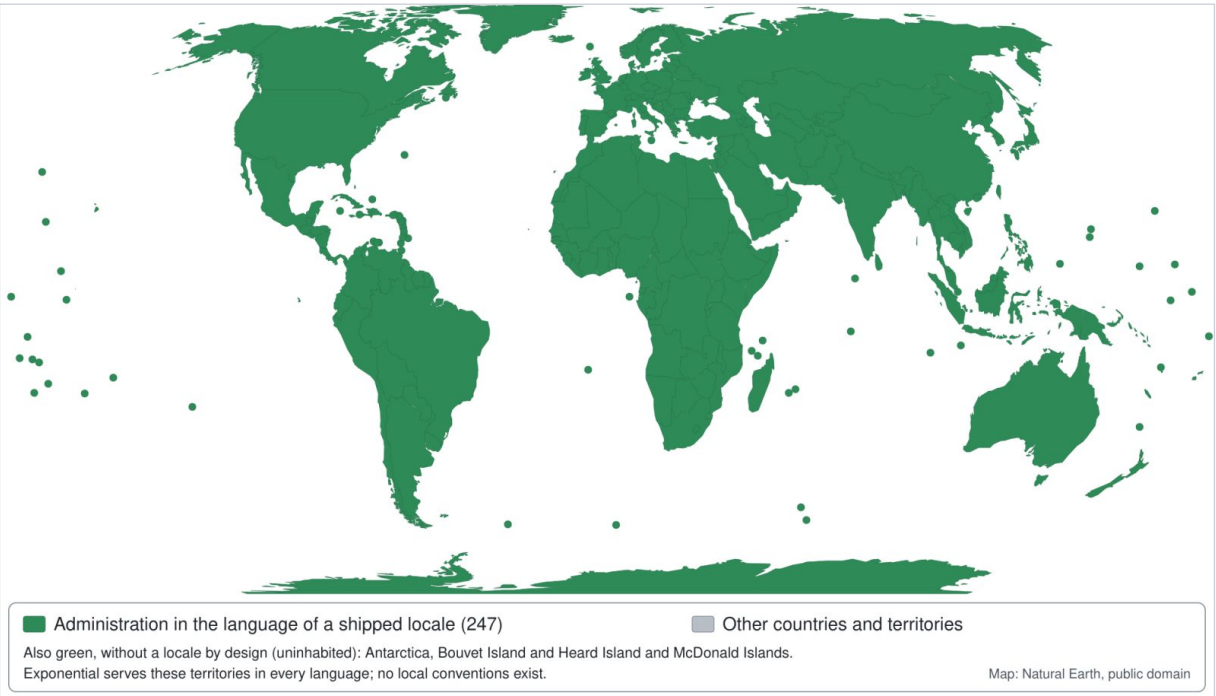
Languages in Exponential

The one place that says which languages Exponential supports, at which level, and how to add more, with the totals of a default installation and a world map of the countries whose language the administration shows.

Source file: `doc/eng-us/languages.md` Last changed 2026-11-04
https://doc.exponential.earth/exphelp/viewer/languages.md

At a glance, on 3 November 2026. A default installation (the shipped `share/locale`, `share/translations` and `settings/i18n.ini`, no extension) has:

What	How many
Languages of the administration: translations in `share/translations`	**156**, 156 of them complete
Locales: `share/locale/*.ini` files	**390**: 383 languages and countries, 1 test language, 6 variants
Known languages: the language codes of the locales (variants and the test language left out)	**171**
of them shown translated by the administration (own translation, fallback or English)	**151**
of them not translated (list)	**20**
Countries and territories of the locales	**247**
of them with the administration in their language (green on the map)	**247**
Codes of ISO 3166-1 (`settings/country.ini`) without a locale	**4**, all of them by design: uninhabited or withdrawn (list below the map)
Locales written right to left	**43**



World map: 247 countries and territories in green, where a shipped locale shows the administration in its language, and 3 uninhabited territories without a locale by design; the others in grey

A country is green when a locale ships for it whose language the administration shows translated: with a translation of its own or the first translation of its fallback chain (`i18n.ini` `[TranslationSettings]`, `FallbackMode=first`, see section 13). English counts as translated: it is the language of the source texts. The map as a vector image: `doc/eng-us/images/languages/coverage-map.svg`; outlines: Natural Earth, public domain.

The uninhabited territories without a locale by design are green too: Antarctica (`AQ`), Bouvet Island (`BV`) and Heard Island and McDonald Islands (`HM`). Exponential serves these territories in every language; no local conventions exist.

The 247 countries and territories in green

Country or territory	Code	Locales and the translation they show
Afghanistan	AF	`fas-AF`, `pus-AF`
Åland	AX	`swe-AX` → `swe-SE`
Albania	AL	`sqi-AL`
Algeria	DZ	`ara-DZ` → `ara-SA`, `fre-DZ` → `fre-FR`, `kab-DZ`
American Samoa	AS	`eng-AS` (source texts)
Andorra	AD	`cat-AD` → `cat-ES`
Angola	AO	`por-AO` → `por-PT`
Anguilla	AI	`eng-AI` (source texts)
Antigua and Barbuda	AG	`eng-AG` (source texts)
Argentina	AR	`esl-AR` → `esl-ES`
Armenia	AM	`hye-AM`
Aruba	AW	`dut-AW` → `dut-NL`
Australia	AU	`eng-AU`
Austria	AT	`ger-AT` → `ger-DE`
Azerbaijan	AZ	`aze-AZ`
Bahamas	BS	`eng-BS` (source texts)
Bahrain	BH	`ara-BH` → `ara-SA`
Bangladesh	BD	`ben-BD`
Barbados	BB	`eng-BB` (source texts)
Belarus	BY	`bel-BY`, `rus-BY` → `rus-RU`
Belgium	BE	`dut-BE` → `dut-NL`, `fre-BE` → `fre-FR`, `ger-BE` → `ger-DE`
Belize	BZ	`eng-BZ` (source texts)
Benin	BJ	`fre-BJ` → `fre-FR`
Bermuda	BM	`eng-BM` (source texts)
Bhutan	BT	`dzo-BT`

Country or territory	Code	Locales and the translation they show
Bolivia	BO	aym-BO (untranslated), esl-BO → esl-ES
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	BQ	dut-BQ → dut-NL
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	bos-BA
Botswana	BW	eng-BW (source texts)
Brazil	BR	por-BR
British Indian Ocean Territory	IO	eng-IO (source texts)
Brunei Darussalam	BN	msa-BN → msa-MY
Bulgaria	BG	bul-BG
Burkina Faso	BF	fre-BF → fre-FR
Burundi	BI	fre-BI → fre-FR, run-BI
Cabo Verde	CV	por-CV → por-PT
Cambodia	KH	khm-KH
Cameroon	CM	fre-CM → fre-FR
Canada	CA	cre-CA (untranslated), eng-CA (source texts), fre-CA → fre-FR, iku-CA (untranslated), moh-CA (untranslated), oji-CA (untranslated)
Cayman Islands	KY	eng-KY (source texts)
Central African Republic	CF	fre-CF → fre-FR
Chad	TD	ara-TD → ara-SA, fre-TD → fre-FR
Chile	CL	arn-CL (untranslated), esl-CL → esl-ES
China	CN	bod-CN, chi-CN, uig-CN
Christmas Island	CX	eng-CX → eng-AU
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	CC	eng-CC → eng-AU
Colombia	CO	esl-CO → esl-ES
Comoros	KM	ara-KM → ara-SA, fre-KM → fre-FR
Congo	CG	fre-CG → fre-FR
Congo, The Democratic Republic Of The	CD	fre-CD → fre-FR, lin-CD
Cook Islands	CK	eng-CK (source texts)
Costa Rica	CR	esl-CR → esl-ES
Côte d'Ivoire	CI	fre-CI → fre-FR
Croatia	HR	cro-HR

Country or territory	Code	Locales and the translation they show
Cuba	CU	esl-CU → esl-ES
Curaçao	CW	dut-CW → dut-NL
Cyprus	CY	ell-CY → ell-GR, tur-CY → tur-TR
Czechia	CZ	cze-CZ
Denmark	DK	dan-DK
Djibouti	DJ	ara-DJ → ara-SA, fre-DJ → fre-FR
Dominica	DM	eng-DM (source texts)
Dominican Republic	DO	esl-DO → esl-ES
Ecuador	EC	esl-EC → esl-ES
Egypt	EG	ara-EG → ara-SA
El Salvador	SV	esl-SV → esl-ES
Equatorial Guinea	GQ	esl-GQ → esl-ES, fre-GQ → fre-FR
Eritrea	ER	ara-ER → ara-SA
Estonia	EE	est-EE
Eswatini	SZ	eng-SZ (source texts)
Ethiopia	ET	amh-ET, orm-ET, tir-ET
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	FK	eng-FK (source texts)
Faroe Islands	FO	dan-FO → dan-DK, fao-FO
Fiji	FJ	eng-FJ (source texts)
Finland	FI	fin-FI
France	FR	bre-FR, fre-FR, oci-FR
French Guiana	GF	fre-GF → fre-FR
French Polynesia	PF	fre-PF → fre-FR
French Southern Territories	TF	fre-TF → fre-FR
Gabon	GA	fre-GA → fre-FR
Gambia	GM	eng-GM (source texts)
Georgia	GE	kat-GE
Germany	DE	dsb-DE, ger-DE, hsb-DE
Ghana	GH	aka-GH, eng-GH (source texts), ewe-GH
Gibraltar	GI	eng-GI (source texts)
Greece	GR	ell-GR
Greenland	GL	kal-GL
Grenada	GD	eng-GD (source texts)

Country or territory	Code	Locales and the translation they show
Guadeloupe	GP	fre-GP → fre-FR
Guam	GU	eng-GU (source texts)
Guatemala	GT	esl-GT → esl-ES, quc-GT (untranslated)
Guernsey	GG	eng-GG (source texts)
Guinea	GN	fre-GN → fre-FR, nqo-GN
Guinea-Bissau	GW	por-GW → por-PT
Guyana	GY	eng-GY (source texts)
Haiti	HT	fre-HT → fre-FR
Holy See (Vatican City State)	VA	lat-VA
Honduras	HN	esl-HN → esl-ES
Hong Kong	HK	chi-HK → chi-TW
Hungary	HU	hun-HU
Iceland	IS	isl-IS
India	IN	asm-IN, ben-IN → ben-BD, bho-IN, brx-IN, doi-IN, eng-IN (source texts), guj-IN, hin-IN, kan-IN, kas-IN, kok-IN, mai-IN, mal-IN, mar-IN, mni-IN, ori-IN, pan-IN, san-IN, sat-IN, tam-IN, tel-IN, urd-IN → urd-PK
Indonesia	ID	ind-ID, jav-ID, sun-ID
Iran, Islamic Republic of	IR	fas-IR
Iraq	IQ	ara-IQ → ara-SA, arc-IQ, ckb-IQ, syr-IQ
Ireland	IE	eng-IE (source texts), gle-IE
Isle of Man	IM	eng-IM (source texts)
Israel	IL	heb-IL, huy-IL
Italy	IT	ita-IT
Jamaica	JM	eng-JM (source texts)
Japan	JP	jpn-JP
Jersey	JE	eng-JE (source texts)
Jordan	JO	ara-JO → ara-SA
Kazakhstan	KZ	kaz-KZ, rus-KZ → rus-RU
Kenya	KE	eng-KE (source texts), kik-KE, swa-KE
Kiribati	KI	eng-KI (source texts)
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	KP	kor-KP
Korea, Republic of	KR	kor-KR
Kuwait	KW	ara-KW → ara-SA

Country or territory	Code	Locales and the translation they show
Kyrgyzstan	KG	kir-KG, rus-KG → rus-RU
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LA	lao-LA
Latvia	LV	lav-LV
Lebanon	LB	ara-LB → ara-SA
Lesotho	LS	eng-LS (source texts)
Liberia	LR	eng-LR (source texts)
Libya	LY	ara-LY → ara-SA
Liechtenstein	LI	ger-LI → ger-DE
Lithuania	LT	lit-LT
Luxembourg	LU	fre-LU → fre-FR, ger-LU → ger-DE, ltz-LU
Macau	MO	chi-MO → chi-TW
Madagascar	MG	fre-MG → fre-FR, mlg-MG
Malawi	MW	eng-MW (source texts)
Malaysia	MY	msa-MY
Maldives	MV	div-MV
Mali	ML	bam-ML, fre-ML → fre-FR
Malta	MT	mlt-MT
Marshall Islands	MH	eng-MH (source texts)
Martinique	MQ	fre-MQ → fre-FR
Mauritania	MR	ara-MR → ara-SA, fre-MR → fre-FR
Mauritius	MU	fre-MU → fre-FR
Mayotte	YT	fre-YT → fre-FR
Mexico	MX	esl-MX, nah-MX (untranslated), yua-MX (untranslated)
Micronesia, Federated States of	FM	eng-FM (source texts)
Moldova, Republic of	MD	ron-MD → ron-RO, rus-MD → rus-RU
Monaco	MC	fre-MC → fre-FR
Mongolia	MN	mon-MN
Montenegro	ME	srp-ME → srp-RS
Montserrat	MS	eng-MS (source texts)
Morocco	MA	ara-MA → ara-SA, fre-MA → fre-FR, zgh-MA
Mozambique	MZ	por-MZ → por-PT
Myanmar	MM	mya-MM
Namibia	NA	eng-NA (source texts)

Country or territory	Code	Locales and the translation they show
Nauru	NR	eng-NR (source texts)
Nepal	NP	nep-NP
Netherlands	NL	dut-NL, fry-NL
New Caledonia	NC	fre-NC → fre-FR
New Zealand	NZ	eng-NZ → eng-AU, mri-NZ
Nicaragua	NI	esl-NI → esl-ES
Niger	NE	fre-NE → fre-FR
Nigeria	NG	eng-NG (source texts), hau-NG, ibo-NG, pcm-NG, yor-NG
Niue	NU	eng-NU (source texts)
Norfolk Island	NF	eng-NF → eng-AU
North Macedonia	MK	mkd-MK
Northern Mariana Islands	MP	eng-MP (source texts)
Norway	NO	nno-NO → nor-NO, nor-NO, sme-NO
Oman	OM	ara-OM → ara-SA
Pakistan	PK	eng-PK (source texts), pnb-PK, snd-PK, urd-PK
Palau	PW	eng-PW (source texts)
Palestinian Territory, Occupied	PS	ara-PS → ara-SA
Panama	PA	esl-PA → esl-ES
Papua New Guinea	PG	eng-PG (source texts)
Paraguay	PY	esl-PY → esl-ES, grn-PY
Peru	PE	esl-PE → esl-ES, que-PE
Philippines	PH	ceb-PH, eng-PH (source texts), fil-PH
Pitcairn	PN	eng-PN (source texts)
Poland	PL	pol-PL
Portugal	PT	por-PT
Puerto Rico	PR	esl-PR → esl-ES
Qatar	QA	ara-QA → ara-SA
Reunion	RE	fre-RE → fre-FR
Romania	RO	ron-RO
Russian Federation	RU	che-RU, rus-RU, tat-RU
Rwanda	RW	fre-RW → fre-FR, kin-RW
Saint Barthélemy	BL	fre-BL → fre-FR
Saint Helena	SH	eng-SH (source texts)

Country or territory	Code	Locales and the translation they show
Saint Kitts and Nevis	KN	eng-KN (source texts)
Saint Lucia	LC	eng-LC (source texts)
Saint Martin	MF	fre-MF → fre-FR
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	PM	fre-PM → fre-FR
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	VC	eng-VC (source texts)
Samoa	WS	eng-WS (source texts)
San Marino	SM	ita-SM → ita-IT
Sao Tome and Principe	ST	por-ST → por-PT
Saudi Arabia	SA	ara-SA
Senegal	SN	fre-SN → fre-FR, ful-SN, wol-SN
Serbia	RS	ser-SR, srp-RS
Seychelles	SC	fre-SC → fre-FR
Sierra Leone	SL	eng-SL (source texts)
Singapore	SG	chi-SG → chi-CN, eng-SG (source texts), msa-SG → msa-MY, tam-SG → tam-IN
Sint Maarten	SX	dut-SX → dut-NL
Slovakia	SK	slk-SK
Slovenia	SI	slv-SI
Solomon Islands	SB	eng-SB (source texts)
Somalia	SO	ara-SO → ara-SA, som-SO
South Africa	ZA	afr-ZA, eng-ZA (source texts), xho-ZA, zul-ZA
South Georgia and The South Sandwich Islands	GS	eng-GS (source texts)
South Sudan	SS	eng-SS (source texts)
Spain	ES	ast-ES, cat-ES, esl-ES, eus-ES, glg-ES
Sri Lanka	LK	sin-LK, tam-LK → tam-IN
Sudan	SD	ara-SD → ara-SA
Suriname	SR	dut-SR → dut-NL
Svalbard and Jan Mayen	SJ	nor-SJ → nor-NO
Sweden	SE	swe-SE
Switzerland	CH	fre-CH → fre-FR, ger-CH → ger-DE, ita-CH → ita-IT, roh-CH
Syrian Arab Republic	SY	ara-SY → ara-SA, syr-SY → syr-IQ
Taiwan	TW	chi-TW

Country or territory	Code	Locales and the translation they show
Tajikistan	TJ	tgk-TJ
Tanzania, United Republic of	TZ	swa-TZ → swa-KE
Thailand	TH	tha-TH
Timor-Leste	TL	por-TL → por-PT
Togo	TG	fre-TG → fre-FR
Tokelau	TK	eng-TK (source texts)
Tonga	TO	eng-TO (source texts), ton-TO
Trinidad and Tobago	TT	eng-TT (source texts)
Tunisia	TN	ara-TN → ara-SA, fre-TN → fre-FR
Türkiye	TR	kur-TR, tur-TR
Turkmenistan	TM	tuk-TM
Turks and Caicos Islands	TC	eng-TC (source texts)
Tuvalu	TV	eng-TV (source texts)
Uganda	UG	eng-UG (source texts), lug-UG
Ukraine	UA	ukr-UA
United Arab Emirates	AE	ara-AE → ara-SA
United Kingdom	GB	cym-GB, eng-GB (source texts), gla-GB
United States Minor Outlying Islands	UM	eng-UM (source texts)
United States of America	US	ale-US (untranslated), chr-US (untranslated), ems-US (untranslated), eng-US, esl-US → esl-ES, esu-US (untranslated), gwi-US (untranslated), hai-US (untranslated), haw-US, ipk-US (untranslated), lkt-US (untranslated), nav-US (untranslated), oji-US (untranslated), tli-US (untranslated), tsi-US (untranslated), yid-US
Uruguay	UY	esl-UY → esl-ES
Uzbekistan	UZ	uzb-UZ
Vanuatu	VU	fre-VU → fre-FR
Venezuela	VE	esl-VE → esl-ES
Viet Nam	VN	vie-VN
Virgin Islands, British	VG	eng-VG (source texts)
Virgin Islands, U.S.	VI	eng-VI (source texts)
Wallis and Futuna	WF	fre-WF → fre-FR
Western Sahara	EH	ara-EH → ara-SA
XK	XK	sqi-XK → sqi-AL

Country or territory	Code	Locales and the translation they show
Yemen	YE	`ara-YE` → `ara-SA`
Zambia	ZM	`eng-ZM` (source texts)
Zimbabwe	ZW	`eng-ZW` (source texts), `sna-ZW`

The 0 countries and territories with a locale but the administration in English

Country or territory	Code	Locales

The 4 codes of ISO 3166-1 without a locale

Country or territory	Code	Why
Netherlands Antilles	AN	No locale by design: code withdrawn in 2010; its successors Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (BQ), Curaçao (CW) and Sint Maarten (SX) each have a locale of their own
Antarctica	AQ	No locale by design: uninhabited, CLDR defines no locale for it (shown green: Exponential serves these territories in every language; no local conventions exist)
Bouvet Island	BV	No locale by design: uninhabited, CLDR defines no locale for it (shown green: Exponential serves these territories in every language; no local conventions exist)
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	HM	No locale by design: uninhabited, CLDR defines no locale for it (shown green: Exponential serves these territories in every language; no local conventions exist)

Made by `./console exp:i18n coverage` from the shipped files; `./console exp:i18n coverage --check` and the test `expI18nCoverageMapTest` fail when the figures or the map are out of date.

The one place that says which languages Exponential supports, at which level, and how to add more. The figures were taken on 15 October 2026, those of the administration translations on 26 October 2026 (Exponential 6.0.15).

In short: **390 locale files** (383 languages and countries, the test language Lorem Ipsum and 6 variations, 43 of them written right to left) can be chosen as content languages and siteaccess locales; **156 administration translations** exist, all of them complete: Afrikaans (`afr-ZA`), Akan (`aka-GH`), Albanian (`sqi-AL`), Amharic (`amh-ET`), Arabic (Saudi Arabia) (`ara-SA`), Armenian (`hye-AM`), Assamese (`asm-IN`), Asturian (`ast-ES`), Azerbaijani (`aze-AZ`), Bambara (`bam-ML`), Basque (`eus-ES`), Belarusian (`bel-BY`), Bengali (Bangladesh) (`ben-BD`), Bhojpuri (`bho-IN`), Bodo (`brx-IN`), Bosnian (`bos-BA`), Breton (`bre-FR`), Bulgarian (`bul-BG`), Burmese (`mya-MM`), Catalan (`cat-ES`), Cebuano (`ceb-PH`), Central Kurdish (`ckb-IQ`), Chechen (`che-RU`), Croatian (`cro-HR`), Czech (`cze-CZ`), Danish (`dan-DK`), Dari (Afghanistan) (`fas-AF`), Dhivehi (`div-MV`), Dogri (`doi-IN`), Dutch (Netherlands) (`dut-NL`), Dzongkha (`dzo-BT`), English (Australia) (`eng-AU`), English (United States) (`eng-US`), Esperanto (`epo-EO`), Estonian (`est-EE`), Ewe (`ewe-GH`), Faroese (`fao-FO`), Filipino (`fil-PH`), Finnish (`fin-FI`), French (France) (`fre-FR`), Fula (`ful-SN`), Galician (`glg-ES`), Ganda (`lug-UG`), Georgian (`kat-GE`), German (Germany) (`ger-DE`), Greek (Hellenic) (`ell-GR`), Greenlandic (`kal-GL`), Guarani (`grn-PY`), Gujarati (`guj-IN`), Hausa (`hau-NG`), Hawaiian (`haw-US`), Hebrew (`heb-IL`), Hindi (`hin-IN`), Hulaulá (`huy-IL`), Hungarian (`hun-HU`), Icelandic (`isl-IS`), Igbo (`ibo-NG`), Imperial Aramaic (`arc-IQ`), Indonesian (`ind-ID`), Irish (`gle-IE`), Italian

(Italy) (ita-IT), Japanese (jpn-JP), Javanese (jav-ID), Kabyle (kab-DZ), Kannada (kan-IN), Kashmiri (kas-IN), Kazakh (kaz-KZ), Khmer (khm-KH), Kikuyu (kik-KE), Kinyarwanda (kin-RW), Kirundi (run-BI), Klingon (tlh-QO), Konkani (kok-IN), Korean (kor-KR), Korean (North Korea) (kor-KP), Kurdish (kur-TR), Kyrgyz (kir-KG), Lao (lao-LA), Latin (lat-VA), Latvian (lav-LV), Lingala (lin-CD), Lithuanian (lit-LT), Lower Sorbian (dsb-DE), Luxembourgish (ltz-LU), Macedonian (mkd-MK), Maithili (mai-IN), Malagasy (mlg-MG), Malay (Malaysia) (msa-MY), Malayalam (mal-IN), Maltese (mlt-MT), Manipuri (mni-IN), Māori (mri-NZ), Marathi (mar-IN), Mongolian (mon-MN), Nepali (nep-NP), Nigerian Pidgin (pcm-NG), Northern Sami (sme-NO), Norwegian Bokmål (nor-NO), N'Ko (nqo-GN), Occitan (oci-FR), Odia (ori-IN), Oromo (orm-ET), Pashto (pus-AF), Persian (fas-IR), Polish (pol-PL), Portuguese (Brazil) (por-BR), Portuguese (Portugal) (por-PT), Punjabi (pan-IN), Quechua (que-PE), Romanian (ron-RO), Romansh (roh-CH), Russian (rus-RU), Sanskrit (san-IN), Santali (sat-IN), Scottish Gaelic (gla-GB), Serbian (Srpski) (ser-SR), Serbian (Српски) (srp-RS), Shona (sna-ZW), Simplified Chinese (chi-CN), Sindhi (snd-PK), Sinhala (sin-LK), Slovak (slk-SK), Slovenian (slv-SI), Somali (som-SO), Spanish (Mexico) (esl-MX), Spanish (Spain) (esl-ES), Standard Moroccan Tamazight (zgh-MA), Sundanese (sun-ID), Swahili (Kenya) (swa-KE), Swedish (swe-SE), Syriac (Iraq) (syr-IQ), Tajik (tgk-TJ), Tamil (India) (tam-IN), Tatar (tat-RU), Telugu (tel-IN), Thai (tha-TH), Tibetan (bod-CN), Tigrinya (tir-ET), Tongan (ton-TO), Traditional Chinese (Taiwan) (chi-TW), Turkish (tur-TR), Turkmen (tuk-TM), Ukrainian (ukr-UA), Upper Sorbian (hsb-DE), Urdu (Pakistan) (urd-PK), Uyghur (uig-CN), Uzbek (uzb-UZ), Vietnamese (vie-VN), Welsh (cym-GB), Western Frisian (fry-NL), Western Punjabi (Shahmukhi) (pnb-PK), Wolof (wol-SN), Xhosa (xho-ZA), Yiddish (yid-US), Yoruba (yor-NG), Zulu (zul-ZA). The names are the English ones of the locale files.

Every locale is plain INI: nothing here needs a PHP extension at run time.

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The languages not translated yet

Exponential knows **171 languages**: that many different language codes (the three letters before the dash) are found in the shipped locales `share/locale/*.ini`, variants and the test language left out. The administration shows **151** of them translated: at least one of their locales has a translation of its own, falls back to the first translation of its chain (`FallbackMode=first`) or is English, the language of the source texts. For the other **20** it shows the source texts in English; each is a candidate for a new translation (see section 8).

The 20 languages not translated

Language	Own name	Code	Locales (countries)
Aleut	Unangam Tunuu	`ale`	`ale-US` (United States of America)
Alutiiq	Sugt'stun	`ems`	`ems-US` (United States of America)
Aymara	Aymar aru	`aym`	`aym-BO` (Bolivia)
Central Yup'ik	Yugtun	`esu`	`esu-US` (United States of America)
Cherokee	□□□	`chr`	`chr-US` (United States of America)
Cree	nêhiyawêwin	`cre`	`cre-CA` (Canada)
Gwich'in	Dinjii Zhuh K'yàa	`gwi`	`gwi-US` (United States of America)
Haida	Xaad Kíl	`hai`	`hai-US` (United States of America)
Inuktitut	ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ	`iku`	`iku-CA` (Canada)
Inupiaq	Iñupiatun	`ipk`	`ipk-US` (United States of America)
K'iche'	K'iche'	`quc`	`quc-GT` (Guatemala)
Lakota	Lakȟól’iyapi	`lkt`	`lkt-US` (United States of America)
Mapudungun	Mapudungun	`arn`	`arn-CL` (Chile)
Mohawk	Kanien'kéha	`moh`	`moh-CA` (Canada)
Nahuatl	Nawatl	`nah`	`nah-MX` (Mexico)
Navajo	Diné Bizaad	`nav`	`nav-US` (United States of America)
Ojibwe	Anishinaabemowin	`oji`	`oji-CA` (Canada), `oji-US` (United States of America)
Tlingit	Lingít	`tli`	`tli-US` (United States of America)
Tsimshian	Sm'algyax	`tsi`	`tsi-US` (United States of America)
Yucatec Maya	Maaya t'aan	`yua`	`yua-MX` (Mexico)

1. Locales, translations, content languages and siteaccesses

Four things are easily mixed up:

Thing	Where	What it does
Locale	`share/locale/<code>.ini`, read by eZLocale	Names of the language and country, the HTTP language tag, the text direction, date and time formats, day and month names, the first day of the week, number and currency formats, translated country names.

Thing	Where	What it does
Administration translation	`share/translations/<code>/translation.ts` (and an extension's `translations/<code>/`)	The texts of the interface: the `|i18n()` strings of templates and `ezpI18n::tr()` in PHP.
Content language	Setup > Languages (`ezcontent_language`)	A language content can be written in. It is a locale code, so only a locale with a file can be added.
Siteaccess locale	`site.ini [RegionalSettings]` `Locale` of a siteaccess	The locale a siteaccess formats with and the translation its interface uses. `SiteLanguageList[]` says which content languages it shows.

A locale file is all a content language needs. Adding a locale file only makes the language selectable: it adds no content language, changes no siteaccess and uses none of the at most 62 content language slots (30 on 32-bit PHP; see section 11).

The details are elsewhere and not repeated here:

- Content languages: adding, showing, translating, moving and removing the languages content is written in.
- Translations and languages: the state of the administration translations, making your own strings translatable, the HTML language tags.
- The interface language choice: the list box of the right toolbar, its groups, its A–Z list and the coverage it shows.
- The fallback locale of a content object.

2. Support levels

Level	What works	Languages
Full: interface and content	The administration speaks the language completely (at least 99% of the current strings); content, dates, numbers and currency follow the locale.	`eng-US` (and every `eng-*` locale, English being the language of the source texts), `ger-DE`, `esl-ES`, `esl-MX`, `fre-FR`, `heb-IL`, `ara-SA`, `lat-VA`, `tlh-QO`, `ukr-UA`, `tur-TR`, `pol-PL`, `ita-IT`, `por-BR`, `dut-NL`, `swe-SE`, `nor-NO`, `dan-DK`, `cze-CZ`, `cro-HR`, `fas-IR` (and `fas-AF`, Dari, which falls back to it), `pus-AF`, `kur-TR`, `swa-KE` (and `swa-TZ`, which falls back to it), `hin-IN`, `kor-KR`, `jpn-JP`, `ell-GR`, `fin-FI`, `hun-HU`, `ron-RO`, `slk-SK`, `slv-SI`, `bos-BA`, `sqi-AL`, `est-EE`, `lav-LV`, `isl-IS`, `gle-IE`, `mlt-MT`, `dsb-DE`, `kal-GL`, `rus-RU`, `cat-ES`, `srp-RS`, `ser-SR`, `bul-BG`, `lit-LT`, `por-PT` (and `por-AO`, `por-CV`, `por-MZ`, which fall back to it), `chi-CN` (and `chi-SG`, which falls back to it), `chi-TW` (and `chi-HK`, which falls back to it), `afr-ZA`, `ben-BD` (and `ben-IN`), `urd-PK` (and `urd-IN`), `mar-IN`, `tel-IN`, `tam-IN` (and `tam-LK`, `tam-SG`), `hau-NG`, `guj-IN`, `kan-IN`, `amh-ET`, `yor-NG`, `mal-IN`, `pan-IN`, `ori-IN`, `ibo-NG`, `zul-ZA`, `som-SO`, `xho-ZA`, `yid-US`, `vie-VN`, `ind-ID`, `tha-TH`, `lao-LA`, `msa-MY` (and `msa-SG`, `msa-BN`, which fall back to it), `jav-ID`, `sun-ID`, `nep-NP`, `bho-IN`, `mai-IN`, `pcm-NG`, `syr-IQ` (and `syr-SY`, which falls back to it), `arc-IQ`, `huy-IL`, `kat-GE`, `sna-ZW`, `kaz-KZ`, `gla-GB`, `mri-NZ`, `fil-PH`, `che-RU`, `lin-CD`, `ful-SN`, `orm-ET`, `eng-AU` (and `eng-NZ`, which falls back to it), `hye-AM`, `uzb-UZ`, `snd-PK`, `pnb-PK`, `mya-MM`, `haw-US`, `aze-AZ`, `aka-GH`, `sin-LK`, `asm-IN`, `kin-RW`, `mlg-MG`, `uig-CN`, `khm-KH`, `ceb-PH`, `ckb-IQ`, `tir-ET`, `kik-KE`, `run-BI`, `tgk-TJ`, `bod-CN`, `bel-BY`, `mon-MN`, `glg-ES`, `kir-KG`, `eus-ES`, `tat-RU`, `cym-GB`, `tuk-TM`, `mkd-MK`, `lug-UG`, `ltz-LU`, `wol-SN`, `kor-KP`, `ast-ES`, `bam-ML`, `dzo-BT`, `bre-FR`, `ewe-GH`, `oci-FR`, `kab-DZ`, `div-MV`, `kok-IN`, `roh-CH`, `zgh-MA`, `hsb-DE`, `mni-IN`, `fry-NL`, `doi-IN`, `fao-FO`, `nqo-GN`, `kas-IN`, `sme-NO`, `que-PE`, `epo-EO`, `brx-IN`, `ton-TO`, `sat-IN`, `san-IN`, `grn-PY`, `nno-NO` (falls back to `nor-NO`) (all but `eng-US` and `ger-DE` machine-assisted, at least in part, see section 4)

Level	What works	Languages
Content only	No administration translation: the interface stays English. Content can be written in the language, and a siteaccess with the locale formats dates, numbers and currency for it.	every other locale, among them nearly all 237 added in 6.0.15

A country without a translation of its own speaks the one `i18n.ini [TranslationSettings] FallbackLanguages[]` names, at the same level: every German-, French- and Spanish-speaking country falls back to `ger-DE`, `fre-FR` and `esl-ES` (Latin America too: `esl-ES` is the complete one, `esl-MX` lacks some kernel strings and four extensions; `esl-MX` itself takes `esl-ES` for those extensions), the Arabic countries to `ara-SA`, and the other languages likewise (`por-MZ` to `por-PT`, `ita-CH` to `ita-IT`). The translator looks the fallback up for the kernel and for each extension on its own. `expUISwitchLanguageProviderTest` fails when a country of a translated language has neither. The "Translation coverage" column below counts only a locale's own translation; the interface language choice shows the fallback's. Chains, the automatic same-language fallback, rules of extensions, `./console exp:i18n` and Setup > Interface languages: section 13.

3. Every locale

`share/locale` holds 268 files on 18 October 2026: 49 that existed before 6.0.15, 170 added in 6.0.15, the test language `qlo-ZZ` (section 12) and 48 added on 18 October 2026 (the remaining countries of Spanish, French, Arabic and German, generated the same way from CLDR 48). The add form of Setup > Languages offers the 280 without a variation (a variation such as `ger-DE@euro` only overrides a few keys of its base file and is chosen in `site.ini`), sorted by English name, each with its native name, its country (unless the name already gives it) and its code, and a search field that matches any of them: `bengali`, □□□□□, `ben`, `bangladesh` all find `ben-BD`. The interface language choice offers the same locales in its A–Z list, a native list box with type-ahead (typing "Kis" jumps to Kiswahili).

The columns:

- **Direction**: `RTL` for a language written right to left (section 9).
- **Script**: the ISO 15924 script the file's names are written in: ICU's likely script of the language, checked against the letters of the file's own native name and month names (the file wins: `ser-SR` is Serbian in Latin script).
- **Source**: `CLDR 44` for a file generated from Unicode CLDR 44 in 6.0.15; `older, regenerated from CLDR 44` for an older file that was broken and generated again; `hand-made names, CLDR 44 conventions` where CLDR has no data for the language and the names were written by hand; `hand-made` for a file written entirely by hand; `older, hand-made, fixed in 6.0.15` for an older file with single values corrected by hand; `older, hand-made` for the files that came with earlier releases, unchanged.
- **Translation coverage**: the share of today's interface strings the locale's own administration translation translates, as the interface language choice shows it (`expUISwitchLanguageCatalogue::coveragePercent()`, rounded down; English is the

source language and always 100%); `—` without a translation.

The table is generated from the locale files; do not edit it by hand.

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
`afr-ZA`	Afrikaans	Afrikaans	Africa	LTR	Latin (`Latn`)	CLDR 44	100%
`aka-GH`	Akan	Akan	Africa	LTR	Latin (`Latn`)	CLDR 44	100%
`ale-US`	Aleut	Unangam Tunuu	Americas	LTR	Latin (`Latn`)	hand-made	—
`amh-ET`	Amharic	□□□□	Africa	LTR	Ethiopic (`Ethi`)	CLDR 44	100%
`ara-AE`	Arabic (United Arab Emirates)	العربية (الإمارات العربية المتحدة)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (`Arab`)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to `ara-SA`)
`ara-BH`	Arabic (Bahrain)	العربية (البحرين)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (`Arab`)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to `ara-SA`)
`ara-DJ`	Arabic (Djibouti)	العربية (جيبوتي)	Africa	RTL	Arabic (`Arab`)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to `ara-SA`)
`ara-DZ`	Arabic (Algeria)	العربية (الجزائر)	Africa	RTL	Arabic (`Arab`)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to `ara-SA`)
`ara-EG`	Arabic (Egypt)	العربية (مصر)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (`Arab`)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to `ara-SA`)
`ara-EH`	Arabic (Western Sahara)	العربية (الصحراء الغربية)	Africa	RTL	Arabic (`Arab`)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to `ara-SA`)
`ara-ER`	Arabic (Eritrea)	العربية (إريتريا)	Africa	RTL	Arabic (`Arab`)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to `ara-SA`)
`ara-IQ`	Arabic (Iraq)	العربية (العراق)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (`Arab`)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to `ara-SA`)

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
ara-JO	Arabic (Jordan)	العربية (الأردن)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-KM	Arabic (Comoros)	العربية (جزر القمر)	Africa	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-KW	Arabic (Kuwait)	العربية (الكويت)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-LB	Arabic (Lebanon)	العربية (لبنان)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-LY	Arabic (Libya)	العربية (ليبيا)	Africa	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-MA	Arabic (Morocco)	العربية (المغرب)	Africa	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-MR	Arabic (Mauritania)	العربية (موريتانيا)	Africa	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-OM	Arabic (Oman)	العربية (عُمان)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-PS	Arabic (Palestinian Territories)	العربية (الأراضي الفلسطينية)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-QA	Arabic (Qatar)	العربية (قطر)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-SA	Arabic (Saudi Arabia)	العربية (المملكة العربية السعودية)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	older, regenerated from CLDR 48	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
ara-SD	Arabic (Sudan)	العربية (السودان)	Africa	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-SO	Arabic (Somalia)	العربية (الصومال)	Africa	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-SY	Arabic (Syria)	العربية (سوريا)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-TD	Arabic (Chad)	العربية (تشاد)	Africa	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-TN	Arabic (Tunisia)	العربية (تونس)	Africa	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
ara-YE	Arabic (Yemen)	العربية (اليمن)	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to ara-SA)
arc-IQ	Imperial Aramaic	ארמית	Middle East	RTL	Hebrew (Hebr)	hand-made names, CLDR 44 conventions	100%
arn-CL	Mapudungun	Mapudungun	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	—
asm-IN	Assamese	□□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Bengali (Beng)	CLDR 44	100%
ast-ES	Asturian	Asturianu	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
aym-BO	Aymara	Aymar aru	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	—
aze-AZ	Azerbaijani	Azərbaycan	Central Asia and Caucasus	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
bam-ML	Bambara	Bamanakan	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
bel-BY	Belarusian	Беларуская	Europe	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100%
ben-BD	Bengali (Bangladesh)	□□□□□ (□□□□□□□□□)	South Asia	LTR	Bengali (Beng)	CLDR 44	100%
ben-IN	Bengali (India)	□□□□□ (□□□□)	South Asia	LTR	Bengali (Beng)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ben-BD)
bho-IN	Bhojpuri	□□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Devanagari (Deva)	CLDR 44	100%
bod-CN	Tibetan	□□□□□□□□	East Asia	LTR	Tibetan (Tibt)	CLDR 44	100%
bos-BA	Bosnian	Bosanski	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
bre-FR	Breton	Brezhoneg	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
brx-IN	Bodo	□□’	South Asia	LTR	Devanagari (Deva)	CLDR 44	100%
bul-BG	Bulgarian	Български	Europe	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100%
cat-AD	Catalan (Andorra)	Català (Andorra)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to cat-ES)
cat-ES	Catalan	Català	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
ceb-PH	Cebuano	Cebuano	Southeast Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
che-RU	Chechen	Нохчийн	Europe	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100%
chi-CN	Simplified Chinese	简体中文	East Asia	LTR	Han (Simplified) (Hans)	older, hand-made, fixed in 6.0.15	100%
chi-HK	Traditional Chinese (HongKong)	繁體中文 (香港)	East Asia	LTR	Han (Traditional) (Hant)	older, hand-made, fixed in 6.0.15	100% (falls back to chi-TW)
chi-MO	Chinese (Macao SAR China)	中文 (中國澳門特別行政區)	East Asia	LTR	Han (Traditional) (Hant)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to chi-TW)

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
chi-SG	Simplified Chinese (Singapore)	简体中文 (新加坡)	Southeast Asia	LTR	Han (Simplified) (Hans)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to chi-CN)
chi-TW	Traditional Chinese (Taiwan)	繁體中文 (臺灣)	East Asia	LTR	Han (Traditional) (Hant)	older, hand-made	100%
chr-US	Cherokee	□□□	Americas	LTR	Cherokee (Cher)	CLDR 44	—
ckb-IQ	Central Kurdish	دەنەوان یەدروک	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100%
cre-CA	Cree	nêhiyawêwin	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made names, CLDR 44 conventions	—
cro-HR	Croatian	Hrvatski	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
cym-GB	Welsh	Cymraeg	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
cze-CZ	Czech	Čeština	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
dan-DK	Danish	Dansk	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
dan-FO	Danish (Faroe Islands)	Dansk (Færøerne)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to dan-DK)
div-MV	Dhivehi	□□□□□□	South Asia	RTL	Thaana (Thaa)	hand-made names, CLDR 44 conventions	100%
doi-IN	Dogri	□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Devanagari (Deva)	CLDR 44	100%
dsb-DE	Lower Sorbian	Dolnoserbšćina	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
dut-AW	Dutch (Aruba)	Nederlands (Aruba)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to dut-NL)
dut-BE	Dutch (Belgium)	Nederlands (België)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to dut-NL)
dut-BQ	Dutch (Caribbean Netherlands)	Nederlands (Caribisch Nederland)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to dut-NL)
dut-CW	Dutch (Curaçao)	Nederlands (Curaçao)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to dut-NL)
dut-NL	Dutch (Netherlands)	Nederlands (Nederland)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
dut-SR	Dutch (Suriname)	Nederlands (Suriname)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to dut-NL)
dut-SX	Dutch (Sint Maarten)	Nederlands (Sint-Maarten)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to dut-NL)
dzo-BT	Dzongkha	□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Tibetan (Tibt)	CLDR 44	100%
ell-CY	Greek (Cyprus)	Ελληνικά (Κύπρος)	Europe	LTR	Greek (Grek)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ell-GR)
ell-GR	Greek (Hellenic)	Ελληνικά	Europe	LTR	Greek (Grek)	older, hand-made, fixed in 6.0.15	100%
ems-US	Alutiiq	Sugt'stun	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	—
eng-AG	English (Antigua & Barbuda)	English (Antigua & Barbuda)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-AI	English (Anguilla)	English (Anguilla)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
eng-AS	English (American Samoa)	English (American Samoa)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-AU	English (Australia)	English (Australia)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
eng-BB	English (Barbados)	English (Barbados)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-BM	English (Bermuda)	English (Bermuda)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-BS	English (Bahamas)	English (Bahamas)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-BW	English (Botswana)	English (Botswana)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-BZ	English (Belize)	English (Belize)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-CA	English (Canada)	English (Canada)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
eng-CK	English (Cook Islands)	English (Cook Islands)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-DM	English (Dominica)	English (Dominica)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-FJ	English (Fiji)	English (Fiji)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-FK	English (Falkland Islands)	English (Falkland Islands)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-FM	English (Micronesia)	English (Micronesia)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-GB	English (United Kingdom)	English (United Kingdom)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
eng-GB@euro	Variant of eng-GB: Euro support		Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older variation, hand-made	100%
eng-GD	English (Grenada)	English (Grenada)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-GG	English (Guernsey)	English (Guernsey)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
eng-GH	English (Ghana)	English (Ghana)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-GI	English (Gibraltar)	English (Gibraltar)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-GM	English (Gambia)	English (Gambia)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-GS	English (South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands)	English (South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-GU	English (Guam)	English (Guam)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-GY	English (Guyana)	English (Guyana)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-IE	English (Ireland)	English (Ireland)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-IM	English (Isle of Man)	English (Isle of Man)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-IN	English (India)	English (India)	South Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-IO	English (British Indian Ocean Territory)	English (British Indian Ocean Territory)	South Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-JE	English (Jersey)	English (Jersey)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-JM	English (Jamaica)	English (Jamaica)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-KE	English (Kenya)	English (Kenya)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-KI	English (Kiribati)	English (Kiribati)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-KN	English (St. Kitts & Nevis)	English (St Kitts & Nevis)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-KY	English (Cayman Islands)	English (Cayman Islands)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-LC	English (St. Lucia)	English (St Lucia)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
eng-LR	English (Liberia)	English (Liberia)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-LS	English (Lesotho)	English (Lesotho)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-MH	English (Marshall Islands)	English (Marshall Islands)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-MP	English (Northern Mariana Islands)	English (Northern Mariana Islands)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-MW	English (Malawi)	English (Malawi)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-NA	English (Namibia)	English (Namibia)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-NG	English (Nigeria)	English (Nigeria)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-NR	English (Nauru)	English (Nauru)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-NU	English (Niue)	English (Niue)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-NZ	English (New Zealand)	English (New Zealand)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100% (falls back to eng-AU)
eng-PG	English (Papua New Guinea)	English (Papua New Guinea)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-PH	English (Philippines)	English (Philippines)	Southeast Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-PK	English (Pakistan)	English (Pakistan)	South Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-PN	English (Pitcairn Islands)	English (Pitcairn Islands)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-PW	English (Palau)	English (Palau)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-SB	English (Solomon Islands)	English (Solomon Islands)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-SG	English (Singapore)	English (Singapore)	Southeast Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
eng-SH	English (St. Helena)	English (St Helena)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-SL	English (Sierra Leone)	English (Sierra Leone)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-SS	English (South Sudan)	English (South Sudan)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-SZ	English (Eswatini)	English (Eswatini)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-TC	English (Turks & Caicos Islands)	English (Turks & Caicos Islands)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-TK	English (Tokelau)	English (Tokelau)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-TO	English (Tonga)	English (Tonga)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-TT	English (Trinidad & Tobago)	English (Trinidad & Tobago)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-TV	English (Tuvalu)	English (Tuvalu)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-UG	English (Uganda)	English (Uganda)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-US	English (United States)	English (United States)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
eng-VC	English (St. Vincent & Grenadines)	English (St Vincent & the Grenadines)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-VG	English (British Virgin Islands)	English (British Virgin Islands)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-VI	English (U.S. Virgin Islands)	English (U.S. Virgin Islands)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-WS	English (Samoa)	English (Samoa)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-ZA	English (South Africa)	English (South Africa)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
eng-ZM	English (Zambia)	English (Zambia)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
eng-ZW	English (Zimbabwe)	English (Zimbabwe)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
epo-EO	Esperanto	Esperanto	Worldwide	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
esl-AR	Spanish (Argentina)	Español (Argentina)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-BO	Spanish (Bolivia)	Español (Bolivia)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-CL	Spanish (Chile)	Español (Chile)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-CO	Spanish (Colombia)	Español (Colombia)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-CR	Spanish (Costa Rica)	Español (Costa Rica)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-CU	Spanish (Cuba)	Español (Cuba)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-DO	Spanish (Dominican Republic)	Español (República Dominicana)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-EC	Spanish (Ecuador)	Español (Ecuador)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-ES	Spanish (Spain)	Español (España)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
esl-GQ	Spanish (Equatorial Guinea)	Español (Guinea Ecuatorial)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to esl-ES)

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
esl-GT	Spanish (Guatemala)	Español (Guatemala)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-HN	Spanish (Honduras)	Español (Honduras)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-MX	Spanish (Mexico)	Español (México)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
esl-NI	Spanish (Nicaragua)	Español (Nicaragua)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-PA	Spanish (Panama)	Español (Panamá)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-PE	Spanish (Peru)	Español (Perú)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-PR	Spanish (Puerto Rico)	Español (Puerto Rico)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-PY	Spanish (Paraguay)	Español (Paraguay)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-SV	Spanish (El Salvador)	Español (El Salvador)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-US	Spanish (United States)	Español (Estados Unidos)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-UY	Spanish (Uruguay)	Español (Uruguay)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to esl-ES)
esl-VE	Spanish (Venezuela)	Español (Venezuela)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to esl-ES)

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
est-EE	Estonian	Eesti	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
esu-US	Central Yup'ik	Yugtun	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	—
eus-ES	Basque	Euskara	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
ewe-GH	Ewe	Eʋegbe	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
fao-FO	Faroese	Føroyskt	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
fas-AF	Dari (Afghanistan)	)دری (افغانستان	Central Asia and Caucasus	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100%
fas-IR	Persian	فارسی	Middle East	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100%
fil-PH	Filipino	Filipino	Southeast Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
fin-FI	Finnish	Suomi	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
fre-BE	French (Belgium)	Français (Belgique)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-BF	French (Burkina Faso)	Français (Burkina Faso)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-BI	French (Burundi)	Français (Burundi)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-BJ	French (Benin)	Français (Bénin)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-BL	French (St. Barthélemy)	Français (Saint-Barthélemy)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
fre-CA	French (Canada)	Français (Canada)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-CD	French (Congo - Kinshasa)	Français (Congo-Kinshasa)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-CF	French (Central African Republic)	Français (République centrafricaine)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-CG	French (Congo - Brazzaville)	Français (Congo-Brazzaville)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-CH	French (Switzerland)	Français (Suisse)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-CI	French (Côte d’Ivoire)	Français (Côte d’Ivoire)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-CM	French (Cameroon)	Français (Cameroun)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-DJ	French (Djibouti)	Français (Djibouti)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-DZ	French (Algeria)	Français (Algérie)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-FR	French (France)	Français (France)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
fre-GA	French (Gabon)	Français (Gabon)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-GN	French (Guinea)	Français (Guinée)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
fre-GP	French (Guadeloupe)	Français (Guadeloupe)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-GQ	French (Equatorial Guinea)	Français (Guinée équatoriale)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-HT	French (Haiti)	Français (Haïti)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-KM	French (Comoros)	Français (Comores)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-LU	French (Luxembourg)	Français (Luxembourg)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-MA	French (Morocco)	Français (Maroc)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-MC	French (Monaco)	Français (Monaco)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-MF	French (St. Martin)	Français (Saint-Martin)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-MG	French (Madagascar)	Français (Madagascar)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-ML	French (Mali)	Français (Mali)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-MQ	French (Martinique)	Français (Martinique)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
fre-MR	French (Mauritania)	Français (Mauritanie)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-MU	French (Mauritius)	Français (Maurice)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-NC	French (New Caledonia)	Français (Nouvelle-Calédonie)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-NE	French (Niger)	Français (Niger)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-PF	French (French Polynesia)	Français (Polynésie française)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-PM	French (St. Pierre & Miquelon)	Français (Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-RW	French (Rwanda)	Français (Rwanda)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-SC	French (Seychelles)	Français (Seychelles)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-SN	French (Senegal)	Français (Sénégal)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-TD	French (Chad)	Français (Tchad)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-TF	French (French Southern Territories)	Français (Terres australes françaises)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
fre-TG	French (Togo)	Français (Togo)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-TN	French (Tunisia)	Français (Tunisie)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-VU	French (Vanuatu)	Français (Vanuatu)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fre-WF	French (Wallis & Futuna)	Français (Wallis-et-Futuna)	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to fre-FR)
fry-NL	Western Frisian	Frysk	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
ful-SN	Fula	Pulaar	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
ger-AT	German (Austria)	Deutsch (Österreich)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ger-DE)
ger-BE	German (Belgium)	Deutsch (Belgien)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to ger-DE)
ger-CH	German (Switzerland)	Deutsch (Schweiz)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ger-DE)
ger-DE	German (Germany)	Deutsch (Deutschland)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
ger-DE@euro	Variant of ger-DE: Euro support		Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older variation, hand-made	100% (falls back to ger-DE)
ger-LI	German (Liechtenstein)	Deutsch (Liechtenstein)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to ger-DE)
ger-LU	German (Luxembourg)	Deutsch (Luxemburg)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 48	100% (falls back to ger-DE)

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
gla-GB	Scottish Gaelic	Gàidhlig	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
gle-IE	Irish	Gaeilge	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
glg-ES	Galician	Galego	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
grn-PY	Guarani	Avañe'ẽ	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	100%
guj-IN	Gujarati	□□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Gujarati (Gujr)	CLDR 44	100%
gwi-US	Gwich'in	Dinjii Zhuh K'yàa	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	—
hai-US	Haida	Xaad Kíl	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	—
hau-NG	Hausa	Hausa	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
haw-US	Hawaiian	ʻŌlelo Hawaiʻi	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
heb-IL	Hebrew	עברית	Middle East	RTL	Hebrew (Hebr)	older, regenerated from CLDR 44	100%
hin-IN	Hindi	□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Devanagari (Deva)	older, regenerated from CLDR 44	100%
hsb-DE	Upper Sorbian	Hornjoserbšćina	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
hun-HU	Hungarian	Magyar	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
huy-IL	Hulaulá	הולאולא	Middle East	RTL	Hebrew (Hebr)	hand-made names, CLDR 44 conventions	100%
hye-AM	Armenian	Հայերեն	Central Asia and Caucasus	LTR	Armenian (Armn)	CLDR 44	100%
ibo-NG	Igbo	Igbo	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
iku-CA	Inuktitut	ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ	Americas	LTR	Unified Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics (Cans)	hand-made names, CLDR 44 conventions	—
ind-ID	Indonesian	Indonesian	Southeast Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
ipk-US	Inupiaq	Iñupiatun	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	—
isl-IS	Icelandic	Íslenska	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
ita-CH	Italian (Switzerland)	Italiano (Svizzera)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ita-IT)
ita-IT	Italian (Italy)	Italiano (Italia)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
ita-SM	Italian (San Marino)	Italiano (San Marino)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ita-IT)
jav-ID	Javanese	Jawa	Southeast Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
jpn-JP	Japanese	日本語	East Asia	LTR	Japanese (Han, Hiragana, Katakana) (Jpan)	older, hand-made	100%
jpn-JP@international	Variant of jpn-JP: @international		East Asia	LTR	Japanese (Han, Hiragana, Katakana) (Jpan)	older variation, hand-made	100% (falls back to jpn-JP)
kab-DZ	Kabyle	Taqbaylit	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
kal-GL	Greenlandic	Kalaallisut	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
kan-IN	Kannada	□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Kannada (Knda)	CLDR 44	100%
kas-IN	Kashmiri	ک ش ر	South Asia	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
kat-GE	Georgian	ქართული	Central Asia and Caucasus	LTR	Georgian (Geor)	CLDR 44	100%
kaz-KZ	Kazakh	Қазақ тілі	Central Asia and Caucasus	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100%
khm-KH	Khmer	□□□□□	Southeast Asia	LTR	Khmer (Khmr)	CLDR 44	100%
kik-KE	Kikuyu	Gikuyu	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
kin-RW	Kinyarwanda	Kinyarwanda	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
kir-KG	Kyrgyz	Кыргызча	Central Asia and Caucasus	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100%
kok-IN	Konkani	□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Devanagari (Deva)	CLDR 44	100%
kor-KP	Korean (North Korea)	□□□ (□□□□□□□□□□□□)	East Asia	LTR	Korean (Hangul, Han) (Kore)	CLDR 44	100%
kor-KR	Korean	□□□	East Asia	LTR	Korean (Hangul, Han) (Kore)	older, regenerated from CLDR 44	100%
kur-TR	Kurdish	Kurdî (kurmancî)	Middle East	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
lao-LA	Lao	ລາວ	Southeast Asia	LTR	Lao (Laoo)	CLDR 44	100%
lat-VA	Latin	Latina	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made names, CLDR 44 conventions	100%
lav-LV	Latvian	Latviešu	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
lin-CD	Lingala	Lingála	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
lit-LT	Lithuanian	Lietuvių	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
lkt-US	Lakota	Lakȟólʼiyapi	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	—
ltz-LU	Luxembourgish	Lëtzebuergesch	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
lug-UG	Ganda	Luganda	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
mai-IN	Maithili	□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Devanagari (Deva)	CLDR 44	100%
mal-IN	Malayalam	□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Malayalam (Mlym)	CLDR 44	100%
mar-IN	Marathi	□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Devanagari (Deva)	CLDR 44	100%
mkd-MK	Macedonian	Македонски	Europe	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100%
mlg-MG	Malagasy	Malagasy	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
mlt-MT	Maltese	Malti	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
mni-IN	Manipuri	□□□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Bengali (Beng)	CLDR 44	100%
moh-CA	Mohawk	Kanien'kéha	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	—
mon-MN	Mongolian	Монгол	East Asia	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100%
mri-NZ	Māori	Māori	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
msa-BN	Malay (Brunei)	Melayu (Brunei)	Southeast Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to msa-MY)
msa-MY	Malay (Malaysia)	Melayu (Malaysia)	Southeast Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
msa-SG	Malay (Singapore)	Melayu (Singapura)	Southeast Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to msa-MY)
mya-MM	Burmese	□□□□□□	Southeast Asia	LTR	Myanmar (Mymr)	CLDR 44	100%
nah-MX	Nahuatl	Nawatl	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	—

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
nav-US	Navajo	Diné Bizaad	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made names, CLDR 44 conventions	—
nep-NP	Nepali	□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Devanagari (Deva)	CLDR 44	100%
nno-NO	Norwegian (Nynorsk)	Norsk (Nynorsk)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100% (falls back to nor-NO)
nor-NO	Norwegian Bokmål	Norsk (Bokmål)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
nor-NO@intl	Variant of nor-NO: Internasjonalt Format		Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older variation, hand-made	100% (falls back to nor-NO)
nor-NO@spraakraad	Variant of nor-NO: Norsk Språkråd		Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older variation, hand-made	100% (falls back to nor-NO)
nqo-GN	N’Ko	ߒߞߏ	Africa	RTL	N’Ko (Nkoo)	CLDR 44	100%
oci-FR	Occitan	Occitan	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
oji-CA	Ojibwe	Anishinaabemowin	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made names, CLDR 44 conventions	—
oji-US	Ojibwe	Anishinaabemowin	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made names, CLDR 44 conventions	—
ori-IN	Odia	□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Oriya (Odia) (Orya)	CLDR 44	100%
orm-ET	Oromo	Oromoo	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
pan-IN	Punjabi	□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Gurmukhi (Guru)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
pcm-NG	Nigerian Pidgin	Naijíriá Píjin	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
pnb-PK	Western Punjabi (Shahmukhi)	پنجابی	South Asia	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100%
pol-PL	Polish	Polski	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
por-AO	Portuguese (Angola)	Português (Angola)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to por-PT)
por-BR	Portuguese (Brazil)	Português (Brasil)	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
por-CV	Portuguese (Cape Verde)	Português (Cabo Verde)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to por-PT)
por-GW	Portuguese (Guinea-Bissau)	Português (Guiné-Bissau)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to por-PT)
por-MZ	Portuguese (Mozambique)	Português	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100% (falls back to por-PT)
por-PT	Portuguese (Portugal)	Português	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
por-PT@euro	Variant of por-PT: Suporte para Euro		Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older variation, hand-made	100% (falls back to por-PT)
por-ST	Portuguese (São Tomé & Príncipe)	Português (São Tomé e Príncipe)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to por-PT)
por-TL	Portuguese (Timor-Leste)	Português (Timor-Leste)	Southeast Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to por-PT)
pus-AF	Pashto	پښتو	South Asia	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
qlo-ZZ	Lorem Ipsum	Lorem Ipsum	None (test language)	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made, test language only	—
quc-GT	K'iche'	K'iche'	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	—
que-PE	Quechua	Runasimi	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
roh-CH	Romansh	Rumantsch	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
ron-MD	Romanian (Moldova)	Română (Republica Moldova)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to ron-RO)
ron-RO	Romanian	Română	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
run-BI	Kirundi	Ikirundi	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
rus-BY	Russian (Belarus)	Русский (Беларусь)	Europe	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to rus-RU)
rus-KG	Russian (Kyrgyzstan)	Русский (Киргизия)	Central Asia and Caucasus	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to rus-RU)
rus-KZ	Russian (Kazakhstan)	Русский (Казахстан)	Central Asia and Caucasus	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to rus-RU)
rus-MD	Russian (Moldova)	Русский (Молдова)	Europe	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to rus-RU)
rus-RU	Russian	Русский	Europe	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	older, hand-made	100%
san-IN	Sanskrit	□□□□□□□ □□□□	South Asia	LTR	Devanagari (Deva)	CLDR 44	100%
sat-IN	Santali	□□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Ol Chiki (Olck)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
ser-SR	Serbian (Srpski)	Serbian (Srpski)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
sin-LK	Sinhala	□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Sinhala (Sinh)	CLDR 44	100%
slk-SK	Slovak	Slovenčina	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
slv-SI	Slovenian	Slovenščina	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
sme-NO	Northern Sami	Davvisámegiella	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
sna-ZW	Shona	ChiShona	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
snd-PK	Sindhi	سنڌي	South Asia	RTL	Arabic (Arab)	CLDR 44	100%
som-SO	Somali	Soomaali	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
sqi-AL	Albanian	Shqip	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
sqi-XK	Albanian (Kosovo)	Shqip (Kosovë)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to sqi-AL)
srp-ME	Serbian (Montenegro)	Српски (Црна Гора)	Europe	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to srp-RS)
srp-RS	Serbian (Српски)	Serbian (Српски)	Europe	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	older, hand-made	100%
sun-ID	Sundanese	Basa Sunda	Southeast Asia	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
swa-KE	Swahili (Kenya)	Kiswahili (Kenya)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
swa-TZ	Swahili (Tanzania)	Kiswahili (Tanzania)	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to swa-KE)
swe-AX	Swedish (Åland Islands)	Svenska (Åland)	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to swe-SE)

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
swe-SE	Swedish	Svenska	Europe	LTR	Latin (Latn)	older, hand-made	100%
syr-IQ	Syriac (Iraq)	)□□□□□(□□□□□□□	Middle East	RTL	Syriac (Syrc)	CLDR 44	100%
syr-SY	Syriac (Syria)	)□□□□□□(□□□□□□□	Middle East	RTL	Syriac (Syrc)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to syr-IQ)
tam-IN	Tamil (India)	□□□□□□ (□□□□□□□□)	South Asia	LTR	Tamil (Taml)	CLDR 44	100%
tam-LK	Tamil (Sri Lanka)	□□□□□□ (□□□□□□□)	South Asia	LTR	Tamil (Taml)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to tam-IN)
tam-SG	Tamil (Singapore)	□□□□□□ (□□□□□□□□□□□□)	Southeast Asia	LTR	Tamil (Taml)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to tam-IN)
tat-RU	Tatar	Татар	Europe	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100%
tel-IN	Telugu	□□□□□□□	South Asia	LTR	Telugu (Telu)	CLDR 44	100%
tgk-TJ	Tajik	Тоҷикӣ	Central Asia and Caucasus	LTR	Cyrillic (Cyrl)	CLDR 44	100%
tha-TH	Thai	□□□	Southeast Asia	LTR	Thai (Thai)	CLDR 44	100%
tir-ET	Tigrinya	□□□□	Africa	LTR	Ethiopic (Ethi)	CLDR 44	100%
tlh-QO	Klingon	tlhIngan Hol	Worldwide (fictional)	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	100%
tli-US	Tlingit	Lingít	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	—
ton-TO	Tongan	Lea fakatonga	Oceania	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%
tsi-US	Tsimshian	Sm'algyax	Americas	LTR	Latin (Latn)	hand-made	—

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
`tuk-TM`	Turkmen	Türkmen dili	Central Asia and Caucasus	LTR	Latin (`Latn`)	CLDR 44	100%
`tur-CY`	Turkish (Cyprus)	Türkçe (Kıbrıs)	Europe	LTR	Latin (`Latn`)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to `tur-TR`)
`tur-TR`	Turkish	Türkçe	Middle East	LTR	Latin (`Latn`)	older, hand-made	100%
`uig-CN`	Uyghur	ئۇيغۇرچە	East Asia	RTL	Arabic (`Arab`)	CLDR 44	100%
`ukr-UA`	Ukrainian	Українська	Europe	LTR	Cyrillic (`Cyrl`)	older, hand-made, fixed in 6.0.15	100%
`urd-IN`	Urdu (India)	اردو (بھارت)	South Asia	RTL	Arabic (`Arab`)	CLDR 44	100% (falls back to `urd-PK`)
`urd-PK`	Urdu (Pakistan)	اردو (پاکستان)	South Asia	RTL	Arabic (`Arab`)	CLDR 44	100%
`uzb-UZ`	Uzbek	O‘zbek	Central Asia and Caucasus	LTR	Latin (`Latn`)	CLDR 44	100%
`vie-VN`	Vietnamese	Tiếng Việt	Southeast Asia	LTR	Latin (`Latn`)	CLDR 44	100%
`wol-SN`	Wolof	Wolof	Africa	LTR	Latin (`Latn`)	CLDR 44	100%
`xho-ZA`	Xhosa	IsiXhosa	Africa	LTR	Latin (`Latn`)	CLDR 44	100%
`yid-US`	Yiddish	ייִדיש	Americas	RTL	Hebrew (`Hebr`)	CLDR 44	100%
`yor-NG`	Yoruba	Èdè Yorùbá	Africa	LTR	Latin (`Latn`)	CLDR 44	100%
`yua-MX`	Yucatec Maya	Maaya t'aan	Americas	LTR	Latin (`Latn`)	hand-made	—
`zgh-MA`	Standard Moroccan Tamazight	ⵜⴰⵎⴰⵣⵉⵖⵜ	Africa	LTR	Tifinagh (`Tfng`)	CLDR 44	100%

Code	English name	Native name	Region	Direction	Script	Source	Translation coverage
zul-ZA	Zulu	IsiZulu	Africa	LTR	Latin (Latn)	CLDR 44	100%

How the generated files were made, and where they differ from CLDR, is in section 7. Notes on single locales:

- **Latin** (lat-VA) is a classical language: no country speaks it as a mother tongue, and the Holy See (Vatican City), where it is an official language, stands as its country. CLDR 44 has no Latin data, so its numbers, currency (euro) and date patterns follow the Holy See's conventions (CLDR it_VA) and its names are written by hand: Latina, nominative month names (Ianuarius), the ecclesiastical day names the Holy See uses (Dominica, Feria secunda ... Sabbatum); the long date shows the short month (Feria tertia, 14 Nov. 2023). Its country names are CLDR's English ones.
- **Hebrew** (heb-IL) existed before; its file named windows-1255 and held double-encoded month and day names. It was regenerated from CLDR he_IL in 6.0.15 (UTF-8, he-IL, ₪, CLDR's Hebrew country names). hin-IN and kor-KR were regenerated as well: hin-IN had English names ("Hindi (Devnagari)", English months and days) and country names with characters lost to ?; kor-KR had an invalid long date (the year marker 년 before the year) and short day names equal to the long ones.
- **Fixed by hand** in 6.0.15, the rest of the older file kept: chi-HK (its long date printed 月 twice, and it was the one file with a byte order mark), chi-CN (short Sunday 周日), ell-GR (native name Ελληνικά instead of "Greek (Hellenic)"), ukr-UA (Українська instead of "Ukrainian"; month names in the form used inside a date, 15 жовтня instead of 15 Жовтень, with the stand-alone form beside them). kat-GE lost a capital its generator had given it (Georgian has none in running text: ქართული).
- **Still to improve** in older files: ser-SR and srp-RS mix English and native ("Serbian (Српски)", and srp-RS capitalizes its day names), chi-CN and chi-TW keep their old date patterns (2025年 十月 15日, readable but not CLDR's 2025年10月15日). The short month names of rus-RU (Янв, Май) are neither of CLDR's forms, and som-SO names the months in the traditional way (Bisha Tobnaad); these files have no stand-alone group for them yet.
- **Dhivehi** (div-MV): ICU 74 has no Dhivehi data. Numbers, the rufiyaa (symbol Rf) and date patterns follow CLDR en_MV; the language name ,ދިވެހި(English "Dhivehi", the Maldivian spelling), the currency name and the month and day names in Thaana are written by hand and need a native speaker's review. CLDR starts the week on Friday in the Maldives; eZLocale knows only Monday and Sunday, so the week starts on Sunday.
- **Yiddish** (yid-US): CLDR 44 has Yiddish only as yi_UA (until CLDR 43 yi_001, "world"), and a locale code needs a two-letter country. The largest Yiddish-speaking community lives in the United States, so the file has CLDR's Yiddish names with the conventions and currency of the United States.
- **Imperial Aramaic** (arc-IQ) and **Hulaulá** (huy-IL, Jewish Neo-Aramaic) have no CLDR data and are written in Hebrew square script. arc-IQ takes the conventions of CLDR syr_IQ (Iraqi dinar) and its Aramaic month and country names, transliterated from Syriac; the day names are the Aramaic ones .)שבתא ... חד בשבא(huy-IL takes the conventions, month and country names of CLDR he_IL (new shekel) and the Jewish Aramaic day names חד בשבא(...

.)מעלי שבתא, שבתא The language and currency names are written by hand; each file names the source of every value and needs a review.

- **Dari** (`fas-AF`) is the Persian of Afghanistan, as in CLDR (`fa_AF`, display name "Dari", ;)دری `fas-IR` stays "Persian".
- **Central Kurdish** (`ckb-IQ`, Sorani, Arabic script, right to left) has no ISO 639-2 code (639-2 has only `kur` for all of Kurdish, which `kur-TR`, Kurmanji in Latin script, already uses), so it takes its ISO 639-3 code.
- **Klingon** (`tlh-QO`) is hand-made, for fun and as a test of a locale without CLDR data. `tlh` is the ISO 639-2 code of Klingon; `QO` lies in the ISO 3166 user-assigned range (QM to QZ), so the country is `None (private-use region QO)` and the HTTP tag is the bare `tlh`, which claims no real place (like `eo` for `epo-EO`). It has no currency (ISO 4217 `XXX`, sign ¤), numbers as `eng-US`, the 24-hour clock, Marc Okrand's day names (`DaSjaj` ... `lojmItjaj`) and the months as "month" plus a number (`jar wa'` ... `jar wa'maH cha'`), in the Latin transcription. It is offered in the A–Z list of the interface language choice only, in no group. The Klingon script pIqaD is not in Unicode proper (the ConScript Unicode Registry places it in the Private Use Area, U+F8D0 to U+F8FF) and is never used in interface texts or locale files; a site that wants it for decoration loads a ConScript-compatible font itself, while the text stays in the transcription.
- **Interlingua** (`ia_001`) is not offered: CLDR has it only for the region "world" (`001`), and a locale code needs a two-letter country.
- Test languages, marked `[LanguageSettings] TestLanguage=true` (Lorem Ipsum, `qlo-ZZ`), are listed last in the table, as "test language only", and counted nowhere in this document.

Scripts, fonts and line breaking

A locale file holds text only; whether a script shows depends on the fonts of the reader's system. The administration designs (admin4, admin4l and the classic admin share `components.css`) use system fonts only and download nothing. Their font token `--a4-font` keeps its Latin families first (so Latin text is unchanged) and then names, through `--a4-font-intl`, the common system fonts of the other scripts: Chinese, Japanese and Korean (`--a4-font-cjk`: PingFang, Hiragino, Microsoft YaHei and JhengHei, Yu Gothic, Meiryo, Malgun Gothic, Apple SD Gothic Neo, Noto Sans CJK), Thai (Leelawadee UI, Thonburi, Noto Sans Thai), Devanagari (Nirmala UI, Kohinoor Devanagari, Noto Sans Devanagari), Arabic and Hebrew (Segoe UI, Noto Sans Arabic, Geeza Pro, Noto Sans Hebrew, Arial Hebrew). Han characters are shared by Chinese, Japanese and Korean but drawn differently in each, so the order of `--a4-font-cjk` follows the interface language (`:lang(ja)`, `:lang(ko)`, `:lang(zh-TW)`, `:lang(zh-HK)`: that language's fonts first; Simplified Chinese first otherwise). The classic admin and the Admin UI add `--a4-font-intl` after their own Latin families. A font that also carries Latin letters (Droid Sans Fallback) is left out on purpose: on a system without the Latin families it would take over Latin text as well. Any script not covered falls back to what the system offers.

Line breaking follows the language of the page or of an element with `lang`:

CSS

```
html:lang(ja), [lang]:lang(ja) { line-break: strict; }
html:lang(ko), [lang]:lang(ko) { word-break: keep-all; overflow-wrap: break-word; }
html:lang(th|lo|km|my), [lang]:lang(th|lo|km|my) { overflow-wrap: break-word; }
```

Japanese avoids a break before small kana and closing punctuation; Korean breaks at the spaces between words, as it is set; Thai, Lao, Khmer and Burmese, written without spaces, break at the word boundaries of the browser's dictionary, with `break-word` as a safety net for a run it does not know. Chinese needs nothing: browsers break between ideographs. The Klingon script pIqaD is never used (see Klingon above).

Indigenous languages of the Americas

Since 6.0.15 the locales of 22 Indigenous languages of the Americas ship with Exponential, from the Arctic to the Andes. A locale file makes the language a content language: items, URL aliases and searches in the language, its own name in the language lists, and the dates, numbers and currency of its country. The administration shows these languages in English, or in Spanish where a siteaccess lists `esl-ES` as its interface language; see the help page for the setup.

Language	Own name	Code	Where	Script
Central Yup'ik	Yugtun	`esu-US`	Alaska	Latin
Inupiaq	Iñupiatun	`ipk-US`	Alaska	Latin
Aleut	Unangam Tunuu	`ale-US`	Alaska (Aleutian and Pribilof Islands)	Latin
Alutiiq	Sugt'stun	`ems-US`	Alaska (Kodiak, Gulf coast)	Latin
Tlingit	Lingít	`tli-US`	Southeast Alaska	Latin
Haida	Xaad Kíl	`hai-US`	Southeast Alaska	Latin
Gwich'in	Dinjii Zhuh K'yàa	`gwi-US`	Interior Alaska	Latin
Tsimshian	Sm'algyax	`tsi-US`	Southeast Alaska	Latin
Navajo	Diné Bizaad	`nav-US`	Southwest United States	Latin
Cherokee	□□□	`chr-US`	Oklahoma, North Carolina	Cherokee syllabary
Lakota	Lakȟól’iyapi	`lkt-US`	Great Plains	Latin
Ojibwe	Anishinaabemowin	`oji-US`	Great Lakes (United States)	Latin
Ojibwe	Anishinaabemowin	`oji-CA`	Great Lakes (Canada)	Latin
Cree (Plains Cree)	nêhiyawêwin	`cre-CA`	Canada	Latin (Standard Roman Orthography)
Inuktitut	ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ	`iku-CA`	Nunavut, Canada	Canadian syllabics

Language	Own name	Code	Where	Script
Mohawk	Kanien'kéha	moh-CA	Ontario and Quebec	Latin
Nahuatl (Eastern Huasteca)	Nawatl	nah-MX	Mexico	Latin
Yucatec Maya	Maaya t'aan	yua-MX	Yucatán, Mexico	Latin
K'iche'	K'iche'	quc-GT	Guatemala	Latin
Guarani	Avañe'ẽ	grn-PY	Paraguay	Latin
Aymara	Aymar aru	aym-BO	Bolivia	Latin
Mapudungun	Mapudungun	arn-CL	Chile	Latin

- **Month and day names**: where Unicode CLDR has data (Cherokee, Lakota) the file is generated from it. Navajo, Cherokee, Inuktitut, Cree, Ojibwe, Guarani and Mapudungun carry month and day names written by hand; the Alaska languages and Mohawk keep the English names, Aymara, Nahuatl, Yucatec Maya and K'iche' the Spanish ones, as texts in those languages commonly use them. Each file says so in its header.
- **Ojibwe** has two locales, `oji-CA` and `oji-US`: the language is spoken on both sides of the border, and the two differ only in country, currency and date order.
- **Administration translations** of Indigenous languages of the Americas: Quechua (`que-PE`), Guarani (`grn-PY`), Greenlandic (`kal-GL`) and, from the Pacific, Hawaiian (`haw-US`) are complete.
- **Scripts**: Cherokee is written in its own syllabary (U+13A0 to U+13FF, U+AB70 to U+ABBF) and Inuktitut in Canadian syllabics (U+1400 to U+167F); every other language here uses Latin letters, some with special ones (ɬ, ŋ, x̲, ẽ, the glottal stop ’). Windows, macOS, iOS and Android ship fonts for both syllabaries; a public design that sets its own web font names a fallback such as Noto Sans Cherokee or Noto Sans Canadian Aboriginal.

4. Every administration translation

Measured on 16 October 2026 (the ten translations added on 18 October 2026 against the 17,763 strings of that day, the three added on 19 October 2026 against the 17,834 strings of that day, Swahili, added on 23 October 2026, against the 18,404 strings of that day, the eighteen added or completed on 24 October 2026 against the 18,411 strings of that day), in two ways (both rounded down). On 26 October 2026 every translation was measured again against the 18,811 current strings: all 73 translate at least 99% of them, 38 every one (Yiddish, Vietnamese and Indonesian, added the same day, against 18,812); the other 35 lack only the 22 strings of the data table module (`kernel/datatable/module`), and `kal-GL` also leaves 25 longer sentences unfinished:

- **Own file finished**: finished messages of the file divided by all its messages, obsolete ones left out, each context, source and comment counted once. `php bin/php/ezchecktranslation.php <code>` prints a similar "Percent finished".

- **Current strings translated**: how many of the 18,839 strings in `share/translations/untranslated/translation.ts` (every string the kernel and its designs ask for today) the file translates, same context, source and comment, finished and not empty. This is what an administrator sees, and what the interface language choice shows as coverage: the rest shows in English.

Most translations were complete for the strings of older releases; 6.0 added about 10,000 strings (admin4, the new Setup pages, audit, packages, jobs and more) that only `eng-US`, `ger-DE` and the six machine-assisted translations translate so far. English is the source language: the two strings `eng-US` lacks show their English source text, and the interface language choice counts English as 100%.

Translation	Own file finished	Current strings translated
afr-ZA	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
amh-ET	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ara-SA	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ben-BD	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
bos-BA	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
bul-BG	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
cat-ES	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
chi-CN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
chi-TW	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
cro-HR	100% (18,840 of 18,840)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
cze-CZ	100% (18,841 of 18,841)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
dan-DK	100% (18,841 of 18,841)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
dsb-DE	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
dut-NL	100% (18,840 of 18,840)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ell-GR	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
eng-AU	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
eng-US	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
esl-ES	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
esl-MX	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
est-EE	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
fas-IR	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
fin-FI	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
fre-FR	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ger-DE	100% (18,850 of 18,850)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
gle-IE	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
guj-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
hau-NG	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)

Translation	Own file finished	Current strings translated
heb-IL	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
hin-IN	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
hun-HU	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ibo-NG	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ind-ID	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
isl-IS	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ita-IT	100% (18,840 of 18,840)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
jpn-JP	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
kal-GL	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
kan-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
kor-KR	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
kur-TR	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
lao-LA	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
lat-VA	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
lav-LV	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
lit-LT	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
mal-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
mar-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
mlt-MT	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
msa-MY	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
nor-NO	100% (18,840 of 18,840)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ori-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
pan-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
pol-PL	100% (18,840 of 18,840)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
por-BR	100% (18,841 of 18,841)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
por-PT	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
pus-AF	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ron-RO	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
rus-RU	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ser-SR	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
slk-SK	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
slv-SI	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
som-SO	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
sqi-AL	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
srp-RS	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)

Translation	Own file finished	Current strings translated
swa-KE	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
swe-SE	100% (18,840 of 18,840)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
tam-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
tel-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
tha-TH	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
tlh-QO	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
tur-TR	100% (18,840 of 18,840)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ukr-UA	100% (18,844 of 18,844)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
urd-PK	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
vie-VN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
xho-ZA	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
yid-US	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
yor-NG	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
zul-ZA	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
jav-ID	100% (18,811 of 18,811)	99% (18,809 of 18,839)
eng-NZ	falls back to eng-AU	100% (falls back to eng-AU)
nno-NO	falls back to nor-NO	100% (falls back to nor-NO)
chi-HK	falls back to chi-TW	100% (falls back to chi-TW)
msa-SG	falls back to msa-MY	100% (falls back to msa-MY)
msa-BN	falls back to msa-MY	100% (falls back to msa-MY)
syr-IQ	100% (18,812 of 18,812)	100% (18,812 of 18,812)
syr-SY	falls back to syr-IQ	100% (falls back to syr-IQ)
arc-IQ	100% (18,812 of 18,812)	100% (18,812 of 18,812)
huy-IL	100% (18,812 of 18,812)	100% (18,812 of 18,812)
sun-ID	100% (18,812 of 18,812)	100% (18,812 of 18,812)
nep-NP	100% (18,812 of 18,812)	100% (18,812 of 18,812)
bho-IN	100% (18,812 of 18,812)	100% (18,812 of 18,812)
mai-IN	100% (18,812 of 18,812)	100% (18,812 of 18,812)
pcm-NG	100% (18,812 of 18,812)	100% (18,812 of 18,812)
kat-GE	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
sna-ZW	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
kaz-KZ	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
gla-GB	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
mri-NZ	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
fil-PH	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)

Translation	Own file finished	Current strings translated
che-RU	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
snd-PK	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
pnb-PK	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
uzb-UZ	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
mya-MM	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
haw-US	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
hye-AM	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
lin-CD	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ful-SN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
orm-ET	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
aze-AZ	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
aka-GH	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
sin-LK	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
khm-KH	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
asm-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
kik-KE	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
uig-CN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
kin-RW	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ceb-PH	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ckb-IQ	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
tir-ET	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
mlg-MG	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
run-BI	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
tgk-TJ	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
bod-CN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
bel-BY	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
mon-MN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
glg-ES	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
kir-KG	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
eus-ES	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
tat-RU	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
cym-GB	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
tuk-TM	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
mkd-MK	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
lug-UG	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)

Translation	Own file finished	Current strings translated
ltz-LU	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
wol-SN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
kor-KP	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ast-ES	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
fas-AF	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
bam-ML	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
dzo-BT	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
bre-FR	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ewe-GH	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
oci-FR	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
kab-DZ	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
div-MV	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
kok-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
roh-CH	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
zgh-MA	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
hsb-DE	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
mni-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
fry-NL	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
doi-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
fao-FO	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
nqo-GN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
kas-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
sme-NO	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
que-PE	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
epo-EO	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
brx-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
ton-TO	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
sat-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
san-IN	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)
grn-PY	100% (18,839 of 18,839)	100% (18,839 of 18,839)

Notes:

- **Sanskrit** (`san-IN`, □□□□□□□□ □□□□) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in modern standard Sanskrit in Devanagari as used in Sanskrit software localisation, with action nouns on buttons (□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□), the polite imperative with □□□□□ in instructions, the danda as sentence end and sandhi applied so that placeholders and Latin words stay free, Hindi (`hin-IN`) serving only to check modern terms,

with a glossary (`share/translations/san-IN/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.

- **Santali** (`sat-IN`, □□□□□□□) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard written Santali in the Ol Chiki script with ᱾ as sentence end and Latin digits, Santali grammar, the bare verb on buttons (□□□□□□, □□□□□, □□□□□, □□□□□□), and placeholders that stand free, Bengali (`ben-BD`) and Hindi (`hin-IN`) serving only to check terminology, with a glossary (`share/translations/sat-IN/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Tongan** (`ton-TO`, lea fakatonga) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the official Tongan alphabet with the fakau'a ʻ and the macron vowels ā, ē, ī, ō and ū, the polite common register, the address *koe*, the bare verb on buttons (Tauhi, Tamateʻi, Fakatonutonu) and computing loan words from English in Tongan spelling (faile, sēva, kēsi), with a glossary (`share/translations/ton-TO/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Bodo** (`brx-IN`, □□') was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard written Bodo in Devanagari with Bodo grammar rather than Assamese or Hindi, the bare verb stem on buttons (□□□□, □□□□, □□□□, □□□□□□□□), the polite request with □□□□ and the full stop as sentence end, Assamese (`asm-IN`) and Hindi (`hin-IN`) serving only to check terminology, with a glossary (`share/translations/brx-IN/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Esperanto** (`epo-EO`) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, following the Fundamento with the established computing vocabulary of the Esperanto localisations, the address *vi*, the infinitive on buttons (Konservi, Nuligi, Forigi, Redakti), the letters ĉ ĝ ĥ ĵ ŝ ŭ and placeholders that never take an ending, with a glossary (`share/translations/epo-EO/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Guarani** (`grn-PY`, Avañe'ẽ) was added on 3 November 2026, machine-assisted, in Paraguayan Guarani and the official alphabet of the Academia de la Lengua Guaraní (nasal vowels with the tilde, the puso as a straight apostrophe), the address *nde*, the imperative on buttons (Eñongatu, Embogue, Embosako'i), the Academia's terms where it has one and the established Paraguayan Spanish loan where Guarani has none (marked in the glossary), and suffixes joined to placeholders with a hyphen, with a glossary (`share/translations/grn-PY/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete.
- **Quechua** (`que-PE`, Runasimi) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in Southern Quechua and the official three-vowel alphabet of Peru, the address *qam* with the possessive *-yki*, the imperative on buttons (Waqaychay, Chinkachiy, Hukchay), Spanish loan words in Quechua spelling where Quechua has none, and suffixes joined to placeholders with a hyphen, with a glossary (`share/translations/que-PE/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Northern Sami** (`sme-NO`, davvisámegiella) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the common written standard with the computing terms of the Sami localisations, the address *don*, the infinitive on buttons (Vurket, Gaskkalduhttit, Sihkkut, Rievdadit), Sami rather than Norwegian or Finnish words and placeholders that never take a case ending, with a glossary (`share/translations/sme-NO/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.

- **Kashmiri** (`kas-IN`, کٲشُر) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard written Kashmiri in the Perso-Arabic script, right to left, with the Kashmiri vowel letters of the standard orthography, Kashmiri grammar rather than Urdu, the polite imperative on buttons (محفوظ کٔرِو, منسوٗخ کٔرِو, مٹ□وو, ترمیٖم کٔرِو) and placeholders that stand free, Urdu (`urd-PK`) serving only to check terminology, with a glossary (`share/translations/kas-IN/GUIDE.md`); "Login" in the user, session and audit lists is the login name. The kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **N’Ko** (`nqo-GN`, ߒߞߏ) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted: the common Manding language in the N’Ko script, right to left, without tone marks, with the terms of the Bambara glossary written in N’Ko letters, the address □ and the bare verb on buttons (ᐃᑊᐃᐅ, ᗝᖌᖋᒧ, ᕐᒧᐅᓚ) with a guide (`share/translations/nqo-GN/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Faroese** (`fao-FO`, føroyskt) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard written Faroese with the computing terms of the Faroese term work, the address *tú*, the infinitive on buttons (Goyma, Ógilda, Strika, Rætta), Faroese rather than Danish or Icelandic forms and placeholders that never take a case ending, with a glossary (`share/translations/fao-FO/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Dogri** (`doi-IN`, □□□□□) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard written Dogri in Devanagari with Dogri grammar and postpositions rather than Hindi ones, the polite address *tus*, the polite imperative on buttons (□□□□□, □□□□ □□□, □□□□, □□□□□□ □□□) and the danda as sentence end, Hindi (`hin-IN`) and Western Punjabi (`pnb-PK`) serving only to check terminology, with a glossary (`share/translations/doi-IN/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Western Frisian** (`fry-NL`, Frysk) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the official spelling of 2015 with the computing terms of the Frisian localisations, the polite address *jo*, the infinitive on buttons (Bewarje, Annulearje, Fuortsmite, Bewurkje) and Frisian words rather than Dutch ones, with a glossary (`share/translations/fry-NL/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Manipuri** (`mni-IN`, □□□□□□□□□) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard written Meiteilon in the Bengali script as the locale has it, with Meitei grammar and suffixes, the polite request on instructions, the verbal noun on buttons (□□□□□, □□□□□□□□ □□□□, □□□□□□, □□□□ □□□□) and placeholders that never take a suffix, Bengali (`ben-BD`) and Assamese (`asm-IN`) serving only to check terminology, with a glossary (`share/translations/mni-IN/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Upper Sorbian** (`hsb-DE`, hornjoserbšćina) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard Upper Sorbian with the vocabulary of the Upper Sorbian dictionaries and localisations, the courtesy form *Wy* with its capital, the infinitive on buttons (Składować, Přetorhnyć, Zhašeć, Wobdźěłać), Upper Sorbian rather than Lower Sorbian forms and placeholders that are never declined, with a glossary (`share/translations/hsb-DE/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Standard Moroccan Tamazight** (`zgh-MA`, ⵜⴰⵎⴰⵣⵉⵖⵜ) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the Tifinagh alphabet of IRCAM and its standard vocabulary, the

address in the second person singular, the imperative on buttons (ⲘⲈⲃ, ⵙⵙ, ⵙⵙⵀⲈ, ⵙⵏⵀⲘ) and product names, codes and acronyms in Latin letters, with a glossary (`share/translations/zgh-MA/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.

- **Konkani** (`kok-IN`, □□□□□□) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard written Konkani in Devanagari, the official script of Goa, with the polite address *tumi*, the polite imperative on buttons (□□□ □□□□, □□□□ □□□□, □□□□□□, □□□□□□ □□□□) and Konkani forms rather than Marathi ones, Marathi (`mar-IN`) serving only to check terminology, with a glossary (`share/translations/kok-IN/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Dhivehi** (`div-MV`,)□□□□□□ was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard written Dhivehi in the Thaana script, right to left, in the polite register of Maldivian government texts, with buttons in the polite imperative ,□□□□□□□□□□□□ ,□□□□□□□□□□□(,)□□□□□□□□□□ ,□□□□□□ Arabic loans where Dhivehi uses them and placeholders that stand free, with a glossary (`share/translations/div-MV/GUIDE.md`); "Login" in the user, session and audit lists is the login name. The kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Kabyle** (`kab-DZ`, Taqbaylit) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the Berber Latin alphabet of Kabyle with the letters č, ḍ, ǧ, ḥ, ɣ, ṛ, ṣ, ṭ, ẓ and ɛ, the address in the second person singular, the imperative on buttons (Sekles, Sefsex, Kkes, Ẓreg) and the computing terms of the Kabyle localisations of Mozilla and LibreOffice (afaylu, aqeddac, tazarkatut), with a glossary (`share/translations/kab-DZ/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Romansh** (`roh-CH`, rumantsch) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the common written standard Rumantsch Grischun with the terms of the Pledari Grond and the Romansh localisations, the polite address *Vus*, the infinitive on buttons (Memorisar, Interrumper, Stizzar, Modifitgar) and Romansh words rather than German or Italian ones, with a glossary (`share/translations/roh-CH/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Occitan** (`oci-FR`, occitan) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in its Languedocien form and the classical spelling of the Conselh de la Lenga Occitana, with the computing terms of the Occitan localisations, the polite address *vos*, the infinitive on buttons (Enregistrar, Anullar, Suprimir, Modificar) and Occitan words rather than French or Catalan ones, with a glossary (`share/translations/oci-FR/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Ewe** (`ewe-GH`, Eʋegbe) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the Ewe alphabet with the letters ɖ, ɛ, ƒ, ɣ, ŋ, ɔ and ʋ, the address *wò*, the bare verb on buttons (Dzra ɖo, Tutu ɖa, Trɔ asi le eŋu) and computing loan words from English in Ewe spelling (faɛl, sɛva, kase), with a glossary (`share/translations/ewe-GH/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Breton** (`bre-FR`, brezhoneg) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the unified spelling (peurunvan) with the computing terms of the Ofis Publik ar Brezhoneg and of the Breton localisations, the polite address *c'hwi*, the verb-noun on buttons (Enrollañ, Nullañ, Dilemel, Kemmañ), the mutations of the grammar and placeholders that never mutate, with a glossary (`share/translations/bre-FR/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.

- **Dzongkha** (dzo-BT, □□□□□□) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard written Dzongkha in the Tibetan script with tsheg and shad, the polite neutral register of Bhutanese government texts, the bare verb on buttons (□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□□□□□, □□□□□□) and Dzongkha computing terms, Tibetan (bod-CN) serving only to check terminology, with a glossary (share/translations/dzo-BT/GUIDE.md); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Bambara** (bam-ML, Bamanankan) was added on 28 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the official Latin alphabet of Mali with the letters ɛ, ɔ, ɲ and ŋ, the address *i*, the bare verb on buttons (Mara, Dabila, Jɔsi, Yɛlɛma) and computing loan words from French in Bambara spelling (fisiye, dosiye, sɛriwɛri), with a glossary (share/translations/bam-ML/GUIDE.md) that the N'Ko translation shares; the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Dari** (fas-AF, دری) has had its own catalogue since 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, adapted row by row from the complete Iranian Persian catalogue to Afghan usage: عمومات for information, بلی and ,رخی the Afghan spelling of loanwords ،رتوپیکم ،تنرنتنا ،وبی( )نوفلیت and the words Afghan writing uses where Iranian Persian has its own ،درلوف(،شیارمف ،روبع زمر ،آدرس ،کنیل for a shop order, ,)تیالو ,صلخت in Arabic script, right to left, with a glossary (share/translations/fas-AF/GUIDE.md); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete, and the locale no longer falls back to fas-IR. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Asturian** (ast-ES, asturianu) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the standard of the Academia de la Llingua Asturiana with the computing terms of the Asturian localisations, the address *tu*, the infinitive on buttons (Guardar, Encaboxar, Desaniciar, Editar) and Asturian words rather than Spanish ones, with a glossary (share/translations/ast-ES/GUIDE.md); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Korean (North)** (kor-KP, □□□) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, adapted row by row from the complete South Korean catalogue to the cultured language of the DPRK (□□□): the initial ㄹ and ㄴ of Sino-Korean words kept (□□, □□, □), -□- after ㅣ and ㅐ (□□□□□), no sai-siot (□□), dependent nouns and auxiliary verbs attached (□□ □□□□, □□□□□□□), 《》 quotation marks and the North Korean terms where they differ (□□, □□□, □□□, □□, □□□□, □□□, □□□, □□, □□), with a glossary (share/translations/kor-KP/GUIDE.md) that lists the computing terms kept from kor-KR where North Korean usage is uncertain; the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete, and the locale is generated from CLDR (ko_KP). kor-KP does not fall back to kor-KR. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Wolof** (wol-SN) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the official Latin orthography of Senegal with the letters à, é, ë, ó, ñ and ŋ, the address *yow*, the short imperative on buttons (Denc, Neenal, Far, Soppi) and computing loan words from French in Wolof spelling (fisie, dosie, serwëer), with a glossary (share/translations/wol-SN/GUIDE.md); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Luxembourgish** (ltz-LU, Lëtzebuergesch) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the official orthography of 2019 with the n-rule, capitalised nouns, the polite address *Dir*, the infinitive on buttons (Späicheren, Ofbriechen, Läschen, Änneren) and Luxembourgish words, many of them from French, rather than the German ones of ger-DE, with a glossary (share/translations/ltz-LU/GUIDE.md); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.

- **Ganda** (`lug-UG`, Luganda) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the standard Luganda orthography with double vowels and consonants and the letter ŋ, the address *ggwe*, the short imperative on buttons (Tereka, Sazaamu, Sangula, Longoosa) and computing loan words in Luganda spelling (seeva, fayiro, kiraasi), with a glossary (`share/translations/lug-UG/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Macedonian** (`mkd-MK`, македонски) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the standard literary language in the Macedonian Cyrillic alphabet (ѓ, ќ, ѕ, џ, љ, њ, ј), the polite address *Вие*, the imperative on buttons (Зачувај, Откажи, Избриши, Уреди) and Macedonian words rather than the Bulgarian or Serbian ones of `bul-BG` and `srp-RS`, with a glossary (`share/translations/mkd-MK/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Turkmen** (`tuk-TM`, Türkmen dili) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in literary Turkmen in the Latin alphabet of Turkmenistan with the letters ç, ä, ž, ň, ö, ş, ü and ý, the polite address *Siz*, the short imperative on buttons (Ýatda sakla, Ýatyr, Poz, Redaktirle) and the polite imperative in -yň/-iň in instructions, with a glossary (`share/translations/tuk-TM/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Welsh** (`cym-GB`, Cymraeg) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard written Welsh with the computing terms of the Welsh Government's term bank, the polite address *chi*, verb-nouns on buttons (Cadw, Canslo, Dileu, Golygu), the mutations of the grammar and placeholders that never mutate, with a glossary (`share/translations/cym-GB/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Tatar** (`tat-RU`, Татар теле) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in literary Tatar in the Cyrillic script with the letters ә, ө, ү, җ, ң and h, the polite address *Сез*, the verbal noun on buttons (Саклау, Баш тарту, Бетерү, Төзәтү) and the polite imperative in -гыз/-гез in instructions, with a glossary (`share/translations/tat-RU/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Basque** (`eus-ES`, euskara) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the unified standard (euskara batua) with the computing terms of the Basque localisations, the address *zu*, the dictionary form of the verb on buttons (Gorde, Utzi, Ezabatu, Editatu), placeholders kept free of case suffixes and Basque words rather than the Spanish ones of `esl-ES`, with a glossary (`share/translations/eus-ES/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Kyrgyz** (`kir-KG`, Кыргызча) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in literary Kyrgyz in the Cyrillic script with the letters ң, ө and ү, the polite address *Сиз*, the verbal noun on buttons (Сактоо, Жокко чыгаруу, Жок кылуу, Түзөтүү) and the polite imperative in -ңыз in instructions, with a glossary (`share/translations/kir-KG/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Galician** (`glg-ES`, galego) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the norm of the Real Academia Galega with the computing terms of the Galician free-software localisations (ficheiro, contrasinal, cartafol, ligazón), the address *vostede*, the infinitive on buttons (Gardar, Cancelar, Eliminar, Editar) and Galician words rather than the Spanish or Portuguese ones of `esl-ES` and `por-PT`, with a glossary (`share/translations/glg-ES/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.

- **Mongolian** (`mon-MN`, Монгол хэл) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in Khalkha Mongolian in the Cyrillic script with the letters ө and ү, the polite address *Та*, the verb in -х on buttons (Хадгалах, Цуцлах, Устгах, Засах) and the request in -на уу / -нэ үү, with a glossary (`share/translations/mon-MN/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Belarusian** (`bel-BY`, беларуская) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the official orthography of 2008 with і, ў and the apostrophe, the polite address *вы*, the infinitive on buttons (Захаваць, Скасаваць, Выдаліць, Рэдагаваць) and Belarusian words rather than the Russian ones of `rus-RU`, with a glossary (`share/translations/bel-BY/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Tibetan** (`bod-CN`, □□□□□□□□) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in modern standard written Tibetan close to the Lhasa standard, in the Tibetan script with the tsheg between syllables and the shad as the sentence end, the established Tibetan computing terms and bare verbs on buttons, with a glossary (`share/translations/bod-CN/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Kikuyu** (`kik-KE`, Gĩkũyũ) was added on 27 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the standard orthography with the letters ĩ and ũ, the address *wee*, the short imperative on buttons (Iga, Tiga, Thiria, Cenjia) and loan words in Kikuyu spelling, mostly through Swahili (`swa-KE`), with a glossary (`share/translations/kik-KE/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Hawaiian** (`haw-US`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the modern orthography with the ʻokina and the kahakō, with the computing words of the Hawaiian Lexicon Committee where they exist (terms without one were coined from Hawaiian roots and are marked "coined" in the glossary), the address ʻoe, bare verbs on buttons and a glossary (`share/translations/haw-US/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome, above all of the coined terms.
- **Uzbek** (`uzb-UZ`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard literary Uzbek in the Latin alphabet of 1995 with the polite address *Siz*, verbal nouns in -sh on buttons and Uzbek words rather than the Turkish ones of its relative `tur-TR`, with a glossary (`share/translations/uzb-UZ/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Sindhi** (`snd-PK`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard Sindhi in the Perso-Arabic script (right to left) with the polite address ,توهان adapted from the Urdu catalogue (`urd-PK`) only for shared terms and written in Sindhi grammar, with a glossary (`share/translations/snd-PK/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Western Punjabi** (`pnb-PK`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in Punjabi as written in Pakistan in the Shahmukhi script (right to left): the Gurmukhi catalogue (`pan-IN`) transliterated and then adapted to Pakistani vocabulary, with the Urdu catalogue (`urd-PK`) as the reference for Perso-Arabic terms, and a glossary (`share/translations/pnb-PK/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Burmese** (`mya-MM`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the formal written

style (sentence endings □□□ and □□□□□, not the spoken □□□), the address □□□, verbs in -□□□ on buttons and a glossary (`share/translations/mya-MM/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.

- **Fula** (`ful-SN`, Pulaar of Senegal), **Lingala** (`lin-CD`) and **Oromo** (`orm-ET`) were added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, each with a glossary (`share/translations/ful-SN/GUIDE.md`, `lin-CD/GUIDE.md`, `orm-ET/GUIDE.md`): Pulaar in the official Latin orthography of Senegal, with French loan words in French spelling for technical terms that have no Pulaar word; Lingala of Kinshasa, with the same rule for French terms; Oromo in the Qubee Latin alphabet. The kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is especially welcome, above all for Pulaar, which has little software vocabulary in common use.
- **Bhojpuri** (`bho-IN`), **Maithili** (`mai-IN`) and **Nepali** (`nep-NP`) were added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in Devanagari script, each with a glossary (`share/translations/bho-IN/GUIDE.md`, `mai-IN/GUIDE.md`, `nep-NP/GUIDE.md`). Bhojpuri and Maithili were adapted from the Hindi catalogue (`hin-IN`) for shared technical terms and are written in their own grammar; Nepali takes Nepali forms, not Hindi ones. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Nigerian Pidgin** (`pcm-NG`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the English-based spelling of the BBC News Pidgin service with Pidgin grammar (*dey*, *don*, *go*, *na*) rather than English with a few words changed, with a glossary (`share/translations/pcm-NG/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Javanese** (`jav-ID`) and **Sundanese** (`sun-ID`) were added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted and adapted from the Indonesian catalogue (`ind-ID`) for shared technical terms, each with a glossary (`share/translations/jav-ID/GUIDE.md`, `sun-ID/GUIDE.md`): Javanese in *ngoko alus* (the everyday forms with respectful words for the user), Sundanese in the *loma* register with polite forms for the user's own actions. The kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Armenian** (`hye-AM`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in Eastern Armenian with the formal address (Դուք), infinitives on buttons, the Armenian full stop ։ and question mark ՞, guillemets and placeholders standing free, with a glossary (`share/translations/hye-AM/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by a native speaker is welcome.
- **Kazakh** (`kaz-KZ`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in Cyrillic script (the script of the locale and of Kazakh software today; the move to the Latin alphabet decided in 2017 is planned up to about 2031) with the polite address (Сіз), verbal nouns on buttons and placeholders standing free, with a glossary (`share/translations/kaz-KZ/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by a native speaker is welcome.
- **Shona** (`sna-ZW`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard Shona with the respectful plural address (imi), verb stems on buttons, Shona loanwords for technical terms and placeholders standing free, with a glossary (`share/translations/sna-ZW/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by a native speaker is especially welcome.
- **Georgian** (`kat-GE`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in Mkhedruli script with the formal address (თქვენ), verbal nouns on buttons and placeholders standing free,

with a glossary (`share/translations/kat-GE/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by a native speaker is welcome.

- **Malay** (`msa-MY`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in standard Malaysian Malay (Rumi script) with the polite address *anda*, the computing terms of Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka and a glossary that marks where Malaysian usage differs from Indonesian (`share/translations/msa-MY/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. `msa-SG` and `msa-BN` fall back to it. A review by a native speaker is welcome.
- **Thai** (`tha-TH`) and **Lao** (`lao-LA`) were added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the polite, neutral register of current software without sentence-final particles, words written without spaces and placeholders standing free, each with a glossary (`share/translations/tha-TH/GUIDE.md`, `share/translations/lao-LA/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Aramaic** was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted. `syr-IQ` is Modern Aramaic in Syriac script (Assyrian/Syriac), unvocalized and right to left, with the polite plural address and a glossary (`share/translations/syr-IQ/GUIDE.md`); `syr-SY` falls back to it. `arc-IQ` (Imperial Aramaic) and `huy-IL` (Hulaulá, Jewish Neo-Aramaic) are written in Hebrew square script and are no translations of their own: their catalogues are the syr-IQ text transliterated letter for letter (their GUIDE.md gives the mapping). The kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues of all three are complete. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Yiddish** (`yid-US`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the YIVO orthography and right to left, with the formal address and a glossary (`share/translations/yid-US/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by a native speaker is welcome.
- **Vietnamese** (`vie-VN`) and **Indonesian** (`ind-ID`) were added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, each with a style guide and glossary (`share/translations/vie-VN/GUIDE.md`, `share/translations/ind-ID/GUIDE.md`): Vietnamese in a neutral register with "bạn" where a pronoun is needed, Indonesian in standard spelling (EYD) with the formal "Anda". The kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete; `ind-ID` no longer falls back to the source texts. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Scottish Gaelic** (`gla-GB`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the Gaelic Orthographic Conventions (grave accents only) with the formal "sibh" and a glossary in the Akerbeltz terminology (`share/translations/gla-GB/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by a native speaker is welcome.
- **Māori** (`mri-NZ`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in te reo Māori with macrons in the conventions of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and the register of New Zealand government software, with a glossary (`share/translations/mri-NZ/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by a native speaker is welcome.
- **Filipino** (`fil-PH`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in the KWF spelling with the address "mo" and the English loanwords Filipino software uses, with a glossary (`share/translations/fil-PH/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by a native speaker is welcome.
- **Chechen** (`che-RU`) was added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted, in Cyrillic with the palochka (I, U+04C0) and the formal "шу", with a glossary (`share/translations/che-RU/GUIDE.md`); the kernel, ezoe and ezjscore catalogues are complete. A review by a native speaker is welcome.

- **Chinese** (`chi-CN`, `chi-TW`) is complete since 24 October 2026, machine-assisted with a style guide and glossary per language (mainland: 帐户, 单击; Taiwan: 帳戶, 按一下, 垃圾桶). `chi-HK` has no catalogue of its own any more and falls back to `chi-TW`, `chi-SG` to `chi-CN`. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Bengali, Urdu, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi (Gurmukhi), Odia, Hausa, Amharic, Yoruba, Igbo, isiZulu, Somali, isiXhosa** were added on 26 October 2026, machine-assisted with a style guide and glossary per language. Ambiguous words have no per-context translations yet, and a few strings without a reliable term stay in English until a native speaker review (the allowlist says so). A review by native speakers is especially welcome for the African languages.
- **Russian, Catalan, Serbian, Bulgarian, Lithuanian, Portuguese (Portugal), Afrikaans** were completed or added on 25 October 2026, machine-assisted with a style guide and glossary per language (`share/translations/<code>/GUIDE.md`) and checked by the same tests as every other language. `ser-SR` is not translated on its own: it is `srp-RS` transliterated letter for letter into Latin script. `eng-AU` is generated from the source texts with a reviewed word list (Australian spelling, GST instead of VAT). `nno-NO` (Nynorsk) and `eng-NZ` have no catalogue of their own any more and fall back to `nor-NO` and `eng-AU`. A review by native speakers is welcome.
- **Spanish** (`esl-ES`, `esl-MX`) was complete for an older release; the strings added since were translated for 6.0.15, machine-assisted, in each country's own usage. A review by a native speaker is welcome.
- **Arabic** (`ara-SA`) is new: Modern Standard Arabic for every Arab country, machine-assisted and checked against a glossary in a second pass; product names, file names and settings stay in Latin letters. A review by a native speaker is welcome.
- **Hebrew** (`heb-IL`), **Latin** (`lat-VA`) and **Klingon** (`tlh-QO`) are complete since 6.0.15. They are machine-assisted and should get a review before a site relies on them: Hebrew by a native speaker, Latin by a Latinist (new terms follow the conventions of modern Latin software translations), Klingon in the style of the Klingon Language Institute. Klingon is written in the Latin transcription of Marc Okrand's *The Klingon Dictionary* (`nej` Search, `mej` Logout, `pegh mu'` Password, `SeHlaw` Setup, `veQ` Trash), with descriptive compounds for newer concepts.
- **French** (`fre-FR`) is complete since 17 October 2026, measured against the 17,295 strings of the untranslated file of that day. Its older hand-made translations stay; the strings added since, and about ninety older ones that had lost a placeholder, a tag or a line break or had stayed English, were translated machine-assisted. A review by a native speaker is welcome. The catalogues of ezoe and ezjscore are complete too.
- **Ukrainian** (`ukr-UA`) is new and complete since 17 October 2026, measured against the 17,295 strings of the untranslated file of that day, machine-assisted throughout; the catalogues of ezoe and ezjscore are complete too. A review by a native speaker is welcome. Ukrainian has three plural forms and the source texts only two (`%count item(s)`), so a few counts read awkwardly for 2 to 4; most such texts are phrased as "label: %count".
- **Turkish** (`tur-TR`, new), **Polish** (`pol-PL`), **Italian** (`ita-IT`), **Portuguese (Brazil)** (`por-BR`), **Dutch** (`dut-NL`), **Swedish** (`swe-SE`), **Norwegian Bokmål** (`nor-NO`), **Danish** (`dan-DK`), **Czech** (`cze-CZ`) and **Croatian** (`cro-HR`) are complete since 18 October 2026 for the kernel's 17,287 strings, machine-assisted with a glossary per language; the catalogues of ezoe and ezjscore are complete too. The 478 messages added to the untranslated file while the work

was under way were translated the same way when it was merged, so each covers all 17,763 strings of 18 October 2026. Forms of address: Polish imperative on buttons and actions ("Zapisz", "Otwórz"; questions keep the infinitive) and impersonal sentences, Turkish *siz*, Italian *tu*, Brazilian Portuguese *você*, Dutch *je*, Czech and Croatian formal *vy* / *vi*, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish *du*. The older translations of these languages that had broken placeholders, tags, line breaks, English leftovers, wrong terms or mixed forms of address were redone; obsolete entries stay as they were. A review by a native speaker is welcome.

- **Persian** (`fas-IR`, new), **Pashto** (`pus-AF`, new) and **Kurdish** (`kur-TR`, new, Kurmanji in Latin script) are complete since 19 October 2026 for all 17,834 strings of that day, machine-assisted with a glossary per language, its terms settled after the first pass, and reviewed in a second pass; the catalogues of ezoe and ezjscore are complete too, those of the other bundled extensions come with their own releases. All three address the user formally (Persian *shomā*, Pashto *tāso*, Kurmanji *hûn*); buttons and menu items are nouns or verbal nouns. Persian is standard written Persian with the Persian letters ی and ک and the zero-width non-joiner; Dari (`fas-AF`) has had its own catalogue since 27 October 2026, see above. Kurmanji has no catalogue for other countries yet. A review by a native speaker is welcome.
- **Swahili** (`swa-KE`, new) is complete since 23 October 2026 for all 18,404 strings of that day, made the same way; the catalogues of ezoe and ezjscore are complete too, those of the other bundled extensions come with their own releases. It is standard Swahili (Kiswahili sanifu) with the terms used in Kenya; Tanzania (`swa-TZ`) falls back to it. Swahili has no formal pronoun of address: sentences speak to the user in the singular and ask with *tafadhali* (please), buttons and menu items are short imperatives (*Hifadhi*, *Futa*), as in other Swahili software. A review by a native speaker is welcome.
- **Hindi** (`hin-IN`), **Korean** (`kor-KR`), **Hungarian** (`hun-HU`), **Romanian** (`ron-RO`), **Slovak** (`slk-SK`), **Slovenian** (`slv-SI`), **Bosnian** (`bos-BA`), **Albanian** (`sqi-AL`), **Estonian** (`est-EE`), **Latvian** (`lav-LV`), **Icelandic** (`isl-IS`), **Irish** (`gle-IE`), **Maltese** (`mlt-MT`), **Lower Sorbian** (`dsb-DE`) and **Greenlandic** (`kal-GL`), all new, and **Japanese** (`jpn-JP`), **Greek** (`ell-GR`) and **Finnish** (`fin-FI`), whose older translations covered about a third, are complete since 24 October 2026 for all 18,411 strings of that day, made the same way; the catalogues of ezoe and ezjscore are complete too, those of the other bundled extensions come with their own releases. The older Japanese, Greek and Finnish translations were kept where they were right and fit the glossary, and redone otherwise. Strings that need a different word in different places ("Store" as the shop tab or as Save, "Order" as a shop order or a sort order, "State", "Login", "View") are translated per context. Forms of address: formal in Hindi (*āp*), Korean (*hamnida* style), Japanese (*desu/masu*), Greek, Hungarian (*Ön*), Romanian (*dumneavoastră*), Slovak, Slovenian, Bosnian, Albanian, Latvian and Lower Sorbian (*Wy*); the singular, as usual in their software, in Estonian, Finnish, Icelandic, Irish, Maltese and Greenlandic. Buttons are infinitives in Slovak and Latvian (as in Czech), nouns in Korean, Japanese, Greek and Hungarian. Each language's `GUIDE.md` has the details. A review by native speakers is welcome, above all for Greenlandic, Lower Sorbian, Maltese and Irish.
- Each extension releases its own catalogues. Of the ten languages above, ezoe, ezjscore and explayouts_ui (the Layouts tab) carry complete ones; the other extensions show their texts in English in these languages until they get one.
- Two directories have no locale file of the same meaning: `ser-SR` and `srp-RS` are both Serbian (`ser-SR` in Latin script, `srp-RS` in Cyrillic; both locale files exist).

- Translations of extensions live in each extension's `translations/` directory and are not counted here.

5. The world's major languages

The languages with 50 million or more speakers (first and second language together), as listed by Wikipedia's "List of languages by total number of speakers", which takes its figures from Ethnologue (2026 edition); read on 15 October 2026. Speakers are rounded millions.

#	Language	Speakers (M)	Locales	Administration translation
1	English	1,493	`eng-US`, `eng-GB`, `eng-CA`, `eng-AU`, `eng-NZ`, `eng-IE`, `eng-IN`, `eng-SG`, `eng-ZA`, `eng-NG`, `eng-KE`, `eng-GH`, `eng-PK`, `eng-PH`	`eng-US` full; `eng-AU` complete, `eng-NZ` falls back to it
2	Mandarin Chinese	1,183	`chi-CN`, `chi-SG` (Simplified), `chi-TW`, `chi-HK` (Traditional)	`chi-CN`, `chi-TW` complete; `chi-SG` falls back to `chi-CN`, `chi-HK` to `chi-TW`
3	Hindi	611	`hin-IN`	`hin-IN` complete
4	Spanish	561	`esl-ES`, `esl-MX`, `esl-AR`, `esl-CO`, `esl-CL`, `esl-PE`, `esl-US`, `esl-VE`, `esl-EC`, `esl-GT`, `esl-CU`, `esl-DO`, `esl-BO`, `esl-UY`, `esl-PY`, `esl-CR`, `esl-PA`, `esl-HN`, `esl-SV`, `esl-NI`, `esl-PR`, `esl-GQ`	`esl-ES`, `esl-MX` full
5	Modern Standard Arabic	335	`ara-SA`, `ara-EG`, `ara-AE`, `ara-MA`, `ara-DZ`, `ara-TN`, `ara-IQ`, `ara-JO`, `ara-LB`, `ara-SY`, `ara-KW`, `ara-QA`, `ara-BH`, `ara-OM`, `ara-LY`, `ara-PS`, `ara-YE`, `ara-SD`, `ara-MR`, `ara-DJ`, `ara-KM`, `ara-SO`, `ara-TD`, `ara-ER`	`ara-SA` complete; the other `ara-*` locales fall back to it
6	French	334	`fre-FR`, `fre-BE`, `fre-CA`, `fre-CH`, `fre-SN`, `fre-CI`, `fre-CM`, `fre-MA`, `fre-CD`, `fre-LU`, `fre-MC`, `fre-HT`, `fre-BJ`, `fre-BF`, `fre-BI`, `fre-CF`, `fre-TD`, `fre-KM`, `fre-CG`, `fre-DJ`, `fre-GQ`, `fre-GA`, `fre-GN`, `fre-MG`, `fre-ML`, `fre-NE`, `fre-RW`, `fre-SC`, `fre-TG`, `fre-VU`, `fre-DZ`, `fre-TN`, `fre-MR`, `fre-MU`	`fre-FR` full
7	Bengali	274	`ben-BD`, `ben-IN`	`ben-BD` complete; `ben-IN` falls back to it
8	Portuguese	269	`por-PT`, `por-BR`, `por-MZ`, `por-AO`, `por-CV`	`por-BR`, `por-PT` complete; `por-MZ`, `por-AO`, `por-CV` fall back to `por-PT`
9	Indonesian	255	`ind-ID`	`ind-ID` complete
10	Urdu	246	`urd-PK`, `urd-IN`	`urd-PK` complete; `urd-IN` falls back to it
11	Russian	210	`rus-RU`	`rus-RU` complete
12	German	133	`ger-DE`, `ger-AT`, `ger-CH`, `ger-LU`, `ger-LI`, `ger-BE`	`ger-DE` full
13	Japanese	126	`jpn-JP`	`jpn-JP` complete

#	Language	Speakers (M)	Locales	Administration translation
14	Nigerian Pidgin	121	`pcm-NG`	`pcm-NG` complete
15	Egyptian Arabic	118	`ara-EG` (written Arabic)	`ara-EG` falls back to `ara-SA`
16	Marathi	99	`mar-IN`	`mar-IN` complete
17	Vietnamese	97	`vie-VN`	`vie-VN` complete
18	Telugu	96	`tel-IN`	`tel-IN` complete
19	Swahili	95	`swa-KE`, `swa-TZ`	`swa-KE` complete, `swa-TZ` falls back to it
20	Hausa	94	`hau-NG`	`hau-NG` complete
21	Turkish	94	`tur-TR`	`tur-TR` complete
22	Western Punjabi	90	`pnb-PK` (Shahmukhi script; `pan-IN` is Punjabi in Gurmukhi script)	`pnb-PK` complete (and `pan-IN` for the Gurmukhi script)
23	Tagalog	87	`fil-PH` (Filipino, the standard form of Tagalog)	`fil-PH` complete
24	Tamil	86	`tam-IN`, `tam-LK`, `tam-SG`	`tam-IN` complete; `tam-LK`, `tam-SG` fall back to it
25	Yue Chinese (Cantonese)	86	`chi-HK` (written Traditional Chinese)	`chi-HK` falls back to `chi-TW`
26	Wu Chinese	83	written as Simplified Chinese: `chi-CN`	`chi-CN` complete
27	Persian	82	`fas-IR`, `fas-AF` (Dari)	`fas-IR`, `fas-AF` complete
28	Korean	82	`kor-KR`, `kor-KP`	`kor-KR`, `kor-KP` complete
29	Amharic	78	`amh-ET`	`amh-ET` complete
30	Thai	71	`tha-TH`	`tha-TH` complete
31	Javanese	69	`jav-ID`	`jav-ID` complete
32	Italian	66	`ita-IT`, `ita-CH`	`ita-IT` complete
33	Gujarati	62	`guj-IN`	`guj-IN` complete

#	Language	Speakers (M)	Locales	Administration translation
34	Kannada	59	kan-IN	kan-IN complete
35	Levantine Arabic	58	written Arabic: ara-JO, ara-LB, ara-SY	ara-JO, ara-LB, ara-SY fall back to ara-SA
36	Sudanese Arabic	54	written Arabic: ara-*	ara-* fall back to ara-SA
37	Yoruba	53	yor-NG	yor-NG complete
38	Bhojpuri	53	bho-IN	bho-IN complete

Before 6.0.15, 18 of these 38 languages had a locale (counting a spoken variety by its written language); now all 38 do. All 38 have a complete administration translation, their own or, for the Arabic varieties, that of `ara-SA`.

Beyond them, the A–Z list now covers nearly every language with a written standard and CLDR data: the official languages of India (all 22 scheduled languages, among them Maithili, Konkani, Manipuri, Santali, Dogri, Bodo and Sanskrit), the large languages of Africa (Fula, Akan, Ewe, Wolof, Bambara, Lingala, Kirundi, Ganda, Kikuyu, Kabyle, Tamazight, N'Ko), Central Asia (Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Tatar, Chechen) and the Himalaya (Tibetan, Dzongkha), the Celtic and other regional languages of Europe (Breton, Scottish Gaelic, Faroese, Romansh, Western Frisian, Occitan, Asturian, Northern Sami, Upper and Lower Sorbian), and Maori, Hawaiian, Tongan, Greenlandic, Sundanese and Cebuano.

6. Common languages still missing

Every language of the table above has a locale. Languages with a million or more speakers that still have none:

- **No data in ICU 74 (CLDR 44)**: Haitian Creole (`hat`), Tswana (`tsn`), Sesotho (`sot`), Northern Sotho (`nso`), Tsonga (`tso`), Swati (`ssw`), Venda (`ven`) and Southern Ndebele (`nbl`) (official languages of South Africa), Chichewa (`nya`), Bashkir (`bak`), Iloko (`ilo`), Hmong (`hmn`), Samoan (`smo`), Corsican (`cos`), Tok Pisin (`tpi`), Fijian (`fij`) and Balochi (`bal`). Each needs a hand-made file (as Latin and Dhivehi have), best written or checked by a speaker; CLDR 45 and later add some of them, and a newer ICU on the build machine would generate those.
- **With CLDR data, left out for now** (small, or a second script of a language that has a locale): Manx (`glv`), Cornish (`cor`), Swiss German (`gsw`, written in Standard German), Friulian (`fur`), Sardinian (`srd`), Ligurian, Venetian, Silesian, Nheengatu, Ossetic (`oss`), Yakut (`sah`), Chuvash (`chv`), Central Atlas Tamazight, Sango (`sag`), Mazanderani and Northern Luri (CLDR has English day names for both), Fula in Adlam script, Uzbek in Arabic script, Interlingua (only for the region "world", see section 3).
- Guarani, Aymara, Inuktitut and Cherokee have locales since 6.0.15, with the other Indigenous languages of the Americas (section 3).
- **More regional variants**: Portuguese of Guinea-Bissau; English of Hong Kong and Malaysia; Swedish of Finland; Russian of Kazakhstan and Belarus; Traditional Chinese of Macao. (The remaining countries of Spanish, French, Arabic and German were added on 18 October 2026.)

- Spoken varieties written in a standard language (Arabic dialects, Wu and Yue Chinese) need no locale of their own.

Each one with CLDR data is a line in the generator away; see the next section.

7. Adding a locale

The file

`share/locale/<language>-<COUNTRY>.ini`, UTF-8, first line `#?ini charset="utf-8"?`. `eZLocale` reads these groups and keys (`lib/ezlocale/classes/ezlocale.php`, `initCountry()` and `initLanguage()`):

Group	Key	Meaning
`[RegionalSettings]`	`Country`	Country name (in English in most files).
	`LanguageName`	Name of the language in the language itself; with the country in brackets where a language has several locales: `Deutsch (Österreich)`. Shown as the native name.
	`InternationalLanguageName`	English name, likewise: `German (Austria)`. The name a content language gets when added.
	`LanguageComment`, `CountryComment`	Optional; a variation's description (`Euro support`).
`[LanguageSettings]`	`TextDirection`	`rtl` for a language written right to left, read by `eZLocale::textDirection()`. Only the right-to-left files have it; a file without it is left to right. See section 9.
`[Charset]`	`Preferred`, `Allowed[]`	Character set. New files use `utf-8`; older files name legacy sets that a UTF-8 site ignores.
`[HTTP]`	`ContentLanguage`	The BCP 47 tag printed as the page's `lang`: ISO 639-1 language (or the three-letter code where there is none), ISO 3166 country (`de-AT`).
`[Currency]`	`Symbol`, `Name`, `ShortName`	Symbol, name and ISO 4217 code of the country's currency.
	`DecimalSymbol`, `ThousandsSeparator`, `FractDigits`	Number format of amounts; `FractDigits=0` for currencies without minor unit (JPY, KRW, VND, IRR).
	`PositiveSymbol`, `NegativeSymbol`, `PositiveFormat`, `NegativeFormat`	Sign and layout: `%c` symbol, `%p` sign, `%q` number. `%c %p%q` gives `€ 1.234,50`, `%p%q %c` gives `1.234,50 €`.
`[Numbers]`	`DecimalSymbol`, `ThousandsSeparator`, `FractDigits`, `PositiveSymbol`, `NegativeSymbol`	Number format. Each separator must be a single byte (a plain space, not a no-break space), because `eZLocale::internalNumber()` uses it in a regular expression.

Group	Key	Meaning
[DateTime]	TimeFormat, ShortTimeFormat, DateFormat, ShortDateFormat, DateTimeFormat, ShortDateTimeFormat	Formats in PHP date() letters behind %: %d/%j day, %m/%n month, %Y/%y year, %H/%G 24-hour, %h/%g 12-hour, %i minutes, %s seconds, %a/%A am/pm; and the locale's names: %l long day, %D short day, %F long month, %M short month. Other letters are literal text.
	MondayFirst	yes when the week starts on Monday, else it starts on Sunday (eZLocale knows no Saturday or Friday start).
[ShortMonthNames], [LongMonthNames]	jan ... dec	Month names, in the form used inside a date (genitive in Slavic languages: января).
[ShortMonthNamesStandalone], [LongMonthNamesStandalone]	jan ... dec	Optional. Month names as they read on their own, in a calendar heading or a month list (январь). eZLocale::longMonthNameStandalone(), shortMonthNameStandalone() and the template attribute month_name_standalone_list read them and fall back, month by month, to the group above.
[ShortDayNames], [LongDayNames]	mon ... sun	Day names.
[CountryNames]	Countries[XX]	Country names in the language, for the country datatype. Optional.

CLDR names a month in two forms: the format form (pattern MMMM), used inside a date, and the stand-alone form (LLLL), used where the month stands alone. In English they are the same; in languages that inflect the month name they are not (Polish 15 października 2025, but październik 2025 above a calendar), and some abbreviations differ as well (Austrian German März in a date, Mär alone). A file then needs the stand-alone groups. Catalan puts the preposition into the format form (d'octubre, de març), so a custom format that prints %F alone shows it there too; the stand-alone name has no % letter, use month_name_standalone_list or longMonthNameStandalone().

The code

Three letters for the language, a dash, the two-letter ISO 3166 country: ben-BD. The country must be two letters: eZLocale::localeRegexp() allows only letters there, so CLDR's numeric regions (001 "world", 419 "Latin America") cannot be used, and a language CLDR has only for the world takes the country of its largest community (yid-US) or a user-assigned ISO 3166 code (tlh-QO).

The language part follows the codes Exponential has always used: eng, ger (German), fre (French), esl (Spanish), chi (Chinese), dut (Dutch), cze, cro, ita, jpn, por, rus, ara and the rest of the older files; a regional variant reuses that code (ger-AT, esl-AR, chi-SG, ara-EG, fre-SN). A language without an existing code gets its ISO 639-2/T code (the terminological one, not the bibliographic one): ben Bengali, urd Urdu, vie Vietnamese, fas Persian, ron Romanian, msa Malay, hye Armenian, kat Georgian, sqi Albanian, mkd Macedonian, isl Icelandic, cym Welsh, eus Basque, bod Tibetan, mri Maori, fry Western Frisian. fil (Filipino) has no 639-2/T code other than this one; a language without any ISO 639-2 code takes its ISO 639-3 code (ckb

Central Kurdish, `pcm` Nigerian Pidgin, `pnb` Western Punjabi, `brx` Bodo). A variation of a locale is `<code>@<name>.ini` and holds only the keys it changes.

How the 6.0.15 files were made

They were generated, at build time only, from Unicode CLDR 44 through PHP's `intl` extension (ICU 74.2), with the Gregorian calendar and Latin digits, by a generator that takes a list of Exponential code, ICU locale and region:

- names from CLDR's display names (English and native), the HTTP tag from the ICU locale;
- the currency of the country, its symbol, name and decimals; separators reduced to one byte (a no-break space becomes a space, `’` becomes `'`); a symbol that is invisible in CLDR (the Cape Verdean escudo, whose cifrão is the decimal separator) becomes the ISO code (`CVE`);
- the full date pattern for `DateFormat`, the short one for `ShortDateFormat` with a four-digit year, the medium and short time patterns; `DateTimeFormat` is date and time joined by a space; eras, time zones and quarters, which `eZLocale` cannot print, are left out;
- a 12-hour clock where CLDR uses one and its marker is `AM`/`am`; where the marker is another word (ص, 上午, `a.m.`) the file uses the 24-hour clock, because `eZLocale` only prints `am`/`pm`, and says so in a comment;
- day and month names in the format context, the first day of the week, and the country names;
- later, from ICU 78 (CLDR 48), the stand-alone month groups, in every file whose month names are CLDR's format names and where CLDR's stand-alone names differ: Slavic (`pol-PL`, `cze-CZ`, `slk-SK`, `cro-HR`, `rus-RU`, `ukr-UA`, `bel-BY`, `dsb-DE`, `hsb-DE`), Baltic (`lit-LT`), Greek, Finnish, Armenian, Catalan, Asturian, Romansh, Scottish Gaelic, Greenlandic and others (51 files: `grep -l MonthNamesStandalone share/locale/*.ini`). A file whose month names are not CLDR's format names keeps a single form until it is corrected;
- English names chosen over CLDR's where readers search for another one: `Bengali` (CLDR: Bangla), `Kirundi` (Rundi), `Greenlandic` (Kalaallisut), `Simplified Chinese (Singapore)` (to match `chi-CN`), `Western Punjabi (Shahmukhi)` and `Dari`;
- the country in brackets as soon as a language has two locales: adding `msa-SG` and `tam-LK` renamed `msa-MY` to `Malay (Malaysia)` and `tam-IN` to `Tamil (India)` (an existing content language keeps the name it was given);
- `[LanguageSettings] TextDirection=rtl` where ICU writes the locale right to left (and the right-to-left comment);
- for languages ICU 74 lacks, a **hand-made** part: Latin (conventions of `it_VA`) and Dhivehi (conventions of `en_MV`) get their names written by hand in the generator and say so in the file header (see section 3).

Each generated file names its source and license in its first lines: CLDR is Copyright © Unicode, Inc., under the Unicode License v3.

Hand-made files are never overwritten by the generator. Besides the older files, Klingon (`tlh-QO`) is entirely hand-made: its header names its sources (The Klingon Dictionary, the Klingon Language Institute) and every choice. An older file is regenerated only when it is broken, one by one (`heb-IL`, `hin-IN`, `kor-KR`, and `ara-SA`, which named Morocco as its country, the Moroccan dirham as its currency, ISO-8859-1 as its character set and a 12-hour clock with Latin am/pm).

To add another locale with CLDR data, generate it the same way with `intl`; without CLDR data, copy a similar file and change it by hand. Then check it as below.

The check

`tests/tests/lib/ezlocale/expLocaleFilesTest.php` (DB-less, in the `lib` suite) loads every `share/locale/*.ini` through `eZINI` and `eZLocale` and fails when a file is not valid UTF-8, lacks a key from the table above, has an empty day or month name, cannot format a date, time, number or currency, or cannot read its own number back. For the generated files it also checks the code form, `utf-8`, the HTTP tag, twelve distinct months, seven distinct days, one-byte separators, the license line and the right-to-left note. For every file it checks that `TextDirection=rtl` is there exactly when the language is written right to left, and that no file holds double-encoded UTF-8; the Latin, Hebrew and Klingon files are checked value by value, and every right-to-left locale and every world language added in 6.0.15 must be offered as a content language. `expLocaleTextDirectionTest` covers `eZLocale::textDirection()`, `isRightToLeft()`, `textDirectionOf()`, `normalizeTextDirection()` and the template attributes. `eZLocaleFormattingTest` checks every file as well. `expLocaleStandaloneMonthNamesTest` checks that dates use the format form and `longMonthNameStandalone()` the stand-alone form, the fallback to the format form, and that every stand-alone group has twelve names and differs from its format group.

Shell

```
vendor/bin/phpunit tests/tests/lib/ezlocale
vendor/bin/phpunit tests/tests/kernel/classes/uiswitch/expUISwitchLanguageProviderTest.php
```

A new locale is offered on Setup > Languages > Add a language and in the interface language choice at once; no cache needs clearing (the choice's catalogue is keyed by the names, sizes and times of the files).

8. Adding or completing an administration translation

1. **Strings.** `share/translations/untranslated/translation.ts` holds every source string. It is made by `ezlupdate`, built from `support/ezlupdate-qt4.5` (Qt 4.5, `qmake ezlupdate.pro && make`, binary in `bin/linux`): `bin/linux/ezlupdate -u` refreshes the untranslated file, `bin/linux/ezlupdate <code>` adds the new strings to a translation and marks the vanished ones obsolete. Extensions: `ezlupdate -e extension/<name> <code>`.
2. **A new translation.** Create `share/translations/<code>/` with the locale's code and copy the untranslated `translation.ts` into it. Change the `language` attribute of `<TS>` to the code.
3. **Translate** with Qt Linguist or any XML editor. A message counts when its `<translation>` has text and no `type="unfinished"`. Keep placeholders (`%1`, `%name`), HTML entities and keyboard hints exactly as in the source; write American English in `eng-US` (license, color, behavior).
4. **Measure.** `php bin/php/ezchecktranslation.php <code> --allow-root-user` prints the finished share of the file. Comparing with the untranslated file, as in section 4, shows what is missing for the current release.
5. **Review.** A second speaker reads the result in the running administration: a siteaccess (or a user's preference) with `Locale=<code>`, after clearing the translation cache (`php bin/php/ezcache.php --clear-tag=i18n --allow-root-user`).

Translation guides. `share/translations/TRANSLATING.md` holds the rules every language shares (placeholders, markup, words that need their context, checking); each complete language has a `GUIDE.md` next to its catalogue (`share/translations/<code>/GUIDE.md`) with its form of address, script and typography and a glossary that binds the kernel and every extension. Read both before changing a catalogue, and change a term in the guide first.

Quality test. `tests/tests/lib/ezi18n/expTranslationQualityTest.php` (no database needed) checks the machine-assisted catalogues and those of ezoe and ezjscore: a finished translation keeps the placeholders, HTML tags and entities, leading and trailing whitespace and line breaks of its source, and is neither empty nor the English text itself. Where the English text is right (a product name, a code, a word spelled the same), add it with its reason to `tests/tests/lib/ezi18n/translation-identical-allowlist.json`; never weaken the test. A newly completed language joins the test's list of languages; every complete machine-assisted translation is on it. German (`ger-DE`) is on it since 6.0.15, with the kernel's, ezoe's and ezjscore's catalogues; the words German keeps from English (Cache, Layout, Login, Siteaccess, Extension ...) are in the allowlist's `ger-DE` list.

The strings added since 6.0 (about 10,000) are translated in all 101 translations, so the most useful work now is a review of the machine-assisted ones by native speakers, which is every translation except `eng-US` and `ger-DE`.

Translation waves. The work that remains for each language (the administration catalogue, the extensions and the help) is measured and cut into small, independent waves, ordered by the priority group of refugee children's home languages, then by speakers and difficulty, in Translation waves.

9. Right-to-left languages

43 locale files are written right to left:

Language	Locales	Script
Arabic	`ara-SA`, `ara-EG`, `ara-AE`, `ara-EH`, `ara-MA`, `ara-DZ`, `ara-TN`, `ara-IQ`, `ara-JO`, `ara-LB`, `ara-SY`, `ara-KW`, `ara-QA`, `ara-BH`, `ara-DJ`, `ara-ER`, `ara-KM`, `ara-LY`, `ara-MR`, `ara-OM`, `ara-PS`, `ara-SD`, `ara-SO`, `ara-TD`, `ara-YE`	Arabic
Hebrew	`heb-IL`	Hebrew
Yiddish	`yid-US`	Hebrew
Imperial Aramaic	`arc-IQ`	Hebrew
Hulaulá (Jewish Neo-Aramaic)	`huy-IL`	Hebrew
Persian, Dari	`fas-IR`, `fas-AF`	Arabic
Urdu	`urd-PK`, `urd-IN`	Arabic
Pashto	`pus-AF`	Arabic
Western Punjabi	`pnb-PK`	Arabic (Shahmukhi)
Sindhi	`snd-PK`	Arabic
Kashmiri	`kas-IN`	Arabic
Uyghur	`uig-CN`	Arabic

Language	Locales	Script
Central Kurdish (Sorani)	`ckb-IQ`	Arabic
Syriac (Aramaic)	`syr-IQ`, `syr-SY`	Syriac
N’Ko	`nqo-GN`	N’Ko
Dhivehi	`div-MV`	Thaana

The direction is decided by ICU's character order of the locale (and checked against the generator's list of right-to-left languages), so Kurdish (`kur-TR`, Kurmanji) and Uzbek (`uzb-UZ`), which use the Latin script, are left to right, as are Fula (`ful-SN`) and Tamazight (`zgh-MA`, Tifinagh).

The locale says so. Each of these files has

INI

```
# Text direction: right-to-left ([LanguageSettings] TextDirection, see "Right-to-left languages"
in doc/eng-us/languages.md).
[LanguageSettings]
TextDirection=rtl
```

and no other file has the key (see section 7). A file without it is left to right.

eZLocale reads it. `eZLocale::textDirection()` returns `rtl` or `ltr`, `isRightToLeft()` the same as a boolean, and the static `eZLocale::textDirectionOf( 'heb-IL' )` gives the direction of any locale code (`ltr` for an unknown one). Templates reach them as `$locale.text_direction` and `$locale.is_right_to_left`, for example on the `locale_object` of a content language. Only `rtl` and `right-to-left` (any case) count as right to left; `eZLocale::normalizeTextDirection()` turns every other value into `ltr`.

Pages and content. The page layout gets `$site.text_direction` (`rtl` or `ltr`), the direction of the siteaccess locale, for the `dir` attribute of `<html>`. Content in a right-to-left language is shown with `dir="rtl"`, also on a left-to-right page, so a Hebrew translation reads correctly inside an English site.

Addresses. The shipped URL alias transformation `urlalias` has no transliteration table for Arabic script, so an Arabic, Persian, Pashto or Urdu title is converted with `urlalias_iri` instead (`دلي لا مستخدم` becomes `دلي-لا مستخدم`, not `node_<id>`); Hebrew is transliterated as before. The rule and the setting `[URLTranslator] ScriptFallbackTransformationGroup` are in Titles in scripts without a transliteration table.

The administration. The admin page layouts set `dir="rtl"` when the interface language is right to left, and their layout skeleton (header, left menu, content, right toolbar) is direction-safe: the browser mirrors it instead of it being placed by left and right. The details, the CSS rules and what still needs checking are in Right-to-left languages.

Interface translations. Twelve right-to-left translations of the administration are complete: Hebrew (`heb-IL`), Arabic (`ara-SA`, Modern Standard Arabic, so every Arabic country falls back to it), Persian (`fas-IR`), Dari (`fas-AF`), Pashto (`pus-AF`), Urdu (`urd-PK`), Sindhi (`snd-PK`), Western Punjabi (`pnb-PK`, Shahmukhi script) and Yiddish (`yid-US`); Aramaic has one in Syriac script (`syr-IQ`, `syr-SY` falls back to it) and two in Hebrew script (`arc-IQ`, `huy-IL`, transliterated from it). All cover the kernel and the bundled ezoe and ezjscore catalogues, and all are machine-assisted: they need a review by a native speaker before a site relies on them (section 8). Choosing either as the interface language turns the whole administration (admin4l, admin4

and the classic admin) right to left. Their placeholders (`%name`, `%1`) stay as they are inside the right-to-left text; the browser's bidirectional algorithm places them, so a translation needs no direction marks of its own. The translator has no plural forms (no `numerus` messages), so a count is best written with a neutral wording rather than a plural. `expTranslationQualityTest` checks placeholders, markup and untranslated English (with the reasons in `tests/tests/lib/ezi18n/translation-identical-allowlist.json`), and `expAdminTranslationsRegisteredTest` that each catalogue is complete, registered and written in its script, and that a word with two senses ("Store" the shop tab, "Login" the user name) takes the right one.

10. No PHP extension at run time

Locales are plain INI files read by `eZINI` and `eZLocale` in PHP: no `intl`, no `mbstring`-only path, no ICU, and nothing that depends on 64-bit PHP. `intl` was used only to generate the 6.0.15 files (the interface language choice uses it, when present, for names in the reader's language and for sorting). The administration translations are XML read by `eZTSTranslator` and cached as PHP. (The number of content languages is a different limit: 62 on 64-bit PHP, 30 on 32-bit, see section 11.)

11. The limit of 62 content languages

An installation holds at most **62 content languages on 64-bit PHP** (30 on 32-bit PHP; `eZContentLanguage::maxCount()` is `8 * PHP_INT_SIZE - 2`). Setup > Languages shows how many are in use and how many more can be added; the add form says it in its introduction, and refuses a language beyond the limit with a message that says how to free a place.

Why. Each content language is one bit. Its ID is a power of two (2, 4, 8, 16 ...), and an object, a version, a class and an object state record all their languages in one integer, `language_mask`; an attribute or a name row carries the single bit of its language in `language_id`. Bit 0 (value 1) is reserved: it is the "always available" flag in the same mask. PHP's integer and the database's `BIGINT` are 64-bit signed numbers, so the sign bit and bit 0 leave 62 bits for languages. "Which objects exist in German?" is then one bit test per row (`language_mask & 8 > 0`), which is what makes language filtering cheap in every query of the kernel.

What counts. Only the content languages added on Setup > Languages, the ones in `ezcontent_language`. The locales in `share/locale` do not count: 286 of them can be offered while an installation uses two languages. A language added and never used still takes its bit.

Freeing a place. Remove a content language that no object and no class has a translation in (Setup > Languages, the language's page; section 9 of Content languages explains what blocks a removal and how to move content out of a language first). Its bit becomes free, and the next language added gets the lowest free one.

Why it is not raised. More than 62 languages would need another storage for the language set: a join table (object, version, language), or extra mask columns (`language_mask_2` ...) in every table that has one, with every query that tests a mask rewritten to match. Both change the database schema and the SQL that custom code, extensions and reports run against `language_mask` and `language_id` today, a break of backward compatibility for every installation, to serve a case no known site has reached. So it is not done; a site that needs more than 62 languages would be a project of its own.

12. Test languages: Lorem Ipsum

`share/locale/qlo-ZZ.ini` is **Lorem Ipsum**, a language for testing content translations and nothing else. It is not counted among the languages above, and no installation adds it: not the clean data, the installer's seeds, the packages or the kickstart. Setup > Languages > Add a language offers it like any other locale, under its plain name *Lorem Ipsum*; add it for a test and remove it afterwards. How: The test language Lorem Ipsum.

The code. `qlo` is in the ISO 639-2 range `qaa-qtz`, which ISO reserves for local use, so it can never collide with a real language; `ZZ` is the ISO 3166 / CLDR code for an unknown region, and the HTTP tag `qlo-ZZ` is a valid private-use BCP 47 tag. The code has the usual form (three letters, a dash, two letters), so `eZLocale`, the add form and `ezcontent_language.locale` accept it unchanged.

The file. English number and date formats (`1,234.50`, ISO short dates, Monday first), lorem-style month and day names (*Ipsumdies 14 Temporember 2023*), currency `¤` with the ISO 4217 code `XXX` (no currency), no country names, UTF-8. It is written by hand.

The marker. `[LanguageSettings] TestLanguage=true` makes a locale a test language (`expTestLanguage::isTestLocale()`). It changes two things:

- the interface language choice (`uiswitch.ini [UISwitch_language]`) never puts a test language in a ranked group or in the A-Z list of `AllLanguages=enabled`; only naming it in `AllowedValues[]` offers it, and then A-Z;
- `exp:loremipsum` (`bin/php/exploremipsumfill.php`) fills only test languages with lorem ipsum text.

A locale of your own in the range `qaa-qtz` must carry the marker, and only those do; `tests/tests/kernel/classes/expTestLanguageTest.php` checks both, the file itself, that no default installation names `qlo-ZZ`, and the text `exp:loremipsum` writes per datatype. `expUISwitchTestLanguageTest` checks the interface language choice.

13. Translation fallbacks

A locale without a translation of its own is not left in English: the translator (`eZTSTranslator`) tries the translations it **falls back to**, in order, for each translation root on its own (the kernel's `share/translations`, then the `translations` directory of every extension in `site.ini [RegionalSettings] TranslationExtensions[]`). The one source of truth for that order is `expI18nFallbackResolver` (`lib/ezi18n/classes/`); the interface language choice, `./console exp:i18n` and Setup > Interface languages use the same class, so what they show is what the translator loads.

The chain

Each step is decided by the first rule that answers:

1. `i18n.ini [TranslationSettings] FallbackLanguages[]`: what is configured always wins.
2. The classes of `FallbackRules[]`, in their order: rules that extensions add (see Writing a fallback rule).
3. With `AutomaticLanguageFallback=enabled` (the default), the **automatic same-language fallback**: a locale with no kernel translation of its own and no configured fallback takes the most complete translation of its language (the three letters before the dash): `fre-NC` to `fre-FR`, `ger-IT` to `ger-DE`. So a new country locale of a translated language needs no ini

line. `AutomaticFallbackExclude[]` names languages (`eng`, the default: English is the language of the source texts) or locales that never fall back automatically. Every country of a translated language that ships has its `FallbackLanguages[]` line, so the automatic fallback changes nothing for them (`expI18nFallbackResolverTest` checks it); it is for locales added later.

The resolver then asks again for the answer, which makes a **chain**:

INI

```
FallbackLanguages[esl-AR]=esl-MX
FallbackLanguages[esl-MX]=esl-ES
```

gives `esl-AR -> esl-MX -> esl-ES`. A chain ends at a locale no rule answers for, at the source texts (`untranslated`, also written `eng-GB`, as it always was), before a locale that is already in it (a **cycle**, reported) or after `FallbackMaxDepth` steps (default 4, at most 16; a longer chain is cut and reported). A variant (`ger-AT@euro`) first loads its locale (`ger-AT`) and that one's chain, as before.

First or merge

`FallbackMode=first` (the default, the behavior before 6.0.15) loads, in each root, the first file of the chain that root has: `esl-MX` has a kernel translation of its own, so the kernel shows `esl-MX`; an extension without an `esl-MX` file shows its `esl-ES`. `FallbackMode=merge` loads every file of the chain in a root, the most general first, so a message the specific translation lacks or leaves empty comes from the next one: `esl-MX` with `esl-ES` behind it shows no English at all. An empty translation never replaces one loaded before it.

The translation cache follows the settings: its directory name includes the resolver's signature, and with `site.ini [RegionalSettings] TranslationCheckMTime=enabled` a changed file of any step of the chain renews the cache of the locales that fall back to it.

Seeing and checking the fallbacks

Shell

```
./console exp:i18n fallbacks                          # every locale: kernel coverage, extensions,
 chain
./console exp:i18n fallbacks --only=fallback          # only those translated through a fallback (
own, untranslated)
./console exp:i18n fallbacks --locale=esl-AR,ger-AT  # each step with its rule, and every extensi
on
./console exp:i18n fallbacks --format=json
./console exp:i18n check [--strict]                   # exit 1 on a problem: for CI
./console exp:i18n coverage [--check]                 # the totals and the map at the top of this
page
```

`check` reports as errors a cycle, a chain longer than `FallbackMaxDepth`, a target that is no locale code or has neither a locale file nor a translation, and a `FallbackRules[]` entry that is no class implementing `expI18nFallbackRuleInterface`; as warnings (errors with `--strict`) a configured locale without a locale file and a chain whose last step has no translation (it shows the English source texts; the Arabic countries fall back to `ara-SA` this way on purpose, waiting for that translation, and end in `untranslated`, so they are not reported). The extension coverage is cached in `var/<site>/cache/i18n/fallback-report.json` and rebuilt when a file or a setting changes; the first run reads every extension catalogue and takes a few seconds.

Setup > Interface languages (`setup/languages`, policy `setup/system_info`, next to

Languages in the Setup menu) shows the same list in the administration: every locale with the translation it shows, the coverage of the kernel and of the extensions, the chain (a step of the automatic fallback is highlighted), the problems, and the settings in effect. A locale's code opens its chain step by step with the rule of each step and every extension. The page is read only.

Settings

`i18n.ini` `[TranslationSettings]`	**Default**	**Meaning**
`FallbackLanguages[<locale>]`	100 entries	The translation a locale falls back to; `eng-GB` or `untranslated` for the source texts.
`FallbackRules[]`	empty	Classes implementing `expI18nFallbackRuleInterface`, asked after `FallbackLanguages[]`.
`AutomaticLanguageFallback`	enabled	The same-language fallback for locales without translation and configuration.
`AutomaticFallbackExclude[]`	eng	Languages or locales the automatic fallback leaves alone.
`FallbackMaxDepth`	4	The most steps of a chain (1 to 16).
`FallbackMode`	`first`	`first` or `merge`, see above.

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