MySpell English (South African) Spellchecker

--------------------------------------------

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Enjoy!

1. Welcome

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This spellchecker is Free Software:

Free to use - Free to share - Free to change.

See section 4. Contributing to see how you can help make it even better.

Why Free Software?

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The Translate.org.za project's aim is to make language resources and software

available to the speakers of that language and licensed in such a way that the

resources remain Free and thus available to all the language's speakers.

After all it is you, the speakers of South African English, who has actually developed

it into the language that it is today.

What is Free Software?

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For a good explanation of Free Software visit:

http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/philosophy.html AND

http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/free-sw.html

2. Copyright

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British English Wordlist

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The South African English wordlist uses the same list developed for the

British English spell checker. That word list itself is derived from

the English word lists developed for Aspell. This list is released

under the LGPL.

More details of the British English dictionary project can be found here:

http://en-gb.pyxidium.co.uk/dictionary

From the README for the British English Myspell spell checker:

This dictionary was initially based on a subset of the

original English wordlist created by Kevin Atkinson for

Pspell and Aspell and thus is covered by his original

LGPL licence.

It has been extensively updated by David Bartlett, Brian Kelk

and Andrew Brown:

- numerous Americanism have been removed

- numerous American spellings have been corrected

- missing words have been added

- many errors have been corrected

- compound hyphenated words have been added where appropriate

Valuable inputs to this process were received from many other

people - far too numerous to name. Serious thanks to you all

for your greatly appreciated help.

This word list is intended to be a good representation of

current modern British English and thus it should be a good

basis for Commonwealth English in most countries of the world

outside North America.

The affix file has been created completely from scratch

by David Bartlett and Andrew Brown, based on the published

rules for MySpell and is also provided under the LGPL.

In creating the affix rules an attempt has been made to

reproduce the most general rules for English word

formation, rather than merely use it as a means to

compress the size of the dictionary. It is hoped that this

will facilitate future localisation to other variants of

English.

Please let David Bartlett <dwb@openoffice.org> know of any

errors that you find.

The current release is R 1.18, 11/04/05

MySpell Affix File

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Copyright David Bartlett and Andrew Brown

Released under the LGPL

South African English Wordlists

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See the respective header files of the source wordlists for their copyright.

All those developed by the Zuza Software Foundation are released under the

LGPL.

3. Installation and Setup

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Automated

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Newer versions of OpenOffice.org have a built in macro to step you through an

automatic install process.

File -> Autopilot -> Install new dictionaries...

If this is unavailable then download 'DicOOo.sxw' from:

http://ftp.services.openoffice.org/pub/OpenOffice.org/contrib/dictionaries/dicooo/DicOOo.sxw

Run the macro and follow the steps outlined. If you would like the dictionary

to be available to all users then run the installation as the administrative or

root user. It is best to restart OpenOffice.org after the installation.

The macro operates in two modes:

1) Online - the latest dictionaries are retrieved from the OpenOffice.org

website.

2) Offline - an offline dictionary pack, which you have already downloaded, is

installed from the hard-drive. Offline dictionaries can be downloaded from:

http://lingucomponent.openoffice.org/dictpack.html

OR

http://sourceforge.net/project/showfiles.php?group\_id=91920&package\_id=103504

For more detailed instructions see:

http://lingucomponent.openoffice.org/auto\_instal.html

Non-automated

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For instructions on how to install the Afrikaans dictionary manually please visit

the following URL:

http://lingucomponent.openoffice.org/manual\_instal.html

Spellchecker Selection

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Once the spellchecker is installed you need to configure a few settings and

perform some checks.

1) Check that the Afrikaans Spellchecker is enabled.

Tools -> Options -> Language Settings -> Writing Aids

In the section marked 'Available language modules' select 'Edit...'. Under

the languages drop-down select Afrikaans and ensure that the 'OpenOffice.org

MySpell SpellChecker' is enabled.

2) Set your default document language to Afrikaans

If most of your writing is in Afrikaans then this step will ensure that

documents you compose from now on are treated as Afrikaans documents. If much

of your writing is in English you might want to skip this step.

Tools -> Options -> Language Settings -> Languages

In the section marked 'Default languages for documents' is a drop-down labelled

'Western'. Afrikaans has a tick next to it to indicate that a spellchecker is

installed. Set your default language to Afrikaans.

3) Changing existing documents or paragraphs to Afrikaans

Some old document might be written in Afrikaans but the document was stored

indicating that the text was in English. You can indicate that this is

Afrikaans text by:

a) Select the relevant text (Ctrl-A selects the whole document)

b) Format -> Character...

Change the 'Language' drop-down to Afrikaans.

4. Contributing

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You can help to make this software better by:

a) Contributing corrections and missing words

b) Contributing your wordlists

c) Reviewing the existing wordlists and user contributed lists.

d) Joining the Afrikaans translation and dictionary discussion list

'translate-discuss-af' at:

http://sourceforge.net/mail/?group\_id=91920

Email your contributions to Dwayne Bailey <dwayne@translate.org.za>.

5. Copying

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information.

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some

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can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether

this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better

strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use,

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To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid

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you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis

or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave

you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source

code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide

complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them

with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling

it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the

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To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that

there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is

modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know

that what they have is not the original version, so that the original

author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be

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Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of

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Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the

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libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using

a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a

combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary

General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the

entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General

Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with

the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it

does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General

Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less

of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages

are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many

libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain

special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to

encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes

a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be

allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free

library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this

case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free

software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free

programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of

free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in

non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU

operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating

system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the

users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is

linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run

that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and

modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a

"work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The

former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must

be combined with the library in order to run.

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Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data

prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs

(which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work

which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the

Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under

copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a

portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated

straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is

included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for

making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means

all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated

interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation

and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not

covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of

running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from

such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based

on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for

writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does

and what the program that uses the Library does.

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Library.

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a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices

stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no

charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a

table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses

the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility

is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that,

in the event an application does not supply such function or

table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of

its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has

a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the

application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any

application-supplied function or table used by this function must

be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square

root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If

identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library,

and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in

themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those

sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you

distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based

on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of

this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the

entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote

it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest

your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to

exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or

collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library

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the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

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this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so

that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2,

instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the

ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify

that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in

these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for

that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all

subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of

the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or

derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form

under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany

it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which

must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a

medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy

from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the

source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to

distribute the source code, even though third parties are not

compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the

Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or

linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a

work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and

therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library

creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it

contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the

library". The executable is therefore covered by this License.

Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file

that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a

derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not.

Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be

linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The

threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data

structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline

functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object

file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative

work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the

Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may

distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6,

whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or

link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a

work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work

under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit

modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse

engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the

Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by

this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work

during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the

copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference

directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one

of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding

machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever

changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under

Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked

with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that

uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the

user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified

executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood

that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the

Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application

to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the

Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a

copy of the library already present on the user's computer system,

rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2)

will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if

the user installs one, as long as the modified version is

interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at

least three years, to give the same user the materials

specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more

than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy

from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above

specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these

materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the

Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for

reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception,

the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is

normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major

components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on

which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies

the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license

restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally

accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot

use both them and the Library together in an executable that you

distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the

Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library

facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined

library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on

the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise

permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work

based on the Library, uncombined with any other library

facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the

Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact

that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining

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ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is

safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively

convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the

"copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

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Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your

school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if

necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the

library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!