

Babel support for the German language (traditional orthography)

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Abstract

This manual documents the babel language definition file `germanb.ldf` for German (traditional orthography). The file is part of the babel-german bundle.

1 Aim and usage

The file `germanb.ldf` provides the babel package with all language definition macros (language specific strings and settings) for the German language, including the Austrian and Swiss varieties of German.¹ Furthermore, it assures that the correct hyphenation patterns for the respective language or variety are used.² The file adheres to the traditional (1901–1996) orthography. For reformed (post-1996) German orthography support, please refer to the complementary `ngermanb.ldf` file.

In order to use the language definitions provided here, you need to use the babel package and pass the respective language name as an option, either of

- `\usepackage[german]{babel}`
- `\usepackage[austrian]{babel}`
- `\usepackage[swissgerman]{babel}`

Using multiple varieties in parallel is possible; consult the babel manual [2] for details.

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

¹The file `germanb.ldf` started as a re-implementation of the package `german.sty` (v. 2.5b), which was originally developed by Hubert Partl (cf. [4]) and later maintained by Bernd Raichle (cf. [5]). Johannes Braams did the initial re-implementation.

²Currently, these are the default hyphenation patterns for pre-1996 German spelling (`dehypht-x` or `dehyphts-x`, respectively – the latter for Swiss German –, via the `hyph-utf8` [6] package). For some years now, ever-improving ‘experimental’ new hyphenation patterns are available via the `dehyph-exptl` package [3]. They are not used by babel-german yet due to their experimental status. Please refer to the documentation of `dehyph-exptl` for instructions how to use these experimental patterns with babel-german.

2 Shorthands

For all three varieties of German, the character " is made active in order to provide some shorthand macros. Some of these shorthands address a peculiarity of traditional German spelling: consonantal character combinations that change in the context of hyphenations. Other shorthands are provided for frequently used special characters as well as for better control of hyphenation, line breaks and ligatures. Table 1 provides an overview of the shorthands that are provided by `germanb.ldf`.

Table 1: Shorthands provided by `germanb.ldf`

"a	Umlaut ⟨ä⟩ (shorthand for \a). Similar shorthands are available for all other lower- and uppercase vowels (umlauts: "a, "o, "u, "A, "O, "U; tremata: "e, "i, "E, "I).
"s	German ⟨ß⟩ (shorthand for \ss{}); but cf. sec. 3.
"z	German ⟨ß⟩ (shorthand for \ss{}). Differs to "s in uppercase version; but cf. sec. 3.
"ck	⟨ck⟩, hyphenated as ⟨k-k⟩.
"ff	⟨ff⟩, hyphenated as ⟨ff-f⟩; this is also implemented for ⟨l⟩, ⟨m⟩, ⟨n⟩, ⟨p⟩, ⟨r⟩ and ⟨t⟩. Please refer to sec. 3 for why this does not include ⟨s⟩.
"S	\uppercase{"s}, typeset as ⟨SS⟩ (⟨ß⟩ must be written as ⟨SS⟩ [or ⟨SZ⟩, see below] in uppercase writing).
"Z	\uppercase{"z}, typeset as ⟨SZ⟩ (⟨ß⟩ must be written as ⟨SZ⟩ [or ⟨SS⟩, see above] in uppercase writing).
"	Disable ligature at this position (e. g., at morpheme boundaries, as in Auf" lage).
"-	An additional breakpoint that does still allow for hyphenation at the breakpoints preset in the hyphenation patterns (as opposed to \-).
"=	An explicit hyphen with a breakpoint, allowing for hyphenation at the other points preset in the hyphenation patterns (as opposed to plain -); useful for long compounds such as IT=Dienstleisterinnen.
"~	An explicit hyphen without a breakpoint. Useful for cases where the hyphen should stick at the following syllable, e. g., bergauf und "~ab.
"~	A breakpoint that does not output a hyphen if the line break is performed (consider parenthetical extensions as in (pseudo"~)"wissenschaftlich).
New feature in v. 2.9! "/	A slash that allows for a linebreak. As opposed to \slash{}, hyphenation at the breakpoints preset in the hyphenation patterns is still allowed.
"‘	German left double quotes ⟨„⟩.
"’	German right double quotes ⟨”⟩.
"<	French/Swiss left double quotes ⟨«⟩.
">	French/Swiss right double quotes ⟨»⟩.

Table 2 lists some babel macros for quotation marks that might be used as an alternative to the quotation mark shorthands provided by `germanb.ldf`.

3 Variety-specific options

New feature in v. 2.10!
In Swiss (and Liechtensteinian) German writing, the use of ⟨ß⟩ is rather uncommon. Swiss writers would normally use ⟨ss⟩ where German or Austrian writers use the ⟨ß⟩ character (e. g., *Buße* vs. *Busse*). When texts (or names) from other German speaking

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

<code>\glqq</code>	German left double quotes <code>«</code> .
<code>\grqq</code>	German right double quotes <code>»</code> .
<code>\glq</code>	German left single quotes <code>‚</code> .
<code>\grq</code>	German right single quotes <code>‘</code> .
<code>\flqq</code>	French/Swiss left double quotes <code>«</code> .
<code>\frqq</code>	French/Swiss right double quotes <code>»</code> .
<code>\flq</code>	French/Swiss left single quotes <code>‹</code> .
<code>\frq</code>	French/Swiss right single quotes <code>›</code> .
<code>\dq</code>	The straight quotation mark character <code>"</code> .

areas are quoted, however, the spelling is often maintained (particularly in scholarly writing where the spelling of quoted text is not supposed to be touched).

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

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

- To globally switch on the digraphical expansion, use the Babel modifier `toss` (read: ‘to `<ss>`’) with `swissgerman`. I. e., pass `swissgerman.toss` (rather than `swissgerman`) as babel option.
- To switch on the digraphical expansion only locally, you can use the boolean switch `\tosstrue`. Likewise, `\tossfalse` switches off (both locally and globally set) digraphical expansion.

This results in the following deviant behavior of two shorthands:

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

One further note related to the use of `<ss>` in Swiss German: as opposed to other consonantal letters, the `<s>` is excluded from the three consonant rule (*Dreikonsonantenregel*) of traditional German spelling which prescribes that one of three identical consonants has to be omitted if a vowel follows the three consonants (i. e., *Schiffahrt*, not *Schiffahrt*), except if the word is hyphenated (*Schiff-fahrt*); the shorthands `"ff` etc. account for that).

This does not apply to ⟨s⟩! In that case, always all three consonants are spelled out (e. g., *Kongresssaal*, not *Kongressaal*). This is why we don't provide a shorthand for the ⟨sss⟩ case.

4 Implementation

4.1 General settings

First, we define some helper macros that help us to identify later on which variety of German we are currently dealing with.

```
1 \def\bbl@opt@german{german}
2 \def\bbl@opt@germanb{germanb}
3 \def\bbl@opt@austrian{austrian}
4 \def\bbl@opt@swissgerman{swissgerman}
```

If `germanb.ldf` is read via the deprecated babel option `germanb`, we make it behave as if `german` was specified.

```
5 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@germanb
6   \def\CurrentOption{german}
7   \ifx\l@german\@undefined
8     \@nopatterns{German (trad. orthography)}
9     \adddialect\l@german0
10  \fi
11  \let\l@germanb\l@german
12  \AtBeginDocument{%
13    \let\captionsgermanb\captionsgerman
14    \let\dategermanb\dategerman
15    \let\extragermanb\extragerman
16    \let\noextragermanb\noextragerman
17  }
18 \fi
```

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

```
19 \LdfInit\CurrentOption{captions\CurrentOption}
```

If `germanb.ldf` is read as an option, i.e. via `\usepackage` command, `german` could be an ‘unknown’ language, so we have to make it known. We check for the existence of `\l@german` and issue a warning if it is unknown.

```
20 \ifx\l@german\@undefined
21   \@nopatterns{German (trad. orthography)}
22   \adddialect\l@german0
23 \fi
```

We set `austrian` as a dialect of `german`, since the Austrian variety uses the same hyphenation patterns as Germany's Standard German. If no German patterns are found, we issue a warning.

```
24 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@austrian
25   \ifx\l@german\@undefined
```

```

26 \nopatterns{German (trad. orthography), needed by Austrian (trad. orthography)}
27 \adddialect\l@austrian0
28 \else
29 \adddialect\l@austrian\l@german
30 \fi
31 \fi

```

For the Swiss variety, we attempt to load the specific swissgerman hyphenation patterns and fall back to german if those are not available. If no patterns are found, we issue a warning.

```

32 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@swissgerman
33 \ifx\l@swissgerman\@undefined
34 \ifx\l@german\@undefined
35 \nopatterns{Swiss German (trad. orthography) and German (trad. orthography)}
36 \adddialect\l@swissgerman0
37 \else
38 \nopatterns{Swiss German (trad. orthography)}
39 \adddialect\l@swissgerman\l@german
40 \fi
41 \fi
42 \fi

```

4.2 Language-specific strings (captions)

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

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

```

43 \@namedef{@captionsgerman}{%
44 \def\prefacename{Vorwort}%
45 \def\refname{Literatur}%
46 \def\abstractname{Zusammenfassung}%
47 \def\bibname{Literaturverzeichnis}%
48 \def\chaptername{Kapitel}%
49 \def\appendixname{Anhang}%
50 \def\contentsname{Inhaltsverzeichnis}%
51 \def\listfigurename{Abbildungsverzeichnis}%
52 \def\listtablename{Tabellenverzeichnis}%
53 \def\indexname{Index}%
54 \def\figurename{Abbildung}%
55 \def\tablename{Tabelle}%
56 \def\partname{Teil}%
57 \def\enclname{Anlage(n)}%
58 \def\ccname{Verteiler}%
59 \def\headtoname{An}%
60 \def\pagename{Seite}%
61 \def\seename{siehe}%

```

```

62 \def\alsoname{siehe auch}%
63 \def\proofname{Beweis}%
64 \def\glossaryname{Glossar}%
65 }

```

`\captionsgerman` The macro `\captionsgerman` is identical to `\@captionsgerman`, but only defined if `german` is requested.

```

66 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@german
67 \namedef{captionsgerman}{%
68 \@nameuse{@captionsgerman}%
69 }
70 \fi

```

`\captionsaustrian` The macro `\captionsaustrian` builds on `\@captionsgerman`, but redefines some strings following Austrian conventions (for the respective variants, cf. [1]). It is only defined if `austrian` is requested.

```

71 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@austrian
72 \namedef{captionsaustrian}{%
73 \@nameuse{@captionsgerman}%
74 \def\enclname{Beilage(n)}%
75 }
76 \fi

```

`\captionsswissgerman` The macro `\captionsswissgerman` builds on `\@captionsgerman`, but redefines some strings following Swiss conventions (for the respective variants, cf. [1]). It is only defined if `swissgerman` is requested.

```

77 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@swissgerman
78 \namedef{captionsswissgerman}{%
79 \@nameuse{@captionsgerman}%
80 \def\enclname{Beilage(n)}%
81 }
82 \fi

```

4.3 Date localizations

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

```

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

```

`\dategerman` The macro `\dategerman` redefines the command `\today` to produce German dates. It is only defined if `german` is requested.

```

86 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@german
87 \def\dategerman{\def\today{\number\day.\~\month@german
88 \space\number\year}}
89 \fi

```

`\dateswissgerman` The macro `\dateswissgerman` does the same for Swiss German dates. It is only defined if `swissgerman` is requested. The result is identical to German.

```
90 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@swissgerman
91   \def\dateswissgerman{\def\today{\number\day.\simonth@german
92     \space\number\year}}
93 \fi
```

`\dateaustrian` The macro `\dateaustrian` redefines the command `\today` to produce Austrian versions of the German dates. Here, the naming of January („Jänner“) differs from the other German varieties. The macro is only defined if `austrian` is requested.

```
94 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@austrian
95   \def\dateaustrian{\def\today{\number\day.\simonth@german
96     J\"anner\else \month@german\fi \space\number\year}}
97 \fi
```

4.4 Extras

`\extrasgerman` The macros `\extrasgerman`, `\extrasaustrian` and `\extrasswissgerman`, respectively, will perform all the extra definitions needed for the German language or the respective variety. The macro `\noextrasgerman` is used to cancel the actions of `\extrasgerman`. `\noextrasaustrian` and `\noextrasswissgerman` behave analogously.

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

```
98 \initiate@active@char{"}
```

Depending on the option with which the language definition file has been loaded, the macro `\extrasgerman`, `\extrasaustrian` or `\extrasswissgerman` is defined. Each of those is identical: they load the shorthands defined below and activate the " character.

```
99 \@namedef{extras\CurrentOption}{%
100   \languageshorthands{german}}
101 \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
102   \bbl@activate{"}}
```

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

```
\tosstrue
\tossfalse
103 \newif\iftoss\tossfalse
104 \newif\ifbbl@toss\bbl@tossfalse
105 \ifx\bbl@mod@swissgerman\undefined\else
106   \@expandtwoargs\in@{,toss,}{, \bbl@mod@swissgerman,}
107   \ifin@
108     \tosstrue
109   \fi
110   \addto\extrasswissgerman{%
111     \iftoss\bbl@tosstrue\else\bbl@tossfalse\fi}
112 \fi
```

Next, again depending on the option with which the language definition file has been loaded, the macro `\noextragerman`, `\noextrasaustrian` or `\noextrasswissgerman` is defined. These deactivate the " character and thus turn the shorthands off again outside of the respective variety.

```
113 \expandafter\addto\csname noextras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
114   \bbl@deactivate{"}}
115 \ifx\CurrentOption\bbl@opt@swissgerman
116   \addto\noextrasswissgerman{\bbl@tossfalse}
117 \fi
```

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

```
118 \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
119   \babel@savevariable{\lccode25}%
120   \lccode25=25}
```

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

```
121 \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
122   \babel@save{"\umlautlow}
```

```
123 \expandafter\addto\csname noextras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
124   \umlauthigh}
```

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

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

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

```
126 \expandafter\addto\csname extras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
127   \bbl@frenchspacing}
128 \expandafter\addto\csname noextras\CurrentOption\endcsname{%
129   \bbl@nonfrenchspacing}
```

4.5 Active characters, macros & shorthands

The following code is necessary because we need an extra active character. This character is then used as indicated in table 1.

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

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

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

```
130 \begingroup \catcode'\12
131 \def\x{\endgroup
132   \def\dq{"}
133   \def\@SS{\mathchar"7019 }
```



```

134 \def\bbl@ss{\ifbbl@toss ss\else\textormath{\ss}{\@SS}}\fi
135 \def\bbl@SS{SS}
136 \def\bbl@sz{\ifbbl@toss sz\else\textormath{\ss}{\@SS}}\fi
137 \def\bbl@SZ{SZ}
138 }
139 \x

```

Now we can define the doublequote shorthands: the umlauts,

```

140 \declare@shorthand{german}{a}{\textormath{\{a\allowhyphens}{\ddot a}}
141 \declare@shorthand{german}{o}{\textormath{\{o\allowhyphens}{\ddot o}}
142 \declare@shorthand{german}{u}{\textormath{\{u\allowhyphens}{\ddot u}}
143 \declare@shorthand{german}{A}{\textormath{\{A\allowhyphens}{\ddot A}}
144 \declare@shorthand{german}{O}{\textormath{\{O\allowhyphens}{\ddot O}}
145 \declare@shorthand{german}{U}{\textormath{\{U\allowhyphens}{\ddot U}}

```

tremata,

```

146 \declare@shorthand{german}{e}{\textormath{\{e\}{\ddot e}}
147 \declare@shorthand{german}{E}{\textormath{\{E\}{\ddot E}}
148 \declare@shorthand{german}{i}{\textormath{\{i\}{\ddot i}}}%
149 \ddot\imath}
150 \declare@shorthand{german}{I}{\textormath{\{I\}{\ddot I}}

```

German ß,

```

151 \declare@shorthand{german}{s}{\bbl@ss}
152 \declare@shorthand{german}{S}{\bbl@SS}
153 \declare@shorthand{german}{z}{\bbl@sz}
154 \declare@shorthand{german}{Z}{\bbl@SZ}

```

German and French/Swiss quotation marks,

```

155 \declare@shorthand{german}{' }{\glqq}
156 \declare@shorthand{german}{' }{\grqq}
157 \declare@shorthand{german}{<}{\flqq}
158 \declare@shorthand{german}{>}{\frqq}

```

discretionary commands

```

159 \declare@shorthand{german}{c}{\textormath{\bbl@disc ck}{c}}
160 \declare@shorthand{german}{C}{\textormath{\bbl@disc CK}{C}}
161 \declare@shorthand{german}{F}{\textormath{\bbl@disc F{FF}}{F}}
162 \declare@shorthand{german}{l}{\textormath{\bbl@disc l{ll}}{l}}
163 \declare@shorthand{german}{L}{\textormath{\bbl@disc L{LL}}{L}}
164 \declare@shorthand{german}{m}{\textormath{\bbl@disc m{mm}}{m}}
165 \declare@shorthand{german}{M}{\textormath{\bbl@disc M{MM}}{M}}
166 \declare@shorthand{german}{n}{\textormath{\bbl@disc n{nn}}{n}}
167 \declare@shorthand{german}{N}{\textormath{\bbl@disc N{NN}}{N}}
168 \declare@shorthand{german}{p}{\textormath{\bbl@disc p{pp}}{p}}
169 \declare@shorthand{german}{P}{\textormath{\bbl@disc P{PP}}{P}}
170 \declare@shorthand{german}{r}{\textormath{\bbl@disc r{rr}}{r}}
171 \declare@shorthand{german}{R}{\textormath{\bbl@disc R{RR}}{R}}
172 \declare@shorthand{german}{t}{\textormath{\bbl@disc t{tt}}{t}}
173 \declare@shorthand{german}{T}{\textormath{\bbl@disc T{TT}}{T}}

```

(we need to treat "f a bit differently in order to preserve the ff-ligature)

```

174 \declare@shorthand{german}{f}{\textormath{\bbl@discff}{f}}
175 \def\bbl@discff{\penalty\M
176   \afterassignment\bbl@insertff \let\bbl@nextff= }
177 \def\bbl@insertff{%
178   \if f\bbl@nextff
179     \expandafter\@firstoftwo\else\expandafter\@secondoftwo\fi
180     {\relax\discretionary{ff-}{f}{ff}\allowhyphens}{f\bbl@nextff}}
181 \let\bbl@nextff=f

```

and some additional commands (hyphenation, line breaking and ligature control):

```

182 \declare@shorthand{german}{-}{\nobreak\-\bbl@allowhyphens}
183 \declare@shorthand{german}{"}{|}%
184 \textormath{\penalty\M\discretionary{-}{\kern.03em}%
185   \allowhyphens}{}}
186 \declare@shorthand{german}{"}{\hskip\z@skip}
187 \declare@shorthand{german}{~}{\textormath{\leavevmode\hbox{-}}{-}}
188 \declare@shorthand{german}{=}{\penalty\M-\hskip\z@skip}
189 \declare@shorthand{german}{/}{\textormath
190   {\bbl@allowhyphens\discretionary{/}{/}\bbl@allowhyphens}{}}

```

\mdqon All that's left to do now is to define a couple of commands for reasons of compatibility
 \mdqoff with german.sty.

```

\ck
191 \def\mdqon{\shorthandon{}}
192 \def\mdqoff{\shorthandoff{}}
193 \def\ck{\allowhyphens\discretionary{k-}{k}{ck}\allowhyphens}

```

The macro \ldf@finish takes care of looking for a configuration file, setting the main language to be switched on at \begin{document} and resetting the category code of @ to its original value.

```

194 \ldf@finish\CurrentOption

```

4.6 austrian.ldf, german.ldf and swissgerman.ldf

Babel expects a *<lang>.ldf* file for each *<lang>*. So we create portmanteau ldf files for austrian, german and swissgerman.³ These files themselves only load germanb.ldf, which does the real work:

```

195 \input germanb.ldf\relax

```

³For austrian and german, this is not strictly necessary, since babel provides aliases for these languages (pointing to germanb). However, since babel does not officially support these aliases anymore after the language definition files have been separated from the core, we provide the whole range of ldf files for the sake of completeness.

Change History

Version 1.0a	Version 2.2a
General: Incorporated Nico's comments 1	General: Renamed babel.sty in babel.com 1
Version 1.0b	Version 2.2d
General: fixed typo in definition for austrian language found by Werenfried Spit nspit@fys.ruu.nl . 1	General: Removed use of \@ifundefined 4
Version 1.0c	Version 2.3
General: Fixed some typos 1	General: Rewritten parts of the code to use the new features of babel version 3.1 1
Version 1.1	Version 2.3e
\noextrasgerman: Added \dieresis . . 7	\@captionsgerman: Added \prefacename, \seename and \alsoname 5
General: When using PostScript fonts with the Adobe fontencoding, the dieresis-accent is located elsewhere, modified germanb 1	\month@german: Added \month@german . 6
Version 1.1a	General: Added \save@sf@q macro and rewrote all quote macros to use it . 8
General: Modified the documentation somewhat 1	Added warning, if no german patterns loaded 4
Version 2.0	Brought up-to-date with german.tex v2.3e (plus some bug fixes) [br] . . . 1
General: Modified for babel 3.0 1	Version 2.3h
Now use \adddialect for austrian . 4	General: moved definition of \allowhyphens, \set@low@box and \save@sf@q to babel.com 8
Now use \adddialect if language undefined 4	Version 2.4
Version 2.0a	\@captionsgerman: \headpagename should be \pagename 5
General: Removed some problems in change log 1	Version 2.5
Version 2.0b	General: Update or \TeX 2 ϵ 1
\extrasgerman: added some comment chars to prevent white space 7	Version 2.5c
\noextrasgerman: added some comment chars to prevent white space 7	General: Now use \@nopatterns to produce the warning 4
Version 2.1	Removed the use of \filedate and moved the identification after the loading of babel.def 1
General: Removed bug found by van der Meer 1	Version 2.6a
Version 2.2	\noextrasgerman: All the code to handle the active double quote has been moved to babel.def 8
\@captionsgerman: \pagename should be \headpagename 5	Removed \3 as it is no longer in germanb.ldf 8
Removed \global definitions 5	use \germanhyphenmins to store the correct values 8
\extrasgerman: Save all redefined macros 7	General: \umlautlow and \umlauthigh moved to glyphs.dtx, as well as
\noextrasgerman: Try to restore everything to its former state 7	
General: Removed global assignments, brought uptodate with german.tex v2.3d 1	

\newumlaut (now \lower@umlaut . . . 8	Version 2.6j
Moved all quotation characters to	\@captionsgerman: Added
glyphs.dtx 8	\glossaryname 5
Moved the identification to the top	\noextragerman: Now use
of the file 1	\providehyphenmins to provide a
Rewrote the code that handles the	default value 8
active double quote character 1	Version 2.6k
Use \ddot instead of \@MATHUMLAUT . 9	\noextragerman: Turn frenchspacing
Version 2.6b	on, as in german.sty 8
\@captionsgerman: Added \proofname	Version 2.6l
for AMS- \TeX 5	General: Making germanb behave like
Version 2.6c	german needs some more work
\noextragerman: Use decimal number	besides defining \CurrentOption . . 4
instead of hat-notation as the hat	Version 2.6m
may be activated 8	General: Corrected a typo 4
General: added the \allowhyphens . . . 9	Version 2.7
Moved \german@dq@disc to	\@captionsgerman: Changed \enclname
babel.def, calling it \bbl@disc . . . 9	in austrian to <i>Beilage(n)</i> 5
Version 2.6d	Split \captionsgerman from
\@captionsgerman: Construct control	\captionsaustrian and
sequence on the fly 5	\captionsswissgerman. 5
\noextragerman: Construct control	\dateswissgerman: Added
sequence \extragerman or	\dateswissgerman. 7
\extrasaustrian on the fly 7	\extrasswissgerman: Added
General: Moved the definition of	\extrasswissgerman. 7
\atcatcode right to the beginning. . 1	\noextragerman: Deactivate
Now use \ldf@finish to wrap up . . 10	shorthands also outside of
Now use \LdfInit to perform initial	austrian and swissgerman. 8
checks 4	Do not use \@namedef when
Replaced \undefined with	\noextras is already defined and
\@undefined and \empty with	should not be overwritten. 8
\@empty for consistency with \TeX . 1	\noextrasswissgerman: Added
Version 2.6f	\noextrasswissgerman. 7
\ck: Now use \shorthandon and	General: Added support for variety
\shorthandoff 10	swissgerman. 1
\dateaustrian: use \def instead of	Generate portmanteau files
\edef 7	austrian.ldf, german.ldf and
Use \edef to define \today to save	swissgerman.ldf. 10
memory 7	Revised austrian support. 1
\dategerman: use \def instead of \edef 6	Revised documentation: Turn the
Use \edef to define \today to save	babel manual chapter into a
memory 6	self-enclosed manual. 1
General: Copied the coding for "f	Version 2.7b
from german.dtx version 2.5d . . . 10	General: Do not warn about missing
use \SS instead of SS, removed	swissgerman patterns if
braces after \ss 9	swissgerman is not loaded 5
Version 2.6i	Version 2.8
\noextragerman: Deactivate	\@captionsgerman: Define
shorthands outside of German. . . . 8	trans-variational base captions

which are loaded and modified by the varieties	5	General: Only add Austrian dialect if austrian is loaded	4
\captionsaustrian: Only define \captionsaustrian if austrian is requested.	6	Version 2.9	
\captionsswissgerman: Only define \captionsswissgerman if swissgerman is requested.	6	General: Add "/" shortcut for breakable slash (taken from dutch.ldf)	10
\dateaustrian: Only define \dateaustrian if austrian is requested.	7	Do not attempt to load \l@austrian, which does not exist	4
\dategerman: Only define \dategerman if german is requested.	6	Version 2.10	
\dateswissgerman: Only define \dateswissgerman if swissgerman is requested.	7	\noextrasgerman: Implement boolean switch \tosstrue/\tossfalse to customize ⟨ß⟩-related shorthands in Swiss German context.	7
		Implement modifier toss to customize ⟨ß⟩-related shorthands in Swiss German context.	7
		General: Add helper macros to identify the current option.	4
		Improvements to the manual	1

References

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