ is the last glyph of an \hbox{} or a paragraph (then the addgl flag is false, nothing is done), we remove any *glue* possibly following it and insert first the proper *glue* then a nobreak penalty so that finally the penalty preceeds the *glue*.

```

490     if FRspacing and FB_punct_right[char]
491         and fid > 0 and SIG then
492         local next = item.next
493         local next_id, next_subtype, next_char, nextnext, kern_wd
494         if next then
495             next_id = next.id
496             next_subtype = next.subtype
497             if next_id == GLYPH then
498                 next_char = next.char

```

A kern0 might hide a glue, so look ahead if next is a kern (this occurs with ‘‘ \texttt{a} ’’):

```

499         elseif next_id == KERN then
500             kern_wd = next.kern
501             if kern_wd == 0 then
502                 nextnext = next.next
503                 if nextnext then
504                     next = nextnext
505                     next_id = nextnext.id
506                     next_subtype = nextnext.subtype
507                     if next_id == GLYPH then
508                         next_char = nextnext.char
509                     end
510                 end
511             end
512         end
513     end

```

```

514     local is_glue = next_id == GLUE
515     if is_glue then
516         glue_wd = next.width
517     end
518     local addgl = (next_char and not FB_guil_null[next_char]) or
519             (next and not next_char)

Correction for tabular 'c' columns. For 'r' columns, a final '«' character needs to be
coded as \mbox{«} for proper spacing (\NoAutoSpacing is another option).

520     if is_glue and glue_wd == 0 then
521         addgl = false
522     end
523     local fid = item.font
524     local t = FBsp.guill.gl.fr
525     nbspace.char = FBsp.guill.ch.fr
526     if FRdialect then
527         t = FBsp.guill.gl.ac
528         nbspace.char = FBsp.guill.ch.ac
529     end
530     local fbglue = new_glue_scaled(fid, t)
531     if addgl and fbglue then
532         if is_glue then
533             head = remove_node(head,next,true)
534         end
535         if (FRucsNBSP) then
536             nbspace.font = fid
537             insert_node_after(head, item, copy_node(nbspace))
538         else
539             insert_node_after(head, item, copy_node(fbglue))
540             insert_node_after(head, item, copy_node(nobreak))
541         end
542     end
543 end
544 end
545 return head
546 end
547 return french_punctuation
548</lua>

```

\FB@luatex@punct@french As a language tag is part of glyph nodes in LuaTeX, no more switching has to be done in \extrasfrench, setting the dialect attribute has already be done (see above, p. 19). We will just redefine \shorthandoff and \shorthandon in French to issue a warning reminding the user that active characters are no longer used in French with recent LuaTeX engines.

```

549 <*french>
550 \ifFB@luatex@punct
551   \newcommand*{\FB@luatex@punct@french}{%
552     \babel@save\shorthandon
553     \babel@save\shorthandoff
554     \def\shorthandoff##1{%
555       \ifx\PackageWarning\undefined

```

```

556      \fb@warning{\noexpand\shorthandoff{;:!?} is helpless with
557      LuaTeX,\\" use \noexpand\NoAutoSpacing
558      *inside a group* instead.}%
559      \else
560          \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{\protect\shorthandoff{;:!?} is
561          helpless with LuaTeX,\MessageBreak use \protect\NoAutoSpacing
562          \space *inside a group* instead;\MessageBreak reported}%
563      \fi}%
564      \def\shorthandon##1{}%
565  }
566  \addto\extrasfrench{\FB@luatex@punct@french}

```

The next definition will be used to activate Lua punctuation: it loads `frenchb.lua` and adds function `french_punctuation` to the kerning callback; "adding" anything actually disables the built-in kerning for Type1 fonts (which is now added to `french_punctuation`).

```

567  \def\activate@luatexpunct{%
568      \directlua{%
569          FR_fr = \the\l@french ; FR_ca = \the\l@acadian ;
570          local path = kpse.find_file("frenchb.lua", "lua")
571          if path then
572              local f = dofile(path)
573              luatexbase.add_to_callback("kerning",
574                  f, "frenchb.french_punctuation")
575          else
576              texio.write_nl('')
577              texio.write_nl('*****')
578              texio.write_nl('Error: frenchb.lua not found.')
579              texio.write_nl('*****')
580              texio.write_nl('')
581          end
582      }%
583  }
584 \fi

```

End of specific code for punctuation with LuaTeX engines.

2.2.2 Punctuation with XeTeX

If `\XeTeXinterchartokenstate` is available, we use the “inter char” mechanism to provide correct spacing in French before the four characters ; ! ? and :. The basis of the following code was borrowed from the `polyglossia` package, see `gloss-french.ldf`. We use the same mechanism for French quotes (« and »), when automatic spacing for quotes is required by options `og=<` and `fg=>` in `\frenchsetup{}` (see section 2.11).

The default value for `\XeTeXcharclass` is 0 for characters tokens and `\FB@nonchar` for all other tokens (glues, kerns, math and box boundaries, etc.). These defaults should not be changed otherwise the spacing before the ‘high punctuation’ characters and inside quotes might not be correct.

We switch `\XeTeXinterchartokenstate` to 1 and change the `\XeTeXcharclass` values of ; ! ? : (] « » when entering French. Special care is taken to restore them to their initial values when leaving French.

The following part holds specific code for punctuation with XeTeX engines.

```

585 \ifFB@xetex@punct
586   \ifLaTeXe
587     \PackageInfo{french.ldf}{No need for active punctuation characters%
588                           \MessageBreak with this version of XeTeX!%
589                           \MessageBreak reported}
590   \else
591     \fb@info{No need for active punctuation characters\\
592               with this version of XeTeX!}
593   \fi

```

Six new character classes are defined for babel-french.

```

594   \newXeTeXintercharclass\FB@punctthick
595   \newXeTeXintercharclass\FB@punctthin
596   \newXeTeXintercharclass\FB@punctnul
597   \newXeTeXintercharclass\FB@guilo
598   \newXeTeXintercharclass\FB@guilf
599   \newXeTeXintercharclass\FB@guilnul

```

As `\babel@savevariable` doesn't work inside a `\bbl@for` loop, we define a variant to save the `\XeTeXcharclass` values which will be modified in French.

```

600   \def\FB@savevariable@loop#1#2{\begingroup
601     \toks@\expandafter{\originalTeX #1}%
602     \edef\x{\endgroup
603       \def\noexpand\originalTeX{\the\toks@ #2=\the#1#2\relax}}%
604     \x}

```

`\FB@charlist` holds the all list of characters which have their `\XeTeXcharclass` value modified in French: the first set includes high punctuation, French quotes, opening delimiters and no-break spaces

"21	"3A	"3B	"3F	"AB	"BB	"28	"5B	"A0	"202F
!	:	;	?	«	»	([

the second one holds those which need resetting in French when `xeCJK.sty` is in use

"29	"5D	"7B	"7D	"2C	"2D	"2E	"22	"25	"27	"60	"2019
)]	{	}	,	-	.	"	%	'	'	'

```

605   \def\FB@charlist{"21,"3A,"3B,"3F,"AB,"BB,"28,"5B,"A0,"202F,%
606                           "29,"5D,"7B,"7D,"2C,"2D,"2E,"22,"25,"27,"60,"2019}

```

\FB@xetex@punct@french The following command will be executed when entering French, it first saves the values to be modified, then fits them to our needs. It also redefines `\shorthandoff` and `\shorthandon` (locally) to avoid error messages with XeTeX-based engines.

```

607   \newcommand*\FB@xetex@punct@french{%
608     \babel@savevariable{\XeTeXinterchartokenstate}%
609     \babel@save{\shorthandon}%
610     \babel@save{\shorthandoff}%
611     \bbl@for\FB@char\FB@charlist

```

```

612      {\FB@savevariable@loop{\XeTeXcharclass}{\FB@char}}%
613 \def\shorthandoff##1{%
614   \ifx\PackageWarning@\undefined
615     \fb@warning{\noexpand\shorthandoff{;!:?} is helpless with
616       XeTeX,\` use \noexpand\NoAutoSpacing
617       *inside a group* instead.}%
618   \else
619     \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{\protect\shorthandoff{;!:?} is
620       helpless with XeTeX,\MessageBreak use \protect\NoAutoSpacing
621       \space *inside a group* instead;\MessageBreak reported}%
622   \fi}%
623 \def\shorthandon##1{}%
```

Let's now set the classes and interactions between classes. When false, the flag `\iffB@spacing` switches off any interaction between classes (this flag is controlled by user-level command `\NoAutoSpacing`; this flag is also set to false when the current font is a typewriter font).

```

624   \XeTeXinterchartokenstate=1
625   \XeTeXcharclass '\: = \FB@punctthick
626   \XeTeXinterchartoks \z@ \FB@punctthick = {%
627     \iffB@spacing\ifhmode\FDP@colonspace\fi\fi}%
628   \XeTeXinterchartoks \FB@guilf \FB@punctthick = {%
629     \iffB@spacing\FDP@colonspace\fi}%
```

Small glues such as "glue 1sp" in tabular 'l' columns or "glue 0 plus 1 fil" in tabular 'c' columns or `lstlisting` environment should not trigger any extra space; they will still do when `AutoSpacePunctuation` is true: unfortunately `\XeTeXcharclass=\FB@nonchar` isn't specific to glue tokens (this class includes box and math boundaries f.i.), so the `\else` part cannot be omitted.

```

630   \XeTeXinterchartoks \FB@nonchar \FB@punctthick = {%
631     \iffB@spacing
632     \ifhmode
633       \ifdim\lastskip>1sp
634         \unskip\penalty\@M\FBcolonspace
635     \else
636       \FDP@colonspace
637     \fi
638   \fi
639 }%
640 \bbbl@for\FB@char
641   {'\;,'!,'\?'}%
642   {\XeTeXcharclass\FB@char=\FB@punctthin}%
643 \XeTeXinterchartoks \z@ \FB@punctthin = {%
644   \iffB@spacing\ifhmode\FDP@thinspace\fi\fi}%
645 \XeTeXinterchartoks \FB@guilf \FB@punctthin = {%
646   \iffB@spacing\FDP@thinspace\fi}%
647 \XeTeXinterchartoks \FB@nonchar \FB@punctthin = {%
648   \iffB@spacing
649     \ifhmode
650       \ifdim\lastskip>1sp
651         \unskip\penalty\@M\FBthinspace
```

```

652          \else
653              \FDP@thinspace
654          \fi
655      \fi}%
656      \XeTeXinterchartoks \FB@guilo \z@ = {%
657          \ifFB@spacing\FB@guillspace\fi}%
658      \XeTeXinterchartoks \FB@guilo \FB@nonchar = {%
659          \ifFB@spacing\FB@guillspace\ignorespaces\fi}%
660      \XeTeXinterchartoks \z@ \FB@guilf = {%
661          \ifFB@spacing\FB@guillspace\fi}%
662      \XeTeXinterchartoks \FB@punctthin \FB@guilf = {%
663          \ifFB@spacing\FB@guillspace\fi}%
664      \XeTeXinterchartoks \FB@nonchar \FB@guilf = {%
665          \ifFB@spacing\unskip\FB@guillspace\fi}%
666

```

This will avoid spurious spaces in (!), [?] and with Unicode non-breaking spaces (U+00A0, U+202F):

```

667      \bbbl@for\FB@char
668          {'\[, '\(), "A0,"202F}%
669          {\XeTeXcharclass\FB@char=\FB@punctnul}%

```

These characters have their class changed by `xeCJK.sty`, let's reset them to 0 in French.

```

670      \bbbl@for\FB@char
671          {'\{,'\",'\\.,'\\-,'\'),'\\],[,'\\},'\\%, '22,'27,"60,"2019}%
672          {\XeTeXcharclass\FB@char=\z@}%
673      }
674      \addto\extrasfrench{\FB@xetex@punct@french}

```

End of specific code for punctuation with modern XeTeX engines.

```
675 \fi
```

2.2.3 Punctuation with standard (pdf)TeX

In standard (pdf)TeX we need to make the four characters ; ! ? and : 'active' and provide their definitions.

```

676 \ifFB@active@punct
677   \initiate@active@char{:}%
678   \initiate@active@char{;}%
679   \initiate@active@char{!}%
680   \initiate@active@char{?}%

```

We first tune the amount of space before ; ! ? and :. This should only happen in horizontal mode, hence the test `\ifhmode`.

In horizontal mode, if a space has been typed before ';' we remove it and put a non-breaking `\FBthinspace` instead. If no space has been typed, we add `\FDP@thinspace` which will be defined, up to the user's wishes, as a non-breaking `\FBthinspace` or as `\empty`.

```

681 \declare@shorthand{french}{;}{%
682     \ifFB@spacing

```

```

683      \ifhmode
684          \ifdim\lastskip>1sp
685              \unskip\penalty\@M\FBthinspace
686          \else
687              \FDP@thinspace
688          \fi
689      \fi
690  \fi

```

Now we can insert a ; character.

```
691  \string{}
```

The next three definitions are very similar.

```

692  \declare@shorthand{french}{!}{%
693      \ifFB@spacing
694          \ifhmode
695              \ifdim\lastskip>1sp
696                  \unskip\penalty\@M\FBthinspace
697              \else
698                  \FDP@thinspace
699              \fi
700          \fi
701      \fi
702      \string!}
703 \declare@shorthand{french}{?}{%
704     \ifFB@spacing
705     \ifhmode
706         \ifdim\lastskip>1sp
707             \unskip\penalty\@M\FBthinspace
708         \else
709             \FDP@thinspace
710         \fi
711     \fi
712     \fi
713     \string?}
714 \declare@shorthand{french}{:}{%
715     \ifFB@spacing
716     \ifhmode
717         \ifdim\lastskip>1sp
718             \unskip\penalty\@M\FBcolonspace
719         \else
720             \FDP@colonspace
721         \fi
722     \fi
723     \fi
724     \string:}

```

When the active characters appear in an environment where their French behaviour is not wanted they should give an ‘expected’ result. Therefore we define shorthands at system level as well.

```

725 \declare@shorthand{system}{:}{\string:}
726 \declare@shorthand{system}{!}{\string!}

```

```

727 \declare@shorthand{system}{?}{\string?}
728 \declare@shorthand{system}{;}{\string;}
729 %

```

We specify that the French group of shorthands should be used when switching to French.

```

730 \addto\extrasfrench{\languageshortands{french}%

```

These characters are ‘turned on’ once, later their definition may vary. Don’t misunderstand the following code: they keep being active all along the document, even when leaving French.

```

731 \bbl@activate{ : } \bbl@activate{ ; } %
732 \bbl@activate{ ! } \bbl@activate{ ? } %
733 }
734 \addto\noextrasfrench{ %
735 \bbl@deactivate{ : } \bbl@deactivate{ ; } %
736 \bbl@deactivate{ ! } \bbl@deactivate{ ? } %
737 }
738 \fi

```

2.2.4 Punctuation switches common to all engines

A new ‘if’ `\iffFBAutoSpacePunctuation` needs to be defined now to control the two possible ways of dealing with ‘high punctuation’. its default value is true, but it can be set to false by `\frenchsetup{AutoSpacePunctuation=false}` for finer control.

```

739 \newif\iffFBAutoSpacePunctuation \FBAutoSpacePunctuationtrue

```

`\AutoSpaceBeforeFDP` `\autospace@beforeFDP` and `\noautospace@beforeFDP` are internal commands. `\NoAutoSpaceBeforeFDP` `\autospace@beforeFDP` defines `\FDP@thinspace` and `\FDP@colonspace` as non-breaking spaces and sets LuaTeX attribute `\FB@addDPspace` to 1 (true), while `\noautospace@beforeFDP` lets these spaces empty and sets flag `\FB@addDPspace` to 0 (false). User commands `\AutoSpaceBeforeFDP` and `\NoAutoSpaceBeforeFDP` do the same and take care of the flag `\iffFBAutoSpacePunctuation` in \LaTeX . Set the default now for Plain (done later for \LaTeX).

```

740 \def\autospace@beforeFDP{%
741 \iffB@luatex@punct\FB@addDPspace=1 \fi
742 \def\FDP@thinspace{\penalty@\M\FBthinspace}%
743 \def\FDP@colonspace{\penalty@\M\FBcolonspace}%
744 \def\noautospace@beforeFDP{%
745 \iffB@luatex@punct\FB@addDPspace=0 \fi
746 \let\FDP@thinspace\empty
747 \let\FDP@colonspace\empty}
748 \ifLaTeXe
749 \def\AutoSpaceBeforeFDP{\autospace@beforeFDP
750 \FBAutoSpacePunctuationtrue}
751 \def\NoAutoSpaceBeforeFDP{\noautospace@beforeFDP
752 \FBAutoSpacePunctuationfalse}
753 \AtEndOfPackage{\AutoSpaceBeforeFDP}
754 \else
755 \let\AutoSpaceBeforeFDP\autospace@beforeFDP

```

```

756 \let\NoAutoSpaceBeforeFDP\noautospace@beforeFDP
757 \AutoSpaceBeforeFDP
758 \fi

```

\rmfamilyFB In LaTeX2e `\ttfamily` (and hence `\texttt`) will be redefined ‘`AtBeginDocument`’ **\sffamilyFB** as `\ttfamilyFB` so that no space is added before the four `; : ! ?` characters, **\ttfamilyFB** even if `AutoSpacePunctuation` is `true`. When `AutoSpacePunctuation` is `false`, the eventually typed spaces are left unchanged (not turned into thin spaces, no penalty added). `\rmfamily` and `\sffamily` need to be redefined also (`\ttfamily` is not always used inside a group, its effect can be cancelled by `\rmfamily` or `\sffamily`). These redefinitions can be canceled if necessary, for instance to recompile older documents, see option `OriginalTypewriter` below.

To be consistent with what is done for the `; : ! ?` characters, `\ttfamilyFB` also switches off insertion of spaces inside French guillemets *when they are typed in as characters* with the ‘`og`/‘`fg`’ options in `\frenchsetup{}`. This is also a workaround for the weird behaviour of these characters in verbatim mode.

```

759 \ifLaTeXe
760   \DeclareRobustCommand\ttfamilyFB{\FB@spacing@off \ttfamilyORI}
761   \DeclareRobustCommand\rmfamilyFB{\FB@spacing@on \rmfamilyORI}
762   \DeclareRobustCommand\sffamilyFB{\FB@spacing@on \sffamilyORI}
763 \fi

```

\NoAutoSpacing The following command disables automatic spacing for high punctuation and French quote characters; it also switches off active punctuation characters (if any). It is engine independent (works for TeX, LuaTeX and XeTeX based engines) and is meant to be used inside a group.

```

764 \DeclareRobustCommand*\NoAutoSpacing}{%
765   \FB@spacing@off
766   \ifFB@active@punct\shorthandoff{;!:!?\}\fi
767 }

```

2.3 Commands for French quotation marks

\guillemotleft pdfLaTeX users are supposed to use 8-bit output encodings (T1, LY1,...) to typeset **\guillemotright** French, those who still stick to OT1 should load `aeguill` or a similar package. In **\textquotedblleft** both cases the commands `\guillemotleft` and `\guillemotright` will print the **\textquotedblright** French opening and closing quote characters from the output font. For XeLaTeX and LuaLaTeX, `\guillemotleft` and `\guillemotright` are defined by package `fontspec` (v. 2.5d and up).

We provide the following definitions for non-LaTeX users only as fall-back, they are welcome to change them for anything better.

```

768 \ifLaTeXe
769 \else
770   \iffBunicode
771     \def\guillemotleft{{\char"00AB}}
772     \def\guillemotright{{\char"00BB}}
773     \def\textquotedblleft{{\char"201C}}

```

```

774     \def\textquotedblright{{\char"201D}}
775 \else
776     \def\guillemotleft{\leavevmode\raise0.25ex
777                               \hbox{$\scriptscriptstyle\ll$}}
778     \def\guillemotright{\raise0.25ex
779                               \hbox{$\scriptscriptstyle\gg$}}
780     \def\textquotedblleft{'}
781     \def\textquotedblright{'}
782 \fi
783 \let\xspace\relax
784 \fi

```

\FBgspchar The next step is to provide correct spacing after ‘‘ and before ’’; no line break is allowed neither *after* the opening one, nor *before* the closing one. French quotes (including spacing) are printed by \FB@og and \FB@fg, the expansion of the top level commands \og and \og is different in and outside French. The definitions of \FB@og and \FB@fg need some engine-dependent tuning: for LuaTeX, \FB@spacing is set to 0 locally to prevent the quotes characters from adding space when option `og=<, fg=>` is set.

```

785 \newcommand*{\FB@guillspace}{\penalty@M\FBguillspace}
786 \newcommand*{\FBgspchar}{\char"A0\relax}
787 \newif\iffBucsNBSP
788 \ifFB@luatex@punct
789   \DeclareRobustCommand*{\FB@og}{\leavevmode
790     \bgroup\FB@spacing=0 \guillemotleft\egroup
791     \ifBucsNBSP\FBgspchar\else\FB@guillspace\fi}
792   \DeclareRobustCommand*{\FB@fg}{\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\fi
793     \ifBucsNBSP\FBgspchar\else\FB@guillspace\fi
794     \bgroup\FB@spacing=0 \guillemotright\egroup}
795 \fi

```

With XeTeX, \ifFB@spacing is set to false locally for the same reason.

```

796 \ifFB@xetex@punct
797   \DeclareRobustCommand*{\FB@og}{\leavevmode
798     \bgroup\FB@spacingfalse\guillemotleft\egroup
799     \FB@guillspace}
800   \DeclareRobustCommand*{\FB@fg}{\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\fi
801     \FB@guillspace
802     \bgroup\FB@spacingfalse\guillemotright\egroup}
803 \fi
804 \ifFB@active@punct
805   \DeclareRobustCommand*{\FB@og}{\leavevmode
806     \guillemotleft
807     \FB@guillspace}
808   \DeclareRobustCommand*{\FB@fg}{\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\fi
809     \FB@guillspace
810     \guillemotright}
811 \fi

```

\og The user level macros for quotation marks are named \og (“ouvrez guillemets”) and **\fg** \fg (“fermez guillemets”). Another option for typesetting quotes in French is to use

the command `\frquote` (see below). Dummy definition of `\og` and `\fg` just to ensure that these commands are not yet defined.

```
812 \newcommand*{\og}{\emptyset}
813 \newcommand*{\fg}{\emptyset}
```

The definitions of `\og` and `\fg` for quotation marks are switched on and off through the `\extrasfrench` `\noextrasfrench` mechanism. Outside French, `\og` and `\fg` will typeset standard English opening and closing double quotes. We'll try to be smart to users of David Carlisle's `xspace` package: if this package is loaded there will be no need for {} or \ to get a space after `\fg`, otherwise `\xspace` will be defined as `\relax` (done at the end of this file).

```
814 \ifLaTeXe
815   \def\bbl@frenchguillemets{%
816     \renewcommand*{\og}{\FB@og}%
817     \renewcommand*{\fg}{\FB@fg\xspace}%
818   \renewcommand*{\og}{\textquotedblleft}%
819   \renewcommand*{\fg}{\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\fi
820             \textquotedblright\xspace}%
821 \else
822   \def\bbl@frenchguillemets{\let\og\FB@og
823                           \let\fg\FB@fg}%
824   \def\og{\textquotedblleft}%
825   \def\fg{\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\fi\textquotedblright}%
826 \fi

827 \addto\extrasfrench{\babel@save\og \babel@save\fg \bbl@frenchguillemets}
```

\frquote Another way of entering French quotes relies on `\frquote{}` with supports up to two levels of quotes. Let's define the default quote characters to be used for level one or two of quotes...

```
828 \newcommand*{\ogi}{\FB@og}
829 \newcommand*{\fgi}{\FB@fg}
830 \newcommand*{@ogi}{\ifmmode\hbox{\ogi}\else\ogi\fi}
831 \newcommand*{@fgi}{\ifmmode\hbox{\fgi}\else\fgi\fi}
832 \newcommand*{\ogii}{\textquotedblleft}
833 \newcommand*{\fgii}{\textquotedblright}
834 \newcommand*{@ogii}{\ifmmode\hbox{\ogii}\else\ogii\fi}
835 \newcommand*{@fgii}{\ifmmode\hbox{\fgii}\else\fgii\fi}
```

and the needed technical stuff to handle options:

```
836 \newcount\FBguill@level
837 \newtoks\FBold@everypar
```

`\FB@addquote@everypar` was borrowed from `csquotes.sty`.

```
838 \def\FB@addquote@everypar{%
839   \let\FBnew@everypar\everypar
840   \FBold@everypar=\expandafter{\the\everypar}%
841   \FBnew@everypar={\the\FBold@everypar\FBeverypar@quote}%
842   \let\everypar\FBold@everypar
843   \let\FB@addquote@everypar\relax
```

```

844 }
845 \newif\iffBcloseguill \FBcloseguilltrue
846 \newif\iffBInnerGuillSingle
847 \def\FBguillopen{\bgroup\NoAutoSpacing\guillemotleft\egroup}
848 \def\FBguillclose{\bgroup\NoAutoSpacing\guillemotright\egroup}
849 \let\FBguillnone\empty
850 \let\FBeveryparguill\FBguillopen
851 \let\FBeverylineguill\FBguillnone
852 \let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
853 \let\FBeveryline@quote\empty

```

The main command `\frquote` accepts (in LaTeX2e only) a starred version which suppresses the closing quote; it is meant to be used for inner quotations which end together with the outer one, then only one closing guillemet (the outer one) should be printed.

```

854 \ifLaTeXe
855   \DeclareRobustCommand\frquote{%
856     \@ifstar{\FBcloseguillfalse\fr@quote}{%
857       {\FBcloseguilltrue\fr@quote}}}
858 \else
859   \newcommand\frquote[1]{\fr@quote{#1}}
860 \fi

```

The internal command `\fr@quote` takes one (long) argument: the quotation text.

```

861 \newcommand{\fr@quote}[1]{%
862   \leavevmode
863   \advance\FBguill@level by \@ne
864   \ifcase\FBguill@level
865     \or

```

This for level 1 (outer) quotations: set `\FBeverypar@quote` for level 1 quotations and add it to `\everypar` using `\FB@addquote@everypar`, then print the quotation:

```

866   \ifx\FBeveryparguill\FBguillnone
867   \else
868     \def\FBeverypar@quote{\FBeveryparguill\FB@guillspace}%
869     \FB@addquote@everypar
870   \fi
871   \og@ #1\fgi
872 \or

```

This for level 2 (inner) quotations: Omega's command `\localleftbox` included in LuaTeX, is convenient for repeating guillemets at the beginning of every line.

```

873   \ifx\FBeverylineguill\FBguillopen
874     \def\FBeveryline@quote{\FB@addGUILspace=0 \guillemotleft
875                               \FB@guillspace}%
876     \localleftbox{\FBeveryline@quote}%
877     \let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
878     \og@ #1\iffBcloseguill\@fgi\fi
879   \else
880     \ifx\FBeverylineguill\FBguillclose
881       \def\FBeveryline@quote{\FB@addGUILspace=0 \guillemotright
882                               \FB@guillspace}%

```

```

883      \localleftbox{\FBeverystart@quote}%
884      \let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
885      \@ogi #1\ifFBcloseguill@\fgi\fi
886      \else

```

otherwise we need to redefine \FBeverypar@quote (and eventually \ogii, \fgii) for level 2 quotations:

```

887      \let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
888      \iffBInnerGuillSingle
889      \def\ogii{\leavevmode
890          \guilsinglleft\FB@guillspace}%
891      \def\fgii{\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\fi
892          \FB@guillspace\guilsinglright}%
893      \ifx\FBeveryparguill\FBguillopen
894          \def\FBeverypar@quote{\guilsinglleft\FB@guillspace}%
895      \fi
896      \ifx\FBeveryparguill\FBguillclose
897          \def\FBeverypar@quote{\guilsinglright\FB@guillspace}%
898      \fi
899      \fi
900      \@ogi #1\ifFBcloseguill \@fgii \fi
901      \fi
902      \fi
903 \else

```

Warn if \FBguill@level > 2:

```

904      \ifx\PackageWarning@\undefined
905          \fb@warning{\noexpand\frquote\space handles up to
906              two levels.\` Quotation not printed.}%
907      \else
908          \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{%
909              \protect\frquote\space handles up to two levels.
910              \MessageBreak Quotation not printed. Reported}
911      \fi
912 \fi

```

Closing: step down \FBguill@level and clean on exit. Changes made global in case \frquote{} ends inside an environment.

```

913 \global\advance\FBguill@level by \m@ne
914 \ifcase\FBguill@level \global\let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
915 \or \gdef\FBeverypar@quote{\FBeveryparguill\FB@guillspace}%
916     \global\let\FBeverystart@quote\empty
917     \ifx\FBeverystart@quote\empty\else\localleftbox{}\fi
918 \fi
919 }

```

The next command is intended to be used in list environments to suppress quotes which might be added by \FBeverypar@quote after items for instance.

```
920 \newcommand*{\NoEveryParQuote}{\let\FBeveryparguill\FBguillnone}
```

2.4 Date in French

\frenchtoday The following code creates a macro \datefrench which in turn defines command \frenchdate \frenchtoday (\today is defined as \frenchtoday in French). The corresponding commands for the French dialect, \dateacadian and \acadiantoday are also created btw. This new implementation relies on commands \SetString and \SetStringLoop, therefore requires babel 3.10 or newer.

Explicitly defining \BabelLanguages as the list of all French dialects defines *both* \datefrench and \dateacadian; this is required as french.ldf is read only once even if both language options french and acadian are supplied to babel. Note that coding \StartBabelCommands*{french,acadian} would *only* define \csname date\CurrentOption\endcsname, leaving the second language undefined in babel's sens.

```
921 \def\BabelLanguages{french,acadian}
922 \StartBabelCommands*{\BabelLanguages}{date}
923   [unicode, fontenc=TU EU1 EU2, charset=utf8]
924   \SetString\monthiiname{février}
925   \SetString\monthviiiname{août}
926   \SetString\monthxiiname{décembre}
927 \StartBabelCommands*{\BabelLanguages}{date}
928   \SetStringLoop{month#1name}{%
929     janvier,f\evrier,mars,avril,mai,juin,juillet,%
930     ao\ut,septembre,octobre,novembre,d\ecembre}
931   \SetString\today{\FB@date{\year}{\month}{\day}}
932 \EndBabelCommands
```

\frenchdate (which produces an unbreakable string) and \frenchtoday (breakable) both rely on \FB@date, the inner group is needed for \hbox.

```
933 \newcommand*{\FB@date}[3]{%
934   {{\number#3}\ifnum1=#3{\ier}\fi\FBdatespace
935   \csname month\romannumeral#2name\endcsname
936   \ifx#1\empty\else\FBdatespace\number#1\fi}}
937 \newcommand*{\FBdatebox}{\hbox}
938 \newcommand*{\FBdatespace}{\space}
939 \newcommand*{\frenchdate}{\FBdatebox\FB@date}
940 \newcommand*{\acadiantoday}{\FBdatebox\FB@date}
```

2.5 Extra utilities

Let's provide the French user with some extra utilities.

\up \up eases the typesetting of superscripts like '1^{er}'. Up to version 2.0 of babel \up french \up was just a shortcut for \textsuperscript in LaTeX2e, but several users complained that \textsuperscript typesets superscripts too high and too big, so we now define \up as an attempt to produce better looking superscripts. \up is defined as \fup but \frenchsetup{FrenchSuperscripts=false} redefines \up as \textsuperscript for compatibility with previous versions.

When a font has built-in superscripts, the best thing to do is to just use them, otherwise \up has to simulate superscripts by scaling and raising ordinary letters. Scaling is done using package scalefnt which will be loaded at the end of babel's

loading (babel-french being an option of babel, it cannot load a package while being read).

```

941 \newif\iffB@poorman
942 \newdimen\FB@Mht
943 \ifLaTeXe
944   \AtEndOfPackage{\RequirePackage{scalefnt}}

```

\FB@up@fake holds the definition of fake superscripts. The scaling ratio is 0.65, raising is computed to put the top of lower case letters (like ‘m’) just under the top of upper case letters (like ‘M’), precisely 12% down. The chosen settings look correct for most fonts, but can be tuned by the end-user if necessary by changing \FBsupR and \FBsupS commands.

\FB@lc is defined as \MakeLowercase to inhibit the uppercasing of superscripts (this may happen in page headers with the standard classes but is wrong); \FB@lc can be redefined to do nothing by option `LowercaseSuperscripts=false` of `\frenchsetup{}`.

```

945   \newcommand*\FBsupR{-0.12}
946   \newcommand*\FBsupS{0.65}
947   \newcommand*\FB@lc[1]{\MakeLowercase{#1}}
948   \DeclareRobustCommand*\FB@up@fake[1]{%
949     \settoheight{\FB@Mht}{M}%
950     \addtolength{\FB@Mht}{\FBsupR \FB@Mht}%
951     \addtolength{\FB@Mht}{-\FBsupS ex}%
952     \raisebox{\FB@Mht}{\scalefont{\FBsupS}{\FB@lc{#1}}}%
953   }

```

The only packages I currently know to take advantage of real superscripts are a) `realscripts` used in conjunction with XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX and OpenType fonts having the font feature ‘VerticalPosition=Superior’ and b) `fourier` (from version 1.6) when Expert Utopia fonts are available.

\FB@up checks whether the current font is a Type1 ‘Expert’ (or ‘Pro’) font with real superscripts or not (the code works currently only with `fourier-1.6` but could work with any Expert Type1 font with built-in superscripts, see below), and decides to use real or fake superscripts. It works as follows: the content of \f@family (family name of the current font) is split by \FB@split into two pieces, the first three characters (‘fut’ for Fourier, ‘ppl’ for Adobe’s Palatino, ...) stored in \FB@firstthree and the rest stored in \FB@suffix which is expected to be ‘x’ or ‘j’ for expert fonts.

```

954   \def\FB@split#1#2#3#4@nil{\def\FB@firstthree{#1#2#3}%
955                               \def\FB@suffix{#4}}
956   \def\FB@x{x}
957   \def\FB@j{j}
958   \DeclareRobustCommand*\FB@up[1]{%
959     \bgroup \FB@poormantrue
960     \expandafter\FB@split\f@family@nil

```

Then \FB@up looks for a .fd file named `t1fut-sup.fd` (Fourier) or `t1ppl-sup.fd` (Palatino), etc. supposed to define the subfamily (fut-sup or ppl-sup, etc.) giving access to the built-in superscripts. If the .fd file is not found by \IfFileExists, \FB@up falls back on fake superscripts, otherwise \FB@suffix is checked to decide whether to use fake or real superscripts.

```

961      \edef\reserved@a{\lowercase{%
962          \noexpand\IfFileExists{\f@encoding\FB@firstthree -sup.\fd}{}{%
963              \reserved@a
964                  {\ifx\FB@suffix\FB@x \FB@poormanfalse\fi
965                      \ifx\FB@suffix\FB@j \FB@poormanfalse\fi
966                      \ifFB@poorman \FB@up@fake{\#1}%
967                          \else \FB@up@real{\#1}%
968                          \fi}%
969                  {\FB@up@fake{\#1}}%
970          \egroup}

```

\FB@up@real just picks up the superscripts from the subfamily (and forces lowercase).

```

971  \newcommand*{\FB@up@real}[1]{\bgroup
972      \fontfamily{\FB@firstthree -sup}\selectfont \FB@lc{\#1}\egroup}
\up is defined as \FB@up unless \realsuperscript is defined by realscripts.sty.
973  \DeclareRobustCommand*{\up}[1]{%
974      \ifx\realsuperscript\undefined
975          \FB@up{\#1}%
976      \else
977          \bgroup\let\fakesuperscript\FB@up@fake
978              \realsuperscript{\FB@lc{\#1}}\egroup
979      \fi}

```

Let's provide a temporary definition for \up (redefined 'AtBeginDocument' as \up or \textsuperscript according to \frenchsetup{} options).

```
980  \providetcommand*{\up}{\relax}
```

Poor man's definition of \up for Plain.

```

981 \else
982  \providetcommand*{\up}[1]{\leavevmode\raisebox{\severerm #1}}
983 \fi

```

\ieme Some handy macros for those who don't know how to abbreviate ordinals:

```

\ier 984 \def\ieme{\up{e}\xspace}
\iere 985 \def\iemes{\up{es}\xspace}
\iemes 986 \def\ier{\up{er}\xspace}
\iers 987 \def\iers{\up{ers}\xspace}
\ieres 988 \def\iere{\up{re}\xspace}
989 \def\ieres{\up{res}\xspace}

```

\FBmedkern

\FBthickkern 990 \newcommand*{\FBmedkern}{\kern+.2em}
991 \newcommand*{\FBthickkern}{\kern+.3em}

\No And some more macros relying on \up for numbering, first two support macros.

```

\no 992 \newcommand*{\FrenchEnumerate}[1]{#1\up{o}\FBthickkern}
\nos 993 \newcommand*{\FrenchPopularEnumerate}[1]{#1\up{o})\FBthickkern}
\nos
\primo
\fprimo)

```

```

Typing \primo should result in “°”,
994 \def\primo{\FrenchEnumerate1}
995 \def\secundo{\FrenchEnumerate2}
996 \def\tertio{\FrenchEnumerate3}
997 \def\quarto{\FrenchEnumerate4}
while typing \fprimo) gives “°”.
998 \def\fprimo{\FrenchPopularEnumerate1}
999 \def\fsecundo{\FrenchPopularEnumerate2}
1000 \def\ftertio{\FrenchPopularEnumerate3}
1001 \def\fquarto{\FrenchPopularEnumerate4}

Let’s provide four macros for the common abbreviations of “Numéro”.
1002 \DeclareRobustCommand*{\No}{N\up{o}\FBmedkern}
1003 \DeclareRobustCommand*{\no}{n\up{o}\FBmedkern}
1004 \DeclareRobustCommand*{\Nos}{N\up{os}\FBmedkern}
1005 \DeclareRobustCommand*{\nos}{n\up{os}\FBmedkern}

```

\bsc As family names should be written in small capitals and never be hyphenated, we provide a command (its name comes from Boxed Small Caps) to input them easily. Note that this command has changed with version 2 of babel-french: a \kern0pt is used instead of \hbox because \hbox would break microtype’s font expansion; as a (positive?) side effect, composed names (such as Dupont-Durand) can now be hyphenated on explicit hyphens. Usage: Jean~\bsc{Duchemin}.

```

1006 \DeclareRobustCommand*{\bsc}[1]{\leavevmode\begingroup\kern0pt
1007                                     \scshape #1\endgroup}
1008 \ifLaTeXe\else\let\scshape\relax\fi

```

Some definitions for special characters. We won’t define \tilde as a Text Symbol not to conflict with the macro \tilde for math mode and use the name \tild instead. Note that \boi may *not* be used in math mode, its name in math mode is \backslash. \degre can be accessed by the command \r{} for ring accent.

```

1009 \iffBunicode
1010   \newcommand*{\at}{{\char"0040}}
1011   \newcommand*{\circonflexe}{{\char"005E}}
1012   \newcommand*{\tild}{{\char"007E}}
1013   \newcommand*{\boi}{{\char"005C}}
1014   \newcommand*{\degre}{{\char"00B0}}
1015 \else
1016   \ifLaTeXe
1017     \DeclareTextSymbol{\at}{T1}{64}
1018     \DeclareTextSymbol{\circonflexe}{T1}{94}
1019     \DeclareTextSymbol{\tild}{T1}{126}
1020     \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\at}{T1}
1021     \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\circonflexe}{T1}
1022     \DeclareTextSymbolDefault{\tild}{T1}
1023     \DeclareRobustCommand*{\boi}{\textbackslash}
1024     \DeclareRobustCommand*{\degre}{\r{}}
1025 \else
1026   \def\T@one{T1}

```

```

1027     \ifx\f@encoding\T@one
1028         \newcommand*\{\degree\}{\char6}
1029     \else
1030         \newcommand*\{\degree\}{\char23}
1031     \fi
1032     \newcommand*\{\at\}{\char64}
1033     \newcommand*\{\circonflexe\}{\char94}
1034     \newcommand*\{\tild\}{\char126}
1035     \newcommand*\{\boi\}{$\backslash$}
1036 \fi
1037 \fi

```

\degrees We now define a macro `\degrees` for typesetting the abbreviation for ‘degrees’ (as in ‘degrees Celsius’). As the bounding box of the character ‘degree’ has very different widths in CM/EC and PostScript fonts, we fix the width of the bounding box of `\degrees` to 0.3em, this lets the symbol ‘degree’ stick to the preceding (e.g., $45\degrees$) or following character (e.g., $20^\circ\degrees$ C).

If \TeX Companion fonts are available (`textcomp.sty`), we pick up `\textdegree` from them instead of emulating ‘degrees’ from the `\r{}` accent. Otherwise we advise the user (once only) to use TS1-encoding.

```

1038 \ifLaTeXe
1039   \newcommand*\{\degrees\}{\degree}
1040 \iffBunicode
1041   \DeclareRobustCommand*\{\degrees\}{\degree}
1042 \else
1043   \def\Warning@degree@TSone{\FBWarning
1044     {Degrees would look better in TS1-encoding:%
1045      \MessageBreak add \protect
1046      \usepackage{textcomp} to the preamble.%
1047      \MessageBreak Degrees used}}
1048   \AtBeginDocument{\ifx\DeclareEncodingSubset@\undefined
1049     \DeclareRobustCommand*\{\degrees\}{%
1050       \leavevmode\hbox to 0.3em{\hss\degree\hss}%
1051       \Warning@degree@TSone
1052       \global\let\Warning@degree@TSone\relax}%
1053   \else
1054     \DeclareRobustCommand*\{\degrees\}{%
1055       \hbox{\UseTextSymbol{TS1}{\textdegree}}}%
1056   \fi
1057 }
1058 \fi
1059 \else
1060   \newcommand*\{\degrees\}{%
1061     \leavevmode\hbox to 0.3em{\hss\degree\hss}}
1062 \fi

```

2.6 Formatting numbers

\StandardMathComma As mentioned in the \TeX book p. 134, the comma is of type `\mathpunct` in math mode: **\DecimalMathComma** it is automatically followed by a thin space. This is convenient in lists and intervals

but unpleasant when the comma is used as a decimal separator in French: it has to be entered as { , }. `\DecimalMathComma` makes the comma be an ordinary character (of type `\mathord`) in French (or Acadian) *only* (no space added); `\StandardMathComma` switches back to the standard behaviour of the comma.

Unfortunately, `\newcount` inside `\if` breaks Plain formats.

```

1063 \newif\iffB@icomma
1064 \newcount\mc@charclass
1065 \newcount\mc@charfam
1066 \newcount\mc@charslot
1067 \newcount\std@mcc
1068 \newcount\dec@mcc
1069 \iffBLuaTeX
1070   \mc@charclass=\Umathcharclass`,
1071   \newcommand*\{\dec@math@comma}{%
1072     \mc@charfam=\Umathcharfam`,
1073     \mc@charslot=\Umathcharslot`,
1074     \Umathcode`\,,= 0 \mc@charfam \mc@charslot
1075   }
1076   \newcommand*\{\std@math@comma}{%
1077     \mc@charfam=\Umathcharfam`,
1078     \mc@charslot=\Umathcharslot`,
1079     \Umathcode`\,,= \mc@charclass \mc@charfam \mc@charslot
1080   }
1081 \else
1082   \std@mcc=\mathcode`,
1083   \dec@mcc=\std@mcc
1084   \atempcnta=\std@mcc
1085   \divide\atempcnta by "1000
1086   \multiply\atempcnta by "1000
1087   \advance\dec@mcc by -\atempcnta
1088   \newcommand*\{\dec@math@comma}{\mathcode`\,,=\dec@mcc}
1089   \newcommand*\{\std@math@comma}{\mathcode`\,,=\std@mcc}
1090 \fi

```

`\DecimalMathComma` operates in French or Acadian independently.

```

1091 \newcommand*\{\DecimalMathComma}{%
1092   \iffB@icomma
1093     \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{%
1094       icomma package loaded, \protect\DecimalMathComma\MessageBreak
1095       does nothing. Reported}%
1096   \else
1097     \iffBfrench
1098       \dec@math@comma
1099       \expandafter\addto\csname extras\language\endcsname
1100         \{\dec@math@comma}%
1101     \fi
1102   \fi
1103 }
1104 \newcommand*\{\StandardMathComma}{%
1105   \iffB@icomma
1106     \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{%

```

```

1107      icomma package loaded, \protect\StandardMathComma\MessageBreak
1108      does nothing. Reported}%
1109 \else
1110   \std@math@comma
1111   \expandafter\addto\csname extras\languagename\endcsname
1112   {\std@math@comma}%
1113 \fi
1114 }
1115 \ifLaTeXe
1116   \AtBeginDocument{\@ifpackageloaded{icomma}%
1117     {\FB@icommatrue}%
1118     {\addto\noextrasfrench{\std@math@comma}%
1119      \ifdefined\noextrasacadian
1120        \addto\noextrasacadian{\std@math@comma}%
1121      \fi
1122    }%
1123  }
1124 \else
1125   \addto\noextrasfrench{\std@math@comma}
1126 \fi

```

\nombre The command `\nombre` is now borrowed from `numprint.sty` for `LaTeX2e`. There is no point to maintain the former tricky code when a package is dedicated to do the same job and more. For Plain based formats, `\nombre` no longer formats numbers, it prints them as is and issues a warning about the change.

Fake command `\nombre` for Plain based formats, warning users of `babel-french v. 1.x` about the change:

```

1127 \newcommand*{\nombre}[1]{\#1}\fb@warning{*** \noexpand\nombre
1128                               no longer formats numbers\string! ***}

```

Let's activate `LuaTeX` punctuation if necessary (`LaTeX` or `Plain`) so that `\FBsetspace` commands can be used in the preamble, then cleanup and exit without loading any `.cfg` file in case of `Plain` formats.

```

1129 \iffB@luatex@punct
1130   \activate@luatexpunct
1131 \fi
1132 \let\FBstop@here\relax
1133 \def\FBclean@on@exit{%
1134   \let\ifLaTeXe\undefined
1135   \let\LaTeXetrue\undefined
1136   \let\LaTeXefalse\undefined
1137   \let\FB@llc\loadlocalcfg
1138   \let\loadlocalcfg@gobble}
1139 \ifx\magnification@\undefined
1140 \else
1141   \def\FBstop@here{%
1142     \FBclean@on@exit
1143     \ldf@finish\CurrentOption
1144     \let\loadlocalcfg\FB@llc
1145   \endinput}

```

```

1146 \fi
1147 \FBstop@here

What follows is for LaTeX2e only. We redefine \nombre for LaTeX2e. A warning is
issued at the first call of \nombre if \numprint is not defined, suggesting what to
do. The package numprint is not loaded automatically by babel-french because of
possible options conflict.

1148 \renewcommand*{\nombre}[1]{\Warning@nombre{#1}}
1149 \newcommand*{\Warning@nombre}[1]{%
1150   \ifdefined\numprint
1151     \numprint{#1}%
1152   \else
1153     \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{%
1154       \protect\nombre\space now relies on package numprint.sty,%
1155       \MessageBreak add \protect
1156       \usepackage[autolanguage]{numprint}, \MessageBreak
1157       see file numprint.pdf for more options. \MessageBreak
1158       \protect\nombre\space called}%
1159     \global\let\Warning@nombre\relax
1160     {#1}%
1161   \fi
1162 }

1163 \newcommand*{\FBthousandsep}{\kern \fontdimen2\font \relax}

```

2.7 Caption names

The next step consists in defining the French equivalents for the LaTeX caption names.

\captionsfrench Let's first define \captionsfrench which sets all strings used in the four standard document classes provided with LaTeX.

Let's give a chance to a class or a package read before babel-french to define \FBfigtabshape as \relax, otherwise \FBfigtabshape will be defined as \scshape (can be changed with \frenchsetup{SmallCapsFigTabCaptions=false}).

```
1164 \providecommand*{\FBfigtabshape}{\scshape}
```

New implementation for caption names(requires babel's 3.10 or newer).

```

1165 \StartBabelCommands*{\BabelLanguages}{captions}
1166   [unicode, fontenc=TU EU1 EU2, charset=utf8]
1167   \SetString{\refname}{Références}
1168   \SetString{\abstractname}{Résumé}
1169   \SetString{\prefacename}{Préface}
1170   \SetString{\contentsname}{Table des matières}
1171   \SetString{\ccname}{Copie à }
1172   \SetString{\proofname}{Démonstration}
1173   \SetString{\partfirst}{Première}
1174   \SetString{\partsecond}{Deuxième}
1175   \SetStringLoop{ordinal}{%
1176     \frenchpartfirst,\frenchpartsecond,Troisième,Quatrième,%
1177     Cinquième,Sixième,Septième,Huitième,Neuvième,Dixième,Onzième,%

```

```

1178      Douzième,Treizième,Quatorzième,Quinzième,Seizième,%
1179      Dix-septième,Dix-huitième,Dix-neuvième,Vingtième}
1180 \StartBabelCommands*\{BabelLanguages}{captions}
1181   \SetString{\refname}{R\'ef\'erences}
1182   \SetString{\abstractname}{R\'esum\'e}
1183   \SetString{\bibname}{Bibliographie}
1184   \SetString{\prefacename}{Pr\'eface}
1185   \SetString{\chaptername}{Chapitre}
1186   \SetString{\appendixname}{Annexe}
1187   \SetString{\contentsname}{Table des mati\'eres}
1188   \SetString{\listfigurename}{Table des figures}
1189   \SetString{\listtablename}{Liste des tableaux}
1190   \SetString{\indexname}{Index}
1191   \SetString{\figurename}{{\FBfigtabshape Figure}}
1192   \SetString{\tablename}{{\FBfigtabshape Table}}
1193   \SetString{\pagename}{page}
1194   \SetString{\seename}{voir}
1195   \SetString{\alsofname}{voir aussi}
1196   \SetString{\enclname}{P.-J. }
1197   \SetString{\ccname}{Copie \'a }
1198   \SetString{\headtoname}{}
1199   \SetString{\proofname}{D\'emonstration}
1200   \SetString{\glossaryname}{Glossaire}

```

When `PartNameFull=true` (default), `\part{}` is printed in French as “Première partie” instead of “Partie I”. As logic is prohibited inside `\SetString`, let’s hide the test about `PartNameFull` in `\FB@partname`.

```

1201   \SetString{\partfirst}{Premi\'ere}
1202   \SetString{\partsecond}{Deuxi\'eme}
1203   \SetString{\partnameord}{partie}
1204   \SetStringLoop{ordinal#1}{%
1205     \partfirst,\partsecond,Troisi\'eme,Quatri\'eme,%
1206     Cinqui\'eme,Sixi\'eme,Septi\'eme,Huiti\'eme,Neuvi\'eme,Dixi\'eme,%
1207     Onzi\'eme,Douzi\'eme,Treizi\'eme,Quatorzi\'eme,Quinzi\'eme,%
1208     Seizi\'eme,Dix-septi\'eme,Dix-huiti\'eme,Dix-neuvi\'eme,%
1209     Vingti\'eme}
1210 \AfterBabelCommands{%
1211   \DeclareRobustCommand*{\FB@emptypart}{\def\thepart{\unskip}}%
1212   \DeclareRobustCommand*{\FB@partname}{%
1213     \ifFBPartNameFull
1214       \csname ordinal\romannumeral\value{part}\endcsname\space
1215       \partnameord\FB@emptypart
1216     \else
1217       Partie%
1218     \fi}%
1219   }
1220   \SetString{\partname}{\FB@partname}
1221 \EndBabelCommands

```

2.8 Figure and table captions

\FBWarning \FBWarning is an alias of \PackageWarning{french.lfd} which can be made silent by option `SuppressWarning`.

```
1222 \newcommand{\FBWarning}[1]{\PackageWarning{french.lfd}{#1}}
```

\CaptionSeparator Let's consider now captions in figures and tables. In French, captions in figures and tables should never be printed as 'Figure 1:' which is the default in standard LaTeX2e classes (a space should precede the colon in French). This flaw may occur with pdfLaTeX as ':' is made active too late. With LuaTeX and XeTeX, this glitch doesn't occur, you get 'Figure 1:' which is correct in French. With pdfTeX babel-french provides the following workaround.

The standard definition of \@makecaption (e.g., the one provided in article.cls, report.cls, book.cls which is frozen for LaTeX2e according to Frank Mittelbach), is saved in \STD@makecaption. 'AtBeginDocument' we compare it to its current definition (some classes like memoir, koma-script classes, AMS classes, ua-thesis.cls... change it). If they are identical, babel-french just adds a hook called \FBCaption@Separator to \@makecaption; \FBCaption@Separator defaults to ':' as in the standard \@makecaption and will be changed to ':' in French 'AtBeginDocument'; it can be also set to \CaptionSeparator ('-') using `CustomiseFigTabCaptions`.

While saving the standard definition of \@makecaption we have to make sure that characters ':' and '>' have \catcode 12 (babel-french makes ':' active and spanish.lfd makes '>' active).

```
1223 \bgroup
1224   \catcode`:=12 \catcode`>=12 \relax
1225   \long\gdef\STD@makecaption#1#2{%
1226     \vskip\abovecaptionskip
1227     \sbox{\tempboxa{#1: #2}}
1228     \ifdim \wd\@tempboxa >\hsize
1229       #1: #2\par
1230     \else
1231       \global \minipagefalse
1232       \hb@xt@\hsize{\hfil\box\@tempboxa\hfil}
1233     \fi
1234     \vskip\belowcaptionskip}
1235 \egroup
```

No warning is issued for SMF, AMS and ACM classes as their layout of captions is compatible with French typographic standards.

With memoir and koma-script classes, babel-french customises \captiondelim or \captionformat in French (unless option `CustomiseFigTabCaptions` is set to `false`) and issues no warning.

When \@makecaption has been changed by another class or package, a warning is printed in the .log file.

Enable the standard warning only if high punctuation is active.

```
1236 \newif\if@FBwarning@capsep
1237 \ifFB@active@punct\@FBwarning@capseptrue\fi
1238 \newcommand*\CaptionSeparator{\space\textrandom\space}
1239 \def\FBCaption@Separator{: }
```

```

1240 \long\def\FB@makecaption#1#2{%
1241   \vskip\abovecaptionskip
1242   \sbox{\tempboxa{#1}\FBCaption@Separator #2}%
1243   \ifdim \wd\tempboxa >\hsize
1244     #1\FBCaption@Separator #2\par
1245   \else
1246     \global \minipagetrue
1247     \hb@xt@\hsize{\hfil\box\tempboxa\hfil}%
1248   \fi
1249 \vskip\belowcaptionskip}

```

Disable the standard warning with ACM, AMS and SMF classes.

```

1250 \@ifclassloaded{acmart}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse}{}%
1251 \@ifclassloaded{amsart}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse}{}%
1252 \@ifclassloaded{amsbook}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse}{}%
1253 \@ifclassloaded{amsdtx}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse}{}%
1254 \@ifclassloaded{amsldoc}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse}{}%
1255 \@ifclassloaded{amproc}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse}{}%
1256 \@ifclassloaded{smfart}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse}{}%
1257 \@ifclassloaded{smfbook}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse}{}%

```

No warning with memoir or koma-script classes: they change \@makecaption but we will manage to customise them in French later on (see below after executing \FBprocess@options).

```

1258 \newif\iffB@koma
1259 \@ifclassloaded{memoir}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse}{}%
1260 \@ifclassloaded{scrartcl}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse\FB@komatrue}{}%
1261 \@ifclassloaded{scrbook}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse\FB@komatrue}{}%
1262 \@ifclassloaded{scrreprt}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse\FB@komatrue}{}%

```

No warning with the beamer class which defines \beamer@makecaption (customised below) instead of \@makecaption. No warning either if \@makecaption is undefined (i.e. letter).

```

1263 \@ifclassloaded{beamer}{\@FBwarning@capsepfalse}{}%
1264 \ifdefined\@makecaption\else\@FBwarning@capsepfalse\fi

```

The caption, subcaption and floatrow packages are compatible with babel-french if they are loaded after babel.

Check if packages caption3 subcaption or floatrow are loaded now (before babel-french) and step counter FBcaption@count accordingly; its value will be checked \AtBeginDocument. N.B.: caption loads caption3, subcaption loads caption3 and floatrow loads caption3.

```

1265 \newcounter{FBcaption@count}
1266 \@ifpackageloaded{caption3}{\addtocounter{FBcaption@count}{4}}{}%
1267 \@ifpackageloaded{subcaption}{\addtocounter{FBcaption@count}{2}}{}%
1268 \@ifpackageloaded{floatrow}{\stepcounter{FBcaption@count}}{}%

```

First check the definition of \@makecaption, change it or issue a warning in case it has been changed by a class or package not (yet) compatible with babel-french; then change the definition of \FBCaption@Separator, taking care that the colon is typeset correctly in French (*not* ‘Figure 1: légende’).

```

1269 \AtBeginDocument{%
1270   \ifx\@makecaption\STD@makecaption
1271     \global\let\@makecaption\FB@makecaption
1272   \iffB@OldFigTabCaptions
1273   \else
1274     \def\FBCaption@Separator{\iffB@french\space\fi : }%
1275   \fi
1276   \iffB@CustomiseFigTabCaptions
1277     \iffB@mainlanguage@FR
1278       \def\FBCaption@Separator{\CaptionSeparator}%
1279     \fi
1280   \fi
1281   \@FBwarning@capsepfalse
1282 \fi

Cancel the warning if caption3.sty has been loaded after babel.

1283 \@ifpackageloaded{caption3}{%
1284   \ifnum\value{FBcaption@count}=0 \@FBwarning@capsepfalse\fi
1285   }{}%
1286 \if@FBwarning@capsep
1287   \ifnum\value{FBcaption@count}>0
caption3.sty has been loaded before babel, maybe by the class...
1288   \FBWarning
1289   {Figures' and tables' captions might look like\MessageBreak
1290   'Figure 1:' in French instead of 'Figure 1 :'.\MessageBreak
1291   If you have loaded any of the packages caption,\MessageBreak
1292   subcaption or floatrow BEFORE babel/french,\MessageBreak
1293   please move them AFTER babel/french.\MessageBreak
1294   If one of them is loaded by your class,\MessageBreak
1295   you can still add AFTER babel/french\MessageBreak
1296   \protect\usepackage[labelsep=period]{caption} or\MessageBreak
1297   \protect\usepackage[labelsep=endash]{caption} or\MessageBreak
1298   ... live with it; reported}%
1299 \else
caption3.sty hasn't been loaded at all.

1300   \FBWarning
1301   {Figures' and tables' captions might look like\MessageBreak
1302   'Figure 1:' in French instead of 'Figure 1 :'.\MessageBreak
1303   If it happens, see your class documentation to\MessageBreak
1304   fix this issue or add AFTER babel/french\MessageBreak
1305   \protect\usepackage[labelsep=period]{caption} or\MessageBreak
1306   \protect\usepackage[labelsep=endash]{caption} or\MessageBreak
1307   or ... live with it; reported}%
1308 \fi
1309 \fi

```

```

1310 \let\FB@makecaption\relax
1311 \let\STD@makecaption\relax
1312 }

```

2.9 Dots...

\FBtextellipsis LaTeX's standard definition of \dots in text-mode is \textellipsis which includes a \kern at the end; this space is not wanted in some cases (before a closing brace for instance) and \kern breaks hyphenation of the next word. We define \FBtextellipsis for French (in LaTeX only).

The \if construction in the LaTeX definition of \dots doesn't allow the use of xspace (xspace is always followed by a \fi), so we use the AMS-LaTeX construction of \dots; this has to be done 'AtBeginDocument' not to be overwritten when amsmath.sty is loaded after babel.

LY1 has a ready made character for \textellipsis, it should be used in French too. The same is true for Unicode fonts in use with XeTeX and LuaTeX.

```

1313 \ifFBunicode
1314   \let\FBtextellipsis\textellipsis
1315 \else
1316   \DeclareTextSymbol{\FBtextellipsis}{LY1}{133}
1317   \DeclareTextCommandDefault{\FBtextellipsis}{%
1318     .\kern\fontdimen3\font.\kern\fontdimen3\font.\xspace}
1319 \fi

```

\Mdots@ and \Tdots@ hold the definitions of \dots in Math and Text mode. They default to those of amsmath-2.0, and will revert to standard LaTeX definitions 'AtBeginDocument', if amsmath has not been loaded. \Mdots@ doesn't change when switching from/to French, while \Tdots@ is redefined as \FBtextellipsis in French.

```

1320 \newcommand*{\Tdots@}{\exp{textellipsis}}
1321 \newcommand*{\Mdots@}{\exp{mdots@}}
1322 \AtBeginDocument{\DeclareRobustCommand*{\dots}{\relax
1323   \csname@ifmmode M\else T\fi dots@\endcsname}%
1324   \ifdef{\exp{\else}\let\exp{\relax}\fi
1325   \ifdef{mdots@\else\let\Mdots@\mathellipsis\fi
1326   }%
1327 \def\bbl@frenchdots{\babel@save\Tdots@ \let\Tdots@\FBtextellipsis}
1328 \addto\extrasfrench{\bbl@frenchdots}

```

2.10 More checks about packages' loading order

Like packages captions and floatrow (see section 2.8), package listings should be loaded after babel-french due to active characters issues (pdfLaTeX only).

```

1329 \ifFB@active@punct
1330   \@ifpackageloaded{listings}
1331     {\AtBeginDocument{%
1332       \FBWarning{Please load the "listings" package\MessageBreak
1333         AFTER babel/french; reported}}%
1334     }%
1335 \fi

```

Package natbib should be loaded before babel-french due to active characters issues (pdfLaTeX only).

```
1336 \newif\if@FBwarning@natbib
1337 \iffB@active@punct
1338   \@ifpackageloaded{natbib}{}{\@FBwarning@natbibtrue}
1339 \fi
1340 \AtBeginDocument{%
1341   \if@FBwarning@natbib
1342     \@ifpackageloaded{natbib}{}{\@FBwarning@natbibfalse}%
1343   \fi
1344   \if@FBwarning@natbib
1345     \FBWarning{Please load the "natbib" package\MessageBreak
1346               BEFORE babel/french; reported}%
1347   \fi
1348 }
```

Package beamerarticle should be loaded before babel-french to avoid list's conflicts, see p. 56.

```
1349 \newif\if@FBwarning@beamerarticle
1350 \@ifpackageloaded{beamerarticle}{}{\@FBwarning@beamerarticletrue}
1351 \AtBeginDocument{%
1352   \if@FBwarning@beamerarticle
1353     \@ifpackageloaded{beamerarticle}{}{%
1354       {\@FBwarning@beamerarticlefalse}%
1355     \fi
1356     \if@FBwarning@beamerarticle
1357       \FBWarning{Please load the "beamerarticle" package\MessageBreak
1358                 BEFORE babel/french; reported}%
1359     \fi
1360 }
```

2.11 Setup options: keyval stuff

All setup options are handled by command `\frenchsetup{}` using the keyval syntax. A list of flags is defined and set to a default value which will possibly be changed 'AtEndOfPackage' if French is the main language. After this, `\frenchsetup{}` eventually modifies the preset values of these flags.

Option processing can occur either in `\frenchsetup{}`, but *only for options explicitly set by `\frenchsetup{}`*, or 'AtBeginDocument'; any option affecting `\extrasfrench{}` must be processed by `\frenchsetup{}`: when French is the main language, `\extrasfrench{}` is executed by babel when it switches the main language and this occurs *before* reading the stuff postponed by babel-french 'AtBeginDocument'. Reexecuting `\extrasfrench{}` is an option which was used up to v2.6h, it has been dropped in v3.0a because of its side-effects (f.i. `\babel@save` and `\babel@savevariable` did not work for French).

\frenchsetup Let's now define this command which reads and sets the options to be processed either immediately (i.e. just after setting the key) or later (at `\begin{document}`) by `\FBprocess@options`. `\frenchsetup{}` can only be called in the preamble.

```

1361 \newcommand*{\frenchsetup}[1]{%
1362   \setkeys{FB}{#1}%
1363 }%
1364 \@onlypreamble\frenchsetup

```

Keep the former name `\frenchbsetup` working for compatibility.

```

1365 \let\frenchbsetup\frenchsetup
1366 \@onlypreamble\frenchbsetup

```

We define a collection of conditionals with their defaults (true or false).

```

1367 \newif\iffBShowOptions
1368 \newif\iffBStandardLayout      \FBStandardLayouttrue
1369 \newif\iffBGlobalLayoutFrench \FBGlobalLayoutFrenchtrue
1370 \newif\iffBReduceListSpacing
1371 \newif\iffBStandardListSpacing \FBStandardListSpacingtrue
1372 \newif\iffBListOldLayout
1373 \newif\iffBListItemsAsPar
1374 \newif\iffBCompactItemize
1375 \newif\iffBStandardItemizeEnv \FBStandardItemizeEnvtrue
1376 \newif\iffBStandardEnumerateEnv \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
1377 \newif\iffBStandardItemLabels \FBStandardItemLabelstrue
1378 \newif\iffBStandardLists     \FBStandardListstrue
1379 \newif\iffBIndentFirst
1380 \newif\iffBFrenchFootnotes
1381 \newif\iffBAutoSpaceFootnotes
1382 \newif\iffBOriginalTypewriter
1383 \newif\iffBThinColonSpace
1384 \newif\iffBThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers
1385 \newif\iffBFrenchSuperscripts \FBFrenchSuperscriptstrue
1386 \newif\iffBLowercaseSuperscripts \FBLowercaseSuperscriptstrue
1387 \newif\iffBPartNameFull      \FBPartNameFulltrue
1388 \newif\iffBCustomiseFigTabCaptions
1389 \newif\iffBOldFigTabCaptions
1390 \newif\iffBSmallCapsFigTabCaptions \FBSmallCapsFigTabCaptionstrue
1391 \newif\iffBSuppressWarning
1392 \newif\iffBINGGuillSpace

```

The defaults values of these flags have been chosen so that babel-french does not change anything regarding the global layout. `\bbl@main@language`, set by the last option of babel, controls the global layout of the document. ‘AtEndOfPackage’ we check the main language in `\bbl@main@language`; if it is French (or a French dialect) the values of some flags have to be changed to ensure a French looking layout for the whole document (even in parts written in languages other than French); the end-user will then be able to customise the values of all these flags with `\frenchsetup{}`.

The following patch is for koma-script classes: the `\partformat` command, defined as `\partname~\thepart\autodot`, is incompatible with our redefinition of `\partname`.

```

1393 \iffB@koma
1394 \ifdefined\partformat
1395   \def\FB@partformat@fix{%
1396     \iffBPartNameFull
1397       \babel@save\partformat

```

```

1398           \renewcommand*{\partformat}{\partname}%
1399           \fi}
1400     \addto\extrasfrench{\FB@partformat@fix}%
1401   \fi
1402 \fi

```

Our list customisation conflicts with the beamer class and with the beamerarticle package. The patch provided in beamerbasecompatibility solves the conflict except in case of language changes, so we provide our own patch. When the beamer is loaded, lists are not customised at all to ensure compatibility. The beamerarticle package needs to be loaded *before* babel, a warning is issued otherwise, see section 2.10; a light customisation is compatible with the beamerarticle package.

```

1403 \def\FB@french{french}
1404 \def\FB@acadian{acadian}
1405 \newif\iff\FB@mainlanguage@FR
1406 \AtEndOfPackage{%
1407   \ifx\bbb@main@language\FB@french \FB@mainlanguage@FRtrue
1408   \else \ifx\bbb@main@language\FB@acadian \FB@mainlanguage@FRtrue \fi
1409   \fi
1410   \iff\FB@mainlanguage@FR
1411     \FBGlobalLayoutFrenchtrue
1412     \@ifclassloaded{beamer}%
1413       {\PackageInfo{french.ldf}{%
1414         No list customisation for the beamer class,%
1415         \MessageBreak reported}}%
1416       {\@ifpackageloaded{beamerarticle}%
1417         {\FBStandardItemLabelsfalse
1418          \FBStandardListSpacingfalse
1419          \PackageInfo{french.ldf}{%
1420            Minimal list customisation for the beamerarticle%
1421            \MessageBreak package; reported}}%

```

Otherwise customise lists “à la française”:

```

1422   {\FBStandardListSpacingfalse
1423    \FBStandardItemizeEnvfalse
1424    \FBStandardEnumerateEnvfalse
1425    \FBStandardItemLabelsfalse}%
1426  }
1427  \FBIndentFirsttrue
1428  \FBFrenchFootnotestrue
1429  \FBAutoSpaceFootnotestrue
1430  \FBCustomiseFigCaptionstrue
1431 \else
1432  \FBGlobalLayoutFrenchfalse
1433 \fi

```

babel-french being an option of babel, it cannot load a package (keyval) while french.ldf is read, so we defer the loading of keyval and the options setup at the end of babel’s loading.

```

1434 \RequirePackage{keyval}%
1435 \define@key{FB}{ShowOptions}[true]%
1436   {\csname FBShowOptions#1\endcsname}%

```

The next two keys can only be toggled when French is the main language.

```
1437 \define@key{FB}{StandardLayout}[true]%
1438   {\ifFB@mainlanguage@FR
1439     \csname FBStandardLayout#1\endcsname
1440   \else
1441     \PackageWarning{french.ldf}%
1442       {Option 'StandardLayout' skipped:\MessageBreak
1443         French is *not* babel's last option.\MessageBreak
1444         Reported}%
1445   \fi
1446   \ifFBStandardLayout
1447     \FBStandardListSpacingtrue
1448     \FBStandardItemizeEnvtrue
1449     \FBStandardItemLabelstrue
1450     \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
1451     \FBIndentFirstfalse
1452     \FBFrenchFootnotesfalse
1453     \FBAutoSpaceFootnotesfalse
1454     \FBGlobalLayoutFrenchfalse
1455   \else
1456     \FBStandardListSpacingfalse
1457     \FBStandardItemizeEnvfalse
1458     \FBStandardItemLabelsfalse
1459     \FBStandardEnumerateEnvfalse
1460     \FBIndentFirsttrue
1461     \FBFrenchFootnotestrue
1462     \FBAutoSpaceFootnotestrue
1463   \fi}%
1464 \define@key{FB}{GlobalLayoutFrench}[true]%
1465   {\ifFB@mainlanguage@FR
1466     \csname FBGlobalLayoutFrench#1\endcsname
1467   \else
1468     \PackageWarning{french.ldf}%
1469       {Option 'GlobalLayoutFrench' skipped:\MessageBreak
1470         French is *not* babel's last option.\MessageBreak
1471         Reported}%
1472   \fi}%
```

If this key is set to `true` when French is the main language, nothing to do: all flags keep their default value. If this key is set to `false`, nothing to do either: `\babel@save` will do the job.

```
1473 \define@key{FB}{ReduceListSpacing}[true]%
1474   {\csname FBReduceListSpacing#1\endcsname
1475     \ifFBReduceListSpacing \FBStandardListSpacingfalse
1476     \else \FBStandardListSpacingtrue\fi
1477   }%
1478 \define@key{FB}{StandardListSpacing}[true]%
1479   {\csname FBStandardListSpacing#1\endcsname}%
1480 \define@key{FB}{ListOldLayout}[true]%
1481   {\csname FBLListOldLayout#1\endcsname
1482     \ifFBListOldLayout
```

```

1483          \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
1484          \renewcommand*\{\FrenchLabelItem}{\textendash}%
1485          \fi}%
1486 \define@key{FB}{CompactItemize}[true]%
1487     {\csname FBCompactItemize#1\endcsname
1488      \ifFBCompactItemize
1489          \FBStandardItemizeEnvfalse
1490          \FBStandardEnumerateEnvfalse
1491      \else
1492          \FBStandardItemizeEnvtrue
1493          \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
1494      \fi}%
1495 \define@key{FB}{StandardItemizeEnv}[true]%
1496     {\csname FBStandardItemizeEnv#1\endcsname}%
1497 \define@key{FB}{StandardEnumerateEnv}[true]%
1498     {\csname FBStandardEnumerateEnv#1\endcsname}%
1499 \define@key{FB}{StandardItemLabels}[true]%
1500     {\csname FBStandardItemLabels#1\endcsname}%
1501 \define@key{FB}{ItemLabels}%
1502     {\renewcommand*\{\FrenchLabelItem}{\#1}}%
1503 \define@key{FB}{ItemLabeli}%
1504     {\renewcommand*\{\Frlabelitemi}{\#1}}%
1505 \define@key{FB}{ItemLabelii}%
1506     {\renewcommand*\{\Frlabelitemii}{\#1}}%
1507 \define@key{FB}{ItemLabeliii}%
1508     {\renewcommand*\{\Frlabelitemiii}{\#1}}%
1509 \define@key{FB}{ItemLabeliv}%
1510     {\renewcommand*\{\Frlabelitemiv}{\#1}}%
1511 \define@key{FB}{StandardLists}[true]%
1512     {\csname FBStandardLists#1\endcsname
1513      \ifFBStandardLists
1514          \FBStandardListSpacingtrue
1515          \FBStandardItemizeEnvtrue
1516          \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
1517          \FBStandardItemLabelstrue
1518      \else
1519          \FBStandardListSpacingfalse
1520          \FBStandardItemizeEnvfalse
1521          \FBStandardEnumerateEnvfalse
1522          \FBStandardItemLabelstrue
1523      \fi}%
1524 \define@key{FB}{ListItemsAsPar}[true]%
1525     {\csname FBListItemsAsPar#1\endcsname}%
1526 \define@key{FB}{IndentFirst}[true]%
1527     {\csname FBIndentFirst#1\endcsname}%
1528 \define@key{FB}{FrenchFootnotes}[true]%
1529     {\csname FBFrenchFootnotes#1\endcsname}%
1530 \define@key{FB}{AutoSpaceFootnotes}[true]%
1531     {\csname FBAutoSpaceFootnotes#1\endcsname}%
1532 \define@key{FB}{AutoSpacePunctuation}[true]%
1533     {\csname FBAutoSpacePunctuation#1\endcsname}%

```

```

1534 \define@key{FB}{OriginalTypewriter}[true]%
1535   {\csname FBOriginalTypewriter#1\endcsname}%
1536 \define@key{FB}{ThinColonSpace}[true]%
1537   {\csname FBThinColonSpace#1\endcsname}
1538   \ifFBThinColonSpace
1539     \renewcommand*\{FBcolonspace}{FBthinspace}%
1540   \fi}%
1541 \define@key{FB}{ThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers}[true]%
1542   {\csname FBThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers#1\endcsname}%
1543 \define@key{FB}{FrenchSuperscripts}[true]%
1544   {\csname FBFrenchSuperscripts#1\endcsname}
1545 \define@key{FB}{LowercaseSuperscripts}[true]%
1546   {\csname FBLowercaseSuperscripts#1\endcsname}
1547 \define@key{FB}{PartNameFull}[true]%
1548   {\csname FBPartNameFull#1\endcsname}%
1549 \define@key{FB}{CustomiseFigTabCaptions}[true]%
1550   {\csname FBCustomiseFigTabCaptions#1\endcsname}%
1551 \define@key{FB}{OldFigTabCaptions}[true]%
1552   {\csname FBOldFigTabCaptions#1\endcsname
1553   \iffBOldFigTabCaptions
1554     \def\FB@capsep@fix{\babel@save\FBCaption@Separator
1555       \def\FBCaption@Separator{\CaptionSeparator}}%
1556     \addto\extrasfrench{\FB@capsep@fix}%
1557     \ifdefined\extrasacadian
1558       \addto\extrasacadian{\FB@capsep@fix}%
1559     \fi
1560   \fi}%
1561 \define@key{FB}{SmallCapsFigTabCaptions}[true]%
1562   {\csname FBSmallCapsFigTabCaptions#1\endcsname
1563   \iffBSmallCapsFigTabCaptions
1564     \let\FBfigtabshape\scshape
1565   \else
1566     \let\FBfigtabshape\relax
1567   \fi}%
1568 \define@key{FB}{SuppressWarning}[true]%
1569   {\csname FBSuppressWarning#1\endcsname
1570   \iffBSuppressWarning
1571     \renewcommand{\FBWarning}[1]{}%
1572   \fi}%

```

Here are the options controlling French guillemets spacing and the output of `\frquote{}`.

```

1573 \define@key{FB}{INGuillSpace}[true]%
1574   {\csname FBINGuillSpace#1\endcsname
1575   \ifFBINGuillSpace
1576     \renewcommand*\{FBguillspace}{\space}%
1577   \fi}%
1578 \define@key{FB}{InnerGuillSingle}[true]%
1579   {\csname FBIInnerGuillSingle#1\endcsname}%
1580 \define@key{FB}{EveryParGuill}[open]%
1581   {\expandafter\let\expandafter

```

```

1582          \FBeveryparguill\csname FBguill#1\endcsname
1583          \ifx\FBeveryparguill\FBguillopen
1584          \else\ifx\FBeveryparguill\FBguillclose
1585              \else\ifx\FBeveryparguill\FBguillnone
1586                  \else
1587                      \let\FBeveryparguill\FBguillopen
1588                      \FBWarning{Wrong value for 'EveryParGuill':
1589                          try 'open',\MessageBreak
1590                          'close' or 'none'. Reported}%
1591                  \fi
1592          \fi
1593      \fi}%
1594 \define@key{FB}{EveryLineGuill}[open]%
1595     {\iffB@luatex@punct
1596         \expandafter\let\expandafter
1597             \FBeverylineguill\csname FBguill#1\endcsname
1598             \ifx\FBeverylineguill\FBguillopen
1599                 \else\ifx\FBeverylineguill\FBguillclose
1600                     \else\ifx\FBeverylineguill\FBguillnone
1601                         \else
1602                             \let\FBeverylineguill\FBguillnone
1603                             \FBWarning{Wrong value for 'EveryLineGuill':
1604                                 try 'open',\MessageBreak
1605                                 'close' or 'none'. Reported}%
1606                         \fi
1607                 \fi
1608             \fi
1609         \else
1610             \FBWarning{Option 'EveryLineGuill' skipped:%
1611                 \MessageBreak this option is for
1612                 LuaTeX *only*. \MessageBreak Reported}%
1613         \fi}%

```

Option [UnicodeNoBreakSpaces](#) (LuaTeX only) is meant for HTML translators: when true, all non-breaking spaces added by babel-french are coded in the PDF file as Unicode characters, namely U+A0 or U+202F, instead of penalties and glues.

```

1614 \define@key{FB}{UnicodeNoBreakSpaces}[true]%
1615     {\iffB@luatex@punct
1616         \csname FBucsNBSP#1\endcsname
1617         \iffBucsNBSP \FB@ucsNBSP=1 \fi
1618     \else
1619         \FBWarning{Option 'UnicodeNoBreakSpaces' skipped:%
1620             \MessageBreak this option is for
1621             LuaTeX *only*. \MessageBreak Reported}%
1622     \fi
1623 }%

```

Inputting French quotes as *single characters* when they are available on the keyboard (through a compose key for instance) is more comfortable than typing \og and \fg. Life is simple here with modern LuaTeX or XeTeX engines: we just have to activate the \FB@addGUILspace attribute for LuaTeX or set \XeTeXcharclass of quotes to the proper value for XeTeX.

With pdfTeX (or old LuaTeX and XeTeX engines), quote characters are made active and expand to `\og\ignorespaces` and `{\fg}` respectively if the current language is French, and to `\guillemotleft` and `\guillemotright` otherwise (think of German quotes), this is done by `\FB@og` and `\FB@fg`; thus correct non-breaking spaces will be added automatically to French quotes. The quote characters typed in depend on the input encoding, it can be single-byte (latin1, latin9, applemac,...) or multi-bytes (utf-8, utf8x); the next command is meant for checking whether a character is single-byte (`\FB@second` is empty) or not.

```
1624 \def\FB@parse#1#2\endparse{\def\FB@second{#2}}%
1625 \define@key{FB}{og}%
1626     {\iffBunicode
```

LuaTeX or XeTeX in use, first try modern LuaTeX: we just need to set LuaTeX's attribute `\FB@addGUILspace` to 1,

```
1627     \iffB@luatex@punct
1628         \FB@addGUILspace=1 \relax
1629     \fi
```

then with XeTeX it is a bit more tricky:

```
1630 \iffB@xetex@punct
```

`\XeTeXinterchartokenstate` is defined, we just need to set `\XeTeXcharclass` to `\FB@guilo` for the French opening quote in T1 and Unicode encoding (see subsection 2.2).

```
1631     \XeTeXcharclass"13 = \FB@guilo
1632     \XeTeXcharclass"AB = \FB@guilo
1633     \XeTeXcharclass"A0 = \FB@guilnul
1634     \XeTeXcharclass"202F = \FB@guilnul
1635     \fi
```

Issue a warning with older Unicode engines requiring active characters.

```
1636 \iffB@active@punct
1637     \FBWarning{Option og=< not supported with this version
1638                 of\MessageBreak LuaTeX/XeTeX; reported}%
1639     \fi
1640 \else
```

This is for conventional TeX engines:

```
1641 \newcommand*\FB@og}{%
1642     \iffB@french
1643         \iffB@spacing\FB@og\ignorespaces
1644             \else\guillemotleft
1645             \fi
1646             \else\guillemotleft\fi}%
1647 \AtBeginDocument{%
1648     \ifdefined\uc@dclc
```

Package `inputenc` with `utf8x` (ucs) encoding loaded, use `\uc@dclc`:

```
1649 \uc@dclc{171}{default}{\FB@og}%
1650 \else
```

if encoding is not utf8x, check if the argument of og is a single-byte character:

```
1651          \FB@parse#1\endparse
1652          \ifx\FB@second\@empty
```

This means 8-bit character encoding. Package MULEenc (from CJK) defines \mule@def to map characters to control sequences.

```
1653          \ifdef{\mule@def}
1654          \mule@def{11}{\FB@@og}%
1655          \else
1656          \ifdef{\DeclareInputText}
1657          \@tempcnta'#1\relax
1658          \DeclareInputText{\the\@tempcnta}{\FB@@og}%
1659          \else
```

Package inputenc not loaded, no way...

```
1660          \FBWarning{Option 'og' requires package
1661                      inputenc; \MessageBreak reported}%
1662          \fi
1663          \fi
1664          \else
```

This means multi-byte character encoding, we assume UTF-8

```
1665          \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{00AB}{\FB@@og}%
1666          \fi
1667          \fi}%
1668          \fi
1669          }%
```

Same code for the closing quote.

```
1670  \define@key{FB}{fg}%
1671      {\iffBunicode
1672          \ifFB@luatex@punct
1673              \FB@addGUILspace=1 \relax
1674          \fi
1675          \iffB@xetex@punct
1676              \XeTeXcharclass"14 = \FB@guilf
1677              \XeTeXcharclass"BB = \FB@guilf
1678              \XeTeXcharclass"A0 = \FB@guilnul
1679              \XeTeXcharclass"202F = \FB@guilnul
1680          \fi
1681          \iffB@active@punct
1682              \FBWarning{Option fg=> not supported with this version
1683                          of \MessageBreak LuaTeX/XeTeX; reported}%
1684          \fi
1685      \else
1686          \newcommand*\FB@@fg}{%
1687              \iffB@french
1688                  \iffB@spacing\FB@fg
1689                      \else\guillemotright
1690                  \fi
1691                  \else\guillemotright\fi}%
1692          \AtBeginDocument{%
```

```

1693          \ifdefined\uc@dclc
1694              \uc@dclc{187}{default}{\FB@@fg}%
1695          \else
1696              \FB@parse#1\endparse
1697              \ifx\FB@second\@empty
1698                  \ifdefined\mule@def
1699                      \mule@def{27}{{\FB@@fg}}%
1700                  \else
1701                      \ifdefined\DeclareInputText
1702                          \tempcnta`#1\relax
1703                          \DeclareInputText{\the\tempcnta}{\FB@@fg}%
1704                      \else
1705                          \FBWarning{Option 'fg' requires package
1706                                     inputenc;\MessageBreak reported}%
1707                      \fi
1708                  \fi
1709              \else
1710                  \DeclareUnicodeCharacter{00BB}{\FB@@fg}%
1711                  \fi
1712              \fi}%
1713          \fi
1714      }%
1715 }

```

\FBprocess@options `\FBprocess@options` will be executed at `\begin{document}`: it first checks about packages loaded in the preamble (possibly after babel) which customise lists: currently `enumitem`, `paralist` and `enumerate`; then it processes the options as set by `\frenchsetup{}` or forced for compatibility with packages loaded in the preamble. When French is the main language, `\extrasfrench` and `\captionsfrench` have already been processed by babel at `\begin{document}` before `\FBprocess@options`.

```
1716 \newcommand*{\FBprocess@options}{%
```

Update flags if a package customising lists has been loaded, currently: `enumitem`, `paralist`, `enumerate`.

```

1717  \@ifpackageloaded{enumitem}{%
1718      \ifFBStandardItemizeEnv
1719      \else
1720          \FBStandardItemizeEnvtrue
1721          \PackageInfo{french.ldf}{%
1722              {Setting StandardItemizeEnv=true for\MessageBreak
1723               compatibility with enumitem package,\MessageBreak
1724               reported}%
1725          \fi
1726          \iffFBStandardEnumerateEnv
1727          \else
1728              \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
1729              \PackageInfo{french.ldf}{%
1730                  {Setting StandardEnumerateEnv=true for\MessageBreak
1731                   compatibility with enumitem package,\MessageBreak
1732                   reported}%
1733          \fi}{}%

```

```

1734  \@ifpackageloaded{paralist}{%
1735      \iffBStandardItemizeEnv
1736      \else
1737          \FBStandardItemizeEnvtrue
1738          \PackageInfo{french.ldf}{%
1739              {Setting StandardItemizeEnv=true for\MessageBreak
1740                  compatibility with paralist package,\MessageBreak
1741                  reported}%
1742      \fi
1743      \iffBStandardEnumerateEnv
1744      \else
1745          \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
1746          \PackageInfo{french.ldf}{%
1747              {Setting StandardEnumerateEnv=true for\MessageBreak
1748                  compatibility with paralist package,\MessageBreak
1749                  reported}%
1750      \fi}{}%
1751  \@ifpackageloaded{enumerate}{%
1752      \iffBStandardEnumerateEnv
1753      \else
1754          \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
1755          \PackageInfo{french.ldf}{%
1756              {Setting StandardEnumerateEnv=true for\MessageBreak
1757                  compatibility with enumerate package,\MessageBreak
1758                  reported}%
1759      \fi}{}%

```

Reset \FB@ufl's normal meaning and update lists' settings now in case French is the main language:

```

1760  \def\FB@ufl{\update@frenchlists}
1761  \iffB@mainlanguage@FR
1762      \update@frenchlists
1763  \fi

```

The layout of footnotes is handled at the \begin{document} depending on the values of flags `FrenchFootnotes` and `AutoSpaceFootnotes` (see section 2.14), nothing has to be done here for footnotes.

`AutoSpacePunctuation` adds a non-breaking space (in French only) before the four active characters (::!?) even if none has been typed before them.

```

1764  \iffBAutoSpacePunctuation
1765      \autospace@beforeFDP
1766  \else
1767      \noautospace@beforeFDP
1768  \fi

```

When `OriginalTypewriter` is set to `false` (the default), \ttfamily, \rmfamily and \sffamily are redefined as \ttfamilyFB, \rmfamilyFB and \sffamilyFB respectively to prevent addition of automatic spaces before the four active characters in computer code.

```

1769  \iffBOriginalTypewriter
1770  \else
1771      \let\ttfamilyORI\ttfamily

```

```

1772   \let\rmfamilyORI\rmfamily
1773   \let\sffamilyORI\sffamily
1774   \let\ttfamily\ttfamilyFB
1775   \let\rmfamily\rmfamilyFB
1776   \let\sffamily\sffamilyFB
1777 \fi

```

When package numprint is loaded with option autolanguage, numprint's command `\npstylefrench` has to be redefined differently according to the value of flag `ThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers`. As `\npstylefrench` was undefined in old versions of numprint, we provide this command.

```

1778 \@ifpackageloaded{numprint}%
1779   {\@inprnt@autolanguage
1780     \providecommand*{\npstylefrench}{}%
1781     \ifFBThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers
1782       \renewcommand*{\FBthousandsep}{\,}%
1783     \fi
1784     \g@addto@macro{\npstylefrench}{\nptousandsep{\FBthousandsep}}%
1785   \fi
1786 }{}%

```

FrenchSuperscripts: if `true` $\up=\text{\fup}$, else $\up=\text{\textsuperscript}$. Anyway $\up*=\text{\FB@up@fake}$. The star-form $\up*{}$ is provided for fonts that lack some superior letters: Adobe Jenson Pro and Utopia Expert have no “g superior” for instance.

```

1787 \iffBFfrenchSuperscripts
1788   \DeclareRobustCommand*{\up}{\@ifstar{\FB@up@fake}{\fup}}%
1789 \else
1790   \DeclareRobustCommand*{\up}{\@ifstar{\FB@up@fake}%
1791                           {\textsuperscript}}%
1792 \fi

```

LowercaseSuperscripts: if `false` \FB@lc is redefined to do nothing.

```

1793 \iffBLowercaseSuperscripts
1794 \else
1795   \renewcommand*{\FB@lc}[1]{##1}%
1796 \fi

```

Unless `CustomiseFigTabCaptions` has been set to `false`, use `\CaptionSeparator` for koma-script, memoir and beamer classes.

```

1797 \iffBCustomiseFigTabCaptions
1798   \iffB@koma
1799     \renewcommand*{\captionformat}{\CaptionSeparator}%
1800   \fi
1801   \@ifclassloaded{memoir}%
1802     {\captiondelim{\CaptionSeparator}}{}%
1803   \@ifclassloaded{beamer}%
1804     {\defbeamertemplate{caption label separator}{FBcustom}{%
1805       \CaptionSeparator}%
1806     \setbeamertemplate{caption label separator}[FBcustom]}{}%
1807 \else

```

When `CustomiseFigTabCaptions` is `false`, have the colon behave properly in French: locally force `\autospace@beforeFDP` in case of `AutoSpacePunctuation=false`.

```

1808 \iffB@koma
1809   \renewcommand*\captionformat{{\autospace@beforeFDP : } }%
1810 \fi
1811 \@ifclassloaded{memoir}%
1812   {\captiondelim{{\autospace@beforeFDP : } }%}
1813   {}%
1814 \@ifclassloaded{beamer}%
1815   {\defbeamertemplate{caption label separator}{FBcolon}{%
1816     {\autospace@beforeFDP : } }%
1817     \setbeamertemplate{caption label separator}[FBcolon]%
1818   }%
1819 \fi
ShowOptions: if true, print the list of all options to the .log file.
1820 \iffBShowOptions
1821   \GenericWarning{* }{%
1822     ***** List of possible options for babel-french *****\MessageBreak
1823     [Default values between brackets when french is loaded *LAST*]%
1824     \MessageBreak
1825     ShowOptions [false]\MessageBreak
1826     StandardLayout [false]\MessageBreak
1827     GlobalLayoutFrench [true]\MessageBreak
1828     PartNameFull [true]\MessageBreak
1829     IndentFirst [true]\MessageBreak
1830     ListItemsAsPar [false]\MessageBreak
1831     StandardListSpacing [false]\MessageBreak
1832     StandardItemizeEnv [false]\MessageBreak
1833     StandardEnumerateEnv [false]\MessageBreak
1834     StandardItemLabels [false]\MessageBreak
1835     ItemLabels=\textemdash, \textbullet,
1836       \protect\ding{43},... [\textendash]\MessageBreak
1837     ItemLabeli=\textemdash, \textbullet,
1838       \protect\ding{43},... [\textendash]\MessageBreak
1839     ItemLabelii=\textemdash, \textbullet,
1840       \protect\ding{43},... [\textendash]\MessageBreak
1841     ItemLabeliii=\textemdash, \textbullet,
1842       \protect\ding{43},... [\textendash]\MessageBreak
1843     ItemLabeliv=\textemdash, \textbullet,
1844       \protect\ding{43},... [\textendash]\MessageBreak
1845     StandardLists [false]\MessageBreak
1846     ListOldLayout [false]\MessageBreak
1847     FrenchFootnotes [true]\MessageBreak
1848     AutoSpaceFootnotes [true]\MessageBreak
1849     AutoSpacePunctuation [true]\MessageBreak
1850     ThinColonSpace [false]\MessageBreak
1851     OriginalTypewriter [false]\MessageBreak
1852     UnicodeNoBreakSpaces [false]\MessageBreak
1853     og= <left quote character>, fg= <right quote character>%
1854     INGuillSpace [false]\MessageBreak
1855     EveryParGuill=open, close, none [open]\MessageBreak
1856     EveryLineGuill=open, close, none

```

```

1857      [open in LuaTeX, none otherwise]\MessageBreak
1858      InnerGuillSingle [false]\MessageBreak
1859      ThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers [false]\MessageBreak
1860      SmallCapsFigTabCaptions [true]\MessageBreak
1861      CustomiseFigTabCaptions [true]\MessageBreak
1862      OldFigTabCaptions [false]\MessageBreak
1863      FrenchSuperscripts [true]\MessageBreak
1864      LowercaseSuperscripts [true]\MessageBreak
1865      SuppressWarning [false]\MessageBreak
1866      \MessageBreak
1867      ****%
1868      \MessageBreak\protect\frenchsetup{ShowOptions}}
1869  \fi
1870 }

```

At `\begin{document}`, we have to provide an `\xspace` command in case the `xspace` package is not loaded, do some setup for `hyperref`'s bookmarks, execute `\FBprocess@options`, switch LuaTeX punctuation on and issue some warnings if necessary.

```

1871 \AtBeginDocument{%
1872   \providecommand*{\xspace}{\relax}%

```

Let's redefine some commands in `hyperref`'s bookmarks.

```

1873 \ifdefined\pdfstringdefDisableCommands
1874   \pdfstringdefDisableCommands{%
1875     \let\up\relax
1876     \let\fup\relax
1877     \let\degre\textdegree
1878     \let\degres\textdegree
1879     \def\ieme{e\xspace}%
1880     \def\iemes{es\xspace}%
1881     \def\ier{er\xspace}%
1882     \def\iers{ers\xspace}%
1883     \def\iere{re\xspace}%
1884     \def\ieres{res\xspace}%
1885     \def\FrenchEnumerate#1{#1\degre\space}%
1886     \def\FrenchPopularEnumerate#1{#1\degre)\space}%
1887     \def\No{N\degre\space}%
1888     \def\no{n\degre\space}%
1889     \def\Nos{N\degre\space}%
1890     \def\nos{n\degre\space}%
1891     \def\FB@og{\guillemotleft\space}%
1892     \def\FB@fg{\space\guillemotright}%
1893     \def\frquote#1{\FB@og #1\FB@fg}%
1894     \def\at{@}%
1895     \def\circonflexe{\string^}%
1896     \def\tild{\string~}%
1897     \def\boi{\textbackslash}%
1898     \let\bsc\textsc
1899   }%
1900 \fi

```

Let's now process the remaining options, either not explicitly set by `\frenchsetup{}` or possibly modified by packages loaded after `babel-french`.

```
1901 \FBprocess@options
```

When option `UnicodeNoBreakSpaces` is `true` (LuaLaTeX only) we need to redefine `\FBmedkern`, `\FBthickkern` and `\FBthousandsep` as Unicode characters.

```
1902 \iffBucsNBSP
1903   \renewcommand*\FBmedkern{\char"202F\relax}%
1904   \renewcommand*\FBthickkern{\char"A0\relax}%
1905   \ifFBThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers
1906     \renewcommand*\FBthousandsep{\char"202F\relax}%
1907   \else
1908     \renewcommand*\FBthousandsep{\char"A0\relax}%
1909   \fi
1910 \fi
```

Finally, a warning is issued with pdfLaTeX when OT1 encoding is in use at the `\begin{document}`; mind that `\encodingdefault` is defined as 'long', the test would fail if `\FBOTone` was defined with `\newcommand*`!

```
1911 \begingroup
1912   \newcommand{\FBOTone}{OT1}%
1913   \ifx\encodingdefault\FBOTone
1914     \FBWarning{OT1 encoding should not be used for French.%}
1915     \MessageBreak
1916     Add \protect\usepackage[T1]{fontenc} to the
1917     preamble\MessageBreak of your document; reported}%
1918   \fi
1919 \endgroup
1920 }
```

2.12 French lists

`\listFB` Vertical spacing in lists should be shorter in French texts than the defaults provided by `\listORI` LaTeX. Note that the easy way, just changing values of vertical spacing parameters `\FB@listVsettings` when entering French and restoring them to their defaults on exit would not work; so we define the command `\FB@listVsettings` to hold the settings to be used by the French variant `\listFB` of `\list`. Note that switching to `\listFB` reduces vertical spacing in *all* environments built on `\list`: `itemize`, `enumerate`, `description`, but also `abstract`, `quotation`, `quote` and `verse`...

The amount of vertical space before and after a list is given by `\topsep` + `\parskip` (+ `\partopsep` if the list starts a new paragraph). IMHO, `\parskip` should be added *only* when the list starts a new paragraph, so I subtract `\parskip` from `\topsep` and add it back to `\partopsep`; this will normally make no difference because `\parskip`'s default value is `0pt`, but will be noticeable when `\parskip` is *not* null.

```
1921 \let\listORI\list
1922 \let\endlistORI\endlist
1923 \def\FB@listVsettings{%
1924   \setlength{\itemsep}{0.4ex plus 0.2ex minus 0.2ex}%
1925   \setlength{\parsep}{0.4ex plus 0.2ex minus 0.2ex}%
1926 }
```

```

1926      \setlength{\topsep}{0.8ex plus 0.4ex minus 0.4ex}%
1927      \setlength{\partopsep}{0.4ex plus 0.2ex minus 0.2ex}%


\parskip is of type ‘skip’, its mean value only (not the glue) should be subtracted from \topsep and added to \partopsep, so convert \parskip to a ‘dimen’ using \@tempdima.


1928      \@tempdima=\parskip
1929      \addtolength{\topsep}{-\@tempdima}%
1930      \addtolength{\partopsep}{\@tempdima}%
1931 }
1932 \def\listFB#1#2{\listORI{#1}{\FB@listVsettings #2}}
1933 \let\endlistFB\endlist

```

Let’s now consider French itemize-lists. They differ from those provided by the standard LaTeX classes:

- The ‘•’ is never used in French itemize-lists, an emdash ‘—’ or an en-dash ‘–’ is preferred for all levels. The item label to be used in French is stored in \FrenchLabelItem, it defaults to ‘—’ and can be changed using \frenchsetup{} (see section 2.11).
- Vertical spacing between items, before and after the list, should be *null* with *no glue* added;
- In French the labels of itemize-lists are vertically aligned as shown p. 6.

\FrenchLabelItem Default labels for French itemize-lists (same label for all levels):

```

\frlabelitemi 1934 \newcommand*{\FrenchLabelItem}{\textemdash}
\frlabelitemii 1935 \newcommand*{\frlabelitemi}{\FrenchLabelItem}
\frlabelitemiii 1936 \newcommand*{\frlabelitemii}{\FrenchLabelItem}
\frlabelitemiv 1937 \newcommand*{\frlabelitemiii}{\FrenchLabelItem}
1938 \newcommand*{\frlabelitemiv}{\FrenchLabelItem}

```

\listindentFB Let’s define four dimens \listindentFB, \descindentFB, \labelindentFB and \labelwidthFB to customise lists’ horizontal indentations. They are given silly \labelindentFB negative values here in order to eventually enable their customisation in the \labelwidthFB preamble. They will get reasonable defaults later when entering French (see \setlabelitemsFB and \setlistindentFB) unless they have been customised.

```

1939 \newdimen\listindentFB
1940 \setlength{\listindentFB}{-1pt}
1941 \newdimen\descindentFB
1942 \setlength{\descindentFB}{-1pt}
1943 \newdimen\labelindentFB
1944 \setlength{\labelindentFB}{-1pt}
1945 \newdimen\labelwidthFB
1946 \setlength{\labelwidthFB}{-1pt}

```

\leftmarginFB \FB@listHsettings holds the new horizontal settings chosen for French lists \FB@listHsettings itemize, enumerate and description (two possible layouts).

```

1947 \newdimen\leftmarginFB
1948 \def\FB@listHsettings{%
1949   \ifFBListItemsAsPar

```

Optional layout: lists' items are typeset as paragraphs with indented labels.

```
1950     \itemindent=\labelindentFB
1951     \advance\itemindent by \labelwidthFB
1952     \advance\itemindent by \labelsep
1953     \leftmargini\z@
1954     \bbl@for\FB@dp {2, 3, 4, 5, 6}%
1955         {\csname leftmargin\romannumeral\FB@dp\endcsname=\labelindentFB}%
1956 \else
```

Default layout: labels hanging into the left margin.

```
1957     \leftmarginFB=\labelwidthFB
1958     \advance\leftmarginFB by \labelsep
1959     \bbl@for\FB@dp {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}%
1960         {\csname leftmargin\romannumeral\FB@dp\endcsname=\leftmarginFB}%
1961     \advance\leftmargini by \listindentFB
1962 \fi
1963 \leftmargin=\csname leftmargin\ifnum\@listdepth=\@ne i\else
1964                               ii\fi\endcsname
1965 }
```

\itemizeFB New environment for French itemize-lists.

\FB@itemizesettings \FB@itemizesettings does two things: first suppress all vertical spaces including glue unless option `StandardListSpacing` is set, then set horizontal indentations according to \FB@listHsettings unless option `ListOldLayout` is `true` (compatibility with lists up to v. 2.5k).

```
1966 \def\FB@itemizesettings{%
1967     \ifFBStandardListSpacing
1968     \else
1969         \setlength{\itemsep}{\z@}%
1970         \setlength{\parsep}{\z@}%
1971         \setlength{\topsep}{\z@}%
1972         \setlength{\partopsep}{\z@}%
1973         \tempdima=\parskip
1974         \addtolength{\topsep}{-\tempdima}%
1975         \addtolength{\partopsep}{\tempdima}%
1976     \fi
1977     \settowidth{\labelwidth}{\csname\@itemitem\endcsname}%
1978     \ifFBListOldLayout
1979         \setlength{\leftmargin}{\labelwidth}%
1980         \addtolength{\leftmargin}{\labelsep}%
1981         \addtolength{\leftmargin}{\parindent}%
1982     \else
1983         \FB@listHsettings
1984     \fi
1985 }
```

The definition of \itemizeFB follows the one of \itemize in standard LaTeX classes (see `ltlists.dtx`), spaces are customised by \FB@itemizesettings.

```
1986 \def\itemizeFB{%
1987     \ifnum\@itemdepth>\thr@@\@toodeep\else
1988         \advance\@itemdepth by \@ne
```

```

1989      \edef\@itemitem{\labelitem\romannumeral\the\@itemdepth}%
1990      \expandafter
1991      \listORI
1992      \csname\@itemitem\endcsname
1993      \FB@itemizesettings
1994      \fi
1995 }
1996 \let\enditemizeFB\endlistORI

1997 \def\setlabelitemsFB{%
1998   \let\labelitemi\Frlabelitemi
1999   \let\labelitemii\Frlabelitemii
2000   \let\labelitemiii\Frlabelitemiii
2001   \let\labelitemiv\Frlabelitemiv
2002   \ifdim\labelwidthFB<\z@
2003     \settowidth{\labelwidthFB}{\FrenchLabelItem}%
2004   \fi
2005 }
2006 \def\setlistindentFB{%
2007   \ifdim\labelindentFB<\z@
2008     \ifdim\parindent=\z@
2009       \setlength{\labelindentFB}{1.5em}%
2010     \else
2011       \setlength{\labelindentFB}{\parindent}%
2012     \fi
2013   \fi
2014   \ifdim\listindentFB<\z@
2015     \ifdim\parindent=\z@
2016       \setlength{\listindentFB}{1.5em}%
2017     \else
2018       \setlength{\listindentFB}{\parindent}%
2019     \fi
2020   \fi
2021   \ifdim\descindentFB<\z@
2022     \ifFBListItemsAsPar
2023       \setlength{\descindentFB}{\labelindentFB}%
2024     \else
2025       \setlength{\descindentFB}{\listindentFB}%
2026     \fi
2027   \fi
2028 }

```

\enumerateFB The definition of \enumerateFB, new to version 2.6a, follows the one of \enumerate in standard LaTeX classes (see `ltlists.dtx`), vertical spaces are customised (or not) via \list (= \listFB or \listORI) and horizontal spaces (leftmargins) are borrowed from itemize lists via \FB@listHsettings.

```

2029 \def\enumerateFB{%
2030   \ifnum \@enumdepth >\thr@@\@toodeep\else
2031     \advance\@enumdepth by \@ne
2032     \edef\@enumctr{enum\romannumeral\the\@enumdepth}%
2033     \expandafter

```

```

2034     \list
2035         \csname label@\enumctr\endcsname
2036         {\FB@listHsettings
2037             \usecounter@\enumctr\def\makelabel##1{\hss\llap{##1}}%
2038     \fi
2039 }
2040 \let\endenumerateFB\endlist0RI

```

\descriptionFB Same tuning for the `description` environment (see `classes.dtx` for the original definition). Customisable dimen `\descindentFB`, which defaults to `\listindentFB`, is added to `\itemindent` (first level only). When `\descindentFB=0pt` (1rst level labels start at the left margin), `\leftmargini` is reduced to `\listindentFB` instead of `\listindentFB + \leftmarginFB`.
When option `ListItemsAsPar` is turned to `true`, the `description` items are also displayed as paragraphs; `\descindentFB=0pt` can be used to push labels to the left margin.

```

2041 \def\descriptionFB{%
2042     \list{}{\FB@listHsettings
2043         \labelwidth=\z@
2044         \ifFBListItemsAsPar
2045             \itemindent=\descindentFB
2046         \else
2047             \itemindent=-\leftmargin
2048             \ifnum@listdepth=1
2049                 \ifdim\descindentFB=\z@
2050                     \ifdim\listindentFB>\z@
2051                         \leftmargini=\listindentFB
2052                         \leftmargin=\leftmargini
2053                         \itemindent=-\leftmargin
2054                     \fi
2055                 \else
2056                     \advance\itemindent by \descindentFB
2057                 \fi
2058             \fi
2059         \fi
2060         \let\makelabel\descriptionlabel}%
2061 }
2062 \let\enddescriptionFB\endlist0RI

```

\update@frenchlists `\update@frenchlists` will set up lists according to the final options (default or part `\bbl@frenchlistlayout` of `\frenchsetup{}` eventually overruled in `\FBprocess@options`).

```

2063 \def\update@frenchlists{%
2064     \setlistindentFB
2065     \ifFBStandardListSpacing
2066     \else \let\list\listFB \fi
2067     \ifFBStandardItemEnv
2068     \else \let\itemize\itemizeFB \fi
2069     \ifFBStandardItemLabels
2070     \else \setlabelitemsFB \fi
2071     \ifFBStandardEnumerateEnv

```

```

2072 \else \let\enumerate\enumerateFB \let\description\descriptionFB \fi
2073 }

If GlobalLayoutFrench=true, nothing has to be done at language's switches regarding lists. Otherwise, \extrasfrench saves the standard settings for lists and then executes \update@frenchlists. In both cases, there is nothing to do for lists in \noextrasfrench.

In order to ensure compatibility with packages customising lists, the command \update@frenchlists should not be included in the first call to \extrasfrench which occurs before the relevant flags are finally set, so we define \FB@ufl as \relax, it will be redefined later 'AtBeginDocument' by \FBprocess@options as \update@frenchlists, see p. 64.

2074 \def\FB@ufl{\relax}
2075 \def\bbl@frenchlistlayout{%
2076   \ifFBGlobalLayoutFrench
2077   \else
2078     \babel@save\list      \babel@save\itemize
2079     \babel@save\enumerate \babel@save\description
2080     \babel@save\labelitemi \babel@save\labelitemii
2081     \babel@save\labelitemii \babel@save\labelitemiv
2082     \FB@ufl
2083   \fi
2084 }
2085 \addto\extrasfrench{\bbl@frenchlistlayout}

```

2.13 French indentation of sections

`\bbl@frenchindent` In French the first paragraph of each section should be indented, this is another difference with US-English. This is controlled by the flag `\if@afterindent`.

We will need to save the value of the flag `\if@afterindent` 'AtBeginDocument' before eventually changing its value.

```

2086 \def\bbl@frenchindent{%
2087   \ifFBGlobalLayoutFrench
2088   \else
2089     \babel@save\@afterindentfalse
2090   \fi
2091   \iffBIndentFirst
2092     \let\@afterindentfalse\@afterindenttrue
2093     \@afterindenttrue
2094   \fi}
2095 \def\bbl@nonfrenchindent{%
2096   \ifFBGlobalLayoutFrench
2097     \iffBIndentFirst
2098       \@afterindenttrue
2099     \fi
2100   \fi}
2101 \addto\extrasfrench{\bbl@frenchindent}
2102 \addto\noextrasfrench{\bbl@nonfrenchindent}

```

2.14 Formatting footnotes

The `bigfoot` package deeply changes the way footnotes are handled. When `bigfoot` is loaded, we just warn the user that `babel-french` will drop the customisation of footnotes.

The layout of footnotes is controlled by two flags `\iffBAAutoSpaceFootnotes` and `\iffBFFrenchFootnotes` which are set by options of `\frenchsetup{}` (see section 2.11). The layout of footnotes *does not depend* on the current language (just think of two footnotes on the same page looking different because one was called in a French part, the other one in English!).

We save the original definition of `\@footnotemark` at the `\begin{document}` in order to include any customisation that packages might have done; we define a variant `\@footnotemarkFB` which just adds a thin space before the number or symbol calling a footnote (any space typed in is removed first). The choice between the two definitions (valid for the whole document) is controlled by flag `\ifBAAutoSpaceFootnotes`.

```
2103 \AtBeginDocument{@ifpackageloaded{bigfoot}%
2104     {\PackageInfo{french.ldf}{%
2105         {bigfoot package in use.\MessageBreak
2106         babel-french will NOT customise footnotes;%
2107         \MessageBreak reported}}%
2108     {\let\@footnotemarkORI\@footnotemark
2109     \def\@footnotemarkFB{\leavevmode\unskip\unkern
2110         ,\@footnotemarkORI}%
2111     \ifBAAutoSpaceFootnotes
2112         \let\@footnotemark\@footnotemarkFB
2113     \fi}%
2114 }
```

\@makefntextFB We then define `\@makefntextFB`, a variant of `\@makefntext` which is responsible for the layout of footnotes, to match the specifications of the French ‘Imprimerie Nationale’: footnotes will be indented by `\parindentFFN`, numbers (if any) typeset on the baseline (instead of superscripts), right aligned on `\parindentFFN` and followed by a dot and an half quad kern. Whenever symbols are used to number footnotes (as in `\thanks` for instance), we switch back to the standard layout (the French layout of footnotes is meant for footnotes numbered by arabic or roman digits).

The value of `\parindentFFN` will be redefined at the `\begin{document}`, as the maximum of `\parindent` and `1.5em` *unless* it has been set in the preamble (the weird value `10in` is just for testing whether `\parindentFFN` has been set or not).

```
2115 \newdimen\parindentFFN
2116 \parindentFFN=10in
\FBfnindent will be set ‘AtBeginDocument’ to the width of the box holding the
footnote mark, \dotFFN and \kernFFN (flushed right). It is used by memoir and
koma-script classes.
2117 \newcommand*\dotFFN{.}
2118 \newcommand*\kernFFN{\kern .5em}
2119 \newdimen\FBfnindent
```

`\@makefntextFB`’s definition is now tuned according to the document’s class for better compatibility.

Koma-script classes provide `\deffootnote`, a handy command to customise the footnotes' layout (see English manual `scrguien.pdf`); it redefines `\@makefntext` and `\@@makefnmark`. First, save the original definitions.

```

2120 \iffB@koma
2121   \let\@makefntext0\@makefntext
2122   \let\@@makefnmark0\@makefnmark
\@makefntextFB and \@@makefnmarkFB will be used when option FrenchFootnotes
is true.
2123 \deffootnote[\FBfnindent]{0pt}{\parindentFFN}%
2124           {\thefootnotemark\dotFFN\kernFFN}
2125 \let\@makefntextFB\@makefntext
2126 \let\@@makefnmarkFB\@makefnmark
\@makefntextTH and \@@makefnmarkTH are meant for the \thanks command used
by \maketitle when FrenchFootnotes is true.
2127 \deffootnote[\parindentFFN]{0pt}{\parindentFFN}%
2128           {\textsuperscript{\thefootnotemark}}
2129 \let\@makefntextTH\@makefntext
2130 \let\@@makefnmarkTH\@makefnmark
Restore the original definitions.
2131 \let\@makefntext\@makefntext0
2132 \let\@@makefnmark\@@makefnmark0
2133 \fi
Definitions for the memoir class:
2134 \@ifclassloaded{memoir}
(see original definition in memman.pdf)
2135 \newcommand{\@makefntextFB}[1]{%
2136   \def\footscript##1##1{\dotFFN\kernFFN}%
2137   \setlength{\footmarkwidth}{\FBfnindent}%
2138   \setlength{\footmarksep}{-\footmarkwidth}%
2139   \setlength{\footparindent}{\parindentFFN}%
2140   \makefootmark #1}%
2141 }{}}
Definitions for the beamer class:
2142 \@ifclassloaded{beamer}
(see original definition in beamertbaseframecomponents.sty), note that for the
beamer class footnotes are LR-boxes, not paragraphs, so \parindentFFN is irrele-
vant.
2143 \def\@makefntextFB#1{%
2144   \def\insertfootnotetext{\#1}%
2145   \def\insertfootnotemark{\insertfootnotemarkFB}%
2146   \usebeamertemplate***{footnote}}%
2147 \def\insertfootnotemarkFB{%
2148   \usebeamercolor[fg]{footnote mark}%
2149   \usebeamertfont*{footnote mark}%
2150   \llap{\@thefnmark\dotFFN\kernFFN}}%
2151 }{}}

```

Now the default definition of `\@makefntextFB` for standard LaTeX and AMS classes. The next command prints the footnote mark according to the specifications of the French ‘Imprimerie Nationale’. Keep in mind that `\@thefnmark` might be empty (i.e. in AMS classes’ titles)!

```

2152 \providetcommand*\insertfootnotemarkFB{%
2153   \parindent=\parindentFFN
2154   \rule{z@\footnotesep}
2155   \setbox\tempboxa\hbox{\@thefnmark}%
2156   \ifdim\wd\tempboxa>z@
2157     \llap{\@thefnmark}\dotFFN\kernFFN
2158   \fi}
2159 \providetcommand\@makefntextFB[1]{\insertfootnotemarkFB #1}
```

The rest of `\@makefntext`’s customisation is done at the `\begin{document}`. We save the original definition of `\@makefntext`, and then redefine `\@makefntext` according to the value of flag `\ifFBFrenchFootnotes` (true or false). Koma-script classes require a special treatment.

The LuaTeX command `\localleftbox` and `\FBeverypar@quote` used by `\frquote{}` have to be reset inside footnotes; done for LaTeX based formats only.

```

2160 \providetcommand\localleftbox[1]{}
2161 \AtBeginDocument{%
2162   \@ifpackageloaded{bigfoot}{}{%
2163     \ifdim\parindentFFN<10in
2164       \else
2165         \parindentFFN=\parindent
2166         \ifdim\parindentFFN<1.5em \parindentFFN=1.5em \fi
2167       \fi
2168     \settowidth{\FBfnindent}{\dotFFN\kernFFN}%
2169     \addtolength{\FBfnindent}{\parindentFFN}%
2170     \let\@makefntextORI\@makefntext
2171     \ifFB@koma}
```

Definition of `\@makefntext` for koma-script classes: running `makefntextORI` inside a group to reset `\localleftbox{}` and `\FBeverypar@quote` would mess up the layout of footnotes whenever the first mandatory argument of `\deffootnote{}` (used as `\leftskip`) is non-nil (default is 1em, 0pt in French).

```

2172   \let\@@makefnmarkORI\@@makefnmark
2173   \long\def\@makefntext#1{%
2174     \localleftbox{}%
2175     \let\FBeverypar@save\FBeverypar@quote
2176     \let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
2177     \ifFBFrenchFootnotes
2178       \ifx\footnote\thanks
2179         \let\@@makefnmark\@@makefnmarkTH
2180         \@makefntextTH{#1}
2181       \else
2182         \let\@@makefnmark\@@makefnmarkFB
2183         \@makefntextFB{#1}
2184       \fi
2185     \else
```

```

2186          \let\@@makefnmark\@@makefnmarkORI
2187          \@makefntextORI{\#1}%
2188          \fi
2189          \let\FBeverypar@quote\FBeverypar@save
2190          \localleftbox{\FBeveryline@quote}}%
2191      \else

```

Special add-on for the memoir class: \maketitle redefines \@makefntext as \makethanksmark which is customised as follows to match the other notes' vertical alignment.

```

2192      \@ifclassloaded{memoir}%
2193          {\iffBFrenchFootnotes
2194              \setlength{\thanksmarkwidth}{\parindentFFN}%
2195              \setlength{\thanksmarksep}{-\thanksmarkwidth}%
2196              \fi
2197          }{}%

```

Special add-on for the beamer class: issue a warning in case \parindentFFN has been changed.

```

2198      \@ifclassloaded{beamer}%
2199          {\iffBFrenchFootnotes
2200              \ifdim\parindentFFN=1.5em\else
2201                  \FBWarning{%
2202                      \protect\parindentFFN\space is ineffective%
2203                      \MessageBreak within the beamer class.%}
2204                  \MessageBreak Reported}%
2205              \fi
2206          \fi
2207      }{}%

```

Definition of \@makefntext for all other classes:

```

2208          \long\def\@makefntext#1{%
2209              \localleftbox{%
2210                  \let\FBeverypar@save\FBeverypar@quote
2211                  \let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
2212                  \iffBFrenchFootnotes
2213                      \@makefntextFB{\#1}%
2214                  \else
2215                      \@makefntextORI{\#1}%
2216                  \fi
2217                  \let\FBeverypar@quote\FBeverypar@save
2218                  \localleftbox{\FBeveryline@quote}}%
2219              \fi
2220          }%
2221      }

```

For compatibility reasons, we provide definitions for the commands dealing with the layout of footnotes in babel-french version 1.6. \frenchsetup{} (see in section 2.11) should be preferred for setting these options. \StandardFootnotes may still be used locally (in minipages for instance), that's why the test \iffBFrenchFootnotes is done inside \@makefntext.

```
2222 \newcommand*\AddThinSpaceBeforeFootnotes{\FBAutoSpaceFootnotestrue}
```

```
2223 \newcommand*{\FrenchFootnotes}{\FBFrenchFootnotestrue}
2224 \newcommand*{\StandardFootnotes}{\FBFrenchFootnotesfalse}
```

2.15 Clean up and exit

Final cleaning. The macro `\ldf@finish` takes care for setting the main language to be switched on at `\begin{document}` and resetting the category code of @ to its original value. `\loadlocalcfg` is redefined locally in order not to load any .cfg file for French.

```
2225 \FBclean@on@exit
2226 \ldf@finish\CurrentOption
2227 \let\loadlocalcfg\FB@llc
2228 </french>
```

2.16 Files `frenchb.ldf`, `francais.ldf`, `canadien.ldf` and `adian.ldf`

Babel now expects a `<lang>.ldf` file for each `<lang>`. So we create portmanteau .ldf files for options canadien, francais, frenchb and acadian. These files themselves only load `french.ldf` which does the real work. Warn users about options canadien, frenchb and francais being deprecated and force recommended options acadian or french.

```
2229 <*acadian>
2230 \PackageInfo{acadian.ldf}%
2231   {'acadian' dialect is currently\MessageBreak
2232     *absolutely identical* to the\MessageBreak
2233     'french' language; reported}
2234 </acadian>
2235 <*canadien>
2236 \PackageWarning{canadien.ldf}%
2237   {Option 'canadien' for Babel is *deprecated*,\MessageBreak
2238     it might be removed sooner or later. Please\MessageBreak
2239     use 'adian' instead; reported}%
2240 \def\CurrentOption{adian}

2241 \def\datecanadien{\dateadian}
2242 \def\captionscanadien{\captionsadian}
2243 \def\extrascanadien{\extrasadian}
2244 \def\noextrascanadien{\noextrasadian}
2245 </canadien>
2246 <*francais>
2247 \PackageWarning{francais.ldf}%
2248   {Option 'francais' for Babel is *deprecated*,\MessageBreak
2249     it might be removed sooner or later. Please\MessageBreak
2250     use 'french' instead; reported}%
2251 \chardef\l@francais\l@french
2252 \def\CurrentOption{french}
2253 </francais>
```

Compatibility code for babel pre-3.13: frenchb.ldf could be loaded with options acadian, canadien, frenchb or francais.

```
2254 <*frenchb>
2255 \def\bb@tempa{frenchb}
2256 \ifx\CurrentOption\bb@tempa
2257   \chardef\l@frenchb\l@french
2258   \def\CurrentOption{french}
2259   \PackageWarning{babel-french}%
2260   {Option 'frenchb' for Babel is *deprecated*,\MessageBreak
2261     it might be removed sooner or later. Please\MessageBreak
2262     use 'french' instead; reported}
2263 \else
2264   \def\bb@tempa{francais}
2265   \ifx\CurrentOption\bb@tempa
2266     \chardef\l@francais\l@french
2267     \def\CurrentOption{french}
```

Plain formats: no warning when francais.sty loads frenchb.ldf (babel pre-3.13).

```
2268   \ifx\magnification\undefined
2269     \PackageWarning{babel-french}%
2270     {Option 'francais' for Babel is *deprecated*,\MessageBreak
2271       it might be removed sooner or later. Please\MessageBreak
2272       use 'french' instead; reported}
2273   \fi
2274 \else
2275   \def\bb@tempa{canadien}
2276   \ifx\CurrentOption\bb@tempa
2277     \def\CurrentOption{acadian}
2278     \PackageWarning{babel-french}%
2279     {Option 'canadian' for Babel is *deprecated*,\MessageBreak
2280       it might be removed sooner or later. Please\MessageBreak
2281       use 'acadian' instead; reported}
2282   \fi
2283 \fi
2284 \fi
2285 </frenchb>
2286 <acadian|canadien|frenchb|francais>\input french.ldf\relax
2287 <acadian|canadien>\let\extrasacadian\extrasfrench
2288 <acadian|canadien>\let\noextrasacadian\noextrasfrench
```

3 Change History

Changes are listed in reverse order (latest first) and limited to babel-french v3.

v3.5g	frenchb.lua: The kerning callback is a bit specific: adding code with add_to_callback actually deletes the legacy kerning as pointed out by Marcel Krüger on SE.	25	Needed by \frquote.	76
v3.5f	General: \l@canadien was defined too early in file 'canadien.lfd': \l@canadian might not be defined. \selectlanguage{canadian} allowed again only for backward compatibility (deprecated).	15	\frquote: New command \FB@addquote@everypar to manage \everypar: \frquote failed when used immediately after a sectioning command.	38
v3.5e	\DecimalMathComma: Fixed bug with the acadian language. Warning added if used with the icomma package.	46	\descriptionFB: ListItemsAsPar option taken into account for description lists.	72
v3.5d	\frsetup: StandardLayout and GlobalLayoutFrench options can no longer be toggled when French is not the main language.	56	\frenchsetup: New option ListItemsAsPar for displaying lists' items "as paragraphs".	54
v3.5c	General: Add \frquote to redefinitions for bookmarks.	67	\frenchsetup: New test for deciding about utf8 encoding for keys og and fg (the former one fails with LaTeX 2018 release).	60
v3.5b	\frsetup: ReduceListSpacing option deprecated: see StandardListSpacing.	54	\fiffBTeX: Reverting to former test, beware of \XeTeXrevision left as \relax by careless testing.	16
v3.4d	\frquote: \FBeverypar@quote's value now properly reset across level changes.	39	\datefrench: Do not redefine \date as \frenchdate in French.	41
v3.4c	\noextrasfrench: \lccode of quote 0x27 changed from 0x2019 to 0x27 for Unicode engines.	16	\LdfInit checks \FBclean@on@exit instead of \captionsfrench (undefined in PLain). Prevents loading french.lfd again with acadian option.	14
v3.4a	\FBgspchar to customise the space character to be used for \og and \fg with the UnicodeNoBreakSpaces option.	37	babel-french now requires eTeX.	14
	New attribute \FB@dialect for the French dialect acadian.	20	Lua function token.get_meaning requires LuaTeX 1.0.	21
	New command \FBsetspace to fine tune spacing independently in		New \FBgspchar to customise the space character to be used for \og and \fg with the UnicodeNoBreakSpaces option.	37

French and in French dialects. . .	18	v3.3b
Shrink/stretch removed in \FBthousandsep.	48	General: Generate portmanteau files acadian.ldf, canadien.ldf, frenchb.ldf, and francais.ldf and warn about deprecated options.
Toks \FBcolonsp, \FBthinsp and \FBguillsp removed.	18	78
frenchb.lua: Global 'FBsp' table added; local function 'get_glue' changed into global 'FBget_glue'. .	23	New 'if' \iffBF french to replace \iflanguage test which is based on patterns.
\datefrench: Specific code for Plain finally removed (babel bug reported).	41	16
\extrasfrench: Change \{no\}extras\CurrentOption to \{no\}extrasfrench. \{no\}extrasacadian will be defined as \{no\}extrasfrench in file acadian.ldf.	16	v3.3a
\frenchsetup: Patch for koma-script classes moved here, after \ifFBPartNameFull is defined, so that it applies to \extrasacadian too: \AtEndOfPackage is too late.	55	General: Compatibility code for pre 2015/10/01 LaTeX release removed, see lnews23.tex.
v3.3d		20
frenchb.lua: In default mode, for ':' only, check if next node is a glyph or not. If it is, turn the 'auto' flag to false (avoids spurious spaces in URLs, MSDOS paths or 10:35). .	26	Skip \FBguillskip for LuaTeX replaced by toks \FBguillsp. . .
v3.3c		18
General: LaTeX 2017-04-15 defines TU encoding for Unicode engines, fontspec is no longer required. .	68	\captionsfrench: Commands \frenchpartfirst, \frenchpartsecond and \frenchpartnameord added. . .
New command \FBthousandsep to customise numprint.	48	48
New configurable kerns \FBmedkern, and \FBthickkern suitable for HTML translation. .	43	\FBthinspace: Skips \FBcolonskip and \FBthinspace replaced by toks \FBcolonsp and \FBthinsp. .
Reorganise warnings when the caption, subcaption or floatrow packages are loaded before babel/french.	51	18
Reset \localleftbox locally inside @\makefntext. Needed by \frquote with LaTeX.	76	\frenchsetup: \frenchbsetup is now an alias for \frenchsetup. .
frenchb.lua: Function 'get_glue' robustified. 'french_punctuation' can insert Unicode characters instead of glues.	22	54
\frenchsetup: New option 'UnicodeNoBreakSpaces' for html translators (LuaTeX only).	60	Options INGuillSpace, ThinColonSpace no longer delayed AtBeginDocument.
v3.2h		54
@makefntextFB: With beamer.cls, add \llap to @thefnmark for notes numbered over 99.	75	\frquote: \FB@quotespace (kern), changed into \FB@guillspace. .
\bbbl@frenchlistlayout: Execute \update@frenchlists only if GlobalLayoutFrench is false. Delete stuff for lists in \noextrasfrench.	73	39
\frenchsetup: Option GlobalLayoutFrench skipped when French is not the main language.	56	v3.2g
v3.2g		
General: Add \boi to redefinitions for bookmarks.	67	General: Add \boi to redefinitions for bookmarks.
Changed Unicode definition of \boi.	44	Changed Unicode definition of \boi.
fontspec defines TU encoding now and no longer loads xunicode.sty. Test changed.	68	fontspec defines TU encoding now and no longer loads xunicode.sty. Test changed.
Issue a warning if beamerarticle.sty is loaded after babel.	54	Issue a warning if beamerarticle.sty is loaded after babel.

\frenchsetup: Minimal list customisation when beamerarticle.sty is loaded.	56	\ttfamilyFB: New definitions of \ttfamilyFB and co, common to all engines, based on \FB@spacing@off and \FB@spacing@on.	36
Warn when wrong values are provided to options EveryParGuill or EveryLineGuill.	59	v3.2b	
\frquote: Default options of \frquote are no longer engine-dependent.	38	General: Load Itluatex.tex for plain LuaTeX to ensure \newattribute is defined.	20
v3.2f		Warning added when the subcaption package is loaded before babel/french.	51
\DecimalMathComma: Fixed conflict with the icomma package.	46	frenchb.lua: glue_spec removed; starting with LuaTeX 0.95, glue specifications fit in glue.	24
v3.2e		\ifFF@xetex@punct: New counter \FB@nonchar needed for non characters: its value will be 4095 for new engines and 255 for older ones.	17
General: Add missing redefinitions for \leftmarginv, \leftmarginvi. Suggested by J.F. Burnol.	69	\NoAutoSpacing: \NoAutoSpacing made robust.	36
\DecimalMathComma: \DecimalMathComma didn't work with LuaTeX. Fixed now.	46	v3.2a	
v3.2d		\makefntextFB: beamer.cls requires a specific definition of \makefntextFB (pointed out by DB). The same is true for memoir and koma-script classes (done). .	74
\descriptionFB: Changed \listindentFB to \descindentFB which defaults to \listindentFB. \leftmargini reduced when \descindentFB is null.	72	\fg: \xspace moved from \FB@fg to \fg: \xspace messes up \frquote, pointed out by Sonia Labetoule. As a side effect \xspace is now active in \fg in and outside French.	38
v3.2c		v3.1m	
General: New LuaTeX attribute \FB@spacing.	20	frenchb.lua: new_glue_scaled returns nil in case of invalid font table (i.e. \circle1.pfb). In such cases babel-french leaves the node list unchanged.	24
New if \ifFF@spacing and new commands \FB@spacingon, \FB@spacingoff to control space tuning in French.	20	v3.1l	
Switch \ifFF@spacing added to the four French shorthands.	33	General: Add a variant of \babel@savevariable to save \XeTeXcharclass(es) in a loop. .	31
\FB@xetex@punct@french: Switch \ifFF@spacing added to all \XeTeXinterchartoks commands.	31	frenchb.lua: font.getfont(fid) possibly returns nil even for a positive fid (i.e. AMS \circle1.pfb). Reported by François Legendre. .	24
\FBthinspace: Change .16667em to .5\fontdimen2\font to get in XeTeX and pdfTeX the same spacing as in LuaTeX.	18	\FB@luatex@punct@french: Use \babel@save to save and restore	
\frenchsetup: Add a warning about options og/fg for old XeTeX or LuaTeX engines requiring active characters.	60		
\NoAutoSpacing: New definition based on \FB@spacing@off common to all engines.	36		

\shorthandon and \shorthandoff.	29	inserted at the end of the ‘kerning’ callback (no priority) instead of 'hpack_filter' and 'pre_linebreak_filter'.	30
\FB@xetex@punct@french: Save and restore \XeTeXinterchartokenstate, \shorthandon, \shorthandoff using \babel@savevariable and \babel@save, \XeTeXcharclass(es) using \FB@savevariable@loop.	31	Use Babel defined loops \bbбл@for instead of \@for borrowed from file ltcntrl.dtx (\@for is undefined in Plain).	31
v3.1k		frenchb.lua: Flag addgl set to false for ‘‘’ at the end of an \hbox or a paragraph or when followed by a null glue (i.e. springs).	28
General: (pdfTeX shorthands) test on \lastskip changed from 0pt to 1sp for active punctuation for consistency with XeTeX and LuaTeX.	33	flag addgl set to false for ‘’’ at the beginning of an \hbox or a paragraph or a tabular ‘l’ and ‘c’ columns.	27
\FB@xetex@punct@french: Thin glues (less than 1sp) should not trigger space insertion before high punctuation. Add a check on \lastskip.	31	Node HLIST added; node TEMP added for the first node of \hboxes.	23
v3.1j		\captionsfrench: \partname’s definition depends now on flag PartNameFull. No need to redefine it in \frenchbsetup.	48
General: Loading luatexbase.sty is no longer needed with LaTeX release 2015/10/01 or later.	20	\frenchsetup: Bug fix for koma-scripts classes: a spurious dot was added by the \partformat command.	55
\frquote: \fr@quote completely rewritten: \leavevmode added and explicitly save/restore \everypar and \localleftbox instead of using a group in order to ensure compatibility with package wrapfig.	39	PartNameFull now just sets the flag, nothing to add to \captionsfrench when false.	54
\PackageWarning is undefined in Plain, use \fb@warning instead.	39	v3.1f	
v3.1i		General: \FBCaption@Separator changed when option CustomiseFigTabCaptions is set to false.	51
General: \nombre command changed when numprint.sty is not loaded: only one warning, no error.	48	\FBprocess@options: Bug fix for the beamer class: figure and table captions are now consistent with babel-french’s documentation. Pointed out by Denis Bitouzé.	65
Remove restriction about loading numprint.sty after babel.	53	Definition of \captionformat and \captiondelim changed when option CustomiseFigTabCaptions is set to false.	65
\frquote: \luatexlocalleftbox changed to \localleftbox by new LaTeX release 2015/10/01.	39	\FBthinspace: \FBthinspace is no longer a kern but a skip (babel-french adds a nobreak penalty before it).	18
v3.1h		v3.1e	
General: french.cfg from e-french conflicts with babel-french. Do NOT load it (no need for .cfg files with babel-french anyway).	78	\frenchsetup: Corrected typo: SmallCapsFigTabcaptions instead	
v3.1g			
General: Lua function french_punctuation is now			

of SmallCapsFigTabCaptions.	
Pointed out by Céline Chevalier.	54
v3.1d	
General: New section: issue warnings if packages listings, numprint and natbib are loaded too early or too late vs babel.	53
v3.1c	
frenchb.lua: Previous bug fix for null glues (v3.0c) did not work properly. Fixed now (I hope!).	
Pointed out by Jacques André.	26
v3.1b	
frenchb.lua: Add a check for null fid in french_punctuation (Tikz \nullfont). Bug pointed out by Paul Gaborit.	25
\captionsfrench: Change \scshape to customisable \FBfigtabshape for \figurename and \tablename.	48
\fprimo: Removed \lowercase from definitions of \FrenchEnumerate, ... \No and co: \up already does the conversion.	43
\frenchsetup: New option SmallCapsFigTabCaptions.	54
\ieres: Removed \lowercase from definitions of \ieme and co: \up already does the conversion.	43
v3.1a	
General: fontspec is not required for T1 fonts used with the luainputenc.sty package.	68
Misplaced \fi for plain formats.	20
New command \frquote for imbedded or long French quotations.	38
frenchb.lua: Added flag addgl which must also be true when prev or next is not a char (i.e. \kern0 in «\texttt{a}»).	27
Codes 0x13 and 0x14 added for French quotes in T1-encoding.	22
Look ahead when next is a kern (i.e. in «\texttt{a}»).	28
\frenchsetup: Codes 0x13 and 0x14 added for French quotes in T1-encoding. Support for older	
versions of LuaTeX and XeTeX dropped.	60
New options InnerGuillSingle, EveryParGuill and EveryLineGuill to control \frquote.	54
v3.0c	
General: babel-french requires babel-3.9i.	14
Just load luatexbase.sty instead of luatofloat.sty with plain formats.	20
No need to define \l@french as \lang@french, babel.def (3.9j) takes care for this.	15
frenchb.lua: Null glues should not trigger space insertion before high ponctuation. Bug pointed out by Benoit Rivet for the 'lstlisting' environment of the listings package.	26
\frenchsetup: New option INGuillSpace.	54
No list customisation when beamer class is loaded.	56
v3.0b	
General: frenchb.lua was not found by Lua function dofile (not kpathsea aware). Call function kpse.find_file first, as suggested by Paul Gaborit.	30
Require luatexbase with LaTeX2e in case fontspec has not been loaded before babel.	20
v3.0a	
General:	
\bbl@nonfrenchguillemets deleted, use \babel@save instead.	38
\LdfInit checks	
\captionsfrench instead of \datefrench to avoid a conflict with papertex.cls which loads datetime.sty.	14
french.cfg will be loaded (if found) instead of frenchb.cfg. NO NEED for .cfg files in French anyway.	78
In Plain, provide a substitute for \PackageWarning and \PackageInfo.	14
Merging of \captionsfrenchb, \captionsfrancais with	

\captionsfrench deleted in favor of new babel 3.9 syntax.	49
More informative, less TeXnical warning about \@makecaption.	51
New flag \ifFB@luatex@punct for 'high punctuation' management with LuaTeX engines.	17
New handling of 'high punctuation' through callbacks with LuaTeX engines.	20
No warning about \@makecaption for SMF classes.	51
Options processing completely reorganised, now \babel@save and \babel@savevariable are usable for French.	54
Support for options frenchb, francais, canadien, acadian changed.	14
Test \ifXeTeX changed to \ifFBunicode and 'xltxtra' changed to 'fontspec'.	68
\CaptionSeparator: Remove \FBCaption@SeparatorORI, use \babel@save instead.	50
\captionsfrench: Take advantage of babel's \SetString commands for captionnames.	48
\datefrench: Take advantage of babel's \SetString commands for \datefrench. Doesn't work with Plain (yet?).	41
\descriptionFB: Added \listindentFB to \itemindent. Suggested by Denis Bitouzé.	72
\extrasfrench: Take advantage of babel's \babel@savevariable to handle apostrophe's \lccode.	16
\FB@fg: Definitions of \FB@og and \FB@fg now depend on punctuation handling (LuaTeX / XeTeX / active).	37
\FBprocess@options: With koma-script and memoir class, customise \captionformat and \captiondelim.	65
\frenchsetup: New options OldFigTabCaptions and CustomiseFigTabCaptions.	54