

Internationalization & Localization

SWEN-444

The Basics

- **Locale** – set of **linguistic** and **cultural parameters** associated with a **geographic region**
- **Localization** - the **process** whereby the software, documentation, and user interface are **adapted** to suit the needs of different world markets and users segments – a **locale**
- A single country may have multiple locales –example?

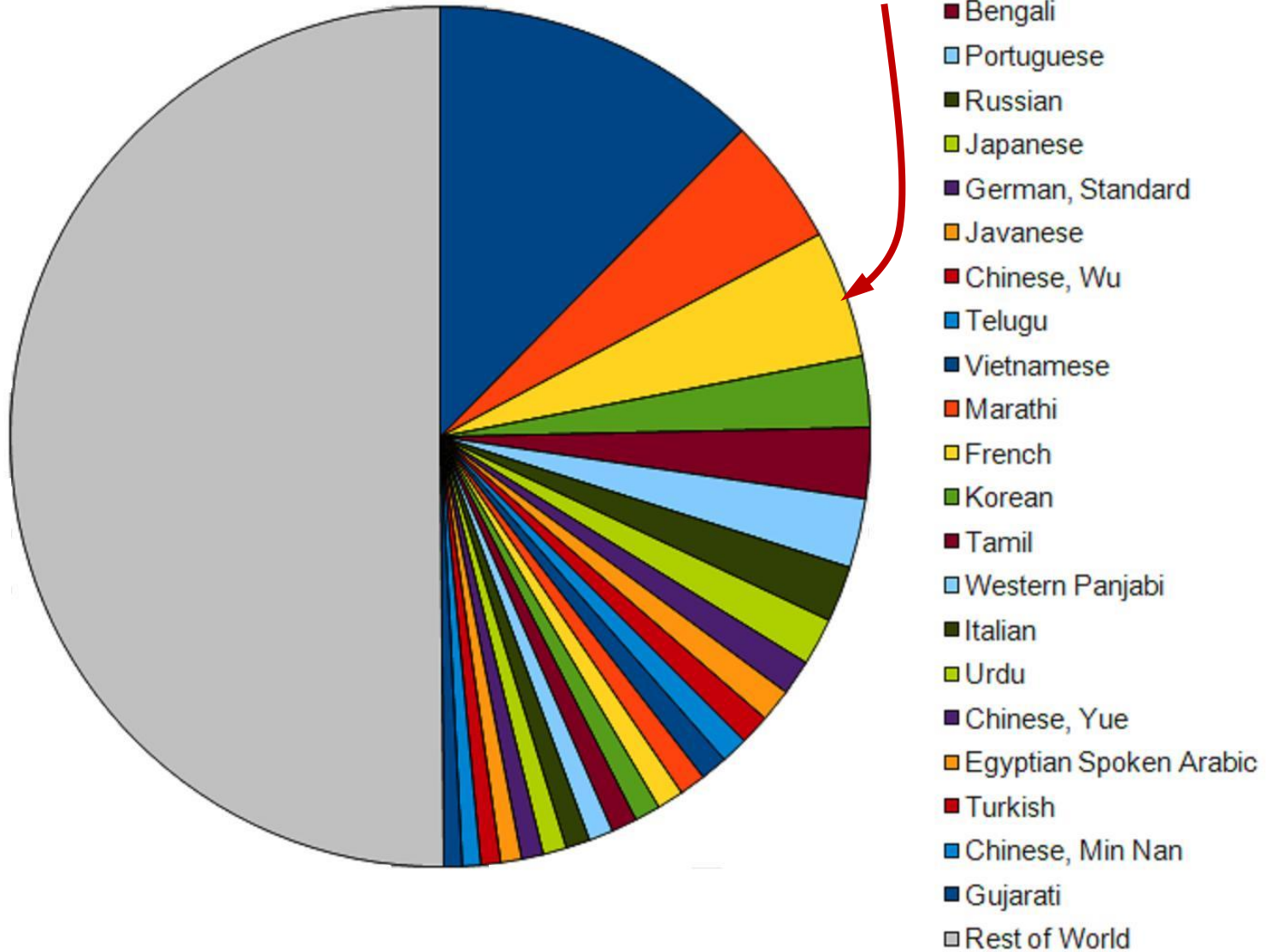
What is Culture?

“...the customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group. *also* : the characteristic features of everyday existence (such as diversions or a way of life) shared by people in a place or time” Merriam-Webster

Why bother? – everyone speaks English

Top 25 World Languages

English



Case Study - Facebook

- In 2007 Facebook was English only
- Mission – connect every person on the planet
- Translation tool – crowd source native speakers to translate the site (voting)
- Today – 111 languages with 40 more in process
- 1 billion of 1.7 billion Facebook users speak a language other than English
- Emotional impact of pride (and preservation) of culture

Internationalization

- Internationalization - the process of developing a software product whose core design does not make assumptions based on a locale
- Software design techniques:
 - **Abstraction** – separate code needed to support a locale
 - **Message files** – separate localizable text from source code; one file for each locale
 - 16 bit Unicode to support all languages
 - **Formatting libraries** – numbers, dates, ...
 - **Replaceable UI elements** - fonts, colors, images, icons

Software Engineer Internationalization Responsibilities

- Discover international (cultural) **requirements**
 - Identify and understand locales
 - Different markets may require slight but important variations in product functionality
 - Validate suitability of the localized application for the targeted markets
- Verify correctness and consistency in **translations**
- Ensure translation neutrality to accommodate **multiple locales** within individual markets
- Extend usability **testing** to global population

Let's Explore Various Localization Facets

- Calendars
- Time and date formats
- Numeric superstitions
- Interpersonal interaction and gestures
- Religion conventions
- Numbers
- Symbols
- Text and language
- Color

Calendars

- There are many different calendars in use throughout the world
 - Some based on the relative movements of the moon
 - Some based on the relative movements of the sun
- The Gregorian calendar, also known as the Western or Christian calendar, is the internationally accepted civil calendar

A Sampling of Calendars

Japan	Japanese Solar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Gregorian calendar written in Japanese characters• Includes an era name in addition to a numeric year• The era name of a date is derived from the reigning emperor
China	Chinese	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A luni-solar calendar, elements from lunar and solar calendar• The year starts on the second new moon after the winter solstice• The counting of years and year cycles is complex
Buddhist Countries	Buddhist Era	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Differs from one country to another along with the recognized birth date of the Buddha• Thailand's calendar counts its years from January 1st, 543 B.C
Korea	Tangun Era	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tangun was the legendary founder of the first Korean kingdom• Counts years from 2333 BC
Arabic Countries	Hijri	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Counts its years from the Gregorian year AD 622• Uses 12 lunar months• Has a year of 353, 354, or 355 days

Time and Date Formats

- There are many variations on how dates and time are formatted
 - In the **United States** the date format is **mm/dd/yy**
 - In **Europe** the date format is **dd/mm/yy**
 - In **Japan** the date format is **yy/mm/dd**
 - date format of 2/3/10 is not untypical
 - relates to the year of the current emperor's reign
- Calculations of date and time need to consider that the **first two digits** of a date value **may not be the month**
- **USA - time** format is predominantly **12 hour**
 - Punctuated by AM or PM for before and after midday
- **Europe** - time format is predominantly **24 hour** (military time)
 - In some European Countries AM and PM are not understood

Short Date Formats

Long Date Formats

Short Date format	Short Date Sample	Century	Day Leading	Month Leading
▼ Albania yyyy-MM-dd	1994-09-08	Yes	Yes	Yes
▼ Argentina (Spanish) dd/MM/yy	08/08/94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Australia (English) dd/MM/yy	08/08/94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Austria (German) d.M.yyyy	8/9/1994	Yes	No	No
▼ Belgium (Flemish) dd/MM/yy	08/09/94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Belgium (French) dd/MM/yy	08/09/94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Bolivia (Spanish) dd/MM/yy	08/09/94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Brazil (Portuguese) dd/MM/yy	08/09/94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Bulgaria yyyy-MM-dd	1994-IX-08	Yes	Yes	Yes
▼ Canada (English) dd/MM/yy	08/09/94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Canada (French) yyyy-MM-dd	1994-09-08	Yes	Yes	Yes
▼ Chile (Spanish) dd/MM/yy	08/09/94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Colombia (Spanish) dd/MM/yy	08/08/94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Costa Rica (Spanish) dd/MM/yy	08/09/94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Croatia yyyy-MM-dd	1994-09-08	Yes	Yes	Yes
▼ Czech Republic yyyy-MM-dd	1994-09-08	Yes	Yes	Yes
▼ Denmark dd-MM-yy	08-09-94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Dominican Republic (Spanish) dd/MM/yy	08/09/94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Ecuador (Spanish) dd/MM/yy	08/09/94	No	Yes	Yes
▼ Estonia dd-MM-yyyy	08-09-1994	Yes	Yes	Yes
▼ Finland d.M.yyyy	8.9.1994	Yes	No	No
▼ France dd/MM/yyyy	08/09/1994	Yes	Yes	Yes

Australia (English)	dddd,d MMMM yyyy
Austria (German)	dddd,dd. MMMM yyyy
Belgium (Flemish)	dddd d MMMM yyyy
Belgium (French)	dddd d MMMM yyyy
Brazil (Portuguese)	dddd,d' de 'MMMM' de 'yyyy
Canada (English)	dddd d MMMM yyyy
Canada (French)	d MMMM,yyyy
Czech Republic	dd MMMM yyyy
Denmark	d. MMMM yyyy
Finland	d. MMMMta 'yyyy
France	dddd d MMMM yyyy
Germany (German)	dddd,d. MMMM yyyy
Hungary	yyyy. MMMM d.
Ireland (English)	dddd,d MMMM yyyy
Italy	dddd d MMMM yyyy
Japan	'yyyy' 'M' 'd' 'WWW'
Liechtenstein (German)	dddd,d. MMMM yyyy
Luxembourg (French)	dddd d MMMM yyyy
Luxembourg (German)	dddd,d. MMMM yyyy
Mexico (Spanish)	dddd d' de 'MMMM' de 'yyyy
Netherlands	dddd d MMMM yyyy
New Zealand (English)	dddd,d MMMM yyyy
Norway (Bokmal)	d. MMMM yyyy
Norway (Nynorsk)	d. MMMM yyyy
Poland	d MMMM yyyy
Portugal (Portuguese)	dddd,d' de 'MMMM' de 'yyyy
PRC (Simplified Chinese)	'yyyy' 'M' 'd' 'WWW'
Russia	d MMMM yyyy .
South Korea (Korean)	'yyyy' 'M' 'd' 'WWW'
Spain (Modern)	dddd d' de 'MMMM' de 'yyyy
Spain (Traditional)	dddd d' de 'MMMM' de 'yyyy
Sweden	' den 'd MMMM yyyy
Switzerland (French)	dddd,d. MMMM yyyy
Switzerland (German)	dddd,d. MMMM yyyy
Switzerland (Italian)	dddd,d. MMMM yyyy
Taiwan (Traditional Chinese)	dddd,MMMM dd,yyyy
United Kingdom (English)	dd MMMM yyyy
United States of America (English)	dddd,MMMM dd,yyyy

Label Date and Time Fields

- In the United States, a date like 5/2/41 means May 2, 1941; in much of the rest of the world it means February 5, 1941. Globalization cannot work with such ambiguity. Make clear what is meant, as below.

Enter date: (mm/dd/yyyy) <input type="text"/>	March 10, 2005
Date of Birth: <input type="text"/> (eg.03/10/1970) required	10 March 2005
Not needed after: Month <input type="text"/> Day <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>	10-Mar-2005

- Use a **24-hour clock** instead of A.M. and P.M.
- **Identify time zone**, e.g., GMT (Greenwich Mean Time (default)).

Differing Requirements - Numeric Superstitions

- **Lucky numbers**

- 3, 8, 168, 518, 888 in traditional Chinese belief
- 7 in most countries in the world
- 8 in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea
- 9 in Thailand

- **Unlucky numbers**

- 2, 514 in traditional Chinese belief
- 4 is an unlucky number in Hong Kong, Korea and Taiwan
- 4 in China and Japan (suggests death)
- 7 in East and West Africa
- 13 in most countries in the world
- 6 in Thailand

- **Others**

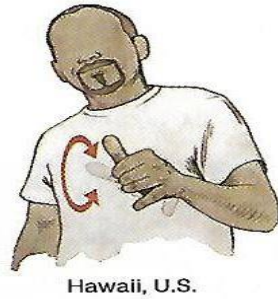
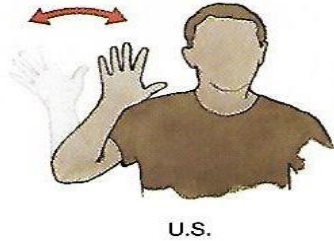
- 666 symbolizes evil to many Christians

Interpersonal Interaction

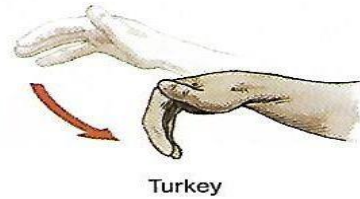
- The "OK" sign in the USA is an obscene gesture in Brazil.
- Waving the entire hand means
 - "Goodbye" in the UK
 - "No" in Japan
 - "Come here" in Peru
- In Asia and some African countries one gives gifts with both hands
- Direct eye contact means honesty and candor in Western Europe
 - In some Asian and African cultures direct eye contact suggests rudeness

Different motions are used to convey the same meaning, depending on culture and geography. But exceptions abound, even within a country.

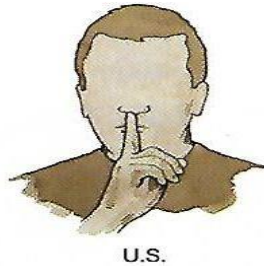
Hello



Come!



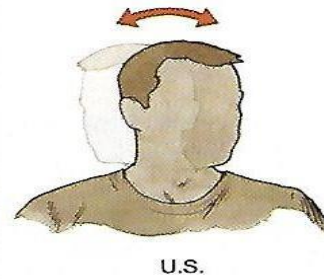
Don't tell



Look!



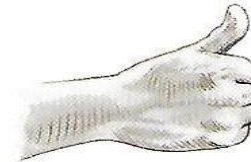
No



These gestures may look the same, but their meanings vary greatly based on how and where they're used.



Country	Meaning
U.S.	Rock on!
Brazil	Good luck!
Italy	Vulgar insult



Country	Meaning
U.S.	Great!
Germany	One
Japan	Five
Afghanistan	Vulgar insult



Country	Meaning
U.S.	OK
Japan	Pay me
France	Worthless
Russia	Vulgar insult

ART: JOE MCKENDR

Differing Requirements - Problematic Gestures

- Blinking the eye
Hong Kong, Taiwan
- Backslapping
India, some European countries
- Prolonged eye contact
Asian cultures
- Sticking the tongue out
Many cultures
- Touching someone's head
Fiji, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore
- Folded arms
Fiji, Finland
- Slapping arm, fist raised
Most European countries
- Closed fist salute
Many countries
- "Stop" gesture
Greece, Nigeria
- Hands on the hips
Argentina
- Slapping fist
Chile, Italy
- Crossed fingers
Paraguay
- 1st and 4th fingers extended
Many countries
- Pointing with the index finger
Belgium, most of Asia

Differing Requirements - Religious References

- The Christian Cross Christianity
- The Menorah Judaism
- Star of David Judaism
- The Crescent Islam
- Buddha Buddhism
- Pagoda, Dagoba, Stupa Buddhism
- Wheel Buddhism
- Lingam Hinduism
- Pentacle Paganism
- Torii Shintoism

Differing Requirements - Sacred Animals and Plants

- Cows Hinduism, Buddhism
- Monkeys Hinduism
- Serpents Hinduism
- Lotus flowers Buddhism
- Chrysanthemum flowers Japanese belief

Numbers

- **Punctuation**
 - In France: 1.234,56
 - In the United States: 1,234.56
- In expressing **currency**, include:
 - The country
 - The numeric amount
 - The appropriate currency symbol
- In giving **sizes**, state **units**:
 - Inches, feet, pounds, quarts, etc.—the English system (which is not used in England)
 - Meters, centimeters, grams, liters, etc.—the metric system (which is used in England)
- **Addresses**
 - Forcing international users to supply a state and ZIP code is confusing and/or insulting
- **Phone numbers**
 - Regional and country conventions for country code – area/zone code – subscriber number

International Signs



5 Germany – no public urination

6 France – no unleashed dogs

7 Ireland – sudden drop off

8 Australia – speeding endangers cassowaries

9 US – beware of RV mirror

10 France – ski lift how-to

11 Canada – don't eat shellfish

12 Jamaica – speed bump

13 Canada – log in water may shift in a storm

14 Brazil – some bus seats reserved for obese riders

15 Austria – no sledding

16 Switzerland – skiers beware

17 South Africa – unauthorized vendors can't sell food

18 Canada – avalanche danger

19 U.K – elderly crossing

20 Cambodia – toilet etiquette

Emojis



Apple



Google



Samsung



Microsoft



Facebook



Twitter



WhatsApp




JoyPixels



OpenMoji

Other International Symbols [Standards]

- Orientation – direction, coordinate system
- Communication – e.g., traffic signs
- Science and mathematics
- Accessibility

Arrows^[1]
Unicode.org chart  (PDF)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
U+219x	←	↑	→	↓	↔	↕	↘	↙	↗	↖	↠	↡	↢	↣	↤	↥
U+21Ax	→	↓	←	↑	↔	↕	↘	↙	↗	↖	↠	↡	↢	↣	↤	↥
U+21Bx	↶	↷	↸	↹	↺	↻	↼	↽	↾	↿	↰	↱	↲	↳	↴	↵
U+21Cx	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕
U+21Dx	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕
U+21Ex	←	↑	→	↓	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕	↔	↕
U+21Fx																

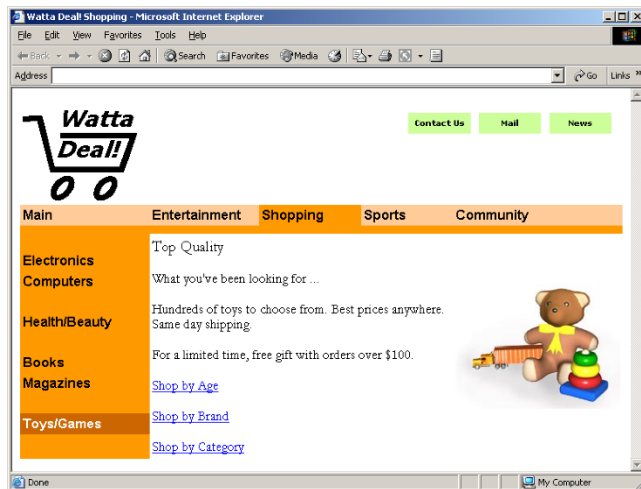


Language Dependent Text Considerations

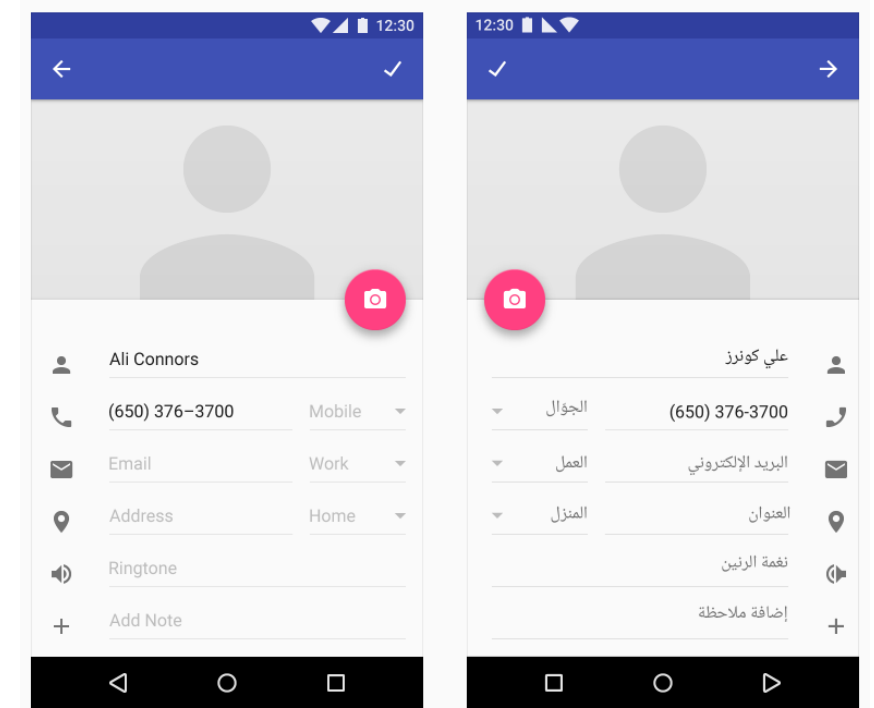
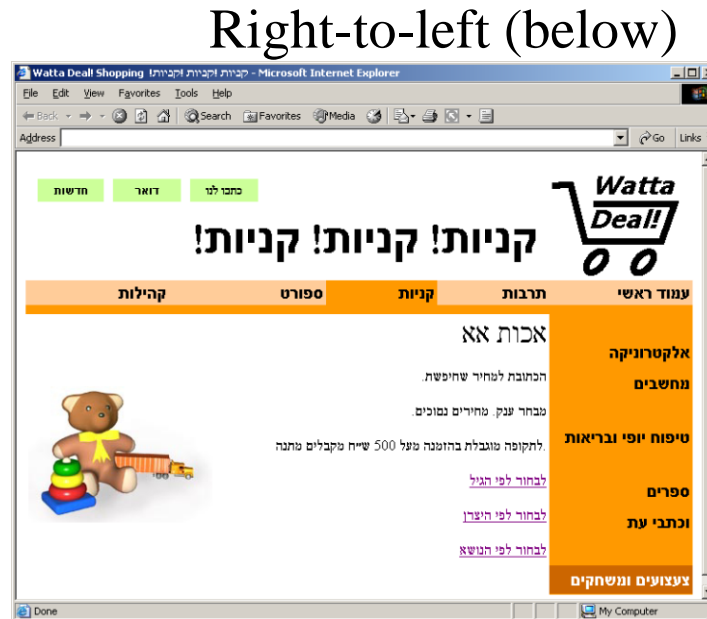
- **Direction**
 - **Top to bottom characters, right to left lines** (Korean, Japanese, Chinese ideograms)
 - **Right to left characters, top to bottom lines** (Arabic, Hebrew)
 - **Left to right characters, top to bottom lines** (Western style)
- **Space, word delimiters, and alignment – word size** (German especially)
- **Diacriticals** provide meaning; E versus È
- **Collating sequences** – different alphabets impact sorting

Language Dependent Text Considerations

- Text direction but also layout is mirrored



Left-to-right (above)



Language Dependent Text Considerations

- **Word Size**
- German word "Systemsteuerung" is nearly twice as long as its English-language equivalent, "settings"

Rechtsschutzversicherungsgesellschaften



Language Dependent Text Considerations

- Sorting

English	Slovak	Danish
Århus	Århus	Cleveland
Chlmec	Cleveland	Chlmec
Cleveland	Houston	Houston
Houston	Chlmec	Zürich
Zürich	Zürich	Århus

Language Dependent Text Considerations

- Example: UI Text
 - `{ $name }` + “added” + `{ $number }` +
 - “person to his circles”
- Problems:
 - Concatenation (order can be different...)
 - Plural Agreement (if `$number > 1`)
 - Gender Agreement (if `$name` is female)
 - Non-Externalized Strings

Text Translation

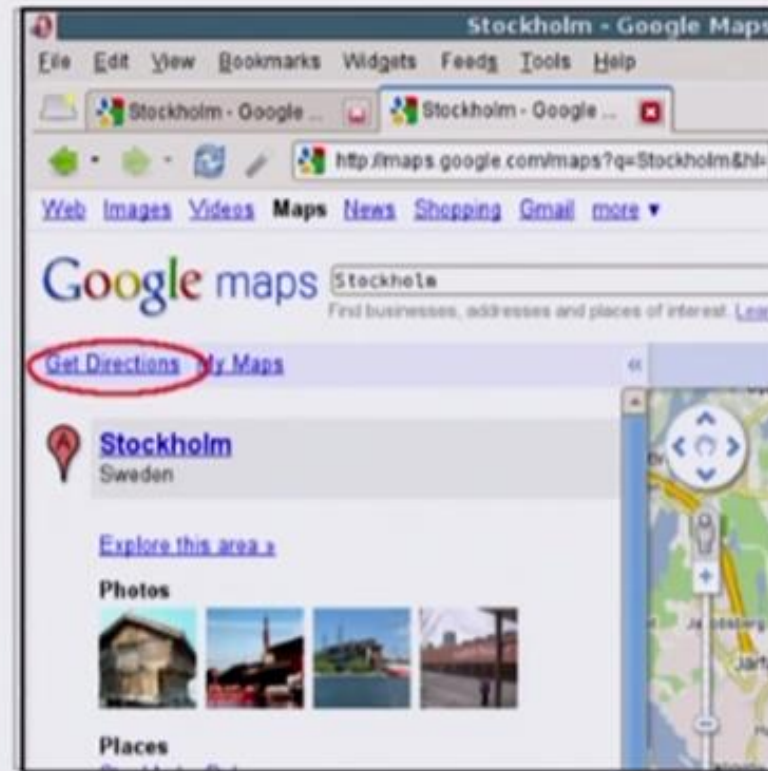
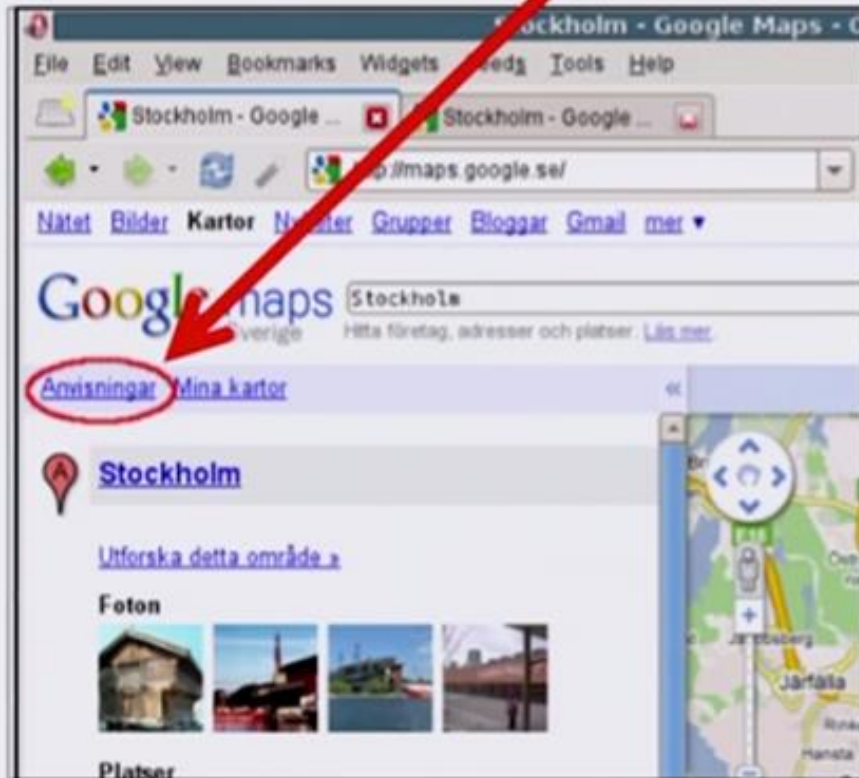
- Recommendation: use **human translators** exclusively if possible
 - Use **semiautomatic translation** with **human oversight**
- **Avoid parochial references** that may mean little to a person who is not familiar with the subject
 - Jargon and slang, puns, which translate poorly
 - Be wary of metaphors, such as sports
- **Machine translation** may work better for **technical topics**, such as medical reports, that have a **standard vocabulary** that can be built into the translation dictionary

Cultural Differences and Use of Language

- Americans, as a rule, prefer direct statements: “Buy Now!”
 - That would be quite rude in some cultures, such as Japan
- Therefore the translator must be a person who has lived in the country of the target language, and preferably be a native speaker

Getting it right does matter

“Instructions”



Bad Translations Have Many Origins

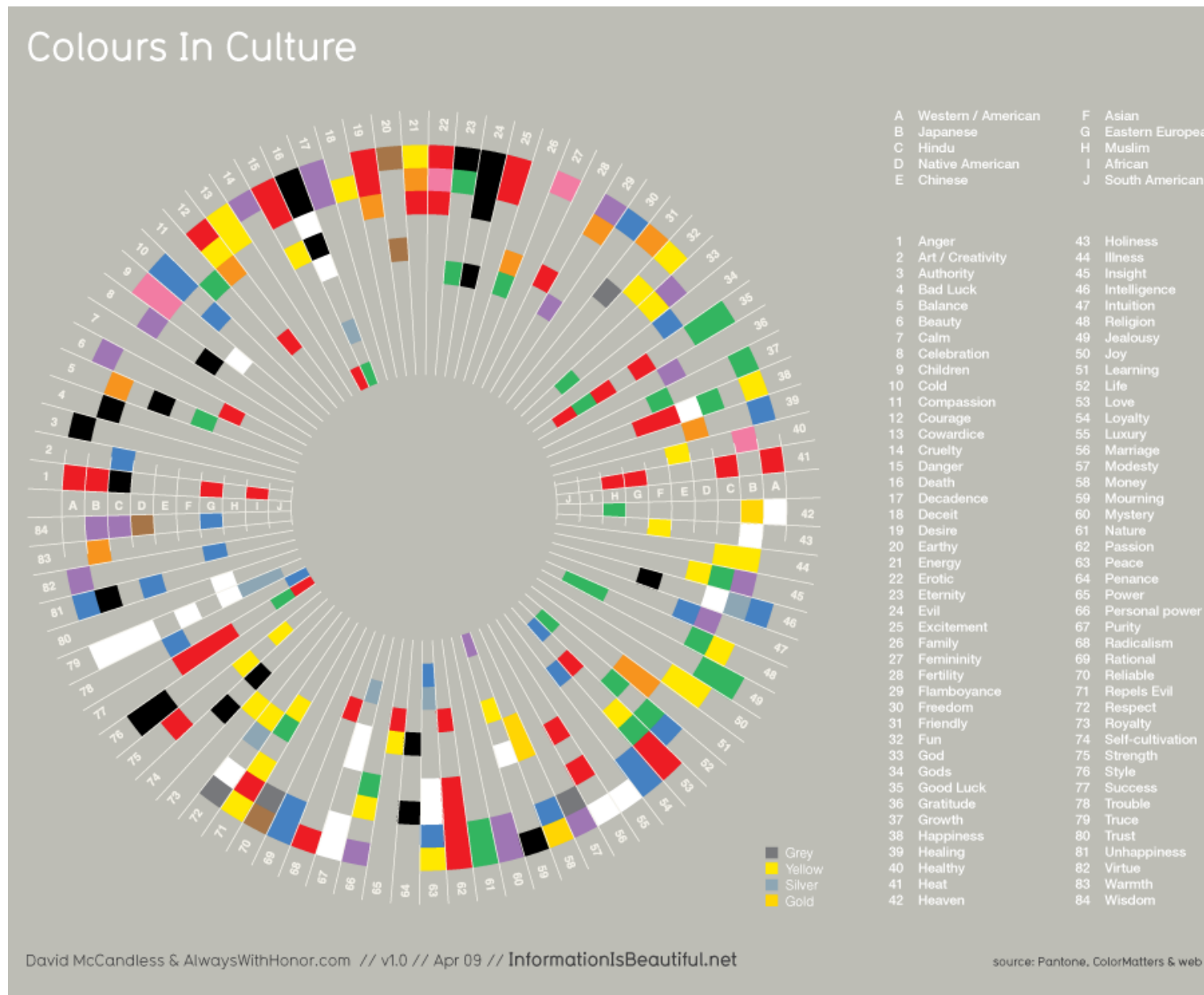
- In an Acapulco hotel: “The manager has personally passed all the water served here.”
- At a Rhodes tailor shop: “Order your summers suit. Because is big rush we will execute customers in strict rotation.”
- An American T-shirt maker in Miami printed shirts for the Hispanic market to commemorate the Pope's visit. Instead of "I Saw the Pope" (“el Papa”), the T-shirts read "I Saw the Potato" (“la papa”).
- Pepsi's "Come Alive with the Pepsi Generation" slogan translated into Chinese as "Pepsi Brings Your Ancestors Back From the Grave.”
- Airline ticket office, Copenhagen: “We take your bags and send them in all directions.”

Color

- Localization – differences by culture or commercial context (logo color) in the meaning and emotion of color



- Different meaning in different cultures
- Favorite example:
 - Brides in western countries wear white
 - In China, white is the color of death
- Get local expert advice



Color

- **Microsoft**

- When coloring in 800,000 pixels on a map of India, Microsoft colored eight of them a different shade of green to represent the disputed Kashmiri territory.
- The difference in green meant Kashmir was shown as non-Indian, and the product was promptly banned in India.
- Microsoft was left to recall all 200,000 of Windows 95 and took a hit to its relations with India.

Evaluate Your Project

- How well does it meet universal usability needs?
- How would you need to change the design to improve it?

References

- Localization Testing - www.sasqag.org/pastmeetings/LocalizabilityTesting.ppt
- Planning a Global Release - download.microsoft.com/download/e/0/1/e012808f-05e1-45d0-8965-1437a58d3466/ARC303.ppt
- Material from: Pat O'Sullivan "A Software Model Approach to Accommodating Cultural Diversity in the Development of Multilingual Applications"
- Dr. O. De Troyer, Localization Slides - wise.vub.ac.be/downloads/courses/useraspects/chapter5.ppt