A Babel language definition file for French

frenchb.dtx v4.0b, 2025-07-02

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Contents

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.

This file `frenchb.dtx` is for LuaTeX,
See file `frenchb3.dtx`
for pdfTeX and XeTeX.

Significant changes have occurred in version 4.0a, they are listed in subsection 1.4 p. 11.
babel-french has been improved using helpful suggestions from many people, mainly from Jacques André, Michel Bovani, Thierry Bouche, Vincent Jalby, Denis Bitouzé, Thomas Savary, Ulrike Fisher and Marcel Krüger. Thanks to all of them!
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}` [2]
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);

[1] The file described in this section has version number v4.0b and was last revised on 2025-07-02.
[2] *Always* use `french` as option name for the French language, former aliases `frenchb` or `francais` are *depreciated*; expect them to be removed sooner or later!
[3] For 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).

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;
4. footnotes are displayed "à la française".

Regarding local typography, the command `\selectlanguage{french}` switches to the French language[4], with the following effects:

1. French hyphenation patterns are made active;
2. 'high punctuation' characters (`: ; ! ?`) automatically add correct spacing in French; this is achieved using callbacks in Lua(La)TeX, these characters are no longer made "active";
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 command `\frquote{}`: `\frquote{some text}` will output « some text ». Former commands `\og` and `\fg` are kept for backward compatibility: `\og some text\fg{}` is an alternative to `\frquote{some text}`.

   If French quote characters are available on your keyboard, you can use them, the required nobreak spaces will be added automatically: you can type either `« guillemets »` or `«guillemets»` [5] (with or without spaces) to get properly typeset French quotes. The same is true for the single guillemets ‹ and ›.

   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.
   The 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:

   - the inner quotation is surrounded by double quotes ("*texte*") unless option `InnerGuillSingle=true`, then a) the inner quotation is printed as

[4] `\selectlanguage{francais}` and `\selectlanguage{frenchb}` are no longer supported.
[5] Or even `«~guillemets~»`…

‹*texte*› and b) if the inner quotation spreads 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`.

- 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`.

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 1er 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 3es). All these commands take advantage of real superscript letters when they are available in the current font.

4. Command `\bname{}` (boxed name) is provided to typeset family names: its argument will not be hyphenated except on explicit hyphens. `\bsc{}` (boxed small caps) is a variant that prints its argument in small capitals, it is meant for bibliographies, signatures, etc. Usage: `Albert~\bsc{Camus}`.

5. Commands `\primo`, `\secundo`, `\tertio` and `\quarto` print 1o, 2o, 3o, 4o. `\FrenchEnumerate{6}` prints 6o.

6. Abbreviations for "Numéro(s)'' and "numéro(s)'' (No Nos no and nos) are obtained via the commands `\No`, `\Nos`, `\no`, `\nos`.

7. Two commands `\degre` and `\degres` are provided (for backward compatibility only) to typeset the symbol "degré''. Entering the raw character ° is easier.

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 thin space has to be added in lists and intervals: `$(x,\,y)$`, `$[0,\,1]$`. `\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 '1er 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 `l3keys` syntax. The command `\frenchsetup{}` is to appear in the preamble only (after loading `Babel`).

1.2.1 `\frenchsetup{options}`

`\frenchbsetup{}` and `\frenchsetup{}` 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 `l3keys` 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 be 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 useless unless French is the main language. This option can be used to avoid conflicts with classes or packages which customise lists or footnotes.

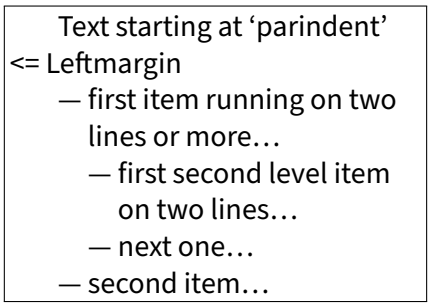
`IndentFirst=false (true*)` ; set this option to `false` if you do not want `babel-french` to force indentation of the first paragraph of sections. When French is the main language, this option applies to all languages.

`PartNameFull=false (true)` ; when true (the default), `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

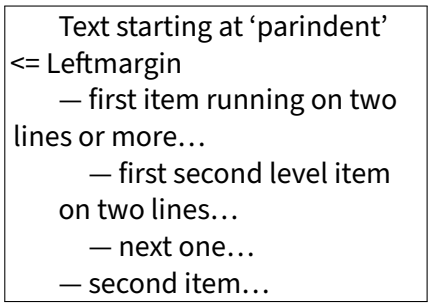
this occurs, this option should be set to `false`, part titles will then be printed as “Partie I’’, “Partie II’’.

`TocPartNameFull=false (true*)` ; when true (the default), parts are also numbered “Première partie’’, “Deuxième partie’’, in the table of contents. This works currently only for the **memoir** and koma-script classes (standard classes do not provide any hook to customise the TOC). **babel-french** provides a command `\FBtocpartname{`*<Romannum>*`}` which returns the formatted string (“Deuxième partie’’ if the argument is “II’’), it can be used with all classes; it is possible to add something (colon, dot,…) at the end of the string by redefining `\FBtocpartsep`: `\renewcommand*{\FBtocpartsep}{. }` adds a dot.

`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:



Default French layout



With `ListItemsAsPar=true`

`StandardListSpacing=true (false*)` [6]; **babel-french** usually 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.

`StandardItemizeEnv=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*)` ; **babel-french** redefines **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.

[6] This 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`.

`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 `\ding{43}` requires loading the `pifont` package.

`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. The option `StandardLists=true` should be used in case of conflicts with classes or packages that customise lists too. This option is just a shorthand setting all four options `StandardListSpacing=true`, `StandardItemizeEnv=true`, `StandardEnumerateEnv=true` and `StandardItemLabels=true`.

`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 (customisable) 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). The default definition of this thin space is:
`\newcommand*{\FBfnmarkspace}{\kern .5\fontdimen2\font}`

`AutoSpacePunctuation=false (true)` ; with Lua(La)TeX changing this option to `false` doesn't make sense as the LuaTeX callback takes care of special cases where no space should be added: URLs (http://mysite), in MS-DOS paths (C:\Foo) or in timetables (10:55). .

`ThinColonSpace=true (false)` changes the 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 `lwarp` (v. 0.37 and up) is fully compatible with `babel-french` for translating PDFLaTeX or XeLaTeX files to HTML.

`og=«, fg=»` ; this option has been kept for backward compatibility but has no effect in Lua(La)TeX, it just prints a warning in the `.log` file.

`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 parapraph 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.

`InnerGuillSingle=true (false)` ; if `InnerGuillSingle=false` (the 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 parapraph 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 (`~`) [7] in French; when set to true, this option redefines `\npthousandsep` as a thin space (`\FBthinspace`).

`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). The same result can be achieved by defining `\FBfigtabshape` as `\relax` before loading `babel-french` (in a document class f.i.).

[7] Actually without stretch nor shrink.

`CustomiseFigTabCaptions=true (false)` ; this option is now `false`, as the colon in captions is no printed properly in French with LuaTeX; turning it to `true` prints a warning and changes the caption's separator into endash to mimic former versions of `babel-french`. Not recommended, see below (section 1.2.3) for hints to customise captions.

`FrenchSuperscripts=false (true)` ; the `babel-french`' `\up{}` command should print better superscripts than `\textsuperscript`; turning this option to `false` redefines `\up{}` as `\textsuperscript` (not recommended, except if `\up{}` fails).

`LowercaseSuperscripts=false (true)` ; by default `babel-french` inhibits the uppercasing 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}`
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}`. The older syntax `\addto\captionsfrench{\def\proofname{Preuve}}` still works.

1.2.3 Figure and table captions

Most document classes use a colon as captions' separator in figures and tables like this: 'Figure 1: '. With 8-bits engines (TeX, pdfTeX) the colon was made active too late to ensure a proper space before it. The problem has vanished with LuaTeX. Therefore, the former patches provided in the legacy versions of `babel-french` have been dropped: `\CaptionSeparator` is no longer defined and the `CustomiseFigTabCaptions` option is now turned to `false` by default. Switching it to `true`, prints a Warning in the `.log` file and currently turns the captions' separator into an endash (this might change in the future).
Customisation of the captions' separator should be achieved outside `babel-french`; here are some hints for those who want to get the endash formerly provided by `babel-french`:

- with standard classes `article`, `book`, `report`, use `caption.sty`: `\usepackage[labelsep=endash]{caption}`

- with the `memoir` class, just add:
  `\captiondelim{\space\textendash\space}`
- with the koma-script classes, just add:
  `\renewcommand{\captionformat}{\space\textendash\space}`
- with the `beamer` class, just add:
  `\setbeamertemplate{caption label separator}[endash]`

Following the IN's recommendations, `\figurename` and `\tablename` should be typeset in small caps in French, `babel-french` provides the `SmallCapsFigTabCaptions` option (default is `true`) to do so. It 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 LuaLaTeX on the following file:

```
%%% Test file for French hyphenation.
\documentclass[french]{article}
\usepackage{fontspec}       % mandatory for French
\setmainfont{NewCM10-Book}  % or erewhon, XCharter...
\usepackage{babel}
\begin{document}
\showhyphens{signal container événement algèbre}
\end{document}
```

- check the hyphenations proposed by TEX in your log-file; in French you should get
  `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).
Possible mismatches: you get `sig-nal con-tainer`, this probably means that the hyphenation patterns you are using are for US-English, not for French

1.4 Changes

What's new in version 4.0?

babel-french has been split into two files frenchb3.dtx, the legacy part, which is frozen, is meant for TeX, pdfTeX and XeTeX engines, and frenchb.dtx for LuaTeX *only*.
This has made possible to deeply simplify the current file frenchb.dtx, stripping old code which no longer makes sense with Lua(La)TeX.
Consequently, some \frenchsetup{} options have been modified, deleted or added:

- AutoPunctuation *should not be turned to* false with LuaLaTeX, a warning in .log file is issued if you do so; frenchb.lua now handles automatically the special cases (2:1, \http://, C:\, !!, etc.) requiring no space before high punctuation.
- \frenchsetup{og=«, fg=»} is useless, it just prints a warning; single and double French quotes (« and », ‹ and ›) automatically add the required spaces, it is still possible to inhibit this locally using {\NoAutospacing }.
- CustomiseFigTabCaptions is now false, it means that babel-french no longer customises the captions' separator (usually a colon); when forced to true, it issues a warning and turns the separator to en endash, see section 1.2.3 for better options.
- Options OldFigTabCaptions, ListOldLayout and GlobalLayoutFrench have been deleted (they emulated very old behaviours of babel-french).
- a new option TocPartFullName has been added to enhance PartFullName. When true (the default), the numbered parts are printed as "Première partie", "Deuxième partie" in the table of contents too. This works currently only with the memoir and koma-script classes.

frenchb.lua has a new function euphonic_t to deal with compound words' hyphenation like "va-t-on", "semble-t-il" etc. A bug occuring in case \spaceskip is not null has been fixed.
Note on PDF tagging: this project requires a complete redesign of lists based on templates. The new lists templates, still experimental, are incompatible with babel-french lists' customisation, which is consequently disabled when tagging is enabled. A warning is issued in the .log. See https://github.com/latex3/tagging-project/issues/694 for more information. I plan to get babel-french lists' customisation working again asap (hopefully with the next LaTeX release 2025/10/01).
Version 4.0b takes advantage of the new footnotes' template (when it is available) to customise the footnotes' layout. This should fix issue 932.

What's new in version 3.7?

The acadian dialect is no longer supported: \usepackage[acadian]{babel} prints a warning and uses french instead. Reason: I have never got feedback from anybody using them; anyway babel-french is customisable enough to fit any French dialect, see \fbsetup{} p.40.
Version 3.7 is the frozen version in frenchb3.dtx.

What's new in version 3.6?

Version 3.6a no longer loads the keyval package, replaced by core LaTeX commands (l3keys). The thin space added before footnote's calls is now customisable (suggested by Thomas Savary), the command's name is \FBfnmarkspace.

2 The code

2.1 Initial setup

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

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

If the engine is not LuaTeX, revert to the version 3.7a of babel-french.

```
\let\bbl@tempa\relax
\begingroup\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\endgroup
\expandafter\ifx\csname luatexversion\endcsname\relax
  \input french3.ldf\relax
  \let\bbl@tempa\endinput
\fi
\bbl@tempa
```

The rest of this file is *only for the Luatex engine*.
Let's provide a substitute for `\PackageError`, `\PackageWarning` and `\PackageInfo` not defined in Plain:

```
\def\fb@error#1#2{%
    \begingroup
      \newlinechar=`\^^J
      \def\\{^^J(french.ldf) }%
      \errhelp{#2}\errmessage{\\#1^^J}%
    \endgroup}
\def\fb@warning#1{%
   \begingroup
      \newlinechar=`\^^J
      \def\\{^^J(french.ldf) }%
      \message{\\#1^^J}%
   \endgroup}
\def\fb@info#1{%
   \begingroup
      \newlinechar=`\^^J
      \def\\{^^J}%
      \wlog{#1}%
   \endgroup}
```

Quit if the LuaTeX engine is too old.

```
\ifnum\luatexversion<100
    \ifx\PackageWarning\@undefined
      \fb@warning{Please upgrade LuaTeX to version 1.1 or above!\\%
         Aborting.}%
    \else
      \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{Please upgrade LuaTeX
```

```
        to version 1.1 or above!\MessageBreak
        Aborting. Reported}%
    \fi
  \let\bbl@tempa\endinput
\fi
\bbl@tempa
```

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

```
\let\bbl@tempa\relax
\ifdefined\babeltags
\else
   \let\bbl@tempa\endinput
   \ifdefined\PackageError
      \PackageError{french.ldf}
         {babel-french requires babel v.24.1.\MessageBreak
          Aborting here}
         {Please upgrade Babel!}
   \else
      \fb@error{babel-french requires babel v.24.1.\\
                Aborting here}
               {Please upgrade Babel!}
   \fi
\fi
\bbl@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>`.

```
\def\FB@nopatterns{%
   \ifdefined\l@nohyphenation
      \adddialect\l@french\l@nohyphenation
      \edef\bbl@nulllanguage{\string\language=nohyphenation}%
   \else
      \edef\bbl@nulllanguage{\string\language=0}%
      \adddialect\l@french0
   \fi
   \@nopatterns{French}}
\ifdefined\l@french \else \FB@nopatterns \fi
```

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

```
\providehyphenmins{french}{\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.

```
\newif\ifLaTeXe
\let\bbl@tempa\relax
\ifdefined\magnification
```

```
\else
  \ifdefined\@compatibilitytrue
    \LaTeXetrue
  \else
    \PackageError{french.ldf}
       {LaTeX-2.09 format is no longer supported.\MessageBreak
        Aborting here}
       {Please upgrade to LaTeX2e!}
    \let\bbl@tempa\endinput
  \fi
\fi
\bbl@tempa
```

`\ifFBfrench` True when the current language is French; will be set to true by `\extrasfrench` and to false by `\noextrasfrench`. Used in `\DecimalMathComma`.

```
\newif\ifFBfrench
```

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

```
\def\extrasfrench{%
    \FBfrenchtrue
    \babel@savevariable{\lccode"27}%
    \lccode"27="27
    \babel@savevariable{\lccode"2019}%
    \lccode"2019="2019
    \bbl@frenchspacing
}
\def\noextrasfrench{\FBfrenchfalse \bbl@nonfrenchspacing}
```

2.2 Punctuation

With LuaTeX, callbacks are used to get rid of active punctuation.

`\FBguillspace` `\FBcolonspace` `\FBthinspace` In French high punctuation characters (: ; ! ?) and guillemets require some space to be added before them (: ; ! ? » ›) or after them («, ‹). Following the I.N. specifications, the ‘:’ requires an inter-word space before it, the other three require just a thin space. So we define `\FBcolonspace` as `\space` (inter-word space) and `\FBthinspace` as an half inter-word space with no shrink nor stretch. `\FBguillspace` is meant for guillemets; it 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 \FBsetspaces command described below. These three commands are designed for basic French. Other French dialects can use different settings, see below. A penalty will be added before these spaces to prevent line breaking.

```
\newcommand*{\FBguillspace}{\hskip .8\fontdimen2\font
                              plus .3\fontdimen3\font
                             minus .8\fontdimen4\font \relax}
\newcommand*{\FBcolonspace}{\space}
\newcommand*{\FBthinspace}{\hskip .5\fontdimen2\font \relax}
```

\FBsetspaces This command makes it easy to fine tune \FBguillspace, \FBcolonspace and \FBthinspace in French using the optional argument. It is meant for LaTeX2e *only* and can only be used in the preamble. Four mandatory arguments[8]: the first one is a *string* either "guill", "colon", or "thin", the last three are decimal numbers specifying *width*, *stretch* and *shrink* relative to the relevant *fontdimens*. For instance \FBsetspaces{colon}{0.5}{0}{0} defines \FBcolonspace as a thinspace as suggested by the "Guide du typographe Roman''.

```
\ifLaTeXe
  \newcommand*{\FBsetspaces}[5][french]{%
    \@namedef{FB#2space}{\hskip #3\fontdimen2\font
                           plus #4\fontdimen3\font
                          minus #5\fontdimen4\font \relax}}
  \@onlypreamble\FBsetspaces
\fi
```

We must set the LuaTeX tables for French after possible changes made in the preamble (\frenchsetup{} or \FBsetspaces{}) and before Babel switches to French at \begin{document}.

```
\ifLaTeXe
  \AddToHook{env/document/before}{%
    \set@glue@table{colon}%
    \set@glue@table{thin}%
    \set@glue@table{guill}%
  }
\fi
```

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

```
\ifdefined\newluafunction\else
    \input ltluatex.tex
\fi
```

We define five LuaTeX attributes to control spacing in French 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).

[8] The former optional lang argument no longer has any effect.

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

```
\newattribute\FB@spacing      \FB@spacing=\@ne
\newattribute\FB@addDPspace   \FB@addDPspace=\@ne
\newattribute\FB@ucsNBSP      \FB@ucsNBSP=\z@
```

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 `\FBsetspaces` commands) are taken into account.
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.

```
\newcommand*{\set@glue@table}[1]{%
  \directlua {
    local s = token.get_meaning("FB#1space")
    local t = FBget_glue(s)
    if t then
       FBsp.#1.gl = t
       if FBsp.#1.gl[1] > 0.6 then
          FBsp.#1.ch = 0xA0
       elseif FBsp.#1.gl[1] > 0.2 then
          FBsp.#1.ch = 0x202F
       else
          FBsp.#1.ch = 0x200B
       end
    else
       texio.write_nl('term and log', '')
       texio.write_nl('term and log',
         '*** french.ldf warning: Unexpected syntax in FB#1space,')
       texio.write_nl('term and log',
         '*** french.ldf warning: LuaTeX table FBsp unchanged.')
       texio.write_nl('term and log',
         '*** french.ldf warning: Consider using FBsetspaces to ')
       texio.write('term and log', 'customise FB#1space.')
       texio.write_nl('term and log', '')
    end
  }%
}
</french>
```

`frenchb.lua` (*env.*) 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).

```
<*lua>
local FB_punct_thin =
  {[string.byte("!")] = true,
   [string.byte("?")] = true,
   [string.byte(";")] = true}
local FB_punct_thick =
  {[string.byte(":")] = true}
```

Managing spacing for ‘»’ and ‘›’ (U+203A) 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 ‘«’ and ‘‹’ 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 ‘»’.

```
local FB_punct_left =
  {[string.byte("!")] = true,
   [string.byte("?")] = true,
   [string.byte(";")] = true,
   [string.byte(":")] = true,
   [0x14]             = true,
   [0xBB]             = true,
   [0x203A]           = true}
local FB_punct_right =
  {[0x13]             = true,
   [0xAB]             = true,
   [0x2039]           = true}
```

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

```
local FB_punct_null =
  {[string.byte("!")] = true,
   [string.byte("?")] = true,
   [string.byte("[")] = true,
   [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.

```
   [0xA0]             = true,
   [0x202F]           = true}
local FB_guil_null =
  {[0xA0]             = true,
   [0x202F]           = true}
```

Local definitions for nodes:

```
local new_node     = node.new
local copy_node    = node.copy
```

```
local node_id      = node.id
local HLIST        = node_id("hlist")
local TEMP         = node_id("temp")
local DISC         = node_id("disc")
local KERN         = node_id("kern")
local GLUE         = node_id("glue")
local GLYPH        = node_id("glyph")
local PENALTY      = node_id("penalty")
local nobreak      = new_node(PENALTY)
nobreak.penalty    = 10000
local nbspace      = new_node(GLYPH)
local insert_node_before = node.insert_before
local insert_node_after  = node.insert_after
local remove_node        = node.remove
```

Commands \FBthinspace, \FBcolonspace and \FBguillspace are converted 'AtBeginDocument' 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.

```
function FBget_glue(toks)
  local t = nil
  local f = string.match(toks,
                         "[^%w]hskip%s*([%d%.]*)%s*[^%w]fontdimen 2")
  if f == "" then f = 1 end
  if tonumber(f) then
     t = {tonumber(f), 0, 0}
     f = string.match(toks,    "plus%s*([%d%.]*)%s*[^%w]fontdimen 3")
     if f == "" then f = 1 end
     if tonumber(f) then
        t[2] = tonumber(f)
        f = string.match(toks, "minus%s*([%d%.]*)%s*[^%w]fontdimen 4")
        if f == "" then f = 1 end
        if tonumber(f) then
           t[3] = tonumber(f)
        end
     end
  elseif string.match(toks, "[^%w]F?B?thinspace") then
     t = {0.5, 0, 0}
  elseif string.match(toks, "[^%w]space") then
     t = {1, 1, 1}
  end
  return t
end
```

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

```
FBsp = {}
FBsp.thin = {}
FBsp.thin.gl = {.5,  0,  0}
FBsp.thin.ch = 0x202F
FBsp.colon = {}
FBsp.colon.gl = {1,  1,  1}
FBsp.colon.ch = 0xA0
FBsp.guill = {}
FBsp.guill.gl = {.8, .3, .8}
FBsp.guill.ch = 0xA0
```

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**. **\spacekip**, when not null, replaces the inter-word space (in raggedright env. f.i.). This is now taken into account.

```
local font_table = {}
local function new_glue_scaled (fid,table)
  if fid > 0 and table[1] then
     local fp = font_table[fid]
     if not fp then
        local ft = font.getfont(fid)
        if ft then
           font_table[fid] = ft.parameters
           fp = font_table[fid]
        end
     end
     local gl = new_node(GLUE,0)
```

\spaceskip is usually 0. In some circumstances (raggedright…) it gets > 0 and then replaces the inter-word space.

```
     if fp then
        local spaceskip
        spaceskip = tex.get(tex.spaceskip)
        local spskip = spaceskip.width
        if spaceskip and spskip and spskip > 0 then
           node.setglue(gl, table[1]*spskip , 0, 0)
        else
           node.setglue(gl, table[1]*fp.space,
                            table[2]*fp.space_stretch,
                            table[3]*fp.space_shrink)
        end
        return gl
     else
        return nil
     end
  else
```

```
    return nil
  end
end
```

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

```
local FBspacing    = luatexbase.attributes['FB@spacing']
local addDPspace   = luatexbase.attributes['FB@addDPspace']
local addGUILspace = luatexbase.attributes['FB@addGUILspace']
local FBucsNBSP    = luatexbase.attributes['FB@ucsNBSP']
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`). The `FR` constant (french) is defined by command `\activate@luacode`.

```
-- Main function (to be added to the kerning callback).
local function french_punctuation (head)
```

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

```
  node.kerning(head)
  for item in node.traverse_id(GLYPH, head) do
    local lang = item.lang
    local char = item.char
```

Skip glyphs not concerned by French kernings.

```
    if lang == FR and (FB_punct_left[char] or FB_punct_right[char]) then
       local fid  = item.font
       local attr = item.attr
       local FRspacing = has_attribute(item, FBspacing)
       FRspacing = FRspacing and FRspacing > 0
       local FRucsNBSP = has_attribute(item, FBucsNBSP)
       FRucsNBSP = FRucsNBSP and FRucsNBSP > 0
       if FRspacing and fid > 0 then
          if FB_punct_left[char] then
             local prev = item.prev
             local prev_id, prev_subtype, prev_char
             if prev then
                prev_id = prev.id
                prev_subtype = prev.subtype
                if prev_id == GLYPH then
                   prev_char = prev.char
                end
             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.

```
            local is_glue = prev_id == GLUE
            local glue_wd
            if is_glue then
               glue_wd = prev.width
            end
            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 <= 1 sp for tabulars, possibly < 0) 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.

```
            if FB_punct_thin[char] or FB_punct_thick[char] then
               local SBDP = has_attribute(item, addDPspace)
               local auto = SBDP and SBDP > 0
               if FB_punct_thick[char] and auto then
                  local next = item.next
                  local next_id
                  if next then
                     next_id = next.id
                  end
                  if next_id and
                     (next_id == GLYPH or next_id == DISC) then
                     auto = false
                  end
               end
               if auto then
                  if (prev_char and FB_punct_null[prev_char]) or
                     (is_glue and glue_wd ≤ 1) or
                     (prev_id == HLIST and prev_subtype == 3) or
                     (prev_id == TEMP) then
                     auto = false
                  end
               end
               local fbglue
               local t
```

```
            if FB_punct_thick[char] then
                  t = FBsp.colon.gl
                  nbspace.char = FBsp.colon.ch
            else
                  t = FBsp.thin.gl
                  nbspace.char = FBsp.thin.ch
            end
            fbglue = new_glue_scaled(fid, t)
```

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

```
            if (realglue or auto) and fbglue then
               if realglue then
                  head = remove_node(head,prev,true)
               end
               if (FRucsNBSP) then
                  nbspace.font = fid
                  nbspace.attr = attr
                  insert_node_before(head,item,copy_node(nbspace))
               else
                  nobreak.attr = attr
                  fbglue.attr  = attr
                  insert_node_before(head,item,copy_node(nobreak))
                  insert_node_before(head,item,copy_node(fbglue))
               end
            end
```

Let's consider '»' and '›' now (the only remaining glyphs of `FB_punct_left` class): we just have to remove any *glue* possibly preceeding them, then to insert the nobreak penalty and the proper *glue* (controlled by `\FBguillspace`). 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.

```
         else
            local addgl = (prev_char and
                           not FB_guil_null[prev_char])
                          or
                          (not prev_char and
                           prev_id ~= TEMP and
                           not (prev_id == HLIST and
                                prev_subtype == 3)
                          )
```

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

```
            if is_glue and glue_wd ≤ 1 then
               addgl = false
            end
            local t = FBsp.guill.gl
            nbspace.char = FBsp.guill.ch
```

```
                local fbglue = new_glue_scaled(fid, t)
                if addgl and fbglue then
                   if is_glue then
                      head = remove_node(head,prev,true)
                   end
                   if (FRucsNBSP) then
                      nbspace.font = fid
                      nbspace.attr = attr
                      insert_node_before(head,item,copy_node(nbspace))
                   else
                      nobreak.attr = attr
                      fbglue.attr  = attr
                      insert_node_before(head,item,copy_node(nobreak))
                      insert_node_before(head,item,copy_node(fbglue))
                   end
                end
             end
```

Similarly, for ‘«’ or ‘‹’ (unique members 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*.

```
          elseif FB_punct_right[char] then
             local next = item.next
             local next_id, next_subtype, next_char, nextnext, kern_wd
             if next then
                next_id = next.id
                next_subtype = next.subtype
```

In case of coding «~ or ‹~ remove the penalty and the glue:

```
                if next_id == PENALTY then
                   nextnext = next.next
                   if nextnext and nextnext.id == GLUE then
                      head = remove_node(head,nextnext,true)
                      head = remove_node(head,next,true)
                      next = item.next
                      if next then
                         next_id = next.id
                         next_subtype = next.subtype
                         if next_id == GLYPH then
                            next_char = next.char
                         end
                     end
                   end
                end
```

A `kern0` might hide a `penalty` and/or `glue`, so look ahead if `next` is a kern (this occurs with « `\texttt{a}` » and «~`\texttt{a}`~»):

```
            if next_id == KERN then
               kern_wd = next.kern
               if kern_wd == 0 then
                  nextnext = next.next
                  if nextnext then
                     next = nextnext
                     next_id = nextnext.id
                     next_subtype = nextnext.subtype
                     if next_id == PENALTY then
                        nextnext = next.next
                        if nextnext and nextnext.id == GLUE then
                           head = remove_node(head,next,true)
                           head = remove_node(head,nextnext,true)
                           next = item.next
                           if next then
                              next_id = next.id
                              next_subtype = next.subtype
                           end
                        end
                     end
                  end
               end
            end
            if next_id == GLYPH then
               next_char = next.char
            end
         end
         local is_glue = next_id == GLUE
         if is_glue then
            glue_wd = next.width
         end
```

The `addgl` flag only depends on `next_char` and `is_glue`:

```
         local addgl = (next_char and not FB_guil_null[next_char])
                        or (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).

```
         if is_glue and glue_wd == 0 then
            addgl = false
         end
         local fid = item.font
         local t = FBsp.guill.gl
         nbspace.char = FBsp.guill.ch
         local fbglue = new_glue_scaled(fid, t)
```

```
            if addgl and fbglue then
               if is_glue then
                  head = remove_node(head,next,true)
               end
               if (FRucsNBSP) then
                  nbspace.font = fid
                  nbspace.attr = attr
                  insert_node_after(head, item, copy_node(nbspace))
               else
                  nobreak.attr = attr
                  fbglue.attr  = attr
                  insert_node_after(head, item, copy_node(fbglue))
                  insert_node_after(head, item, copy_node(nobreak))
               end
            end
         end
      end
    end
  end
  return head
end
```

This function deals with hyphenation of the euphonic-t in French: strings like “a-t-il’’, “dira-t-elle’’, “va-t-on’’, “semble-t-il’’, etc. may be hypenated on the first ‘-’, never on the second one. It increases the hyphen penalty to 10000 on the second ‘-’.

```
local FB_t =
  {[0x74]             = true,
   [0x54]             = true}
local function euphonic_t (head)
  for item in node.traverse_id(DISC, head) do
    if item.subtype == 2 then
       local next = item.next
       local lang
       local nnext
       if next and next.id == GLYPH and FB_t[next.char] then
          lang = next.lang
          nnext = next.next
       end
       if lang == FR and nnext and
          nnext.id == DISC and nnext.subtype == 2 then
          nnext.penalty = 10000
       end
    end
  end
  return head
end
return french_punctuation, euphonic_t
```

```
</lua>
```

As a language tag is part of glyph nodes in LuaTeX, no more switching has to be done in `\extrasfrench`.
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`).

```
<*french>
\def\activate@luacode{%
    \directlua{%
      FR = \the\l@french ;
      local path = kpse.find_file("frenchb.lua", "lua")
      if path then
         local f1, f2 = dofile(path)
         luatexbase.add_to_callback("kerning",
                    f1, "frenchb.french_punctuation")
         luatexbase.add_to_callback("pre_linebreak_filter",
                    f2, "frenchb.euphonic_t")
      else
         texio.write_nl('')
         texio.write_nl('******************************')
         texio.write_nl('Error: frenchb.lua not found.')
         texio.write_nl('******************************')
         texio.write_nl('')
      end
     }%
  }
```

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

```
\newif\ifFBAutoSpacePunctuation  \FBAutoSpacePunctuationtrue
```

`\AutoSpaceBeforeFDP` `\NoAutoSpaceBeforeFDP`

`\autospace@beforeFDP` and `\noautospace@beforeFDP` are internal commands. `\autospace@beforeFDP` sets LuaTeX attribute `\FB@addDPspace` to 1 (true), while `\noautospace@beforeFDP` sets flag `\FB@addDPspace` to 0 (false). User commands `\AutoSpaceBeforeFDP` and `\NoAutoSpaceBeforeFDP` do the same and take care of the flag `\ifFBAutoSpacePunctuation` in LaTeX.
Set the default now for Plain (done later for LaTeX).

```
\def\autospace@beforeFDP{\FB@addDPspace=\@ne \relax}
\def\noautospace@beforeFDP{\FB@addDPspace=\z@ \relax}
\ifLaTeXe
  \def\AutoSpaceBeforeFDP{\autospace@beforeFDP
                          \FBAutoSpacePunctuationtrue}
  \def\NoAutoSpaceBeforeFDP{\noautospace@beforeFDP
```

```
                                \FBAutoSpacePunctuationfalse}
  \AtEndOfPackage{\AutoSpaceBeforeFDP}
\else
  \let\AutoSpaceBeforeFDP\autospace@beforeFDP
  \let\NoAutoSpaceBeforeFDP\noautospace@beforeFDP
  \AutoSpaceBeforeFDP
\fi
```

\rmfamilyFB
\sffamilyFB
\ttfamilyFB

In LaTeX2e `\ttfamily` (and hence `\texttt`) will be redefined 'AtBeginDocument' as `\ttfamilyFB` so that no space is added before the four `; : ! ?` characters, 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. This is also a workaround for the weird behaviour of these characters in verbatim mode.

```
\ifLaTeXe
  \NewDocumentCommand\ttfamilyFB{}{\FB@spacing=\z@  \ttfamilyORI}
  \NewDocumentCommand\rmfamilyFB{}{\FB@spacing=\@ne \rmfamilyORI}
  \NewDocumentCommand\sffamilyFB{}{\FB@spacing=\@ne \sffamilyORI}
\fi
```

\NoAutoSpacing

The following command disables automatic spacing for high punctuation and French quote characters. It is meant to be used inside a group. `\NoAutoSpacing` must be inhibited in bookmarks. The faked definition of `\texorpdfstring` will be overwritten by `hyperref.sty`.

```
\providecommand\texorpdfstring[2]{#1}
\DeclareRobustCommand{\NoAutoSpacing}{%
              \texorpdfstring{\FB@spacing=\z@}{}%
}
```

2.3 Commands for French quotation marks

\guillemotleft
\guillemotright
\guilsinglleft
guilsinglright
\textquoteddblleft
\textquoteddblright

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

```
\ifLaTeXe
\else
  \def\guillemotleft{{\char"00AB}}
  \def\guillemotright{{\char"00BB}}
  \def\textquotedblleft{{\char"201C}}
  \def\textquotedblright{{\char"201D}}
```

```
  \def\guilsinglleft{{\char"2029}}
  \def\guilsinglright{{\char"203A}}
  \let\xspace\relax
\fi
```

\og \fg The user level macros for quotation marks are named \og (“ouvrez guillemets’’) and \fg (“fermez guillemets’’). They are kept for backward compatibility only, as typing in « and » is much easier. Another option for typesetting quotes in French is to use the command \frquote (see below). If the current language is not French, \og and \fg provide default (English) quotes.

```
\newcommand*{\og}{\textquotedblleft}
\newcommand*{\fg}{%
  \texorpdfstring{\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\fi\textquotedblright\xspace}%
                 {\textquotedblright\xspace}%
  }
```

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).

```
\newcommand*{\FB@og}{\texorpdfstring{\guillemotleft}%
                                    {\guillemotleft\space}}
\newcommand*{\FB@fg}{\texorpdfstring{\ifdim\lastskip>\z@\unskip\fi
                              \guillemotright}{\space\guillemotright}}
\def\bbl@frenchguillemets{\def\og{\FB@og}%
                          \def\fg{\FB@fg\xspace}}
\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…

```
\newcommand*{\@ogi}{\ifmmode\hbox{\guillemotleft}\else\guillemotleft\fi}
\newcommand*{\@fgi}{\ifmmode\hbox{\guillemotright}\else\guillemotright\fi}
\newcommand*{\ogii}{\ifFBInnerGuillSingle \guilsinglleft
                    \else                 \textquotedblleft
                    \fi}
\newcommand*{\fgii}{\ifFBInnerGuillSingle \guilsinglright
                    \else                 \textquotedblright
                    \fi}
\newcommand*{\@ogii}{\ifmmode\hbox{\ogii}\else\ogii\fi}
\newcommand*{\@fgii}{\ifmmode\hbox{\fgii}\else\fgii\fi}
```

and the needed technical stuff to handle options:

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

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

```
\def\FB@addquote@everypar{%
  \let\FBnew@everypar\everypar
  \FBold@everypar=\expandafter{\the\everypar}%
  \FBnew@everypar={\the\FBold@everypar\FBeverypar@quote}%
  \let\everypar\FBold@everypar
  \let\FB@addquote@everypar\relax
}
\newif\ifFBcloseguill  \FBcloseguilltrue
\newif\ifFBInnerGuillSingle
\def\FBguillopen{\guillemotleft}
\def\FBguillclose{\guillemotright}
\let\FBguillnone\empty
\let\FBeveryparguill\FBguillopen
\let\FBeverylineguill\FBguillnone
\let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
\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. `\frquote` (without star) is now designed to work in bookmarks too.

```
\ifLaTeXe
  \DeclareRobustCommand\frquote{%
    \texorpdfstring{\@ifstar{\FBcloseguillfalse\fr@quote}%
                            {\FBcloseguilltrue \fr@quote}}%
                   {\bm@fr@quote}%
  }
  \newcommand{\bm@fr@quote}[1]{« #1 »}
\else
  \newcommand\frquote[1]{\fr@quote{#1}}
\fi
```

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

```
\newcommand{\fr@quote}[1]{%
  \leavevmode
  \advance\FBguill@level by \@ne
  \ifcase\FBguill@level
  \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:

```
    \ifx\FBeveryparguill\FBguillnone
    \else
      \def\FBeverypar@quote{\FBeveryparguill}%
```

```
      \FB@addquote@everypar
    \fi
    \@ogi #1\@fgi
  \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.

```
    \ifx\FBeverylineguill\FBguillopen
      \def\FBeveryline@quote{\guillemotleft\FBguillspace}%
      \localleftbox{\FBeveryline@quote}%
      \let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
      \@ogi #1\ifFBcloseguill\@fgi\fi
    \else
      \ifx\FBeverylineguill\FBguillclose
        \def\FBeveryline@quote{\guillemotright\FBguillspace}%
        \localleftbox{\FBeveryline@quote}%
        \let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
        \@ogi #1\ifFBcloseguill\@fgi\fi
      \else
```

otherwise we eventually need to redefine `\FBeverypar@quote` for level 2 quotations:

```
        \let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
        \ifFBInnerGuillSingle
          \ifx\FBeveryparguill\FBguillopen
            \def\FBeverypar@quote{\guilsinglleft\FBguillspace}%
          \fi
          \ifx\FBeveryparguill\FBguillclose
            \def\FBeverypar@quote{\guilsinglright\FBguillspace}%
          \fi
        \fi
        \@ogii #1\@fgii
      \fi
    \fi
  \else
```

Warn if `\FBguill@level` > 2:

```
    \ifx\PackageWarning\@undefined
      \fb@warning{\noexpand\frquote\space handles up to
                  two levels.\\ Quotation not printed.}%
    \else
      \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{%
         \protect\frquote\space handles up to two levels.
         \MessageBreak Quotation not printed.  Reported}
    \fi
  \fi
```

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

```
  \global\advance\FBguill@level by \m@ne
  \ifcase\FBguill@level \global\let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
  \or \gdef\FBeverypar@quote{\FBeveryparguill}%
      \global\let\FBeveryline@quote\empty
      \ifx\FBeverylineguill\FBguillnone\else\localleftbox{}\fi
  \fi
}
```

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.

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

2.4 Date in French

`\frenchtoday` `\frenchdate` `\datefrench`

The following code creates a macro `\datefrench` which in turn defines command `\frenchtoday` (`\today` is defined as `\frenchtoday` in French). This new implementation relies on commands `\SetString` and `\SetStringLoop`, therefore requires Babel 3.10 or newer.

```
\StartBabelCommands*{french}{date}
   [unicode, fontenc=TU EU1 EU2, charset=utf8]
   \SetStringLoop{month#1name}{%
     janvier,février,mars,avril,mai,juin,juillet,%
     août,septembre,octobre,novembre,décembre}
   \SetString\today{\FB@date{\year}{\month}{\day}}
\EndBabelCommands
```

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

```
\newcommand*{\FB@date}[3]{%
 {{\number#3}\ifnum1=#3{\ier}\fi\FBdatespace
  \csname month\romannumeral#2name\endcsname
  \ifx#1\@empty\else\FBdatespace\number#1\fi}}
\newcommand*{\FBdatebox}{\hbox}
\newcommand*{\FBdatespace}{\space}
\newcommand*{\frenchdate}{\FBdatebox\FB@date}
```

2.5 Extra utilities

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

`\up` `\fup`

`\up` eases the typesetting of superscripts like '1er'.
When a font has built-in superscripts, the best thing to do is to just use them, otherwise `\fup` provides an alternative which typsesets superscripts slightly smaller and higher. 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).

Options FrenchSuperscripts and LowercaseSuperscripts will be processed in \FBprocess@options to choose which version of \up{} will be used in the document.

```
\newif\ifFBFrenchSuperscripts       \FBFrenchSuperscriptstrue
\newif\ifFBLowercaseSuperscripts    \FBLowercaseSuperscriptstrue
\newdimen\FB@Mht
\ifLaTeXe
  \AtEndOfPackage{\RequirePackage{scalefnt}}
```

\fup 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. These 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 defines 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 using option LowercaseSuperscripts=false of \frenchsetup{}.

```
  \newcommand*{\FBsupR}{-0.12}
  \newcommand*{\FBsupS}{0.65}
  \newcommand*{\FB@lc}[1]{\MakeLowercase{#1}}
  \NewDocumentCommand\fup{ m }{%
    \settoheight{\FB@Mht}{M}%
    \addtolength{\FB@Mht}{\FBsupR \FB@Mht}%
    \addtolength{\FB@Mht}{-\FBsupS ex}%
    \raisebox{\FB@Mht}{\scalefont{\FBsupS}{\FB@lc{#1}}}%
    }
```

Poor man's definition of \up for Plain.

```
\else
  \providecommand*{\up}[1]{\leavevmode\raise1ex\hbox{\sevenrm #1}}
\fi
```

\ieme \ier \iere \iemes \iers \ieres Some handy macros for those who don't know how to abbreviate ordinals:

```
\def\ieme{\up{e}\xspace}
\def\iemes{\up{es}\xspace}
\def\ier{\up{er}\xspace}
\def\iers{\up{ers}\xspace}
\def\iere{\up{re}\xspace}
\def\ieres{\up{res}\xspace}
```

\FBmedkern \FBthickkern Configurable kerns \FBmedkern, and \FBthickkern suitable for HTML translation.

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

\primo \fprimo) \nos \Nos \No \no Some support macros relying on \up for numbering, safe in bookmarks:

```
\newcommand*{\FrenchEnumerate}[1]{%
    #1\texorpdfstring{\up{o}\FBthickkern}{\textdegree\space}}
```

```
\newcommand*{\FrenchPopularEnumerate}[1]{%
    #1\texorpdfstring{\up{o})\FBthickkern}{\textdegree\space}}
```

Typing `\primo` should result in ‘º ’ (except in bookmarks where `\textdegree` is used instead of o-superior),

```
\def\primo{\FrenchEnumerate1}
\def\secundo{\FrenchEnumerate2}
\def\tertio{\FrenchEnumerate3}
\def\quarto{\FrenchEnumerate4}
```

while typing `\fprimo)` gives ‘º) (except in bookmarks where `\textdegree` is used instead),.

```
\def\fprimo){\FrenchPopularEnumerate1}
\def\fsecundo){\FrenchPopularEnumerate2}
\def\ftertio){\FrenchPopularEnumerate3}
\def\fquarto){\FrenchPopularEnumerate4}
```

Let’s provide four macros for the common abbreviations of “Numéro’’. In bookmarks ° is used instead of o-superior.

```
\DeclareRobustCommand*{\No}{%
    \texorpdfstring{N\up{o}\FBmedkern}{N\textdegree\space}}
\DeclareRobustCommand*{\no}{%
    \texorpdfstring{n\up{o}\FBmedkern}{n\textdegree\space}}
\DeclareRobustCommand*{\Nos}{%
    \texorpdfstring{N\up{os}\FBmedkern}{N\textdegree\space}}
\DeclareRobustCommand*{\nos}{%
    \texorpdfstring{n\up{os}\FBmedkern}{n\textdegree\space}}
```

`\bname` `\bsc` These commands are meant to easily enter family names (in small capitals for the latter) while avoidind hyphenation. A `\kern0pt` is used instead of `\mbox` because `\mbox` would break microtype’s font expansion; as a positive side effect, composed names (such as Dupont-Durand) can now be hyphenated on explicit hyphens.

```
\ifLaTeXe
  \DeclareRobustCommand*{\bname}[1]{%
    \texorpdfstring{\leavevmode\begingroup\kern0pt #1\endgroup}{#1}%
  }
  \DeclareRobustCommand*{\bsc}[1]{%
    \texorpdfstring{\leavevmode\begingroup\kern0pt \scshape #1\endgroup}%
                   {\textsc{#1}}%
  }
\else
  \newcommand*{\bname}[1]{\leavevmode\begingroup\kern0pt #1\endgroup}
  \let\bsc\bname
\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.

```
\providecommand*{\textbackslash}{{\char"005C}}
\providecommand*{\textasciicircum}{{\char"005E}}
\providecommand*{\textasciitilde}{{\char"007E}}
\providecommand*{\degre}{°}
\providecommand*{\degres}{°}
\providecommand*{\boi}{\textbackslash}
\providecommand*{\circonflexe}{\textasciicircum}
\providecommand*{\tild}{\textasciitilde}
\newcommand*{\at}{@}
```

2.6 Formatting numbers

\StandardMathComma
\DecimalMathComma

As mentioned in the TEXbook p. 134, the comma is of type \mathpunct in math mode: 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 *only* (no space added); \StandardMathComma switches back to the standard behaviour of the comma.
Unfortunately, \newcount inside \if breaks Plain formats.

```
\newif\ifFB@icomma
\newcount\mc@charclass
\newcount\mc@charfam
\newcount\mc@charslot
\newcount\std@mcc
\newcount\dec@mcc
  \mc@charclass=\Umathcharclass`\,
  \newcommand*{\dec@math@comma}{%
    \mc@charfam=\Umathcharfam`\,
    \mc@charslot=\Umathcharslot`\,
    \Umathcode`\,= 0 \mc@charfam \mc@charslot
  }
  \newcommand*{\std@math@comma}{%
    \mc@charfam=\Umathcharfam`\,
    \mc@charslot=\Umathcharslot`\,
    \Umathcode`\,= \mc@charclass \mc@charfam \mc@charslot
  }
\let\dec@m@c\relax
```

If \DecimalMathComma is issued in the document body (when the current language is French) its effect will survive to a language switch, unless issued inside a group (see \dec@m@c's expansion). The icomma inhibits \DecimalMathComma.

```
\newif\if@FBpreamble
\ifLaTeXe \@FBpreambletrue \fi
```

```
\newif\if@preamble@DecimalMathComma
\newcommand*{\DecimalMathComma}{%
  \if@FBpreamble \@preamble@DecimalMathCommatrue
  \else
    \ifFB@icomma
      \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{%
        icomma package loaded, \protect\DecimalMathComma\MessageBreak
        does nothing.  Reported}%
    \else
      \ifFBfrench
        \dec@math@comma
        \let\dec@m@c\dec@math@comma
        \expandafter\addto\csname extras\languagename\endcsname
          {\dec@m@c}%
      \fi
    \fi
  \fi
}
\newcommand*{\StandardMathComma}{%
  \ifFB@icomma
    \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{%
      icomma package loaded, \protect\StandardMathComma\MessageBreak
      does nothing.  Reported}%
  \else
    \ifFBfrench
      \std@math@comma
      \let\dec@m@c\relax
    \fi
  \fi
}
```

This is for Plain formats *only* (see below).

```
\ifLaTeXe\else
  \addto\noextrasfrench{\std@math@comma}
\fi
```

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

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

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

```
\activate@luacode
\let\FBstop@here\relax
\def\FBclean@on@exit{%
```

```
  \let\ifLaTeXe\iffalse
  \let\LaTeXetrue\undefined
  \let\LaTeXefalse\undefined
  \let\FB@llc\loadlocalcfg
  \let\loadlocalcfg\@gobble}
\ifx\magnification\@undefined
\else
  \def\FBstop@here{%
    \FBclean@on@exit
    \ldf@finish\CurrentOption
    \let\loadlocalcfg\FB@llc
    \endinput}
\fi
\FBstop@here
```

What follows is for LaTeX2e *only*: the next piece of code would break Plain formats. If issued in the preamble, **\DecimalMathComma** works globally on all parts of the document that are typeset in a French. Can be canceled anytime by **\StandardMathComma**.

```
\AddToHook{env/document/before}{%
  \@FBpreamblefalse
  \IfPackageLoadedTF{icomma}%
     {\FB@icommatrue
      \if@preamble@DecimalMathComma
        \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{%
          icomma package loaded, \protect\DecimalMathComma%
          \MessageBreak does nothing.  Reported}%
      \fi
     }%
     {\if@preamble@DecimalMathComma
        \ifFB@mainlanguage@FR \dec@math@comma \fi
        \let\dec@m@c\dec@math@comma
        \addto\extrasfrench{\dec@m@c}%
      \fi
```

The comma is reset to type **\mathpunct** when leaving French (only if the icomma package is not loaded).

```
      \addto\noextrasfrench{\std@math@comma}%
     }%
  }
```

nombre We redefine **\nombre** for LaTeX2e. 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. 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.

```
\renewcommand*{\nombre}[1]{\Warning@nombre{#1}}
```

```
\newcommand*{\Warning@nombre}[1]{%
  \ifdefined\numprint
    \numprint{#1}%
  \else
    \PackageWarning{french.ldf}{%
       \protect\nombre\space now relies on package numprint.sty,%
       \MessageBreak add \protect
       \usepackage[autolanguage]{numprint},\MessageBreak
       see file numprint.pdf for more options.\MessageBreak
       \protect\nombre\space called}%
    \global\let\Warning@nombre\relax
    {#1}%
  \fi
}

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

2.7 Caption names

The next step consists in defining the French equivalents for the LaTeX caption names. New implementation for caption names (requires Babel's 3.10 or newer).

```
\StartBabelCommands*{french}{captions}
     [unicode, fontenc=TU EU1 EU2, charset=utf8]
  \SetString{\refname}{Références}
  \SetString{\abstractname}{Résumé}
  \SetString{\bibname}{Bibliographie}
  \SetString{\chaptername}{Chapitre}
  \SetString{\prefacename}{Préface}
  \SetString{\appendixname}{Annexe}
  \SetString{\contentsname}{Table des matières}
  \SetString{\listfigurename}{Table des figures}
  \SetString{\listtablename}{Liste des tableaux}
  \SetString{\indexname}{Index}
  \SetString{\glossaryname}{Glossaire}
  \SetString{\figurename}{Figure}
  \SetString{\tablename}{Table}
  \SetString{\pagename}{page}
  \SetString{\seename}{voir}
  \SetString{\alsoname}{voir aussi}
  \SetString{\enclname}{P.~J. }
  \SetString{\ccname}{Copie à }
  \SetString{\headtoname}{}
  \SetString{\proofname}{Démonstration}
  \SetString{\partnameord}{partie}
  \SetString{\partfirst}{Première}
  \SetString{\partsecond}{Deuxième}
```

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.

```
\SetStringLoop{ordinal#1}{%
   \frenchpartfirst,\frenchpartsecond,Troisième,Quatrième,%
   Cinquième,Sixième,Septième,Huitième,Neuvième,Dixième,Onzième,%
   Douzième,Treizième,Quatorzième,Quinzième,Seizième,%
   Dix-septième,Dix-huitième,Dix-neuvième,Vingtième}
 \AfterBabelCommands{%
   \NewDocumentCommand\FB@emptypart{}{\def\thepart{\unskip}}%
   \NewDocumentCommand\FB@partname{}{%
      \ifFBPartNameFull
        \csname ordinal\romannumeral\value{part}\endcsname\space
        \partnameord\FB@emptypart
      \else
        Partie%
      \fi}%
  }
 \SetString{\partname}{\FB@partname}
\EndBabelCommands
```

\figurename and \tablename are printed in small caps in French, unless either SmallCapsFigTabCaptions is set to false or a class or package loaded before babel-french defines \FBfigtabshape as \relax.

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

New command \FBtocpartname to help printing “Première partie” instead of “Partie I” in the Table of Contents. It takes a Roman numeral as argument (the part number), and returns a formatted string (“Première partie” if the argument is “I”), unless option TocPartNameFull is set to false. It is used currently used only with the memoir and koma-script classes.

```
\ExplSyntaxOn
\NewExpandableDocumentCommand\FBlower{m}
 {
  \str_lowercase:n {#1}
 }
\ExplSyntaxOff
\newcommand*\FBtocpartsep{\protect\space}
\NewDocumentCommand\FBtocpartname{m}{%
      \ifFBTocPartNameFull
         \csname ordinal\FBlower{#1}\endcsname\space
          \partnameord \FBtocpartsep \FB@emptypart
       \else
         Partie%
       \fi}%
```

2.8 Checks about packages' loading order

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

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

Package beamerarticle should be loaded before babel-french to avoid list's conflicts, see p. 41.

```
\newif\if@FBwarning@beamerarticle
\IfPackageLoadedTF{beamerarticle}{}{\@FBwarning@beamerarticletrue}
\AddToHook{env/document/before}{%
  \if@FBwarning@beamerarticle
    \IfPackageLoadedTF{beamerarticle}{}%
                                     {\@FBwarning@beamerarticlefalse}%
  \fi
  \if@FBwarning@beamerarticle
    \FBWarning{Please load the "beamerarticle" package\MessageBreak
               BEFORE babel/french; reported}%
  \fi
}
```

2.9 Setup options: key/value stuff (l3keys)

Check LaTeX2e version (support for l3keys required).

```
\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[2022-06-01]
```

If the new templates for lists and footnotes are available, babel-french will use them.

```
\newif\ifFBnewlists
\newif\ifFBnewfootnotes
\IfPackageLoadedTF{latex-lab-testphase-block}{\FBnewliststrue}{}
\IfPackageLoadedTF{latex-lab-testphase-block}{\FBnewfootnotestrue}{}
```

All setup options are handled by command \frenchsetup{} based on the l3keys' \SetKeys{} command. A list of flags is defined beforehand and set to default values which will possibly be changed 'AtEndOfPackage' in case French is the main language. After this, \frenchsetup{} eventually modifies the preset values of these flags.
Some options processing occurs in \frenchsetup{}, *only for options explicitly set* by \frenchsetup{}, the rest is done just before \begin{document}.
We first define a collection of conditionals for global layout. Their defaults values are chosen so that babel-french does not change anything regarding the global layout. Some of them will toggled 'AtEndofPackage' according to the main language, then they will all be checked again just before \begin{document} in \FBprocess@options to fit \frenchsetup{} specifications and changes required by packages loaded after Babel.

```
\newif\ifFBShowOptions
```

```
\newif\ifFBStandardLayout           \FBStandardLayouttrue
\newif\ifFBStandardListSpacing      \FBStandardListSpacingtrue
\newif\ifFBListItemsAsPar
\newif\ifFBCompactItemize
\newif\ifFBStandardItemizeEnv       \FBStandardItemizeEnvtrue
\newif\ifFBStandardEnumerateEnv     \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
\newif\ifFBStandardItemLabels       \FBStandardItemLabelstrue
\newif\ifFBStandardLists            \FBStandardListstrue
\newif\ifFBIndentFirst
\newif\ifFBFrenchFootnotes
\newif\ifFBAutoSpaceFootnotes
\newif\ifFBOriginalTypewriter
\newif\ifFBThinColonSpace
\newif\ifFBThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers
\newif\ifFBUnicodeNoBreakSpaces
\newif\ifFBINGuillSpace
\newif\ifFBPartNameFull
\newif\ifFBTocPartNameFull
\newif\ifFBSmallCapsFigTabCaptions
\newif\ifFBCustomiseFigTabCaptions
\newif\ifFBSuppressWarning
```

Some specific code for the koma-script classes.

```
\newif\ifFB@koma
\ifLaTeXe
  \@ifclassloaded{scrartcl}{\FB@komatrue}{}
  \@ifclassloaded{scrbook}{\FB@komatrue}{}
  \@ifclassloaded{scrreprt}{\FB@komatrue}{}
\fi
\ifFB@koma
  \ifdefined\partformat
    \def\FB@partformat@fix{%
           \ifFBPartNameFull
             \babel@save\partformat
             \renewcommand*{\partformat}{\partname}%
           \fi}
    \addto\extrasfrench{\FB@partformat@fix}%
  \fi
\fi
```

Some of the flags must be toogled when French is the main language. The latter (last option of `Babel`, stored in `\bbl@main@language`) will be known 'AtEndOfPackage'. So we postpone the `\bbl@main@language` check until then.

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 2.8; a light customisation is compatible with the `beamerarticle` package.

```
\def\FB@french{french}
\newif\ifFB@mainlanguage@FR
\AtEndOfPackage{%
  \ifx\bbl@main@language\FB@french \FB@mainlanguage@FRtrue \fi
  \ifFB@mainlanguage@FR
    \@ifclassloaded{beamer}%
      {\PackageInfo{french.ldf}{%
          No list customisation for the beamer class,%
          \MessageBreak reported}}%
      {\IfPackageLoadedTF{beamerarticle}%
         {\FBStandardItemLabelsfalse
          \FBStandardListSpacingfalse
          \PackageInfo{french.ldf}{%
             Minimal list customisation for the beamerarticle%
             \MessageBreak package; reported}}%
```

Otherwise customise lists “à la française”:

```
         {\FBStandardListSpacingfalse
          \FBStandardItemizeEnvfalse
          \FBStandardEnumerateEnvfalse
          \FBStandardItemLabelsfalse}%
      }
    \FBIndentFirsttrue
    \FBFrenchFootnotestrue
    \FBAutoSpaceFootnotestrue
    \FBPartNameFulltrue
    \FBTocPartNameFulltrue
    \FBStandardLayouttrue
    \FBSmallCapsFigTabCaptionstrue
  \fi
}
```

`\frenchsetup` Let’s define the keys to be used in `\frenchsetup{}`.

```
\DeclareKeys[FBsetup]
  {
    ShowOptions.if              = FBShowOptions                    ,
    StandardLayout.default:n    = {true}                           ,
    StandardLayout.code         = \FBStandardLayout@setup{#1}      ,
    StandardListSpacing.if      = FBStandardListSpacing            ,
    ReduceListSpacing.ifnot     = FBStandardListSpacing            ,
    CompactItemize.default:n    = {true}                           ,
    CompactItemize.code         = \FBCompactItemize@setup{#1}      ,
    StandardItemizeEnv.if       = FBStandardItemizeEnv             ,
    StandardEnumerateEnv.if     = FBStandardEnumerateEnv           ,
    StandardItemLabels.if       = FBStandardItemLabels             ,
```

```
    ItemLabels.store             = \FrenchLabelItem                    ,
    ItemLabeli.store             = \Frlabelitemi                       ,
    ItemLabelii.store            = \Frlabelitemii                      ,
    ItemLabeliii.store           = \Frlabelitemiii                     ,
    ItemLabeliv.store            = \Frlabelitemiv                      ,
    StandardLists.default:n      = {true}                              ,
    StandardLists.code           = \FBStandardLists@setup{#1}          ,
    ListItemsAsPar.if            = FBListItemsAsPar                    ,
    IndentFirst.if               = FBIndentFirst                       ,
    FrenchFootnotes.if           = FBFrenchFootnotes                   ,
    AutoSpaceFootnotes.if        = FBAutoSpaceFootnotes                ,
    AutoSpacePunctuation.if      = FBAutoSpacePunctuation              ,
    OriginalTypewriter.if        = FBOriginalTypewriter                ,
    ThinColonSpace.default:n     = {true}                              ,
    ThinColonSpace.code          = \FBThinColonSpace@setup{#1}         ,
    ThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers.if  = FBThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers          ,
    UnicodeNoBreakSpaces.if      = FBUnicodeNoBreakSpaces              ,
    FrenchSuperscripts.if        = FBFrenchSuperscripts                ,
    LowercaseSuperscripts.if     = FBLowercaseSuperscripts             ,
    PartNameFull.if              = FBPartNameFull                      ,
    TocPartNameFull.if           = FBTocPartNameFull                   ,
    CustomiseFigTabCaptions.default:n = {true}                         ,
    CustomiseFigTabCaptions.code = \FBCustomiseFigTabCaptions@setup{#1} ,
    SmallCapsFigTabCaptions.default:n = {true}                         ,
    SmallCapsFigTabCaptions.code = \FBSmallCapsFigTabCaptions@setup{#1} ,
    SuppressWarning.default:n    = {true}                              ,
    SuppressWarning.code         = \FBSuppressWarning@setup{#1}        ,
    INGuillSpace.default:n       = {true}                              ,
    INGuillSpace.code            = \FBINGuillSpace@setup{#1}           ,
    InnerGuillSingle.if          = FBInnerGuillSingle                  ,
    EveryParGuill.default:n      = {open}                              ,
    EveryParGuill.code           = \FBEveryParGuill@setup{#1}          ,
    EveryLineGuill.default:n     = {open}                              ,
    EveryLineGuill.code          = \FBEveryLineGuill@setup{#1}         ,
    og.code                      = \FBog@setup{#1}                     ,
    fg.code                      = \FBfg@setup{#1}                     ,
}
```

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 (just before `\begin{document}`) by `\FBprocess@options`. `\frenchsetup`{} can only be called in the preamble.

```
\newcommand*{\frenchsetup}[1]{%
  \SetKeys[FBsetup]{#1}%
}%
\@onlypreamble\frenchsetup
```

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

```
\let\frenchbsetup\frenchsetup
\@onlypreamble\frenchbsetup
```

The following commands, defined with property `.code` in `DeclareKeys{}`, execute some post-treatment required to immediately take the flags value into account. The code is executed *only if* the corresponding option is *explicily set* in `\frenchsetup{}`.

```
\newcommand*{\FBStandardLayout@setup}[1]%
  {\ifFB@mainlanguage@FR
     \csname FBStandardLayout#1\endcsname
   \else
     \PackageWarning{french.ldf}%
         {Option `StandardLayout' skipped:\MessageBreak
          French is *not* babel's last option.\MessageBreak
          Reported}%
   \fi
   \ifFBStandardLayout
     \FBStandardListSpacingtrue
     \FBStandardItemizeEnvtrue
     \FBStandardItemLabelstrue
     \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
     \FBIndentFirstfalse
     \FBFrenchFootnotesfalse
     \FBAutoSpaceFootnotesfalse
   \else
     \FBStandardListSpacingfalse
     \FBStandardItemizeEnvfalse
     \FBStandardItemLabelsfalse
     \FBStandardEnumerateEnvfalse
     \FBIndentFirsttrue
     \FBFrenchFootnotestrue
     \FBAutoSpaceFootnotestrue
   \fi
  }
\newcommand*{\FBCompactItemize@setup}[1]%
  {\csname FBCompactItemize#1\endcsname
   \ifFBCompactItemize
     \FBStandardItemizeEnvfalse
     \FBStandardEnumerateEnvfalse
   \else
     \FBStandardItemizeEnvtrue
     \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
   \fi
  }
\newcommand*{\FBStandardLists@setup}[1]%
  {\csname FBStandardLists#1\endcsname
   \ifFBStandardLists
     \FBStandardListSpacingtrue
```

```
    \FBStandardItemizeEnvtrue
    \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
    \FBStandardItemLabelstrue
  \else
    \FBStandardListSpacingfalse
    \FBStandardItemizeEnvfalse
    \FBStandardEnumerateEnvfalse
    \FBStandardItemLabelsfalse
  \fi
 }
\newcommand*{\FBThinColonSpace@setup}[1]%
 {\csname FBThinColonSpace#1\endcsname
  \ifFBThinColonSpace
    \renewcommand*{\FBcolonspace}{\FBthinspace}%
  \fi
 }
\newcommand*{\FBSmallCapsFigTabCaptions@setup}[1]%
 {\csname FBSmallCapsFigTabCaptions#1\endcsname
  \ifFBSmallCapsFigTabCaptions
  \else
    \let\FBfigtabshape\relax
  \fi
 }
\newcommand*{\FBCustomiseFigTabCaptions@setup}[1]%
 {\csname FBCustomiseFigTabCaptions#1\endcsname
  \FBWarning{Option CustomiseFigTabCaptions is *OBSOLETE*\MessageBreak
             The "caption" package is your friend,\MessageBreak
             see "frenchb.pdf" for more hints.\MessageBreak
             Trying to use endash though... reported
            }%
  \ifFBCustomiseFigTabCaptions
    \IfClassLoadedTF{memoir}%
      {\captiondelim{\space\textendash\space}}%
      {\ifFB@koma
         \renewcommand{\captionformat}{\space\textendash\space}%
       \else
         \IfClassLoadedTF{beamer}%
           {\setbeamertemplate{caption label separator}[endash]}%
           {\RequirePackage[labelsep=endash]{caption}}%
       \fi
      }%
  \fi
 }
\newcommand*{\FBSuppressWarning@setup}[1]%
 {\csname FBSuppressWarning#1\endcsname
  \ifFBSuppressWarning
```

```
    \renewcommand{\FBWarning}[1]{}%
   \fi
  }
\newcommand*{\FBINGuillSpace@setup}[1]%
  {\csname FBINGuillSpace#1\endcsname
   \ifFBINGuillSpace
     \FBsetspaces{guill}{1}{1}{1}%
   \fi
  }
\newcommand*{\FBEveryParGuill@setup}[1]%
  {\expandafter\let\expandafter
      \FBeveryparguill\csname FBguill#1\endcsname
   \ifx\FBeveryparguill\FBguillopen
   \else\ifx\FBeveryparguill\FBguillclose
        \else\ifx\FBeveryparguill\FBguillnone
             \else
               \let\FBeveryparguill\FBguillopen
               \FBWarning{Wrong value for `EveryParGuill':
                          try `open',\MessageBreak
                          `close' or `none'. Reported}%
             \fi
        \fi
   \fi
  }
\newcommand*{\FBEveryLineGuill@setup}[1]%
    {\expandafter\let\expandafter
        \FBeverylineguill\csname FBguill#1\endcsname
     \ifx\FBeverylineguill\FBguillopen
     \else\ifx\FBeverylineguill\FBguillclose
          \else\ifx\FBeverylineguill\FBguillnone
               \else
                 \let\FBeverylineguill\FBguillnone
                 \FBWarning{Wrong value for `EveryLineGuill':
                            try `open',\MessageBreak
                            `close' or `none'. Reported}%
               \fi
          \fi
     \fi
  }
```

This option has been kept for backward compatibility but is no longer necessary as the **\FB@addGUILspace** attribute for LuaTeX is set to one (true) by default. A warning is issued.

```
\newcommand*{\FBog@setup}[1]{%
  \FBWarning{Options og=«, fg=» are not needed with LuaTeX.%
    \MessageBreak Automatic spacing of « » and ‹ › is active.%
    \MessageBreak Use \protect\NoAutoSpacing\space (inside a group) to%
```

```
    \MessageBreak cancel spacing locally. Reported }
}
\newcommand*{\FBfg@setup}[1]{}
```

\FBprocess@options

\FBprocess@options will be executed just before \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 are executed by Babel at \begin{document}, i.e. after \FBprocess@options.

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

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

```
  \IfPackageLoadedTF{enumitem}{%
    \ifFBStandardItemizeEnv
    \else
      \FBStandardItemizeEnvtrue
      \PackageInfo{french.ldf}%
        {Setting StandardItemizeEnv=true for\MessageBreak
         compatibility with enumitem package,\MessageBreak
         reported}%
    \fi
    \ifFBStandardEnumerateEnv
    \else
      \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
      \PackageInfo{french.ldf}%
        {Setting StandardEnumerateEnv=true for\MessageBreak
         compatibility with enumitem package,\MessageBreak
         reported}%
    \fi}{}%
  \IfPackageLoadedTF{paralist}{%
    \ifFBStandardItemizeEnv
    \else
      \FBStandardItemizeEnvtrue
      \PackageInfo{french.ldf}%
        {Setting StandardItemizeEnv=true for\MessageBreak
         compatibility with paralist package,\MessageBreak
         reported}%
    \fi
    \ifFBStandardEnumerateEnv
    \else
      \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
      \PackageInfo{french.ldf}%
        {Setting StandardEnumerateEnv=true for\MessageBreak
         compatibility with paralist package,\MessageBreak
         reported}%
```

```
    \fi}{}%
  \IfPackageLoadedTF{enumerate}{%
    \ifFBStandardEnumerateEnv
    \else
      \FBStandardEnumerateEnvtrue
      \PackageInfo{french.ldf}%
         {Setting StandardEnumerateEnv=true for\MessageBreak
          compatibility with enumerate package,\MessageBreak
          reported}%
    \fi}{}%
  \ifFB@mainlanguage@FR
  \else
    \ifFBStandardItemizeEnv
    \else
      \PackageWarning{french.ldf}%
        {babel-french will not customise lists' layout\MessageBreak
         when French is not the main language,\MessageBreak
         reported}%
    \fi
  \fi
```

When tagging is enabled, lists's customisation is currently disabled, a warning is issued.
Legacy lists are customised in `\extrafrench{}` which be called by babel later on (`\AtBeginDocument{}`).

```
  \ifFBnewlists
    \FBWarning{You requested LaTeX tagging support.\MessageBreak
      Babel-french's list customization is currently\MessageBreak
      incompatible with the new lists' implementation\MessageBreak
      (still experimental) required to support tagging.%
      \MessageBreak Babel-french's list customization is *DISABLED*%
      \MessageBreak when tagging is enabled (see frenchb.pdf).%
      \MessageBreak Reported
      }%
    \setlistindentFB
  \fi
```

Options `FrenchFootnotes` and Option `AutoSpaceFootnotes` are handled now when new footnotes templates are available.

```
  \ifFBnewfootnotes
    \ifdim\parindentFFN<\maxdimen
    \else
       \parindentFFN=\parindent
       \ifdim\parindentFFN<1.8em \parindentFFN=1.8em \fi
    \fi
    \settowidth{\FBfnindent}{\dotFFN\kernFFN}%
    \addtolength{\FBfnindent}{\parindentFFN}%
```

```
  \ifFBFrenchFootnotes
    \NewSocketPlug{fntext/mark}{french}
      {\hb@xt@ \footnotemargin{\hss\newfootnotemarkFB}}
    \AssignSocketPlug{fntext/mark}{french}
    \AddToHook{cmd/maketitle/before}
       {\AssignSocketPlug{fntext/mark}{default}}
    \AddToHook{cmd/maketitle/after}
       {\AssignSocketPlug{fntext/mark}{french}}
    \AddToHook{env/minipage/begin}
       {\AssignSocketPlug{fntext/mark}{default}}
    \AddToHook{fntext/para}{\parindent=\parindentFFN}
    \AddToHook{fntext/para}{\localleftbox{}}
    \AddToHook{fntext/para}{\let\FBeverypar@quote\relax}
  \fi
  \ifFBAutoSpaceFootnotes
    \AddToHook{fnmark/before}{\FBfnmarkspace}
  \fi
\fi
```

Option SmallCapsFigTabCaptions: **\figurename** and **\tablename** are printed in small caps (in French *only*), unless either SmallCapsFigTabCaptions is set to false or a class or package loaded defines **\FBfigtabshape** as **\relax**. As **\figurename** and **\tablename** should not include font commmands, we customise **\fnum@figure** and **\fnum@table** when available (not in beamer.cls f.i.).

```
\ifx\FBfigtabshape\relax
\else
  \ifdefined\fnum@figure
    \let\fnum@figureORI\fnum@figure
    \renewcommand{\fnum@figure}{{\ifFBfrench\FBfigtabshape\fi
                                  \fnum@figureORI}}%
  \fi
  \ifdefined\fnum@table
    \let\fnum@tableORI\fnum@table
    \renewcommand{\fnum@table}{{\ifFBfrench\FBfigtabshape\fi
                                 \fnum@tableORI}}%
  \fi
\fi
```

AutoSpacePunctuation, when **true**, adds a non-breaking space (in French only) before the four characters (:;!?) if and only if spacing is required by French typographic rules. When false, these characters are left unchanged.

```
\ifFBAutoSpacePunctuation
  \autospace@beforeFDP
\else
  \noautospace@beforeFDP
  \FBWarning{AutoSpacePunctuation should *not* be set to false%
  \MessageBreak in LuaTeX, unless you know what you are doing.%
```

```
    \MessageBreak Reported }
  \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.

```
  \ifFBOriginalTypewriter
  \else
    \NewCommandCopy\ttfamilyORI\ttfamily
    \NewCommandCopy\rmfamilyORI\rmfamily
    \NewCommandCopy\sffamilyORI\sffamily
    \RenewCommandCopy\ttfamily\ttfamilyFB
    \RenewCommandCopy\rmfamily\rmfamilyFB
    \RenewCommandCopy\sffamily\sffamilyFB
  \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.

```
  \IfPackageLoadedTF{numprint}%
    {\ifnprt@autolanguage
       \providecommand*{\npstylefrench}{}%
       \ifFBThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers
         \renewcommand*{\FBthousandsep}{\FBthinspace}%
       \fi
       \g@addto@macro\npstylefrench{\npthousandsep{\FBthousandsep}}%
     \fi
    }{}%
```

FrenchSuperscripts: if true, try to take advantage of the realscripts package if it has been loaded. In case the current font has no real superscripts (lmodern…), \fup is preferred to \fakesuperscript. The star-form \up*=\fup is provided for fonts that lack some superior letters: f.i. Adobe Jenson Pro has no superiors for "c,f,g,j,k,p,q''.

```
  \ifFBFrenchSuperscripts
    \IfPackageLoadedTF{realscripts}%
      {\RenewDocumentCommand\fakesuperscript{m}{\fup{##1}}%
       \NewDocumentCommand\FB@up{m}{%
            \realsuperscript{\FB@lc{##1}}}%
        \DeclareRobustCommand*{\up}{%
            \texorpdfstring{\@ifstar{\fup}{\FB@up}}%
                           {}%
            }%
       }
       {\DeclareRobustCommand*{\up}{%
           \texorpdfstring{\@ifstar{\fup}{\fup}}%
```

```
                        {}%
            }%
        }
\else
```

If `false`, use the standard command `\textsuperscript`. The star-form `\up*` remains defined as `\fup`. When `realscripts` has been loaded, `\textsuperscript` is `\realsuperscript`, uppercased argument would be printed as is (most fonts do not have superscripts for uppercased letters).

```
    \NewDocumentCommand\FB@up{m}{%
        \textsuperscript{\FB@lc{##1}}}%
    \DeclareRobustCommand*{\up}{%
        \texorpdfstring{\@ifstar{\fup}{\FB@up}}%
                       {}%
        }%
\fi
```

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

```
\ifFBLowercaseSuperscripts
\else
  \renewcommand*{\FB@lc}[1]{##1}%
\fi
```

Option `UnicodeNoBreakSpaces` 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.

```
\ifFBUnicodeNoBreakSpaces
  \FB@ucsNBSP=\@ne
  \renewcommand*{\FBmedkern}{\char"202F\relax}%
  \renewcommand*{\FBthickkern}{\char"A0\relax}%
  \ifFBThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers
    \renewcommand*{\FBthousandsep}{\char"202F\relax}%
  \else
    \renewcommand*{\FBthousandsep}{\char"A0\relax}%
  \fi
\fi
```

`TocPartNameFull`: for `memoir` and koma-script classes only. `\KOMAoptions` cannot be changed 'AtBeginDocument', executing `\FBprocess@options` just before is fine.

```
\ifFB@koma
   \ifFBTocPartNameFull
     \KOMAoptions{toc=flat, numbers=nodotatend}%
     \renewcommand*{\addparttocentry}[2]{%
        \addtocentrydefault{part}{\FBtocpartname{##1}}{##2}}%
   \fi
\fi
\@ifclassloaded{memoir}%
   {\ifFBTocPartNameFull
```

```
      \renewcommand{\partnumberline}[1]{\FBtocpartname{##1}}%
    \fi
   }{}%
```

ShowOptions: if true, print the list of all options to the .log file.

```
\ifFBShowOptions
  \GenericWarning{* }{%
   *** List of possible options for babel-french ***\MessageBreak
   [Default values between brackets when french is loaded *LAST*]%
   \MessageBreak
   ShowOptions [false]\MessageBreak
   StandardLayout [false]\MessageBreak
   PartNameFull [true]\MessageBreak
   TocPartNameFull [true]\MessageBreak
   IndentFirst [true]\MessageBreak
   ListItemsAsPar [false]\MessageBreak
   StandardListSpacing [false]\MessageBreak
   StandardItemizeEnv [false]\MessageBreak
   StandardEnumerateEnv [false]\MessageBreak
   StandardItemLabels [false]\MessageBreak
   ItemLabels=\textemdash, \textbullet,
      \protect\ding{43},... [\textendash]\MessageBreak
   ItemLabeli=\textemdash, \textbullet,
      \protect\ding{43},... [\textendash]\MessageBreak
   ItemLabelii=\textemdash, \textbullet,
      \protect\ding{43},... [\textendash]\MessageBreak
   ItemLabeliii=\textemdash, \textbullet,
      \protect\ding{43},... [\textendash]\MessageBreak
   ItemLabeliv=\textemdash, \textbullet,
      \protect\ding{43},... [\textendash]\MessageBreak
   StandardLists [false]\MessageBreak
   FrenchFootnotes [true]\MessageBreak
   AutoSpaceFootnotes [true]\MessageBreak
   AutoSpacePunctuation [true]\MessageBreak
   ThinColonSpace [false]\MessageBreak
   ThinSpaceInFrenchNumbers [false]\MessageBreak
   UnicodeNoBreakSpaces [false]\MessageBreak
   OriginalTypewriter [false]\MessageBreak
   INGuillSpace [false]\MessageBreak
   EveryParGuill=open, close, none [open]\MessageBreak
   EveryLineGuill=open, close, none
                  [open in LuaTeX, none otherwise]\MessageBreak
   InnerGuillSingle [false]\MessageBreak
   SmallCapsFigTabCaptions [true]\MessageBreak
   FrenchSuperscripts [true]\MessageBreak
   LowercaseSuperscripts [true]\MessageBreak
   SuppressWarning [false]\MessageBreak
```

```
      \MessageBreak
      ****************************************%
      \MessageBreak\protect\frenchsetup{ShowOptions}}
  \fi
}
```

Just before `\begin{document}`, let's now process the remaining options, either not explicitly set by `\frenchsetup{}` or possibly modified by packages loaded after `babel-french`. We also have to provide an `\xspace` command in case the `xspace` package is not loaded.

```
\AddToHook{env/document/before}{%
  \providecommand*{\xspace}{\relax}%
  \FBprocess@options
}
```

2.10 French lists

`\listFB` `\listORI` `\FB@listVsettings`

Vertical spacing in lists should be shorter in French texts than the defaults provided by LaTeX. Note that the easy way, just changing values of vertical spacing parameters 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.

```
\let\listORI\list
\let\endlistORI\endlist
\newdimen\FB@pardim
\def\FB@listVsettings{%
    \setlength{\topsep}{0.8ex plus 0.4ex minus 0.4ex}%
    \setlength{\partopsep}{0.4ex plus 0.2ex minus 0.2ex}%
    \setlength{\itemsep}{0.4ex plus 0.2ex minus 0.2ex}%
    \setlength{\parsep}{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 `\FB@pardim`.

```
    \FB@pardim=\parskip
```

If `\parskip` is not null, `\parsep` is set to `\parskip`, so paragraphs inside items will be preceeded by the same vertical space as paragraphs located outside lists; the vertical

skip before items (\itemsep + \parsep) doesn't need to be enlarged.

```
      \ifdim\FB@pardim>\z@
        \addtolength{\topsep}{-\FB@pardim}%
        \addtolength{\partopsep}{\FB@pardim}%
        \setlength{\parsep}{\FB@pardim}%
        \addtolength{\itemsep}{-\FB@pardim}%
      \fi
}
\def\listFB#1#2{\listORI{#1}{\FB@listVsettings #2}}
\let\endlistFB\endlistORI
```

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 endash '–' is preferred for all levels. The item label to be used in French, stored in \FrenchLabelItem, defaults to '—' and can be changed using \frenchsetup{} (see section 2.9).
- 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
\Frlabelitemi
\Frlabelitemii
\Frlabelitemiii
\Frlabelitemiv

Default labels for French itemize-lists —same label for all levels—, (already defined as empty by \DeclareKey{}):

```
\renewcommand*{\FrenchLabelItem}{\textemdash}
\renewcommand*{\Frlabelitemi}{\FrenchLabelItem}
\renewcommand*{\Frlabelitemii}{\FrenchLabelItem}
\renewcommand*{\Frlabelitemiii}{\FrenchLabelItem}
\renewcommand*{\Frlabelitemiv}{\FrenchLabelItem}
```

\listindentFB
\descindentFB
\labelindentFB
\labelwidthFB

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

```
\newdimen\listindentFB
\setlength{\listindentFB}{-1pt}
\newdimen\descindentFB
\setlength{\descindentFB}{-1pt}
\newdimen\labelindentFB
\setlength{\labelindentFB}{-1pt}
\newdimen\labelwidthFB
\setlength{\labelwidthFB}{-1pt}
```

The next function will be included in `\update@frenchlists` which is exectuted in `\extrasfrench{}` 'AtBeginDocument'.

```
\def\setlistindentFB{%
  \ifdim\labelindentFB<\z@
    \ifdim\parindent=\z@
      \setlength{\labelindentFB}{1.5em}%
    \else
      \setlength{\labelindentFB}{\parindent}%
    \fi
  \fi
  \ifdim\listindentFB<\z@
    \ifdim\parindent=\z@
      \setlength{\listindentFB}{1.5em}%
    \else
      \setlength{\listindentFB}{\parindent}%
    \fi
  \fi
  \ifdim\descindentFB<\z@
    \ifFBListItemsAsPar
      \setlength{\descindentFB}{\labelindentFB}%
    \else
      \setlength{\descindentFB}{\listindentFB}%
    \fi
  \fi
}
```

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

```
\newdimen\leftmarginFB
\def\FB@listHsettings{%
  \ifFBListItemsAsPar
```

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

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

Default layout: labels hanging into the list left margin.

```
    \leftmarginFB=\labelwidthFB
    \advance\leftmarginFB by \labelsep
    \bbl@for\FB@dp {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}%
      {\csname leftmargin\romannumeral\FB@dp\endcsname =
```

```
        \leftmarginFB}%
    \advance\leftmargini by \listindentFB
```

Same ‘parindent’ for paragraphs in lists’ items (was null as in standard lists).

```
    \listparindent=\parindent
  \fi
  \leftmargin=\csname leftmargin%
     \ifnum\@listdepth=\@ne i\else ii\fi\endcsname
}
```

`\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`.

```
\def\FB@itemizesettings{%
    \ifFBStandardListSpacing
    \else
      \FB@pardim=\parskip
      \ifdim\FB@pardim>\z@
        \setlength{\topsep}{-\FB@pardim}%
        \setlength{\partopsep}{\FB@pardim}%
        \setlength{\parsep}{\FB@pardim}%
        \setlength{\itemsep}{-\FB@pardim}%
      \else
        \setlength{\topsep}{\z@}%
        \setlength{\partopsep}{\z@}%
        \setlength{\parsep}{\z@}%
        \setlength{\itemsep}{\z@}%
      \fi
    \fi
    \settowidth{\labelwidth}{\csname\@itemitem\endcsname}%
    \FB@listHsettings
}
```

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

```
\def\itemizeFB{%
    \ifnum \@itemdepth >\thr@@\@toodeep\else
      \advance\@itemdepth by \@ne
      \edef\@itemitem{labelitem\romannumeral\the\@itemdepth}%
      \expandafter
      \listORI
      \csname\@itemitem\endcsname
      \FB@itemizesettings
    \fi
}
\let\enditemizeFB\endlistORI
```

The next function will be included in `\update@frenchlists` which is exectuted in `\extrasfrench{}` 'AtBeginDocument'.

```
\def\setlabelitemsFB{%
  \let\labelitemi\Frlabelitemi
  \let\labelitemii\Frlabelitemii
  \let\labelitemiii\Frlabelitemiii
  \let\labelitemiv\Frlabelitemiv
  \ifdim\labelwidthFB<\z@
    \settowidth{\labelwidthFB}{\FrenchLabelItem}%
  \fi
}
```

`\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`.

```
\def\enumerateFB{%
  \ifnum \@enumdepth >\thr@@\@toodeep\else
    \advance\@enumdepth by \@ne
    \edef\@enumctr{enum\romannumeral\the\@enumdepth}%
    \expandafter
    \list
      \csname label\@enumctr\endcsname
      {\FB@listHsettings
       \usecounter\@enumctr\def\makelabel##1{\hss\llap{##1}}}%
  \fi
}
\let\endenumerateFB\endlistORI
```

`\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.

```
\def\descriptionFB{%
      \list{}{\FB@listHsettings
              \labelwidth=\z@
              \ifFBListItemsAsPar
                \itemindent=\descindentFB
              \else
                \itemindent=-\leftmargin
                \ifnum\@listdepth=\@ne
```

```
                  \ifdim\descindentFB=\z@
                    \ifdim\listindentFB>\z@
                      \leftmargini=\listindentFB
                      \leftmargin=\leftmargini
                      \itemindent=-\leftmargin
                    \fi
                  \else
                    \advance\itemindent by \descindentFB
                  \fi
                \fi
              \fi
              \let\makelabel\descriptionlabel}%
}
\let\enddescriptionFB\endlistORI
```

`\bbl@frenchlistlayout` `\update@legacylists` will set up lists according to the final options (default or part of `\frenchsetup{}` eventually overruled in `\FBprocess@options`). This is for conventionnal lists *only*.

```
\def\update@legacylists{%
  \setlistindentFB
  \ifFBStandardListSpacing
  \else \let\list\listFB \fi
  \ifFBStandardItemizeEnv
  \else \let\itemize\itemizeFB \fi
  \ifFBStandardItemLabels
  \else \setlabelitemsFB \fi
  \ifFBStandardEnumerateEnv
  \else \let\enumerate\enumerateFB \let\description\descriptionFB \fi
}
```

Nothing has to be done at language's switches regarding lists, except at the first switch in case French is the main language, then lists are updated once for all. There is nothing to do for lists in `\noextrasfrench`.
Lists' layout no longer changes at language switches.

```
\def\bbl@frenchlistlayout{%
  \ifFB@mainlanguage@FR
    \ifFBnewlists
    \else
      \update@legacylists
      \let\update@legacylists\relax
    \fi
  \fi}
\addto\extrasfrench{\bbl@frenchlistlayout}
```

2.11 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. Indentation changes at language switches in only if IndentFirst=true and French isn't the main language.

```
\def\bbl@frenchindent{%
  \ifFBIndentFirst
    \ifFB@mainlanguage@FR\else\babel@save\@afterindentfalse\fi
    \let\@afterindentfalse\@afterindenttrue
    \@afterindenttrue
  \fi}
\addto\extrasfrench{\bbl@frenchindent}
```

2.12 Formatting footnotes

The layout of footnotes is controlled by two flags \ifFBAutoSpaceFootnotes and \ifFBFrenchFootnotes which are set by options of \frenchsetup{} (see section 2.9). 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!).
Common settings for both new and old footnote's code:

\parindentFFN \dotFFN \kernFFN The value of \parindentFFN will be redefined at the \begin{document}, as the maximum of \parindent and 1.8em *unless* it has been set in the preamble (the weird value 10in is just for testing whether \parindentFFN has been set or not).

```
\newdimen\parindentFFN
\parindentFFN=\maxdimen
```

\FBfnindent will be set later on to the width of the box holding the footnote mark, \dotFFN and \kernFFN (flushed right). It is used by memoir and koma-script classes.

```
\newdimen\FBfnindent
\newcommand*{\dotFFN}{.}
\newcommand*{\kernFFN}{\kern .5em}
```

\FBfnmarkspace Let's define a customisable thin space which will be added before footnote's call.

```
\newcommand*{\FBfnmarkspace}{\kern .5\fontdimen2\font}
```

\newfootnotemarkFB This code is for the new footnotes templates.

```
\newcommand*{\newfootnotemarkFB}{%
  \setbox\@tempboxa\hbox{\@thefnmark}%
  \ifdim\wd\@tempboxa>\z@
    \llap{\@thefnmark}\dotFFN\kernFFN
  \fi}
```

This code is for legacy footnotes:

\@makefntextFB We 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).
\@makefntextFB's definition depends on the document's class.
Koma-script classes: they 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.

```
\ifFB@koma
  \let\@makefntextORI\@makefntext
  \let\@@makefnmarkORI\@@makefnmark
```

\@makefntextFB and \@@makefnmarkFB are used when option FrenchFootnotes is true.

```
  \deffootnote[\FBfnindent]{\z@}{\parindentFFN}%
              {\thefootnotemark\dotFFN\kernFFN}
  \let\@makefntextFB\@makefntext
  \let\@@makefnmarkFB\@@makefnmark
```

\@makefntextTH and \@@makefnmarkTH are meant for the \thanks command used by \maketitle when FrenchFootnotes is true.

```
  \deffootnote[\parindentFFN]{\z@}{\parindentFFN}%
              {\textsuperscript{\thefootnotemark}}
  \let\@makefntextTH\@makefntext
  \let\@@makefnmarkTH\@@makefnmark
```

Restore the original definitions.

```
  \let\@makefntext\@makefntextORI
  \let\@@makefnmark\@@makefnmarkORI
\fi
```

Definitions for the memoir class:

```
\@ifclassloaded{memoir}
```

(see original definition in memman.pdf)

```
  {\newcommand{\@makefntextFB}[1]{%
     \def\footscript##1{##1\dotFFN\kernFFN}%
     \setlength{\footmarkwidth}{\FBfnindent}%
     \setlength{\footmarksep}{-\footmarkwidth}%
     \setlength{\footparindent}{\parindentFFN}%
     \makefootmark #1}%
  }{}
```

Definitions for the beamer class:

the original definition is in **beamerbaseframecomponents.sty**, note that for the **beamer** class footnotes are LR-boxes, not paragraphs, so **\parindentFFN** is irrelevant.

```
\@ifclassloaded{beamer}
   {\def\@makefntextFB#1{%
      \def\insertfootnotetext{#1}%
      \def\insertfootnotemark{\insertfootnotemarkFB}%
      \usebeamertemplate***{footnote}}%
    \def\insertfootnotemarkFB{%
      \usebeamercolor[fg]{footnote mark}%
      \usebeamerfont*{footnote mark}%
      \llap{\@thefnmark}\dotFFN\kernFFN}%
   }{}
```

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)!

```
\providecommand*{\insertfootnotemarkFB}{%
  \parindent=\parindentFFN
  \rule\z@\footnotesep
  \setbox\@tempboxa\hbox{\@thefnmark}%
  \ifdim\wd\@tempboxa>\z@
    \llap{\@thefnmark}\dotFFN\kernFFN
  \fi}
\providecommand\@makefntextFB[1]{\insertfootnotemarkFB #1}
```

The rest of **\@makefntext**'s customisation will be done at the **\begin{document}**: saving the original definition of **\@makefntext**, then redefining **\@makefntext** according to the value of flag **\ifFBFrenchFootnotes** (true or false).

\@footnotemark We will save the original definition of **\@footnotemark** at **\begin{document}** in order to include any customisation that packages might have done; we define a variant **\@footnotemarkFB** which just adds a (customisable) 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 **\ifFBAutoSpaceFootnotes**.
\@footnotemark's customisation: **\FBfnmarkspace** will be added before footnote's call by **\@footnotemarkFB**.

```
\def\@footnotemarkFB{\leavevmode\unskip\unkern
                     \protect\FBfnmarkspace\@footnotemarkORI}%
```

The following command **\FBlegacyfootnote@switch** gathers the code needed to switch between French or Standard layout for footnotes; it is processed in **\FBprocess@options** just before **\begin{document}**.
The LuaTeX command **\localleftbox** and **\FBeverypar@quote** used by **\frquote{}** have to be reset inside footnotes; done for LaTeX based formats only.

```
\newcommand*{\FBlegacyfootnote@switch}{%
```

When the `footnotebackref` package is loaded, `babel-french` will not customise `\@footnotetext` in order to keep back referencing working.

```
  \IfPackageLoadedTF{footnotebackref}%
      {\FBFrenchFootnotesfalse
       \PackageWarning{french.ldf}%
          {footnotebackref package loaded.\MessageBreak
           babel-french will NOT customise footnotes;%
           \MessageBreak reported}}%
      {}%
```

The `bigfoot` package deeply changes the way footnotes are handled. When `bigfoot` is loaded, we just warn the user that `babel-french` will not customise footnotes at all.

```
   \IfPackageLoadedTF{bigfoot}%
      {\PackageWarning{french.ldf}%
          {bigfoot package in use.\MessageBreak
           babel-french will NOT customise footnotes;%
           \MessageBreak reported}}%
```

Otherwise, footnotes may be customised according to the `\frenchsetup`{} options.

```
      {\let\@footnotemarkORI\@footnotemark
       \ifFBAutoSpaceFootnotes
         \let\@footnotemark\@footnotemarkFB
       \fi
       \ifdim\parindentFFN<\maxdimen
       \else
         \parindentFFN=\parindent
         \ifdim\parindentFFN<1.5em \parindentFFN=1.5em \fi
       \fi
       \settowidth{\FBfnindent}{\dotFFN\kernFFN}%
       \addtolength{\FBfnindent}{\parindentFFN}%
       \let\@makefntextORI\@makefntext
```

Koma-script classes require a special treatment.
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 manadatory argument of `\deffootnote{}` (used as `\leftskip`) is non-nil (default is 1em, 0pt in French).

```
       \ifFB@koma
         \let\@@makefnmarkORI\@@makefnmark
         \long\def\@makefntext##1{%
           \localleftbox{}%
           \let\FBeverypar@save\FBeverypar@quote
           \let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
           \ifFBFrenchFootnotes
             \ifx\footnote\thanks
```

```
            \let\@@makefnmark\@@makefnmarkTH
            \@makefntextTH{##1}
          \else
            \let\@@makefnmark\@@makefnmarkFB
            \@makefntextFB{##1}
          \fi
        \else
          \let\@@makefnmark\@@makefnmarkORI
          \@makefntextORI{##1}%
        \fi
        \let\FBeverypar@quote\FBeverypar@save
        \localleftbox{\FBeveryline@quote}}%
    \else
```

Special add-on for the `memoir` class: `\@makefntext` is redefined as `\makethanksmark` by `\maketitle`, hence these settings to match the other notes' vertical alignment.

```
      \@ifclassloaded{memoir}%
        {\ifFBFrenchFootnotes
          \setlength{\thanksmarkwidth}{\parindentFFN}%
          \setlength{\thanksmarksep}{-\thanksmarkwidth}%
         \fi
        }{}%
```

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

```
      \@ifclassloaded{beamer}%
        {\ifFBFrenchFootnotes
          \ifdim\parindentFFN=1.5em\else
            \FBWarning{%
              \protect\parindentFFN\space is ineffective%
              \MessageBreak within the beamer class.%
              \MessageBreak Reported}%
          \fi
         \fi
        }{}%
```

Definition of `\@makefntext` for all other classes:

```
      \long\def\@makefntext##1{%
        \localleftbox{}%
        \let\FBeverypar@save\FBeverypar@quote
        \let\FBeverypar@quote\relax
        \ifFBFrenchFootnotes
          \@makefntextFB{##1}%
        \else
          \@makefntextORI{##1}%
        \fi
        \let\FBeverypar@quote\FBeverypar@save
        \localleftbox{\FBeveryline@quote}}%
```

```
      \fi
    }%
  }
```

`\FBlegacyfootnote@switch` is executed when entering French for the first time (at `\begin{document}`), after possible redefinitions made by `latex-lab` for tagging.

```
\def\bbl@frenchfootnotes{%
  \ifFB@mainlanguage@FR
    \ifFBnewfootnotes
    \else
      \FBlegacyfootnote@switch
      \let\FBlegacyfootnote@switch\relax
    \fi
  \fi}
\addto\extrasfrench{\bbl@frenchfootnotes}
```

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 2.9) 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`.

```
\newcommand*{\AddThinSpaceBeforeFootnotes}{\FBAutoSpaceFootnotestrue}
\newcommand*{\FrenchFootnotes}{\FBFrenchFootnotestrue}
\newcommand*{\StandardFootnotes}{\FBFrenchFootnotesfalse}
```

2.13 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.

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

3 Change History

Changes listed in reverse order (latest first) since v3.3.