

Brief outline

- Importance of localization
- Internationalization / localization
- The game changer Standards
- Indian standards GIGW, e-governance localization best practices, (RFP)
- Various standards in context of Indian languages
- Surface level localization what it takes
- Deeper level localization what it takes

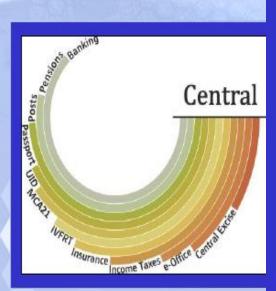
C-DAC Offering:

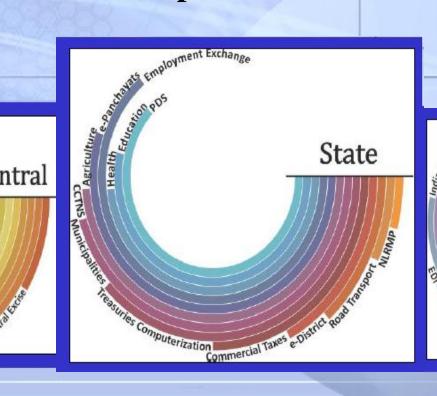
- Localization Framework
- Leveraging on prior knowledge collaborative model

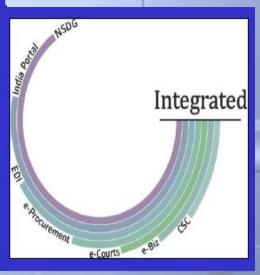


Mission Mode Projects

NeGP comprises of 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) encompassing 11 Central MMPs, 13 State MMPs and 7 Integrated MMPs spanning multiple Ministries/Departments.







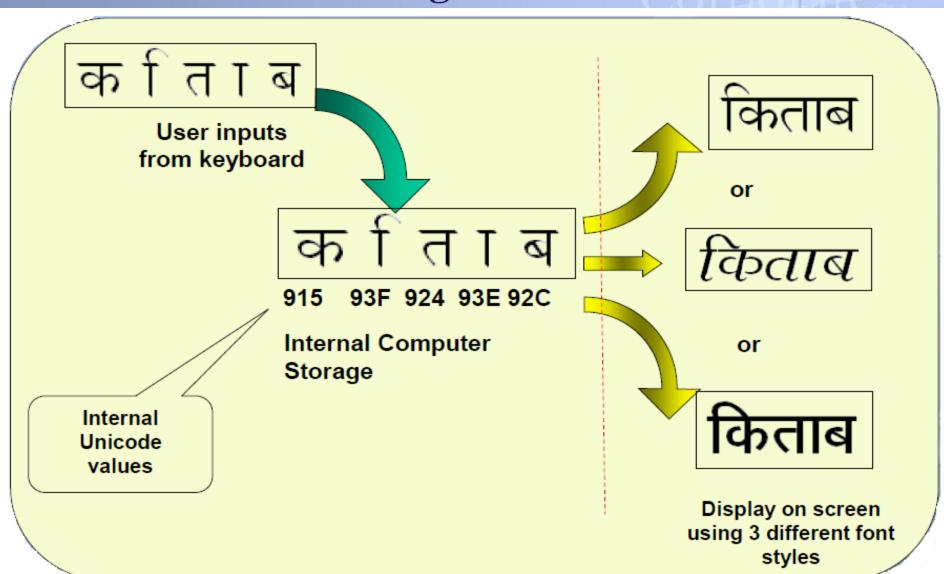


Hence Indian Language Interface becomes very crucial to the easy access to the information





Akshara Formation: A glance





One script :: many languages

- Devanagari Hindi, Marathi, Konkani, Rajasthani, Nepali, etc.
- Thus the code page Devanagari can support all languages using that particular script.

One language :: many scripts

- Konkani is written in Roman, Devanagari, Malayalam and Kannada.
- Sindhi is written in Gurmukhi (Punjabi), Arabi (Perso-Arabic), Devanagari,
 Gujarati and also Roman.
- Sindhi has adopted the Perso-Arabic script for representing their language. In case of Konkani, Devanagari is used as official script.

Indian language complexities at syllable formation level

In Indian language scripts, a group of characters together form a syllable or a cluster

Syllable = Multiple character Sequence

eg. "brahmaa" (ब्रह्मा) has 2 syllables - 'bra'(ब्रु) and 'hmaa' (ह्मा)

'bra' is a sequence of 3 character codes

$$g = a + + \tau.$$

'hmaa' is a sequence of 4 character codes

ह्मा =
$$g + + H + I$$
.



Indian language complexities at rendering order level

Many to many correspondences between character code and font code. The character code sequence and the display sequence can differ and hence repositioning may be required at font level.

```
कि ति । ब (input from keyboard)
किता ब (internal representation)
(179+219+194+218+202)
```

Indian language complexities – alternate spellings

Alternate spellings in Indian languages may pose problems while searching.

तस्वीर :
$$\underline{\mathbf{n}} + \mathbf{n} + \mathbf$$



What needs to be done

Follow internationalization best practices which will help

- To build globally acceptable software
- Isolate translatable and non-translatable resources
- Universal encoding
- Interoperability
- Easy localisation

At MMP Level

- Include best practices in RFP
- Ensure adherence of these standards at every stage of MMP development
- Train stakeholders / developers in "localisation"



Best practices to be included in the RFPs

- GIGW Government of Indian guidelines for Web
- e-Governance localization guidelines
- W3C standards
- WCAG
- Translation style guides



Internationalization & Localization

Internationalization

 Internationalization is the process of designing a software application so that it can be adapted to various languages and regions by reducing engineering efforts

Localization

- Adaptation of a product, application or document content to meet the language, cultural and other requirements of a specific region (a "locale").
- Apart from translation of the UI and documentation, it covers
 - Numbers, date, time formats, currency, keyboard, Collation,
 Symbols, icons, colors and many more.

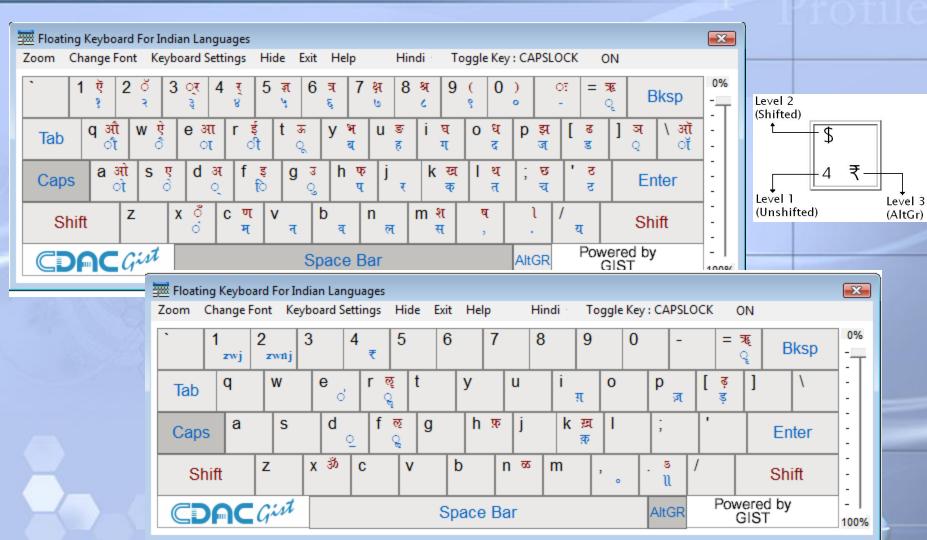


Standards to be followed

- Inputting standards Enhanced INSCRIPT Keyboard. (Onscreen Keyboard for apps)
 - Stylus based devices (tablets / mobiles) either INSCRIPT keyboard and or 12 keys Virtual Keyboard
 - Non-stylus based devices (tablets / mobiles) physical INSCRIPT or 12 keys keyboard.
- Storage (Universal encoding UTF8 / Unicode)
- Display Unicode compliant "Open Font Format" on lines of SakalBharati.
- FUEL Frequently Used Entry List
- Term banks, Domain specific terms
- CLDR Common Locale Data Repository
- Roman phonetic equivalents.
- W3C / WCAG(Web Content Accessibility Guidelines)
- Desirable to have Content Management System at backend for all the MMPs for ease of localization.

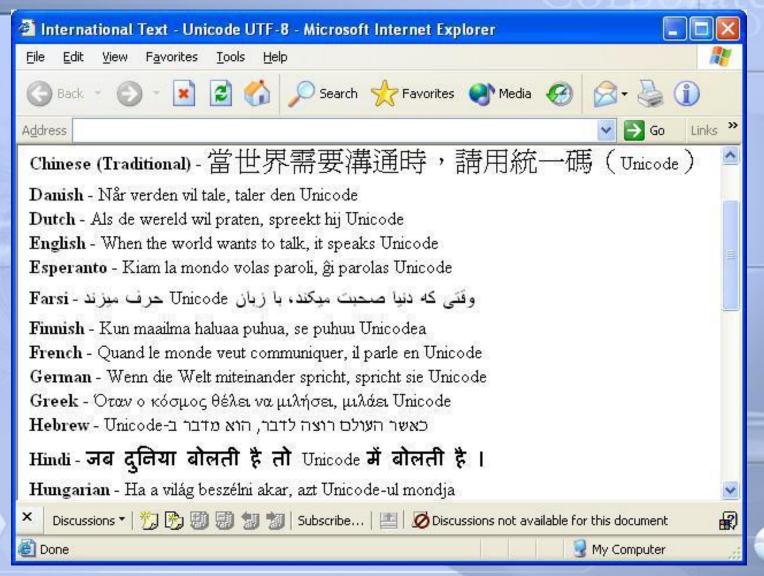


Enhanced Inscript Keyboards





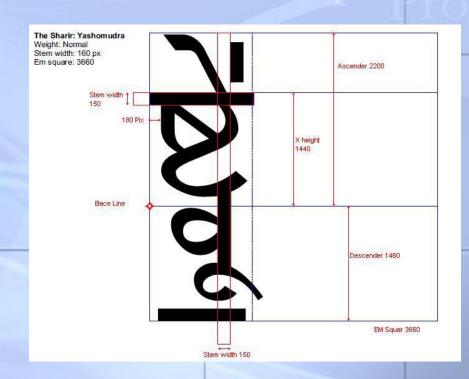
Unicode





Unicode Compliant – Open Type Fonts

Sakal Bharat Assamese Normal
कैंद्यां तन भाव कार्याञ्च भन,
Sakal Bharat Devanagari Normal
भारतीय भाषाएं और सामाजीक परिवर्तन।
Sakal Bharat Gujarati Normal
ભારતીય ભાષાઓં અને સામાજીક પરિવર્તન।
Sakal Bharat Oriya Normal
ଇଂଶିତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ର ବୟାକରି ମନୋନୀତ କରନ୍ନ
Sakal Bharat Punjabi Normal



کنپیوٹر کی دوڑ میں ہم کہاں ہیں ؟

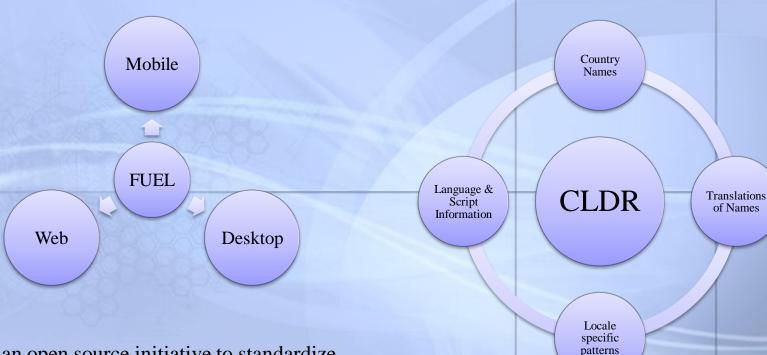


of Names

Some of the important initiatives

Frequently Used Entry List

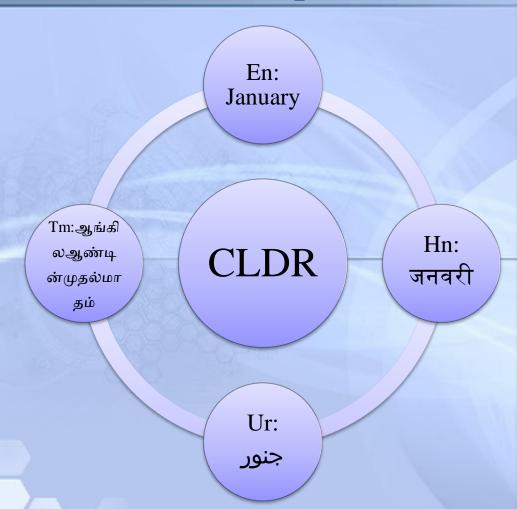
Common Locale Data Repository



- an open source initiative to standardize terms for open source software programs
- aimed at resolving the problem of term inconsistency and lack of standardization in Computer software translation, across various platforms.
- Numeric Formats, Date time formats, Currency specifiers



CLDR – An example



```
<monthWidth type="wide">
<month type=''1''>जनवरी </month>
<month type=''2''> फरवरी </month>
<month type=''3''>मार्च</month>
<month type=''4''>एप्रैल </month>
<month type="5">मेई </month>
<month type=''6''>जून </month>
<month type=''7''>जुलै </month>
<month type=''8''>अगस्त </month>
<month type=''9''>सितंबर </month>
<month type="10">अक्तूबर
</month>
<month type=''11''>नवंबर </month>
<month type=''12''>दिसंबर
</month>
```

For further details please refer: http://cldr.unicode.org/



Localization – Different techniques

Storing multilingual data in the databases

On the fly translation / transliteration

LOCALIZATION



Searching in Indian Languages

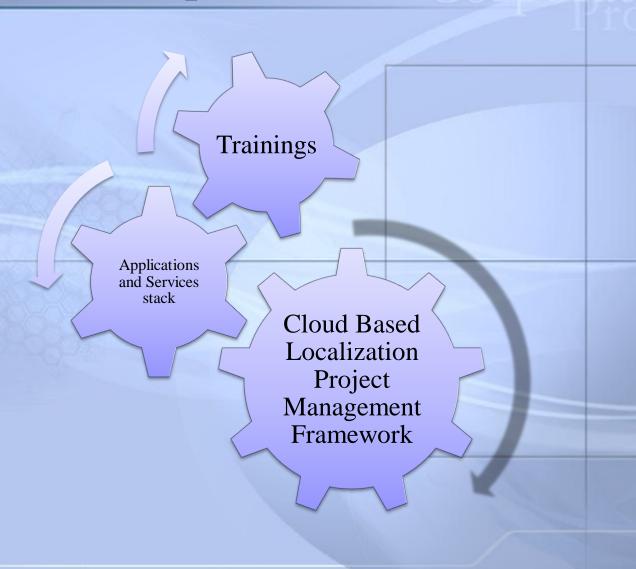
Alternate spellings

- Cognitively
- Visually
- Culturally
- Historically

Indian Language Numerals • When a numeral in Indian Language is encountered, the software should treat it on its numeric value.



How C-DAC can help





Why LPMF?

- Hurricane task to enable all the MMPs with region specific Indian languages if the architecture is not internationalized.
- Difficult to have seamless access to information without standards and process flow
- For SIM (SIMultaneous) release in multiple languages, application developers, translators, evaluators need to work in tandem.
- Volume, last minute localization
- Non-availability of skilled manpower, especially in the field of language translation

Workflow software can greatly streamline the localization process by managing the sequence of review/edit tasks, providing the status of tasks and processes, and notifying participants of changes in state, new work, or other information

How LPMF?

- Unified standards Unicode, XLIFF, TMX, SBX, CLDR to name a few.
- Localization Projects Management Framework offered as CLOUD service.
- Linguistic tools and resources
 - Term Banks, Dictionaries, CLDR, FUEL
 - Spellchecker, grammar Checker, Transliteration tools
 - Search engines, Machine Translation System
- Entire Work Flow Management
 - Publisher, Translator, evaluator, administrators modules managements
- Services offering and budgeting
 - Document, books, applications localization services
- Community participation
 - Crowd sourcing, knowledge sharing, chat, RSS feeds.
- Payment Gateways
 - For payments to translators, evaluators and relevant stakeholders
- Facility to plug-in Third party tools / technologies.

Localization in Cloud



Standards
/ Best Practices

Dictionaries

Common Locale Data Repository

FUEL - Frequently Used Entry List

Domain Specific Terminology Bank (s)

Knowledge Base / Resources

OFFLINE Translators /
Evaluators
WORKBENCH

Publishers / Translators / Reviewers / Administrators

Localization Projects Management Framework

Connectors - various file format to XLIFF and vice versa

- PDF
- DOC
- HTML
- Etc....

Localizable sites / documents

Transliteration

Spellcheckers

Grammar Checkers

Machine Translation Systems (s)

Multilingual tools / Components

Tools / Technologies as Services

Services budgeting & Payment Gateway



Salient features of LPMF

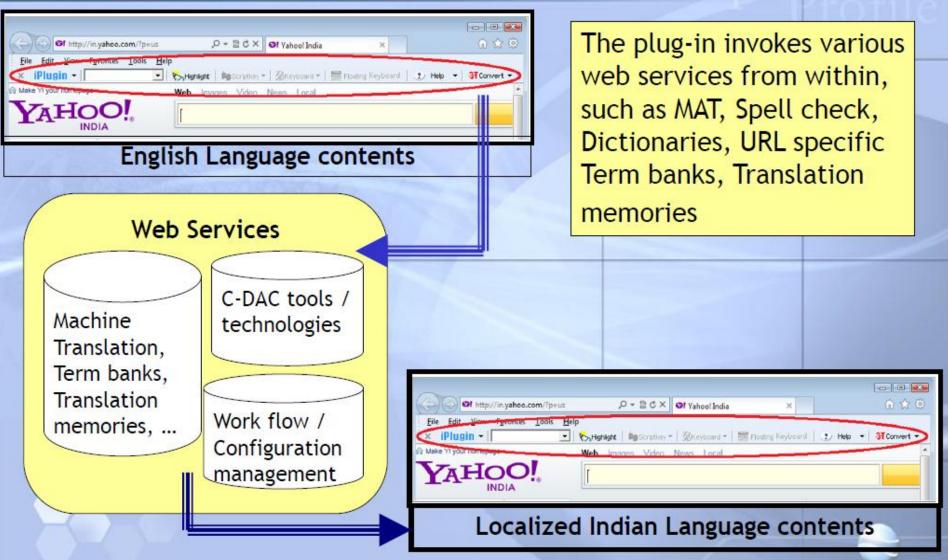
- Workflow optimization
- Knowledge Repository
- Standards usage XLIFF
- Machine Translation System (Consortia MT engine)
- Synchronization of various components
- For surface localization no need of source code (on the fly)
- Bringing translators, evaluators, Project Managers, publishers, tools provider on a single platform.
- Workflow saves money, time and infrastructure.
- Believes on leveraging prior / existing knowledge

Translation / Transliteration through a browser toolbar

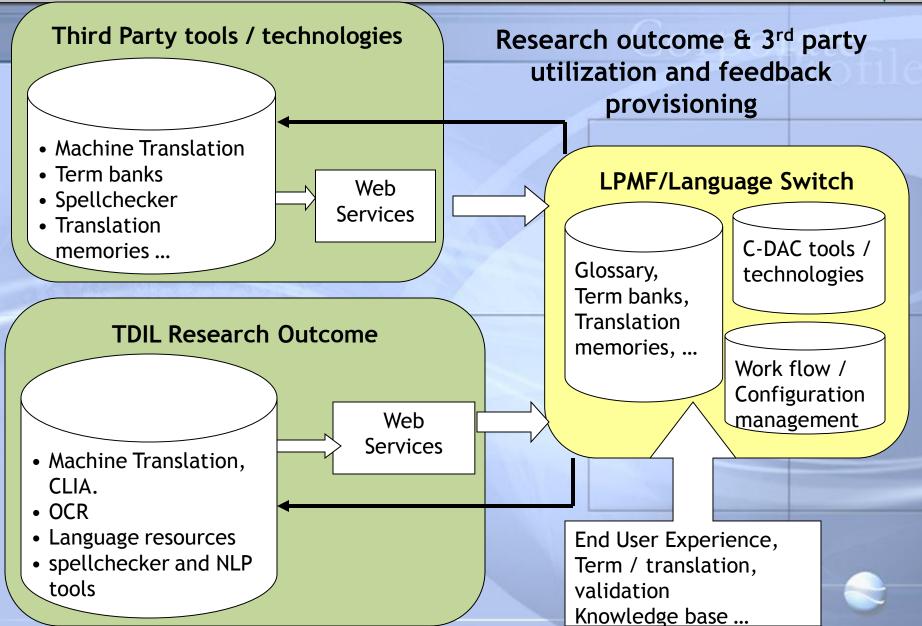




Surface localization Plug-ins for various browsers



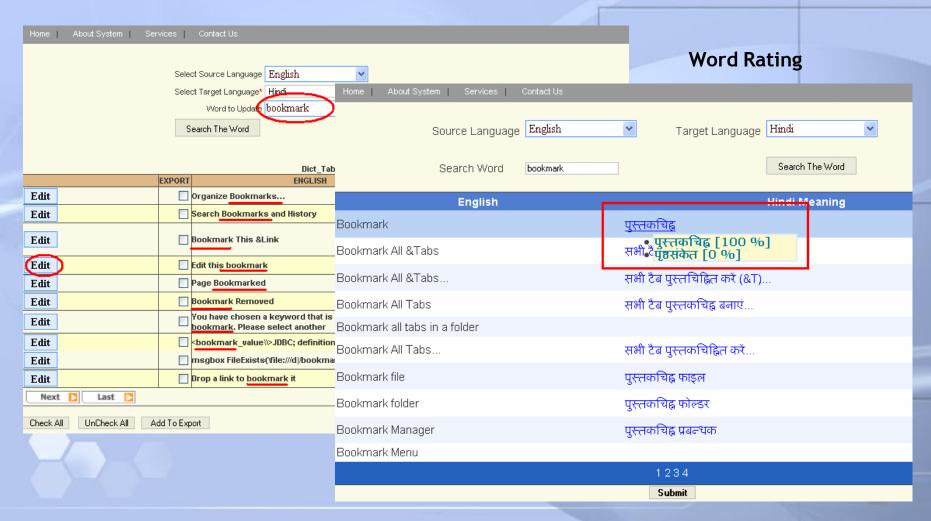






Community Participation – Improving the translations

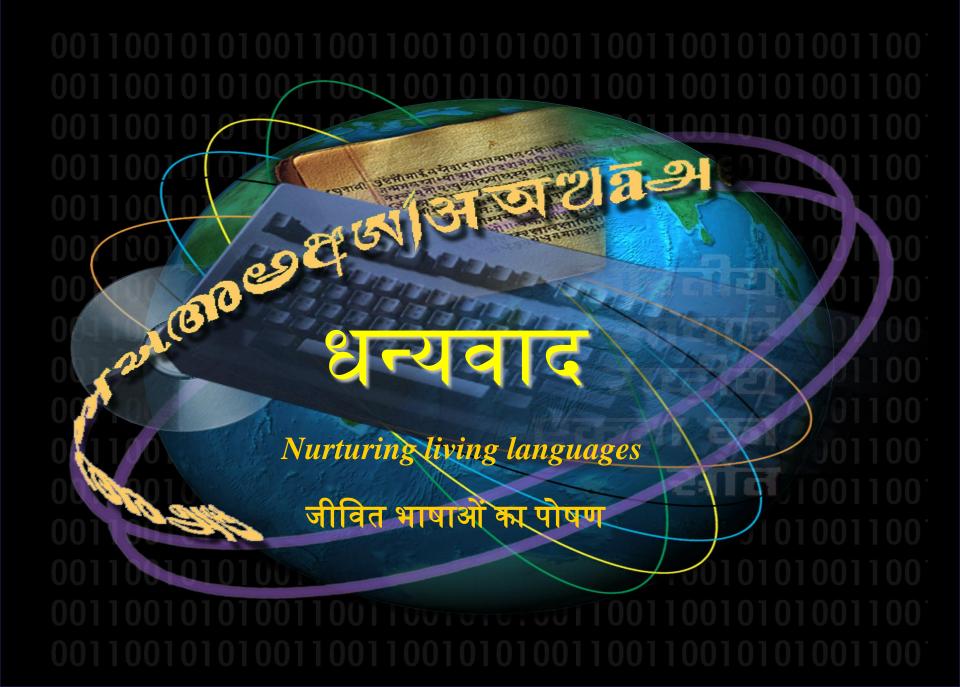
Validating and improving the translations of NROP I using public voting system





Summing Up...

- Standards adherence is crucial (especially Unicode, INSCRIPT keyboard, Open Font Format, Script Grammar-Sort order, GIGW, Localization Guidelines, CLDR, FUEL, W3C and WCAG, Term banks)
- Compliance testing / Validation as per the guidelines / best practices.
- Localization Project management framework for SIM release and updates of e-governance applications.
- Use of content management system at backend is crucial.





Requirement for Internationalization / Localization



Need for localization

- Earlier software were designed to support only one language.
- With global markets opening up, there is a requirement for supporting multiple languages and diverse cultures.
- · Each country or region needed its own version of software.
- In such scenario no option but to
 - Re-develop the entire software / product for different languages (multiple versions, versioning, tracking, issues, global changes)
 - · Translate the software in desired languages.
- The above has fallouts: in first case it is repetition of the coding work & in second case since all the menus, help files, dialog boxes, labels which were hard coded required efforts.
- Also since the architecture was not initially meant for supporting multiple languages couple architectural changes were required.



Localization

- Localization sometimes referred as "l10n", where 10 is the number of letters between 'l' and 'n'.
- Localization refers to the adaptation of a product, application or document content to meet the language, cultural and other requirements of a specific region (a "locale").
- Though localization is synonymous to translation of the UI and documentation, but is more complex covering
 - Numeric, date and time formats
 - Use of currency
 - Keyboard usage
 - Collation and sorting
 - Symbols, icons and colors
 - Text and graphics containing references to objects, actions or ideas which, in a given culture (cultural issues are more serious as it may be subject to misinterpretation)



Internationalization and globalization

- Internationalization & globalization refers to same concept.
- Internationalization is referred as "i18n", where 18 is the number of letters between 'i' and 'n'.
- Internationalization includes :
 - · enabling the code to use Unicode
 - Enabling the code to support local, regional, language, or culturally related preferences, which typically includes date and time formats, local calendars, number formats and numeral systems, sorting and presentation of lists, handling of personal names and forms of address
 - Proper handling of the concatenation of strings, avoiding hard coded / dependence in code of UI string values, etc.
 - Adding markup in your DTD to support bidirectional text, identify, language, or adding to CSS support for vertical text or other non-Latin typographic features.
 - Separating localizable elements from source code or the same based on his preferences



- Globalization is a process of developing, manufacturing and marketing software products that are intended for worldwide distribution
- These products are named as 'globally enabled' as they support multiple languages called as multi-locales.
- An important feature of these internationalized products is that the User Interface is kept separate from the core instruction code allowing the software to be translated without requiring re-compilation.
- Globalization is achieved through Internationalization and Localization.