

**COMPUTER
TRANSLATION
STYLE &
CONVENTION
GUIDE FOR
ASSAMESE**

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**Words are the only jewels I possess,
Words are the only clothes I wear,
Words are the only food that sustains my life,
Words are the only wealth I distribute among people.**

--Tukaram

শব্দ মোৰ একমাত্ৰ বত্তু,
শব্দ মোৰ কাপোৰ,
শব্দ মোক জীৱিত ৰখা একমাত্ৰ খাদ্য,
শব্দ মই বিলাই দিয়া একমাত্ৰ ধন

--তুকাৰাম


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PREFACE

Language as we know, speak, write and hear is not only a medium of communication but also a path of depicting the culture and heritage of a region. When done in a constructive way, it takes us to a journey of new learnings, learnings of yet another human race, their culture, their heritage. Every word spoken, every word written carries with it the essence of its community. So, preparing something language related not only bears the responsibility to satisfy the needs of its native speakers but also carries with it a major task of portraying the correct picture of the community to erstwhile non natives. Today, in this world of web, where the number of internet users are increasing day by day (thanks to social networking sites!), users seek to modernize the web in their own way. The methods applied have resulted in creation of many localized web sites where users do everything they used to do previously in English, in their own language. Some of the operating systems available today are also nearly hundred percent localized. Due to this the use of localized softwares, browsers is increasing resulting in gradual growth in the number of native users. All of these is the result of hard labour and sincere effort from several translators, quality engineers, software engineers and many others. Here is one of the important players in the game and unmistakably the most responsible one who contributes a lion's share of the total effort. He is the person bestowed with the responsibility of conveying the proper meaning to the native users. He is the translator, a person who translates the texts of the source language (English) to native language. It's upon him that the entire community depends upon for proper understanding of the subject matter. A translator's task is so important that even the slightest mistake can interpret a wrong message and lead to erroneous execution by the user. A small technical fault while translating may cause the application to crash. It's the severity of the task that demands a translator to be well versed in his language, grammatically and technically sound and with good writing skills. In the present day scenario there are many people who volunteerily contribute towards translation as because it's their mother tongue and they know it's application well. The efforts of these people are great and it's because of them that localized computer interfaces are available. But in these efforts the things that lack are consistency in translation, different translation style and little technical mistakes some times. This happens because the translators are from different geographical locations, have different levels of knowledge and understanding and have different preference. As such a little help in translation style and convention might help in providing a universally accepted translation, a computer interface equally accepted by the community. For this two things are required: 1. Language terminology and 2. Translation style and convention guide. When referred judiciously, it will result in a technically correct, standardized and consistent translation. A little difference in word can be acceptable but a technical error is unacceptable. This FUEL translation and convention guide for Assamese language has been developed under FUEL project, a project that has been setup to provide standardized and consistent translation. This guide covers the translation style, grammatical aspects,



technical aspects, writing conventions, glossary and others in brief to help the translators clear their doubts in translation. It has been prepared with reference to translation efforts that has been going on in the open source world. For preparing this guide reference has been taken from popular and accepted grammar books, dictionaries and websites, a list of which can found in the bibliography section at the end of this guide. A lot of quality translations are going on in the Assamese community contributing lot towards the creation of Assamese websites, browsers, applications etc. Assamese language is being used for discussions over social networking sites. Forums, blogs, events have been organized and are being organized to create awareness among native users about Assamese, methods to write it in web, and it's prolonged use in web. **Xobdo.org** and **Assamese wikipedia community** are amongst the most notable to be credited for their efforts towards this process. In this process a guide like this might come in handy for both novice and experienced translators. It can also be considered as a ready reckoner for translation. We have tried to cover up the important aspects of translations in this guide in brief. There are chances that something might have been left out unknowingly. On event of such, a humble notification of the same will be really appreciated. Feedbacks are most welcome. I hope this guide will be of some help...

Regards,

Nilamdyuti Goswami

1. WHY? |

Whenever we press a key on a keyboard for translating anything into Assamese, we bear great responsibility. Converting the message of any source text into Assamese carries with it the responsibility to convey its proper meaning to its users. And so the problem is acute. Assamese is not just a language in India. It represents the culture and heritage of an entire community. Every Assamese word spoken or written reflects the authenticity of the language. That is why it is not a simple job to define what really is Assamese? The language is spoken in four different dialects namely Eastern, Central, Kamrupi and Goalparia. Assamese taught in schools and used in newspapers today has evolved and incorporated elements from these dialects. As such translating in Assamese is a real challenging job as the translations should convey a general and standard meaning well understandable irrespective of different people speaking different dialects.

Language is like a running water. It's clean and pure but not always harnessable. The field of computer translation is very new and as such a lot of experiments are happening daily. Till today, in open content zone, there is nothing like a style guide that can be used by normal users. The style guide will be helpful in making the translation continuously better. More fair, More accurate, More consistent. It will try to connect better with the audiences. This is not a simple do and don't. The style & convention guide will try to help translators and interested localization engineers in increasing understandability of several aspects of translating any text in Assamese. This guide will talk about Fonts, Collation, Numerals, Calendar, Acronym, Glossaries, Punctuations, White Spaces, Message Lengths, to name a few. These are the very basic things but these aspects need much attention and also the understanding of these things are mandatory for a translator before translating any text in Assamese.

Questions can arise that following a style guide can be a hindrance in the development of any language. But the fact is that style guide is not a barrier in the development of language but it helps in the development of a language by making any text more useful and understandable for a group of people. Particularly it is important and almost mandatory for technical translation. For example, when we are translating any manual, software etc. some sort of consistency is needed to make user comfortable with the user interface, its manual etc.

A proper communication is very much necessary in the case of Open Source and Free software communities where continuously new translators join their community team and start working on their language. They should know the method and ways by which translation are being done in the community. So there should be some set of guidelines for the volunteers who are coming in the field of translation. Apart from tools to translate and translators' know how, three important resources are required: 1. Terminology, 2. Translation Style and conventions Guide, and 3. Quality Assessment Guidelines and related Matrix. But except the terminology we lack the other two above mentioned resources in Assamese. Particularly in open content there is nothing except some Wikipedia pages that can be freely quoted and used by the community. So this is one move towards creating these resources.

At present, Assamese is spoken in many parts of India and some foreign countries which indicates a widespread flow of Assamese intellect in different regions and Assamese is understood by a large section of people. So being a translator we need to be more cautious in translating into Assamese. For the wider acceptability and to lessen the confusion, we should follow one particular style and convention for the language. Therefore this guide is prepared for Assamese, it's translators and localizers' communities.

2. WHAT IS ASSAMESE?

According to Wikipedia, **Assamese** (অসমীয়া *Ôxômiya*) (IPA: [ɔxɔmija]) is Eastern Indo-Aryan language . It is used mainly in the state of Assam in . It is the official language of Assam. It is also spoken in parts of Arunachal Pradesh and other northeast Indian states. Nagamese, an Assamese-based Creole language is widely used in Nagaland and parts of Assam. Small pockets of Assamese speakers can be found in Bhutan. The easternmost of Indo-European languages, it is spoken by over 13 million as a native language. Along with other Eastern Indo-Aryan languages, Assamese evolved circa 1000–1200 AD from the Magadhi Prakrit, which developed from a dialect or group of dialects that were close to, but different from, Vedic and Classical Sanskrit.

The English word "Assamese" is built on the same principle as "Sinhalese", "Japanese" etc. It is based on the name "Assam" by which the tract consisting of the Brahmaputra Valley was known. We call our state *Ôxôm* and our language *Ôxômiya*.

It is written with the Assamese script, a variant which traces its descent from the Gupta script. It resembles very closely to the Mithilakshar script of the Maithili language as well as to the Bengali script. There is a strong tradition of writing from early times. Examples can be seen in edicts, land grants and copper plates of medieval kings. Assam had its own system of writing on the bark of the *saanchi* tree in which religious texts and chronicles were written. Assamese is written from left to right and top to bottom, in the same manner as English. A large number of ligatures are possible since potentially all the consonants can combine with one another. Vowels can either be independent or dependent upon a consonant or a consonant cluster. The present-day spellings in Assamese are not necessarily phonetic. *Hemkosh*, the second Assamese dictionary, introduced spellings based on Sanskrit which are now the standard.

Assamese and the cognate languages, Maithili, Bengali and Oriya, developed from Magadhi Prakrit. According to linguist Suniti Kumar Chatterji, the Magadhi Prakrit in the east gave rise to four Apabhramsa dialects: Radha, Vanga, Varendra and Kamarupa; and the Kamarupa Apabhramsa, keeping to the north of the Ganges, gave rise to the North Bengal dialects in West Bengal and Assamese in the Brahmaputra valley. Though early compositions in Assamese exist from the thirteenth century, the earliest relics of the language can be found in paleographic records of the Kamarupa Kingdom from the fifth century to the twelfth century. Assamese language features have been discovered in the ninth century Charyapada, which are Buddhist verses discovered in 1907 in Nepal, and which came from the end of the Apabhramsa period. Early compositions matured in the fourteenth century, during the reign of the Kamata king Durlabhnarayana of the Khen dynasty, when Madhav Kandali composed the Saptakanda Ramayana. Since the time of the Charyapada, Assamese has been influenced by the languages belonging to the Sino-Tibetan and Austroasiatic families. Assamese became the court language in the Ahom kingdom by the seventeenth century.

The Assamese language has the following characteristic morphological features

- Gender and number are not grammatically marked
- There is lexical distinction of gender in the third person pronoun.
- Transitive verbs are distinguished from intransitive.
- The agentive case is overtly marked as distinct from the accusative.
- Kinship nouns are inflected for personal pronominal possession.
- Adverbs can be derived from the verb roots.
- A passive construction may be employed idiomatically.

3. WHO SHOULD TRANSLATE?

This is a very good question. Who should translate? A general assumption is that anybody who knows the two languages, i.e, the source language and the target language, can translate. It is not completely true. Translation is an art. It needs a level of experience, a good level of knowledge of the subject matter being translated and art of translating.

Being native is one of the important criteria and it should also be. If a person is native, he/she will know the several inherent complexity of the language. But it is noticed that being native is not static. If a person lives away from a his/her native language speaking area for a long time, his knowledge in the native language gets eroded slowly and in this condition, there is a tendency of forgetting the small know-how of the language as well. So in this case, it is imperative that a translator should enrich him/herself by listening native language news, reading newspaper, magazine and attending conferences related to native language issues etc.

But being native should not be the only criteria. Expertise on subject matter and experience of doing translation are added advantage for a person interested in doing the translation. So if any person who is new to this field, he/she should be aware of what already has happened in the field or community if the project is under any community participation.

Translation is not just a profession. Translation creates a bridge between two distinct culture, two distinct locale. So it needs, apart from just professionalism, a feeling towards his/her language, a passion to see the language on computer, mobile, web or any hand held device. The scene of ICT is changing very fast and it is our duty to create all computing related interface a great place for Assamese. The scenario has changed drastically from the past and this thrive to one's own language in computer interface has led to the creation of many Assamese websites, online dictionaries, Assamese blogs and proper input and rendering support in web-sites.

4. GENERAL TRANSLATIONS GUIDELINES

Before starting translating in Assamese, there are few things we must know For example, Fonts, Collation, Numerals, Calendar, Acronym, Glossaries, Punctuations, White Spaces, Message Lengths, to name a few.

4.1 FONTS

For Translating any documents or any application in Assamese language, we need to use Unicode based fonts. Eg. Lohit. The font should contain a glyph for each allocated code point prescribed by Unicode. The font should contain the following: (1) vowels; (2) consonants; (3) glyphs for conjuncts; (4) variants for vowel signs (matras), (5) vowel modifiers (Chandrabindu, Anuswar), (6) digits and (7) punctuation marks.

4.2. COLLATIONS

Collation order is not the same as Unicode point order. There are lot of convention also for collation. So we will follow the collation table prescribed by Unicode. For collation chart, please check here:

<http://developer.mimer.com/charts/assamese.htm>

4.3. PLURAL FORMS

There are a lot of languages which have more than one plural form. Sometimes it comes as embedded with strings and sometimes properly defined plural forms. By properly defining plural forms header, a person will get the correct no of fields. For Assamese:

Language Name	Code	Category	Examples	Rules
Assamese	ISO 639-1 as ISO 639-2 asm ISO 639-3 asm	One	0, 1	Form 0 for 1. Form 1 for 0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6...
		Other	0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6...	

In Assamese, generally plural form is formed from the singular noun by addition of suffixes.

Example: ব্যৱহাৰকাৰীসকল, ফোল্ডাৰসমূহ

4.4. WHITE SPACES

In computer science, white space is any single character or series of characters that represents horizontal or vertical space in typography. When rendered, a white space character does not correspond to a visual mark, but typically does occupy an area on a page. There may be different pattern of any language related to white space. We should properly care and follow the source text and target language rules for placing any extra white space.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
%s is not a valid location.	% s এটা বৈধ অৱস্থান নহয়।	%s এটা বৈধ অৱস্থান নহয়।	Gedit
Stop loading the document	দস্তাবেজ ল'ড কৰা বন্ধ কৰক	দস্তাবেজ ল'ড কৰা বন্ধ কৰক	KDE
Get User Info	ব্যৱহাৰকাৰী তথ্য প্ৰাপ্ত কৰক	ব্যৱহাৰকাৰী তথ্য প্ৰাপ্ত কৰক	pidgin

4.5. ACCELERATORS

Different applications uses different accelerator markers such as KDE and Mozilla uses ampersand, GNOME used underscore and OpenOffice uses tilde. Usually in Asian languages where a keyboard is western (en_US), original English accelerator is being used. So for translating in Assamese as well, original English accelerators are being used. So we should follow this conventions. We generally put the accelerators at the end of translated strings in the parentheses with the respective accelerator marker.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
~Rename	পুনৰ নামকৰণ কৰক (~ৰ)	পুনৰ নামকৰণ কৰক (~R)	OpenOffice
Logout _without Saving	সংৰক্ষণ নকৰি _প্ৰস্থান কৰক	সংৰক্ষণ নকৰি প্ৰস্থান কৰক (_w)	Gedit
&Reload Tab	টেব পুনৰ ল'ড কৰক (&T)	টেব পুনৰ ল'ড কৰক (&R)	KDE

4.6. PROGRAM SYNTAX, FUNCTIONS, TAGS, PLACEHOLDERS

Never translate program syntax or functions or tags, place holders. Sometimes some translators translate these as well. We should not translate any of these. This creates major error in the concerned application.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
Changes made to the document in the last %ld second will be permanently lost.	দস্তাবেজত অন্তিম %এলডি ছেকেণ্ডত কৰা পৰিবৰ্তনসমূহ স্থায়ীভাৱে হেৰাই যাব।	দস্তাবেজত অন্তিম %ld ছেকেণ্ডত কৰা পৰিবৰ্তনসমূহ স্থায়ীভাৱে হেৰাই যাব।	Gedit
<html>Clear Location bar Clears the contents of the location bar.</html>	<এচটিএমএল>অৱস্থান বাৰ পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰক অৱস্থান বাৰৰ সমলসমূহ আতৰায়।</এচটিএমএল>	<html>অৱস্থান বাৰ পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰক অৱস্থান বাৰৰ সমলসমূহ আতৰায়।</html>	KDE
\\<variable id=\\\\"wie\\\\">To access this function...\\</variable\\>	\\<চলক id=\\\\"wie\\\\"> এই ফলন অভিগম কৰিবলে...\\</চলক\\>	\\<variable id=\\\\"wie\\\\">এই ফলন অভিগম কৰিবলে...\\</variable\\>	OpenOffice Help

4.7. MESSAGE LENGTH

The message length is an important aspect of any translation particularly in technical translation areas. The message length should not exceed more than 20 percentage of the number of words present in the source text . Though it takes time to make translation concise, but there is big need to concentrate on this aspect.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
Can't Restore	পূৰ্ব অৱস্থালে উভতি যাব নোৱাৰি	পুনৰুদ্ধাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰি	openoffice
AutoCorrect	স্বচালিতভাৱে শুদ্ধ কৰক	স্বশুদ্ধ	openoffice
Save As	নতুন ৰূপত সংৰক্ষণ কৰক	এই ধৰণে সাঁচক	gedit openoffice

4.8. NUMERALS

We will use Assamese numerals in place of English numerals as their chronology is same. So we will use ০, ১, ২, ৩, ৪, ৫, ৬, ৭, ৮, ৯ and ০ instead of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. But it's use should be restricted to translation of date and time only. Version numbers of OS and packages preferably should not be translated as because translating them might cause an identity issue. Version numbers in English represent the identity of particular release of a package and it's rpm also bears the same number (in English).

4.9. CALENDER

The Indian national calendar (sometimes called Saka calendar) is the official civil calendar in use in India. It is used, alongside the Gregorian calendar, by The Gazette of India, news broadcasts by All India Radio, and calendars and communications issued by the Government of India.

4.10. HONORIFIC USAGES

It is encouraged to use honorific pronoun in Assamese. So, it is better to use words like আপুনি, তেও instead of তুমি, সি respectively. Along with this, we should not translate like বিচৰা, কৰা etc. Use of these words interpret a commanding nature.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
You do not have the required permissions to use this drive	তোমাৰ এই ড্ৰাইভ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়োজনীয় অনুমতি নাই	আপোনাৰ এই ড্ৰাইভ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ প্ৰয়োজনীয় অনুমতি নাই	brasero
%s is calling you, do you want to answer?	%s এ তোমাক কল কৰি আছে, তুমি উত্তৰ দিবলৈ ইচ্ছুক নে?	%s এ আপোনাক কল কৰি আছে, আপুনি উত্তৰ দিবলৈ ইচ্ছুক নে?	empathy
Any associated conversations and chat rooms will NOT be decide to proceed.\n\nShould you decide to add	কোনো সংযুক্ত কথোপকথন আৰু চেট ৰুমসমূহক আগবঢ়োৱাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা নহব। \n\nযদি তুমি পিছত কেতিয়াবা	কোনো সংযুক্ত কথোপকথন আৰু চেট ৰুমক আগবঢ়োৱাৰ সিদ্ধান্ত লোৱা নহব।\n\nযদি আপুনি পিছত কেতিয়াবা	empathy

the account back at a later time, they will still be available.	একাওন্ট যোগ কৰিবা বুলি ভবা, সিহত উপলব্ধ থাকিব।	একাওন্ট যোগ কৰিব বুলি ভাবে, তেওলোক উপলব্ধ থাকিব।	
The 'AutoText' directories are read-only. Do you want to call the path settings dialog?	'স্বলিখনী' ডাইৰেকটৰিসমূহ কেৱল-পঢ়িব পৰা। তুমি পথ সংহতি ডাইলগ কল কৰিব বিচাৰা নে?	'স্বলিখনী' ডাইৰেকটৰিসমূহ কেৱল-পঢ়িব পৰা। আপুনি পথ সংহতি ডাইলগ কল কৰিব বিচাৰে নে?	
Find Again	আকৌ সন্ধান কৰা	আকৌ সন্ধান কৰক	firefox

4.11. ACRONYMS

Acronyms and initialisms are abbreviations that are formed using the initial components in a phrase or name. These components may be individual letters. The term acronym is the name for a word created from the first letters of each word in a series of words. Acronyms and initialisms are used most often to abbreviate names of organizations and long or frequently referenced terms, or any products. So, standard acronyms like Jpeg, HTML, xml etc should not be translated.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
_Wants to receive HTML mail	এচটিএমএল মেইল গ্ৰহণ কৰিব বিচাৰে (_W)	HTML মেইল গ্ৰহণ কৰিব বিচাৰে (_W)	evolution
Transformed JPEG2000 has zero width or height	পৰিৱৰ্তীত জেপিইজি২০০০ ৰ প্ৰস্থ অথবা উচ্চতা শূন্য	পৰিৱৰ্তীত JPEG2000 ৰ প্ৰস্থ অথবা উচ্চতা শূন্য	gtk+
This key should contain a list of XML structures specifying custom headers, and whether they are to be displayed. The format of the XML structure is <header enabled> – set enabled if the header is to be displayed in the mail view.	এই কি দ্বাৰা স্বনিৰ্বাচিত হেডাৰসমূহ ধাৰ্য কৰা এক্সএমএল অবয়বসমূহৰ এটা তালিকা অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হব লাগে, আৰু ইহত প্ৰদৰ্শিত হব লাগে। এক্সএমএল অবয়বৰ বিন্যাস হল <হেডাৰ সামৰ্থবান> – যদি হেডাৰ মেইল দৰ্শনত প্ৰদৰ্শিত হব লাগে তেন্তে সামৰ্থবান সংহতি কৰক।	এই কি দ্বাৰা স্বনিৰ্বাচিত হেডাৰসমূহ ধাৰ্য কৰা XML অবয়বসমূহৰ এটা তালিকা অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত হব লাগে, আৰু ইহত প্ৰদৰ্শিত হব লাগে। XML অবয়বৰ বিন্যাস হল <হেডাৰ সামৰ্থবান> – যদি হেডাৰ মেইল দৰ্শনত প্ৰদৰ্শিত হব লাগে তেন্তে সামৰ্থবান সংহতি কৰক।	evolution

4.12. PRODUCT/BRAND/COMPANY NAME

For Product/Brand/Company Name, it is general rule accepted by agencies to keep English names unchanged.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
About Mozilla Firefox	মজিলা ফাৰাৰফক্সৰ বিষয়ে	Mozilla Firefox ৰ বিষয়ে	Firefox
Rhythmbox Music Player	ৰিদমবক্স সংগিত প্লেয়াৰ	Rhythmbox সংগিত প্লেয়াৰ	Gnome Menu
This is the font used to display text in Konqueror windows.	কনকাৰাৰ উইন্ডোসমূহত লিখনী প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিবলে এই ফন্ট ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়।	Konqueror উইন্ডোসমূহত লিখনী প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিবলে এই ফন্ট ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়।	KDE

4.13. KEY'S NAME

Key's name should not be translated. eg. Backspace, Delete, Enter should not be translated since we still use the same keyboard as English.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
Both Ctrl keys together change layout.	দুটা কন্ট্ৰল কি একেলগে বিন্যাস পৰিবৰ্তন কৰে।	দুটা Ctrl কি একেলগে বিন্যাস পৰিবৰ্তন কৰে।	gnome-applet
Ctrl	কন্ট্ৰল	Ctrl	gok
Type a new accelerator, or press Backspace to clear	এটা নতুন ত্বৰক টাইপ কৰক, অথবা পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰিবলে বেকস্পেইচ টিপক	এটা নতুন ত্বৰক টাইপ কৰক, অথবা পৰিষ্কাৰ কৰিবলে Backspace টিপক	gedit
Check to make sure your password is spelled correctly and that you are using a supported login method. Remember that many passwords are case	নীৰিক্ষণ কৰি সুনিশ্চিত কৰক আপোনাৰ পাছৱাৰ্ড সঠিকভাৱে বানান কৰা হৈছে আৰু আপুনি এটা সমৰ্থিত প্ৰৱেশ পদ্ধতি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি আছে। মনত ৰাখিব যে বহুতো পাছৱাৰ্ড ফলা	নীৰিক্ষণ কৰি সুনিশ্চিত কৰক আপোনাৰ পাছৱাৰ্ড সঠিকভাৱে বানান কৰা হৈছে আৰু আপুনি এটা সমৰ্থিত প্ৰৱেশ পদ্ধতি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি আছে। মনত ৰাখিব যে বহুতো পাছৱাৰ্ড ফলা	Evolution

sensitive; your caps lock might be on.	সংবেদ্য; আপোনাৰ কেপ্সলক অন থাকিব পাৰে।	সংবেদ্য; আপোনাৰ caps lock অন থাকিব পাৰে।	
The shortcut \"%s\" cannot be used because it will prevent correct operation of your keyboard.\nPlease try with a key such as Control, Alt or Shift at the same time.\n	চৰ্টকাট \"%s\" ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰি কাৰণ ই আপোনাৰ কিবৰ্ডৰ সঠিক কাৰ্যকৰীতাক বাধা দিব। \n অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি কি যেনে কন্ট্ৰল, অল্ট অথবা শিফ্ট একে সময়তে টিপি চাওক\n	চৰ্টকাট \"%s\" ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰি কাৰণ ই আপোনাৰ কিবৰ্ডৰ সঠিক কাৰ্যকৰীতাক বাধা দিব। \n অনুগ্ৰহ কৰি কি যেনে Control, Alt অথবা Shift একে সময়তে টিপি চাওক\n	deskbar-applet

4.14. ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations in Assamese are formed by the use of a dot or small circle after the first syllable of the word that needs to be abbreviated. For example, Dr. Pranabjyoti Deka will be written as ড° প্ৰণৱজ্যোতি ডেকা, km will be written as কি.মি etc.

4.15. LEGAL STATEMENTS

Generally every software has some sort of legal statements associated with the software. Translating legal statements is generally difficult as well as critical. It entirely depends upon the translator, if he is good at it, he can translate otherwise it is better to leave it in English.

4.16. CURRENCY

In India, Indian Rupee (INR) is accepted as a currency of India. So if the audience of the translation is from India, we should translate the amount of money for the ease in understanding because it is not easier for a native user to understand the difference between 100 INR and 100 USD or any other currencies. Currency unit name in Assamese is 'টকা' and the subunit name is 'পইচা'. The new Indian rupee symbol '₹' should be used in the translation if its in the source text.

4.17. DATES AND TIMES

It should be noted that Dates and Times should be properly translated. If not it can create confusion. For 28 August 2010, international dating system represents 2010-08-28 but the American Usage is 8.28.10. But in Assamese we write it like ২৮ আগষ্ট ২০১০ and it is represented as ২৮.৮.১০. So we should follow this convention of writing. For translating time, using colon will be preferred then just putting period. For example, ১০:৩০.

Type	Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)
Dates	28 August 2010	আগষ্ট ২৮, ২০১০	২৮ আগষ্ট ২০১০
Decades	The 2010s	২০১০s	২০১০ দশক
Chronology	AD 2010 / 563 BC	২০১০ খৃষ্টাব্দ / খৃষ্টপূর্ব 563	খৃষ্টাব্দ ২০১০ / 563 খৃষ্টপূর্ব
Spans	1991–95, 1991–2001	১৯৯১–১৯৯৫, ১৯৯১–০১	১৯৯১–৯৫, ১৯৯১–২০০১
Spans	between 2001 and 2005	২০০১–০৫ ৰ মাজত	২০০১ আৰু ২০০৫ ৰ মাজত

5. ASSAMESE TERMINOLOGY

Terminology is one of the major area where everybody put their attention in translating any text. There is currently one glossary for Assamese.

5.1. FUEL ASSAMESE

We will use [FUEL](#) as our primary glossary. a person can find FUEL Assamese glossary from here in pdf format: [FUEL Assamese](#). For Other format of file please visit [FUEL Assamese page](#) on FUEL website.

FUEL is a community project working on the problems like inconsistencies and standardisation. The FUEL Assamese terminology is released after a community meet in which the Assamese community discussed on all the terms and later it is released as primary glossary. Please translate using this terminology with consistency.

6. PUNCTUATIONS & TEXT CONVENTIONS

The proper use of text convention and punctuations are very vital in any language. According to Wikipedia, Punctuation marks are symbols that indicate the structure and organisation of written language, as well as intonation and pauses to be observed when reading aloud. In written English, punctuation is vital to disambiguate the meaning of sentences. For example, "woman, without her man, is nothing" and "woman: without her, man is nothing" have different meanings, as do "eats shoots and leaves" and "eats, shoots and leaves". "King Charles walked and talked half an hour after his head was cut off" is alarming; "King Charles walked and talked; half an hour after, his head was cut off", less so. (For English usage, see the articles on specific punctuation marks.) The rules of punctuation vary with language, location, register and time and are constantly evolving. Certain aspects of punctuation are stylistic and are thus the author's (or editor's) choice. Tachygraphic language forms, such as those used in online chat and text messages, may have wildly different rules. In this section, wikipedia references are mainly used to elaborate and define punctuations. Here goes the major text convention and punctuations rules for Assamese.

Text Conventions/Punctuations	Usage in English	Usages in Assamese
Bold	Bold face text makes text darker than the surrounding text. With this technique, the emphasized text strongly stands out from the rest; it should therefore be used to highlight certain keywords that are important to the subject of the text, for easy visual scanning of text.	It is same as English. So please keep the Bold text as Bold in Assamese as well.
<i>Italics</i>	Text is written in a script style, or the use of oblique, where the vertical orientation of all letters is slanted to the left or right. With one or the other	It is same as English. So please keep the Italicized text as Italics.

	of these techniques (usually only one is available for any typeface), words can be highlighted without making them stand out much from the rest of the text (inconspicuous stressing). Traditionally, this is used for marking passages that have a different context, such as words from foreign languages, book titles, and the like.	
Capitalization	Capitalization is writing a word with its first letter as a majuscule (upper-case letter) and the remaining letters in minuscules (lower-case letters), in those writing systems which have a case distinction. The term is also used for the choice of case in text.	There is no upper case letters in Assamese. So in case we need to emphasize, can be done by increasing the font size. But it should be avoided as well. But making bold or italics is not a good way.
Ellipsis	<p>Ellipsis (plural ellipses; from the Greek: ἔλλειψις, élleipsis, "omission") is a mark or series of marks that usually indicate an intentional omission of a word in the original text. An ellipsis can also be used to indicate a pause in speech, an unfinished thought, or, at the end of a sentence, a trailing off into silence (aposiopesis) (apostrophe and ellipsis mixed). When placed at the end of a sentence, the ellipsis can also inspire a feeling of melancholy longing. The ellipsis calls for a slight pause in speech.</p> <p>The most common form of an ellipsis is a row of three periods or full stops (...) or pre-composed triple-dot glyph (...). The usage of the em dash (—) can overlap the usage of the ellipsis.</p> <p>The triple-dot punctuation mark is also called a suspension point, points of ellipsis, periods of ellipsis, or colloquially, dot-dot-dot. Ellipses is written as one unit.</p>	Same as English
Double Quote	Quotation marks or inverted commas (informally referred to as quotes and speech marks) are punctuation marks used in pairs to set off speech, a quotation, a phrase, or a word. They come as a pair of opening and closing marks in either	<p>Though it is the choice of the author or translator, but it would be better if it translated as in English.</p> <p>Whether Single or Double quotation marks, the first of the pair is generally</p>

	of two styles: single ('...') or double ("..."). Single or double quotation marks denote either speech or a quotation. Neither style—single or double—is an absolute rule, though double quotation marks are preferred in the United States, and both single and double quotation marks are used in the United Kingdom. A publisher's or author's style may take precedence over national general preferences. The important rule is that the style of opening and closing quotation marks must be matched.	inverted. It is similar to other European languages other than English.
Single Quote	Quotation marks or inverted commas (informally referred to as quotes and speech marks) are punctuation marks used in pairs to set off speech, a quotation, a phrase, or a word. They come as a pair of opening and closing marks in either of two styles: single ('...') or double ("..."). Single or double quotation marks denote either speech or a quotation. Neither style—single or double—is an absolute rule, though double quotation marks are preferred in the United States, and both single and double quotation marks are used in the United Kingdom. A publisher's or author's style may take precedence over national general preferences. The important rule is that the style of opening and closing quotation marks must be matched.	Though it is the choice of the author or translator, but it would be better if it is translated as English. Whether Single or Double quotation marks, the first of the pair is generally inverted. It is similar to other European languages other than English.
Square Brackets	Square brackets – also called simply brackets (US) – are mainly used to enclose explanatory or missing material usually added by someone other than the original author, especially in quoted text.	Same as English
Curly Brackets	Curly brackets – also called braces (US) or flower brackets (India) – are sometimes used in prose to indicate a series of equal choices.	Same as English
Round Brackets	Parentheses (singular, parenthesis) – also called simply brackets (UK), or round brackets, curved brackets, oval brackets, or, colloquially, parentheses – contain material that	Same as English

	could be omitted without destroying or altering the meaning of a sentence. Parenthetical phrases have been used extensively in informal writing and stream of conscious literature. Parentheses may be used in formal writing to add supplementary information.	
Inequality Signs	The mathematical or logical symbols for greater-than (>) and less-than (<) are inequality operators, and are not punctuation marks when so used.	Same as English
Angle Brackets	Angle brackets or chevrons are often used to enclose highlighted material. Some dictionaries use chevrons to enclose short excerpts illustrating the usage of words. In Chinese punctuation, angle brackets are used as quotation marks. Half brackets are used in English to mark added text.	In general, not used in Assamese.
Full Stop/Period	A full stop (British English) or period (American English) is the punctuation mark commonly placed at the end of sentences. There should be no space between last letter and the period. If a title having exclamation mark is coming at the end of one sentence, we should not put full stop.	In Assamese, 'Dari' [।] is used to mark the end of a sentence. In software translation, particularly in open source 'Dari' is being used as it is the standard punctuation mark to end a sentence in Assamese. There should be no space between ending letter of a word and the 'Dari'. But if there is no visible space between the ending letter of a word and 'Dari' as between letters in a word and the 'Dari' seems like touching the letter, there is a problem with the font or rendering system, One doesnot need to put a physical space using Spacebar to solve this issue.
Comma (,)	Commas are often used to separate clauses. In English, a comma is generally used to separate a dependent clause from the independent clause if the dependent clause comes first: After I brushed the cat, I lint-rolled my clothes. Two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) or having a complementary relationship may or may not be separated by commas, depending on preferred style, or sometimes a desire to overcome ambiguity.	Generally same as English.

Colon	A colon [:] is used before a list or any explanation that is coming next.	Since there is a character 'Visarga (◌ঃ)' in Assamese similar to colon, some people might get confused about it's usage. But one need not get confused and use it as it is used in English as because words that end with 'Visarga (◌ঃ)' in Assamese usually do not come before an explanation and moreover 'colon (:)' and 'Visarga (◌ঃ)' look similar but do not look exactly same as there are 'circles' in 'Visarga (◌ঃ)' as compared to 'dots' in 'colon (:)'.
Semi colon	Semicolons are followed by a lower case letter, unless that letter is the first letter of a proper noun. They have no spaces before them, but one space after (possibly two when using monospaced fonts). The semicolon (;) is a punctuation mark with several uses. The Italian printer Aldus Manutius the Elder established the practice of using the semicolon mark to separate words of opposed meaning, and to indicate interdependent statements. The earliest, general use of the semicolon in English was in 1591; Ben Jonson was the first notable English writer to use them systematically. The modern uses of the semicolon relate either to the listing of items, or to the linking of related clauses.	Same as English
Question Mark	A question mark [?] is used at the end of any direct question. But in indirect question, it is not used. In general, we should avoid using question mark with other punctuation mark (eg. [!?]).	Same as English.
Exclamation Mark	An exclamation mark, exclamation point, shout pole, or bang (!) is a punctuation mark usually used after an interjection or exclamation to indicate strong feelings or high volume, and often marks the end of a sentence. There should be no space between last letter and the exclamation mark. If a title having exclamation mark is coming at the end of one sentence, we should not put full stop. Example: "Watch out!"	Same as English.

Slash	A slash is generally being used to show choice between words it separates. The slash is also used to indicate a line break when quoting multiple lines from a poem, play, or headline.	Same in Assamese.
Apostrophe	An apostrophe is used in English to indicate possession. The practice ultimately derives from the Old English genitive case: the "of" case, itself used as a possessive in many languages. The genitive form of many nouns ended with the inflection -es, which evolved into a simple -s for the possessive ending. An apostrophe was later added to replace the omitted e, not his as is and was widely believed.	An apostrophe is used in Assamese to give emphasis to a particular letter to sharpen the pronunciation and to convey the meaning better e.g. হ'ব, হিউনিক'ড etc.

7. UNITS AND MEASUREMENTS

The Republic of India adopted the metric system on April 1, 1957. So basic measurement units for weight is gram/kilogram, length is meter/kilometer, liquid volume is milliliter/liter. It is the correct and accepted way for Assamese as well. However, other units are still prevalent but particularly for technical translation, we need to follow the metric system.

7.1. VOLUME, WEIGHT, LENGTH

English	English (Abbreviated)	Assamese	Assamese (Abbreviated)
Meter	m	মিটাৰ	মি.
Kilometer	km	কিলোমিটাৰ	কি.মি.
Gram	gm	গ্রাম	গ্রা.
Kilogram	kg	কিলোগ্রাম	কি.গ্রা.
Liter	l	লিটাৰ	লি.
Milliliter	ml	মিলিটাৰ	মি.লি.
Centimeter	cm	চেণ্টিমিটাৰ	চে.মি.
Millimeter	mm	মিলিমিটাৰ	মি.মি.

7.2. POWER, TEMPERATURE, ELECTRICITY

English	English (Abbreviated)	Assamese	Assamese (Abbreviated)
Watt	W	ৱাট	W
Volt	V	ভ'ল্ট	V
Joule	J	জুল	J
Hertz	Hz	হাৰ্জ	Hz
Kilohertz	Khz	কিলোহাৰ্জ	Khz
Celsius	°C	চেলচিয়াচ	°C
Fahrenheit	°F	ফাহৰেনহাইট	°F

7.3. TIME UNITS

English	English (Abbreviated)	Assamese	Assamese (Abbreviated)
Hour	hr	ঘন্টা	N/A
Minute	Min or m	মিনিট	মিন or m
Second	Sec or s	ছেকেণ্ড	ছেক or s

7.4. INFORMATION UNITS

English	English (Abbreviated)	Assamese	Assamese (Abbreviated)
Kilobyte	KB	কিলোবাইট	KB
Megabyte	MB	মেগাবাইট	MB
Kilobit	Kb	কিলোবিট	Kb

Megabit	Mb	মেগাবিট	Mb
bit	b	বিট	বিট or b
bit/s	bps	bit/s	bps

Here is something worth mentioning. The Assamese abbreviation for time units are not predominantly used. For sake of honuorable usage they have been provided as far as possible. So, no Assamese abbreviation is available for English abbreviated form of 'Hour' i.e, 'hr' as it cannot be pronounced. In case of 'Minute' and 'Second', the English abbreviated forms i.e, 'min' and 'sec' can be translated to 'মিন' and 'ছেক' if someone uses as because pronunciation remains the same.

In case of Information units for representing memory or packet transfer speed, the abbreviated form of Kilobyte, Megabyte and bit/s are kept as they are in English as because translating them to Assamese might create a confusion in meaning interpretation. The table given below will illustrate the point better:

English	Assamese	English (Abbreviated)	Assamese (Abbreviated, if done)
Kilobyte	কিলোবাইট	KB	কে.বি
Kilobit	কিলোবিট	Kb	কে.বি
Megabyte	মেগাবাইট	MB	এম.বি
Megabit	মেগাবিট	Mb	এম.বি
bit/s	bit/s	bps	বি.পি.এচ

In the above table as we can see the Assamese abbreviation (if done) for Kilobyte and Kilobit and others are same as there is no other way to pronounce it. If this is done it will interpret wrong information as because 'KB' and 'Kb' are not the same. 'B' is used for 'byte' and 'b' is used for 'bit' and 1 byte = 8 bits. If the abbreviated Assamese form is used it will provide wrong memory information and confuse the user. So, better to keep it in English to avoid confusion.

In case of 'packet transfer speed' i.e, bit/s the Assamese form can be done as 'বিট/s' but that doesn't make any sense, hence avoided. The Assamese abbreviation form for English abbreviation 'bps' can be done as 'বি.পি.এচ' but that might create confusion.

8. GENERAL SPELLING GUIDELINES

Due to large volume of population and extreme geographical and cultural diversity, there are lot of problems related to the consistency of the spelling in Assamese. Here are the few points that we should consider during translating any text in Assamese.

8.1. ANUSVAR AND CHANDRAVINDU

In the Assamese script, Anusvar (0982 ং Assamese SIGN ANUSVARA) is represented with a small circle above a slanting line. Chandravindu (0981 ঁ Assamese SIGN CHANDRABINDU) (meaning "moon-dot" in Sanskrit, alternatively spelled candrabindu, chandravindu, candravindu, or chôndrobindu) is a diacritic sign having the form of a dot inside the lower half of a circle. In Standard Assamese, the anusvāra is traditionally defined as representing a nasal consonant homorganic to a following stop, in contrast to the chandrabinu which indicates vowel nasalization. Both follow the primary vowels in both the places where full vowel is written and even when secondary vowel symbol is written.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
Tools	সজুলিসমূহ	সঁজুলিসমূহ	Firefox
Attach	সঙলগ্ন কৰক	সংলগ্ন কৰক	Thunderbird

8.2. TRANSLITERATION OF FOREIGN WORDS

Transliteration of foreign words is generally done when it feels that translation of the foreign word might create confusion amongst the readers and the readers may misinterpret the actual meaning. Transliteration should be done cautiously to preserve the actual pronunciation.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
Work Offline	আফলাইন কাম কৰক	অফলাইন কাম কৰক	Evolution, firefox
Report broken Web Site	ভগ্ন ওৱেবছাইটৰ সংবাদ দিয়ক	ক্ষতিগ্রস্থ ৱেবছাইট সূচীত কৰক	firefox

8.3. CARDINALS, ORDINALS, MULTIPLICATIVE AND FRACTION

Cardinal numeral forms should be used correctly. Generally we should try to avoid single digit numbers except where required. Like cardinals we should use ordinals correctly.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
Five minutes	পঞ্চ মিনিট	পাঁচ মিনিট	Gnome-games
sevenfold	সাতগুনা	সাতগুন	
fourth	চাৰি নম্বৰ	চতুৰ্থ	

8.4. INDECLINABLE

Indeclinable should be written separately. Honorific Indeclinable should also be written separately. But compound Indeclinables should be written together. For example, শ্ৰী হেমন্ত, প্ৰতিদিন etc. Hyphen should be placed before some particles, co-ordinative compounds, and dependent determinative compounds

8.5. HYPHEN

Hyphen should be placed before some particles, co-ordinative compounds, and dependent determinative compounds. e.g. লেন-দেন, ভাৱ-বিনিময়ী.

9. BASIC QUALITY PARAMETERS

While translating any text in Assamese, we need to follow basic quality parameters to keep our translation better. These parameters are just for reference. There can be different parameters. Here are some important ones to understand the errors arising due to violation of these parameters. These parameters are the result of labour of several translation agencies . Following are different parameters and their importance:

9.1. ACCURACY

Accuracy is an important characteristic of any technical translation. Accuracy refers to preserving the meaning of the original text. The term accurate is essentially synonymous with the term faithfulness, but some translation theoreticians differentiate between the two terms. A translation which is accurate is faithful to the intended meaning of the original author. Note that, a translation can be coherent and cohesive but inaccurate. The error creating difference in the meaning, adding or omitting something, difference in headers and footers etc. can be termed as the error of accuracy.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
Next Document	নতুন দস্তাবেজ	পৰবৰ্তী দস্তাবেজ	Gedit
Subscribe to Other User's Folder	আপোনাৰ ব্যৱহাৰকাৰী ফোল্ডাৰত গ্ৰাহকত্ব লওক	অন্য ব্যৱহাৰকাৰীৰ ফোল্ডাৰত গ্ৰাহকত্ব লওক	evolution

9.2. LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR

The evaluation of a translation with regards to the grammatical components must be governed by the criterion of correctness. Like most of the developed language Assamese is also having a grammar and following grammar is necessary for consistent and standard text. Popular grammar books like 'Kaliram Medhi - Oxomiya Byakaran aru Bhaxatattva', 'Golok Chandra Goswami - Oxomiya Byakaranar Moulik Bichar', 'Golok Chandra Goswami- Oxomiya Byakaran-Prabex', 'Lilawati Saikia Bora- Oxomiya Bhaxar Ruptattva' etc are recommended references. We should not do any grammatical or spelling mistake.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
Show Hidden Files	লুকুৱা নথিপত্ৰ দেখুৱাওক	লুকুৱা নথিপত্ৰসমূহ দেখুৱাওক	Nautilus
Move Folder...	ফোল্ডাৰ স্থানান্তৰ কৰক	ফোল্ডাৰ স্থানান্তৰ কৰক...	evolution

9.3. TERMINOLOGY

Terminology is focused on the meaning and conveyance of concepts. The quality of a translation depends on the consistency in use of terms belonging to a specialised area of usage and appropriateness to context. We should use prescribed glossaries and industry related words and register in doing translation. The deviation from prescribed glossary, using inconsistent terminology are errors of terminology.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
File transfers	নথিপত্ৰ গমন	নথিপত্ৰ স্থানান্তৰ	Pidgin
Move Folder...	ফোল্ডাৰৰ স্থান পৰিবৰ্তন কৰক...	ফোল্ডাৰ স্থানান্তৰ কৰক...	evolution

9.4. COMPREHENSIBILITY

Translations should be comprehensible and understandable not only for its translators but for its readers. Translators should avoid unnecessary words or expressions that may confuse the readers.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
gedit could not back up the old copy of the file before saving the new one. you can ignore this warning and save the file anyway, but if an error occurs while saving, you could lose the old copy of the file. Save anyway?	Gedit দ্বাৰা নথিপত্ৰৰ নতুন কপি সংৰক্ষণ কৰাৰ আগত পুৰনি কপি সংৰক্ষণ কৰাটো সম্ভৱ নহ'ল। আপুনি এই স্কীমীয়া উপেক্ষা কৰিব পাৰে আৰু নথিপত্ৰক সংৰক্ষণ কৰিব পাৰে, কিন্তু সংৰক্ষণ কৰোতে যদি কোনো ত্ৰুটি উৎপন্ন হয়, আপুনি নথিপত্ৰৰ পুৰনি কপি হেৰুৱাব। সংৰক্ষণ কৰিব?	Gedit এ নথিপত্ৰৰ নতুন কপি সংৰক্ষণ কৰাৰ আগত পুৰনি কপি বেকআপ লব নোৱাৰিলে। আপুনি এই সতৰ্কবাৰ্তা উপেক্ষা কৰি নথিপত্ৰক তথাপিও সাঁচিব পাৰিব, কিন্তু সাঁচোতে কোনো ত্ৰুটি হলে আপুনি নথিপত্ৰৰ পুৰনি কপি হেৰুৱাব। তথাপিও সাঁচিব নে?	Gedit

you can specify which web sites are allowed to install add-ons. Type the exact address of the site you want to allow and then click Allow.	কোনবোৰ ৱেবছাইট দ্বাৰা এড-অনসমূহ ইনস্টল কৰাৰ অনুমতি দিয়া হয় আপুনি নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰিব পাৰিব। আপুনি অনুমতি দিব বিচৰা ছাইটৰ সঠিক ঠিকনা টাইপ কৰক আৰু তাৰ পিছত অনুমতি দিয়ক দৰাওক।	আপুনি কোন বোৰ ৱেবছাইটে এড-অনসমূহ ইনস্টল কৰাৰ অনুমতি দিয়ে ধাৰ্য্য কৰিব পাৰিব। আপুনি অনুমতি দিব খোজা ছাইটৰ সঠিক ঠিকনা টাইপ কৰক আৰু 'অনুমতি দিয়ক' টিপক।	Firefox
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9.5. CULTURE SPECIFIC

Sometimes, something in the culture of the source language has a distinctly different cultural value from the same thing in the culture of the target language. In such cases, the translator should keep the original meaning by adjusting the form of the cultural symbol or adding enough background information to indicate to the target language users what the original cultural value was. We should follow country specific standards and cultural references and local conventions in doing translation.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
India	ইন্ডিয়া	ভাৰত	Gnome Location
Egypt	ইজিপ্ট	মিছৰ	Gnome Location

9.6. TARGET READERS

Target readers are the group of people for which a text is translated, for example subject experts, novices, prospective customers. It is important to understand the target readers when doing a translation. In Open Source, translation community is the key to understand the target readers or acceptability of a translated text.

Source	Target (Wrong)	Target (Correct)	Context Application
Expand All Threads	সকলো বটীয়া বিস্তাৰিত কৰক	সকলো থ্ৰেডৰ বিস্তাৰন কৰক	Evolution
Check for Junk	জাংক বিচাৰক	আবজৰ্ণাৰ বাবে নীৰিক্ষণ কৰক	Evolution

10. CONCLUSION |

In this guide, effort is given to encompass all major language related areas for Assamese. By following this guide, we assume that we can create a content in more consistent and standardised way. But we cannot say that the list given above is final. We can add several areas as well but to be precise and brief, we have ignored some of the well known points as well. But if you feel that we have missed anything important, please send a feedback at the mailing list fuel-discuss@lists.fedorahosted.org or file an issue at our project page here <https://fedorahosted.org/fuel>.

BIBLIOGRAPHY & FURTHER READING

We have taken reference from certain sources which are as follows:

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6. www.xobdo.org – Assamese online Dictionary
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The above sources can be used for reference, further reading and explanation.