

TRANSLATIONS

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Internationalization of L^AT_EX 2_ε Packages

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1 Motivation

This package provides means for package authors to have an easy interface for internationalization of their packages. The functionality of this package is in many parts also covered by the package translator [Tan10] (part of the beamer bundle). Internationalization is also possible with babel [Bra16] and its `\addto\captions⟨language⟩` mechanism or KOMA-Script's `\providecaptionname` and similar commands. However, I believe that TRANSLATIONS is more flexible than all of these. Unlike translator it detects the used (babel or polyglossia [Cha15]) language itself and provides expandable retrieving of the translated key. TRANSLATIONS also provides support for language dialects which means package authors can for example distinguish between British, Australian, Canadian and US English.

The first draft of the package was written since I missed an expandable version of translator's `\translate` command. Once I had the package available I began using it in various of my other packages so it got extended to the needs I faced there.

2 License and Requirements

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this software under the terms of the L^AT_EX Project Public License (LPPL), version 1.3 or later (<http://www.latex-project.org/lppl.txt>). The software has the status “maintained.”

TRANSLATIONS requires the packages etoolbox [Leh15] and scrfile (part of the KOMA-Script bundle [Koh15]).

3 Usage

3.1 Background

The **TRANSLATIONS** package enables the author of a package or a class (or a document) to declare translations of key words in different languages and fetch these translations in the document depending on the active language as set by babel or polyglossia. Since **TRANSLATIONS** checks which language is active it is generally not necessary (although possible) to specify the language for which a translation should be fetched manually.

TRANSLATIONS knows of three types of languages: main languages (see table 2 on page 15), language dialects (see table 3 on page 15), and language aliases (see table 4 on page 16). For the commands declaring or fetching a translation base languages and language aliases are equivalent. Dialects are similar to aliases but there are important differences. An alias can for example be an alias of a dialect.

Figure 1 shows what happens if **TRANSLATIONS** is asked to fetch a translation for a given key.

What happens if you declare a translation? There are four cases:

1. You declare a translation for a base language: this is the normal case where an internal macro is defined which can be fetched by the `\GetTranslation` command (see section 3.2).
2. You declare a translation for a language alias: this is the very same as the first case since the same internal macro is defined.
3. You declare a translation for a dialect: this is two-fold. Either a translation for the base language exists so only the translation for the dialect is saved. If the translation for the base language does not exist it is defined to be the same as the one for the dialect.
4. You declare a translation for an alias of a dialect: this is the very same as the third case as again the internal macros are the same.

3.2 Available Commands

Below the commands provided by **TRANSLATIONS** are explained. The symbol `*` means that the command is expandable. Commands without the marker aren’t expandable.

`\DeclareLanguage{<lang>}`

Declare a language that can be used by **TRANSLATIONS**. If the language already exists it will be

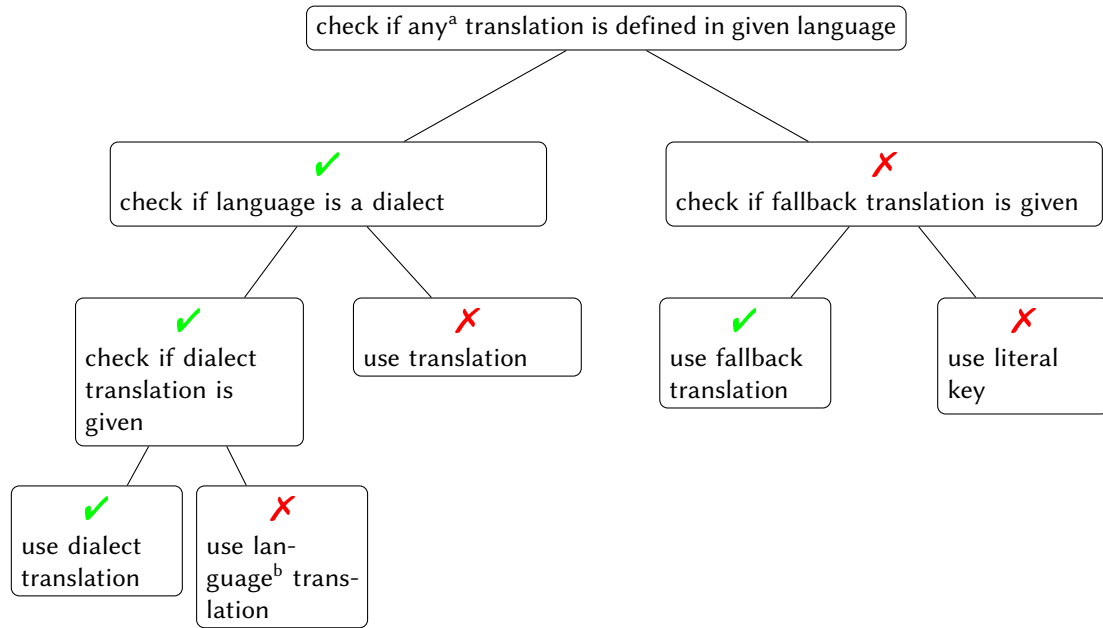


FIGURE 1: Schematic representation of **TRANSLATIONS**' translating mechanism. Notes: ^a except for a possible fallback translation. ^b *i. e.*, the base language of the dialect.

silently redefined. This command can only be used in the preamble. It should never be necessary to use this command as **TRANSLATIONS** already declares loads of languages (section 4). Should you miss one please send me an email and I'll add it to **TRANSLATIONS**.

\DeclareLanguageAlias{ $\langle lang2 \rangle$ }{ $\langle lang1 \rangle$ }

Declares $\langle lang2 \rangle$ to be an alias of $\langle lang1 \rangle$. If $\langle lang1 \rangle$ doesn't exist yet a warning will be raised and it will be defined. This command can only be used in the preamble. It should never be necessary to use this command as **TRANSLATIONS** already declares loads of languages (section 4). Should you miss one please send me an email and I'll add it to **TRANSLATIONS**.

\DeclareLanguageDialect{ $\langle dialect \rangle$ }{ $\langle lang \rangle$ }

Declares $\langle dialect \rangle$ to be a dialect of language $\langle lang \rangle$. If a translation for $\langle dialect \rangle$ is provided it is used by the translation macros. If there is none the corresponding translation for $\langle lang \rangle$ is used instead. It should never be necessary to use this command as **TRANSLATIONS** already declares loads of languages (section 4). Should you miss one please send me an email and I'll add it to **TRANSLATIONS**.

\NewTranslation{ $\langle lang \rangle$ }{ $\langle key \rangle$ }{ $\langle translation \rangle$ }

Defines a translation of key $\langle key \rangle$ for the language $\langle lang \rangle$. An error will be raised if a translation of $\langle key \rangle$ in language $\langle lang \rangle$ already exists. This command can only be used in the preamble.

\NewTranslationFallback{ $\langle key \rangle$ }{ $\langle translation \rangle$ }

Defines a fallback translation of key $\langle key \rangle$ for the language $\langle lang \rangle$. An error will be raised if a fallback translation of $\langle key \rangle$ already exists. This command can only be used in the preamble.

Introduced in
version 1.4

`\RenewTranslation{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

Redefines a translation of key `⟨key⟩` for the language `⟨lang⟩`. An error will be raised if no translation of `⟨key⟩` in language `⟨lang⟩` exists. This command can only be used in the preamble.

`\RenewTranslationFallback{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

Renews a fallback translation. This command can only be used in the preamble.

Introduced in
version 1.4

`\ProvideTranslation{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

Provides a translation of key `⟨key⟩` for the language `⟨lang⟩`. If a translation of `⟨key⟩` in language `⟨lang⟩` already exists it won't be overwritten and no error will be raised. This command can only be used in the preamble.

Introduced in
version 1.2

`\ProvideTranslationFallback{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

Provides a fallback translation. This command can only be used in the preamble.

Introduced in
version 1.4

`\DeclareTranslation{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

Defines a translation of key `⟨key⟩` for the language `⟨lang⟩`. No error will be raised if a translation of `⟨key⟩` already exists. This command can only be used in the preamble.

`\DeclareTranslationFallback{⟨key⟩}{⟨fallback⟩}`

Declares a fallback translation. This command can only be used in the preamble.

`\definetranslation{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

A version of `\NewTranslation` that *can* be used after begin document.

Introduced in
version 1.4

`\definetranslationfallback{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

A version of `\NewTranslationFallback` that *can* be used after begin document.

Introduced in
version 1.4

`\redefinetranslation{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

A version of `\RenewTranslation` that *can* be used after begin document.

Introduced in
version 1.4

`\redefinetranslationfallback{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

A version of `\RenewTranslationFallback` that *can* be used after begin document.

Introduced in
version 1.4

`\addtranslation{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

A version of `\ProvideTranslation` that *can* be used after begin document.

Introduced in
version 1.4

`\addtranslationfallback{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

A version of `\ProvideTranslationFallback` that *can* be used after begin document.

Introduced in
version 1.4

`\declaretranslation{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

A version of `\DeclareTranslation` that *can* be used after begin document.

Introduced in
version 1.4

`\declaretranslationfallback{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`

A version of `\DeclareTranslationFallback` that *can* be used after begin document.

Introduced in
version 1.4

* `\IfTranslation{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}{⟨true⟩}{⟨false⟩}`

Checks if a translation for `⟨key⟩` in language `⟨lang⟩` is defined or not and either leaves `⟨true⟩` or `⟨false⟩` in the input stream.

Introduced in
version 1.2

- * `\GetTranslationFor{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}`
Fetches and prints the translation of `⟨key⟩` for the language `⟨lang⟩`. This command is expandable.
- * `\GetTranslation{⟨key⟩}`
Fetches and prints the translation of `⟨key⟩` for the currently active language (as for example set by `babel`). This command is expandable.
- * `\GetLCTranslationFor{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}`
Introduced in version 1.1 Fetches and prints the translation of `⟨key⟩` for the language `⟨lang⟩`. This command ensures that the fetched translation is set lowercase. This command is expandable (well, sort of: in an `\edef` it leaves `\lowercase{⟨translation⟩}` in the input stream where `⟨translation⟩` is what `\GetTranslationFor` would expand to).
- * `\GetLCTranslation{⟨key⟩}`
Introduced in version 1.1 Fetches and prints the translation of `⟨key⟩` for the currently active language (as for example set by `babel`). This command ensures that the fetched translation is set lowercase. This command is expandable (well, sort of: in an `\edef` it leaves `\lowercase{⟨translation⟩}` in the input stream where `⟨translation⟩` is what `\GetTranslation` would expand to).
- `\GetTranslationForWarn{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}`
Introduced in version 1.0 Fetches and prints the translation of `⟨key⟩` for the language `⟨lang⟩`. Issues a warning if no translation is available at the cost of expandability.
- `\GetTranslationWarn{⟨key⟩}`
Introduced in version 1.0 Fetches and prints the translation of `⟨key⟩` for the currently active language (as for example set by `babel`). Issues a warning if no translation is available at the cost of expandability.
- `\GetLCTranslationForWarn{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}`
Introduced in version 1.1 Fetches and prints the translation of `⟨key⟩` for the language `⟨lang⟩`. This command ensures that the fetched translation is set lowercase. Issues a warning if no translation is available at the cost of expandability.
- `\GetLCTranslationWarn{⟨key⟩}`
Introduced in version 1.1 Fetches and prints the translation of `⟨key⟩` for the currently active language (as for example set by `babel`). This command ensures that the fetched translation is set lowercase. Issues a warning if no translation is available at the cost of expandability.
- `\SaveTranslationFor{⟨cmd⟩}{⟨lang⟩}{⟨key⟩}`
Fetches and saves the translation of `⟨key⟩` for the language `⟨lang⟩` in the macro `⟨cmd⟩`.
- `\SaveTranslation{⟨cmd⟩}{⟨key⟩}`
Fetches and saves the translation of `⟨key⟩` for the currently active language (as for example set by `babel`) in the macro `⟨cmd⟩`.
- `\LoadDictionary{⟨name⟩}`
Loads a file named `⟨name⟩-⟨lang⟩.trsl` where `⟨lang⟩` corresponds to the lowercase name of the current language as defined with `\DeclareLanguage`. This file should contain the translations for the specified language.

`\LoadDictionaryFor{⟨lang⟩}{⟨name⟩}`
 Loads a file named `⟨name⟩-⟨lang⟩.trsl`.

Introduced in
version 0.10

`\NewDictTranslation{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`
 This command is to be used in a dictionary file and picks up the language of that file. Issues an error if either the translation for the `⟨key⟩` or the dictionary entry for the `⟨key⟩` already exists.

Introduced in
version 0.10

`\RenewDictTranslation{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`
 This command is to be used in a dictionary file and picks up the language of that file. Issues an error if either the translation for the `⟨key⟩` or the dictionary entry for the `⟨key⟩` doesn't exist.

Introduced in
version 0.10

`\ProvideDictTranslation{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`
 This command is to be used in a dictionary file and picks up the language of that file. Only defines the translation and adds a corresponding dictionary entry if they don't exist yet. This command is used in the dictionaries that a part of **TRANSLATIONS**.

`\DeclareDictTranslation{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`
 This command is to be used in a dictionary file and picks up the language of that file, see section 3.5 for an example. Defines the translation and adds a dictionary entry regardless if they exist or not.

`\ProvideDictionaryFor{⟨lang⟩}{⟨name⟩}[⟨date⟩]`
 Needs to be in a dictionary file. This command tells **TRANSLATIONS** that the file indeed is a dictionary and also sets the language for the dictionary which is used by `\DeclareDictTranslation`.

Introduced in
version 1.0

* `\PrintDictionaryFor{⟨lang⟩}{⟨name⟩}{⟨pre⟩}{⟨mid⟩}{⟨post⟩}`
 Prints all entries of dictionary `⟨name⟩` in language `⟨lang⟩` in the order the entries have been declared. For every entry the code
`⟨pre⟩⟨key⟩⟨mid⟩⟨translation⟩⟨post⟩`
 is printed. The dictionary must have been loaded of course. There is probably only a very limited number of use cases for this command. (It was for example used to print table 1.)

Changed in
version 1.2a

* `\baseLanguage{⟨lang⟩}`
 Returns the (internal) base name of the given language, language alias or language dialect. For a dialect this expands to the name of language it is a dialect of. For a base language (see section 4.1) this usually simply is the lowercase version of the name.
`\baseLanguage{English} ⇒ english`
`\baseLanguage{American} ⇒ english`

Introduced in
version 1.2

* `\ifcurrentlanguage{⟨lang⟩}{⟨true⟩}{⟨false⟩}`
 Places `⟨true⟩` in the input stream if the current language is `⟨lang⟩`. Note: a dialect counts as a language of it's own here. `\ifcurrentlanguage{English}` will for example be `⟨false⟩` if the current babel language is `american`.

Introduced in
version 1.2

* `\ifcurrentbaseLanguage{⟨lang⟩}{⟨true⟩}{⟨false⟩}`
 Places `⟨true⟩` in the input stream if the current language is `⟨lang⟩`. Note: a dialect does

notcount as a language of it's own here. If the current babel language is american then `\ifcurrentbaselanguage{English}` will be $\langle true \rangle$.

3.3 A Small Example

This section demonstrates with two short examples how the macros are used. The first example covers the basics: declaring of translations and then retrieving and typesetting them.

```

1 % in the preamble:
2 % \DeclareTranslation{English}{Kueche}{kitchen}
3 % \DeclareTranslation{German}{Kueche}{K\"uche}
4 % \DeclareTranslation{Spanish}{Kueche}{cocina}
5 % \DeclareTranslation{French}{Kueche}{cuisine}
6
7 \GetTranslation{Kueche}
8 \SaveTranslation\kitchen{Kueche}
9 \SaveTranslationFor\cuisine{french}{Kueche}
10
11 \selectlanguage{ngerman}
12 \GetTranslation{Kueche} \kitchen\ \GetTranslationFor{spanish}{Kueche}
13 \cuisine
14
15 \IfTranslation{German}{Kueche}{true}{false} \par
16 \IfTranslation{Danish}{Kueche}{true}{false}

```

```

kitchen
Küche kitchen cocina cuisine
true
false

```

The next example demonstrates the use of dialects and how they fall back to the translation for the main language if no extra translation was declared:

```

1 % in the preamble:
2 % \DeclareTranslation{English}{farbe}{color}
3 % \DeclareTranslation{British}{farbe}{colour}
4
5 \GetTranslationFor{English}{farbe}
6 \GetTranslationFor{British}{farbe}
7 \GetTranslationFor{American}{farbe}

```

color colour color

3.4 Usage in Packages

3.4.1 Basic Structure

A typical usage in a package would look as follows:

```

1 \RequirePackage{translations}
2 \DeclareTranslationFallback{mypackage-title}{Nice Title}
3 \DeclareTranslation{English}{mypackage-title}{Nice Title}
4 \DeclareTranslation{French}{mypackage-title}{Beau Titre}
5 \DeclareTranslation{German}{mypackage-title}{Sch\{"o}ner Titel}
6 ...
7 \newcommand*\mypackage@title{\GetTranslation{mypackage-title}}
```

That is, a package defines some unique key for an expression and at least defines a fallback translation. Additionally translations for as many languages as the author wants are defined. A user then may add `\DeclareTranslation{⟨language⟩}{⟨translation⟩}` if they find their translation missing.

3.4.2 The ‘fallback’ language

If a user has neither loaded `babel` nor `polyglossia` `TRANSLATIONS` will use English as language and translate to English if the translation was provided. If the user *has* loaded one of the language packages but has chosen a language for which no translation is defined the language ‘fallback’ will be used, *i. e.*, the translation provided with `\DeclareTranslationFallback`. If no fallback translation is provided either the translation will expand to the literal string.

The following three examples should make this concept clear:

```

1 \documentclass[margin=5mm]{standalone}
2 \usepackage{translations}
3 \DeclareTranslation{German}{foo-literal}{foo-german}
4 \begin{document}
5 \GetTranslation{foo-literal} % foo-literal
6 \end{document}
```

foo-literal

```

1 \documentclass[margin=5mm]{standalone}
2 \usepackage{translations}
3 \DeclareTranslationFallback{foo-literal}{foo}
4 \DeclareTranslation{German}{foo-literal}{foo-german}
5 \begin{document}
6 \GetTranslation{foo-literal} % foo
7 \end{document}

```

foo

```

1 \documentclass[margin=5mm]{standalone}
2 \usepackage[ngerman]{babel}
3 \usepackage{translations}
4 \DeclareTranslationFallback{foo-literal}{foo}
5 \DeclareTranslation{German}{foo-literal}{foo-german}
6 \begin{document}
7 \GetTranslation{foo-literal} % foo-german
8 \end{document}

```

foo-german

3.5 Dictionaries

3.5.1 Background

TRANSLATIONS provides the means to write dictionary files that can be loaded by packages or in a document. Dictionaries can be loaded for the currently active language with `\LoadDictionary` or for a specific language with `\LoadDictionaryFor`.

`\LoadDictionary{⟨name⟩}`

Loads a file named `⟨name⟩-⟨lang⟩.trs1` where `⟨lang⟩` corresponds to the lowercase name of the

current language or base language as defined with `\DeclareLanguage`. This file should contain the translations for the specified language. This means if $\langle lang \rangle$ is a dialect and a dictionary exists the dictionary is used. If it doesn't exist but there is a dictionary for the base language that one is used.

`\LoadDictionaryFor{ $\langle lang \rangle$ }{ $\langle name \rangle$ }`

Loads a file named $\langle name \rangle$ - $\langle lang \rangle$.trsl where $\langle lang \rangle$ corresponds to the lowercase name of the current language or base language as defined with `\DeclareLanguage`. This file should contain the translations for the specified language. This means if $\langle lang \rangle$ is a dialect and a dictionary exists the dictionary is used. If it doesn't exist but there is a dictionary for the base language that one is used.

Introduced in
version 1.3

`\LoadDictionaryForDialect{ $\langle lang \rangle$ }{ $\langle name \rangle$ }`

Loads a file named $\langle name \rangle$ - $\langle lang \rangle$.trsl where $\langle lang \rangle$ corresponds to the lowercase name of the current language as defined with `\DeclareLanguage`. This file should contain the translations for the specified language. This command *does not look* for a base language dictionary.

A package could provide dictionary files for its language dependent settings and include the needed one at begin document. The basics for creating a dictionary file are explained in section 3.5.2.

`TRANSLATIONS` already provides a few basic dictionary files. If the main document language fits to one of the provided files the corresponding basic dictionary is loaded at begin document by `TRANSLATIONS`, see section 3.5.3 for more on this.

3.5.2 Own Dictionaries

A typical dictionary file should look as follows:

```
1 % this is file housing-german.trsl
2 \ProvideDictionaryFor{German}{housing}[<version info>]
3 \ProvideDictTranslation{kitchen (housing)}{K\uche}
4 \ProvideDictTranslation{bathroom (housing)}{Bad}
5 \ProvideDictTranslation{living room (housing)}{Wohnzimmer}
6 \ProvideDictTranslation{bedroom (housing)}{Schlafzimmer}
7 ...
8 \endinput
```

The usage is similar to the one in a package: unique keys are given translations, this time for the language the dictionary file is declared for only. Translations can be declared by one of the following commands:

`\NewDictTranslation{ $\langle key \rangle$ }{ $\langle translation \rangle$ }`

Introduced in
version 0.10

This command is to be used in a dictionary file and picks up the language of that file. Issues an error if either the translation for the $\langle key \rangle$ or the dictionary entry for the $\langle key \rangle$ already exists.

Introduced in version 0.10 `\RenewDictTranslation{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`
 This command is to be used in a dictionary file and picks up the language of that file. Issues an error if either the translation for the `⟨key⟩` or the dictionary entry for the `⟨key⟩` doesn't exist.

Introduced in version 0.10 `\ProvideDictTranslation{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`
 This command is to be used in a dictionary file and picks up the language of that file. Only defines the translation and adds a corresponding dictionary entry if they don't exist yet. This command is used in the dictionaries that a part of **TRANSLATIONS**.

`\DeclareDictTranslation{⟨key⟩}{⟨translation⟩}`
 This command is to be used in a dictionary file and picks up the language of that file, see section 3.5 for an example. Defines the translation and adds a dictionary entry regardless if they exist or not.

Every dictionary file *must* contain the declaration `\ProvideDictionaryFor`:

`\ProvideDictionaryFor{⟨lang⟩}{⟨name⟩}[⟨date⟩]`
 Needs to be in a dictionary file. This command tells **TRANSLATIONS** that the file indeed is a dictionary and also sets the language for the dictionary which is used by `\NewDictTranslation` or similar commands.

3.5.3 **TRANSLATIONS**' Basic Dictionaries

TRANSLATIONS already provides a basic dictionary for the languages English, Dutch, French, German and Spanish. This dictionary is loaded automatically if the document language is one of these four. If you'd like to contribute and add the basic dictionary in your language this is more than welcome and highly appreciated! The easiest way to do this would be to copy one of the existing files `translations-basic-dictionary-⟨lang⟩.trsl` and modify the file accordingly. You can then send me the file via email and I'll add it to **TRANSLATIONS**.

Table 1 lists all words provided by the basic dictionary for German.

TABLE 1: All entries of **TRANSLATIONS**' basic dictionary in German.

key	translation
Abstract	Zusammenfassung
Addresses	Adressen
addresses	Adressen
Address	Adresse
address	Adresse
and	und
Appendix	Anhang
Authors	Autoren
authors	Autoren
Author	Autor

continues

key	translation
author	Autor
Bibliography	Literaturverzeichnis
cc	Verteiler
Chapters	Kapitel
chapters	Kapitel
Chapter	Kapitel
chapter	Kapitel
Conclusion	Zusammenfassung
conclusion	Zusammenfassung
Contents	Inhaltsverzeichnis
Continuation	Fortsetzung
continuation	Fortsetzung
cont	Forts
encl (plural)	Anlagen
encl (singular)	Anlage
encl	Anlage(n)
Figures	Abbildungen
figures	Abbildungen
Figure	Abbildung
figure	Abbildung
From	Von
from	von
Glossary	Glossar
Index	Index
Introduction	Einleitung
introduction	Einleitung
List of Figures and Tables	Abbildungs- und Tabellenverzeichnis
List of Figures	Abbildungsverzeichnis
List of Tables	Tabellenverzeichnis
or	oder
Outline	Gliederung
Overview	Übersicht
Pages	Seiten
pages	Seiten
Page	Seite
page	Seite
Paragraphs	Absätze
paragraphs	Absätze
Paragraph	Absatz
paragraph	Absatz
Parts	Teile

continues

key	translation
parts	Teile
Part	Teil
part	Teil
Preface	Vorwort
Proofs	Beweise
proofs	Beweise
Proof	Beweis
proof	Beweis
References	Literatur
Related work	Verwandte Arbeiten
Related Work	Verwandte Arbeiten
Sections	Abschnitte
sections	Abschnitte
Section	Abschnitt
section	Abschnitt
See also	Siehe auch
see also	siehe auch
See	Siehe
see	siehe
Sketch of Proofs	Beweisskizzen
Sketch of proofs	Beweisskizzen
Sketch of Proof	Beweisskizze
Sketch of proof	Beweisskizze
Subsections	Unterabschnitte
subsections	Unterabschnitte
Subsection	Unterabschnitt
subsection	Unterabschnitt
Summary	Zusammenfassung
Tables	Tabellen
tables	Tabellen
Table	Tabelle
table	Tabelle
To	An
to	an
Monday	Montag
Tuesday	Dienstag
Wednesday	Mittwoch
Thursday	Donnerstag
Friday	Freitag
Saturday	Samstag
Sunday	Sonntag

continues

key	translation
January	Januar
February	Februar
March	März
April	April
May	Mai
June	Juni
July	Juli
August	August
September	September
October	Oktober
November	November
December	Dezember

4 Defined Languages

4.1 Base Languages

Quite a number of languages already are defined, either directly or via an alias. So, before you define a language you should take a look at the tables below if the language doesn't already exist. Table 2 lists all base languages, “fallback” being a dummy language used for fallback translations. Tables 2, 3 and 4 list *all* language names known to **TRANSLATIONS**. However, they're not sorted alphabetically but listed in the order they have been defined. I tried to make the definitions in an alphabetical order but sometimes rather grouped related language names together.

If you miss a language or recognize a language that has falsely been declared as an alias but should rather be a dialect or base language itself (or any variation of this theme) please let me know, preferably with a short explanation what's wrong and why.

TABLE 2: Base languages defined by **TRANSLATIONS**, from left to right in the order of definition.

fallback	afrikaans	albanian	amharic	arabic
armenian	asturian	basque	bengali	breton
bulgarian	catalan	coptic	czech	danish
dutch	english	esperanto	estonian	ethiop
farsi	finnish	french	friulan	gaelic
galician	german	greek	hebrew	hindustani
hungarian	icelandic	interlingua	italian	japanese
kannada	korean	latin	lao	latin
latvian	lithuanian	macedonian	malay	malayalam
maldivian	marathi	mongolian	norwegian	occitan
piedmontese	pinyin	polish	portuges	romanian

continues

romansh	russian	samin	sanskrit	serbocroatian
slovak	slovenian	sorbian	spanglish	spanish
swedish	tamil	telugu	thai	tibetan
turkish	turkmen	ukrainian	vietnamese	welsh
canadien	acadian	american	australian	british
canadian	newzealand	irish	scottish	austrian
hindi	urdu	indonesian	brazil	serbian
croatian	lowersorbian	uppersorbian	swissgerman	swissfrench
swissitalian	swissromansh			

4.2 Language Dialects

TRANSLATIONS also defines a few dialects of the base languages. They are listed in table 3. The decision what is a dialect and what is an alias is not always clear. I am no linguist so I looked up information available on the internet. A language that was described as “standardized register” was always defined as a dialect. For some other languages it seemed to make sense, such as British or Austrian. The decisions are open for debate.

TABLE 3: All dialects defined by **TRANSLATIONS**, from left to right in the order of definition.

dialect	language	dialect	language
canadien	french	acadian	french
american	english	australian	english
british	english	canadian	english
newzealand	english	irish	gaelic
scottish	gaelic	austrian	german
hindi	hindustani	urdu	hindustani
indonesian	malay	brazil	portuges
serbian	serbocroatian	croatian	serbocroatian
lowersorbian	sorbian	uppersorbian	sorbian
swissgerman	german	swissfrench	french
swissitalian	italian	swissromansh	romansh

4.3 Language Aliases

To most of the base languages and dialects at least one alias exists, the uppercase variant. This is due to the fact that it is common to write language names uppercased. For a number of languages aliases were defined in order to match babel’s or polyglossia’s names for the languages. Others are defined because there apparently exist more than one name for the same language. The decisions are not consistent. For example it could be argued that “deutsch” is an alias of “German”. I am open to suggestions and improvements. All defined aliases are listed in table 4.

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TABLE 4: All language aliases defined by **TRANSLATIONS**, from left to right in the order of definition.

alias	language	alias	language
Fallback	fallback	Afrikaans	afrikaans
Albanian	albanian	Amharic	amharic
Arabic	arabic	Armenian	armenian
Asturian	asturian	astur-leonese	asturian
Astur-Leonese	astur-leonese	asturian-leonese	asturian
Asturian-Leonese	asturian-leonese	Basque	basque
Bengali	bengali	Breton	breton
Bulgarian	bulgarian	Catalan	catalan
Coptic	coptic	coptic egyptian	coptic
Coptic Egyptian	coptic egyptian	Czech	czech
Danish	danish	Dutch	dutch
Farsi	farsi	Finnish	finnish
francais	french	Francais	francais
Canadien	canadien	French	french
Acadian	acadian	frenchle	french
American	american	Australian	australian
British	british	Canadian	canadian
English	english	UKenglish	british
USenglish	american	Newzealand	newzealand
Ethiop	ethiop	Esperanto	esperanto
Estonian	estonian	Friulan	friulan
Gaelic	gaelic	Irish	irish
irish gaelic	irish	Irish Gaelic	irish
Scottish	scottish	scottish gaelic	scottish
Scottish Gaelic	scottish	Galician	galician
German	german	germanb	german
ngerman	german	Austrian	austrian
naustrian	austrian	Greek	greek
polutonikogreek	greek	ibygreek	greek
bgreek	greek	Hebrew	hebrew
Hindustani	hindustani	hindi-urdu	hindustani
Hindi-Urdu	hindi-urdu	Hindi	hindi
Urdu	urdu	Hungarian	hungarian
magyar	hungarian	Magyar	magyar
Icelandic	icelandic	Interlingua	interlingua
Italian	italian	Japanese	japanese
Kannada	kannada	Korean	korean
Ladin	ladin	Lao	lao
laotian	lao	Laotian	laotian

continues

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alias	language	alias	language
Latin	latin	Latvian	latvian
lettish	latvian	Lettish	lettish
Lithuanian	lithuanian	Macedonian	macedonian
Malay	malay	Indonesian	indonesian
indon	indonesian	bahasa meyalu	malay
Bahasa Meyalu	bahasa meyalu	bahasa	bahasa meyalu
Bahasa	bahasa	bahasai	bahasa
bahasam	bahasa	Malayalam	malayalam
Maldivian	maldivian	divehi	maldivian
Divehi	divehi	Marathi	marathi
Mongolian	mongolian	norsk	norwegian
Norsk	norsk	Norwegian	norwegian
nynorsk	norwegian	Nynorsk	nynorsk
Occitan	occitan	lenga d'oc	occitan
langue d'oc	occitan	Piedmontese	piedmontese
piemontese	piedmontese	Piemontese	piemontese
piemonteis	piedmontese	Piemonteis	piemonteis
Pinyin	pinyin	Polish	polish
Brazil	brazil	brazilian	brazil
Brazilian	brazilian	Portuges	portuges
portuguese	portuges	Portuguese	portuguese
Romanian	romanian	Romansh	romansh
Romansh	romansh	Rumantsh	romansh
Rumantsch	romansh	Romanche	romansh
Russian	russian	Samin	samin
north sami	samin	North Sami	north sami
northern sami	north sami	Northern Sami	northern sami
Sanskrit	sanskrit	Serbocroatian	serbocroatian
serbo-croatian	serbocroatian	Serbo-Croatian	serbocroatian
Serbian	serbian	serbianc	serbian
Croatian	croatian	Slovak	slovak
Slovenian	slovenian	slovene	slovenian
Slovene	slovene	Sorbian	sorbian
Lowersorbian	lowersorbian	Uppersorbian	uppersorbian
lsorbian	lowersorbian	usorbian	uppersorbian
lower sorbian	lowersorbian	upper sorbian	uppersorbian
lower Sorbian	lowersorbian	upper Sorbian	uppersorbian
Lower Sorbian	lowersorbian	Upper Sorbian	uppersorbian
SpanGLISH	spanGLISH	Spanish	spanish
Swedish	swedish	Swissgerman	swissgerman
swiss german	swissgerman	Swiss German	swissgerman

continues

alias	language	alias	language
Swissfrench	swissfrench	swiss french	swissfrench
Swiss French	swissfrench	Swissitalian	swissitalian
swiss italian	swissitalian	Swiss Italian	swissitalian
Swissromansh	swissromansh	swiss romansh	swissromansh
Swiss Romansh	swissromansh	swiss	swissgerman
Swiss	swiss	Tamil	tamil
Telugu	telugu	Thai	thai
thaicjk	thai	Thaicjk	thaicjk
Tibetan	tibetan	Turkish	turkish
Turkmen	turkmen	Ukrainian	ukrainian
Vietnamese	vietnamese	Welsh	welsh

These languages *should* cover all languages which are currently covered by babel and polyglossia but very likely this is not the case. Should you miss a language please send me an email so I can add it to **TRANSLATIONS**.

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