Parallels® Plesk Expand

Localization Guide

Plesk Expand Language Packs

Plesk Expand 2.3

Parallels™

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Contents

Preface

In this section:

About This Guide

This document is a guide to translating Plesk Expand interface and online help to languages other than those released by Parallels.

Section **Localization Overview** (on page 6) gives an idea of localizing a software product, explains such terms used in the document as *locale* and *language pack*, focuses on the localization capabilities of Plesk Expand, and describes Plesk Expand locale components and Plesk Expand language pack structure in detail.

Section **Creating LP** (on page 9) provides guidelines, instructions and recommendations on creating a Plesk Expand language pack.

Section **Installing LP** (on page 16) describes how to install Plesk Expand language packs.

The **Appendix A** (on page 17) contains full description of the `locale-maker` tool that is used for compiling language packs, and a list of the tool advanced options.

The **Appindix B** (on page 18) lists names of the locales supported by Plesk Expand.

Who Should Read This Guide

This guide is intended for those willing to create custom language packs, i.e., to translate Plesk Expand interface and online help to languages other than officially supported by Parallels.

Typographical Conventions

The following kinds of formatting in the text identify special information.

Formatting convention	Type of Information	Example
Special Bold	Items you must select, such as menu options, command buttons, or items in a list.	Go to the **QoS** tab.
	Titles of chapters, sections, and subsections.	Read the **Basic Administration** chapter.
Italics	Used to emphasize the importance of a point, to introduce a term or to designate a command line placeholder, which is to be replaced with a real name or value.	The system supports the so called *wildcard character* search.
`Monospace`	The names of commands, files, and directories.	The license file is located in the `httpdocs/common/licenses` directory.
Preformatted	On-screen computer output in your command-line sessions; source code in XML, C++, or other programming languages.	`# ls -al /files` `total 14470`
Preformatted Bold	What you type, contrasted with on-screen computer output.	`# cd /root/rpms/php`
CAPITALS	Names of keys on the keyboard.	SHIFT, CTRL, ALT
KEY+KEY	Key combinations for which the user must press and hold down one key and then press another.	CTRL+P, ALT+F4

Feedback

If you have found a mistake in this guide, or if you have suggestions or ideas on how to improve this guide, please send your feedback using the online form at http://www.parallels.com/en/support/usersdoc/. Please include in your report the guide's title, chapter and section titles, and the fragment of text in which you have found an error.

Localization Overview

Since Plesk Expand is a web application, a single instance may simultaneously target an international, multi-language audience owing to the possibility of *localization*. Localization means a process of adapting software for a particular country or region, which is, generally speaking, translating Plesk Expand user's environment to a language spoken in the country or region.

A subset of Plesk Expand user's environment adjusted to a particular language and culture is called *locale*. On the implementation level, a particular locale is represented by the corresponding *language pack (LP).* Language pack is an installable file containing all the resource files and processing instructions necessary for installing a particular locale to an existing Plesk Expand instance. In other words, LP is a packed set of files containing all the language-related data that define the appearance of a particular user environment component. For details on creating and installing language packs, refer to the **Creating LP** (on page 9) and **Installing LP** (on page 16) sections.

Plesk Expand locale and language pack names follow the RFC 1766 standard in the format "*<languagecode2>-<country/regioncode2>*", where *<languagecode2>* is a lower-case two-letter code derived from ISO 639-1 and *<country/regioncode2>* is an upper-case two-letter code derived from ISO 3166. For example, U.S. English locale is named "en-US". To see a list of locale names supported by Plesk Expand, refer to the **Appendix B. Locale Codes** (on page 18).

By default, Plesk Expand is shipped with only U.S. English language pack. Parallels also releases LPs for 7additional languages, which are:

- German (de-DE)
- French (fr-FR)
- Spanish (es-ES)
- Russian (ru-RU)
- Japanese (ja-JP)
- Simplified Chinese (zh-CN)
- Traditional Chinese (zh-TW)

These additional language packs are available at the Language Support (http://www.parallels.com/en/products/plesk/expand/lp/) page of the Parallels official web site.

This Plesk Expand Localization Kit is designed to allow third-party developers to create their own localizations for Plesk Expand.

The developers are free to share their translation with other Plesk Expand users. Also they can contribute the translation to Parallels, where it will be repacked to the standard Plesk Expand language pack form and then published on the Parallels official web site.

In this section:

Locale Components

We distinguish the following three components in Plesk Expand locale:

- *Interface Messages.* Include the following:
  - All textual elements of graphical user interface (except for the contextual help tips), namely, names of the buttons, icons, links, checkboxes, lists, options, list items, and so on
  - All alert, warning, error, progress and operation-result messages
- *Contextual Help.* A set of context-dependent tips shown at the bottom of navigation pane. Contextual help messages say in brief either what the current Plesk Expand page is designed for, or, if a mouse pointer is placed over a GUI control (button, icon, list heading, etc.), what the meaning of the control is.
- *Online Help.* A Plesk Expand user's guide which opens upon clicking Help in navigation pane and displays the content relevant to the current Plesk Expand page.

The locale components are defined by a particular file or set of files within a language pack.

Language Pack Content

All LP source files and folder are specifically structured within a particular directory. This directory is used by Plesk Expand `locale-maker` utility for compiling LP.

LP source files and folder are structured as shown below.

📁	`<source-files-directory>/`		Directory containing all LP source files
	📄	`license.html`	File containing the text of Parallels End-User License Agreement shown to Plesk Expand Administrator at his first login to the control panel
	📄	`locale.xml`	File containing entries for Plesk Expand interface messages and contextual help elements
	📁	`help/`	Directory containing help-specific files
		📄 `help.zip`	Archive containing files which compose online help (excluding the `index.php` file). The files must be in archive root
		📄 `index.php`	PHP file used to generate online help pages

The locale that is shipped by default with Plesk Expand is named *default locale*. You can use default locale for creating your LP. Source files of the default locale have the following locations on the server where Plesk Expand is installed:

- `license.html` location: `/usr/local/expand/frontend/htdocs/locale/`***<xx-XX>***`/license.html`

- `locale.xml` location: `/usr/local/expand/share/locale/`***<xx-XX>***`/locale.xml`

- `help` folder location: `/usr/local/expand/frontend/htdocs/help/`

   where *<xx-XX>* substitutes the locale code of the default locale (usually *en-US*).

Creating LP

Creating a language pack involves the following steps:

1 Obtaining the default (*en-US*) language pack sources

2 Translating the source files content to a required language

3 Compiling your resulting files to a new language pack

The next sections explain how to perform each step.

In this section:

Obtaining Default LP

There are two ways to obtain default Plesk Expand LP source files:

- Taking the files downloaded with this Localization Kit (current version of Plesk Expand)

  The files are available at the `/src/` directory of the unpacked Localization Kit.

- Taking LP source files from a particular Plesk Expand instance for which you want to create an LP

Generally speaking, you have two options when creating your language pack:

- Creating a *partial* LP that localizes only the GUI part of the Plesk Expand user's environment (which excludes online help system)

  The partial LP includes `locale.xml` and `license.html` files.

- Creating a *complete* LP that localizes the whole Plesk Expand user's environment (which includes online help system)

  The complete LP includes `locale.xml` and `license.html` files, and `help` folder.

➢ *To obtain source files from the Localization Kit for a partial LP:*

1 Copy `src/en-US/` folder downloaded with this Localization Kit to your locale source files directory *<path-to-my-locale>*/*<xx-XX>*/ (where *<xx-XX>* is the code of the locale for which you create an LP):

```
# cp -r /<path-to-unpacked-localization-kit>/src/en-US/ /<path-to-my-locale>/<xx-XX>/
```

2 Remove `/help/` directory from your locale source files directory:

```
# rm -r /<path-to-my-locale>/<xx-XX>/<help>/
```


➢ *To obtain source files from the Localization Kit for a complete LP:*

Copy `/src/en-US/` folder downloaded with this Localization Kit to your locale source files directory /*<path-to-my-locale>*/*<xx-XX>*/ (where *<xx-XX>* is the code of the locale for which you create an LP):

```
# cp -r /<path-to-unpacked-localization-kit>/src/en-US/ /<path-to-my-locale>/<xx-XX>/
```


➢ *To obtain source files from a Plesk Expand instance for a partial LP:*

1 Make the `/usr/local/expand/` your working directory:

```
# cd /usr/local/expand/
```

2 Copy `/share/locale/en-US/locale.xml` file to your locale source files directory /*<path-to-my-locale>*/*<xx-XX>*/ (where *<xx-XX>* is the code of the locale for which you create an LP):

```
# cp /share/locale/en-US/locale.xml  /<path-to-my-locale>/<xx-XX>/locale.xml
```

3 Copy `/frontend/htdocs/locale/en-US/license.html` file to your locale source files directory /*<path-to-my-locale>*/*<xx-XX>*/ :

```
# cp /frontend/htdocs/locale/en-US/license.html  /<path-to-my-locale>/<xx-XX>/license.html
```


➢ *To obtain source files from a Plesk Expand instance for a complete LP:*

1 Repeat steps 1-3 of the previous instruction.

2 Copy the `/frontend/htdocs/help/en-US/` directory to your locale source files directory /*<path-to-my-locale>*/*<xx-XX>*/:

```
# cp -r /frontend/htdocs/help/en-US/ /<path-to-my-locale>/<xx-XX>/help/
```

Translating LP Files

Once you obtained LP sources, the next step is to actually modify interface and contextual help messages, and online help texts.

For editing LP files, use text editor that supports editing text in UTF-8, and edit all the files in this encoding. Otherwise, the messages you translated may be displayed incorrectly. We recommend using text editor which also supports highlighting syntax. Using such editors makes the document structure easy-to-see and helps you avoid common mistakes.

The following sub-sections explain how the LP source files are organized, and provide recommendations that can be useful when translating the files.

In this section:

Translating GUI and Contextual Help Messages

File Structure

All interface and contextual help messages for the Plesk Expand GUI are located in the `locale.xml` file. In this file, for a single GUI item exists a single entry - *keyword-phrase-comment* triplet which specifies the GUI item localization.

- *Keyword* contains unique identifier of a Plesk Expand GUI item.
- *Phrase* contains a text on a human language which describes a particular Plesk Expand GUI item, appearing as either an interface message or a contextual help text.

  A phrase may contain *placeholders* or *message variables*. For information on translating messages which contain placeholders or variables, refer to the **Translation Tips** (on page 12) section.

- *Comment* contains translational notes concerning the entry and does not affect the Plesk Expand GUI.

A typical entry looks as follows:

```
<entry>
      <keyword>exp_login_exists</keyword>
      <phrase>A reseller with such login already exists in Plesk
Expand.</phrase>
      <comment/>
</entry>
```

The entries are grouped into four sections:

- `context_help_keys` section contains localization for contextual help.
- `context_help_variables` section defines message variables and placeholders for messages of the `context_help_keys` section.
- `messages_keys` section contains localization for interface messages.
- `messages_variables` section defines message variables and placeholders for messages of the `messages_keys` section.

To translate a locale entry, substitute the original phrase with a corresponding phrase in your language. The keyword and the comment may help you understand where this entry is used in the GUI.

Important: Do not translate any of the keywords. Plesk Expand uses keywords to link a particular GUI item with the corresponding phrase, so if you change a keyword in the `locale.xml` file, the original phrase will be displayed in Plesk Expand instead of the translated phrase.

Translation Tips

There is a number of recommendations that might be useful when translating `locale.xml` file, particularly, for localizing placeholders, variables, countries names, date and time format.

Placeholders

Placeholder is a constant substring like `{$EXP_PROD_NAME}` or `{$PROD_NAME}` that is substituted with its value in GUI.

The table below represents placeholders and corresponding values:

Placeholder	Description	Default value
{$EXP_PROD_NAME}	Plesk Expand product name	Plesk Expand
{$PROD_NAME}	Plesk product name	Plesk

Let us assume that the `locale.xml` contains the following entry:

```
<entry>
    <keyword>plesk_register_server</keyword>
    <phrase>Click to register a new Plesk server in
{$EXP_PROD_NAME}.</phrase>
    <comment/>
</entry>
```

The corresponding message in Plesk Expand GUI looks as follows: *Click to register a new Plesk server in Plesk Expand.*

> **Important:** While translating the text in the `context_help_keys` or `messages_keys` sections, put these placeholders at any place in the text, but do not change anything within the placeholder code: neither do edit any text within curly brackets, nor delete the curly brackets.

Variables

Variable is a substring like `%variable-name%` that is substituted with its value in GUI.

Let us assume that the domain name is `sample.com`, and `locale.xml` file contains the following entry:

```
<entry>
    <keyword>plesk_error_domain_unknown</keyword>
    <phrase>Domain %domain% cannot be found.</phrase>
    <comment/>
</entry>
```

The corresponding message in Plesk Expand GUI looks as follows: *Domain sample.com cannot be found.*

While translating messages that contain variables, observe the following rules:

- Put a variable at any place of your translation text.
- Neither do change any text between percent signs, nor remove the percent signs.
- Use all the variables of the original message from the default locale provided by Parallels in your translated message. Do not skip any message variables in translated messages, it will make your text less informative than the original one.
- Do not use any variables for translated message which were not used in the original message from the default locale provided by Parallels.

Countries Names

While editing the `locale.xml` file, you might see entries like:

```
<entry>
    <keyword>plesk_client_state_filled_error</keyword>
    <phrase>Please specify a state for the USA selected.</phrase>
    <comment/>
</entry>
```

Do not replace USA with your country name. For example, if you translate into Portuguese, replacing "USA" with "Portugal" will be wrong. You should use the word/abbreviation meaning USA in your language.

Date and Time Presentation Format

For setting up date and time presentation used in your country:

1   Find the entries responsible for country-specific date and time presentation in the `messages_variables` section.

2   Modify these entries in accordance with the format described at http://www.php.net/manual/en/function.date.php (http://www.php.net/manual/en/function.date.php).

Translating Online Help

To translate an online help system, you should modify the following files:

- numerous `*.htm` files:
    - *<nn-nn-nn>*`.htm` (e.g., `01-01-03.htm`) and *<number>*.htm (e.g., `2563.htm`)

      pages containing the online help contents, displayed in the main (content) frame of the online help window
    - `toc.htm`, `toc`*<number>*`.htm` (e.g., `toc246135.htm`)

      pages containing different states of the Contents tree, displayed in the left frame of the online help window
- `*.gif` files:

  `*.gif` images used in online help for illustrating GUI elements
- `dhtml_search.js`

  java script implementing the mechanism of search through the guide

Translational tips

For editing the files that build Plesk Expand online help system, we recommend using a WYSIWYG HTML editor which supports working with files in UTF-8. Using such editor makes the process of translation more comfortable because it

- lets you concentrate on modifying the help content without the necessity of separating it from the HTML syntax
- prevents you from modifying anything besides the help content, which guarantees that the files will not be corrupted somehow

Important: Do not change the files encoding: It must be UTF-8. Otherwise, the texts you translated may be displayed incorrectly.

Compiling LP

After translation is complete, you need to compile your source files into LP. The compiling is performed with Plesk Expand `locale-maker` utility.

➢ *To install `locale-maker` utility:*

1 Download the locale-maker packet `expand-locale-maker-1.0.0-3.i586.rpm` from the Parallels Technology Network (http://swdn.swsoft.com/), or take the packet downloaded with this Localization Kit.

2 Install locale-maker using the following command:

```
# rpm -Uhv expand-locale-maker-1.0.0-3.i586.rpm
```

Note: The locale-maker utility requires PHP, Xerces-C++ v.2.5.0-6 and later, Unzip and `rpmbuild` utility.

The `locale-maker` utility is installed to the `/usr/local/expand-locale-maker` directory.

Before compiling an LP, make sure that your directory with sources contains all necessary elements:

- For complete LP:
    - `license.html`
    - `locale.xml`
    - `/help/help.zip`
    - `/help/index.php`
- For partial LP:
    - `license.html`
    - `locale.xml`

➢ *To build an LP:*

>   **Run locale-maker with the following options:**

```
# /usr/local/expand-locale-maker/sbin/locale-maker—locale-path
<source-files-directory> --locale-id <xx-XX> --title <locale-name>
--expand-version <expand-version>
```

Where

- *<source-files-directory>* is your directory with source files

- *<xx-XX>* is a locale code in the RFC 1766 standard

- *<title>* is a title of a locale that will be shown to Plesk Expand users after installing the locale to Plesk Expand

- *<expand-version>* is a Plesk Expand version for which a locale is created

By default, the created LP `expand-locale-`*<xx-XX>*-*<expand-version>*-*<YYMMDD>*`.noarch.rpm` is located in the current directory.

You can specify the directory for created LP, locale release version, architecture of Plesk Expand instance for which a locale is built using additional `locale-maker` utility options. For details on these options, refer to the **Appendix A. Using locale-maker Utility** (on page 17).

Installing LP

To install the locale to the system, execute the following command:

```
# rpm -Uhv <lp-name>.rpm
```

where *<lp-name>*`.rpm` is the Language Pack name.

After you receive from the system the message about the LP successful installation, the LP can be used in Plesk Expand: it appears automatically in the list of installed language packs (**Server** > **Preferences** > **Default Locale**) and becomes available for choosing in Plesk Expand administrator and resellers **Interface Settings** forms, and on the Plesk Expand login screen.

Appendix A. Using locale-maker Utility

The `locale-maker` utility is used to build Plesk Expand Language Packs. For instructions on how it can be installed, refer to the **Compiling LP** (on page 15) section.

Usage

```
/usr/local/expand-locale-maker/sbin/locale-maker—locale-path <source-files-
directory> --locale-id <xx-XX> --title <locale-title> --expand-version
<expand-version> [options]
```

Example

The following command builds the French LP:

```
# /usr/local/expand-locale-maker/sbin/locale-maker—locale-path ./fr-FR—
locale-id fr-FR
 --title French—expand-version 2.2.0
```

Options

Option	Description
`--locale-path`	Specifies the directory where the LP source files are located. *Required.*
`--locale-id`	Specifies the locale code in the RFC 1766 standard. *Required.*
`--title`	Specifies the locale title that will be shown to Plesk Expand users after installing the locale to the Plesk Expand. *Required.*
`--expand-version`	Specifies the Plesk Expand version for which the locale is build. *Required.*
`--output-path`	Specifies the directory where LP will be created. The current directory is used by default. *Optional.*
`--native-title`	The locale native title. If the native title is set, it will replace the locale title. *Optional.*
The following options are used in Plesk Expand LP build process and they are set automatically. (All of them are optional.)	
`--locale-release`	Specifies the locale release version. The *YYMMDD* format , where YY - current year, MM - month, DD - day of month, is used by default.

`--xmlchecker-path`	Specifies the path to `xmlchecker` which validate `locale.xml` file. The `/usr/local/expand-locale-maker` path is used by default.
`--locale-engine-path`	Specifies the path to `locale_engine`. The `/usr/local/expand-locale-maker/locale_engine` path is used by default.
`--spec-file`	Specifies the location of the locale spec file which contains LP description. The `/usr/local/expand-locale-maker/share/spec/locale.spec` location is used by default.
`--make-file`	Specifies the location of the locale `Makefile` file. The `/usr/local/expand-locale-maker/share/Makefile` location is used by default.
`--locale-arch`	Specifies the architecture for which the locale is built. The `noarch` is used by default.
`--problem-report`	Specifies the error log file. The `./build_problems` file is used by default.
`--help`	Displays help on the use of the `locale-maker` utility.

Appendix B. Locale Codes

Language - Country/Region	Code	Language - Country/Region	Code
Afrikaans	**af**	**Icelandic**	**is**
Afrikaans - South Africa	af-ZA	Icelandic - Iceland	is-IS
Albanian	**sq**	**Indonesian**	**id**
Albanian - Albania	sq-AL	Indonesian - Indonesia	id-ID
Arabic	**ar**	**Italian**	**it**
Arabic - Algeria	ar-DZ	Italian - Italy	it-IT
Arabic – Bahrain	ar-BH	Italian - Switzerland	it-CH
Arabic – Egypt	ar-EG	**Japanese**	**ja**
Arabic – Iraq	ar-IQ	Japanese - Japan	ja-JP
Arabic – Jordan	ar-JO	**Kannada**	**kn**
Arabic – Kuwait	ar-KW	Kannada - India	kn-IN
Arabic – Lebanon	ar-LB	**Kazakh**	**kk**
Arabic – Libya	ar-LY	Kazakh - Kazakhstan	kk-KZ

Language - Country/Region	Code	Language - Country/Region	Code
Arabic - Morocco	ar-MA	**Korean**	**ko**
Arabic - Oman	ar-OM	Korean - Korea	ko-KR
Arabic - Qatar	ar-QA	**Kyrgyz**	**ky**
Arabic - Saudi Arabia	ar-SA	Kyrgyz - Kyrgyzstan	ky-KG
Arabic - Syria	ar-SY	**Latvian**	**lv**
Arabic - Tunisia	ar-TN	Latvian - Latvia	lv-LV
Arabic - United Arab Emirates	ar-AE	**Lithuanian**	**lt**
Arabic - Yemen	ar-YE	Lithuanian - Lithuania	lt-LT
Armenian	**hy**	**Macedonian**	**mk**
Armenian - Armenia	hy-AM	Macedonian - Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	mk-MK
Azeri	**az**	**Malay**	**ms**
Azeri - Azerbaijan	az-AZ	Malay - Brunei	ms-BN
Basque	**eu**	Malay - Malaysia	ms-MY
Basque - Basque	eu-ES	**Marathi**	**mr**
Belarusian	**be**	Marathi - India	mr-IN
Belarusian - Belarus	be-BY	**Mongolian**	**mn**
Bulgarian	**bg**	Mongolian - Mongolia	mn-MN
Bulgarian - Bulgaria	bg-BG	**Norwegian**	**no**
Catalan	**ca**	Norwegian (Bokmål) - Norway	nb-NO
Catalan - Spain	ca-ES	Norwegian (Nynorsk) - Norway	nn-NO
Chinese	**zh**	**Polish**	**pl**
Chinese - Hong Kong SAR	zh-HK	Polish - Poland	pl-PL
Chinese - Macao SAR	zh-MO	**Portuguese**	**pt**
Chinese - China (Simplified Chinese)	zh-CN	Portuguese - Brazil	pt-BR
Chinese - Singapore	zh-SG	Portuguese - Portugal	pt-PT
Chinese - Taiwan (Traditional Chinese)	zh-TW	**Punjabi**	**pa**
Croatian	**hr**	Punjabi - India	pa-IN
Croatian - Croatia	hr-HR	**Romanian**	**ro**
Czech	**cs**	Romanian - Romania	ro-RO
Czech - Czech Republic	cs-CZ	**Russian**	**ru**
Danish	**da**	Russian - Russia	ru-RU
Danish - Denmark	da-DK	**Sanskrit**	**sa**
Dutch	**nl**	Sanskrit - India	sa-IN
Dutch - Belgium	nl-BE	**Serbian**	**sr**

Language - Country/Region	Code	Language - Country/Region	Code
Dutch - The Netherlands	nl-NL	Serbian - Serbia	sr-SP
English	**en**	**Slovak**	**sk**
English - Australia	en-AU	Slovak - Slovakia	sk-SK
English - Belize	en-BZ	**Slovenian**	**sl**
English - Canada	en-CA	Slovenian - Slovenia	sl-SI
English - Caribbean	en-CB	**Spanish**	**es**
English - Ireland	en-IE	Spanish - Argentina	es-AR
English - Jamaica	en-JM	Spanish - Bolivia	es-BO
English - New Zealand	en-NZ	Spanish - Chile	es-CL
English - Philippines	en-PH	Spanish - Colombia	es-CO
English - South Africa	en-ZA	Spanish - Costa Rica	es-CR
English - Trinidad and Tobago	en-TT	Spanish - Dominican Republic	es-DO
English - United Kingdom	en-GB	Spanish - Ecuador	es-EC
English - United States	en-US	Spanish - El Salvador	es-SV
English - Zimbabwe	en-ZW	Spanish - Guatemala	es-GT
Estonian	**et**	Spanish - Honduras	es-HN
Estonian - Estonia	et-EE	Spanish - Mexico	es-MX
Faroese	**fo**	Spanish - Nicaragua	es-NI
Faroese - Faroe Islands	fo-FO	Spanish - Panama	es-PA
Farsi	**fa**	Spanish - Paraguay	es-PY
Farsi - Iran	fa-IR	Spanish - Peru	es-PE
Finnish	**fi**	Spanish - Puerto Rico	es-PR
Finnish - Finland	fi-FI	Spanish - Spain	es-ES
French	**fr**	Spanish - Uruguay	es-UY
French - Belgium	fr-BE	Spanish - Venezuela	es-VE
French - Canada	fr-CA	**Swahili**	**sw**
French - France	fr-FR	Swahili - Kenya	sw-KE
French - Luxembourg	fr-LU	**Swedish**	**sv**
French - Monaco	fr-MC	Swedish - Finland	sv-FI
French - Switzerland	fr-CH	Swedish - Sweden	sv-SE
Galician	**gl**	**Tamil**	**ta**
Galician - Galician	gl-ES	Tamil - India	ta-IN
Georgian	**ka**	**Tatar**	**tt**
Georgian - Georgia	ka-GE	Tatar - Russia	tt-RU
German	**de**	**Telugu**	**te**
German - Austria	de-AT	Telugu - India	te-IN

Language - Country/Region	Code	Language - Country/Region	Code
German - Germany	de-DE	**Thai**	**th**
German - Liechtenstein	de-LI	Thai - Thailand	th-TH
German - Luxembourg	de-LU	**Turkish**	**tr**
German - Switzerland	de-CH	Turkish - Turkey	tr-TR
Greek	**el**	**Ukrainian**	**uk**
Greek - Greece	el-GR	Ukrainian - Ukraine	uk-UA
Gujarati	**gu**	**Urdu**	**ur**
Gujarati - India	gu-IN	Urdu - Pakistan	ur-PK
Hebrew	**he**	**Uzbek**	**uz**
Hebrew - Israel	he-IL	Uzbek - Uzbekistan	uz-UZ
Hindi	**hi**	**Vietnamese**	**vi**
Hindi - India	hi-IN	Vietnamese - Vietnam	vi-VN
Hungarian	**hu**		
Hungarian - Hungary	hu-HU		

Language - Country/Region	Code	Language - Country/Region	Code