Parallels® Plesk Control Panel

Localization Guide

Plesk Language Packs

Plesk 8.4 for Linux/Unix

Parallels™

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Contents

Preface

In this section:

About This Guide

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

Chapter 2, "**Localization Overview**" gives an idea of localizing a software product, explains such terms used in the document as *locale* and *language pack*, and focuses on the localization capabilities of Plesk in detail.

Chapter 3, "**Creating And Installing LP**" provides guidelines, instructions and recommendations on creating a Plesk language pack and installing it to Plesk.

The Appendix "**Locale Codes**" lists names of the locales supported by Plesk.

Who Should Read This Guide

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

Typographical Conventions

Before you start using this guide, it is important to understand the documentation conventions used in it.

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 **System** 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 `http://docs/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.

CHAPTER 1

Localization Overview

Since Plesk 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 user's environment to a language spoken in the country or region.

A subset of Plesk user's environment adjusted to a particular language and culture is called *locale*. The **Locale Components** (on page 8) section answers what substitutes a Plesk 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 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. The **Language Pack Content** (on page 9) section focuses on what files are included to an LP, how the files must be structured, and shows how these files are related to locale components.

Plesk 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, refer to the Appendix **Locale Codes** (on page 20).

Note: Plesk supports an arbitrary number of locales (depends on the purchased Plesk license). A particular locale can be represented by only one LP, that is, you cannot install to a Plesk, for example, two different en-US language packs.

By default, Plesk is shipped with only U.S. English language pack. Parallels also releases LP's for eight additional languages, which are:

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

These additional language packs for the latest Plesk version are available at the **Language Support** page (http://www.parallels.com/en/products/plesk/lp/) of the Parallels official Web Site. To obtain an additional LP for the previous Plesk versions, browse to **Previous Versions** in the left menu, select the required version and go to the corresponding **Language Support** page.

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

Note: To install and use additional LPs, be sure to have a Plesk license key allowing multi-language support with a required number of language packs.

In this chapter:

Locale Components

We distinguish the following three components in each Plesk locale:

1   *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

2   *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 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.

3   *Online Help.* A Plesk user's guide which opens upon clicking **Help** in navigation pane and displays the content relevant to the current Plesk page.
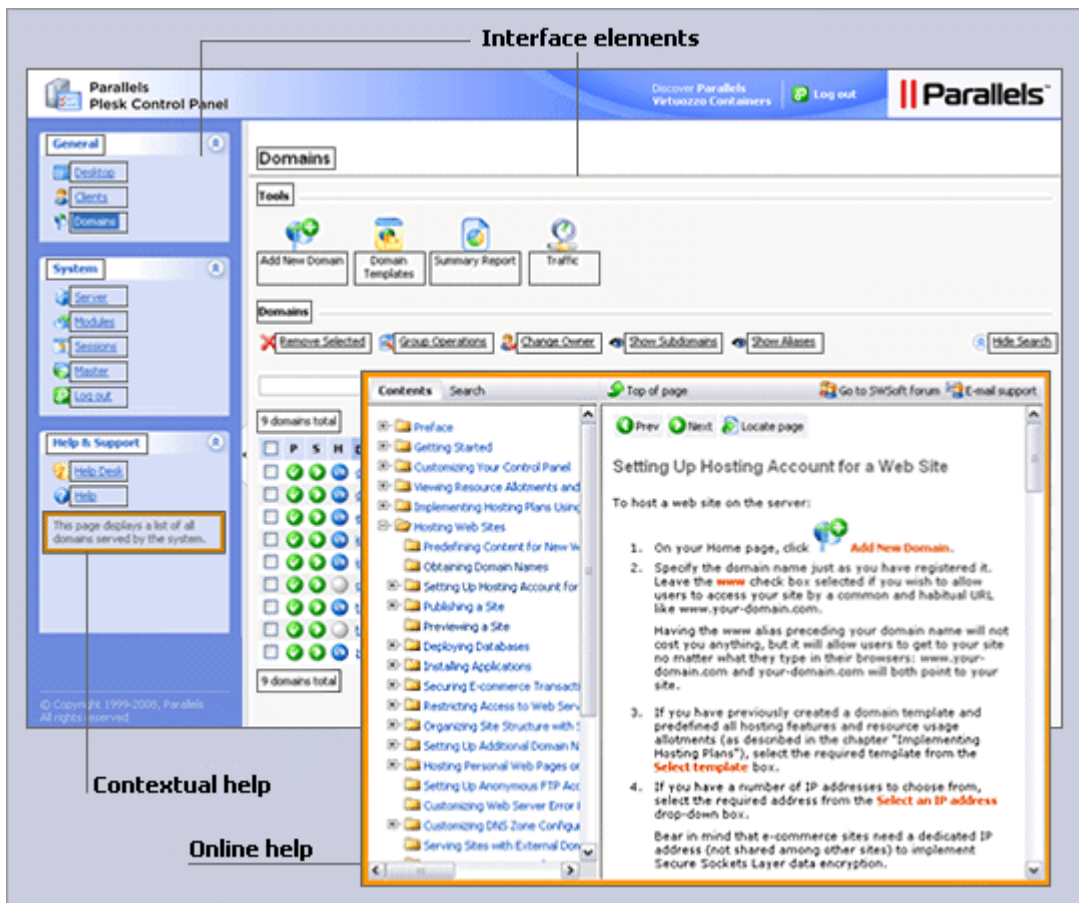
Figure 1: Plesk locale components

Each of the components is defined by a particular file or set of files within a language pack.

Language Pack Content

All locale-defining files are specifically structured within a language pack, so that when the LP is being installed, the locale files are correctly built in the Plesk directories structure.

LP files and folders are structured as shown below (`plib/` and `htdocs/` directories are located at the LP root).

📂 `plib/`			serves as a container for the lower-level directory
	📂 `locales/`		serves as a container for the lower-level directory
		📂 *<locale>*`/`	serves as a container for the files defining GUI messages and contextual help. Must be named according to the locale implemented by the LP. For example, in case of the U.S. English, its name is `en-US`.
		📄 `conhelp_` *<locale>*`.php`	contains strings that define contextual help tips: What contextual help text is shown when a mouse points at a particular page control. Must be named according to the locale implemented by the LP. For example, in case of the U.S. English, its name
		📄 `messages_` *<locale>*`.php`	contains strings that define interface messages: What interface message is shown at what Plesk interface location. Must be named according to the locale implemented by the LP. For example, in case of the U.S. English, its name is `messages_en-US.php`.
📂 `htdocs/`			serves as a container for the lower-level directory
	📂 `locales/`		serves as a container for the lower-level directory
		📂 *<locale>*`/`	serves as a container for htm/html files defining a particular locale. Must be named according to the locale implemented by the LP. For example, in case of the U.S. English, its name is `en-US`.
		📄 `license.html`	contains the text of Parallels. End-User License Agreement shown to Plesk Administrator at his first login to the control panel
		📂 `help/`	contains files composing online help addressed to Plesk Administrator; serves as a container for lower-level directories
		📂 `cl/`	contains files composing online help addressed to Plesk Client

	📁 `dl_usr/`	contains files composing online help addressed to Plesk Domain Administrator
	📁 `ml_usr/`	contains files composing online help addressed to Plesk Mail User

For the detailed information on files composing online help, refer to the **Translating Online Help** (on page 12) section.

Creating And Installing LP

In brief, to create a language pack, you should do the following:

1 Obtain the default – en-US – language pack sources.

2 Translate the source files content to a required language.

3 Compile your resulting files to a new language pack.

Refer to the following sub-sections for the detailed information on performing each of the steps.

In this chapter:

Obtaining Default LP

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

1. Taking the files downloaded with this Localization Kit (current version of Plesk)
2. Taking LP source files from a particular Plesk instance for which you want to create an LP

➢ **To take the LP sources from a Plesk instance:**

1 Upload the `std_lp.tar.gz` archive downloaded with this Localization Kit to the server where the required version of Plesk is installed, and unpack the archive.

2 Run the `get_orig_locale` utility with power user privileges.

For example, when logged in as root:

```
[root@localhost std]# ./get_orig_locale.sh
```

The utility creates directory `orig_locale.en-US/` in your current directory, and copies the default LP's sources from Plesk directories to it.

Translating LP Files

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

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

- creating a "partial" LP that localizes only the GUI part of the Plesk user's environment (which excludes online help system)
- creating a complete LP that localizes the whole Plesk user's environment (which includes online help system)

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

In this section:

Files Structure

Files `messages_<locale>.php` and `conhelp_<locale>.php` have a simple structure presenting an associative array made up of records like

```
'<localization_key>' => '<message>'
```

where

- *<localization_key>* uniquely identifies a Plesk GUI item
- *<message>* is a text in a human language which describes a particular Plesk GUI item, appearing as either a GUI or a contextual help text

To adjust these files so that the Plesk GUI was displayed to users in a particular language, translate all string parts containing messages (*<message>*), leaving localization keys as they are.

> **Important**: Do not translate any of the localization keys. Plesk uses localization keys to link a particular GUI item with the corresponding message, so if you change a key in an LP file, the original key will be displayed in Plesk instead of the corresponding message.

Translation Tips

For editing locale-defining PHP files, we recommend using a text editor which supports highlighting syntax. Using such editors not only makes the translating more comfortable than when using those displaying just plain text, but also, what's more important, helps you detect the file corruption if you change the array syntax.

Note: Use editor that supports editing texts in UTF-8.

There is a number of recommendations that might be useful when translating these files, specifically, concerning PHP array syntax, message variables, HTML entities, and special characters.

> **Important**: Do not change the files encoding: It must be UTF-8. Otherwise, the messages you've translated may be displayed incorrectly.

Array syntax

It is important that commas at the end of each string were left where they are. Otherwise, the PHP array will be corrupt and, when using such language pack, Plesk GUI will display pure localization keys instead of the correct messages.

What else can corrupt the array is mistakes in using quotes. To avoid such mistakes, follow the rules below.

1. If a message text does not contain any quotes, enclose the text with either single or double quotes.

2. If a message text contains at least one single quote or apostrophe:

- precede each quote with backslash:

```
'b_add_ip_for_clients' => 'Add IP address to client\'s pools.',
```
    or

- enclose the message with double quotes:

```
'b_add_ip_for_clients' => "Add IP address to client's pools.",
```

3. If a message text contains at least one double quote:

- precede each quote with backslash:

```
'odbc__mysql_option' => "Options that specify how MyODBC should work.
See <a
href=\"http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/Connection_parameters.html\">
http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/Connection_parameters.html</a>",
```

or

- enclose the message with single quotes:

```
'odbc__mysql_option' => 'Options that specify how MyODBC should work.
See <a
href="http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/Connection_parameters.html">ht
tp://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql/en/Connection_parameters.html</a>',
```

Variables

When translating Plesk interface and contextual help messages, pay special attention to the messages containing variables:

- Leave variables as they are, do not translate them.
- Translate the other text of a message carefully, considering a variable meaning and how the variable value will be embedded to the whole message text in Plesk interface.

The following types of variables are used:

1 `$PROD_NAME` - replaces the nomination of the Plesk instance.

For example, if we have Plesk 8.0 for Unix installed, and the file `messages_en-US.php` contains the string

```
'license__you_should_accept' => "In order to use $PROD_NAME
you should agree to the terms of this license.",
```

the corresponding message in the Plesk GUI looks as **In order to use Plesk 8.0 for Unix you should agree to the terms of this license.**

2 `%%<`*variable-name*`>%%` - variables of this type are used in `messages_[locale].php` files.

For example, if the IP address is 192.0.2.68, the client name is John Doe, and the file
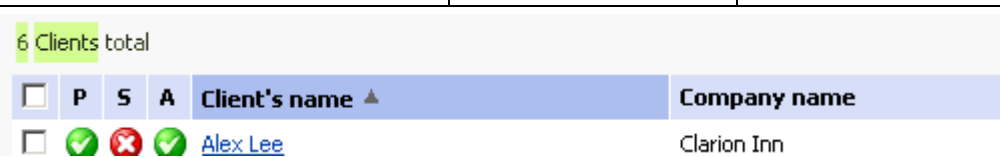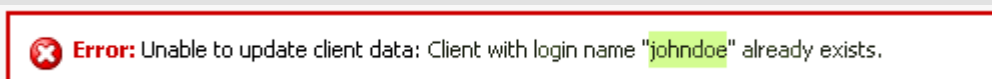
`messages_en-US.php` contains the string

```
'ui__client/domain/properties__client_ip_address_was_assigned
' => 'The IP address %%ip_address%% was assigned to
%%client_name%%.',
```

then the corresponding message in Plesk GUI looks as **The IP address 192.0.2.68 was assigned to John Doe.**

3   `%1, %2, etc.` - this type is used in `messages_[locale].php` files. Such variables may replace almost everything: titles of Plesk objects (Domain, Client, IP, etc.), domain, client and other Plesk objects names, error messages, and so on, – in each string, the meaning of a particular variable of such type depends on the context. The variable value is dynamically set by Plesk when it displays the message in its GUI.

The table below gives an idea of how to understand messages with these variables.

String	Variable Meaning	Message Examples
`'clist__info' => '%4 %1 total',`	`%4` - the number of items in a list	**100 Domains total**
	`%1` - the Plesk object	**30 Clients total**
		2 Databases total

String	Variable Meaning	Message Examples
`'__client_with_login_name_a lready_exists' => "Client with login name \"%1\" already exists.",`	`%1` - Plesk client login	**Client with login name "johndoe" already exists.**

String	Variable Meaning	Message Examples
`'__domain_resolves_to_anoth er_ip' => "The domain resolves to another IP address (%1). Please correct DNS settings.",`	`%1` - IP address to which a domain resolves	**The domain resolves to another IP address (10.0.0.4). Please correct DNS settings.**

String	Variable Meaning	Message Examples
`'__unable_update_cl_data' => "Unable to update client data: %1",`	`%1` - A phrase stating why updating a client account is impossible.	**Unable to update client data: Client with login name "johndoe" exists.**

HTML Entities; Special Characters

Do not translate

- HTML entities

  for example, `<`, `>` used for defining "<" and ">" symbols

- special characters

  for example, `\n` used for defining a new line

Translating Online Help

In this section:

Files Structure

Online help is presented by 4 sets of files, each designed for displaying to a particular Plesk user and located at a specific folder within LP:

- Administrator (`htdocs/locales/`*`<locale>`*`/help/`)
- Client (`htdocs/locales/`*`<locale>`*`/help/cl/`)
- Domain Administrator (`htdocs/locales/`*`<locale>`*`/help/dl_usr/`)
- Mail User (`htdocs/locales/`*`<locale>`*`/help/ml_usr/`)

4 different online help systems exist due to the difference in Plesk functionality available to each type of Plesk users. In spite of this difference in content, the online help systems are the same in the view of their implementation: All of them are Plesk User's guides compiled of the specific files building particular structural elements of the guides.

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

1   numerous `*.htm` files:

1.   *<number>*`.htm` (e.g., `33243.htm`)

     pages containing the online help contents, displayed in the main (content) frame of the online help window

2.   `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

2   `*.gif` files:

`*`.gif images used as navigation elements: **Top of page**, **Prev**, **Next**, **Locate Page**, and **Print**

3   `dhtml_search.js`

java script implementing the mechanism of search through the guide

This figure shows the structural elements of the online help system defined by the files listed above.
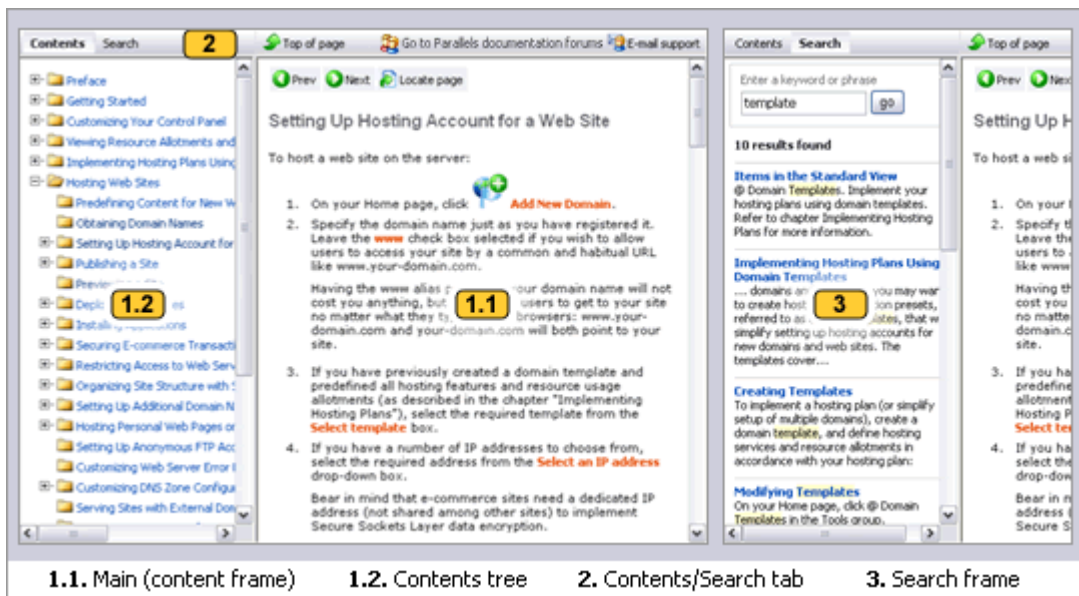

Figure 2: Online help structural elements

Translation Tips

For editing the files that build Plesk 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

Once you translated the locale-defining files to a required language, you are ready to compile them to a language pack, which will be easily installed to Plesk afterwards.

➢ *To compile an LP:*

1 Unpack the `std_lp.tgz` archive downloaded with this Localization Kit.

2 Go to the directory `std/dist/` created during unpacking the archive on the previous step.

3 In the `std/dist/`, create the LP directories structure (for details, refer to the **Language Pack Content** (on page 9) section) assuming that `std/dist/` is an LP root. Replace *<locale>* in directories names with the name of your language pack.

   For example, if making up a language pack for Dutch spoken in The Netherlands (nl-NL), the directories you create must be `std/dist/plib/locales/nl-NL` and `std/dist/htdocs/locales/nl-NL`. For the list of locale/LP names supported by Plesk, refer to the **Locale Codes** (on page 20) section.

4 Copy your translated LP files to the directories created on the previous step.

   Be sure to include to the `std/dist/` directory all directories and files building an LP: Even if you are making a "partial" LP (only GUI and contextual help messages translated), include the default online help files and folders. Otherwise, your LP will not be compiled (in case when `htdocs/...` folders are missing), or no online help will be available after applying the LP (in case when files in `the htdocs/.../` folders are missing).

5 Change the names of LP files containing the locale name.

For our example with Dutch LP (nl-NL), the following changes should be done:

- ▪ `messages_en-US.php` **-->** `messages_nl-NL.php`
- ▪ `conhelp_en-US.php` **-->** `conhelp_nl-NL.php`

6 Make `std/` your current directory and run the `make_lp_dist` utility.

Usage: `make_lp_dist.sh` *<major-version.minor-version>* *<locale>*

Running the utility results in creating in the `std/` directory an installable language pack with the name in format `plesk_locale_`*<major-version.minor-version>*`_build`*<YYMMDD.HH>*`_`*<locale>*`_install.sh`, where `build`*<YYMMDD.HH>* indicates the timestamp for the LP creation.

For our example with Dutch LP for Plesk 8.1.1, the command compiling the LP is

```
# ./make_lp_dist.sh 8.2 nl-NL
```

and the resulting Dutch LP gets the name
`plesk_locale_8.2_build070710.14_nl-NL_install.sh`.

Installing LP

➢ *To install an LP to Plesk:*

1 Upload the LP self-installing file to the server with Plesk (the upload directory is not important).

2 Run the file.

For example,

```
# ./plesk_locale_8.1_build070206.14_nl-NL_install.sh
```

After you receive from the system the message about successful installing of the LP, the LP you created and installed can be used in Plesk, it appears automatically in the list of installed language packs (**Server** > **Interface Management** > **Locales**) and becomes available for choosing in all **Interface Preferences** forms, and on the Plesk login screen.

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
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

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

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