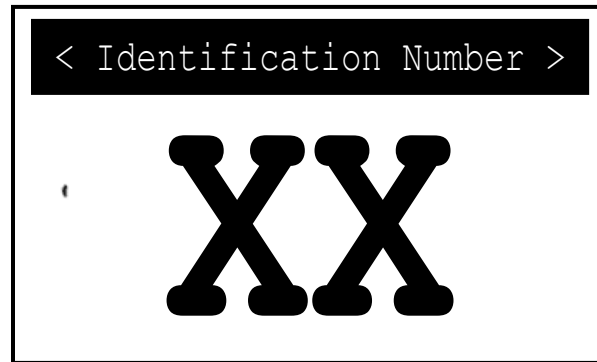# Appendix TLM: Language Identification Reference

Certain translated modules come with a sticker on them to indicate the language they're in. If there is no sticker, or the sticker does not look like in the image, you are either not looking at a translated module, or the module was translated by a different manufacturer.

```
┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│ < Identification Number >       │
│                                 │
│          XX                     │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
```

The Identification Number on the black bar can safely be ignored. Only the 2-4 large letters below it are of relevance in identifying the language.

These letters indicate an ISO 639 code, used to classify languages. Each language is assigned a two and/or three letter lowercase abbreviation. However, the sticker shows these in uppercase. Use the table to help identify languages from their ISO 639 code.

ISO 639-1 codes

ISO 639-1 codes are two letter abbreviations for each language. These are typically based on the native name for the language (also known as endonym).

af: Afrikaans	**ar:** Arabic	**ar:** Azerbaijani	**be:** Belarusian
bg: Bulgarian	**bn:** Bengali	**br:** Breton	**ca:** Catalan
cs: Czech	**de:** German	**el:** Greek	**en:** English
eo: Esperanto	**es:** Spanish	**eu:** Basque	**fi:** Finnish
fr: French	**fy:** Frisian	**ga:** Irish	**gl:** Galician
he: Hebrew	**hi:** Hindi	**hr:** Croatian	**hu:** Hungarian
it: Italian	**ja:** Japanese	**jv:** Javanese	**ko:** Korean
la: Latin	**lb:** Luxembourgish	**mk:** Macedonian	**ml:** Malayalam
nl: Dutch	**oc:** Occitan	**pl:** Polish	**pt:** Portugese
ro: Romanian	**so:** Somali	**sv:** Swedish	**ru:** Russian
tl: Tagalog	**tr:** Turkish	**tt:** Tatar	**uk:** Ukrainian
vi: Vietnamese			