

# SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7

Application Packs User Guide

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# Chapter 1: SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 Overview

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SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 Overview

SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 Product Comparison

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Operating System

Process (Windows and Linux)

Processor (SUN)

Memory

Hard Disk

Server

Client

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## SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 Overview

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SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 is the only comprehensive solution able to meet the full range of translation needs on an enterprise scale. As the first product powered by SYSTRAN's hybrid machine translation engine, it combines the strengths of rule-based and statistical machine translation. It merges the predictability and language consistency of rule-based MT with the fluency and flexibility of statistical MT. The net result is that SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 meets corporate expectations for quality, cost-effectiveness, scalability, and productivity.

SYSTRAN machine translation products are used by hundreds of companies worldwide to meet the growing demand for quick and accurate translations. They translate all types of documents and file formats, support unlimited user access and millions of translations per day

Easy to deploy on a corporate intranet or extranet, SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 increases enterprise collaboration and meets the translation needs of all employees. It seamlessly integrates with any business application and professional workflow to help enterprises handle day-to-day multilingual challenges in content management, eCommerce, customer support, business intelligence, knowledge management, eDiscovery, and all other business practices.

SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 helps turn multilingual information into reusable knowledge, a key to succeeding in today's global market.

SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 is available in three editions — Workgroup, Standard, and Global — suited for the business needs of small, midsized, and larger business platforms.

SYSTRAN's new Hybrid technology is the foundation of SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7. It combines the best attributes of rule-based and statistical machine translation. SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 offers the predictability and language consistency of rule-based MT with the fluency and flexibility of statistical MT. This technologies merger sharply decreases the amount of data required to train the software, and also reduces the size of the statistical models while maintaining high performance. Most of all SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 reaches quality levels comparable to human translations.

### SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 Components

SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 has three key components: **SYSTRAN Translation Server**, **SYSTRAN Application Packs**, and **SYSTRAN Training Server**.

#### SYSTRAN Translation Server

Users of SYSTRAN Translation Server access the product's rich features through *Online Tools*.

Online Tools is a Web-based interface with which users can instantly translate texts, emails, Web pages, RSS feeds, and documents in a wide variety of file formats, while preserving the original document layout in their translations. The product also offers a dictionary lookup tool which provides instant access to alternative meanings of selected terms from both built-in dictionaries and user-defined dictionaries. In addition, users can improve and control



translation quality with 5 built-in dictionaries that cover 20 domains, and user-defined profiles that are made up of unique options which are applied to specific translation tasks.

Corporations can easily add translation functionalities to any enterprise application through the open APIs in SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7. The Administration tools allow for easy maintenance, activity reporting, and managing user permissions.

### **SYSTRAN Application Packs**

A downloadable client toolsuite, SYSTRAN Application Packs includes both *SYSTRAN User Tools* and *SYSTRAN Expert Tools*.

SYSTRAN User Tools provides desktop users with SYSTRAN Toolbar plugins for Microsoft Office products (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook), as well as for the Internet Explorer and Firefox web browsers. With these plugins, users can access SYSTRAN Translation Server translation and lookup functions directly from the aforementioned applications.

SYSTRAN Expert Tools includes two customization tools: *SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager* (SDM) and *SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager* (STPM). SDM lets users customize translations by adding their own terminology into the translation process and manage and store their linguistic resources on a centralized server to ensure consistent use of terminology across the enterprise. And STPM is a translation workbench used to create, manage, and post-edit translation projects which interacts with SDM and offers powerful review tools for terminology, analysis, and QA.

### **SYSTRAN Training Server**

SYSTRAN Training Server allows corporate users to independently train SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 to any selected domain or business objective and to produce publishable quality translations. Thus, through use of the SYSTRAN Training Server, SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 automatically learns from existing and validated translations and updates itself as these translations are reused.

SYSTRAN Training Server consists of (1) *SYSTRAN Corpus Manager*, which helps users acquire, manage and store document sets and language assets, and (2) *SYSTRAN Training Manager*, which lets users select hybrid and/or statistical training tasks, in addition to automatic tools such as Resource Extraction, Dictionary Validation and Document Alignment.

### **SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 Products Comparison**

	<b>Workgroup</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Global</b>
Translation Server	Yes	Yes	Yes
Training Server	No	Optional	Optional
Application Packs	Optional	Included	Included
Application Packs Plus	Optional	Optional	Optional

**Translation Server**

<b>Usage Limitations</b>	<b>Workgroup</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Global</b>
Internal Corporate Users (inside the firewall)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Non Corporate Users (internet)	No	No	Yes

<b>Translation Engines</b>	<b>Workgroup</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Global</b>
Rule-based	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hybrid	No	Yes	Yes

<b>Built-in Translation Resources</b>	<b>Workgroup</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Global</b>
SYSTRAN Main Dictionary	Yes	Yes	Yes
SYSTRAN Business Dictionary	Yes	Yes	Yes
SYSTRAN Domains (20 inc. Business Dictionary)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dictionary Search into Larousse dictionaries for FR <-> PT, IT, DE, ES, EN	Yes	Yes	Yes

<b>Online Tools</b>	<b>Workgroup</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Global</b>
User Limit	100	2,500	Unlimited
Dictionary Lookup	Yes	Yes	Yes
Text Translation (includes enhanced output display)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Web Translation (includes enhanced output display)	Yes	Yes	Yes
File Translation (includes RTF, DOC, DOC X, XLSX, PPTX, PDF, and HTML)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Email Translation (SMTP Gateway and delivery of translation by email to user inbox)	No	Yes	Yes

<b>Customization Options and Limitations</b>	<b>Workgroup</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Global</b>
User Dictionaries (server-side)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Normalization Dictionaries (server-side)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Translation Memories (server-side)	No	Yes	Yes
Translation Models	No	Yes	Yes
Custom Entity Dictionaries	No	No	Yes
SYSTRAN Translation Stylesheet	No	No	Yes

<b>Server Limitations</b>	<b>Workgroup</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Global</b>
Dictionary Administrators	1	5	Unlimited
User Dictionaries and Normalization Dictionaries per Language Pair	1	5	Unlimited
Entries per User / Normalization Dictionary	20,000	20,000	20,000
Translation Memory per Language Pair	NA	1	Unlimited
Entries per Translation Memory	NA	40,000	40,000
Custom Entity Dictionaries	NA	NA	Unlimited
Entries per Custom Entity Dictionary	NA	NA	Unlimited

<b>API</b>	<b>Workgroup</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Global</b>
Translation: HTML, AJAX, SOAP	No	Yes	Yes
Dictionary Lookup: SOAP	No	Yes	Yes
Dictionary Coding: SOAP	No	No	Yes
External format by STS	No	No	Yes
External format by Filter Plug-in	No	No	Yes

<b>Administration</b>	<b>Workgroup</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Global</b>
User Self-registration	Yes	Yes	Yes
LDAP Support	No	Yes	Yes
Administration Module	Yes	Yes	Yes
Statistics	Yes	Yes	Yes

<b>Server Configuration</b>	<b>Workgroup</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Global</b>
Total Production Servers	1	2	Unlimited
Multi-Server Installation	No	No	Yes
Advanced Pool Management	No	No	Yes
Cache Management	No	No	Yes

<b>Operating System</b>	<b>Workgroup</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Global</b>
Windows (for Translation Server only)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Linux (for both Translation and Training Server)	No	Yes	Yes
Solaris (for Translation Server only)	No	No	Yes

### Training Server

	<b>Workgroup</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Global</b>
Training Manager	No	Optional	Optional
Corpus Manager	No	Optional	Optional

## Application Packs

	Workgroup	Standard	Global
User Limit	100	2,500	Unlimited
User Tools and Expert Tools (work online only)	Yes	Yes	Yes

## Application Packs Plus

	Workgroup	Standard	Global
User Limit	100	2,500	Unlimited
User Tools and Expert Tools (work online only)	Yes	Yes	Yes

## SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 Configuration Requirements

### SYSTRAN Translation Server

#### Operating System

- Windows Server 2003 SP2
- Windows Server 2003 R2
- Windows Server 2008 SP2
- Windows Server 2008 R2
- Linux RedHat Enterprise 5 (from 5.4)
- Linux CentOS 5 (from 5.4)
- SUN Solaris 10

#### Processor (Windows and Linux)

- Minimum: Intel Xeon or compatible (2 GHz)
- Recommended: Dual Intel Xeon or compatible (3 GHz or higher)

#### Processor (SUN)

- Minimum: UltraSPARC Iii (550 MHz)
- Recommended: Dual UltraSPARC Iiii (1.34 GHz or higher)

**Memory**

- Minimum: 4 GB RAM
- Recommended: 8 GB RAM

**Hard Disk**

- Minimum: 5 GB free disc space

**Server**

- Apache Tomcat (from 6.0)
- The default Application Server delivered is Tomcat 6.0.18
- Sun Java SDK 1.6 is required

**SYSTRAN Training Server****Operating System**

- Linux RedHat Enterprise 5 (from 5.4), 64 bit
- Linux CentOS 5 (from 5.4), 64 bit

**Processor (Linux)**

- Minimum: Intel Xeon or compatible (2 GHz)
- Recommended: Dual Intel Xeon or compatible (3 GHz or higher)

**Memory**

- Minimum: 8 GB RAM
- Recommended: 16 GB RAM
- Actual memory configuration to be defined based on the expected activity

**Hard Disk**

- Minimum: 20 GB free disc space
- Actual hard disk configuration to be defined based on the expected activity

**Server and RDBMS**

- Apache Tomcat (from 6.0)
- The default Application Server delivered is Tomcat 6.0.18
- Sun Java SDK 1.6 64 bit is required
- MySQL (from 5.0) is required

## Client

### Operating System

- Windows XP SP3, Windows Vista SP2, Windows 7
- Web Browsers: Internet Explorer 6, 7 or 8, Firefox 2 or 3
- Microsoft Office 2003 or 2007 (for Application Packs)

### Processor (Linux)

- Minimum: Intel Xeon or compatible (2 GHz)

### Memory

- Minimum: 2 GB RAM

### Hard Disk

- Minimum: 5 GB free disc space

## Using the Application Packs User Guide

SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 Application Packs are comprised of two client application suites designed to run on top of SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7: SYSTRAN User Tools and SYSTRAN Expert Tools. These suites are available in two editions: **SYSTRAN User Tools** and **SYSTRAN User Tools Plus**, and **SYSTRAN Expert Tools** and **SYSTRAN Expert Tools Plus**.

### SYSTRAN User Tools and SYSTRAN User Tools Plus

The User Tools provide several translation capabilities, including:

- Using the SYSTRAN Toolbar
- Translating in any Windows Application
- Translating in Microsoft Office
- Translating Web Pages in Internet Explorer or Firefox
- Translating files Using Quick File Translator

The User Tools also allow users to search for term translations in User Dictionaries, SYSTRAN main or specialized dictionaries and in Larousse dictionaries.

With SYSTRAN User Tools, translation services and resources are provided by a SYSTRAN Enterprise Server on the network. With SYSTRAN User Tools Plus, translation services and resources are also provided locally on the client machine.

## SYSTRAN Expert Tools and SYSTRAN Expert Tools Plus

Together with the Global Options feature, SYSTRAN Expert Tools include the following tools:

- SYSTRAN Toolbar
- Translating in Windows Applications
- SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)
- SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

SDM and STPM features are detailed in Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM) and Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM).

With SYSTRAN Expert Tools, translation services and resources are provided by a SYSTRAN Enterprise Server on the network. With SYSTRAN Expert Tools Plus, translation services and resources are also provided locally on the client machine.

## Special Terms Used in this Guide

The following table defines a few of the special terms used in this Guide.

Term	Definition
Bilingual Corpus	In Training Server, this is an aligned parallel corpus, meaning side-by-side display of the source and target translation of the text data.
Corpus	(plural Corpora). A corpus is a structured set of texts in a single language (monolingual corpus) or text data in multiple languages (multilingual corpus). An example a of multilingual corpus is the aligned parallel corpus which displays side-by- side source text and multiple translations of same text data.
DNT	Do Not Translate: identifies a text sequence that should not be translated
Language Pair	The source and target language
NFW	Not Found Word: a term or expression not found in the translation resources
RBMT	Rule-Based Machine Translation
SDM	SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager
SMT	Statistical Machine Translation
STPM	SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager
Test Corpus	A bilingual corpus used to calculate automatic scores by comparing the machine translated source language segments in the test corpus with the target language segments in the test corpus.
Training Corpus	A bilingual corpus used in a training task (Hybrid Training and Statistical Training) that generates the first version of the statistical resources used by SYSTRAN Hybrid MT Engine.
Tuning Corpus	A bilingual corpus used in a training task (Hybrid Training and Statistical Training) to fine-tune the statistical resources used by SYSTRAN Hybrid MT Engine to improve translation quality.
TU/TUs	Translation Unit(s). A TU consists of a source language segment and one or several target language segments.
UD	User Dictionary




## About Language Translation Software

Language Translation Software, also known as Machine Translation, provides a set of tools by which digital text is automatically translated from one language (like English) into another (like Spanish).

The software quickly yields a gisting-level translation (the ability to understand the general idea of what is written) and even better translation quality when users take the time to train the software to learn their company or subject terminology.

SYSTRAN offers robust tools to help you improve the quality of your translations and streamline your post-editing and quality assurance workflows.

 While SYSTRAN strives to provide the highest possible automatic translation quality, it is important to note that the quality of the source text has a significant effect on translation results. No automatic translation is perfect, nor is it intended to replace human translators.

## SYSTRAN Support

For more information, contact SYSTRAN support at:

<http://www.systransoft.com/contact/Enterprise.html>

## Symbols

The following symbols are used in this Guide.

### Tips

A tip provides helpful information. The  icon identifies a tip.

### Notes

A note is information that requires special attention. The  icon identifies a note.

### Cautions

A caution contains information that, if not followed, can cause damage to the application or critical files in the application or to the user's computer.

The  icon identifies a caution.

## Typographic Conventions

The following typeface conventions are used in this Guide.

### Menu, Command, and Button Names

The names of menus, commands, and Toolbar buttons are shown in a Bold typeface.

### Filenames and Items You Type

Filenames and items that you type are shown in a Courier typeface.

## **Manual and Chapter Titles**

Manual and chapter titles are shown in *Italic Title Caps*.

## **Button and Dialog Box Names**

Button and Dialog Box Names are shown in *Title Caps*.

## **Keyboard Shortcuts**

Keyboard Shortcuts are shown in *FULL CAPS*.

## **About SYSTRAN**

SYSTRAN is the market-leading machine translation solutions provider. The company's advanced language translation software helps enterprises and individuals communicate more effectively in multiple languages.

SYSTRAN's software instantly translates text from and into 52 languages for individuals to understand and publish any type of information. Use of SYSTRAN products and solutions increases business productivity in enterprise collaboration, eCommerce, customer support, knowledge management, search, and other initiatives.

In 2009 SYSTRAN extended its position as the industry's leading innovator by introducing the first hybrid machine translation engine. This breakthrough combines the advantages of linguistic technology with statistical techniques so the software automatically learns from existing and validated translations. SYSTRAN's hybrid machine translation solution is easy and quick to customize. The self-learning techniques allow users to train the software to any specific domain or business objective to achieve cost-effective publishable quality translations.

For more than 40 years SYSTRAN products and solutions continue to be the choice of leading global corporations, Internet portals, and public agencies.

SYSTRAN is headquartered in Paris, France with a North American office located in San Diego, California, USA.

SYSTRAN (Code ISIN FR0004109197, Bloomberg: SYST NM, Reuters: SYTN.LN) is listed on EuroNext Paris, Compartiment C.

For more information, visit [www.systransoft.com](http://www.systransoft.com).

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## Chapter 2: A Tour of SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 - Application Packs

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Local or Remote Translation Resources

The Role of Profiles

Translating Text Using the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar

Looking up a Term

Translating Text in Microsoft Office

Translating Selected Text in any Windows Application

Translating Web Pages in Internet Explorer and Firefox

Translating Entire Files

Creating and Managing Dictionaries with SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager

    User Dictionaries

    Normalization Dictionaries

    Translation Memories

Managing Translation Projects with SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager

Leveraging SYSTRAN Translation Models

## A Tour of SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 - Application Packs

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You can perform many translation tasks with the SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 Application Packs.

Available in both User Tools and Expert Tools, the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar provides you with an integral tool with which you can:

- Translate input text
- Look up a term in SYSTRAN's dictionaries or user defined dictionaries

It also allows you to translate selected text in any Windows application.

With the features exclusive to the User Tools, you can:

- Translate text in Microsoft Office
- Translate web pages in Internet Explorer and Firefox
- Translate entire files

Expert Tools allow you to:

- Create, manage, and edit user-defined dictionaries
- Create and manage translation projects

### Local or Remote Translation Resources

With SYSTRAN 7 Application Packs you can perform translations on a SYSTRAN Enterprise Server running on your network. You can also share translation resources, such as translation profiles, User Dictionaries, Larousse dictionaries, and general or specialized terminologies (such as Computer Science, Automotive...). In addition, SYSTRAN User Tools Plus and SYSTRAN Expert Tools Plus allow you to run translation services on your PC, and to leverage any local translation resources available.



SYSTRAN 7 Application Packs users can toggle between Local mode and Remote mode via the **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog. Consequently, you can opt to work offline or connected to the SYSTRAN server.

The language pairs available when translating are determined by the product installation or the configuration of the SYSTRAN server, depending on whether the user is working in local or remote mode. As such, translations made locally with a server language pair (or vice-versa) will result in an error message.

### The Role of Profiles

*Profiles* allow you to select your own sets of preferred options for use with SYSTRAN 7 products, and thereafter when you select a Profile all options associated to it are set for use in your translations.

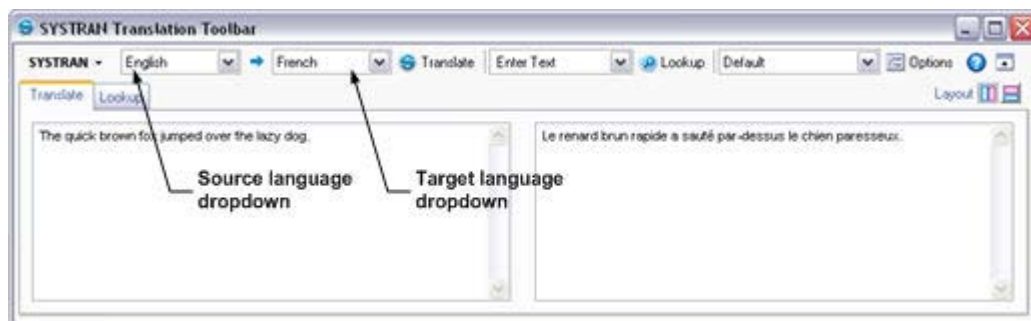
Two types of profiles are available for use with SYSTRAN Application Packs, depending on where seat the translation engines and the translation resources: Remote and Local.

Remote	Remote profiles are defined on the SYSTRAN Enterprise Server and draw from resources on that server. Such profiles are available for use by anyone granted the necessary rights to that installation by the system administrator.
Local	Local profiles reside on a specific client system, as do the resources for such profiles. They can only be used on that particular system, however these profiles can be saved and exported for use on other client systems.

## Translating Text Using the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar

SYSTRAN 7 can translate any text from any Windows application with a simple cut/copy and paste through the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar. Once text has been copied to the Translation Toolbar (or typed into it), click the **Translate** button to translate the text and display the translation. Using **Translate as you type**, the text will be translated as it is entered


1. Click the **Translation Toolbar** icon on the PC desktop, or click **Start** on the Windows Taskbar and point to **All Programs --> SYSTRAN --> SYSTRAN Toolbar**. The Translation Toolbar appears.



2. Use the **Source language** dropdown to select a source language.
3. Use the **Target language** dropdown to select a target language.
4. Enter the text in the left panel of the Translation Toolbar.
5. Click the **Translate** button. The translated text appears in the right panel of the Translation Toolbar.

## Shortcut

1. Enter text to be translated in the left panel of the Translation Toolbar.
2. Press **Ctrl+T**. The translated text appears in the right panel of the Translation Toolbar.

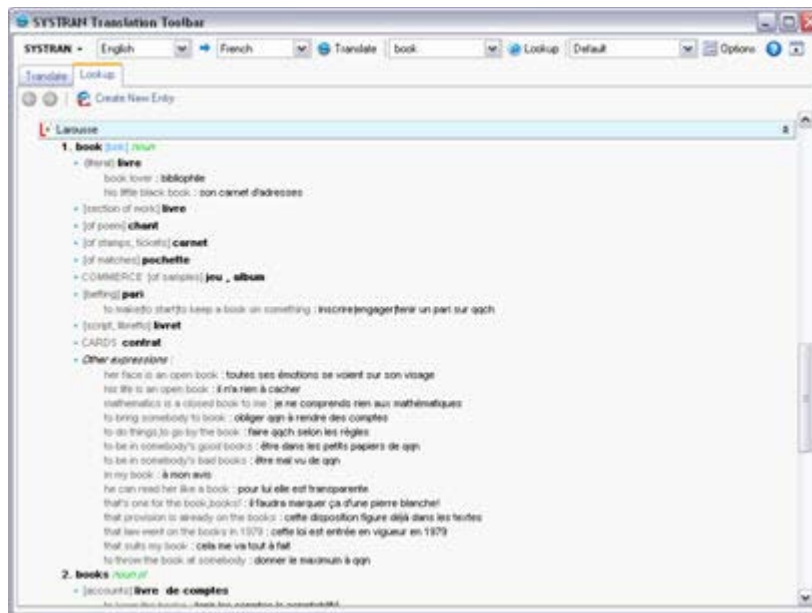
 The keyboard shortcut can be changed in the **Options** dialog. Users of Firefox may want to change the **Ctrl+T** shortcut to avoid conflicts. Refer to [Application Settings](#).

## Looking up a Term

You can look up a term in the installed dictionaries through the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar or through the SYSTRAN toolbars added to your Windows applications, depending on which SYSTRAN 7 product(s) are installed and activated on your PC.

If you are using the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar or Toolbar for Web browsers:

1. Enter a term in the **Enter Text** field on the toolbar.
2. Click the **Lookup** button. Results are displayed in the **Lookup** tab of the expanded Translation Toolbar.



If you are using a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel, or Outlook):

1. Enter a term in the **Look for** field on the toolbar.
2. Press **Enter**. Results are displayed in the **Lookup** tab of the expanded Translation Toolbar.

## Translating Text in Microsoft Office

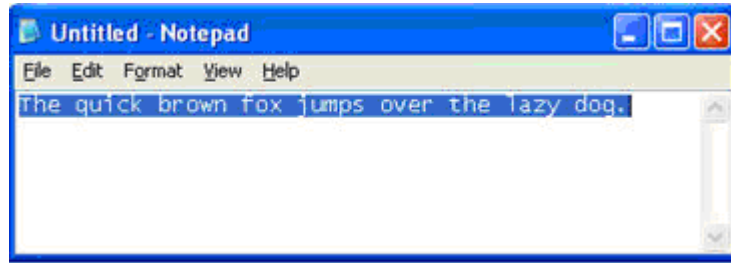
SYSTRAN 7 allows you to translate text in Microsoft Office applications (Word, PowerPoint, Excel, and Outlook), while preserving the document formatting. Included in SYSTRAN User Tools, the SYSTRAN plugin allows you to perform translations directly from each Office application. For more information, refer to [Application Settings](#).

## Translating Selected Text in any Windows Application

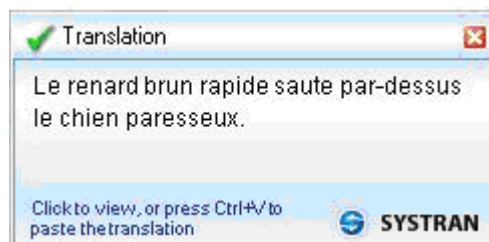
SYSTRAN 7 can translate selected text in any Windows application by pressing Ctrl+T once the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar is active.

Use the following method to translate text in applications other than Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint or Outlook:

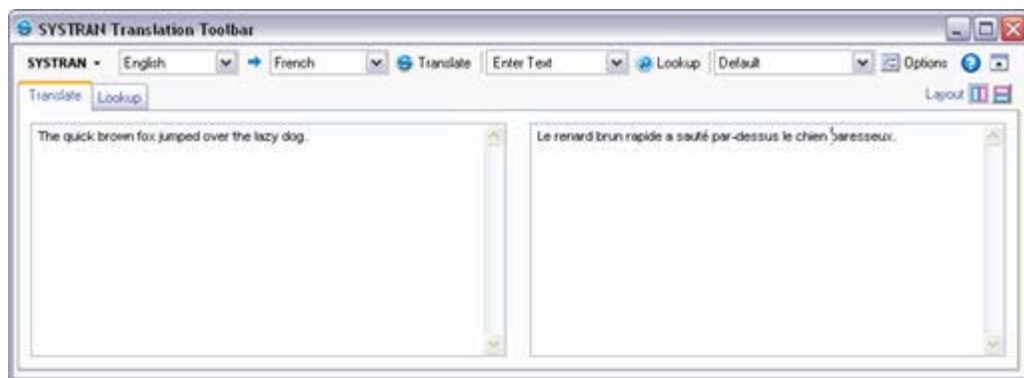
1. Open a Windows application.
2. Select text to translate.



3. Press **Ctrl+T**. A window in the lower right of the PC screen will show translation status. When the text is translated, it will display in the status window.




4. Click in the status window to view the translated text in the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar. The source text will appear in the left panel, with the translated text on the right.



5. To paste the translated text directly into an application, go to the application, place the cursor at the insertion point, and press **Ctrl+V**.

## Translating Web Pages in Internet Explorer and Firefox

SYSTRAN 7 appears in the Web browser as a toolbar, and lets you translate Web pages as you browse them. Once a page has been translated, the fluid navigation feature automatically translates all pages linked to the translated page. When you click one of these links, the linked page appears automatically in the target language you selected. This allows you to seamlessly browse the Web in your native language.

1. Open a Web page.
2. Click  **Translate** . A translated version of the Web page displays.



3. If the fluid navigation option is activated (refer to [Application Settings](#)) SYSTRAN will translate each page linked to from the translated Web page.

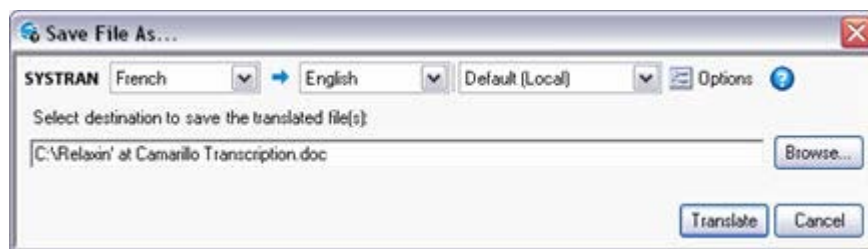
For more information, see [Translating Web Pages in Internet Explorer and Firefox](#).

## Translating Entire Files

With SYSTRAN 7 you can translate a single file or multiple files and directories using the Windows File Explorer. Refer to [Using Quick File Translator](#) for more information.

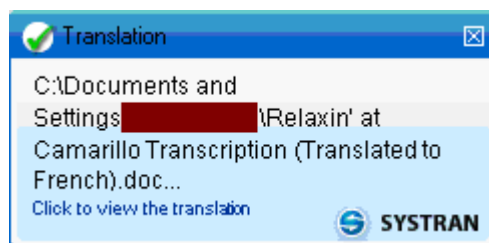
If you are using the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar or Toolbar for Web browsers:

1. Open Windows Explorer and locate a file (or files) to translate.
2. Right-click the file(s) or a directory. Select **SYSTRAN Translate** from the popup menu. A **Save File As** dialog will display.



3. Select a Source and Target language.
4. Select a Profile to apply for the translation.
5. Click **Browse** to set the directory location for the translated file(s). By default, translated files are placed in the same location as the original file(s).
6. Click **Translate**.

Following a short processing period SYSTRAN offers a **Translation** dialog at the bottom of the screen containing the directory location of the translated file and a link to it for easy access.



7. Select **Click to view the translation** to open the translated file(s) in the appropriate Windows application.

## Creating and Managing Dictionaries Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

Available in SYSTRAN Expert Tools, SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM) allows you to create your own user-defined dictionaries. These dictionaries can be used to improve

translation quality by training the software to understand special terminology or subject matter.

SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager is unique and highly intuitive because it contains three levels of linguistic data types that you can add to the translation process: **User Dictionaries**, **Normalization Dictionaries**, and **Translation Memories**. Any data provided by you automatically complements the software's default translations and trains the software to translate specific terminology based on the subject and context you are working with. The more terms you add to SDM, the higher the coverage of your terminology in your translated texts - and higher coverage yields better quality translation results.

### **User Dictionaries**

User Dictionaries (UDs) are bilingual or multilingual glossaries that are created by SYSTRAN 7 users, and which can be used in addition to the SYSTRAN built-in dictionaries to enhance translation quality. Individual UD entries can be related to specific subjects. Advanced users benefit from additional features that allow them to add domain, syntactic, or semantic information to UD entries, helping the software translate those terms in proper context.

### **Normalization Dictionaries**

Normalization Dictionaries (NDs) are monolingual resources used to normalize, standardize or correct source text before translation or to correct target text after translation. Use of NDs ensures that different terms or spellings of the same term are translated consistently, such as "online" instead of "on-line". NDs also allow users to translate irregular terms, such as in chat ("4u" meaning "for you") or to expand acronyms before translation ("USA" for "United States of America").

### **Translation Memories**

Translation Memories are collections of sentence pairs, each of which includes a source sentence and its translation, stored in a bilingual or multilingual database. Companies, freelancers or agencies that maintain Translation Memories can leverage these exact translations by automatically adding them to SDM. Translation Memories are also built incrementally in STPM when reviewing translations.

## **Managing Translation Projects Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)**

Included in SYSTRAN Expert Tools, SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager allows you to improve the quality of your translation of DOC, RTF, TXT, HTML, and PDF files by adding entries to the User Dictionary, processing dictionary updates, and using advanced revision tools for quality assurance. These tools include not found word and extracted terminology review, analysis of the source (original) file, full sentence review, use of alternative meanings, and other features to speed up the post-editing process.

You can import a single file or URL, or multiple files or URLs with an integrated crawling feature and translate them as a background process. You can then use STPM's Sentence Alignment feature to view and compare the original (source) and translated (target) files or Web pages side by side.

After revision in STPM, you can generate target documents preserving the format of the source documents.



SYSTRAN 5 users: SYSTRAN MultiTranslate Utility (SMTU) has been integrated into STPM in all subsequent releases.

## Leveraging SYSTRAN Translation Models

SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 introduces a new Hybrid translation technology that leverages resources called *Translation Models*, resources which are generated by publishing task results from SYSTRAN Training Server.

To employ a Translation Model, you must either create a profile from an existing Translation Model (refer to [Creating a Profile from a Translation Model](#)) or apply an existing profile created from the Translation Model (refer to [Selecting Profiles](#)).

## Chapter 3: Using the SYSTRAN Toolbar

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The SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar

Toolbar for Internet Explorer and Firefox

Toolbar for Microsoft Office

SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar

SYSTRAN Toolbar Buttons

The SYSTRAN Icon

Using the SYSTRAN Toolbar

Using the Lookup Feature

The SYSTRAN tab group (Office 2007 only)

## Using the SYSTRAN Toolbar

### The SYSTRAN Toolbar

The SYSTRAN Toolbar is integrated into specific Windows applications (refer to the SYSTRAN 7 Product Comparison) when you install a SYSTRAN 7 product. It can also be used as a floating toolbar to translate selected text in any Windows application.

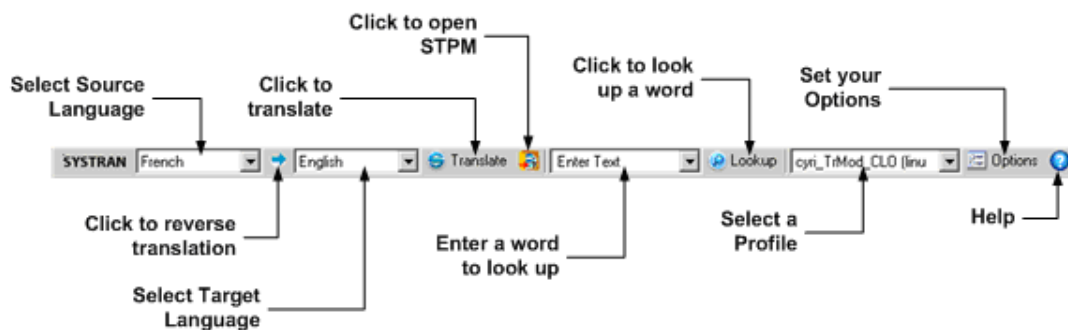
The SYSTRAN Toolbar includes Source (original) and Target (translated) language selection, the **Translate** button, Dictionary Lookup, and access to the **Options** settings. When it is integrated into Web browsers or Office applications, the SYSTRAN Toolbar also includes one-button access to SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM) for side-by-side translation management.

The SYSTRAN Toolbar has very similar appearances and functions in all Windows applications.

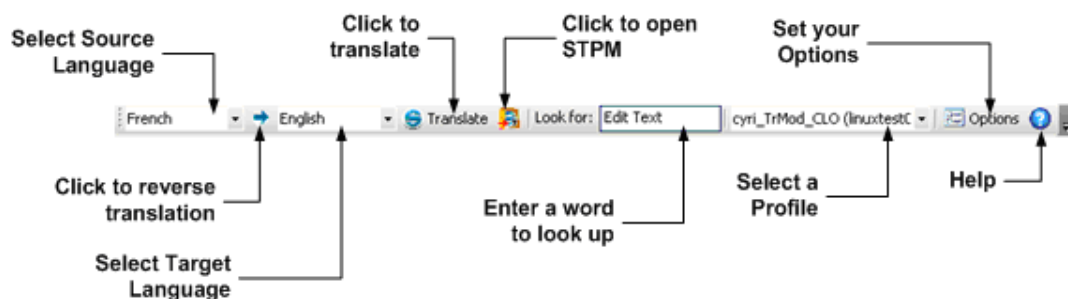


All buttons on the SYSTRAN Toolbar have tool tips. If you place the pointer over a button, a popup identifies the button's function.

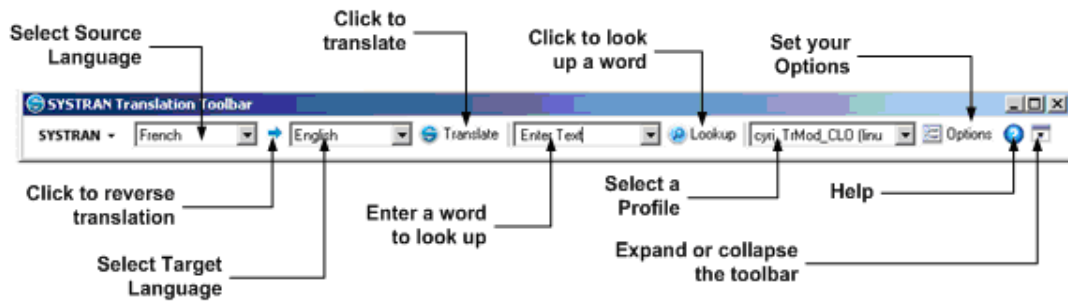
### Toolbar for Internet Explorer and Firefox






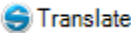


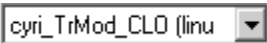
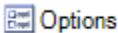


### Toolbar for Microsoft Office




## SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar





## SYSTRAN Toolbar Buttons

	Select a source language.
	Select a target language.
	Reverse the source and target languages.
	Translate the text .
	In Internet Explorer, Firefox, and the Translation Toolbar: Enter a term to look up in this field. Click <b>Lookup</b> to view meanings for the term.
	In Microsoft Office applications: Enter a term to look up. Press <b>Enter</b> to view meanings for the term.
	Select a profile from those available in the dropdown.
	Set Application Settings and Translation Options. Manage product and language pair licenses.
	Open the Help system.
	Expand or collapse the SYSTRAN Toolbar.

## The SYSTRAN Icon

The SYSTRAN icon  appears in the system tray (lower right corner of your PC screen) when the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar is launched or when a translation is performed through the SYSTRAN Toolbar in one of your PC applications.


- Double-click on the  icon to open the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar in expanded mode.
- Right-click on the  icon to open a popup menu allowing you to:
  - Stop the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar to conserve memory resources
  - Display the current mode of the toolbar
  - Translate selected text in the current application

- Open the [Options](#) dialog box


## Using the SYSTRAN Toolbar


The following procedure describes the typical use of the SYSTRAN Toolbar:


1. Select a source language from the dropdown list. The source languages available in this list depend on the language packs installed and activated on your PC.

 You can enable **Language Detection** in the Options settings (refer to [Setting Your Global Options](#)) to have SYSTRAN 7 automatically detect the source language.

2. SYSTRAN 7 will show the last target language used for the selected source language in the target language dropdown list. Select from the list if you want to translate the text into a different language.

 The target languages available in this list depend on the language packs installed **and** the source language you selected.

 Double-click the language pair arrow between the language selection buttons to reverse the source/target language selection.


3. Click the **Translate** button to perform the translation. A progress bar appears in the lower right of the screen to show translation progress. Click  to cancel the translation.



## Using the Lookup Feature

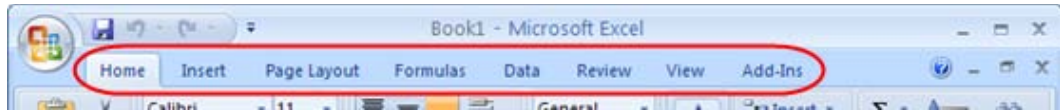
The Lookup feature lets you search for meanings of a language term in the following dictionaries:

- SYSTRAN Main Dictionary
- SYSTRAN Specialized Dictionaries
- User Dictionaries (UD)
- Additional Dictionaries: depending on the product you have installed and the selected language pair, you may also have access to third-party electronic dictionaries on your PC.

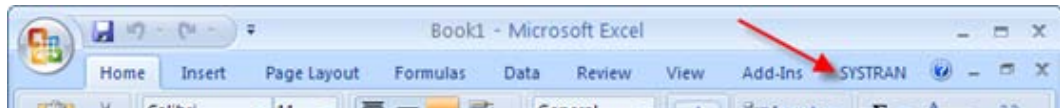
 When you perform a lookup on a term, the software looks for it in the selected language pair dictionaries as well as the reverse language pair dictionaries. This allows you to use the Lookup tool as a translation assistant to provide several meanings for source terms or, when revising a translation, to verify that the meaning proposed by SYSTRAN corresponds with the meaning in the source text.

## The SYSTRAN tab group (Office 2007 only)

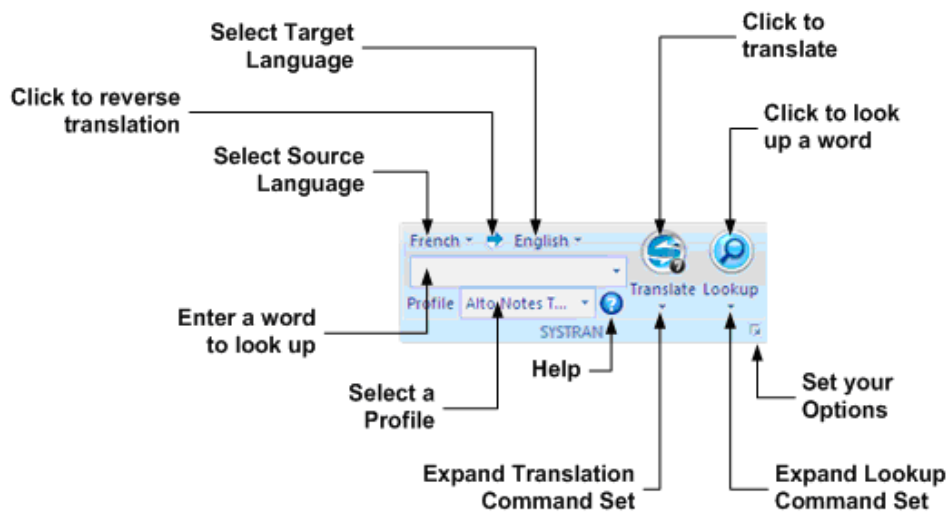
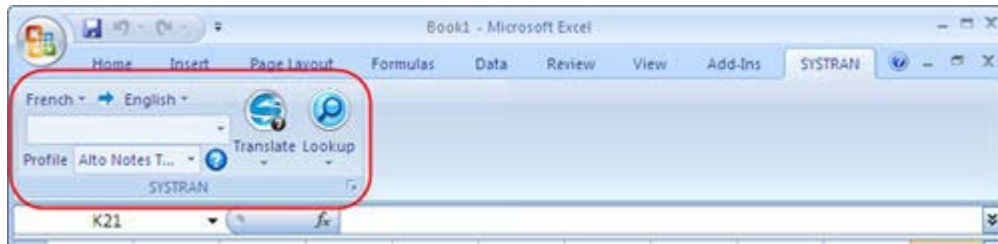
Microsoft Office 2007 is a dramatic rethinking of the Office suite of applications, offering an almost-complete departure from the ubiquitous system of menus, toolbars, task panes, and dialog boxes that users worldwide have come to know. These elements, which offered a somewhat limited number of commands, have been replaced in the new product by the *Ribbon* – a new mechanism that presents commands organized into a set of tabs. These tabs offer the most relevant commands for each of the task areas in an application, and thus simplify access to application features.



When SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 Application Packs are installed on PCs running Office 2007 a SYSTRAN tab is appended to the following applications: Word 2007, Excel 2007, PowerPoint 2007, and Outlook 2007.



When the **SYSTRAN** tab is clicked the Ribbon displays the **SYSTRAN** tab group, which houses the various SYSTRAN commands and functions that are available to Office 2007 users.





## Chapter 4: Using the Lookup Feature

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Looking up a Term in Microsoft Office

Looking up a Term in Internet Explorer, Firefox or directly from the Translation Toolbar

Understanding Dictionary Lookup Results

Lookup "On-the-Fly"

Creating a New Dictionary Entry

Creating a New Dictionary from Lookup

## Using the Lookup Feature

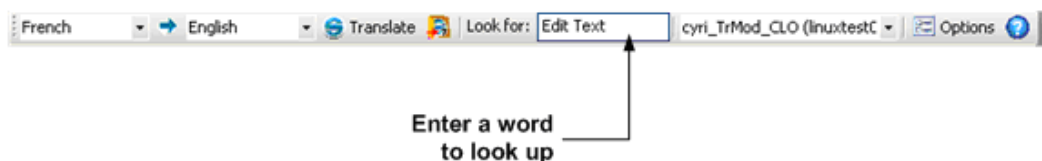
The Lookup feature lets you search for meanings of a language term in the following dictionaries:

- SYSTRAN Main Dictionary
- SYSTRAN Specialized Dictionaries
- User Dictionaries (UD)
- Additional Dictionaries: depending on the product you have installed and the selected language pair, you may also have access to third-party electronic dictionaries on your PC.

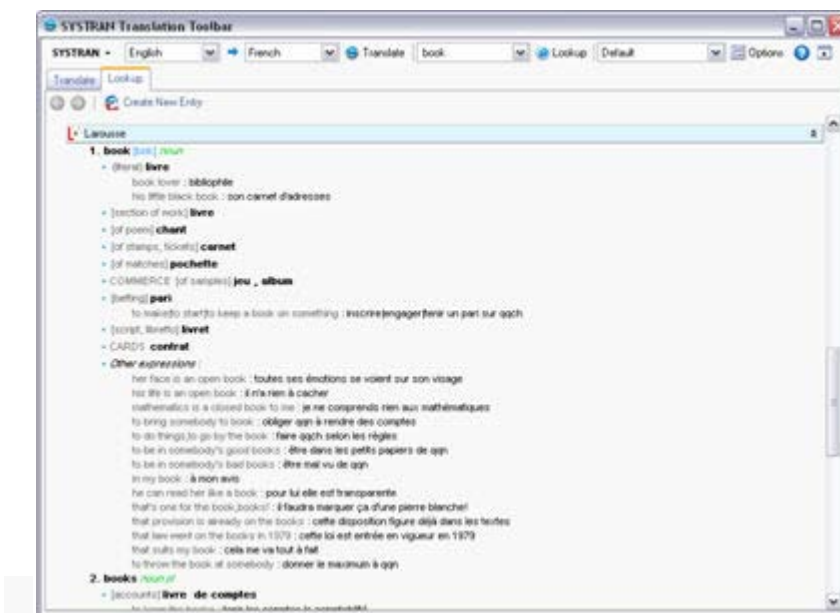




When you perform a lookup on a term, the software looks for it in the selected language pair dictionaries as well as the reverse language pair dictionaries. This allows you to use the Lookup tool as a translation assistant to provide several meanings for source terms or, when revising a translation, to verify that the meaning proposed by SYSTRAN corresponds with the meaning in the source text.



## Looking up a Term in Microsoft Office



To look up a term in a Microsoft Office application (Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Outlook), enter it in the **Look for:**  box on the SYSTRAN Toolbar and then press **Enter**. A list of meanings is displayed in the **Lookup** tab of the expanded Translation Toolbar.

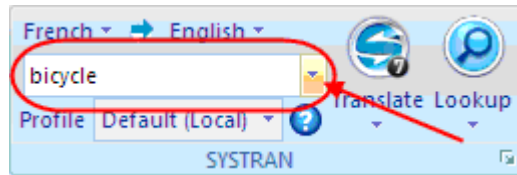


The list of suggested definitions can be expanded  or collapsed  to hide or show the entries under each header bar.

- If a listed translation is in one of your User Dictionaries, click on the hyperlink to view the entry in SDM.
- If you have searched for several terms, you can navigate between the definitions using the   buttons in the top right corner of the **Lookup** tab. If an arrow is green, more entries can be found in the indicated direction.


#### **For Office 2007:**

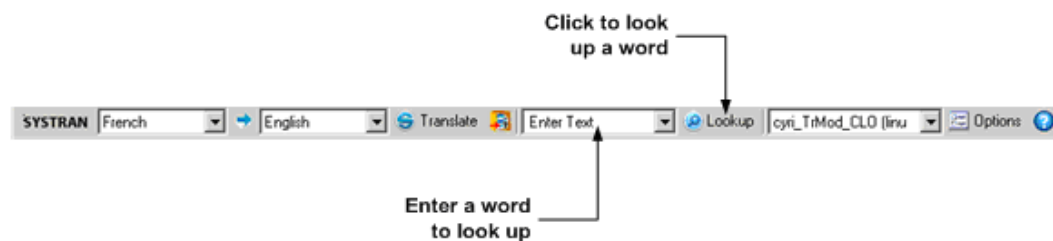
1. Enter the term in the field provided in the **SYSTRAN** tab group.



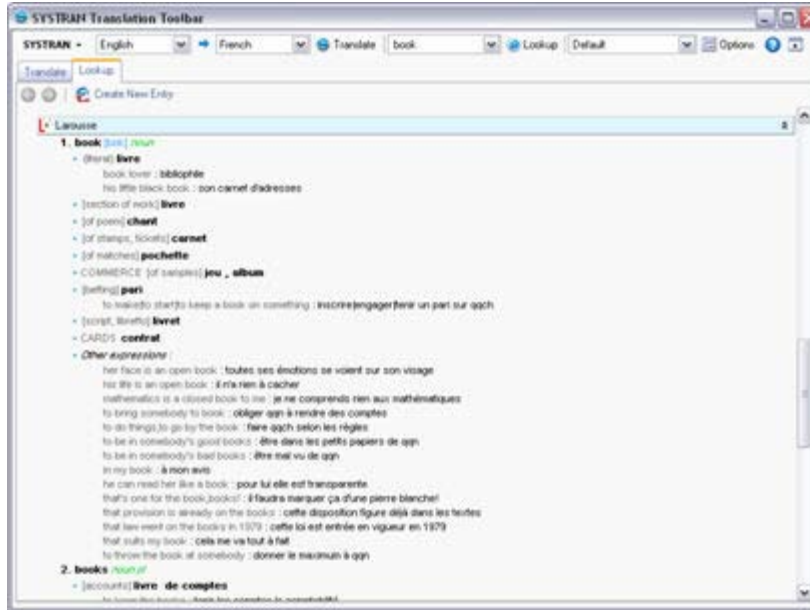
2. Click the **Lookup** button. The **SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar** displays suggested meanings for the term.



## Looking up a Term in Internet Explorer, Firefox or directly from the Translation Toolbar

To look up a term in Internet Explorer, Firefox, and other non-Office Windows applications, or directly from the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar, enter the term in the  box on the toolbar. As you enter text in the box, the auto-completion mechanism displays a list of possible matching entries.





Select the desired term and then click . Results are displayed in the **Lookup** tab of the expanded Toolbar.



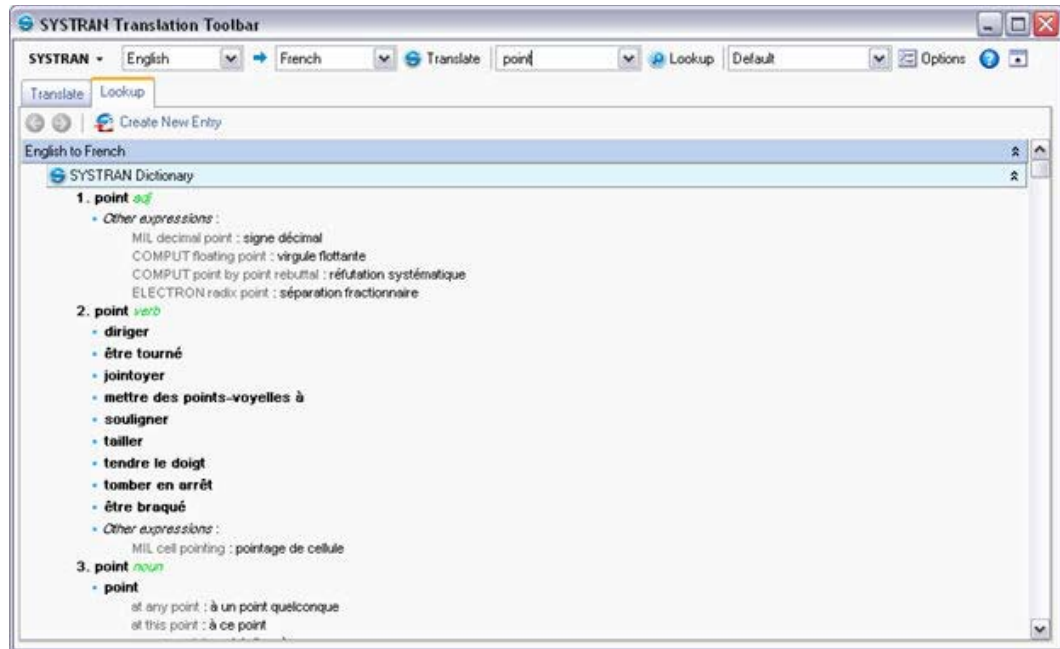
The list of suggested definitions can be expanded  or collapsed  to hide or show the entries under each header bar.

If a listed translation is in one of your User Dictionaries, click the hyperlink to open the entry in SDM.

If you have searched for several terms, you can move between the definitions using the   buttons in the top left corner of the lookup tab. If an arrow is green, more entries can be found in the indicated direction.

## Understanding Dictionary Lookup Results


SYSTRAN 7 provides a great deal of information in the list of meanings for a Lookup term. Each entry may include information about the domain, usage, language level, and grammatical category of the entries.




 Refer to [Appendix A: Codes for Lookup Results](#) for more information on the codes that may display in your Lookup results.


## Lookup “On-the-Fly”

You can use the Lookup feature for “On-the-Fly” lookup of selected text in any Windows application:

1. Select the desired language pair and direction using the SYSTRAN Toolbar.
  2. Highlight a term in the Windows application.
  3. Press **Ctrl+L**. The Translation Toolbar displays meanings of the selected term.
-  In Internet Explorer, Firefox, Word, PowerPoint and Excel (depending on your SYSTRAN 7 product) you can also right-click the term and select **Lookup** from the popup menu. Refer to the [SYSTRAN Enterprise Server 7 Product Comparison](#) for more information.

## Creating a New Dictionary Entry

1. Select  **Create New Entry** on the **Lookup** tab to add an entry to your User Dictionary. The New Dictionary Entry dialog box opens. The **Source** box displays the text entered in the **Lookup** field on the SYSTRAN Toolbar.

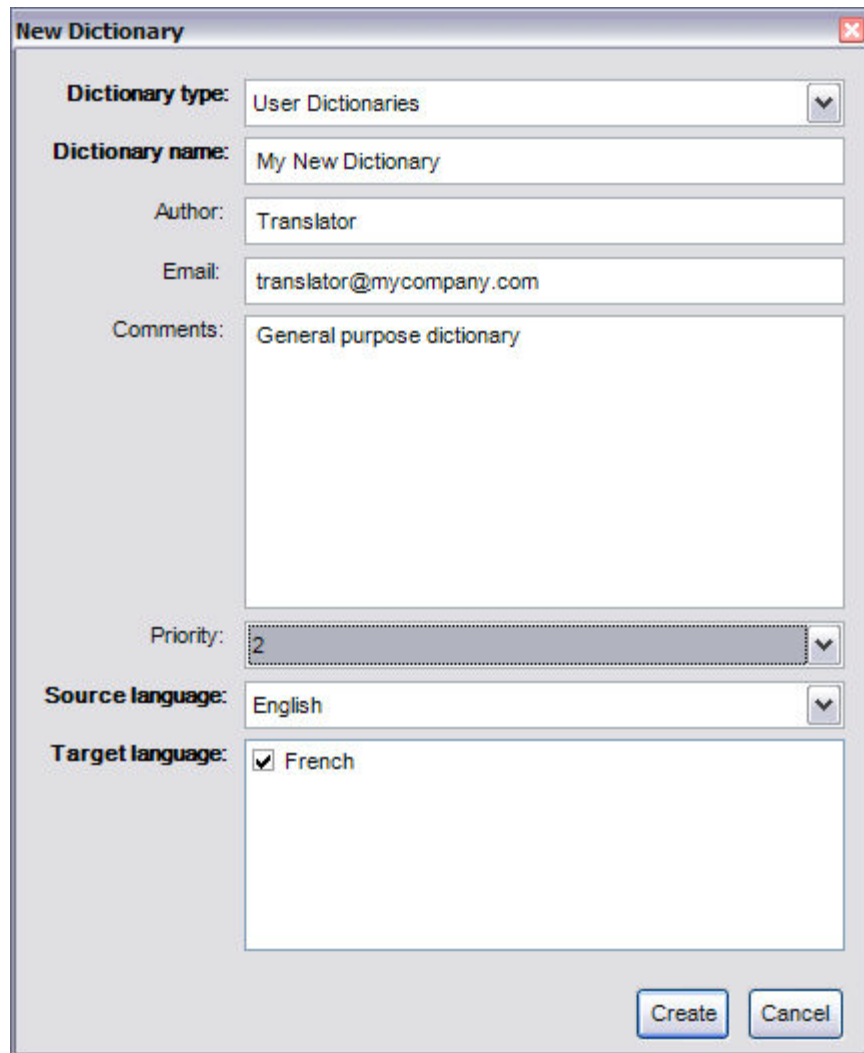
 If you do not have a User Dictionary available or if you select **New Dictionary**, SYSTRAN 7 will display the New Dictionary dialog box. You will need to complete the entries in this dialog box to create a dictionary before you can add your new entry (refer to [Creating a New Dictionary from Lookup](#)).

2. Enter a translation of the term in the **Translation** box.
3. The **Dictionary** dropdown list includes all current User Dictionaries that support the selected source → target or target → source entries. Select a UD to add the new entry to.
4. Select a Domain to add the new entry to. The Domain dropdown list includes all domains that support the selected source → target or target → source entries.
5. Click **Save**. The entry will be added to the selected UD and the UD will be saved. If there is a coding error, an error message is displayed and you are prompted to open the entry for editing.

## Creating a New Dictionary from Lookup

1. Choose **New Dictionary** from the **Dictionary** dropdown on the **New Dictionary Entry** dialog box.

2. The **New Dictionary** dialog box is displayed. Enter information about the dictionary and click **Create**. Fields in bold are required.



**New Dictionary**

**Dictionary type:** User Dictionaries

**Dictionary name:** My New Dictionary

**Author:** Translator

**Email:** translator@mycompany.com

**Comments:** General purpose dictionary


**Priority:** 2

**Source language:** English

**Target language:**  French

**Create** **Cancel**

3. When the **New Dictionary Entry** dialog appears, click **Save**.

 For more information about creating a new dictionary, refer to [Creating a New Dictionary](#).

## Chapter 5: Setting Your Global Options

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SYSTRAN Global Options

Application Settings

Translation Options

Resources

Filter Options

Linguistic Options

Indicator Options

Creating Profiles

Creating a Profile from a Translation Model

Understanding Profile-Translation Model Synchronization

Resynchronizing Profiles

Selecting Profiles

Deleting Profiles

Managing Remote Profile Permissions

Setting Up a Translation Service

Updating a Translation Service

Removing a Translation Service

License Management



## Setting Your Global Options

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Click the **Options** button on the SYSTRAN Toolbar, or click the Windows **Start** button and select **All Programs > SYSTRAN > SYSTRAN Options** to set the options for using SYSTRAN 7 in your Windows applications. You can set your options and manage your product and language pair licenses in a single dialog box – the **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog – to make them available in all of your installed SYSTRAN 7 products.

From the **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog you can also create *Profiles*, which allow different users to select their own sets of preferred options for use with SYSTRAN 7 products. User Profiles can be saved, exported, and imported. When you select a Profile, all options associated with that Profile are loaded.



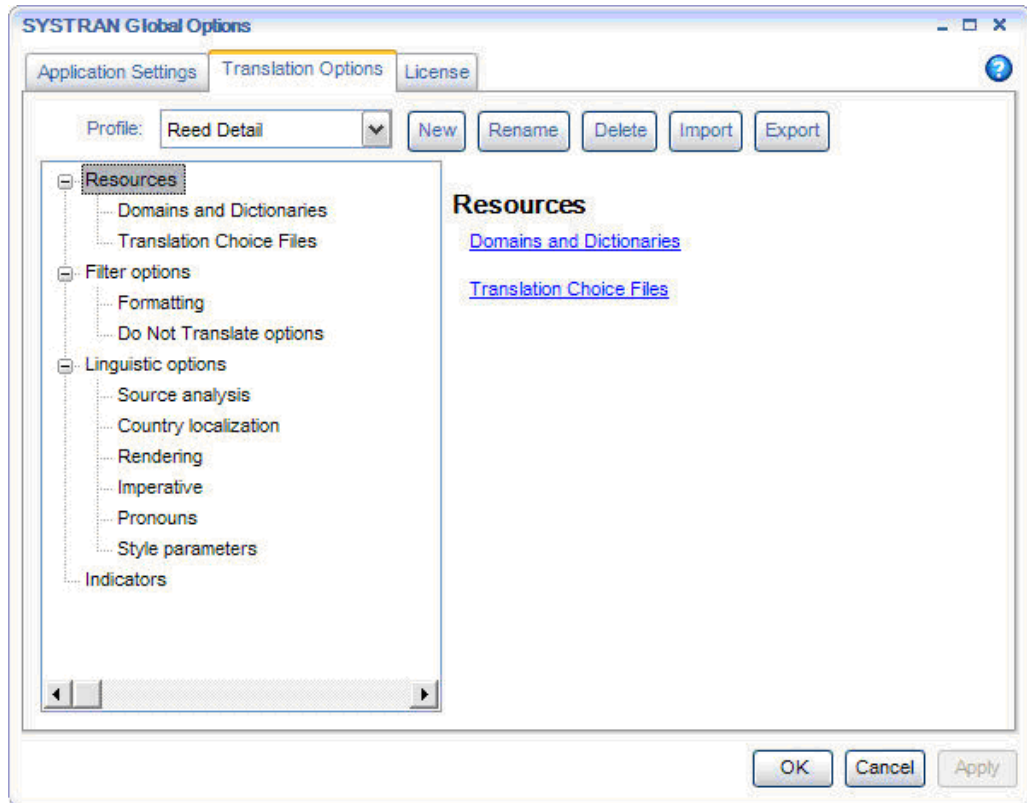
In Office 2007 applications, access the **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog by clicking the **Options** Dialog Box Launcher in the SYSTRAN tab group. Refer to [Setting Microsoft Office Translation Options](#) for more information.


### SYSTRAN Global Options

The **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog box includes three tabs: **Application Settings**, **Translation Options**, and **License**. The options available on each tab depend on the SYSTRAN 7 product you have installed.

Each tab has a tree view of option settings in the left panel.

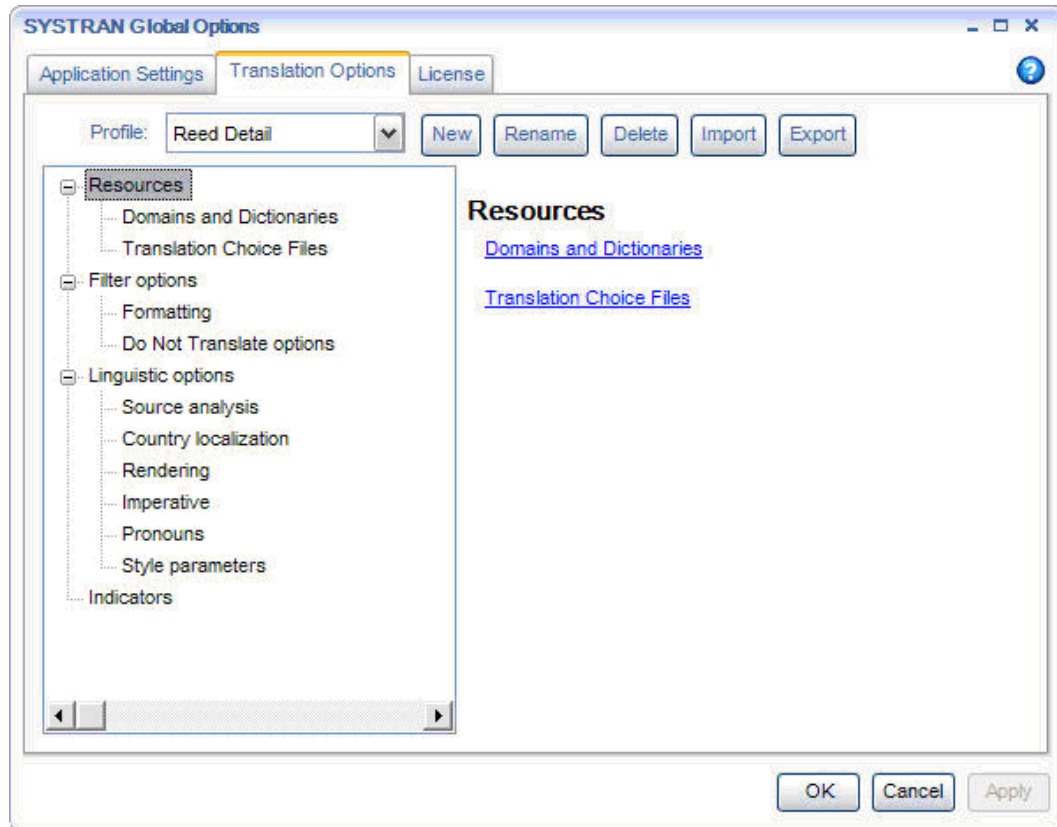
- Each section in the tree view can be collapsed or expanded.
- Select an option in the left panel to display its settings in the right panel.





-  Because Translation Options vary by product and by source and target languages, some options may not be available. For example, the Chinese Country Localization Option only appears if you have the English-Chinese language pair installed.

## Application Settings

Use this tab to set options for how SYSTRAN 7 is used in your Windows applications.



Setting	Option	Definition/Choices
<b>General</b>		
<b>Global Shortcuts</b>	<p><b>Enable translation shortcut</b></p>	<p>When enabled, press translate shortcut key in any Windows application to translate the selected text.</p> <p><b>Ctrl+T</b> is the default keyboard shortcut. If you do not want to use <b>Ctrl+T</b>, use the dropdown to select a different character or function key.</p>
	<p><b>Enable lookup shortcut</b></p>	<p>When enabled, press the lookup shortcut key in any Windows application to look up the selected term in the available Dictionaries.</p> <p><b>Ctrl+L</b> is the default keyboard shortcut. If you do not want to use <b>Ctrl+L</b>, use the dropdown to select a different character or function key.</p>
<b>Interface language</b>	<p>Interface language</p>	<p>Define the interface language.</p>

Setting	Option	Definition/Choices
<b>Translation Toolbar</b>		
<b>Enable Translate as you type</b>		Translate text automatically in the source panel of the Translation Toolbar after a specified idle time.  Use the  keys to set a delay time for Translate as you type.
<b>Show tip of the day</b>	Yes or No	Display the tip of the day at <u>startup</u> .
<b>Load on Windows <u>startup</u></b>	Yes or No	Load the Translation Toolbar to run in the background when you start Windows.

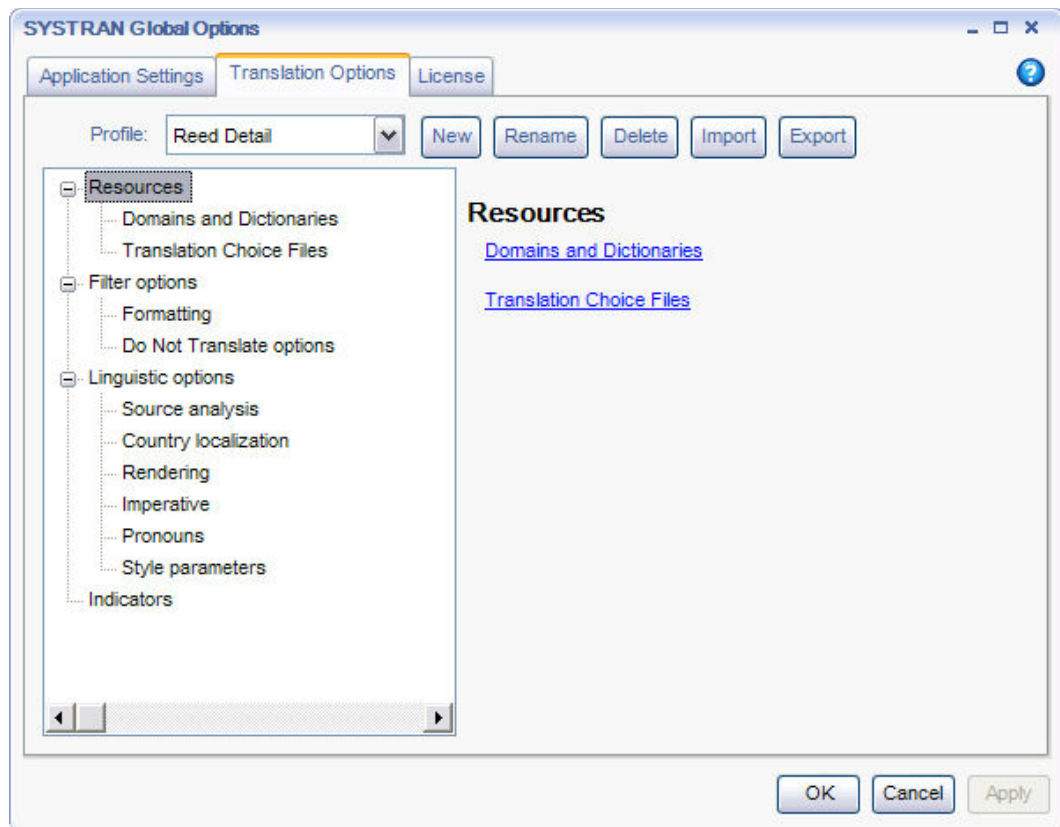
Setting	Option	Definition/Choices
<b>Web Browser Toolbars</b>		
<b>Internet Explorer</b> [Not available in Expert Tools]	<b>Enable language detection</b>	Activate automatic language detection of Web pages.
	<b>Fluid navigation</b>	Automatically translate Web pages that you link to from a translated page.
	<b>Show translated document in:</b>	Display the translated page in the same window, in a new window, or side-by-side.
<b>Firefox</b> [Not available in Expert Tools]	<b>Enable language detection</b>	Activate automatic language detection of Web pages.
	<b>Fluid navigation</b>	Automatically translate Web pages that you link to from a translated page.
	<b>Show translated document in:</b>	Display the translated page in a new tab, the same window, in a new window, or side-by-side.

Setting	Option	Definition/Choices
<b>Microsoft Office Toolbars</b>		
<b>Word</b> [Not available in Expert Tools]	<b>Enable language detection</b>	Activate automatic language detection of Word documents.
<b>Outlook</b> [Not available in Expert Tools]	<b>Enable language detection</b>	Activate automatic language detection of email messages.
	<b>Include translated subject</b>	Translate the Subject line of the email message.
	<b>Translate thread</b>	Translate text lines preceded by a > symbol in the body of an email.
	<b>Keep copy of original email</b>	Keep the original email message in the translated email.
	<b>Keep previously translated message</b>	Determine if a new translation should appear above a previous translation or replace it. Keep previously translated message allows you to keep multiple translations together in the same email message.
	<b>Translated message banner</b>	Enter text for the banner that will appear between the original email and its translation when Outlook is used as your email editor. The default banner is: Message translated with SYSTRAN 7.
<b>PowerPoint</b> [Not available in Expert Tools]	<b>Enable language detection</b>	Activate automatic language detection of PowerPoint presentations.
<b>Excel</b> [Not available in Expert Tools]	<b>Enable language detection</b>	Activate automatic language detection of Excel spreadsheets.
Setting	Option	Definition/Choices
<b>Quick File Translator</b>		
<b>Source charset</b> [Not available in Expert Tools]	Select from dropdown list. Automatic detection is the default.	For HTML or TXT files, indicate the <u>charset</u> in which the source file is encoded. Automatic detection lets the system decide.
<b>Target charset</b> [Not available in Expert Tools]	Select from dropdown list. Unicode – UTF-8 is the default.	For HTML or TXT files, define the <u>charset</u> in which the translated file should be encoded.
Setting	Option	Definition/Choices
<b>SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager</b>		
<b>Store Dictionary Lookup information in User Dictionary</b> [Not available in User Tools]	Yes or No	Enable generation of Dictionary lookup information when saving a UD.

Setting	Option	Definition/Choices
<b>Advanced</b>		
<b>Diagnostics</b>	<b>Enable trace logs</b>	Log all actions the software is completing.
	<b>Enable translation logs</b>	Keep a log of translation statistics.
	<b>Output engine diagnostic files</b>	Turn on diagnostics output.
<b>Performance</b>	<b>Allow multiple language pair to be loaded at the same time</b>	Define the number of language pairs loaded simultaneously – reduce this number for small memory footprint.
	<b>Unload language resources after idle</b>	Free memory after specified time of inactivity.
	<b>Unload language resources reaching memory threshold</b>	Restart language resources after reaching a specified memory usage limit.

## Translation Options

The **Translation Options** tab allows you to control how SYSTRAN 7 translates your files. Settings are organized in categories, and individual settings depend on the SYSTRAN 7 product(s) installed and activated on your PC.



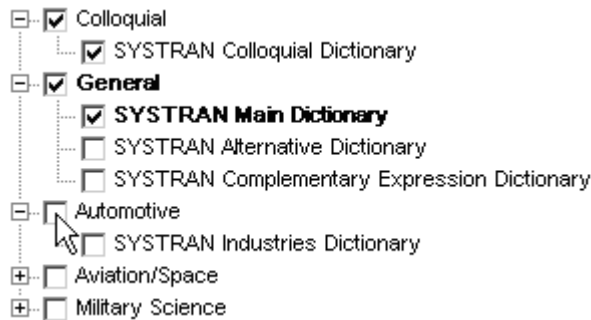


## Resources

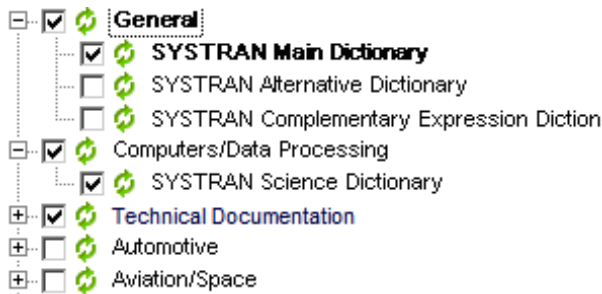
You can apply available SYSTRAN resources in your translation work, including domains, dictionaries, and Translation Choice (TC) files. Resources options are broken down into two groups, [Domains and Dictionaries](#) and [Translation Choice Files](#).

### Domains and Dictionaries

With SYSTRAN Expert Tools you can control how SYSTRAN 7 uses the domains and dictionaries. Domains are shown at the first level, and dictionaries with entries in each domain are shown at the second level.

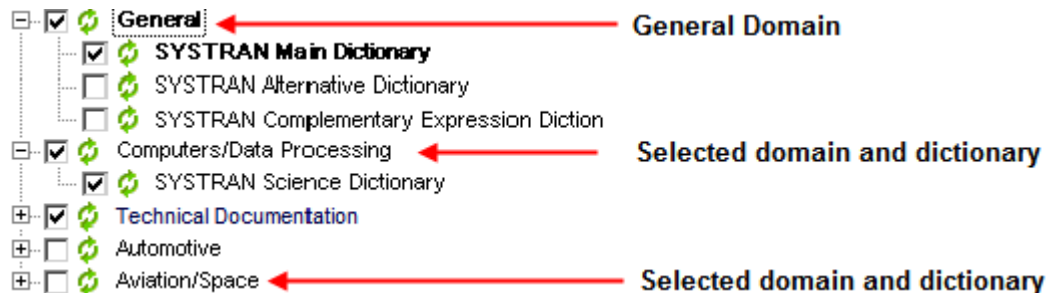


Domains and Dictionaries display with Synchronization icons when the selected profile has been created from a Translation Model (refer to [Leveraging SYSTRAN Translation Models](#)).




### Activating a Dictionary


The tree view under each domain displays all of the available dictionaries that contain entries from that domain. Expand a tree branch to view the available dictionaries.



- Selecting a dictionary under a domain activates the entries from that domain in that dictionary.
- Selecting/unselecting a domain automatically selects/unselects all dictionary entries under that domain.
- The “general” domain at the top of the tree view contains all entries that have not been assigned to a specific domain. This domain includes the SYSTRAN Main Dictionary, which cannot be unselected.

### Changing the Order of the Domains and Dictionaries

Use the  keys to set the order the dictionaries and domains are used in:

1. Select a domain or dictionary to move.
2. Click the  keys to move the selected item up or down in priority order.
  - Items can only be moved within the same the same tree level.
  - Multiple items can be selected and moved within the same tree level.
  - If you select a domain to move, its included dictionaries will move with it.

The order in which the software will use the domains and dictionaries on your PC during translation is determined as follows:

- Domains are used in the order in which you place them.
- Within a domain, dictionaries are used in the order in which you place them.

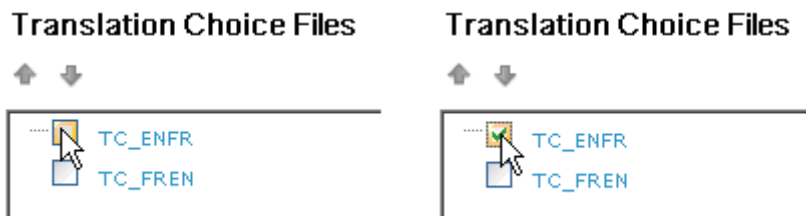


The numbers at the bottom of the dialog box indicate how many UD, TMs, and NDs are currently active.

### Translation Choice Files

Translation choice files are resources built in STPM to store the user choices made in STPM review panes. These files rearrange choices for alternative meanings, source ambiguities, and translation memory choices. Once defined, Translation Choices can be used in any other context (like User Dictionaries), and will automatically apply user choices on any sentence when possible. For instance, a user can choose a preferred alternative meaning for a word and know that this meaning will always be applied.

You can indicate the TCs you wish to apply to your translation task by ticking the checkbox associated with a Translation Choice file.





You can also set the order in which multiple Translation Choice files are applied to a translation task by using the provided arrow controls.

### Translation Choice Files




### Translation Choice Files



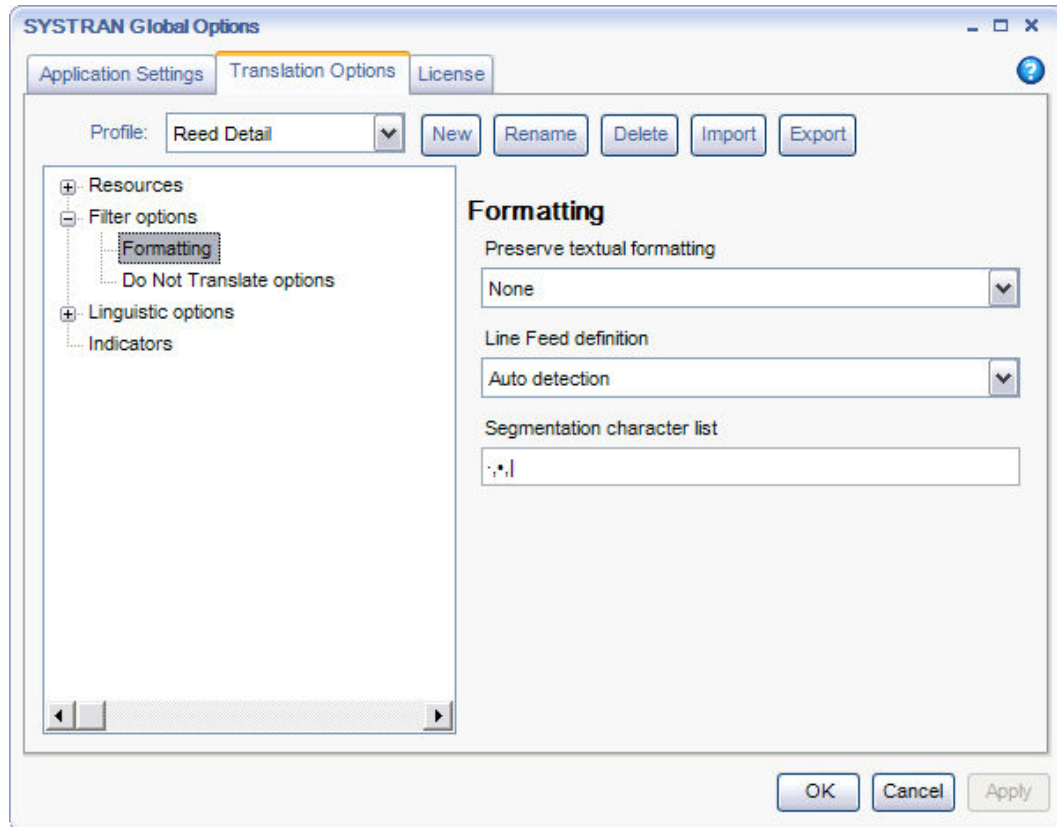
### Translation Choice Files



-  **Translation Choice Files** cannot be selected in profiles that are created from a Translation Model (refer to [Leveraging SYSTRAN Translation Models](#)).


## Filter Options

You can control the formatting of translated text and indicate specific terms that you do not want to translate.



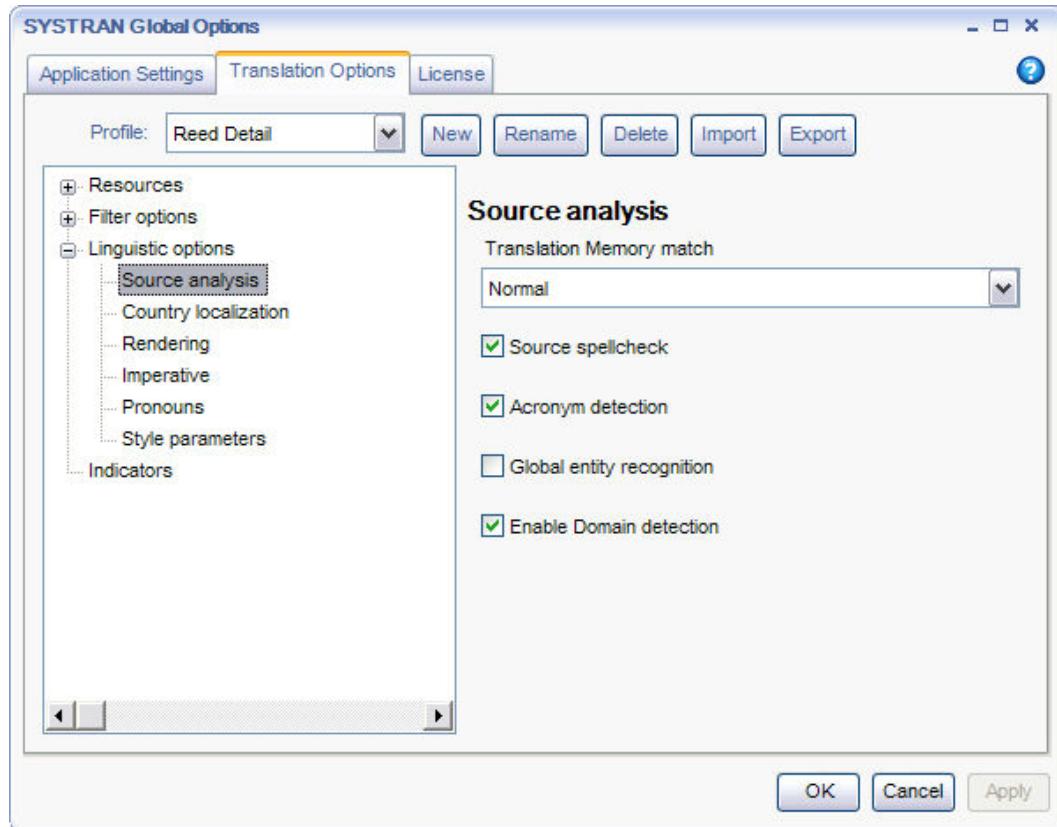
Group	Settings	Options
<b>Formatting</b>		
	<b>Preserve textual formatting</b>	Determine whether formatting characters are preserved during translation. Settings include <b>None</b> , <b>Keep spaces</b> , and <b>Segmenting spaces</b> . The default is <b>None</b> .
	<b>Line Feed definition</b>	Determine whether a line feed means a sentence break. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Wrapped</b> allows consecutive lines to be treated as a single sentence. This setting is recommended for word processed documents or other files that use text wrapping.</li> <li><b>Not wrapped</b> will treat each line in the source text as a sentence. This setting is useful for text files.</li> <li><b>Auto detection</b> will use average sentence length as a determining factor in adding line breaks. This is the default.</li> </ol>
	<b>Segmentation character list</b>	Determines the list of segmentation characters for sentence segmentation. Several characters are listed as defaults.

Group	Settings	Options
<b>Do Not Translate Options</b>		
	<b>Foreign sentence detection by Office language markup</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mark as DNT foreign sentences based on Microsoft Office markup.
	<b>Foreign sentence detection based on NFW count</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Mark as DNT foreign sentences based on Not Found Word count.
	<b>Do Not Translate font list</b>	Define special Windows fonts to be marked as DNTs. Default DNT fonts are Symbol, Wingdings, and Webdings. To ignore other fonts, enter the font names, separated by commas in the text box.
	<b>Do Not Translate style list</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Define special Microsoft Office styles to be marked as DNTs. The default is none.
	<b>Do Not Translate addresses</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Determine whether addresses are detected and marked as DNTs.
	<b>Do Not Translate capitalized words</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Determine whether capitalized words are automatically marked as DNTs.

 **Filter Options** cannot be changed in profiles that are created from a Translation Model (refer to [Leveraging SYSTRAN Translation Models](#)).

## Linguistic Options

Linguistic settings allow you to control how SYSTRAN 7 treats specific characteristics of the source language during translation.



Group	Settings	Options
<b>Source Analysis</b>		
	<b>Translation Memory match</b>	Perform the Translation Memory match with/without punctuation, case sensitivity, etc. Options are <b>Normal</b> , <b>Strict</b> , and <b>Flexible</b> .
	<b>Source spellcheck</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spellcheck and correct mistakes before the translation starts.
	<b>Acronym detection</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Recognize acronyms and preserve them.
	<b>Global entity recognition</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Global entity recognition of proper nouns before translation.
	<b>Enable Domain recognition</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Detect text Domain before translation

Group	Settings	Options
<b>Country Localization</b> [Requires corresponding language pair]		
	<b>Chinese</b>	Select target language to localize for a specific country. The default is Simplified Chinese.
	<b>English</b>	Select target language to localize for a specific country. The default is American English.
	<b>Portuguese</b>	Select target language to localize for a specific country. The default is Brazilian Portuguese.
	<b>German</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable German new spelling.

Group	Settings	Options
<b>Rendering</b>		
	<b>Localize punctuation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Generate localized punctuation (inverted commas, etc.)
	<b>Convert <u>Hijri</u> dates</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Determine whether <u>Hijri</u> dates are converted to Gregorian dates. For example: 20/5/1425 → 8/7/2005
	<b>Not Found Word transliteration</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Activate target transliteration for <u>NEWs</u> . Transliteration renders these terms in the target language alphabet.

Group	Settings	Options
<b>Imperative</b>	Select an imperative mode that suits the style of the text. Imperative options depend on the target language.	
	<b>Imperative choice – French / German / Italian / Spanish / Portuguese</b>	Select <b>Imperative</b> or <b>Infinitive</b> mode. The default is <b>Infinitive</b> .
	<b>Imperative choice – Chinese / Japanese / Korean</b>	Select <b>Polite</b> or <b>Informal</b> mode. The default is <b>Informal</b> .

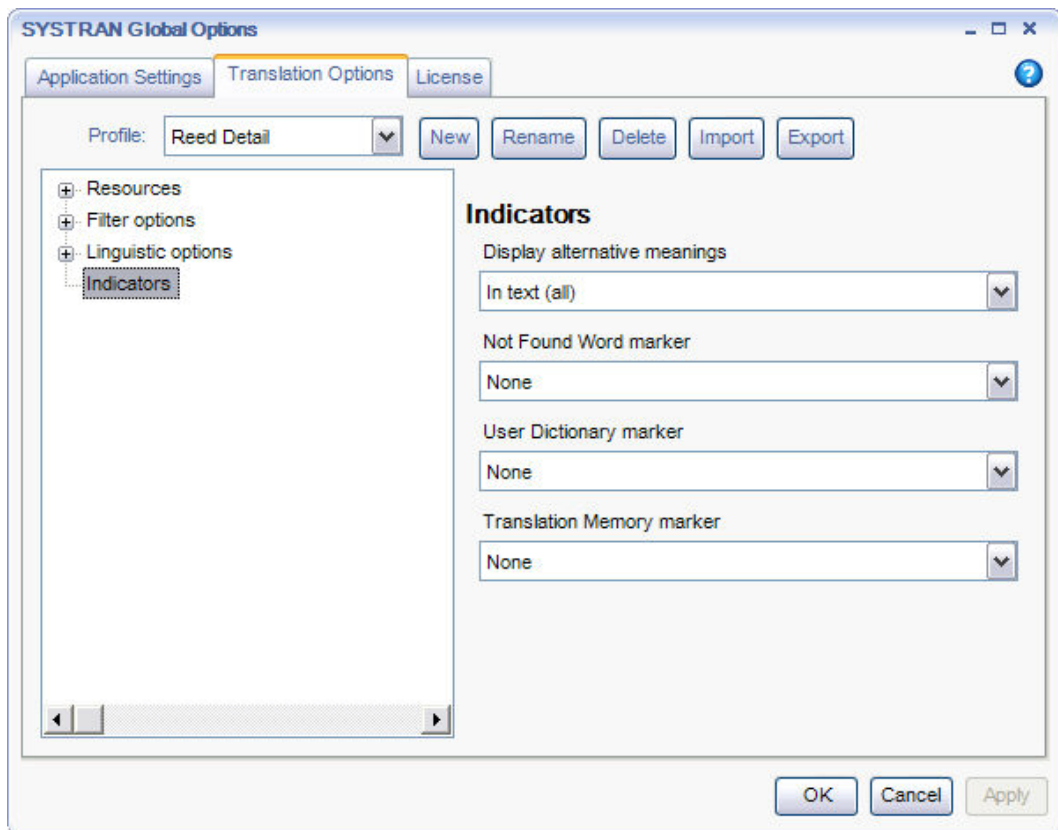
Group	Settings	Options
<b>Pronouns</b>		
	<b>1<sup>st</sup> person singular gender</b>	Define gender of 1 <sup>st</sup> person singular pronoun. The default is <b>Masculine</b> .
	<b>1<sup>st</sup> person plural gender</b>	Define gender of 1 <sup>st</sup> person plural pronoun. The default is <b>Masculine</b> .
	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person gender</b>	Define gender of 2 <sup>nd</sup> person pronoun. The default is <b>Masculine</b> .
	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person polite /informal</b>	Determine whether usage for 2 <sup>nd</sup> person gender is polite or informal. The default is <b>Polite</b> .

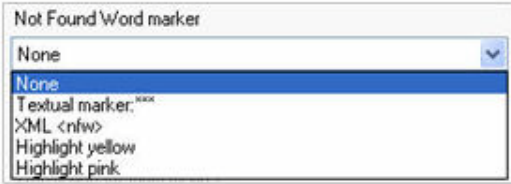
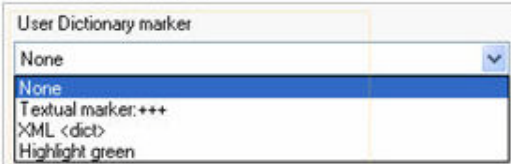
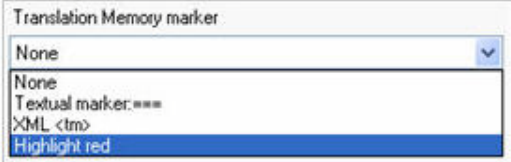
Group	Settings	Options
<b>Style Parameters</b>		
	<b>Separate translation of sentence between quotes</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Translate text located between quotation marks. Separately.
	<b>Document type</b>	Apply specific translation rules specific to document type. Examples include <b>Abstract</b> , <b>List</b> , <b>Journalism</b> , <b>User Guide</b> , and <b>Correspondence</b> . The default is <b>None</b> .

 **Linguistic Options** cannot be changed in profiles that are created from a Translation Model (refer to [Leveraging SYSTRAN Translation Models](#)).

## Indicator Options

**Indicators** are used to highlight text or otherwise indicate specified types of terms that you may want to examine and translate in further detail.



Group	Options	Settings
<b>Indicators</b>		
	<b>Display alternative meanings</b>	Determine how alternative meanings are marked. You can set this option to display the alternative meanings in a <b>Popup</b> or in the <b>Target Text</b> . <b>Popup</b> is the default. Moving the cursor over highlighted terms displays the alternative meanings.
	<b>Not Found Word marker</b>	Determine how Not Found Words are marked. The default is <b>None</b> . 
	<b>User Dictionary marker</b>	Determine how User Dictionary terms are marked. The default is <b>None</b> . 
	<b>Translation Memory marker</b>	Determine how Translation Memory sentences are marked. The default is <b>None</b> . 

## Creating Profiles

You can save Translation Option settings into Profiles, allowing different users to select their own preferred options when working with SYSTRAN 7 products. User Profiles can be saved, exported, and imported. When you select a Profile, all options associated with that Profile are loaded. If no Profile is selected, SYSTRAN 7 will use the **Default** profile option settings.

 Application Settings **cannot** be saved in the Profiles.

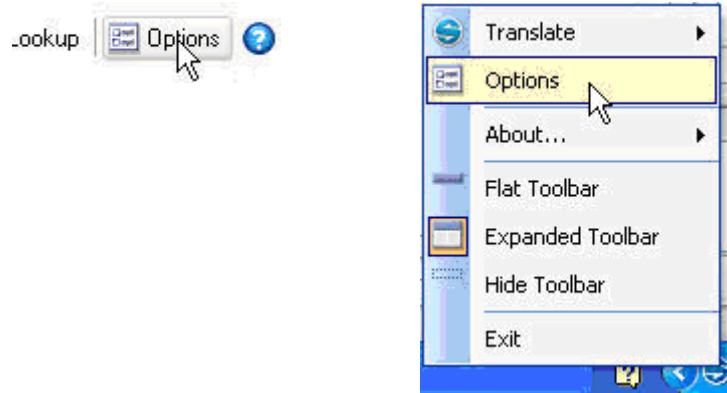
Use the top section of the **Translation Options** tab to set up your Profiles.





Control	Description
Profile: <input type="text" value="Default"/>	Switch between the saved Profiles on the PC.
<input type="button" value="New"/>	Create and name a new Profile.
<input type="button" value="Rename"/>	Rename the current Profile.
<input type="button" value="Delete"/>	Delete the current Profile.
<input type="button" value="Import"/>	Import a Profile. This button launches a standard Open dialog to select a file to import.
<input type="button" value="Export"/>	Export a Profile. This button launches a standard Save As dialog to specify the filename to export the Profile to.

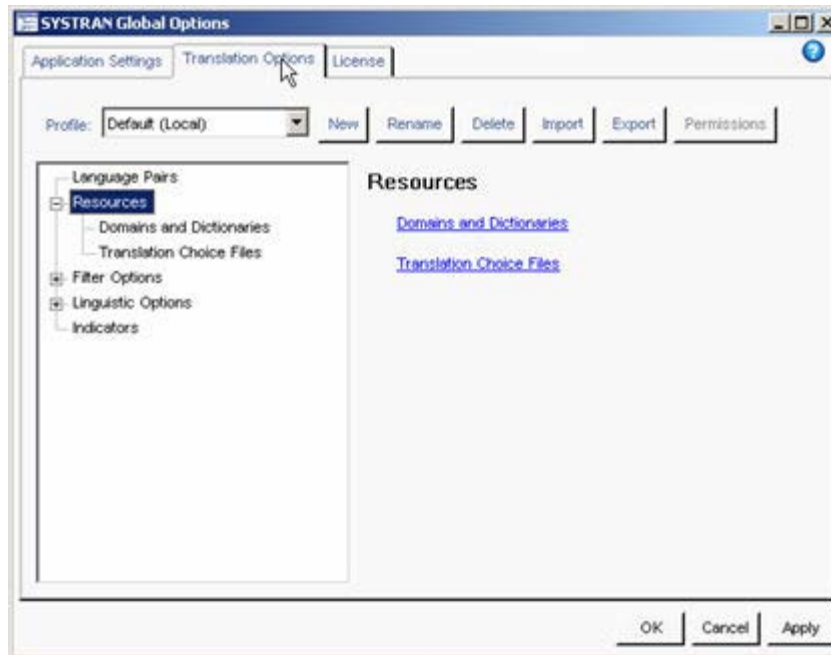
1. Click the **Options** button on the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar or any application-embedded SYSTRAN Toolbar, or right-click the SYSTRAN Icon and click the **Options** command.



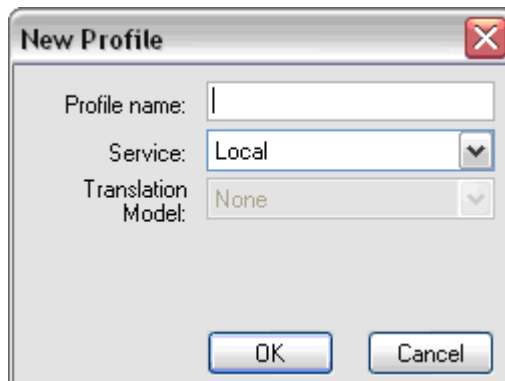
The **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog will display.

2. Click the **Translation Options** tab. The **Translation Options** screen will display.

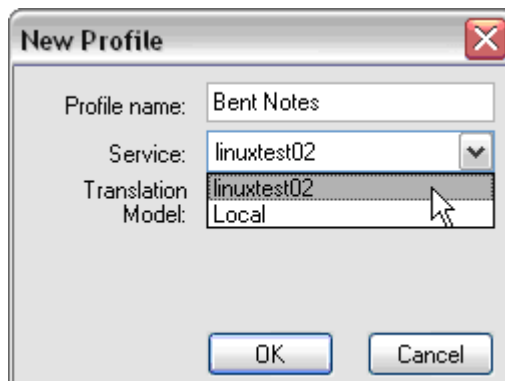




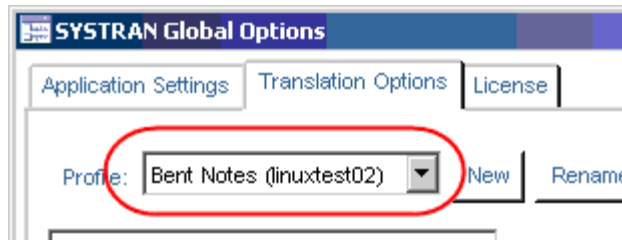
3. Click **New** to open the **New Profile** dialog box.



4. Enter a name for the new profile in the **Profile name** field. Also, if the Service for the profile is to be of a remote nature, specify it using the provided dropdown and click OK. Enter a name for the Profile and click **OK**.



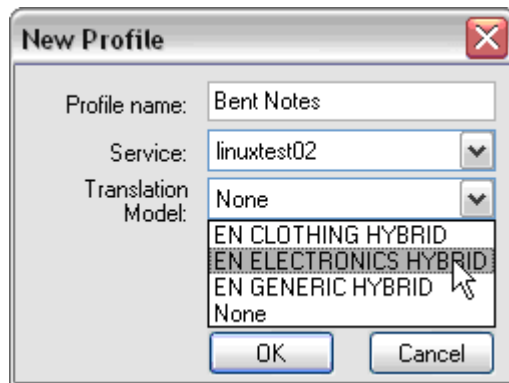
The new profile name will display in the **Profile** list box.



5. Enter Translation Option settings for the new profile.
6. Click **Apply** to save the new profile, or **OK** to save the new profile and exit the **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog.

### Creating a Profile from a Translation Model

To create a profile from a Translation Model select the appropriate Translation Model in the **New Profile** dialog during Profile creation (refer to [Creating Profiles](#)).



### Understanding Profile-Translation Model Synchronization

When a profile configured from a Translation Model displays as Synchronized, it indicates that the translation resources (dictionaries, translation memories) that comprise the Translation Model are the same as when it was generated by the training process.






Synchronized

As such, whenever a user changes translation resources the profile displays as Not Synchronized, thus indicating that the Hybrid translation engine's behavior might differ from the time of the training.



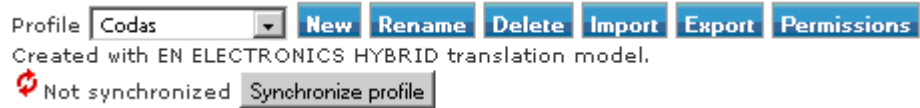
Not synchronized

A green Synchronization icon  displaying alongside a selected resource indicates that the particular resource is an element of the Translation Model and that it is currently the same as at the time of the Hybrid engine training. If the user changes the resource's setting however, its Synchronization icon will change to red  to indicate its deviation from the time the Hybrid engine was trained.

-  If one resource setting correlating to a Translation Model is changed the status of the entire profile becomes Not Synchronized and SYSTRAN can no longer certify that the Hybrid translation engine will perform as trained.

## Resynchronizing Profiles


The fastest and easiest way to return a profile created from a Translation Model to the Synchronized state is to click the Synchronize profile button that displays under the Profile dropdown when the profile displays as Not synchronized.



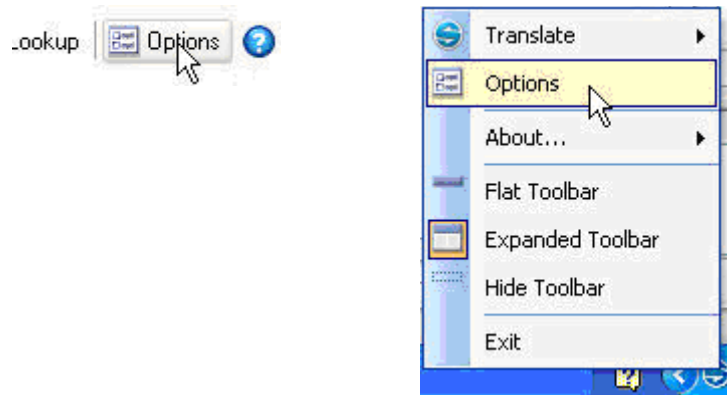
You can also return affected resource settings back to their synchronized state by resetting each setting one by one.

## Selecting Profiles

Once a Profile has been defined (refer to [Creating Profiles](#)) it can be selected for use via SYSTRAN Global Options.

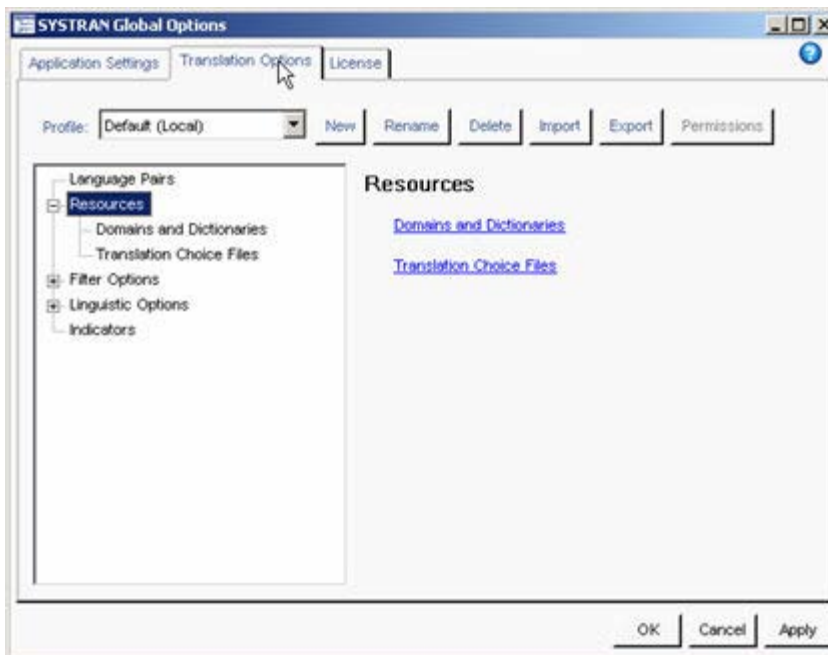
-  Remote profiles defined on the SYSTRAN Enterprise Server can be selected for use by all users who have access to the system..

1. Click the **Options** button on the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar or any application-embedded SYSTRAN Toolbar, or right-click the SYSTRAN Icon and click the **Options** command.

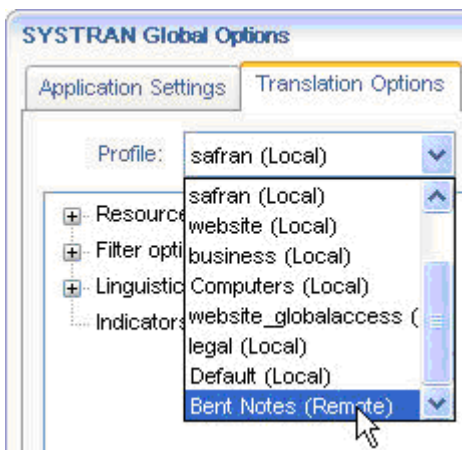


The **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog will display.

2. Click the **Translation Options** tab. The **Translation Options** screen will display.



- Use the **Profile** dropdown to select the desired profile from among those available.



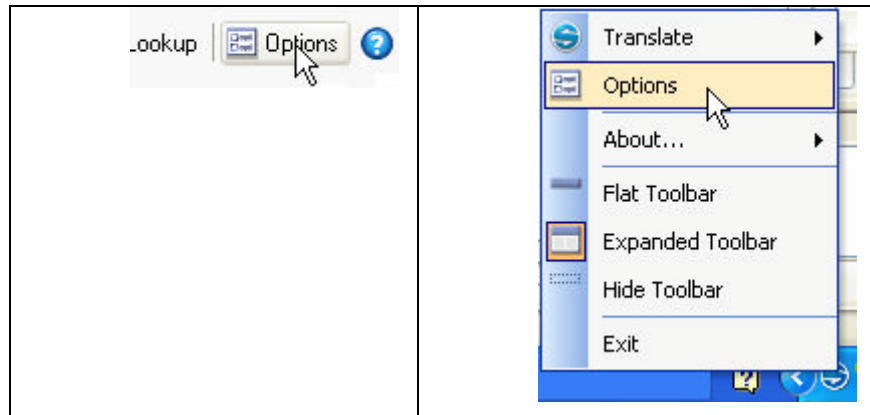
- Local** profiles are available only to users who are running SYSTRAN User Tools Plus or SYSTRAN Expert Tools Plus.

- Click **Apply** to save the new profile, or **OK** to save the new profile and exit the **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog.

### Deleting Profiles

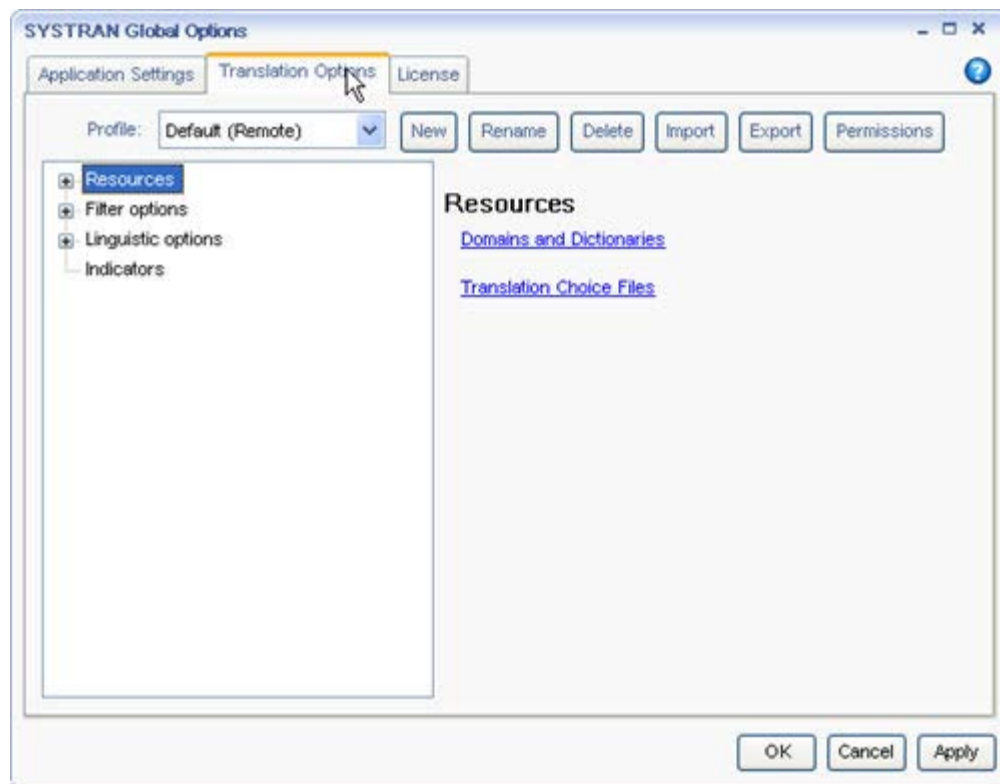
Users can only remove a remote profile once they have been granted the right to do so by a SYSTRAN server administrator.

- Click the **Options** button on the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar or any application-embedded SYSTRAN Toolbar, or right-click the SYSTRAN Icon and click the **Options** command.




The **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog will display.


2. Click the **Translation Options** tab. The **Translation Options** screen will display.

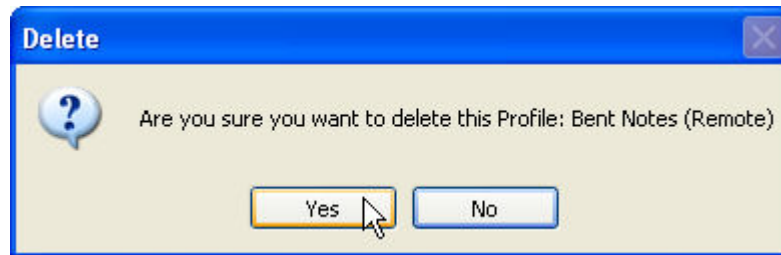


3. Using the **Profile** dropdown, indicate the profile to be deleted.



 **Local** profiles are available only to users who are running SYSTRAN User Tools Plus or SYSTRAN Expert Tools Plus.


4. Click . A **Delete** confirmation dialog will display.



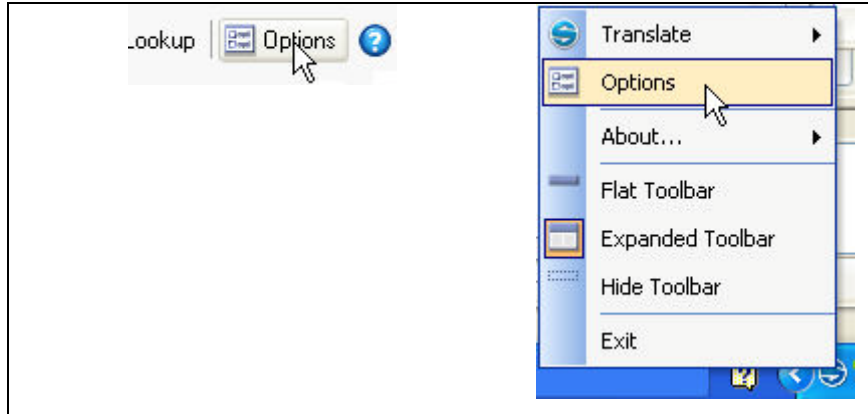
5. Click **Yes** to delete the indicated remote profile.

### Managing Remote Profile Permissions

In creating a profile, a user can make the profile public (available to the entire user community) or opt to share the profile with a specific user or group of users.

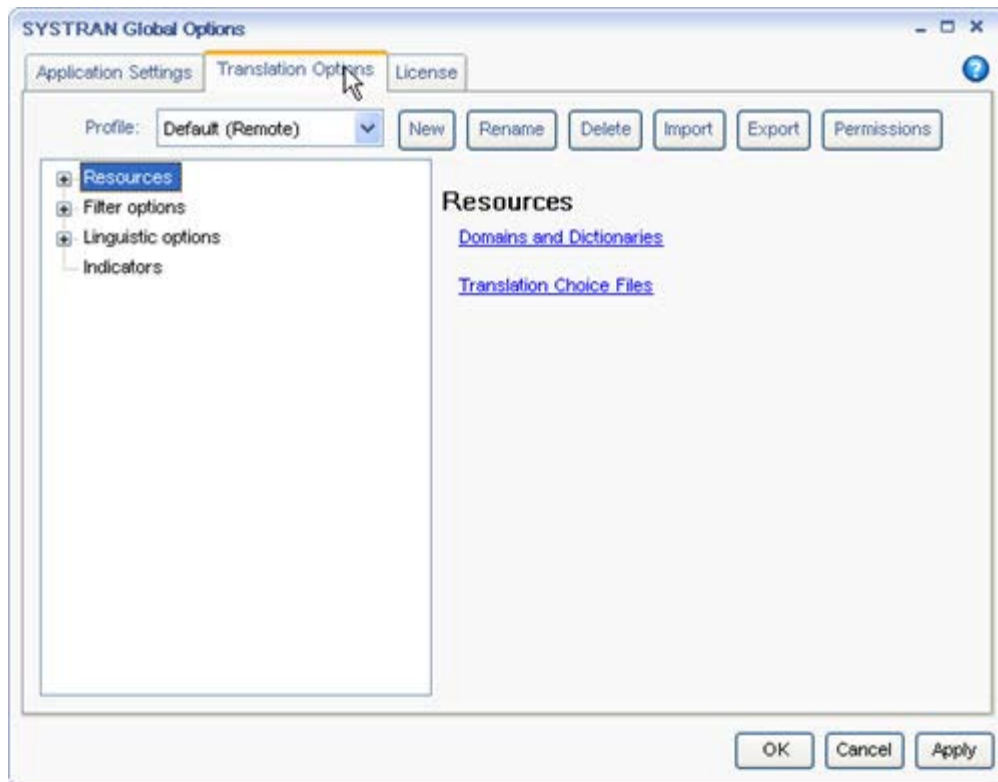
 To configure permissions for a Remote profile you must be granted the right to do so by a SYSTRAN server administrator.

1. Click the **Options** button on the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar or any application-embedded SYSTRAN Toolbar, or right-click the SYSTRAN Icon and click the **Options** command.

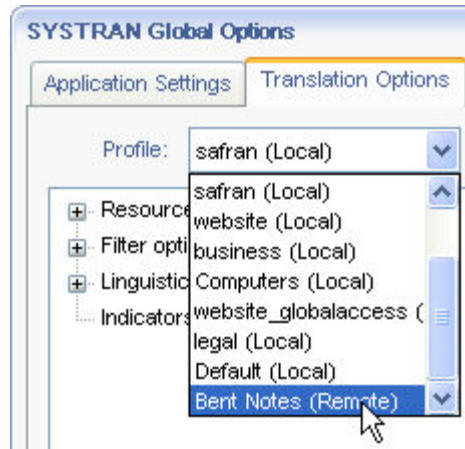


The **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog will display.

2. Click the **Translation Options** tab. The **Translation Options** screen will display.

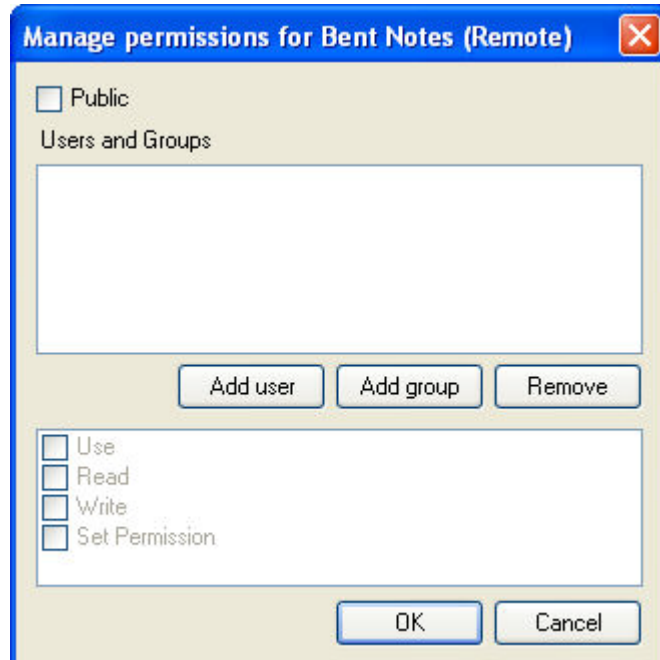


3. Using the **Profile** dropdown, indicate the profile whose permissions are to be set or revised.



- Permissions cannot be set for Local profiles, which are available only to users who are running SYSTRAN User Tools Plus or SYSTRAN Expert Tools Plus.

4. Click **Permissions**. The **Manage permissions** dialog will display.



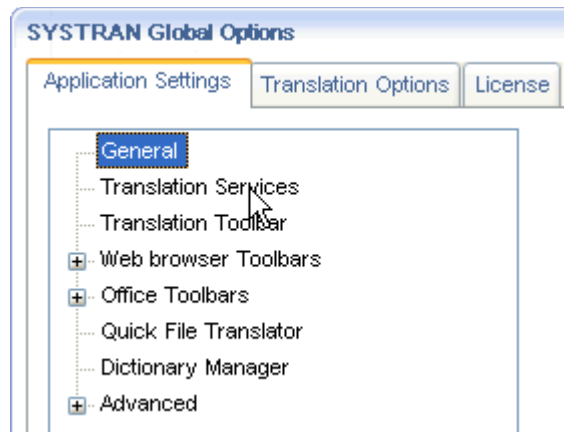
5. Configure the permissions for the profile as appropriate.
  - Tick the **Public** checkbox if the profile is to be generally available.
  - Use the **Add user** and **Add group** buttons to configure a specific audience for the profile. The members of this audience will display in the **Users and Groups** box.
  - Using the provided checkboxes, set permission levels for the profile audience: **Use, Read, Write, Set Permission**.
  - To delete a user or group from the profile audience, tick the checkbox alongside the name and click **Remove**.



6. Click **OK**.

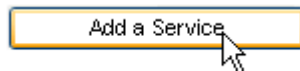
### Setting Up a Translation Service

1. Open the **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog. The **Application Settings|General** tab will display by default.
2. Click the **Translation Services** option.

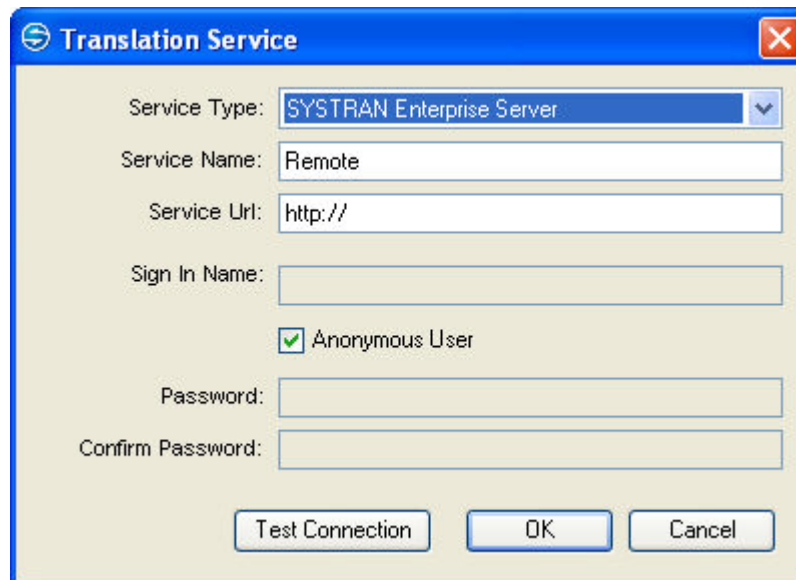


The **Translation Services** screen will display.

3. Click the **Add a Service** button.



The **Translation Service** dialog will display.

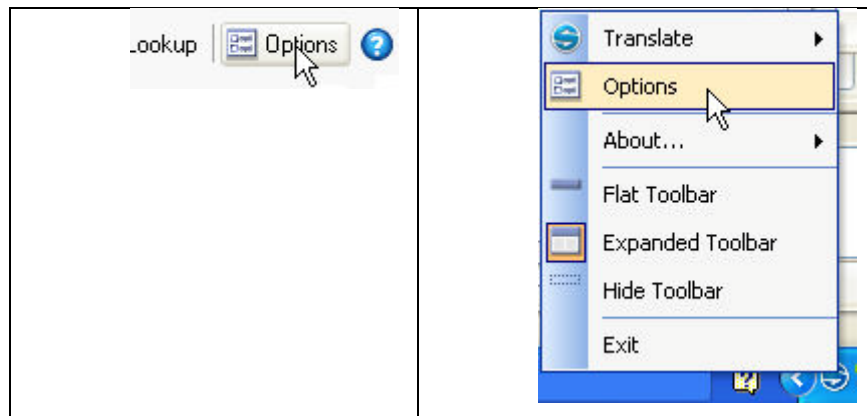


4. Enter the appropriate information for the new service's remote connection into the fields provided.
  - Set the server type using the **Server Type** dropdown.

- Enter a name for the new match type in the **Service Name** field.
  - Using the web address for the remote Translation Service in the **Service Url** field.
  - If the remote server requires a username and password, untick the **Anonymous User** checkbox to enable the **Sign In Name**, **Password**, and **Confirm Password** fields. Typically, these security credentials must be in place for users tasked with creating remote profiles (refer to [Creating Profiles](#)).
5. Click **Test Connection** to validate service access.
  6. Click **OK** to complete service set up. Indication of the new service will display in the **Application Settings|Translation Services** tab.

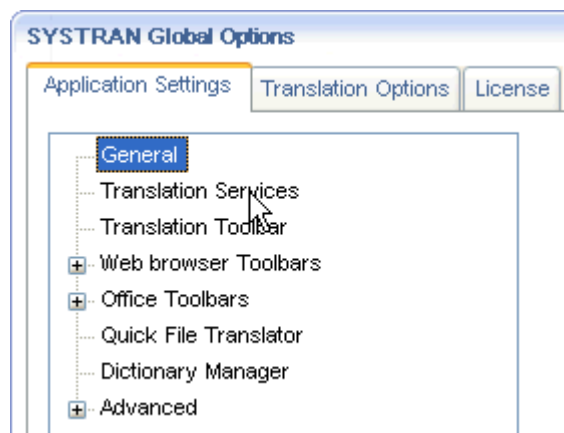
### Updating a Translation Service

1. Click the **Options** button on the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar or any application-embedded SYSTRAN Toolbar, or right-click the SYSTRAN Icon and click the **Options** command.



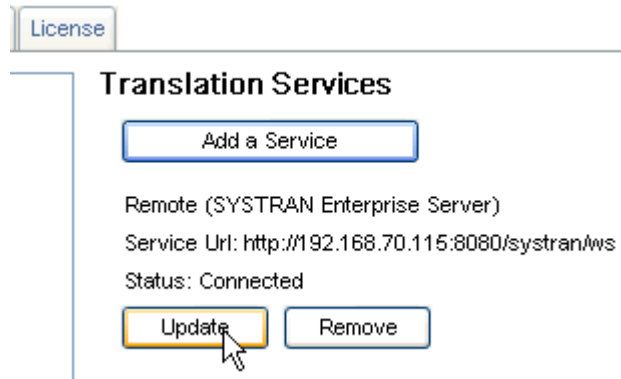
The **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog will display, showing the **Application Settings** tab by default.

2. Click the **Translation Services** option.

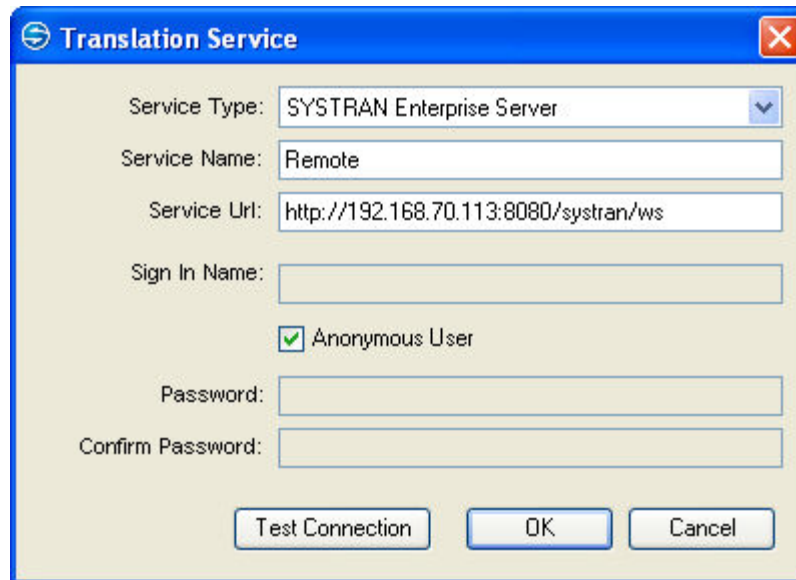


The **Translation Services** screen will display.

- Click the **Update** button directly below the indicator for the appropriate Translation Service.



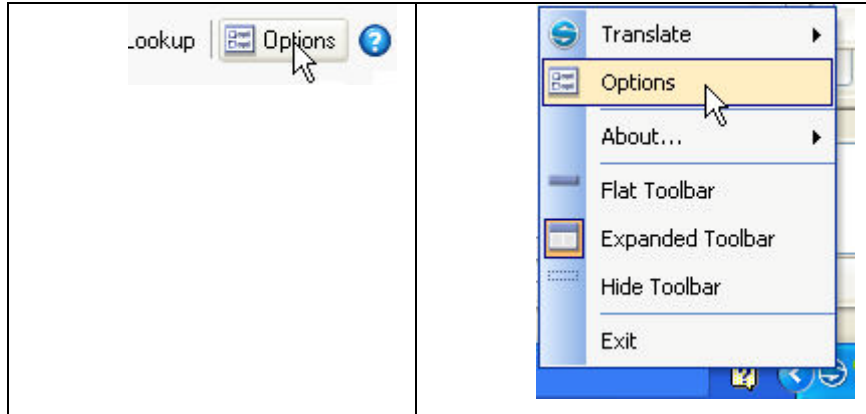
The **Translation Service** dialog will display.



- Edit the appropriate information for the selected service's remote connection into the fields provided.
- Click **Test Connection** to validate service access.
- Click **OK** to complete service set up. Indication of the service update will display in the **Application Settings|Translation Services** tab.

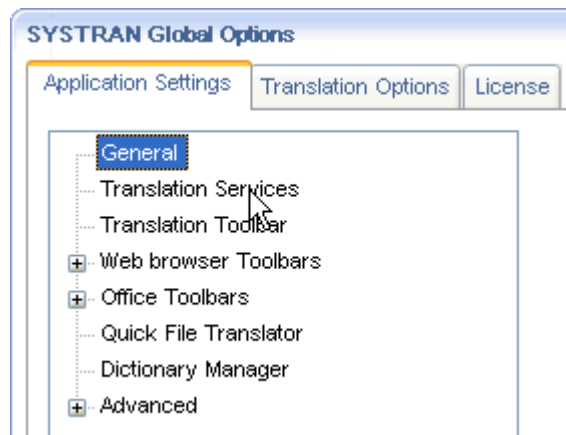
### Removing a Translation Service

- Click the **Options** button on the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar or any application-embedded SYSTRAN Toolbar, or right-click the SYSTRAN Icon and click the **Options** command.



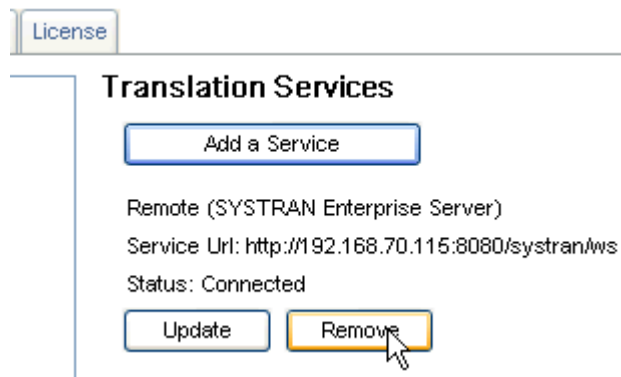
The **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog will display, showing the **Application Settings** tab by default.

2. Click the **Translation Services** option.



The **Translation Services** screen will display.

3. Click the **Remove** button directly below the indicator for the appropriate Translation Service.

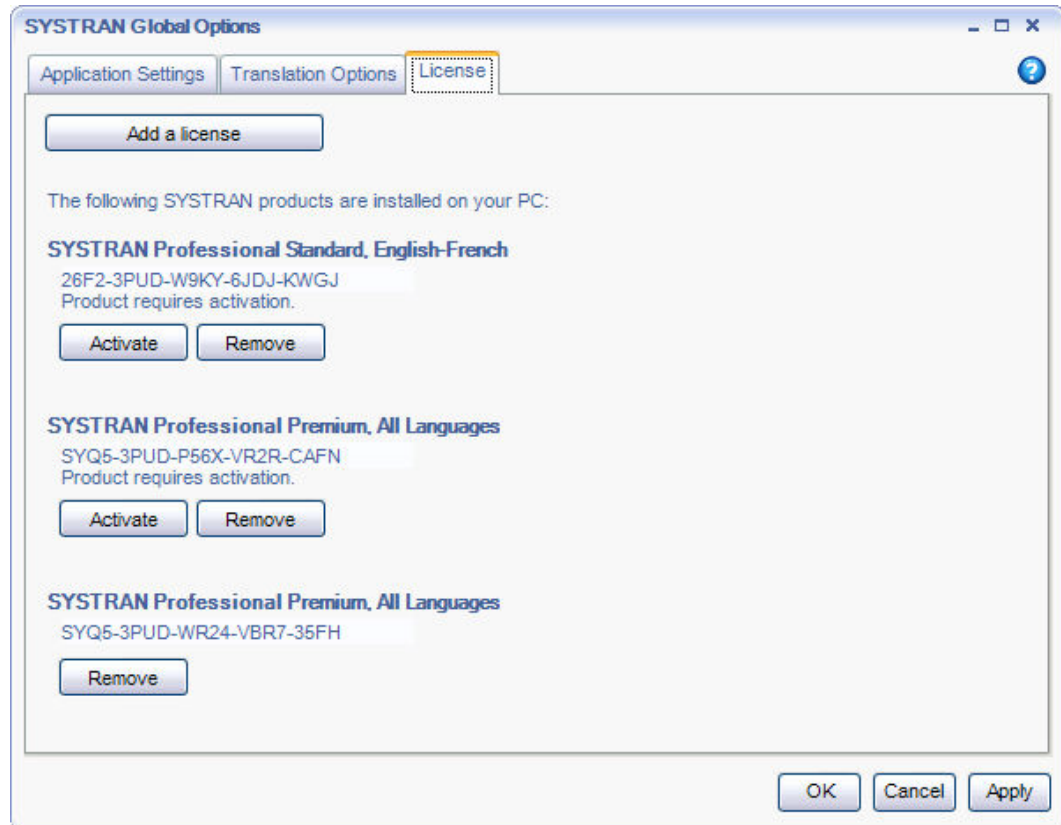


The selected Translation Service is removed and no longer displays in the **Application Settings|Translation Services** tab.

## License Management

Access to SYSTRAN 7 features is controlled by licenses, which are purchased for each product and set of language pairs. A single PC can have multiple licenses, depending on which products are installed.

Click the **License** tab on the **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog box to view the current licenses on your PC.



## Chapter 6: Translating Web Pages

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Translating Web Pages in Internet Explorer and Firefox

Translating Selected Web Page Text

Perform Lookup on Selected Web Page Text

Internet Explorer and Firefox Options

Fluid Navigation

Using the Dictionaries

## Translating Web Pages

SYSTRAN 7 lets you translate Web pages. It also supports Fluid navigation, which provides automatic translation of all Web pages linked to a translated page.

The toolbar for Microsoft Internet Explorer and Mozilla Firefox is included in SYSTRAN User Tools.

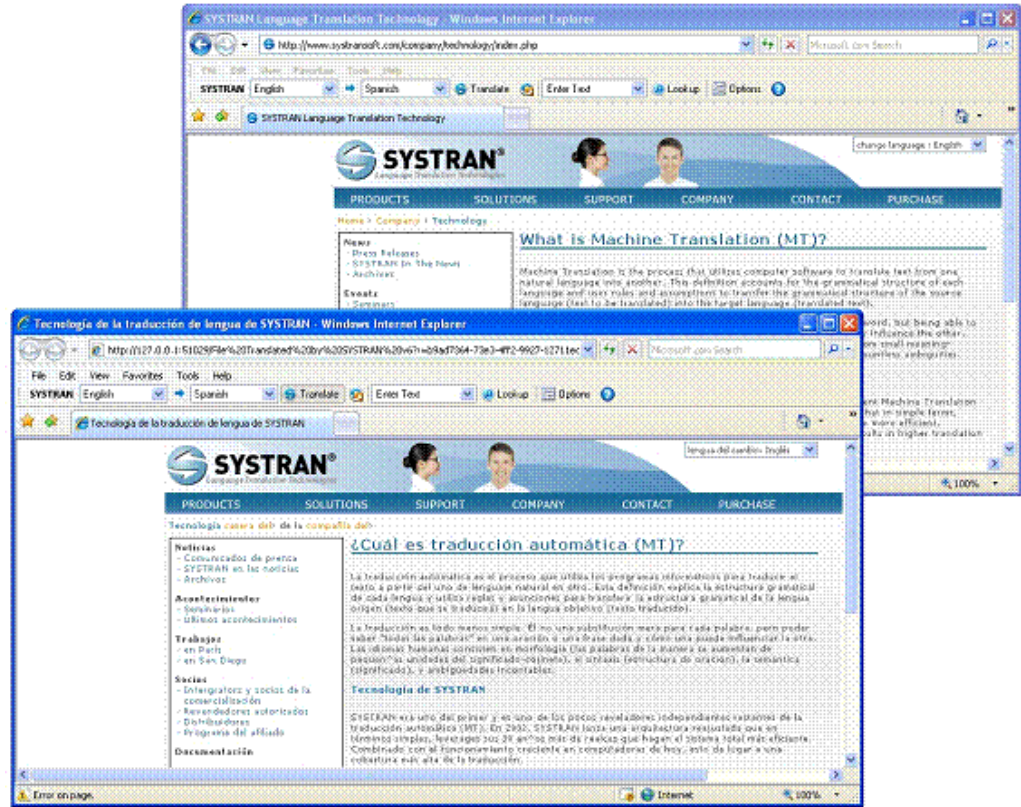
### Translating Web Pages in Internet Explorer and Firefox

The SYSTRAN Toolbar is integrated into your Web browser when you install SYSTRAN 7. By default, this Toolbar appears when you open the browser. To hide it, select the **View|Toolbars|SYSTRAN Toolbar 7** menu command. To redisplay it, repeat this procedure.

- ▶ If you want to move the SYSTRAN Toolbar (Internet Explorer only), you must first unlock the browser toolbars. Select the **View|Toolbars|Lock the Toolbars** menu command to remove the checkmark next to it.



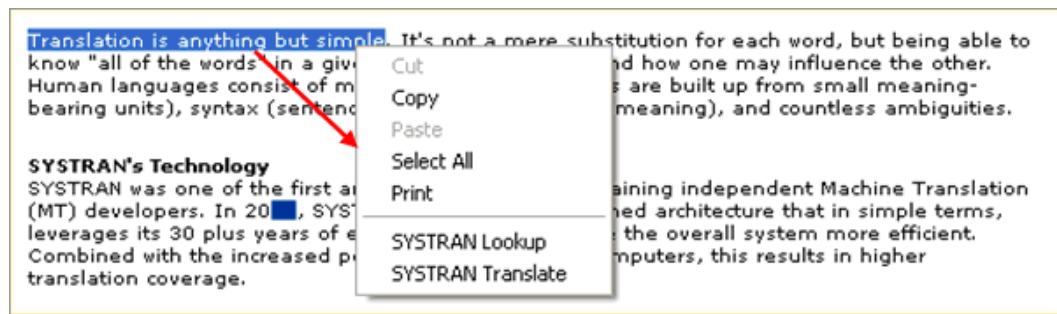
1. Use the browser to navigate to a Web page. If Automatic language detection is enabled, the detected language will automatically appear in the **Source language** dropdown.
  - Use the **Source language** dropdown to change the selected source language.
  - Use the **Target language** dropdown to select a different target language.
2. Click the **Translate** button to display the translated page.



Use the **Translation Options** dialog box to specify if the translated page should appear in a new window or in the original window. In Firefox, you may also display the translated page in a new tab.

## Translating Selected Web Page Text

You can use the right-click popup menu to translate selected text on a Web page.



1. Set your source and target languages.
2. Select text to translate.
3. Right-click the selected text and select **SYSTRAN Translate** from the popup menu.
4. A translation of the selected text appears in the lower right of the PC desktop.

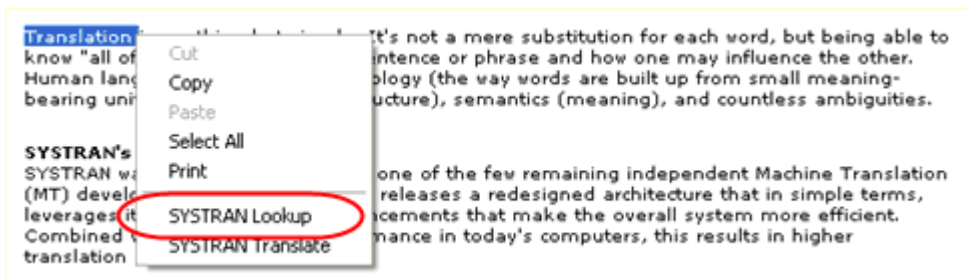




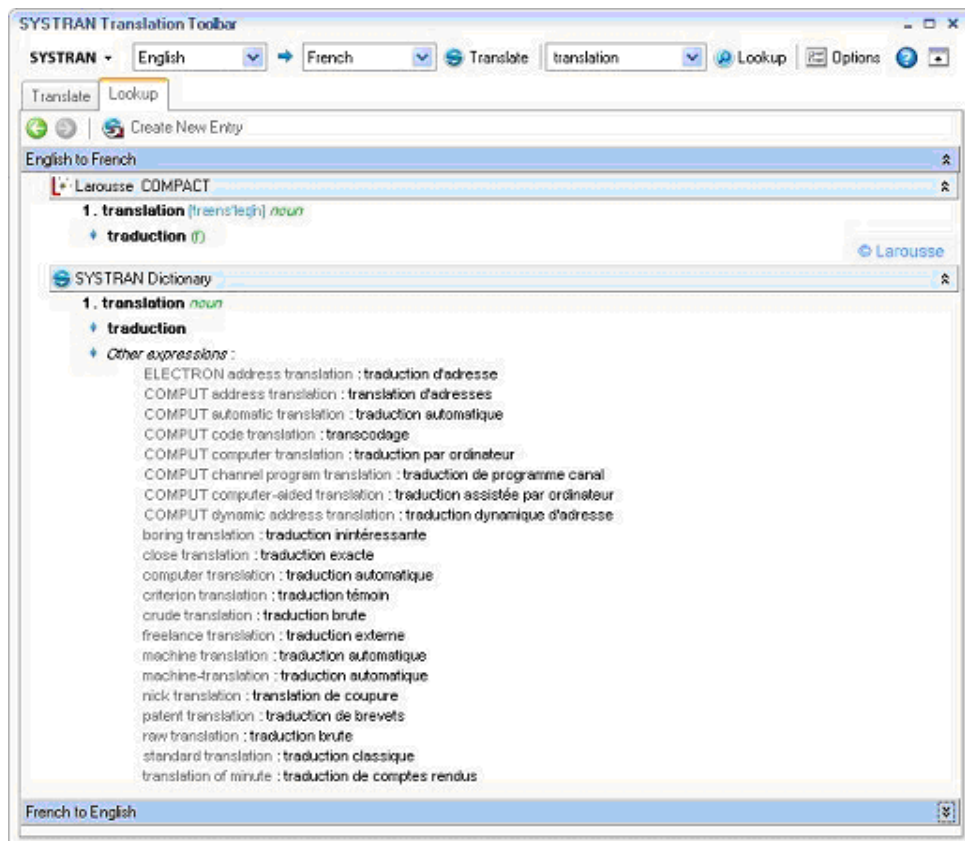
## Perform Lookup on Selected Web Page Text

You can use the right-click popup menu to look up a term in your SYSTRAN dictionaries.

1. Set your source and target languages.
2. Select a term to look up.
3. Right-click the selected term and select **SYSTRAN Lookup** from the popup menu.



Term meanings appear in the expanded SYSTRAN Toolbar.



For more information, refer to [Using the Lookup Feature](#).

## Internet Explorer and Firefox Options

Internet Explorer and Firefox toolbar options (see [Application Settings](#)) include enabling Automatic Language Detection, Fluid navigation, and how the translated page is displayed.

### Fluid Navigation

Turn Fluid navigation on to save time and effort when browsing the Web. When this feature is enabled, SYSTRAN 7 automatically translates any Web page that you link to from a translated page.

### Using the Dictionaries

As you review your translated Web page, you may want to check for meanings of a specific term:

1. Select a term in the source window and then right-click and select **Lookup** in the popup menu, or type a term in the lookup field and click the **Lookup** button
2. SYSTRAN 7 will check your installed dictionaries and display possible meanings of the term.

For more information, see [Using the Lookup Feature](#) and [Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager \(SDM\)](#).

## Chapter 7: Translating in Microsoft Office

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Translating Documents, Presentations, and Spreadsheets

Translating Selected Text in Word, PowerPoint, or Excel

Translating Email in Microsoft Outlook

Setting Microsoft Office Translation Options

Looking up a Term in Microsoft Office


Translating Input Text (Office 2007 only)

## Translating in Microsoft Office

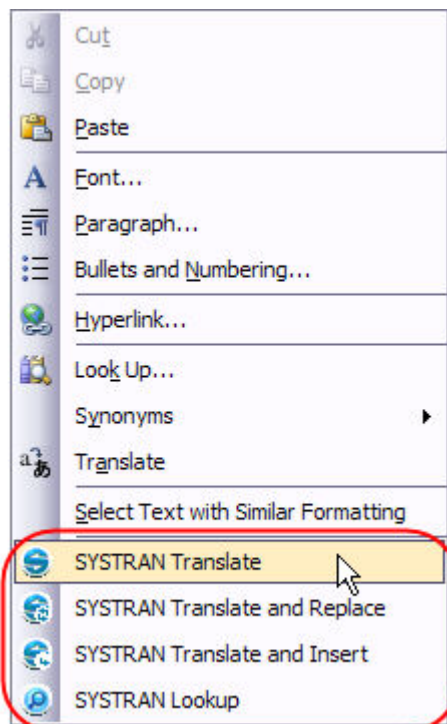
SYSTRAN User Tools can be used with the following Microsoft Office 2000, 2003, XP, and 2007 software:

- Microsoft Word
- Microsoft Excel
- Microsoft PowerPoint
- Microsoft Outlook (Outlook Express is **not** supported)

Installation of SYSTRAN 7 adds the SYSTRAN Toolbar to the Microsoft Office applications (Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Outlook) on your PC (with the exception of Office 2007, in which a SYSTRAN tab and ribbon are added). Using this feature, you can translate a Microsoft Office file while preserving its format and layout.

 The **SYSTRAN Translate** function starts the translation. There is a **Translate** function on the standard Microsoft Office Tools menu that runs the more limited Microsoft Office Translate command.

The installation program also adds a right-click popup menu to Word, Excel and PowerPoint (with the exception of PowerPoint 2007). This popup is **not** available in Outlook.

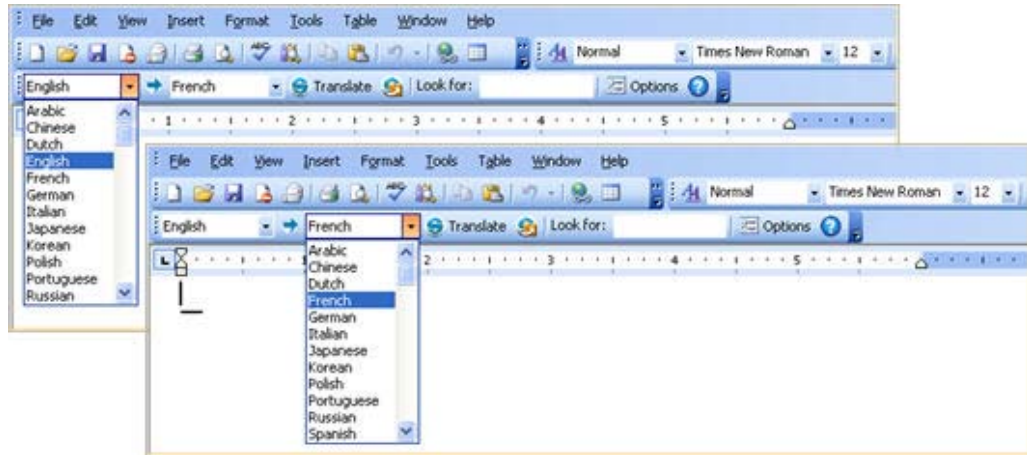


<b>SYSTRAN Translate</b>	Translate the file.
<b>SYSTRAN Translate and Replace</b>	Translate and replace the selected text with the translated text.
<b>SYSTRAN Translate and Insert</b>	Translate and insert the translated text below the selected text.
<b>SYSTRAN Lookup</b>	Look up a term.

### Translating Documents, Presentations, and Spreadsheets

To translate Word documents, PowerPoint presentations, and Excel spreadsheets:

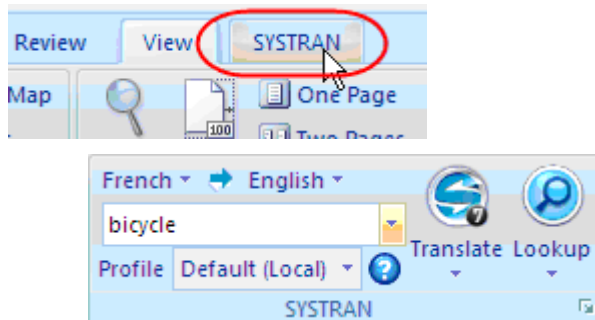
1. Open the document, presentation, or spreadsheet you want to translate.
2. If Automatic language detection is enabled, the detected language will automatically appear in the **Source language** dropdown. Use the **Source** and **Target** dropdown lists to change the source or target language.



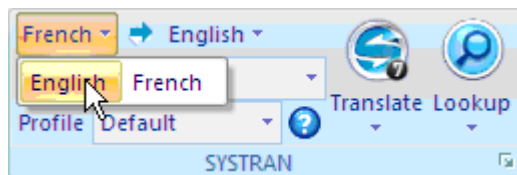
3. Click the **Translate** button on the SYSTRAN Toolbar, or click the right mouse button to open a popup menu for additional translation options. The translated file appears in a new window as a read-only file. You can save the translated file using the standard Windows **File, Save** function.

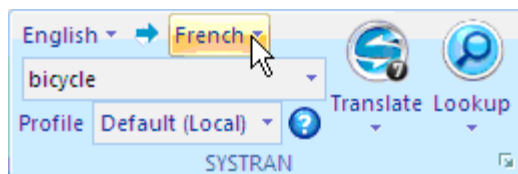
#### **For Office 2007:**

1. Click the **SYSTRAN** tab to reveal the **SYSTRAN** tab group in the ribbon.

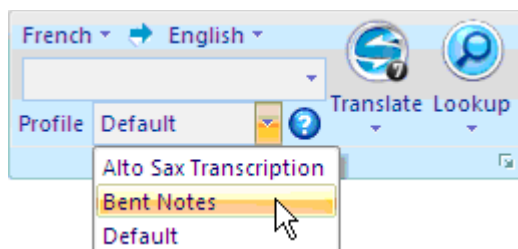


2. If Automatic language detection is enabled, the detected language will automatically appear in the Source language dropdown. Use the Source and Target dropdown lists to change the source or target language.

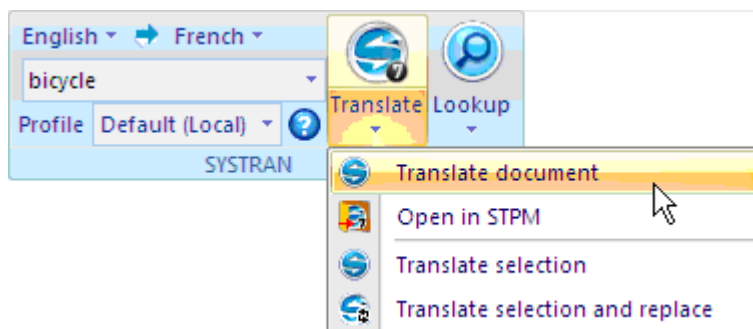




3. Select a Profile to apply for the translation.



4. Click the **Translate** button droplist in the tab group and indicate **Translate Document**.

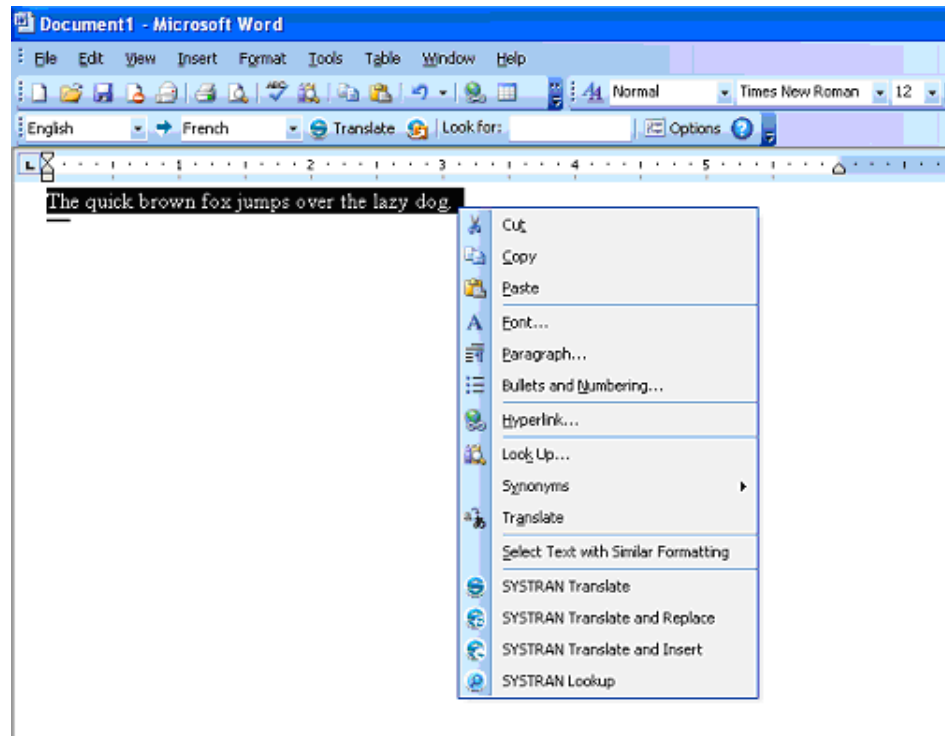


The translated file appears in a new window as a read-only file. You can save the translated file using the standard Windows **File, Save** function.

## Translating Selected Text in Word, PowerPoint, or Excel

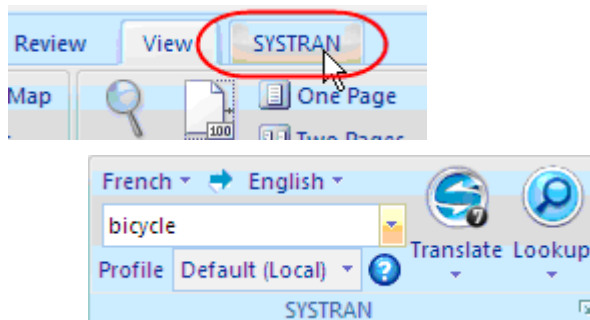
Instead of translating an entire file, you can translate selected text in Word, PowerPoint, or Excel. The selected text can either replace the original text or be inserted after it.

1. Open the file that contains the text you want to translate.
2. Highlight the text you want to translate.
3. Click the right mouse button and select one of the following options:
  - **SYSTRAN Translate and Replace** translates the selected text and replaces the source text with the translated text.
  - **SYSTRAN Translate and Insert** translates the selected text and inserts it below the source text you selected (Word only).
  - You can also press **Ctrl+T** to translate the selected text.

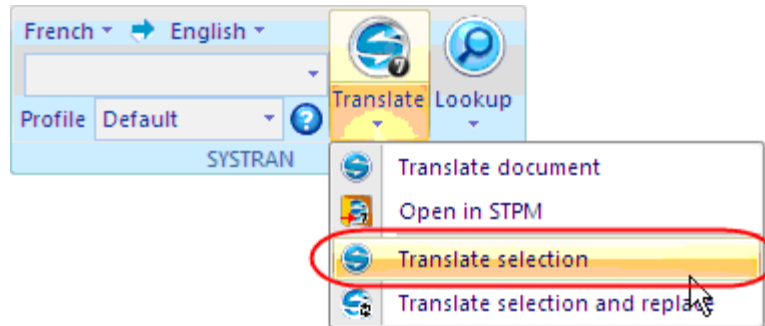


**For Office 2007:**

1. Open the file that contains the text you want to translate.
2. Highlight the text you want to translate.
3. Click the **SYSTRAN** tab to reveal the **SYSTRAN** tab group in the ribbon.



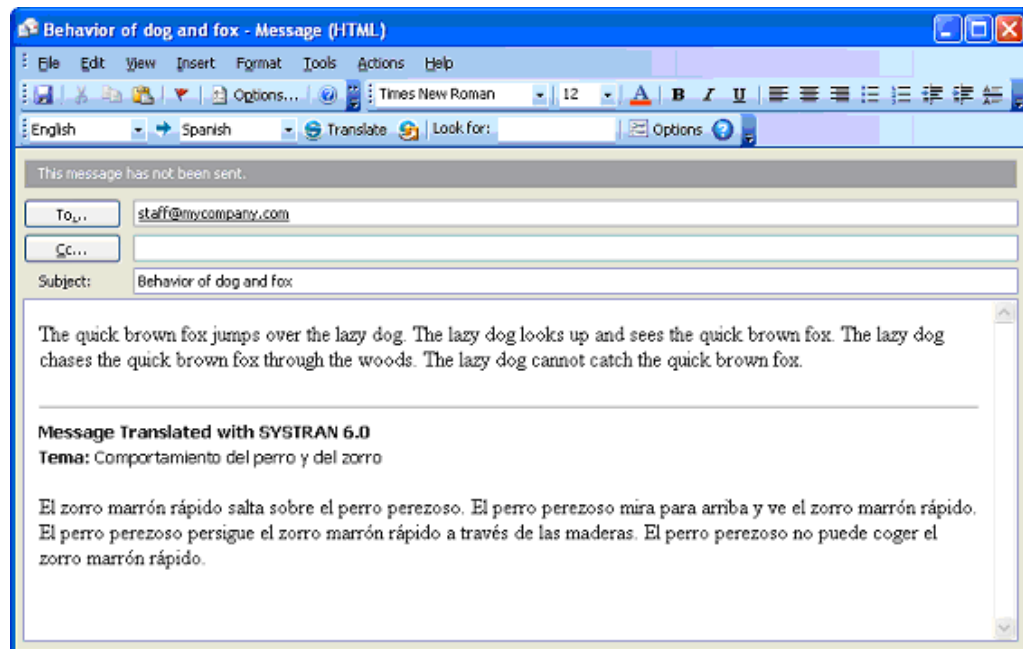
4. Click the droplist arrow beneath the **Translate** button in the tab group and select **Translate Selection**, or click the **Translate Selection** command in the context menu by clicking the right mouse button (with the exception of PowerPoint 2007).



## Translating Email in Microsoft Outlook

When SYSTRAN 7 translates an email, the source (original) text and target (translated) text appear in a revised email, separated by a banner.

1. Open Microsoft Outlook.
2. Open a message that you want to translate, or type a new message.
3. Use the Source and Target dropdown lists to change the source and target languages.
4. Click the **Translate** button. SYSTRAN 7 translates the email, inserts the translated text into the same email as the source text, and places a banner between the two versions.



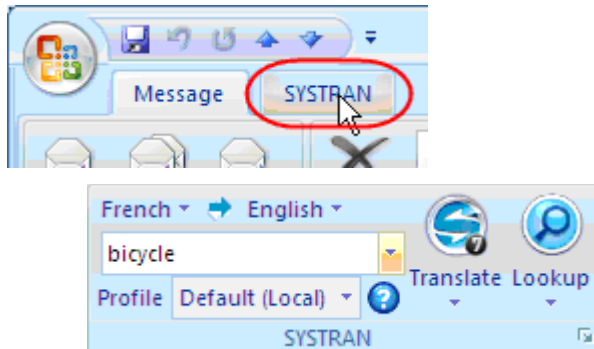
- If you are using Word as your email editor, you will see a new email message with the translated text when you click **Translate**, and not the split-panel display illustrated above.



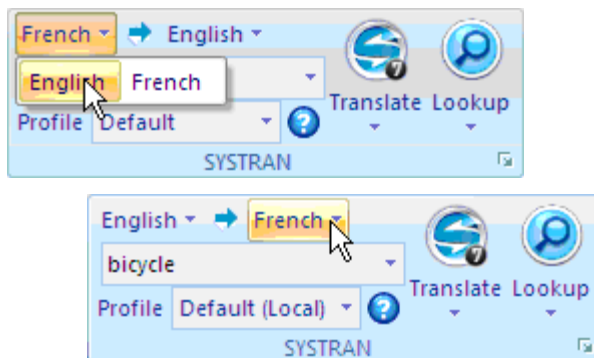
**For Office 2007:**

Unlike other Microsoft Office 2007 applications, at entry Outlook 2007 maintains the layout of menus and toolbars utilized in previous versions. It is only at the actual email level that Office 2007's characteristic Tab-Ribbon design comes into play.

1. Open an email that contains text you want to translate, or start a new email and enter text to be translated.
2. Click the **SYSTRAN** tab to reveal the **SYSTRAN** tab group in the ribbon.



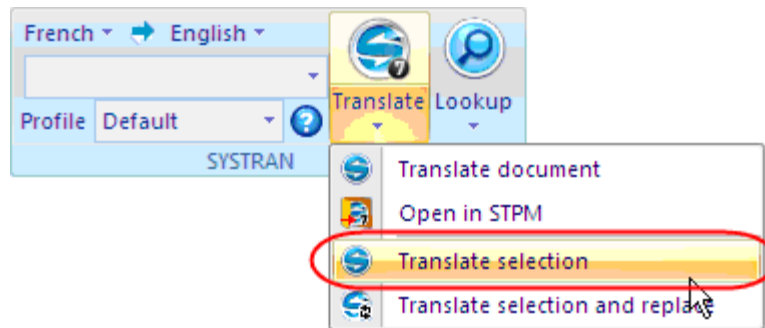
3. As required, use the **Source** and **Target** dropdown lists to change the source and target languages.



4. Click the **Translate** button droplist in the tab group and indicate **Translate Document**. SYSTRAN 7 translates the email, inserts the translated text into the same email as the source text, and places a banner between the two versions.

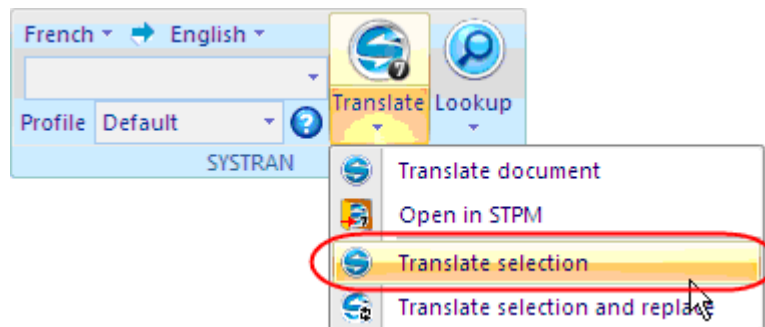
-- or --

Highlight a portion of the email you wish to translate, then click the **Translate** button droplist and select **Translate selection** to translate the selected text.



-- or --

Click the **Translate** button droplist and select **Translate selection and replace**. SYSTRAN 7 translates the selected text and replaces the source text with the translated text.

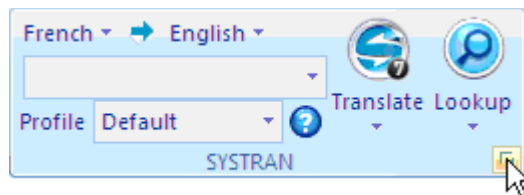


## Setting Microsoft Office Translation Options

Translation Options can be set for each Microsoft Office application. Click the **Options** button on the SYSTRAN Toolbar to open the **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog box (refer to [Application Settings](#)).

### For Office 2007:

Click the **Options** Dialog Box Launcher at the bottom right of the SYSTRAN tab group to access the **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog box.



## Looking up a Term in Microsoft Office

You can search for meanings of a specific term from any Office application.

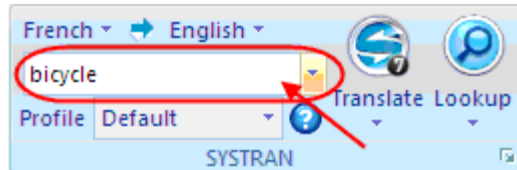
1. Enter the term in the **Look for:** field in the SYSTRAN 7 toolbar.
2. Press **Enter**. An expanded Toolbar appears with suggested meanings for the term.

-- or --

1. Select a term in the source window and press **Ctrl+L**.
2. SYSTRAN 7 will check your installed dictionaries and display possible meanings for the term.

#### **For Office 2007:**

1. Enter the term in the field provided in the **SYSTRAN** tab group.



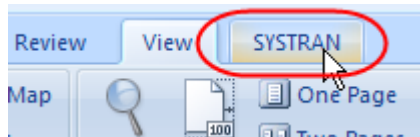
2. Click the **Lookup** button. The **SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar** displays suggested meanings for the term.

For more information, refer to [Using the Lookup Feature](#).

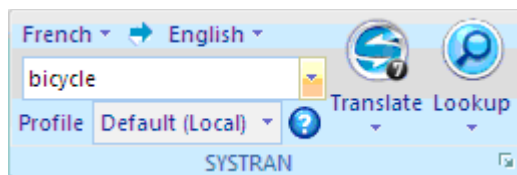
### **Translating Input Text (Office 2007 only)**

The **SYSTRAN** tab group in Office 2007 offers a new tool which allows you to quickly translate expressions entered into a dedicated text field.

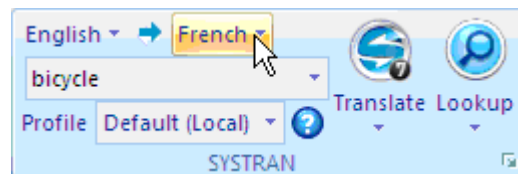
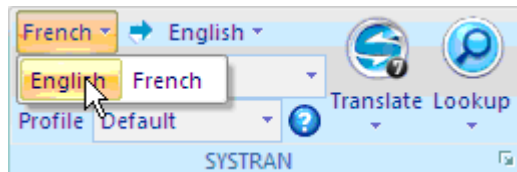
1. Click on the **SYSTRAN** tab.



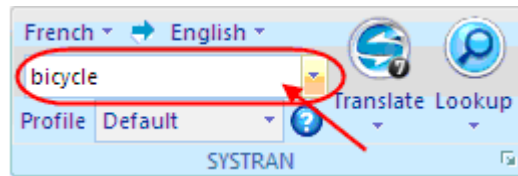
The SYSTRAN tab group will display in the application ribbon.



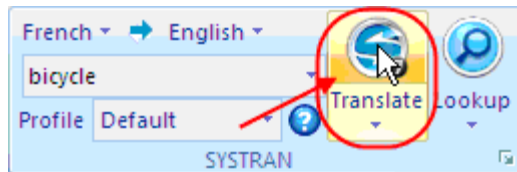
2. Set the Source and Target language pairs as appropriate.



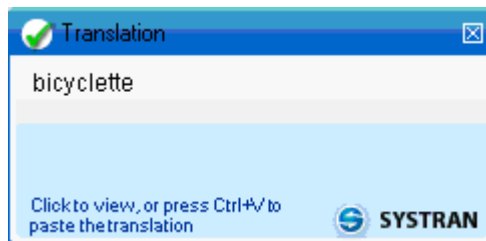
3. Enter the expression that is to be translated into the text field in the **SYSTRAN** tab group.



4. Click the **SYSTRAN** button.



The translation for the input expression will display in a **Translation** box at the bottom right-hand corner of the screen.



## **Chapter 8: Translating in other Windows Applications**

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Launching the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar

Using the Translation Toolbar

Translate as you Type

Using the Dictionaries

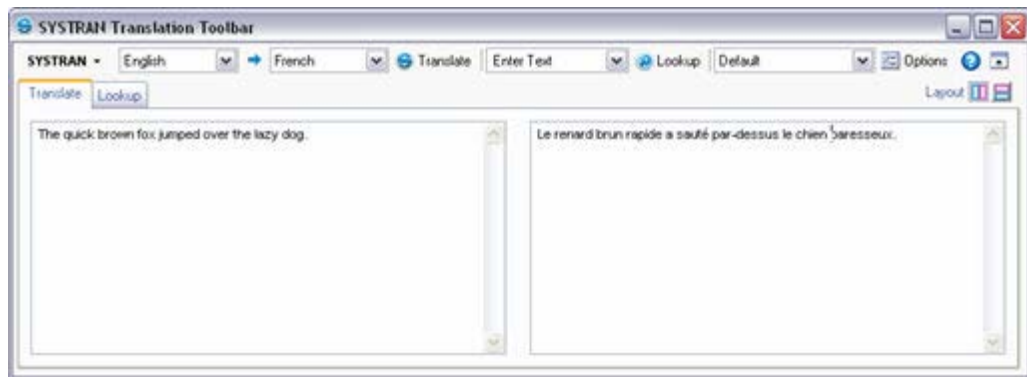
Hiding the Translation Toolbar

## Translating in other Windows Applications

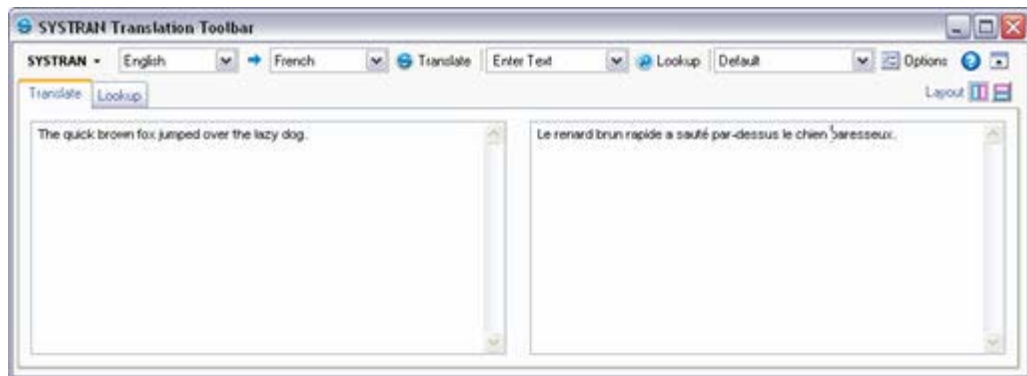
The SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar, which is included in both SYSTRAN User Tools and SYSTRAN Expert Tools, is used to translate text in Windows applications where there is no specific SYSTRAN toolbar. The SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar lets you translate text in any Windows application by cutting/copying text and pasting it into the Toolbar. You can then paste the translated text into any Windows application.

### Launching the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar

1. Click the **SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar** icon on the PC desktop, or click Start on the Windows Taskbar and point to **All Programs > SYSTRAN 7 > SYSTRAN Toolbar**.



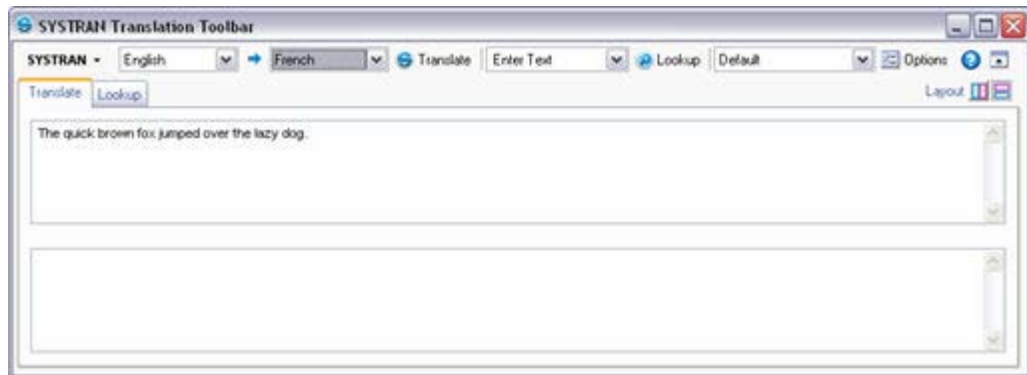
2. Toggle the **Layout** buttons to switch from side-by-side to horizontal display of source and target text.



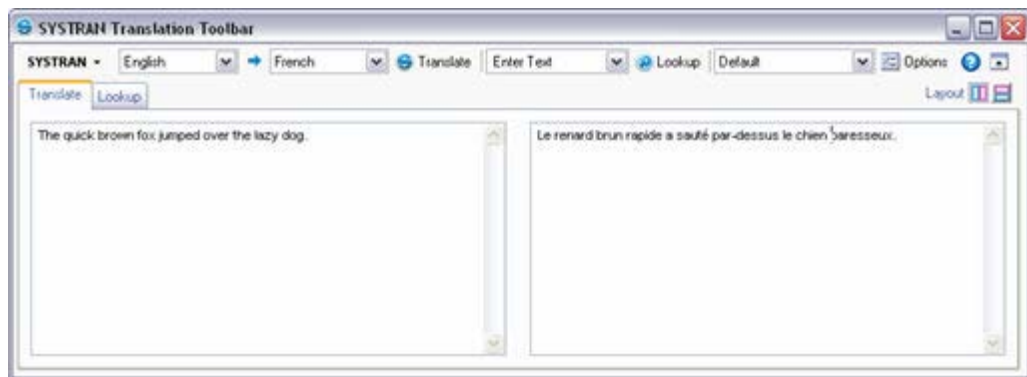
- ▶ Launching the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar and allowing it to run in the background provides rapid response time for later translation requests.

## Using the Translation Toolbar

1. If **Automatic language detection** is enabled, the detected language appears in the **Source language** dropdown. Use the **Source language** dropdown to select a different source language.
2. Use the **Target language** dropdown list to select a target language.



3. Cut or copy text from your Windows application and paste it in the left panel of the Translation Toolbar. You can also enter text directly into the left panel.
4. If **Translate as you type** is enabled (refer to [Application Settings](#)), the text is translated as soon as it is entered. Otherwise, click the **Translate** button. The translated text appears in the right panel of the Toolbar.



5. Copy the translated text from the right panel of the Toolbar and paste it into your Windows application.

## Translate as you Type

If you have enabled **Translate as you type** in the Application Settings for the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar, your source text will be translated as you enter it. You can control the amount of time the software will wait before translating using the idle time control in the [Application Settings](#).

## Using the Dictionaries

You can check the meaning of a specific term:

1. Enter a term in the **Enter Text** field and click **Lookup**..
2. SYSTRAN 7 will check your installed dictionaries and display possible meanings for the term.

For more information, see [Using the Lookup Feature](#) or [Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager \(SDM\)](#).

## Hiding the Translation Toolbar

Click the **X** button in the upper right of the Translation Toolbar to hide it but keep it open in the background for your next use.



## Chapter 9: Using Quick File Translator

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Translating a Single File

Translating all Compatible Files in a Folder

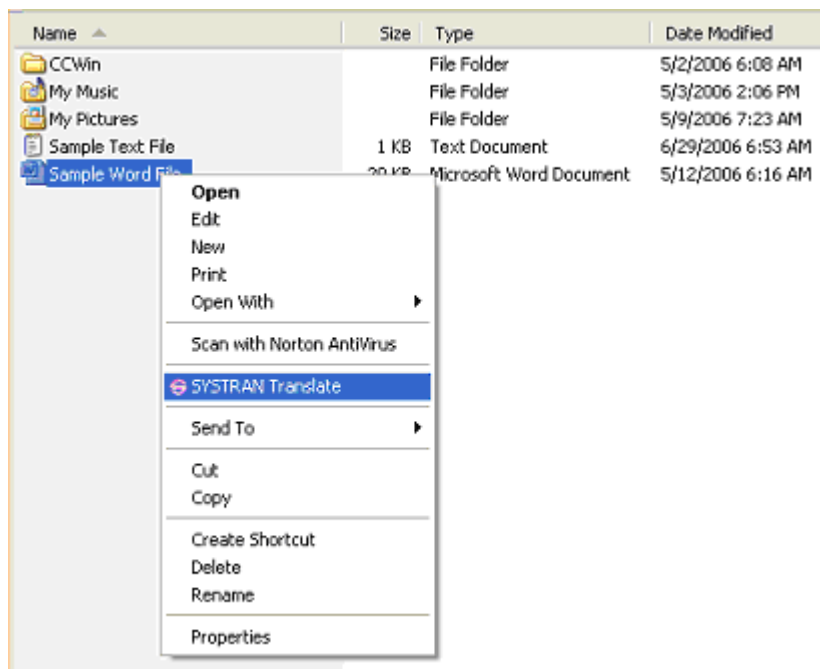
## Using Quick File Translator


SYSTRAN Quick File Translator is a quick and easy way to translate PDF, TXT, Word, RTF, Excel, PowerPoint, or HTML files directly from the Windows Explorer. It is available for use in SYSTRAN User Tools.

- [Translating a Single File](#)
- [Translating all Compatible Files in a Folder](#)

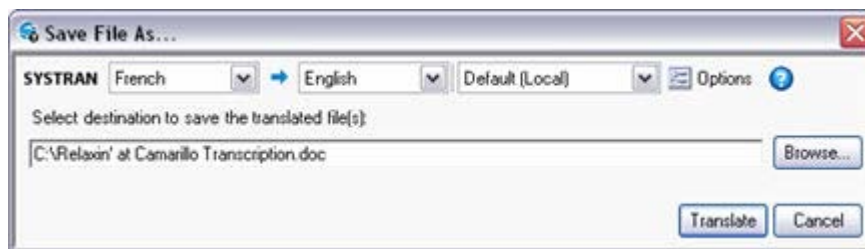
### Translating a Single File

1. Open the Windows Explorer and locate a file to translate.
2. Right-click the filename to open the popup menu.



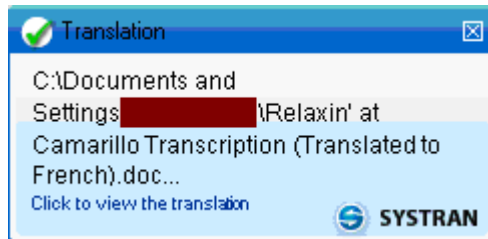
 The popup menu will only show the **SYSTRAN Translate** option when you right-click on a supported file format.

3. Select **SYSTRAN Translate**. A **Save File As** dialog box will display.



4. Select a Source and Target language.
5. Select a Profile to apply for the translation.

- Click **Browse** to select a location for the translated file. The default is to place the translated file in the same location as the original file.
- Click **Translate** to begin the translation process. A dialog will show translation progress. When the process ends, the dialog will indicate if the translation was successful or if an error occurred.

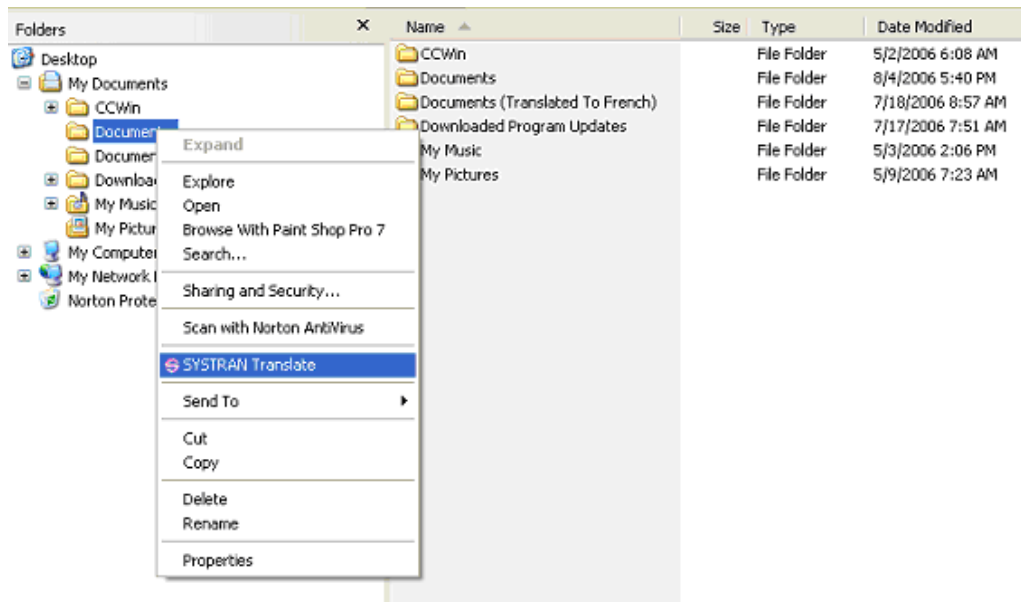


- Click the window to open the translated file in the appropriate Windows application.

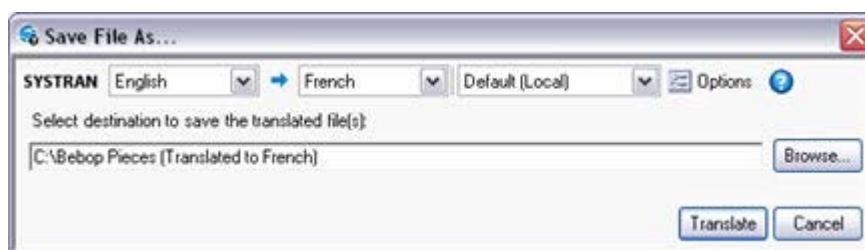
## Translating all Compatible Files in a Folder

The Quick File Translator can translate all of the compatible files in a folder:

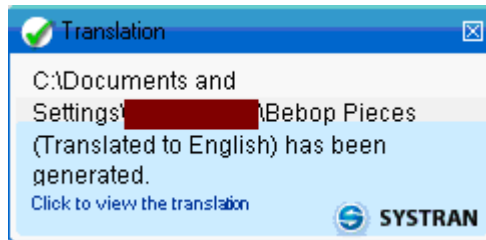
- Open the Windows Explorer and locate a folder to translate.
- Right-click the folder to open the popup menu.



- Select **SYSTRAN Translate**. A **Save File As** dialog box will display.



4. Select a Source and Target language.
5. Select a Profile to apply for the translation.
6. Click **Browse** to select a location for the folder of translated files. The default is to create a new folder at the same level as the original.
7. Click **Translate** to begin the translation process. A Progress dialog will show translation progress. When the process ends, the dialog will indicate if the translation was successful or if an error occurred.



## Chapter 10: Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

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- SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager Features
- Launching SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)
- The SDM Environment
  - Docking and Floating Panes
  - Opening Multiple Dictionaries
  - Working with the SDM Panes
  - SDM Command Menus
  - SDM Toolbar
  - Modifying the SDM Toolbar
- Creating and Managing Dictionary Resources
  - Creating a New Dictionary
  - Deleting a Dictionary
  - Setting Dictionary Priority
  - Managing Dictionary Columns
  - Understanding the Transaction Column (Remote Dictionaries)
  - Downloading a Remote Dictionary Subset
  - Resolving Remote Dictionary Conflicts
  - Synchronizing Remote Dictionaries
- Working with User Dictionary Entries
  - Adding Dictionary Entries
  - Changing Entry Types
  - Removing Entries from a User Dictionary
  - Checking the Confidence Level of User Dictionary Entries
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- Translation Memories
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  - Intuitive Clues
  - Additional Clues
  - Protected Sequences
  - Bracketing
  - Multiple Meanings
  - Equivalent Meanings
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## Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

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Available in SYSTRAN 7 Expert Tools, SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM) lets you create, and maintain User Dictionaries (UDs), which can be used to customize and improve your translations.

Dictionary resources can be used for a number of functions, including:

- Automatically translating terms not found in the SYSTRAN Main Dictionary.
- Overriding the target-language meaning of a term in the SYSTRAN Main Dictionary to customize translation output.
- Ensuring that a multi-word expression is always treated as a single unit by the translation software.

SDM allows you to name user dictionaries, import and export dictionary resources, and detect duplicate entries.

You will also be able to create and manage Translation Memories (TMs) and Normalization Dictionaries (NDs), and use Lookup Operators to extend the coverage of your terminology.

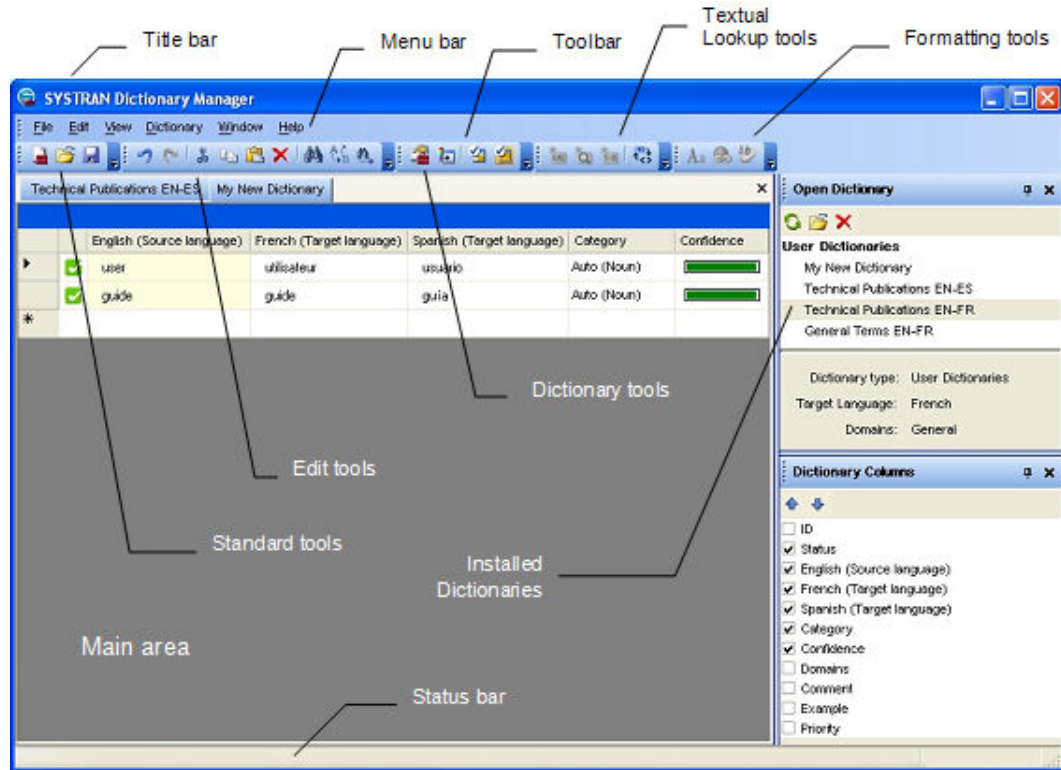
### SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager Features

SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager offers the following features:

- Create User Dictionaries (20,000 entries per UD, TM, or ND)
- Create Translation Memories (40,000 entries per TM)
- IntuitiveCoding
- Coding Confidence Indicator
- Print Dictionaries
- UD search capabilities
- Bilingual dictionary editor
- Named User Dictionaries
- Import/Export of dictionary resources
- Duplicate entry detection
- Multilingual dictionary editor
- Support for Normalization Dictionaries
- Set Dictionary Priorities
- Domain definition
- ExpertCoding Wizard
- Reverse Dictionaries
- Lookup Operators

## Launching SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

Double-click the SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager icon on your PC Desktop, or click **Start** on the Windows Taskbar and select **All Programs > SYSTRAN 7 > SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager**.

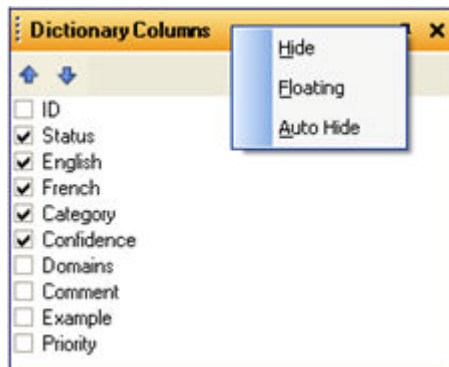


## The SDM Environment

### Docking and Floating Panes

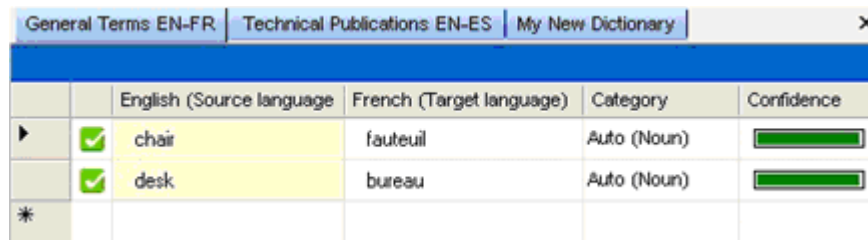
SDM uses "dockable" panes to display properties and other information for working with dictionary entries. These dockable panes can be moved around on the desktop independently, or they can be docked to the SDM application window.

Right-click on the title bar of an SDM window to display a popup menu.



## Opening Multiple Dictionaries

You can open multiple dictionaries at the same time. Each dictionary will appear on a tab in the main SDM window. Click on a tab to view and work with that dictionary.

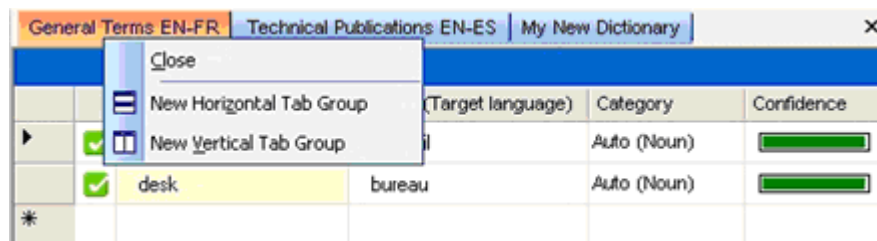


	English (Source language)	French (Target language)	Category	Confidence
▶	✓ chair	fauteuil	Auto (Noun)	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: green;"></div>
	✓ desk	bureau	Auto (Noun)	<div style="width: 100%; height: 10px; background-color: green;"></div>
*				

## Working with the SDM Panes

Dictionary panes can be placed in different positions on the SDM window.

1. Right-click a dictionary tab to open a popup menu.
2. Select a display option from the popup. You can also click, hold and drag a dictionary tab to move it to a new location.



3. Right-click on any dictionary pane to open a popup menu. You can then set this pane to hide or float. You can also click, hold and drag any SDM pane to move it to a new location.



## SDM Command Menus

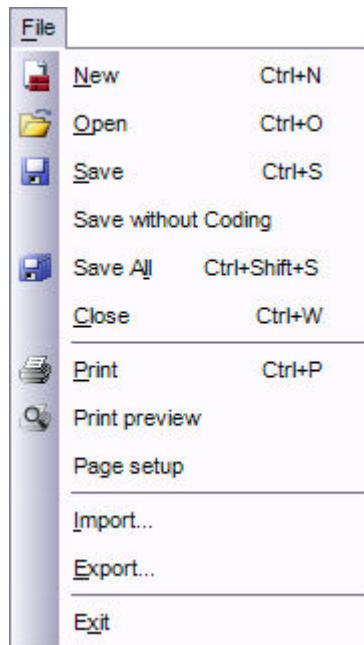
The SDM menu bar includes six dropdown menus.

- [File](#)
- [Edit](#)
- [View](#)
- [Dictionary](#)
- [Window](#)
- [Help](#)



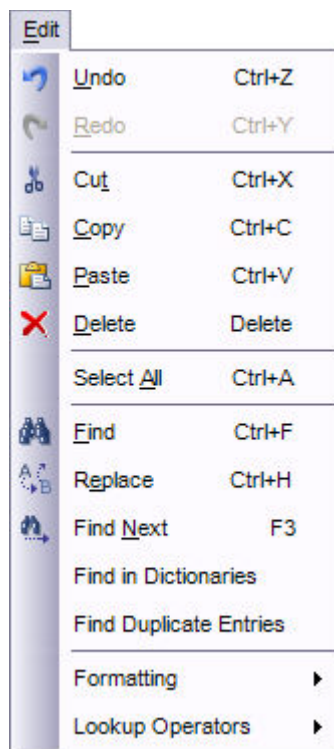
Many of the functions on these menus can also be run by selecting one of the SDM Toolbar buttons.

**File Menu (SDM)**



New	Create a new dictionary
Open	Open an existing dictionary
Save	Save the current dictionary
Save without Coding	Save the current dictionary without coding the entries
Save All	Save all open dictionaries
Close	Close the currently open dictionary
Print	Print the currently open dictionary
Print preview	Preview the print layout
Page setup	Set up the dictionary page layout
Import	Import a file into the active dictionary or create a new dictionary
Export	Export the active dictionary
Exit	Close SDM

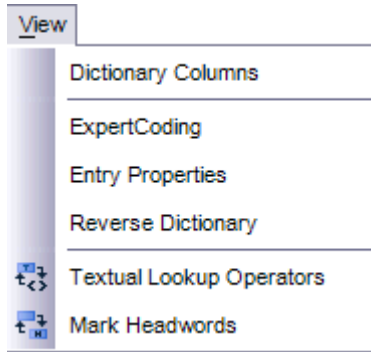
**Edit Menu (SDM)**



Undo	Undo most recent edit
Redo	Redo most recent undone edit
Cut	Cut an entry
Copy	Copy an entry
Paste	Paste an entry
Delete	Delete an entry
Select All	Select the entire dictionary
Find	Find text
Replace	Replace text
Find Next	Find next instance of text
Find in Dictionaries	Search for a term in all dictionaries on the PC
Find Duplicate Entries	Identify duplicate entries in the dictionary
Formatting	Font
Formatting	Link
Formatting	Clear Formatting

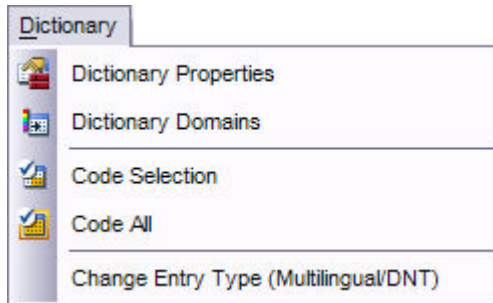
	URL Operator
Lookup Operators	URL Operator Find Operator Number Operator Operator Parameters

**View Menu (SDM)**



Dictionary Columns	Select columns of information to display in the main screen
ExpertCoding	Modify an entry to improve dictionary usage and coverage
Entry Properties	Display a panel showing entry properties (part of speech, etc.)
Reverse Dictionary	Define an entry as bidirectional
Textual Lookup Operators	Add a reference to a complex entity (e.g. numerical) included in a UD entry
Mark Headwords	Mark the headwords in each entry

**Dictionary Menu (SDM)**



Dictionary Properties	Enter/edit dictionary properties
Dictionary Domains	Set domains for the dictionary (Premium version only)
Code Selection	Code a selected entry
Code All	Code all of the dictionary entries
Change Entry Type (Multilingual/DNT)	Change an entry from/to Multilingual or Do Not translate

### Window Menu (SDM)

This menu allows you to close, display, and arrange multiple dictionaries on the SDM desktop.

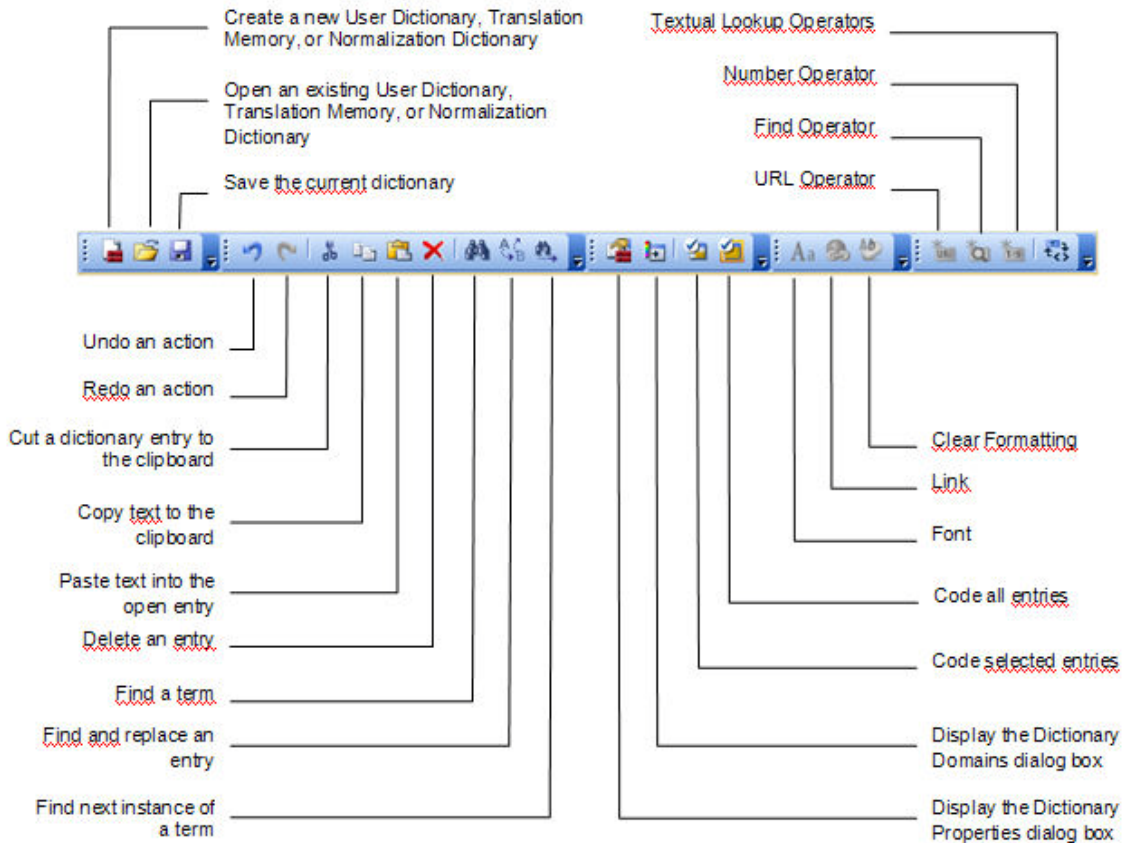
### Help Menu (SDM)

This menu allows you to display version (About) information for SDM, and to link directly to SYSTRAN's Website for additional information.



### SDM Toolbar

SDM buttons are organized in five sections on the toolbar.

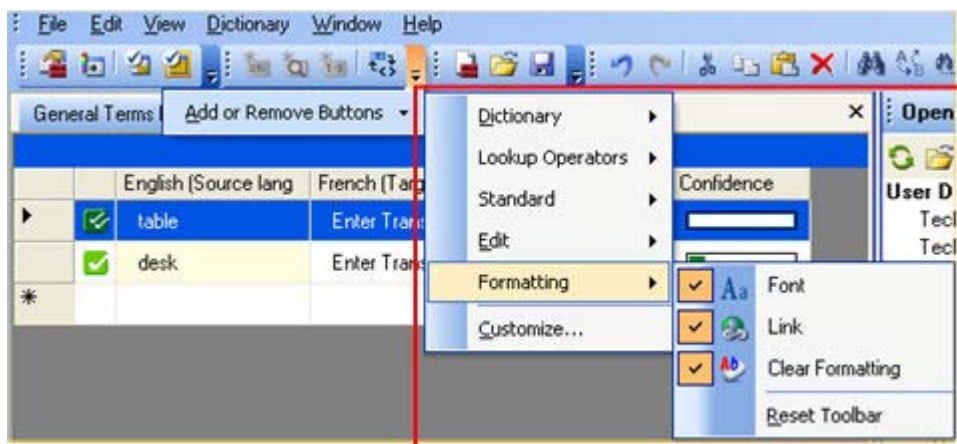


## Modifying the SDM Toolbar

### Adding or Removing Buttons

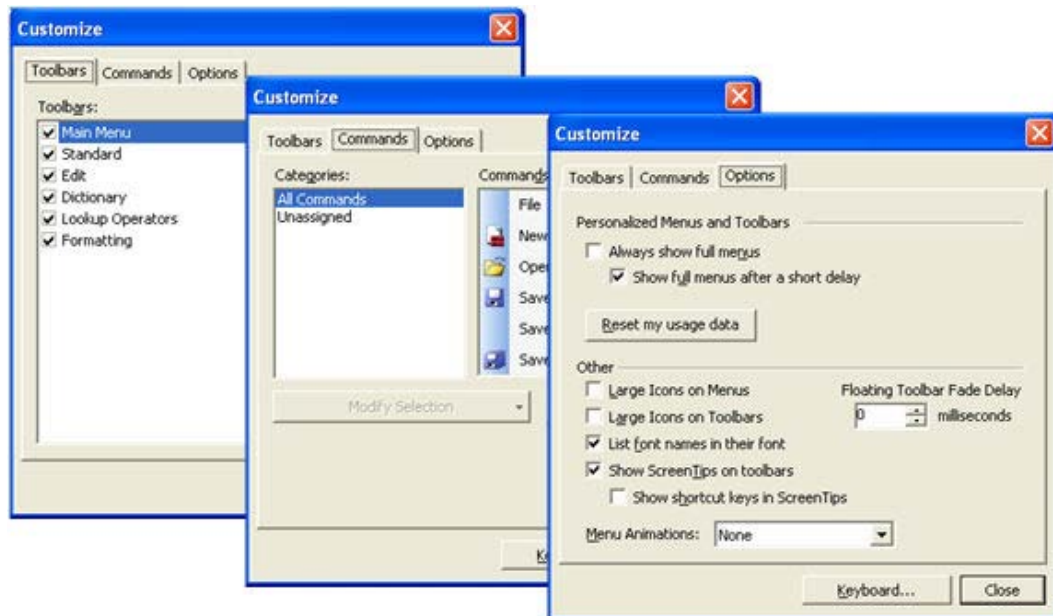
To add or remove buttons from one of the toolbars, click the handle at the end of any SDM toolbar section:

1. Select a toolbar and command to add or remove.
2. Check the box to add a command. Open the check box to remove a command.
3. Select **Reset Toolbar** to return the toolbar to the default settings.



## Customizing the Toolbar's Appearance

Click **Customize** from the **Add or Remove Buttons** dropdown. Select **Toolbars**, **Commands**, or **Options**.



## Creating and Managing Dictionary Resources

Dictionaries can be set up to show grammatical confidence indicators, comments, and other linguistic characteristics.

The following procedure summarizes the steps for creating a UD, TM or ND:

1. Create a User Dictionary (ND, or TM) and define its properties.
2. Populate the UD with terms and phrases.
3. Modify the dictionary entries as necessary.

SDM can be used to create and manage remote dictionaries. Please note that to create remote dictionaries you must be granted the right to do so by a SYSTRAN Server administrator.

- ▶ Before proceeding, SYSTRAN recommends reading [Using IntuitiveCoding Technology](#).

## Creating a New Dictionary

1. Select the **File|New** command. The **New Dictionary** dialog box will display.

2. Enter the settings for the new dictionary. Fields in boldface are required.

**Service**  
(Visible only with an Expert Tools installation)

A dropdown setting that determines whether the new dictionary will be Local – stored on your local disk – or Remote – stored on a SYSTRAN Enterprise Server.

**Dictionary Type**

Use this dropdown to select a **Dictionary type**.

**Dictionary Name**

This name will be displayed when selecting a dictionary to be used for translation. Enter a name that is descriptive of the dictionary content (for example, “General Info EN-FR”).

**Author**

The name of the dictionary’s creator or owner.

**Email**

The author’s email address.

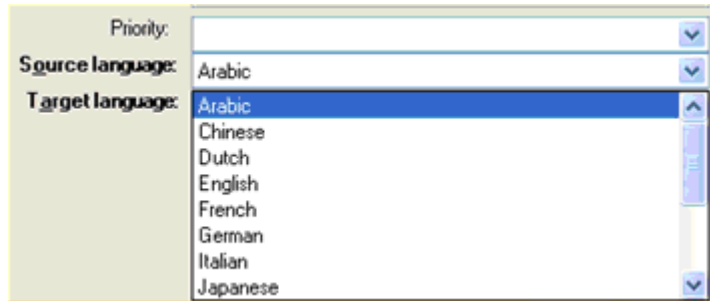
**Comments**

Comments that may be helpful to users of this dictionary.

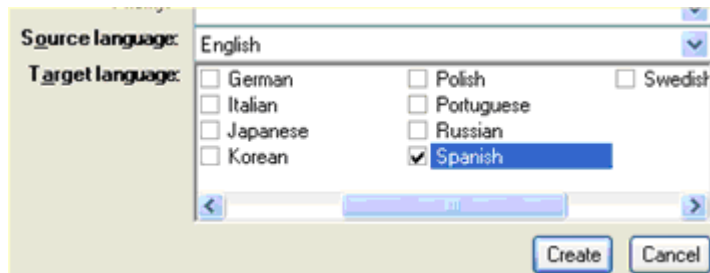
**Priority** Priority allows you to define how two entries with the same domains interact.

The Priority field allows you to set a default priority for each dictionary entry. The priority setting describes how the entry interacts with other entries and with built-in SYSTRAN rules. The default priority can be changed for each entry by modifying the value in the priority column for each entry. See [Dictionary Priority](#) for more information.

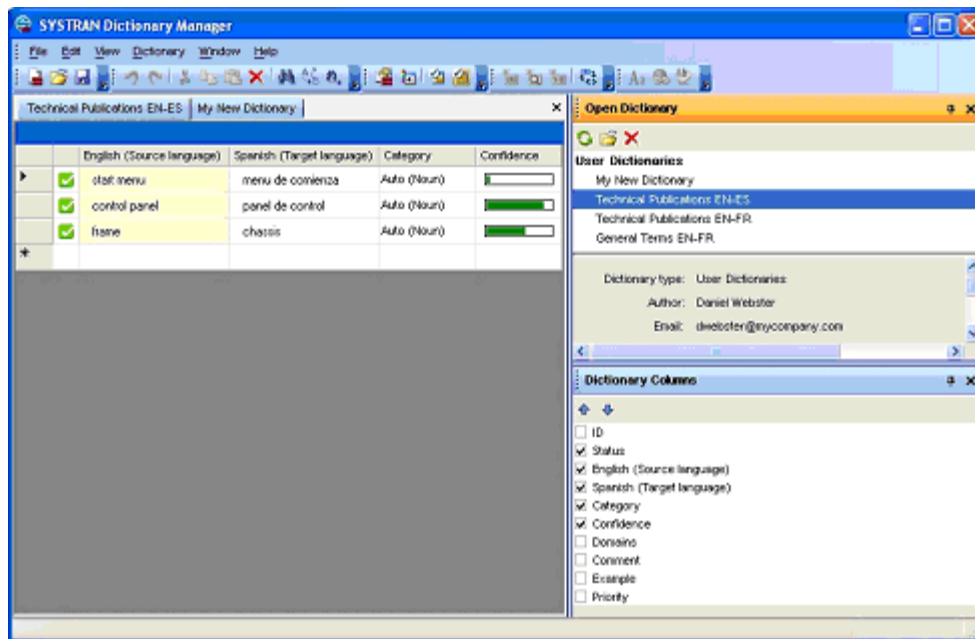
**Source Language** Use this dropdown to select a source language. Selections will be determined by the licensed language pairs on your PC.




**Target Language** The available target languages for the dictionary will be based on your selection of a source language and the licensed language pairs on your PC. Select a target language.

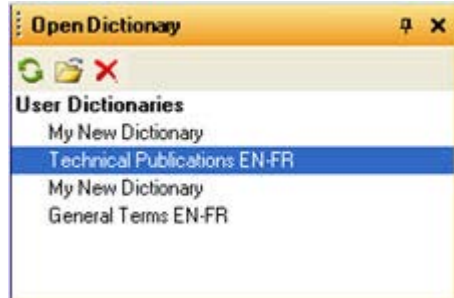


3. Check your entries. Click **Create** to save your entries and create the new dictionary.
4. The new dictionary displays in the main screen area, and you can now add entries to it (refer to [Adding Dictionary Entries](#)). Click **Save** to save the dictionary. The dictionary name will not display in the **Open Dictionary** panel until it is saved.



## Deleting a Dictionary

1. Select a dictionary in the **Open Dictionary** panel.
2. Click . A confirmation dialog box will appear. Click **Yes** to delete the selected dictionary.



## Setting Dictionary Priority

With SDM you can set the priority for use of a Dictionary.

Priority	Description
1	Priority 1 entries have precedence over any other dictionary coding rule. Use this priority carefully, since it can degrade the main translation by hiding grammatical terms, common expressions, or common homographs.
2	Priority 2 entries have precedence over longer expressions from the SYSTRAN built-in dictionaries, but not over grammatical terms (the ones only ruled out by priority 1).
3	Priority 3 entries have no precedence over longer expressions or grammatical rules, and homographs from the SYSTRAN built-in dictionaries are not considered. For two entries with priority 3, the dictionary order decides. Note that longer expressions with a lower priority (4-7) have precedence over a priority 3 entry.

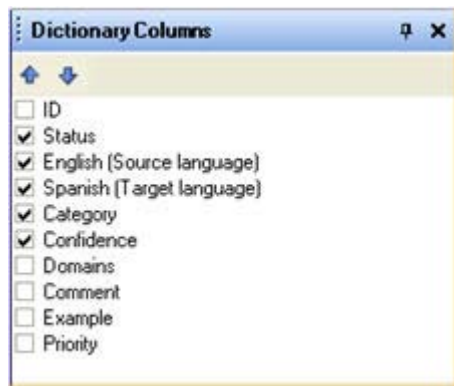




4 - 6	Priority entries 4- 6 have has no precedence over longer expressions or grammatical rules and homographs from the SYSTRAN built-in dictionaries are preserved. The order of use is defined by the dictionary order set in the Translation Options.
7	Priority 7 entries should be used only if there are no other entries matching from other dictionaries. This priority will only impact Not Found Words.
8	Priority 8 entries should never be given precedence but will display in alternative meanings.
9	Priority 9 entries should never be used and will not display in alternative meanings. Use this priority to disable an entry without removing it. Users can also apply this priority when using the Find lookup operator if they do not want a sub-dictionary referenced in the operator to match.

## Managing Dictionary Columns

You can select the columns of information to view in the dictionary display.

1. Select the **View|Dictionary Columns** menu command. The Dictionary Columns panel opens in the lower right corner of the SDM screen.



2. Double-click the check box next to a column title to add that column to the display. Double-click the check box again to open it and remove the column from the display.
3. After you add columns, arrange their order of display (left to right).
  - To move a column title left, highlight the title and click the up arrow button .
  - To move a column right, highlight the title and click the down arrow button .

### Available Columns

Column	Description
ID	The ID number of the entry.
Status	Describes the coding status of the entry: Uncoded, Coded, Coded with Warnings, or Error Coding (required).
(Source language)	Source language (required).
(Target language)	Target language (required).
Category	Shows the part of speech (noun, verb, adjective, etc.) associated with the term or phrase (required).

Confidence	A read-only column that displays a color-coded indicator of the coding quality of the entry. This measurement is the result of a comparison against the SYSTRAN Linguistic Resource database. The longer the bar, the higher the level of confidence (required). For more information, refer to <a href="#">Editing User Dictionary Entries</a> .
Proposal Status	Editable column whose setting indicates the dictionary inclusion status of each term entry, and which determines the level of priority for the term in translation tasks  <b>Confirmed:</b> good entries; entries that are given the highest precedence in translation tasks; default status of entries made directly to a dictionary by a user  <b>Candidate:</b> entries whose status remains under consideration; used in translation tasks but at a lower priority level than <b>Confirmed</b> entries; default status of automatically-generated entries (via Resource Extraction, etc.)  <b>Disabled:</b> bad entries; entries that are deemed incorrect for the dictionary and any translation tasks for which it may be used
Domains	Show the domain that an entry is in.
Comment	Enter comments about a term or phrase.
Example	Enter an example using the term or phrase.
Frequency	Number of occurrences of an entry in a text (particular to SYSTRAN Customization Wizard)
Extraction Confidence	A read-only column that displays a color-coded indicator of the quality of the extraction method used for the entry. The longer the bar, the higher the level of confidence.
Previous translation	List record of any previous translations for the term
Priority	Show the priority assigned to this entry.




### Understanding the Transaction Column (Remote Dictionaries)

By default, the Transaction column appears at the far left of remote dictionaries downloaded to SDM.

		English (Source language)	French (Target language)	Category
	?	numbers	chansons	Noun
	✓	stage	etage	Noun
	+	smokin'	playing well	Verb
	+	cool cat	person	Noun
	+	ride	car	Noun
*				

The Transaction column indicates the edit status for all entries in a remote dictionary.

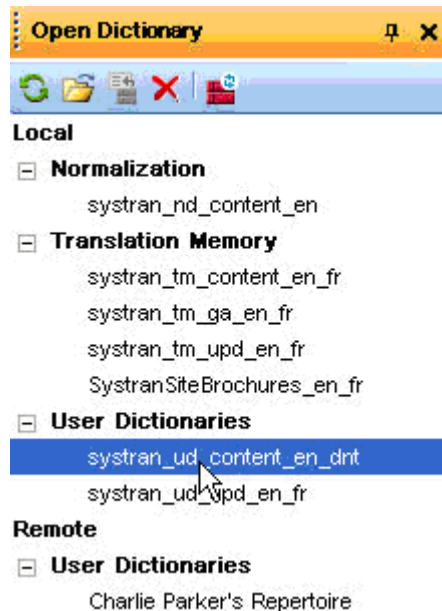
Symbol	Description
	No change has been made to the remote dictionary entry.

Symbol	Description
	The entry has undergone an edit action since the remote dictionary was downloaded to SDM.
	A new entry, added since the remote dictionary was downloaded to SDM.
	The remote dictionary entry has been deleted. The entry will persist in SDM, though, until the dictionary is saved to the server.

## Downloading a Remote Dictionary Subset

As an aid to working with particularly large remote dictionaries, SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM) allows you to retrieve remote dictionary subsets.

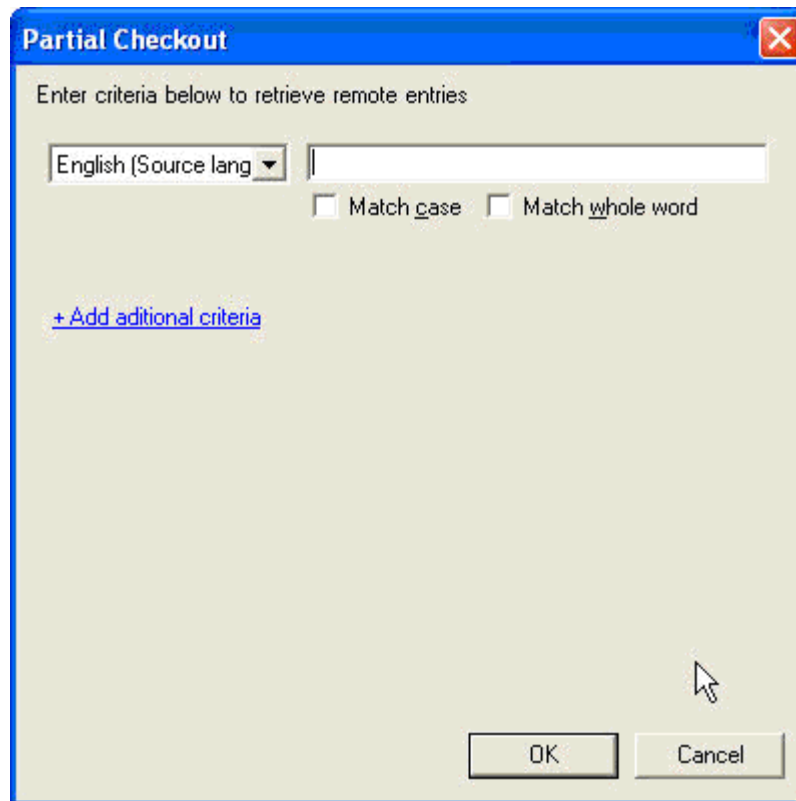
1. In the **Open Dictionary** pane, click one time on the remote dictionary from which the subset will be configured.

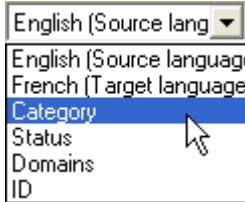


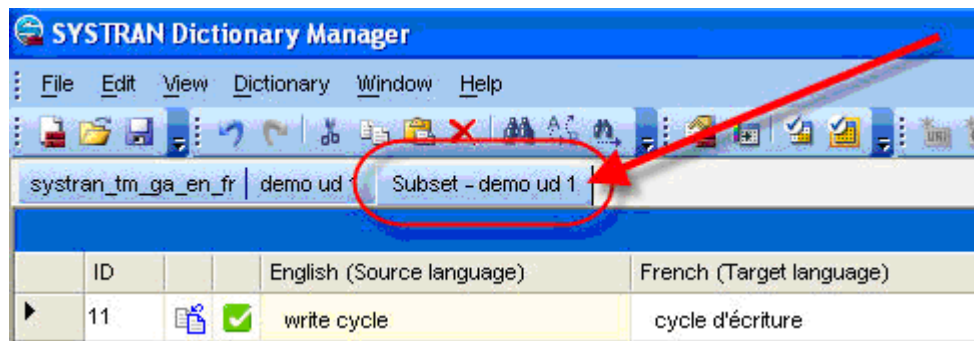
2. Click the **Download subset from selected dictionary** button.



The **Partial Checkout** dialog will display.



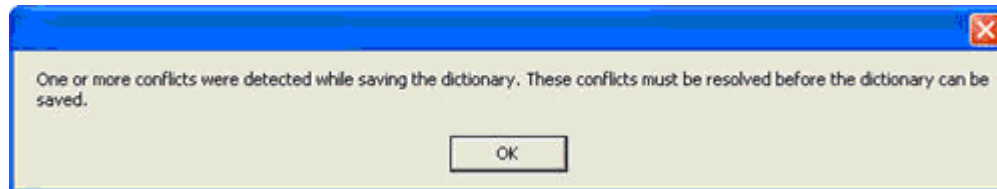
3. Configure criteria for the dictionary subset.
  - a. Set general criteria elements using the provided dropdown.
 
  - b. Based on the general criteria element selected, use the tools provided to narrow the results.
  - c. Click **+Add additional criteria** to add more criteria to the dictionary subset.
4. Click **OK**. The dictionary subset will display in a new SDM tab.



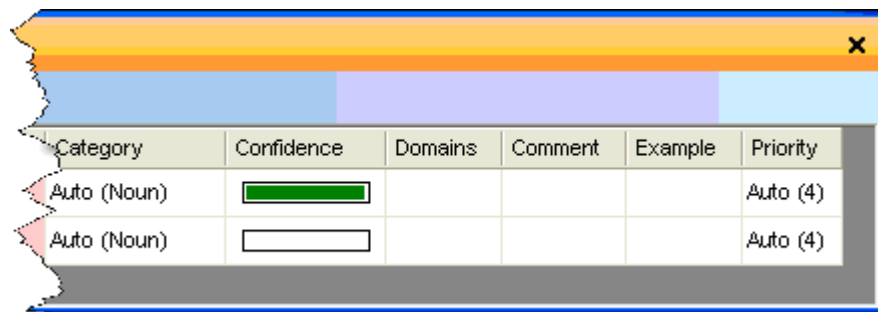
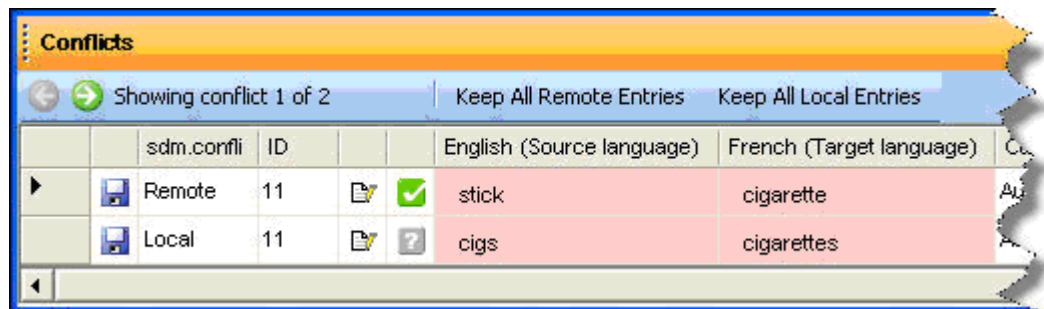
## Resolving Remote Dictionary Conflicts

As it is possible for two or more users to edit the same remote dictionary at the same time, the possibility for conflict can arise when you want to save your work.

If you attempt to save a remote dictionary back to the server, SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM) determines whether changes have been made to the dictionary by other users since the initial checkout. If changes are detected, SDM returns an alert to that effect.

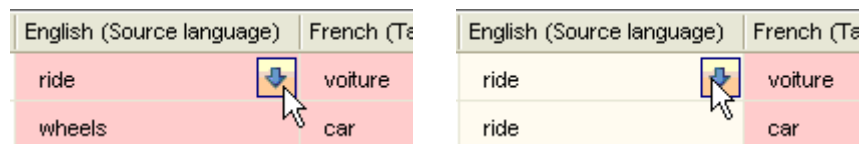


Clicking **OK** results in the display of the **Conflicts** pane.

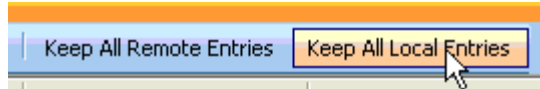


You can manage dictionary conflicts with the tools offered by the Conflicts pane; viewing the inconsistencies in opposition to each other, and taking action to resolve the inconsistencies.

- Review the conflicts one-by-one, clicking the arrow navigation buttons to move through.
- Indicate the overriding terms individually, using the arrow correction icons present in each term column. Clicking the icon in a term transposes its definition to its counterpart.



- Click either the **Keep all Remote Entries** or the **Keep all Local Entries** button to affect an all-encompassing conflict resolution.



## Synchronizing Remote Dictionaries

### Setting Dictionary Synchronization

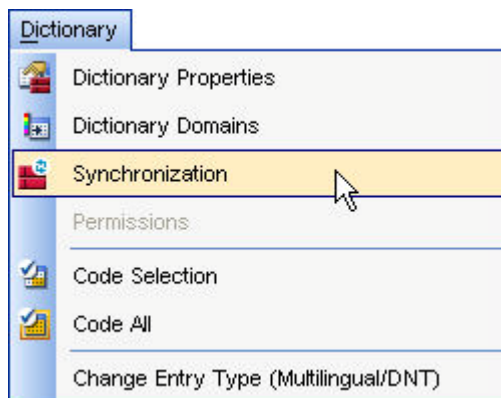
With SDM, you can manage both local and remote dictionaries. Also, local versions of remote dictionaries can be synchronized with their remote counterparts on a SYSTRAN Enterprise Server, which allows you to work on dictionaries off-line and subsequently reconcile them as necessary.

1. Highlight a dictionary in the **Open Dictionary** panel in SDM and click the Set synchronization properties button.

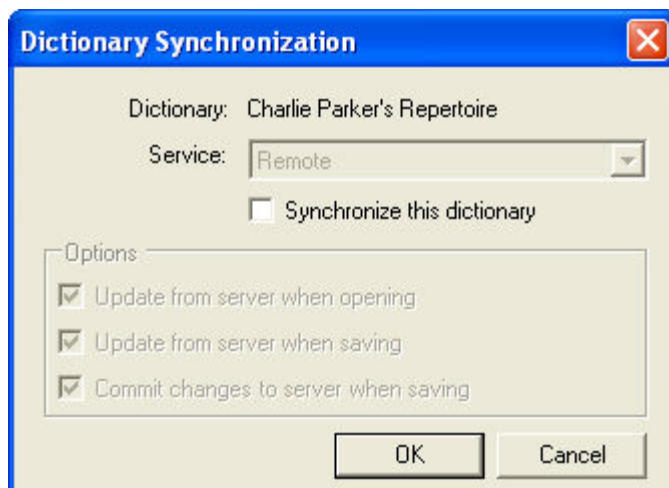


– or –

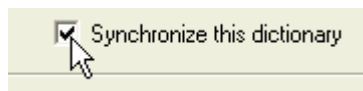
Double-click on any local or remote dictionary to open it in the main SDM pane and issue the **Dictionary|Synchronization** command.



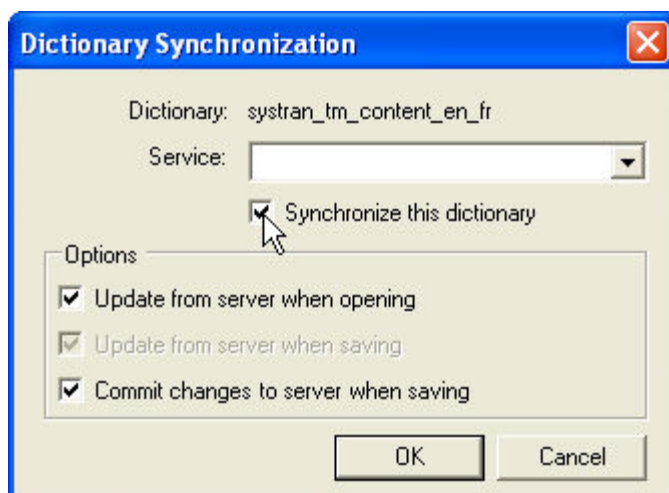
The **Dictionary Synchronization** dialog will display.



2. Tick the **Synchronize this dictionary** checkbox.

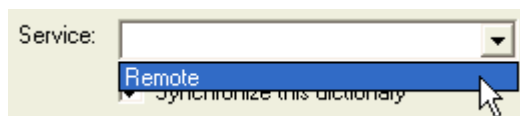


This action enables the various synchronization Options, and the Service dropdown when the selected dictionary is local.



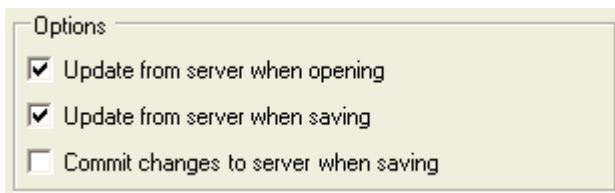
Please note that when a remote dictionary is selected the service name associated with it automatically displays in the **Service** dropdown and cannot be changed. When a local dictionary is selected, however, the **Service** dropdown is blank and must be set.

3. If the selected dictionary is local, indicate the Translation Service to which it is to be synchronized using the **Service** dropdown.



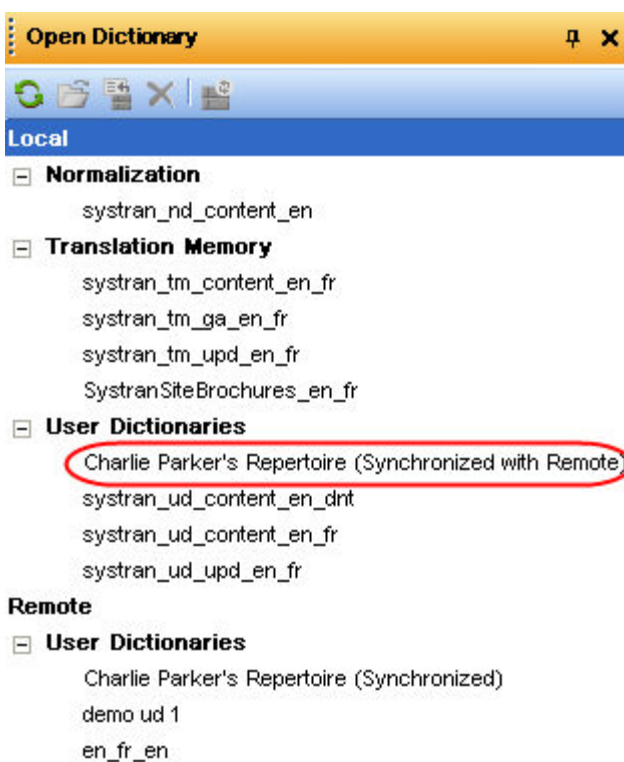
If the selected dictionary is remote, the service association is pre-set and cannot be changed.

- Further configure the synchronization by ticking the appropriate choices from those offered in the **Options** box.



- Click **OK**.

If the synchronization was set up for a remote dictionary an iteration of that dictionary now resides on the user's hard drive. Indication of this local iteration is made in the **Open Dictionary** panel under **Local|User Dictionaries**.

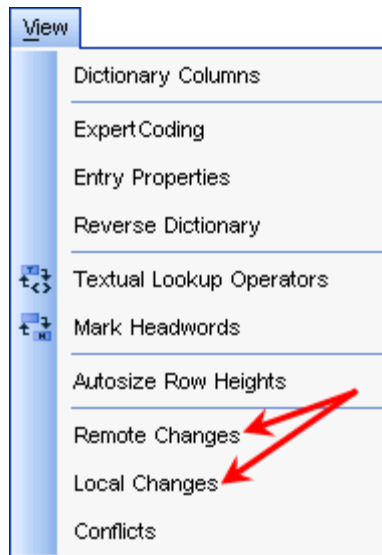


If the synchronization was set up for a local dictionary an iteration of that dictionary now resides on the remote server with a corresponding indication in the **Open Dictionary** panel under **Remote|User Dictionaries**.

### Viewing Changes

SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM) provides tools for reviewing the changes made to synchronized dictionaries.





Command	Description
<b>View Remote Changes</b>	Reveals changes made to the remote iteration of a synchronized dictionary.
<b>View Local Changes</b>	Reveals changes made to the local iteration of a synchronized dictionary.

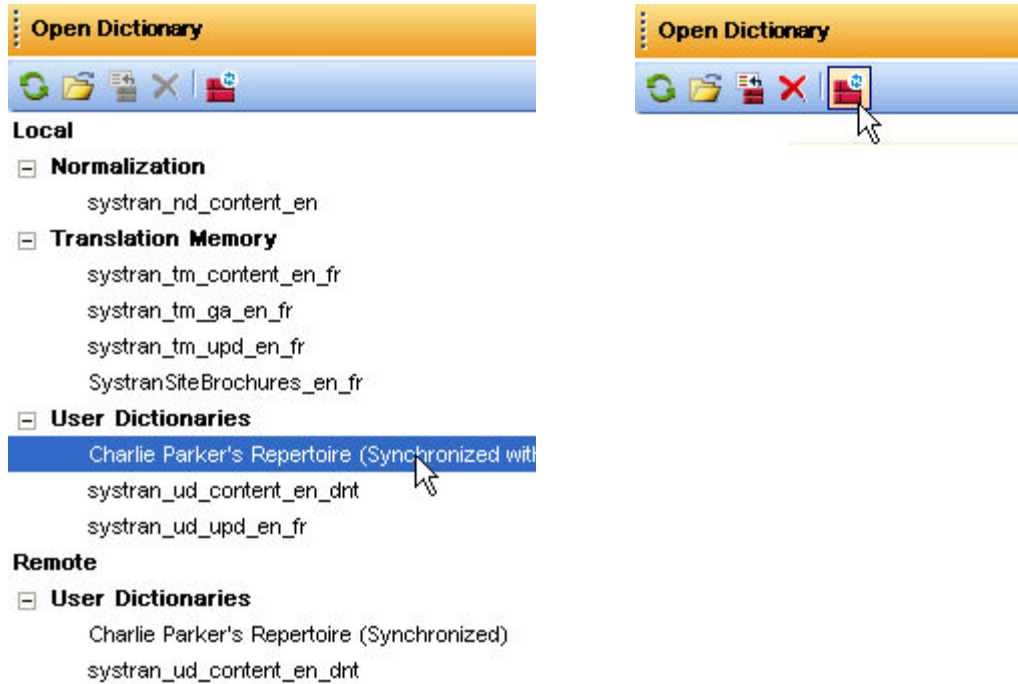
Once selected, each of these commands presents a pane that details the specific changes made.



### Breaking Dictionary Synchronization

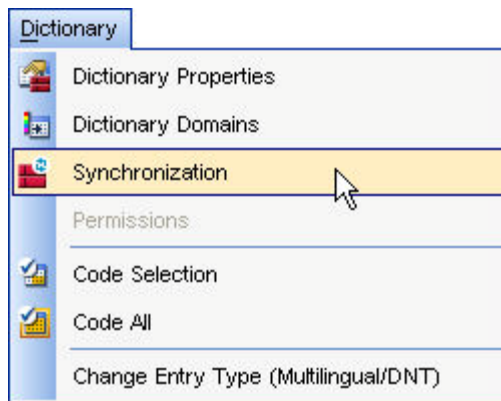
It may be necessary at times to break a set dictionary synchronization. Though simple to perform, users should be aware that breaking a dictionary synchronization will result in the loss of the local iteration of that dictionary.

1. Highlight either the Local or Remote iteration of the dictionary whose synchronization is to be broken in the **Open Dictionary** panel in SDM and click the **Set synchronization properties** button.

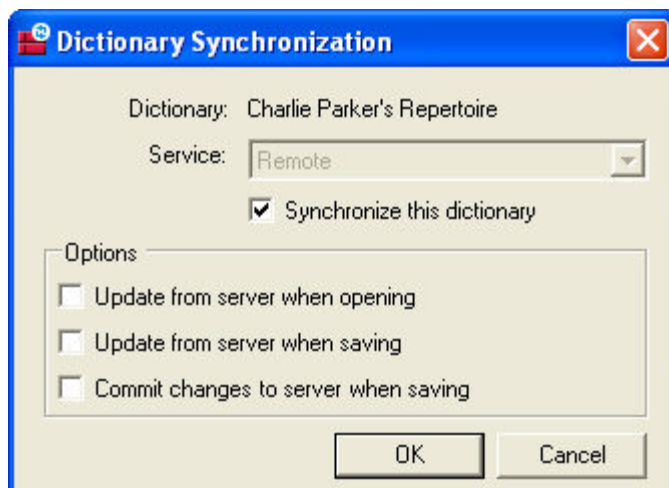


– or –

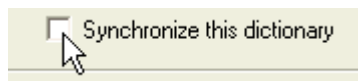
Double-click either the Local or Remote iteration of the dictionary to open it in the main SDM pane and issue the **Dictionary|Synchronization** command.



The **Dictionary Synchronization** dialog will display.

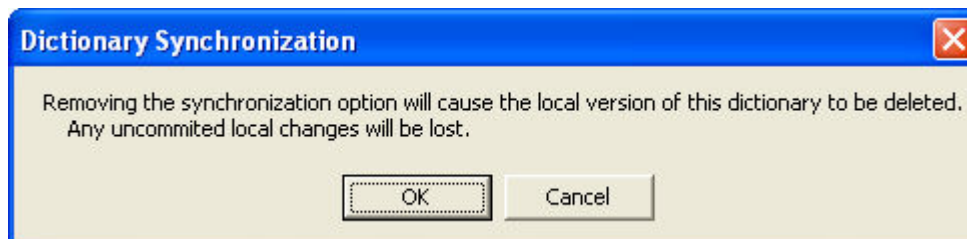


2. Untick the Synchronize this dictionary checkbox.



3. Click **OK**.

An alert is offered, warning that breaking the synchronization will result in the deletion of the local version of the dictionary.



4. Click **OK** to break the synchronization.

## Working with User Dictionary Entries

- [Adding Dictionary Entries](#)
- [Changing Entry Types](#)
- [Removing Entries from a User Dictionary](#)
- [Checking the Confidence Level of User Dictionary Entries](#)
- [Editing User Dictionary Entries](#)
- [Coding User Dictionary Entries](#)
- [Using ExpertCoding](#)
- [Sorting Dictionary Columns](#)
- [Marking Headwords](#)

- [Finding Dictionary Entries](#)
- [Replacing Dictionary Entries](#)
- [Importing Files into a User Dictionary](#)
- [Exporting Files from a User Dictionary](#)

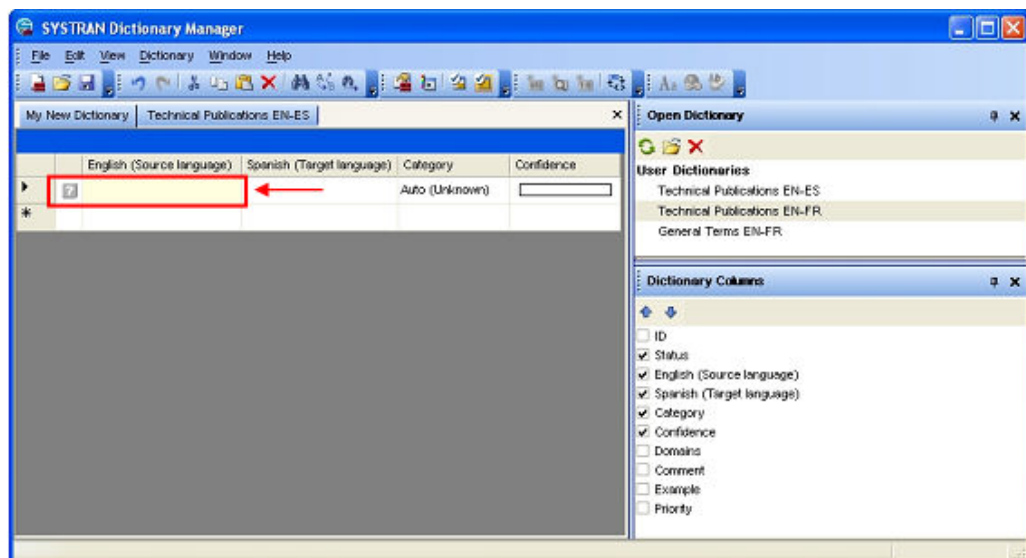
## Adding Dictionary Entries

UDs include two types of terms:

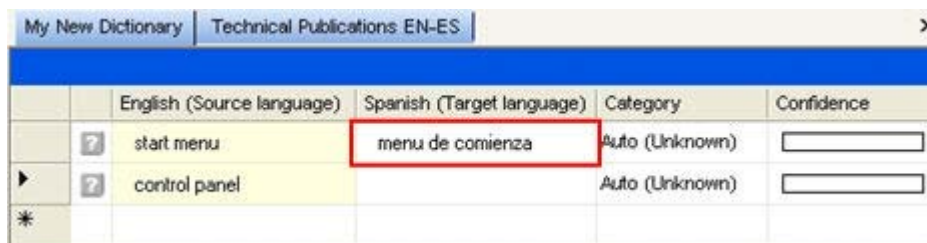
1. Multilingual terms.
2. Do Not Translate (DNT) terms that **should not** be translated.

After you specify the properties for a UD, you can add source and target language terms to it.

1. Click your cursor in an open box in the **Source** column. Enter the term to be translated.



2. Move the cursor to the **Target language** box on the same row and enter the target language term.

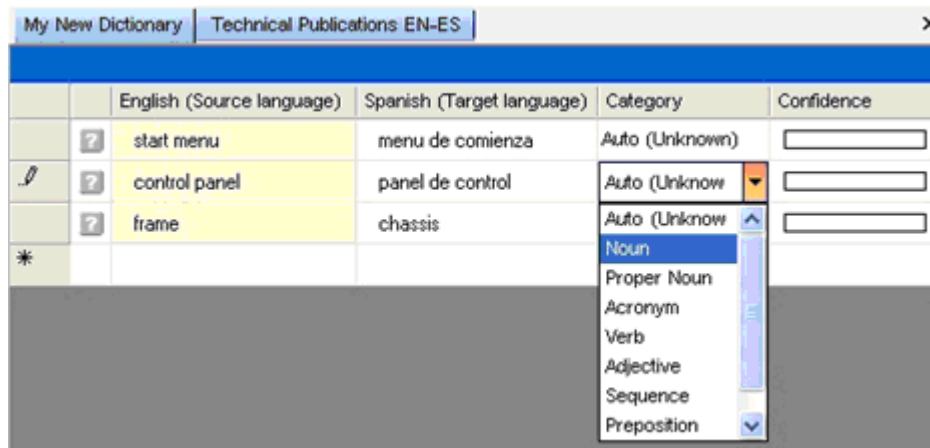


3. Click in the **Category** box to display the **Category** dropdown and select the grammatical category of the word (noun, verb, etc.). You can allow SDM to select a category automatically by selecting **Auto** (refer to [Coding User Dictionary Entries](#)).

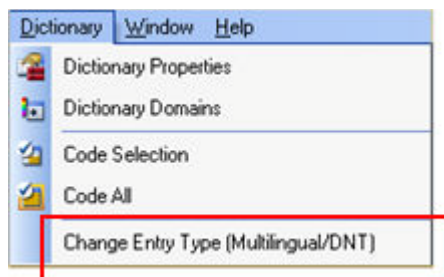
One special category is "sequence". Unlike the other categories, the Sequence category is not linguistics-related and simply specifies that the source expression is a non-

categorized “sequence” of words. Use of this category can break the sentence structure, so we recommend using it with caution in User Dictionaries.

When using the Sequence category, the source and target terms are considered “as is”. IntuitiveCoding does not apply, and parentheses in the entry are considered as part of the entry and not as a clues identifier.



4. Enter data in any other editable columns. For more information about columns, see [Managing Dictionary Columns](#).
5. If you **do not** want a source language term to be translated, click on the entry and select **Change Entry Type** on the **Dictionary** menu. The cell entry changes to DNT (see [Changing Entry Types](#)).



6. To add more terms, repeat steps 1 through 5.
7. When you finish adding terms, click **Save**.

- ▶ To sort entries in a column, click the header column. For example, if your UD has a column called English (Source), you can sort the entries in that column by clicking the **English (Source)** header column.

## Changing Entry Types

Use the **Change Entry Type** command on the **Dictionary** menu to change an entry from Multilingual to Do Not Translate (DNT) or from DNT to Multilingual.

### Changing an Entry to DNT:

1. Click anywhere on the entry to be changed.

2. On the **Dictionary** menu, click **Change Entry Type**. The entry in the target language column changes to Do Not Translate.

### Changing an Entry to Multilingual:


1. Click anywhere on the entry to be changed.
2. On the **Dictionary** menu, click **Change Entry Type**. The entry in the target language column changes from DNT to a blank cell.
3. Enter the target language definition of the term.


### Removing Entries from a User Dictionary

1. Open the dictionary.
2. Click on the left box in the row for the entry you want to remove.

Click here to select

	English (Source lang)	Spanish (Target lang)	Category	Confidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	frame	chasis	Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	control panel	panel de control	Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	start menu	menú de comienza	Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text"/>

3. Click  on the toolbar, or click **Delete** on the **Edit** menu. The entry is deleted. If you change your mind, click **Undo**.

-  You can select multiple entries to delete. To select contiguous entries, click the first one, hold down the **Shift** key, and click the last one. All entries in between are selected. If the entries are not contiguous, click the first one, hold down the **Ctrl** key, and click each additional entry you want to select. You can then click **Delete Entry** to delete the selected entries.

	English (Source lang)	Spanish (Target lang)	Category	Confidence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	frame	chasis	Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	control panel	panel de control	Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	start menu	menú de comienza	Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text"/>
*				

4. When you finish removing words and terms, select **File|Save**.

### Checking the Confidence Level of User Dictionary Entries

Display **Confidence** as a UD column by checking the box in the Dictionary Columns toolbox (see Managing Dictionary Columns). The Confidence feature measures and displays the level of confidence the software has in the accuracy of coded User Dictionary entries. *You should validate any entry that shows a low confidence level.*

1. Double-click the gray box at the far left of an entry to check its confidence level. SDM will check the entry, and the length and color of the bar in the **Confidence** column show the confidence level of the entry. A confidence symbol also appears in the **Status** column next to the entry.

	English (Source lang)	Spanish (Target lang)	Category	Confidence
	frame	chasis	Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text"/>
	control panel	panel de control	Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text"/>
	start menu	menú de comienza	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text" value=""/>
*				

Symbol	Description
--------	-------------



The coding of the entry is evaluated as good by IntuitiveCoding.



The coding of the entry has been validated through ExpertCoding. This is the highest level of validation.



The target language entry does not correlate well with the source language entry or a term is unknown or seems irregular to IntuitiveCoding. A message appears in the Status Bar of the SDM screen. The entry will be used in the translation, but will probably require additional coding to work as expected.



SDM cannot find any correlation between the source and target language entries or a term cannot be coded at all. The entry will not apply in the translation and needs to be corrected.



Not yet coded.

- If the bar is short, the software has little confidence in how the entry is coded. To increase the confidence level, revise your source and/or target language entries, and then repeat step 1 above to measure the revised confidence level.



When the software cannot find an appropriate way to code your entries, **Error** appears in the **Category** column (if this column is in your dictionary) and appears in the second (Status) column.



**Confidence** Column: The color codes provide information on how the entries will be used during translation. The larger the bar, the higher the level of confidence in the coding. **Yellow** means the entry requires revision.



You can select multiple entries to code. To select contiguous entries, click the first one and hold down the **Shift** key while clicking the last one. All entries in between are coded. If the entries are not contiguous, click the first one and hold down the **Ctrl** key while clicking each additional entry you want to code. You can then click **Code Selection** to code the selected entries.

## Setting Proposal Status

Display Proposal Status as a UD column by checking the box in the Dictionary Columns toolbox (see Managing Dictionary Columns).

The Proposal Status column indicates the dictionary inclusion status of each term entry, and which determines the level of priority for the term in translation tasks.

	English (Source lang)	French (Target lang)	Category	Confidence	Extraction confidence	Previous translation
			Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text"/>	✓	
	drums	batterie	Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text"/>	?	
✓	chord	accord	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text"/>	✓	
✓	note	noter	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text"/>	✗	
✓	jazz	jazz	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text"/>	?	
✓	trumpet	trompette	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text"/>	✓	

Specifically, there are three (3) possible settings:

**Confirmed:** good entries; entries that are given the highest precedence in translation tasks; default status of entries made directly to a dictionary by a user






**Candidate:** entries whose status remains under consideration; used in translation tasks but at a lower priority level than **Confirmed** entries; default status of automatically-generated entries (via SYSTRAN Training Server's Resource Extraction task, via SYSTRAN Customization Wizard, etc.)

**Disabled:** bad entries; entries that are deemed incorrect for the dictionary and any translation tasks for which it may be used

## Editing User Dictionary Entries

You can edit the **Source language**, **Target language**, **Category**, **Domain**, and **Comment** fields in a UD. The **Confidence** column cannot be edited, as it is a measurement generated by the SDM software.

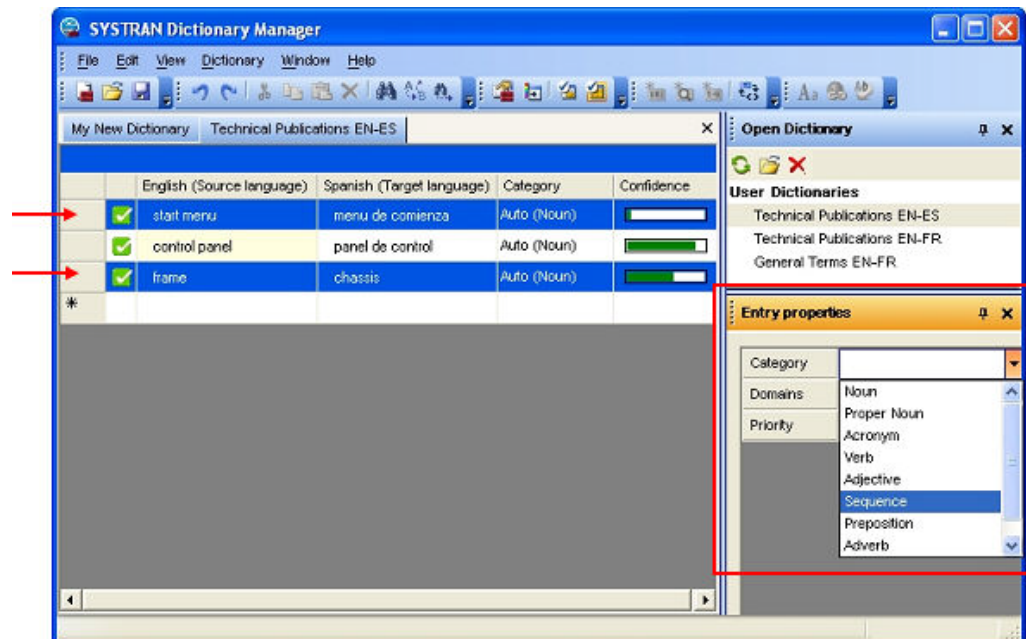
### Modifying a Single Entry

1. Use SDM to open the dictionary you want to edit (**File**, **Open**).
2. Place the cursor in the field to be edited.
  - To **cut** an entry, select the cell in the SDM window where the entry appears, then select the **Edit|Cut** menu command or click .
  - To **copy** an entry, select the cell in the SDM window where the entry appears, then select the **Edit|Copy** menu command or click .
  - To **paste** an entry that you cut or copied, select the cell in the SDM window where the entry is to be pasted, then select the **Edit|Paste** menu command or click .
  - To **delete** an entry from the SDM window, press the Delete key on your PC keyboard, or select the **Edit|Delete Entry** menu command or click .
3. After you finish editing, save your changes by selecting the **File|Save** menu command or by clicking .



## Modifying Multiple Entries

1. Select the entries you wish to modify, pressing **Ctrl+click** to select more than one entry.
2. From the **View** menu, select **Entry Properties**. The **Entry Properties** panel opens in the lower right area of the SDM window.



3. Select the property to modify. In this example, we are modifying the **Category** of the selected terms. The property will be modified in the dictionary for the selected entries.

## Coding User Dictionary Entries

Use the **Code Selection** and **Code All** commands in the **Dictionary** menu to check the syntactical accuracy of your UD translations against the SYSTRAN Linguistic Resource database.

### Coding an Individual User Dictionary Entry

1. Click in any field in the record that is to be coded.
2. Select **Code Selection** on the **Dictionary** menu or click the **Code Selection** button on the toolbar to begin the coding process and display the results. Refer to [Checking the Confidence Level of User Dictionary Entries](#) to interpret the coding results.


	English (Source lang)	Spanish (Target lang)	Category	Confidence
<input type="checkbox"/>	frame	chasis	Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	control panel	panel de control	Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	start menu	menú de comienza	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text"/>
*				

### Coding All User Dictionary Entries

1. Click in any active field in the dictionary.

2. Select **Code All** on the **Dictionary** menu or click the **Code All** button on the toolbar to begin the coding process and display the results. Refer to [Checking the Confidence Level of User Dictionary Entries](#) to interpret the coding results.

	English (Source lang)	Spanish (Target lang)	Category	Confidence
▶	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> frame	chasis	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text" value=""/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> control panel	panel de control	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text" value=""/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> start menu	menú de comienzo	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text" value=""/>
*				

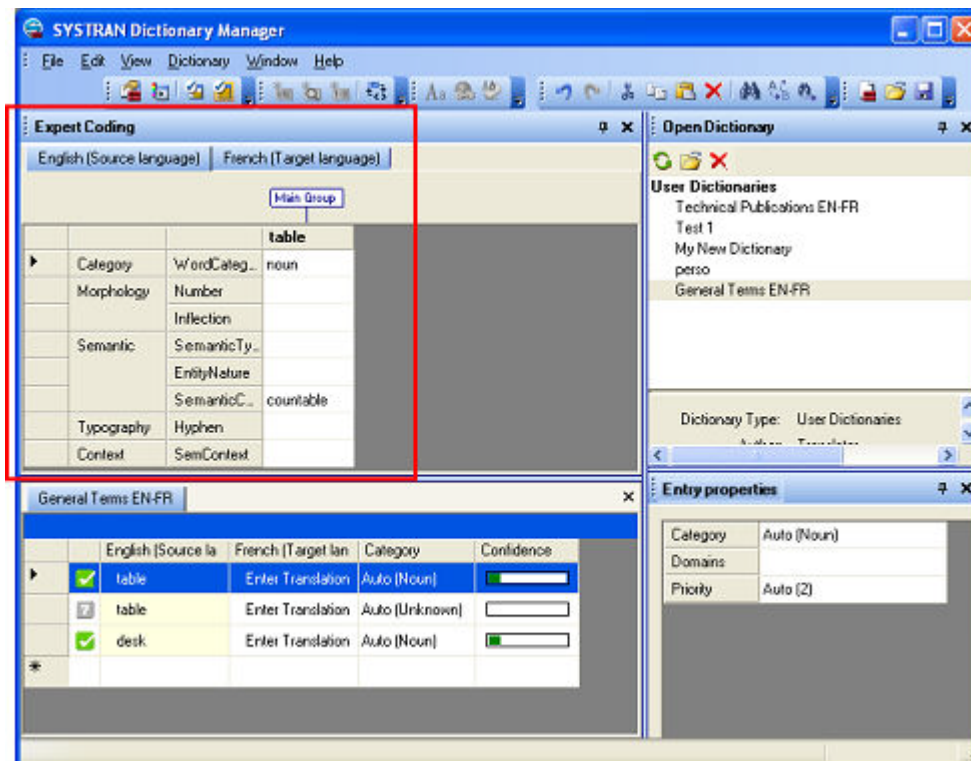
-  A **Save** operation automatically codes the entries in the active UD, updates all Dictionary columns, and saves the UD.

## Using ExpertCoding

ExpertCoding lets you review, modify, and validate the coding of an entry in a User Dictionary or Normalization Dictionary.

1. Open a UD or ND. Click an entry to work with.
2. On the **View** menu, click **ExpertCoding**.

The **ExpertCoding** panel opens in the top left area of the SDM workspace. The table lists current entry properties for the selected term.



The screenshot shows the SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager interface. The **Expert Coding** panel is active, displaying a table of entry properties for the selected term 'table' in French. The table includes fields for Category, Morphology, Semantic, Typography, and Context. The 'table' entry is highlighted in blue. The 'Open Dictionary' panel on the right shows a list of dictionaries, and the 'Entry properties' panel on the bottom right shows details for the selected entry.

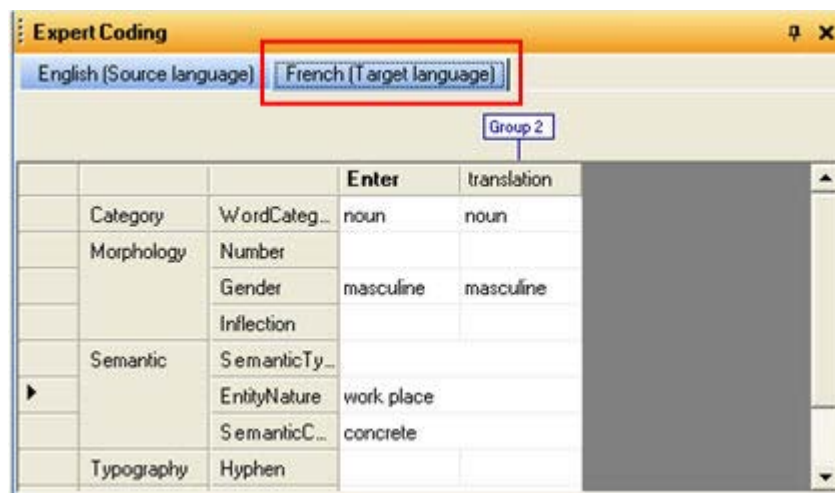
	English (Source lang)	French (Target lang)	Category	Confidence
▶	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> table	Enter Translation	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text" value=""/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> table	Enter Translation	Auto (Unknown)	<input type="text" value=""/>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> desk	Enter Translation	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text" value=""/>
*				

The center of the Entry Coding panel contains language-dependent fields that vary with the part of speech selected from the **Word Category** dropdown list.

- Click the cell next to the entry that you want to modify. Some fields require you to enter values, while others let you select choices from a dropdown list.



- The software displays a tab for each language in the dictionary. Modify the entries as necessary, and then click a **Target language** tab.



- Click any of the cells in the **translation** column to modify an entry.

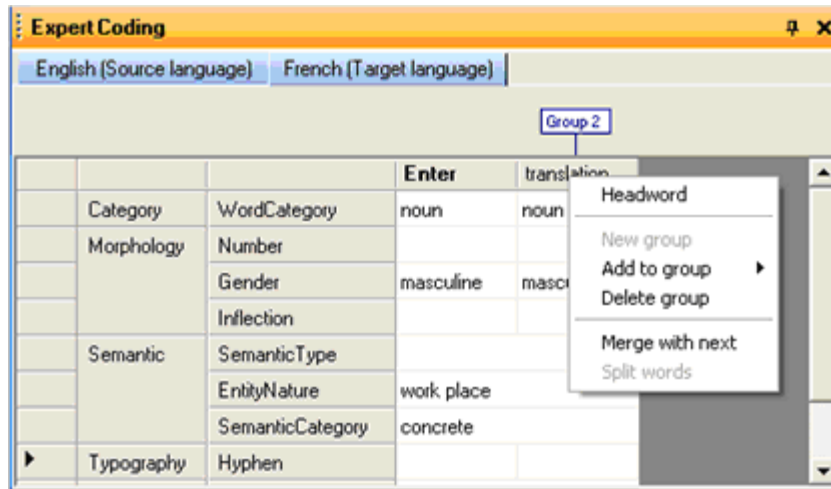
### Changing Groupings

A “group” is a set of words that are in agreement (for example, noun and adjective are in agreement in all languages). The main group is the group containing the headword (in **bold**). The other groups are secondary groups.



To change a grouping:

- Right-click above the **Category** and **Word Choice** fields in the center of the dialog box.
- When the menu appears, click **New group**, **Add to group**, or **Delete group**.



### Modifying a Group

A “group” is a set of words that are in agreement (for example, noun and adjective are in agreement in all languages). The main group is the group containing the headword (in **bold**). The other groups are secondary groups.



To modify a group:

1. Right-click and select Delete group to detach the word from its current group.
2. Select Add to group to add the group to an existing group (main group or a secondary group) or select New group to create a new group.
3. Select Headword to turn the headword property on and off.
4. Use Merge with next and Split words on the right-click menu to merge and split words to define a set of words that should be considered as a single token.

### Example

In this entry we can tell the software that the words “plug and play” should be considered as a single entity.

	<b>plug</b>	and	play
WordCategory	noun		noun

Right-click and select **Merge with next** to merge the terms.

	<b>plug and play</b>
WordCategory	noun

## Sorting Dictionary Columns

You can change the way the dictionary is displayed by sorting the entries based on any of the columns.

	English (Source language)	Spanish (Target language)	Category	Confidence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	frame	chassis	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text" value=""/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	start menu	menu de comienza	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text" value=""/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	control panel	panel de control	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text" value=""/>
*				

Click a column title to sort by that heading.

- The first sort will be in **a scending** order.
- If you click the column title a second time, SDM will sort the records in **de scending** order.

## Marking Headwords

SDM analyzes phrases entered in the UD and recognizes the keyword in each phrase. These keywords are called Headwords.

SYSTRAN 7 looks at the headwords when it is determining which word in a term should be made plural, a specific gender, or receive other linguistic treatment.

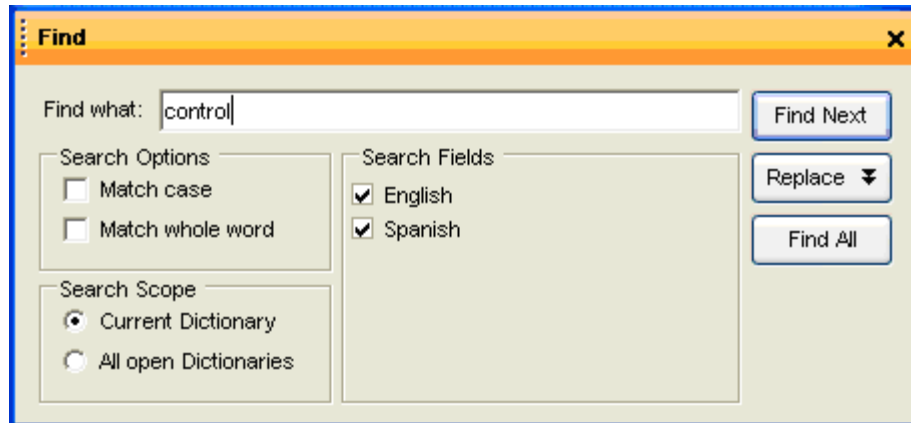
To view the headwords in your dictionary, select **Mark Headwords** on the **View** menu. The part of the phrase that has been analyzed as the headword will be in **boldface**. Examples include **panel** in “control panel” and **menu** in “start menu”.

	English (Source language)	Spanish (Target language)	Category	Confidence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>frame</b>	<b>chassis</b>	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text" value=""/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>start menu</b>	<b>menu de comienza</b>	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text" value=""/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>control panel</b>	<b>panel de control</b>	Auto (Noun)	<input type="text" value=""/>
*				

## Finding Dictionary Entries

SDM provides a search feature that lets you locate terms in the dictionaries available on your PC.

1. On the **Edit** menu, click **Find**. The **Find** dialog box appears.



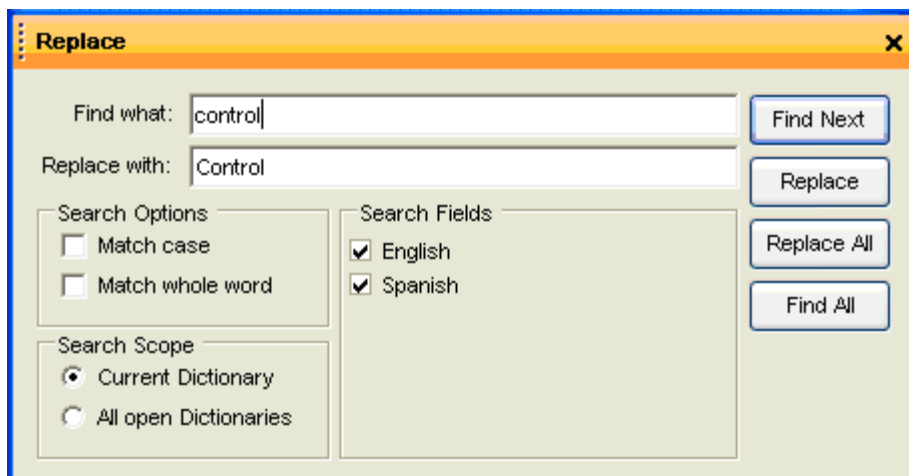
Option	Description
<b>Match case</b>	Locate terms that match the capitalization you used in the <b>Find what</b> field.
<b>Match whole word</b>	Locate entire terms that match the entry you typed in the <b>Find what</b> field, and which are not part of larger words.
<b>Current Dictionary</b>	Search only the current Dictionary.
<b>All open Dictionaries</b>	Search all open Dictionaries.
<b>Search Fields</b>	Select which language columns to search in.


- Next to **Find what**, type the term you want to find.
- Under **Search Options**, click any options you want to specify for this search.
- Under **Search Scope**, specify the location where the search is to take place: the **Current Dictionary** or **All open Dictionaries**. You will need to open any dictionary that you want to include in the search.
- Under **Search Fields**, select which language columns to search.
- Click **Find Next**. SDM locates the next instance of the term in the location(s) specified that match the search options, and highlights this entry in the main window. Click **Find All** to display a **Search Results** panel listing all instances of the search text.

	English (Source)	French (Target)	Dictionary
▶	automobile	voiture	English to French
	goodbye	au revoir	English to French

## Replacing Dictionary Entries

- On the **Edit** menu, click **Replace**. The **Replace** dialog box appears.



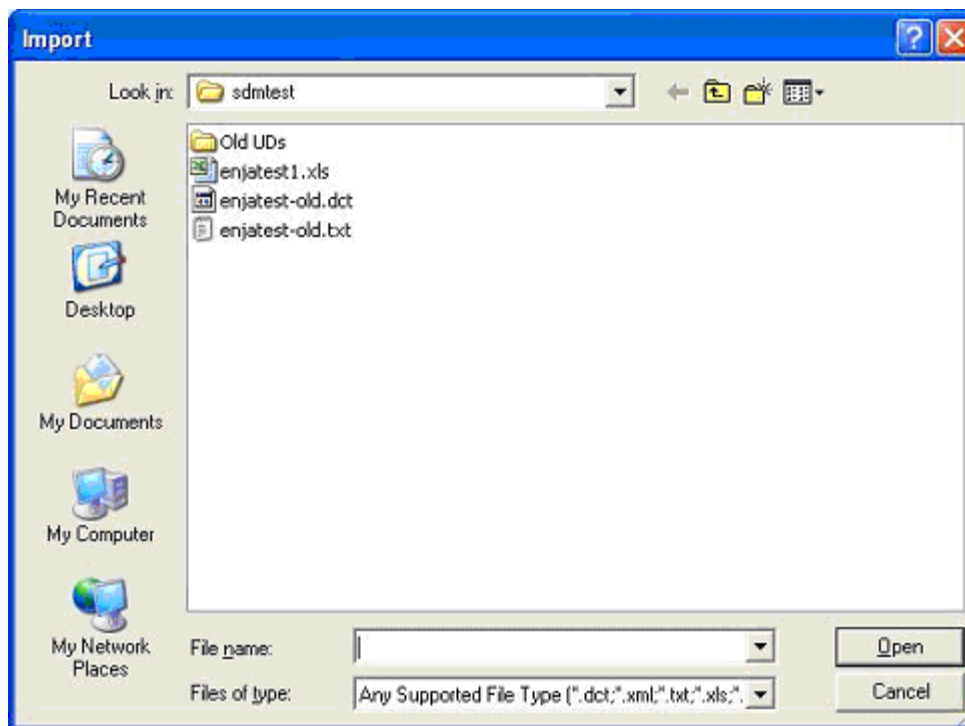
2. Enter the text to search for in the **Find what** field.
3. Enter the text to replace it with in the **Replace with** field.
  -  Refer to [Finding Dictionary Entries](#) for information on using the other fields in the **Replace** dialog.
4. Click **Find Next** or **Find All**. SDM locates the instances of the term in the location(s) specified that match the search options and highlights these entries in the main window.
5. Select **Replace** to replace the first instance of the text. Select **Replace All** to replace all instances of the text.

### Importing Files into a User Dictionary


You can import Text (\*.txt), Microsoft Excel (\*.xls), TMX (\*.tmx), Multiterm, or CSV files into SDM. By importing files, you can avoid retyping data to use in SDM. See [SDM Import and Export Specifications](#) for more information. You can also import or export binary format (.dct) files, which are useful for exchanging precoded dictionaries or for importing SYSTRAN 5 dictionaries.

The import process requires you to create a new User Dictionary or to merge the imported file into the current active dictionary.

1. On the **File** menu, click **Import**. The Import dialog box appears.



2. Navigate to the location of the file you want to import.
3. For **Files of type**, select the type of file you want to import.
4. Select the file and click **Open**. If no dictionary is open, SDM imports the entries into a new dictionary. If at least one UD is open, SDM will propose merging the imported data into the currently active UD file.

 As a shortcut, you can double-click the file in the Open dialog box to import its contents into SDM.

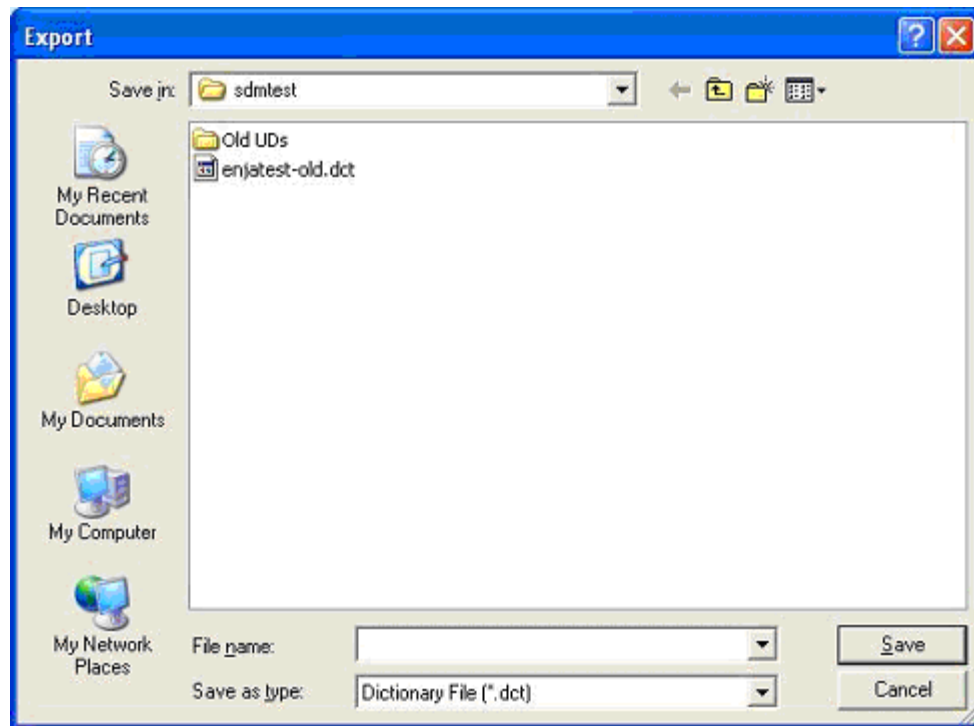
### Exporting Files from a User Dictionary

There may be times when you want to work on dictionary entries outside of SDM. For example, you may want to export a UD, TM, or ND to Microsoft Excel format, so you can perform Excel activities on the file. You can then use SDM's import feature to import the file back into a dictionary if desired.

1. Open the dictionary that you want to export.
2. On the **File** menu, click **Export**. The Export dialog box appears.

 The **Export** command is only available when a UD is open in the SDM window.





3. Navigate to the location where you want the exported file to be saved.
4. For **File name**, enter a name for the file that will contain the exported entries.
5. For **Save as type**, select a format to export the file to.
6. Click **Save** to export the entries to the file.

## Translation Memories

Translation Memories (TMs) are databases of paired sentences that have been pre-translated. During the translation process, TM entries are matched with sentences in the source text. These entries can be formatted (for example, *italic* or **bold**) through the SDM Formatting toolbar.

## Normalization Dictionaries

There are two types of Normalization Dictionaries (NDs): source normalization and target normalization.

*Source normalization* is applied to a source file before translation. It can be used, for instance, to:

Standardize terminology in the source text: for example, you can define that “colour” should be normalized to “color” as well as its inflected forms (such as “colours” to “colors”).

Expand abbreviations. In email language or chats, for example, “4u” can be normalized to “for you” before translation, so that it is correctly processed by the translation engine.

*Target normalization* adapts translation output to user needs for terminology consistency. It also provides a way to replace sequences generated by the software with user-defined sequences.

Since normalization dictionaries are applied both before and after the translation process, it is possible to make use of the coding category “sequence” without breaking the sentence analysis.

## Lookup Operators

You can simplify your User Dictionary by reducing the number of entries through the use of Lookup operators. Each operator represents a certain pattern or range of characters that can be found in an expression or in a User Dictionary. For example, the Number operator represents any number.

There are three types of predefined Lookup operators:

URL operator      Match a URL (file path or Web URL)

Find operator      Use the Find operator to help reduce the size of a dictionary by factorizing entries. The example below shows the use of the Find operator (displayed using the textual lookup operators mode).

English (Source language)	French (Target language)	Category	Confidence
✓ *<FIND0,vegetables> salad	salade de *<FIND0,vegetables>	Noun	<input type="text" value=""/>

The corresponding entries match and translate “onion salad”, “carrot salad”, and any vegetable salad when the vegetables are listed in a separate “vegetable” dictionary.

Number operator      Match any number. For example, the following Normalization Dictionary entry converts a sequence like “13°” into “13 degrees”

English (Source language)	English (Normalized)	Category	Confidence
✓ * * 13°	13° degrees	Sequence	<input type="text" value=""/>

*Using the textual lookup operators mode*

You can view the textual sequence that corresponds to a lookup operator. This is useful when you need to insert several lookup operators in a UD and align them together. For the example above, the textual representation is:

English (Source language)	English (Normalized)	Category
✓ *<NUMBER0> *	*<NUMBER0> degrees	Sequence


The number following the lookup operator name (0 in the example) needs to be used consistently in the source and target to ensure that it identifies the same sequence.


## Using IntuitiveCoding Technology


Proper dictionary coding is important, since it impacts the way terms are analyzed during translation. IntuitiveCoding is a proprietary SYSTRAN technology that automatically enriches your dictionary entries with information to improve translation quality.

IntuitiveCoding entries can include the following information:

Entry Definition	Canonical form Use of uppercase letters Simple and compound entries Reserved characters
Intuitive Clues	Specifying the gender or appropriate article Use of singular and plural Separable particles
Additional Clues	Grammatical category Specifying gender and number Specifying inflected forms Prepositions Conditional entries Variants form Syntactic information Semantic categorization
Protected Sequences	
Bracketing	
Multiple Meanings	Meanings for different constructions Equivalent meanings

 Use of some of the options described in this section requires substantial linguistic knowledge.

 Intuitive Coding clues and specifications are language-specific. Separate documentation is provided with your product listing available clues for each language.

 Note to users of the non-English versions of this User Guide: All of the clues in this section are based on the English language. You can use these coding clues in any language. Localized equivalents can be found in the separate documentation mentioned above.

## Intuitive Coding Examples

The first table in each example section shows how the Intuitive Coding entries can be added to a UD entry. In this case, the table shows preferred capitalization and translation for instances of John Doe in English text.

English	French	Spanish	German	Japanese
car	voiture	coche	Wagen	車
to jump	sauter	saltar	springen	跳ぶ
UN	ONU	ONU	UNO	国連
John Smith	Jean Dupont	Juan Gomez	Johann Meier	ジョン・ドー

The second table shows translation examples to illustrate how additional clues can improve translation quality. In this example under First Coding, the translation results are achieved without inserting clues. Specifying the capitalization of John Smith and Jean Dupont in the UD entry leads to correct capitalization in the translation.

<b>First Coding</b>			
<b>Source Text (English)</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>Target Text (French)</b>
John Smith comes back.	john smith	jean dupont	Le jean dupont revient.
<b>Enriched Coding</b>			
John Smith comes back.	John Smith	Jean Dupont	Jean Dupont revient.

### Entry Definition

These types of Intuitive Coding entries include [canonical form](#), [use of uppercase letters](#), and the use of [simple and compound entries](#).

#### Canonical Form

Dictionary entries should be in their canonical or natural form, which is dependent on the language.

- In French, as in most Romance languages, the canonical form of a nominal or adjectival entry is the masculine singular, while in German it is the Nominative singular (row 1).
- In English, the verb should be entered in the infinitive form (row 2), and should include the particle “to” (to jump) in the entry.
- In German, nouns are naturally capitalized and should therefore be capitalized in the dictionary entry (row 1).
- Acronyms (in most cases) should be entered in uppercase (row 3).

#### UD Entry Example

<b>English</b>	<b>French</b>	<b>Spanish</b>	<b>German</b>
car	voiture	coche	Wagen
to jump	sauter	saltar	springen
CAP	PAC	PAC	GAP

The software will interpret the entry and create a target version that corresponds to the plural, gender, and other characteristics of the source text.

#### Use of Uppercase Letters

Uppercase letters should be used only when they are consistent with their native format. Otherwise, the software interprets the uppercase as an additional linguistic clue.

- The use of uppercase in most languages is an indicator of proper nouns and acronyms. In English, for example, entries should be in lowercase unless they are proper nouns (row 1), acronyms (row 4), nationalities (row 2), days, or titles.
- In German, uppercase is required when coding a noun (row 3).
  - ▶ You should not enter a term in uppercase if it can appear in lowercase in some text.

### **UD Entry Example**

This example shows the English entry in uppercase to tell the translation engine to use uppercase in the translation. Entries must be in their natural form and, since in English nationalities and languages are always in uppercase, and they must be entered in the dictionary in uppercase.

English	French	Spanish	German
John Smith	Jean Dupont	Juan Gomez	Johann Meier
Majorcan	Mallorquin	mallorquín	mallorquinisch
car	voiture	coche	Wagen
UN	ONU	ONU	UNO

### **Translation Example**

<b>First Coding</b>			
Source Text (Spanish)	Spanish	English	Target Text (English)
No hablo mallorquín	mallorquín	majorcan	I do not speak majorcan.
<b>Enriched Coding</b>			
No hablo mallorquín	mallorquín	Majorcan	I do not speak Majorcan

### **Simple and Compound Entries**

You can enter simple words or compounds (multiword terms) into a UD for the same term, depending on how the term should be translated in each target language. The natural (simplest) form of the entry should be used instead of the inflected form.

For compound terms, IntuitiveCoding determines the syntactic structure of the entry and automatically predicts an agreement pattern within the entries (for instance for adjective-noun entries in French/Spanish translation).

### **UD Entry Example**

English	French	Spanish	German
watering can	arrosoir	regadera	Wagen
black and white	noir et blanc	blanco y negro	schwarzweiß
gastro-enterology	gastro-entérologie	gastro-enterología	Gastro-Enterologie

## Intuitive Clues

IntuitiveCoding uses common intuitive clues to analyze dictionary entries. These clues are not required, but their presence improves the quality of the coding. These types of IntuitiveCoding entries include [specifying the gender of appropriate article](#), [use of singular and plural](#), and [separable particles](#).

For example:

- In most languages, the use of an article specifies that the entry is a noun.
- In English, the particle “to” implies that the entry is a verb.
- A reflexive pronoun can be used together with a verbal entry when relevant (in French: **s’assurer**, in Spanish: **asegurarse**, in German: **sich** vergewissern)

### UD Entry Example

English	French	Spanish	German
a chestnut	un marron	una castaña	eine Kastanie
to make sure	s’assurer	asegurarse	sich vergewissern
to taste	goûter	probar	probieren

### Translation Example

First Coding			
Source Text (English)	English	French	Target Text (French)
I would like to taste the dish	taste	goûter	Je voudrais <b>au</b> goûter le plat.
Enriched Coding			
I would like to taste the dish	to taste	goûter	Je voudrais goûter le plat.

### Specifying the Gender of Appropriate Articles

In most languages, use of a determiner for nouns is an easy way to set the gender for the entry.

In English, specifying the indefinite article ensures that the appropriate choice between “a” and “an” will be made by the translation software.

### UD Entry Example

English	French	Spanish	German
a user	un utilisateur	usuario	ein Nutzer
an unusual problem	une difficulté particulière	un problema poco común	ein spezielles Problem
a guide	un guide	una guía	ein Handbuch

Translation Example

First Coding			
Source Text (English)	English	Spanish	Target Text (Spanish)
Don't forget to bring the tourist guides with you.	guide	guía	No olvidar traer <b>los</b> guías turísticos con usted.
Enriched Coding			
Don't forget to bring the tourist guides with you.	a guide	una guía	No olvidar traer <b>las</b> guías turísticas con usted.

Translation Example

First Coding			
Source Text (Spanish)	Spanish	English	Target Text (English)
Un código del usuario debe incluir una cifra.	código del usuario	user code	An user code must include a number.
Enriched Coding			
Un código del usuario debe incluir una cifra.	código del usuario	a user code	A user code must include a number.

**Use of Singular and Plural**

By default, the natural form of a noun is singular. However, use of the plural form is a clue for the software that an entry should be considered as a plural.

In the following example, the term “current liabilities” is always translated as plural in French and Spanish. This is indicated by entering the plural form in the French and Spanish columns.

UD Entry Example

English	French	Spanish	German
summer clothing	vêtements d'été	ropa de verano	Sommersachen
current liabilities	passif exigible	pasivo exigible	kurzfristige Haftung

Translation Example

First Coding			
Source Text (English)	English	French	Target Text (French)
Current liabilities are expected to be liquidated within the current fiscal year.	current liability	passif exigible	On s'attend à ce que <b>des passifs exigibles</b> soient liquidés dans l'exercice budgétaire en cours.
Enriched Coding			
Current liabilities are expected to be liquidated within the current fiscal year.	current liabilities	passif exigible	On s'attend à ce que <b>le passif exigible</b> soit liquidé dans l'exercice budgétaire en cours.

## Separable Particles

Particles are words added before a verb, such as a prefix. Some particles can be separated from the verb in certain languages, while others must remain connected.

In German and Dutch, the presence of separable particles in verbs can be indicated using a tilde “~” character between the particle and verb. In the following example, “um” is the separable particle, as indicated by the “~”.

### UD Entry Example

English	French	Spanish	German
to run over	écraser	atropellar	um~fahren

### Translation Example

First Coding			
Source Text (English)	English	German	Target Text (German)
The car ran over the dog.	to run over	umfahren	Das Auto <b>umfuhr</b> den Hund.
Enriched Coding			
The car ran over the dog.	to run over	um~fahren	Das Auto <b>fuhr</b> den Hund <b>um</b> .

## Additional Clues

You can attach additional linguistic information to each UD entry when you have more complex translation requirements. These entries can include:

- Grammatical category
- Specifying gender and number
- Specifying inflected forms
- Prepositions
- Conditional entries
- Variants
- Syntactic information
- Semantic categorization

These additional clues generally have localized and abbreviated variants. The available clues for each language are described in separate documents placed on your PC during the SYSTRAN 7 installation. The default location is:

```
c:/Program Files/SYSTRAN/SYSTRAN 7/Doc
```

These files are named `CodingReference_xx.html`, where `xx` is the iso 639 code of the language.



Some of the information provided through additional clues is also available through intuitive clues, such as grammatical category, gender, and number. The type of entry used depends on the complexity and size of the dictionary.



### Syntax of Additional Clues

Additional clues are placed in brackets, and are added at the end of a dictionary entry. For multiple word expressions, additional clues can be placed after the complete entry if they are to be applied to the full expression (row 1 and 2), or can follow any words in the expression to apply only to those words (row 3).

### UD Entry Example

English	French	Spanish	German
SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (product name)	SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (product name)	SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (product name)	SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (product name)
never ever (adverb)	jamais (adverb)	nunca jamás (adverb)	nie wieder (adverb)
colorful (adjective)	haut (adjective) en couleurs	colorido	bunt



This technique can be combined with [bracketing](#).

### Grammatical Category

Grammatical information can be added to an entry to clarify ambiguities in the full entry or in parts of it.



The grammatical category of an entry can also be specified using the **Category** field in SDM.

The following table lists the available grammatical categories and the clues that you can add to a UD entry. You can add the clues as full words or as abbreviations.

Grammatical Category	Clue	Abbreviated Clue	Examples
Noun	noun	n	approach (noun) or approach (n)
Adjective	adjective	a, adj	marron (adjective) or marron (adj)
Verb	verb	v	amanecer (verb) or amanecer (v)
Adverb	adverb	adv	little (adverb) or little (adv)
Proper noun	proper noun	pn	Manche (proper noun) or Manche (pn)

### Specifying Gender and Number

The following clues can be used to specify number and gender. You can add the clues as full words or as abbreviations.

Type	Clue	Abbreviated Clue	Examples
gender feminine	Feminine	f	garde (feminine)
gender masculine	Masculine	m	guía (masculine)
gender neuter	Neuter	n	Steuer (neuter)
number singular	Singular	sg	water (sg)
number plural	Plural	pl	solde (pl)

### Specifying Inflected Forms

If a given entry has an unpredictable inflection pattern, or if the IntuitiveCoding default choice does not behave as expected, you can indicate how the entry should inflect.

The following clues can be entered:

(inflects like: word) Indicates that the entry should inflect like another entry in the dictionary.

### UD Entry Example

English	French	Spanish	German
to format (inflects like : to quit)	formater	formatear	formatieren
to defer	surseoir (inflects like : asseoir)	diferir	stunden

### Translation Example

First Coding			
Source Text (English)	French	English	Target Text (English)
Le fichier doit être formaté.	formater	to format	The file must be <b>formatted</b> .
Enriched Coding			
Le fichier doit être formaté.	formater	to format (inflects like : to quit)	The file must be <b>formatted</b> .

-

(plural: word) Provides the expected plural form of the entry. Used for nouns only in some languages

### UD Entry Example

English	French	Spanish	German
Pizza	pizza	pizza	Pizza (plural: Pizzen)
chauffeur (plural: chauffeurs)	chauffeur	chófer (plural : chóferes)	Fahrer

**Translation Example**

First Coding			
Source Text (English)	French	German	Target Text (German)
Les pizzas sont dans le four.	pizza	Pizza	Die Pizzas sind im Ofen.
Enriched Coding			
Les pizzas sont dans le four.	pizza	Pizza (plural: Pizen)	Die Pizen sind im Ofen.

**Prepositions**

Preposition construction of a translated noun, verb, or adjective (depending on the language) can be controlled using the “prep/noprep” clues. Preposition clues must be specified for both source and target languages.

**UD Entry Example**

English	French	Spanish	German
accountable (prep : for)	responsable (prep : de)	responsable (prep : de)	verantwortlich (prep : für)
request (prep: for)	demande (prep : de)	solicitud (prep : de)	Nachfrage (prep: nach)
to dream (prep: of)	rêver (prep : de)	soñar (prep: con)	träumen (prep: von)

**Translation Example**

First Coding			
Source Text (English)	French	French	Target Text (French)
He is held accountable for employing illegal workers.	accountable	responsable	Il est jugé responsable <b>pour</b> employer les ouvriers illégaux.
Enriched Coding			
He is held accountable for employing illegal workers.	accountable (prep: for)	responsable (prep : de)	Il est jugé responsable <b>d'</b> employer des ouvriers illégaux.

**Conditional Entries**

Some words have different meanings based on their context. To avoid confusion, you can restrict the use of a given translation to a specific context.



Since these clues indicate if an entry should or should not trigger during translation, they are entered in the **source language column** of the dictionary entry.

**(context: word)**

The entry will trigger if the indicated word is present in the sentence.

### UD Entry Example

English	French	Spanish	German
to save (context: money)	économiser	ahorrar	sparen
to save (context: file)	sauvegarder (context : fichier)	salvar	speichern
to save (context: time)	gagner	ganar	sparen

### Translation Example

First Coding			
Source Text (English)	English	French	Target Text (French)
He managed to save a lot of money.	to save	économiser	Il est parvenu à <b>économiser</b> beaucoup d'argent.
You should save the file.	to save	sauvegarder	Vous devriez <b>économiser</b> le dossier.
I saved a lot of time.	to save	gagner	J'ai <b>économisé</b> beaucoup de temps.
Enriched Coding			
He managed to save a lot of money.	to save (context:money)	économiser	Il est parvenu à <b>économiser</b> beaucoup d'argent.
You should save the file.	to save (context:file)	sauvegarder	Vous devriez <b>sauvegarder</b> le dossier.
I saved a lot of time.	to save (context:time)	gagner	J'ai <b>gagné</b> beaucoup de temps.

### (semcontext: CAT) and (semcat: CAT) Clues

(semcontext: CAT) and (semcat: CAT) are linguistic clues that work together.

- Use (semcat: LABEL) to categorize entries with the "LABEL" code. The "LABEL" code is arbitrarily chosen by user.
- Use (semcontext: LABEL) to condition an entry to match a context in which another entry categorized by LABEL (as defined above) can be found.

### UD Entry Example

English	French	Spanish	German
to run (semcontext: PROCESS)	exécuter	ejecutar	ausführen
process (semcat: PROCESS)	processus	proceso	Prozess

sequence (semcat: PROCESS)	séquence	secuencia	Abfolge
----------------------------	----------	-----------	---------

**Translation Example**

First Coding			
Source Text (English)	English	Spanish	Target Text (Spanish)
He runs very fast.	to run	ejecutar	Él <b>ejecuta</b> muy rapidamente.
He runs the process.			Vous devriez <b>économiser</b> le dossier.
He runs the sequence.			J'ai <b>économisé</b> beaucoup de temps.
Enriched Coding			
He runs very fast.	to run (semcontext: PROCESS)	ejecutar	Il est parvenu à <b>économiser</b> beaucoup d'argent.
He runs the process.	process (semcat: PROCESS)	proceso	Vous devriez <b>sauvegarder</b> le dossier.
He runs the sequence.	sequence (semcat: PROCESS)	secuencia	J'ai <b>gagné</b> beaucoup de temps.

**Variants**

Variants allow you to describe more than one form in a single entry to avoid duplicating the entry. There are two types of variants: source and target.

- Source variants are used on the source language entry.
- Target variants are used on a target entry.

*Source Variants***(flexible hyphen)**

This entry is used to specify that a hyphenated term may also be found without the hyphen.

**UD Entry Example**

English	French	Spanish	German
child-care (flexible hyphen)	garde d'enfants	cuidado de niños	Kinderbetreuung

**Translation Example**

First Coding			
Source Text (English)	English	French	Target Text (French)
child-care	child-care	garde d'enfants	garde d'enfants

child care			soins des enfants
<b>Enriched Coding</b>			
child-care	child-care (flexible hyphen)	garde d'enfants	garde d'enfants
child care			garde d'enfants
childcare			garde d'enfants

**( acronym : word)**

This entry defines the acronym for a multiword expression. For example, the following entry will match the sequence “World Trade Organization” when found in a text as well as the acronym “WTO”.

**UD Entry Example**

English	French	Spanish	German
World Trade Organization (acr: WTO)	Organisation mondiale du commerce	Organización Mundial del Comercio	Welthandelsorganisation

**Translation Example**

<b>First Coding</b>			
Source Text (English)	English	German	Target Text (German)
The World Trade Organization is an international, multilateral organization.	World Trade Organization	Welthandelsorganisation	Die <b>Welthandelsorganisation</b> ist eine internationale, vielseitige Organisation.
The WTO is an international, multilateral organization.			<b>WTO</b> ist eine internationale, vielseitige Organisation.
<b>Enriched Coding</b>			
The World Trade Organization is an international, multilateral organization.	World Trade Organization (acr: WTO)	Welthandelsorganisation	Il est parvenu à <b>économiser</b> beaucoup d'argent.
The WTO is an international, multilateral organization.			Vous devriez <b>sauvegarder</b> le dossier.

*Target Variants*

An example of a target variant is entering (noun\_form: WORD) for most European languages. This clue provides two meanings in two different grammatical categories for the same source entry (in this example, for a verb entry).

The choice of the appropriate meaning is performed by the software based on syntactic consideration. For instance, the following entry defines two meanings of “use” to be respectively used in a sentence like “He is using the tool” and “Using the tool is dangerous”.

**UD Entry Example**

English	French	Spanish	German
to achieve	atteindre	realizar (noun form: realización)	erreichen (noun form: Erreichen)

**Translation Example**

First Coding			
Source Text (English)	English	Spanish	Target Text (Spanish)
Achieving the gender equity in science classrooms. He is achieving his goal.	to achieve	realizar	Realizar la equidad de género en salas de clase de la ciencia. Él está realizando su meta.
Enriched Coding			
Achieving the gender equity in science classrooms. He is achieving his goal.	to achieve	realizar (noun form: realización)	Realización de la equidad de género en salas de clase de la ciencia. Él está realizando su meta.

**Syntactic Information**

Syntactic information is used to specify additional syntactic properties of the entry. The effect of this information is based on the language, and also depends on the grammatical category.

The following syntactic clues are commonly used.

**Syntactic clues for verbs**

transitivity/intransitivity	(transitive) : to code a verb that takes a direct object. (intransitive): to code a verb that does not take a direct object.
(aux : word)	Indicates a word or particle that should be added to a verb.

**Syntactic clues for adjective**

(leftadj):	Indicates that the adjective should be to the left of the noun.
------------	---

**Syntactic clues for nouns**

(abstract) or (concrete)	Specifies if the entry represents an abstract or concrete entity.
(countable), (uncountable)	Specifies if the entry is countable.

### Semantic Categorization

Semantic information is not language dependent, but the effect of the clues depends on the source or target language rules.

These clues are self-explanatory, as shown below:

- (event)
- (location)
- (work place)
- (animal)
- (human), (non human)
- (device)
- (product name)
- (first name)
- (last name)
- (title)

### Protected Sequences

Protected sequences are used to exclude entries or parts of entries from the IntuitiveCoding analysis. This can be achieved by using quotes (“ ”) to indicate a partly protected sequence, or in the special grammatical category field in SDM.

Protected sequences should be used when:

- The entry does not follow regular language rules and the analysis will therefore be incorrect. Foreign words, foreign multiword expressions, trademarks, and other unusual terms can cause this to occur.
- The entry is part of a sentence that is normally not expected as a dictionary entry and will therefore not be coded by IntuitiveCoding.
- The complete entry is very long and a part of the entry can be considered as a protected sequence that does not need specific analysis.
- The entry is incorrectly analyzed by IntuitiveCoding. Protecting the entry in conjunction with another clue will force the entry to respect the clue without reporting a coding error. In that case, the morphology of the entry needs to be specified since protected sequences are considered as unknown by the IntuitiveCoding engine.



Reserved characters within a protected sequence are naturally protected.



Protected sequences should be used carefully. Protecting too many entries reduces coding quality. Entries may lose their inflection capability and their part of speech.



## Bracketing

Use brackets to help the IntuitiveCoding software determine the appropriate structure of a multiword expression, or to apply a clue to one part of an expression.

## Multiple Meanings

This type of entry can be used for words that have different meanings for different constructions, or which have equivalent meanings.

When a same source entry has several meanings, the meanings are automatically combined during the translation and the selection of a meaning is based on the syntactic properties of the different meanings or on its position in the dictionary. For example, for verbal entries, it is possible to combine transitivity and intransitivity meanings for the same source entry.

## Equivalent Meanings

If the translation has no rules to distinguish the different meanings, the additional meanings will appear in the alternative meanings.

## SDM Import and Export Specifications

Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager's (SDM's) Import feature, you can open dictionaries created with a spreadsheet application, such as Microsoft Excel, or a common text editor. These dictionaries must be carefully formatted before they can be imported into SDM.

- [Microsoft Excel Files](#)
- [Formatted Text Files](#)

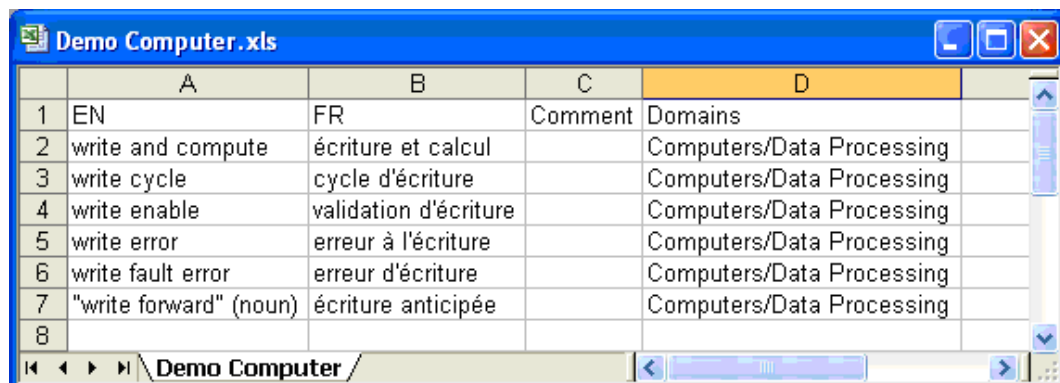
### Microsoft Excel Files

To import dictionaries created with Microsoft Excel, the files must consist of two worksheets named for the tabs in the UD: **Multilingual** and **Do Not Translate**.

As with formatted text files, the Microsoft Excel file column headings for the Languages and information columns for the UD must be entered as you want them to appear in SDM.

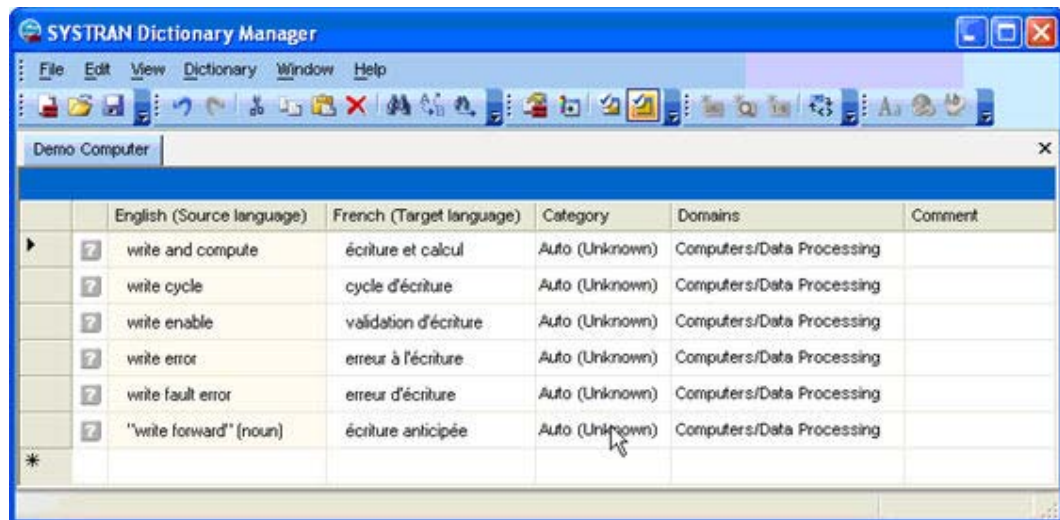
### Sample Excel Spreadsheet

The figure below shows an Excel spreadsheet formatted for import into SDM.



	A	B	C	D
1	EN	FR	Comment	Domains
2	write and compute	écriture et calcul		Computers/Data Processing
3	write cycle	cycle d'écriture		Computers/Data Processing
4	write enable	validation d'écriture		Computers/Data Processing
5	write error	erreur à l'écriture		Computers/Data Processing
6	write fault error	erreur d'écriture		Computers/Data Processing
7	"write forward" (noun)	écriture anticipée		Computers/Data Processing
8				

After the Excel file is imported, it appears in SDM as shown below.



## Formatted Text Files

Formatted text files for import into SDM include the document header and the dictionary content.

- The header part of the dictionary is a sequence of lines starting with the “#” character and containing a header field followed by its value.
- The content part is a sequence of lines, with each line representing a dictionary entry whose fields are separated by tab characters.



The field types are defined in the header. It is important that each line has the same number of fields, even if they are empty.

## Required and Optional Fields for Importing Files into SDM

Header	Description of Input
#AUTHOR=	Optional: contains the name of the creator of the dictionary.
#EMAIL=	Optional: contains the email address of the creator of the dictionary.
#COVERED DOMAINS=	Optional header: lists all domains configured in the dictionary.
#ENCODING=	Required: defines the encoding of the file. UTF-8 encoding is recommended.
#GENERAL DICTIONARY DOMAINS=	Optional header: lists the system domains associated with the dictionary.
#SUMMARY=	Required: the name of the UD file.

#MULTI/TM/NORM/DNT  
#<Languages><Informational  
columns>=

Required: These two lines are the end of the header section.

#MULTI defines that the dictionary is a User Dictionary,  
#TM defines that the dictionary is a Translation Memory,  
#NORM defines that the dictionary is a Normalization Dictionary.

#DNT is used to separate in a User Dictionary, multilingual entries from DNT entries.

The second line describes the list of columns in the content section. It is a list of codes separated by tab characters as described in the following table..

### Description of the different codes defining the content fields

Code	Description
XX	Where XX is a 2-letter ISO 639 code in uppercase. This represents a language (see Appendix B. Language Pairs and ISO 639 Codes). The source language is always the first column, with target languages as the following columns.
XX_NO	For Normalization Dictionaries only. XX corresponds to the ISO 639 code for the source language. These columns represent the Normalized columns.
UPOS	User Part of Speech. This entry corresponds to the SDM Category column.
HEADWORD_XX	This column is generated when doing an export. It contains the headword of the corresponding XX field. During import, this column is ignored.
PRIORITY	Priority column
DOMAINS	Domains column. Domains are comma separated.
FREQUENCY	Frequency column.
EXAMPLE	Example column.

### Sample Formatted Text File

The following sample text file is formatted for importing as a User Dictionary into SDM. Note that <TAB> indicates the tab character.

```
#ENCODING=UTF-8
#AUTHOR=SYSTRAN
#EMAIL=smith@systran.fr
#COVERED DOMAINS=Computers/Data Processing, Perso
#GENERAL DICTIONARY DOMAINS=Computers/Data Processing
#PRIORITY=1
#SUMMARY=Demo Computer
#MULTI
#EN<TAB>FR<TAB>NOTE<TAB>DOMAINS<TAB>PRIORITY<TAB>UPOS
white cycle<TAB>cycle d'écriture<TAB>Note<TAB>1<TAB>noun
```

```
write enable<TAB>validation écriture<TAB><TAB><TAB>noun
#DNT
#EN<TAB>NOTE<TAB>DOMAINS
Print 2000<TAB>It is a DNT<TAB>Perso
```

The following sample text file is formatted for importing into SDM as a Translation Memory.

```
#AUTHOR=SYSTRAN
#EMAIL=smith@systran.fr
#ENCODING=UTF-8
#SUMMARY=Demo
#TM
#EN<TAB>FR<TAB>DE
My name is Smith<TAB>Mon nom est Smith<TAB>Mein Name ist Smith
```

After the above text file is imported, it appears in SDM as shown below.



## Chapter 11: Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

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STPM Tools

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Locking Validated Sentences

Applying Linguistic Changes to Individual Document Elements

Setting Print Options

Printing Project Documents

Exporting Project Documents into their Native Format

Reviewing Project Statistics

## Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

---

An integral Expert Tools application, SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM) is a “translation workbench” which authors, linguists, and translators can use to create, manage, and refine localization projects. Authors use STPM to prepare source documents for translation, while linguists build translation resources and review text analyses, and translators benefit from post-editing and Translation Memory features.

With STPM you can perform side-by-side comparisons between original and translated documents and affect changes to both. This results in both greater dictionary customization and highest-possible-quality translations.

You can greatly enhance the value of your translations with STPM, using it to add terms to User Dictionaries (UDs), and to process dictionary updates. In addition, the software offers a selection of powerful built-in review tools, including terminology review, analysis of the original document, full sentence review, use of alternative meanings, and other advanced features.

### How Does STPM Work?

An STPM Project is defined by its indicated language pair, its related document files (source, target), and by a number of STPM-specific elements. It can consist of just a single file, or multiple files within a large Project comprised of hundreds of files and elements. In addition, any accessible file of a supported file format can be included in an STPM Project, as can Web documents obtained via an input Web address (URL).

In STPM, the files that comprise a Project are not actually source and target files, but are instead non-WYSIWYG simplified mirrored versions of those files. This attribute frees you from document-related concerns (such as file formats), enabling you to concentrate on the translation tasks at hand. Then, once work on the files is completed, these simplified files are transformed back to their native file format when they are exported. Another key benefit of this methodology is that all actions taken on files within STPM are separate from the original source files, which thus remain intact.

The functionality of STPM rests on XLIFF (XML Localization Interchange File Format, developed by OASIS Consortium), an XML-based format that separates localizable text from formatting, enables multiple tools to work on source strings and add to the string data, and stores information that is helpful in supporting a localization process.

### SYSTRAN Practices for Improving Translation Quality

As a “translation workbench”, the primary purpose of the SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager is to help you to improve the quality of your translations. To this end, STPM provides a number of resources and tools designed to meet this goal.

Refer also to:

- [Linguistic Resources](#)

- [STPM Tools](#)
- [STPM Practices](#)

## Linguistic Resources

One of the primary functions of STPM is to build the user's linguistic resources.

- [User Dictionary](#)
- [Normalization Dictionary](#)
- [Translation Memory](#)
- [Translation Choice](#)

### User Dictionary

User Dictionaries (UDs) provide you with a means for increasing the quality of source language analysis, which improves the translation output for all associated target languages. UD's can also serve a number of other functions, including:

- Augmentation of the SYSTRAN built-in dictionaries
- Overriding the target-language meaning of a word or expression, as found in the SYSTRAN built-in dictionaries
- Ensuring that an expression is always treated as a unit by SYSTRAN's analysis

### Normalization Dictionary

Normalization Dictionaries (NDs) handle acronyms, words, expressions, and other unique items with multiple spellings.

There are two types of Normalization Dictionaries: source normalization and target normalization. *Source normalization* is applied to a source file before translation, while *Target normalization* adapts translation output to user needs for terminology consistency. NDs also provide a means for replacing sequences generated by the software with user-defined sequences.

### Translation Memory

Translation Memories (TMs) are databases of pretranslated paired sentences. During the translation process, SYSTRAN matches TM entries with sentences in the source text, substituting these sentences where appropriate.

For more information, refer to [Building Translation Memories](#) and [Employing Translation Memories](#).

### Translation Choice

Translation Choice files are STPM resources that store the alternative meanings, source ambiguities, and translation memory choices you make in STPM review panes. Once defined,

you can activate Translation Choices from any other context (e.g., translation of a Web page in Internet Explorer), and they will automatically apply to any relevant sentence.

## STPM Tools

STPM provides a wide variety of tools designed to enhance the quality of your translations.

- [Review Panes](#)
- [Extraction Utilities](#)
- [Search/Concordance Presentation](#)
- [Markup Styles Pane](#)

## Review Panes

Each of the six (6) STPM Review panes offer functionality that is specifically geared towards improving your translation results.

- Not Found Word Review
- Extracted Term Review
- Source Ambiguity Review
- Alternative Meaning Review
- Sentence Review
- Translation Memory Review

These review panes can be used concurrently, and all are accessible via both the **View** menu and the **Review** Toolbar.

For detailed information on the use of STPM Review panes, please refer to [Reviewing Document Files Using Review Panes](#).

## Extraction Utilities

The primary purpose of two of the STPM's Review panes – **Extracted Term Review** and **Sentence Review** – is the acquisition of terms and expressions from selected Project documents. Using these two Review panes, you can augment your translation resources and improve the quality of your translations.

## Search/Concordance Presentation

STPM's powerful **Find** function provides a means for seeking out terms and expressions in your open Project. You can easily configure the degree of your searches too, setting the tool to consider all Project files, only those that are on display in the Document Viewer, or just a single document. In addition, you can use the **Replace** function within a search, replacing one or all instances of the input text with a different piece of text.

In addition, STPM search results display in the manner of a concordance, a type of index arrangement that illustrates the various uses of a search term or expression. This aligned




presentation offers substantial benefit, greatly simplifying the review of terms and expressions in context.

More information on STPM's **Find** function is available at [Searching Within Project Documents](#).

### Markup Styles Pane

Indicators, or *markups*, display within all Project documents in the STPM Document Viewer. Designed to help you in your translation work, these markups reveal a wide range of document aspects, including Not Found Words (NFWs), Do Not Translate (DNTs), and Dictionary Matches.

A number of the STPM document markups are set to display by default. This feature is fully configurable, though, using the **Markup Styles** pane, which you can access either by selecting the **View|Markup Styles** command or by clicking the **Markup Styles** button  on the **View** Toolbar.

Please refer to [Configuring Document Markup Options](#) for more information.

### STPM Practices

Having the right SYSTRAN resources and tools is essential when performing translations, however to get the very best results you must also develop a deep knowledge and understanding of how to best use these components. As such, the SYSTRAN 7 Help has been specifically designed to provide some direction in how to effectively use STPM to significantly boost the quality of your translations.

### Setting Do Not Translate (DNT) Segments

The logical first step in performing translation tasks in STPM is to identify the parts of the source documents that are not to undergo translation through the setting of Do Not Translate (DNT) segments. Once defined, SYSTRAN 7 will consider these segments as DNT sequences during the translation process.

DNT segments can be set throughout the translation process, however a good practice is to perform an initial setting of DNTs in the source Project documents prior to running an automatic translation.

1. Highlight the portion of the source document that is not to undergo translation.
2. Select the appropriate **Edit|Do Not Translate** sub-command.

<b>Set Expression-DNT</b>	Highlighted words are not translated in the target document, however they are included – in their source language – in the same sentence, and are positioned as appropriate.
<b>Set Paragraph-DNT</b>	The entire paragraph containing the cursor is not translated in the target document.
<b>Set Insertion-DNT</b>	Highlighted words are not translated for the target document, and are not included in the same sentence.

## Identifying and Resolving Not Found Words (NFWs)

Not Found Words, or NFWs, are terms that SYSTRAN does not recognize or for which a meaning is absent. Once the DNT segments are set for the Project the next step in carrying out your translation tasks should be to identify and reconcile the NFWs. NFWs can be terms that are misspelled, or they can be document elements that are not present in your activated dictionaries. They can also be acronyms, proper nouns, technical terms, trademarks, and other special terms.

With the **Not Found Word Review** pane you can reveal words in your active document(s) that are not included in your User Dictionaries and create dictionary entries for these words.

SYSTRAN reveals three (3) types of Not Found Words: **Source**, **Transfer**, and **Misspellings**.


<b>Source</b>	Source document terms that are currently unidentified by SYSTRAN.
<b>Transfer</b>	Terms that SYSTRAN can identify, but for which it has no associated meaning.
<b>Misspellings</b>	Terms that SYSTRAN recognizes as being misspelled.

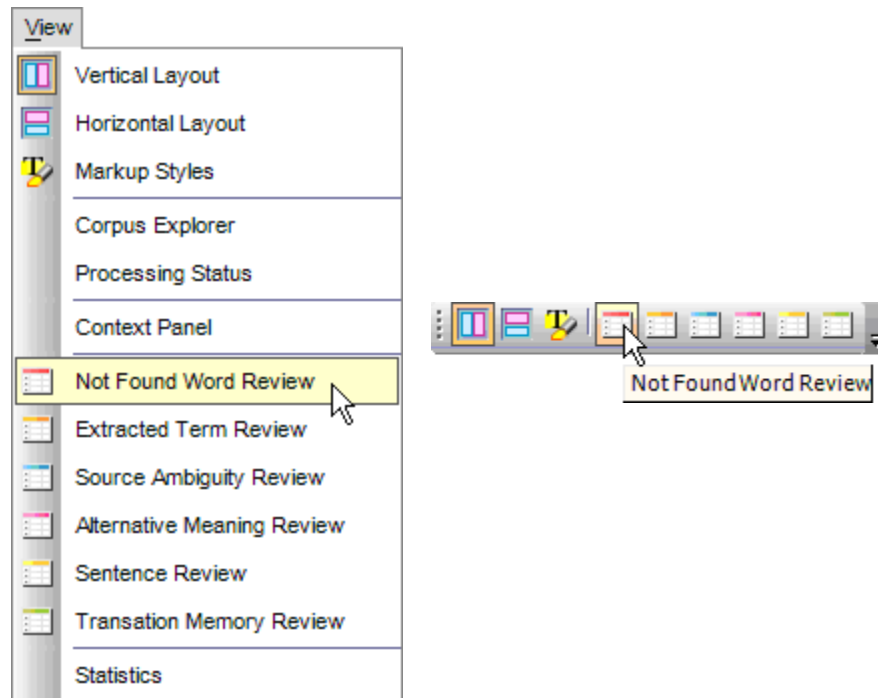
By default, each NFW type is marked up in the Document Viewer in a different manner. Using the **Markup Styles** pane, you can change these markup settings to suit your taste (refer to [Configuring Document Markup Options](#)).

Before you use the **Not Found Word Review** pane you must first select the files in your Project whose NFWs you wish to resolve. Click on a single file, or to work on more than one file at a time, use the **Tab** key to highlight a range of files or the **Ctrl** key to individually select files.



Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

1. Open the **Not Found Word Review** pane by selecting the **View|Not Found Word Review** command or by clicking the **Not Found Word Review** button  in the STPM **View** Toolbar.

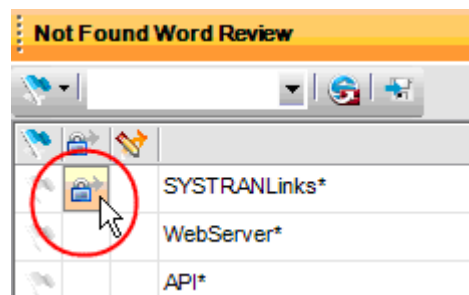


The **Not Found Word Review** pane's results grid displays the terms in the selected active source files that are not present in your User Dictionaries.

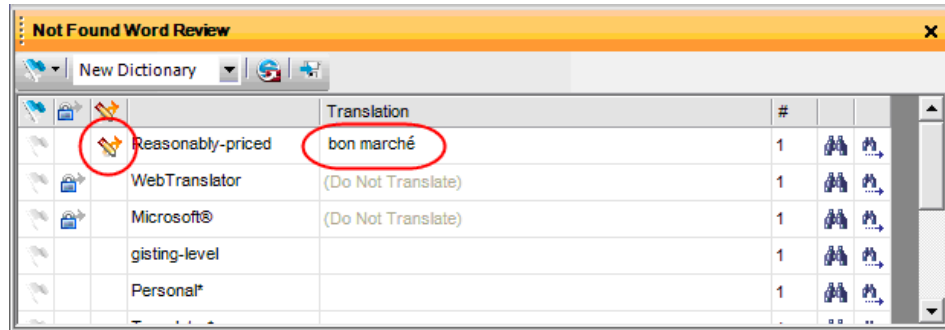
	Translation	#		
customer-hosted		3		
Dictionary		2		
dictionary-coding		1		
English-Hungarian		1		
English-Polish		1		
Enterprise*		3		

## 2. Review and Reconcile NFWs.

- Toggle on the **Set as DNT** indicator to assign Do Not Translate status to NFWs, as appropriate.

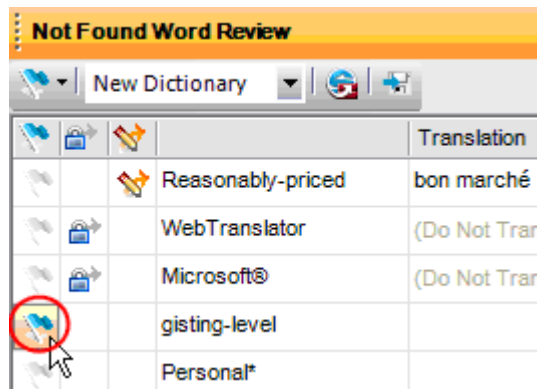


- Toggle on the **Send as UD entry** indicator and enter a correlating target language term into the **Translation** field for pertinent NFWs.

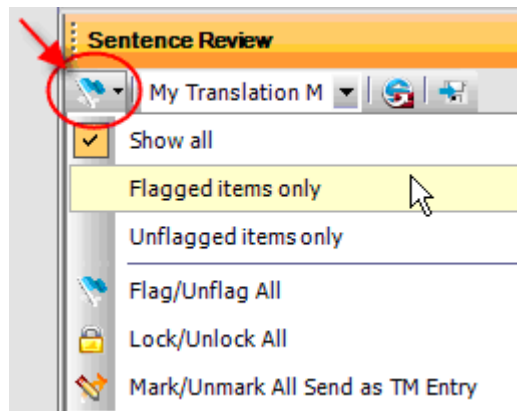


You can toggle all NFWs for **Send as DNT entry** or **Send as UD entry** using the Flag control on the pane's toolbar.

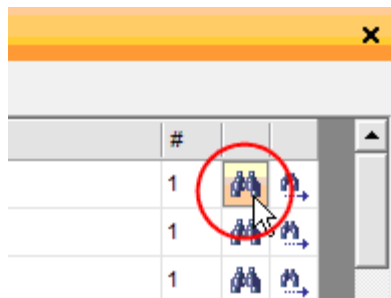
- Turn on the flag for NFWs that require further attention by clicking their Flag check box one time. This action provides you with greater follow-up flexibility.




Once set, you can organize your **Not Found Word Review** pane results using the Flag control on the pane's toolbar.

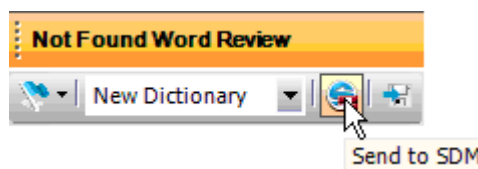


- For misspelled terms, use the **Find** or **Find Next** feature to determine their location in the source document and edit to correct the spelling.



Next, correct affected target document files by retranslating their corresponding source files.

3. Click the **Send to SDM** button  on the pane's toolbar to add terms you have indicated as DNTs and UD entries to a new dictionary, or to one of your existing User Dictionaries, using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM).




All terms added will be subsequently translated according to your input definitions.


### Developing your User Dictionary

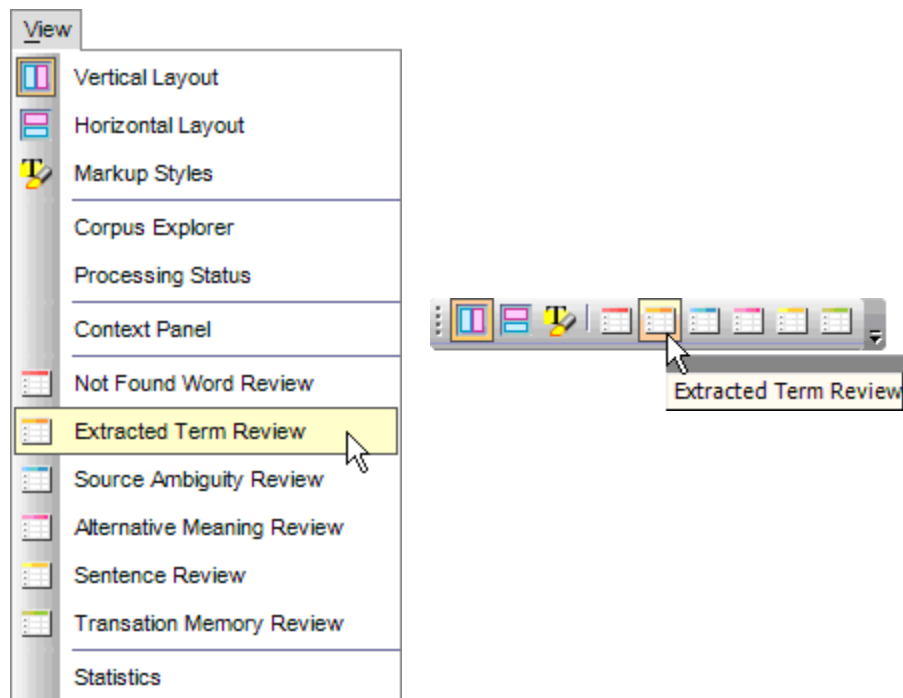
Using STPM's **Extracted Term Review** pane you can quickly identify term candidates for your User Dictionaries within your source documents. This feature is in addition to the Not Found Words list that is automatically generated by SYSTRAN as a result of the translation process.

The **Extracted Term Review** pane reveals terms that occur in the active source document with higher-than-expected frequency, as well as terms that have a structure pre-defined by SYSTRAN. These terms are often good candidates for your User Dictionaries, and consequently the **Extracted Term Review** pane provides functionality for adding these terms to your UDs.

Before you use the **Extracted Term Review** pane you must first select the files in your Project whose terms you want to review for UD consideration. Click on a single file, or to work on more than one file at a time, use the **Tab** key to highlight a range of files, or the **Ctrl** key to individually select files.

 Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

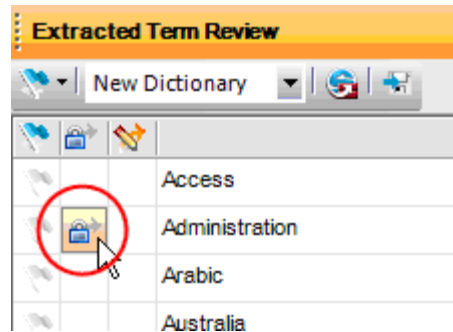
1. Open the **Extracted Term Review** pane by selecting the **View|Extracted Term Review** command or by clicking the **View|Extracted Term Review** button  in the STPM **View** Toolbar.



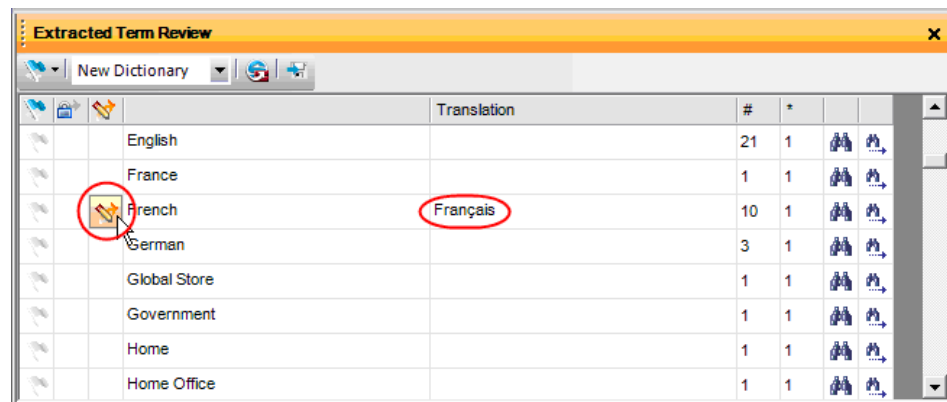
The **Extracted Term Review** pane's results grid will display terms that reside in the selected source document files which are worth considering for inclusion in your User Dictionaries.

	Translation	#	*		
Access		1	1		
Administration		1	1		
Arabic		2	1		
Australe		1	1		
Belgium		1	1		
Business		2	1		
Buy		1	1		
Canada		1	1		
Chile		1	1		


2. Review and Reconcile the terms in your **Extracted Term Review** pane.
  - Toggle on the **Set as DNT** indicator to assign Do Not Translate status to presented terms, as appropriate.

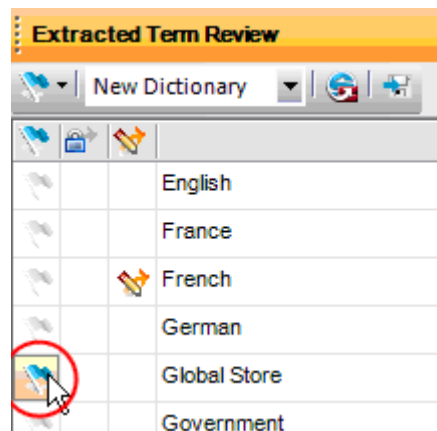


- Toggle on the **Send as UD entry** indicator and enter a correlating target language term into the **Translation** field for relevant presented terms.

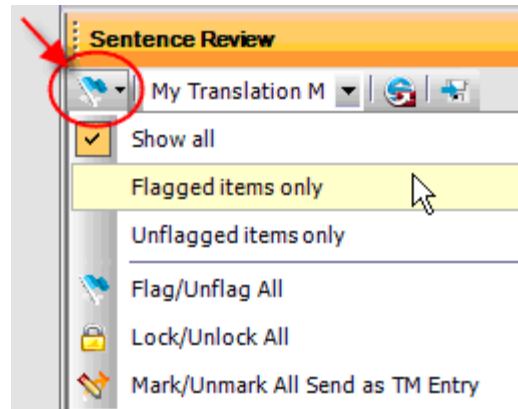




You can toggle all extracted terms for **Send as DNT entry** or **Send as UD entry** using the Flag control on the pane's toolbar.

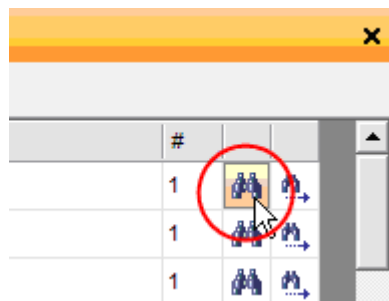
- Turn on the flag for extracted terms that require further attention by clicking their Flag check box  one time. This action provides you with greater follow-up flexibility.




Once set, you can organize your **Extracted Term Review** pane results using the Flag control on the pane's toolbar.

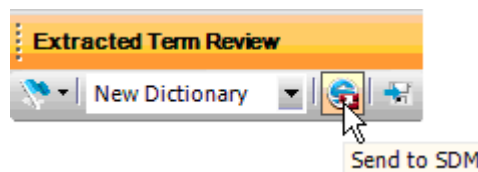


- Use the **Find**  or **Find Next**  feature to determine their location of each entry in the source document.



Next, correct affected target document files by retranslating their corresponding source files.

3. Click the **Send to SDM** button  on the pane's toolbar to add terms you have indicated as NFWs and UD entries to a new dictionary, or to one of your existing User Dictionaries, using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM).



All terms added will be subsequently translated according to your input definitions.

### Resolving Source Ambiguities

STPM's **Source Ambiguity Review** pane reveals terms in source document files that have more than one grammatical use, and which therefore must be configured for translation according to their context. This pane also allows you to remove choices that are mis-analyzed in the context of the selected document(s), thus simplifying and subsequently improving the quality of the source text analysis.

You can employ the **Source Ambiguity Review** pane to change the default linguistic analysis for a term from among those present in your dictionaries. Thereafter, the selections you make in the pane will persist throughout the Project. The pane also offers functionality




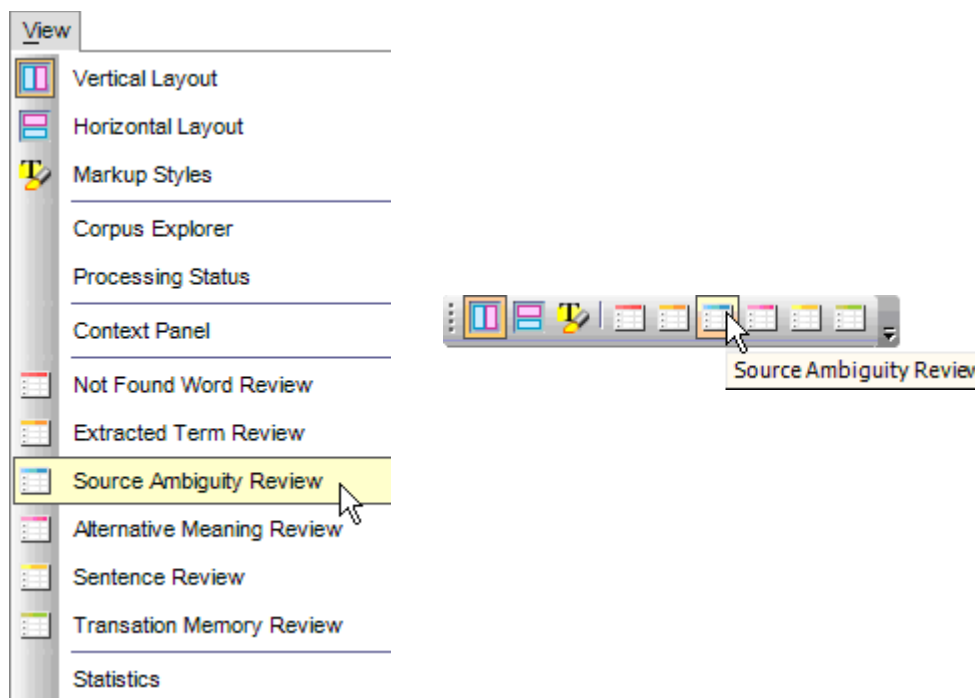
that allows you to change the default analysis of a term as recognized throughout your SYSTRAN installation.

- Use STPM's **Context Action** pane to revise the analysis for a single instance of a term within a document file (for more information, refer to on [Applying Linguistic Changes to Individual Document Elements](#)).

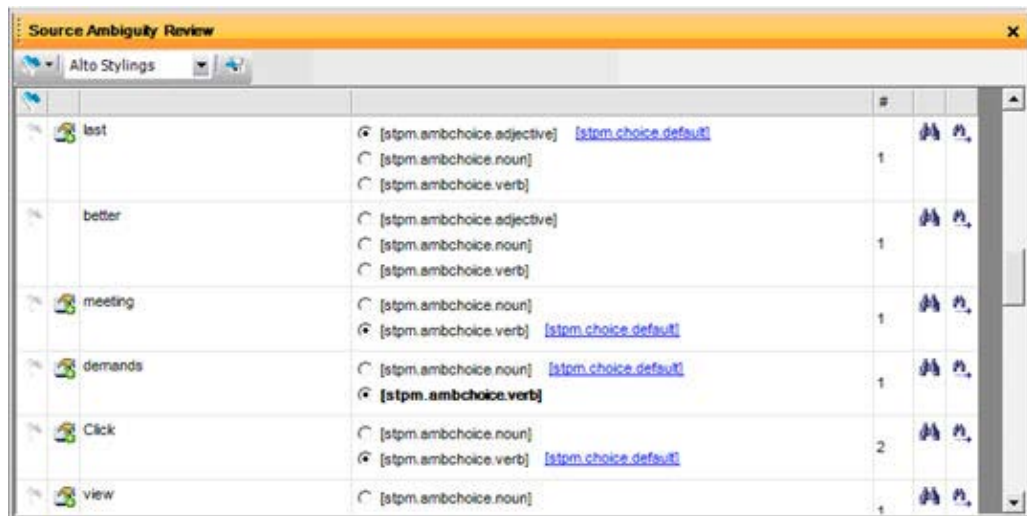
Before using the **Source Ambiguity Review** pane you must first select the document files in your Project whose terms you want to review. Click on a single file, or to work on more than one file at a time use the **Tab** key to highlight a range of files, or the **Ctrl** key to individually select a group of files.

- Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

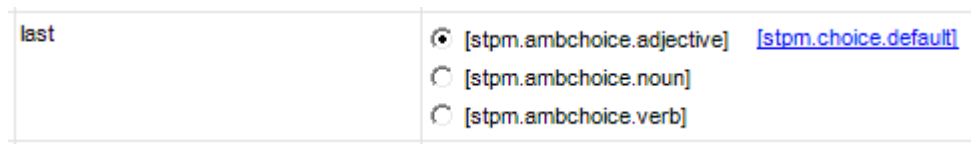
- Open the **Source Ambiguity Review** pane by selecting the **View|Source Ambiguity Review** command or by clicking the **View|Source Ambiguity Review** button  in the STPM **View** Toolbar.



The **Source Ambiguity Review** pane's results grid presents terms residing in the selected source document files that have more than one grammatical use, according to your User Dictionaries.

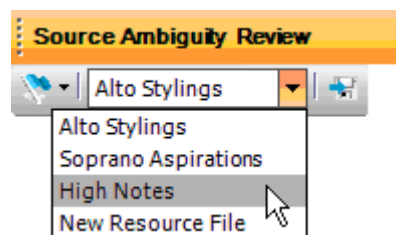


2. Locate the source terms whose default grammatical use you wish to change in your **Source Ambiguity Review** pane, and make your revisions using the offered radio buttons.

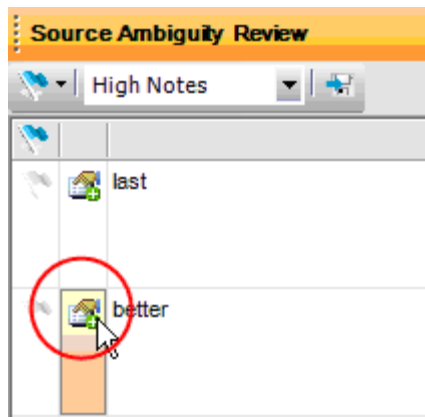


Your changes will reflect in all subsequent translations made to the selected source document files.

3. If desired, you can register your term changes throughout your SYSTRAN installation via Translation Choice file.
  - i. Using the **Resource File** dropdown, indicate the Translation Choice file to which the designated term changes will be saved.



- ii. Click on the **Save to Translation Choice File** button for each affected term.




As a result of this action, the new grammatical use for each selected term is saved to the chosen Translation Choice file.


### Assigning Different Meanings to Terms


In parallel with terminology development, the STPM **Alternative Meaning Review** pane allows you to examine the different meanings for terms that are already present in the SYSTRAN Main Dictionary and User Dictionaries. It also lets you to designate those terms that are pertinent to your task.

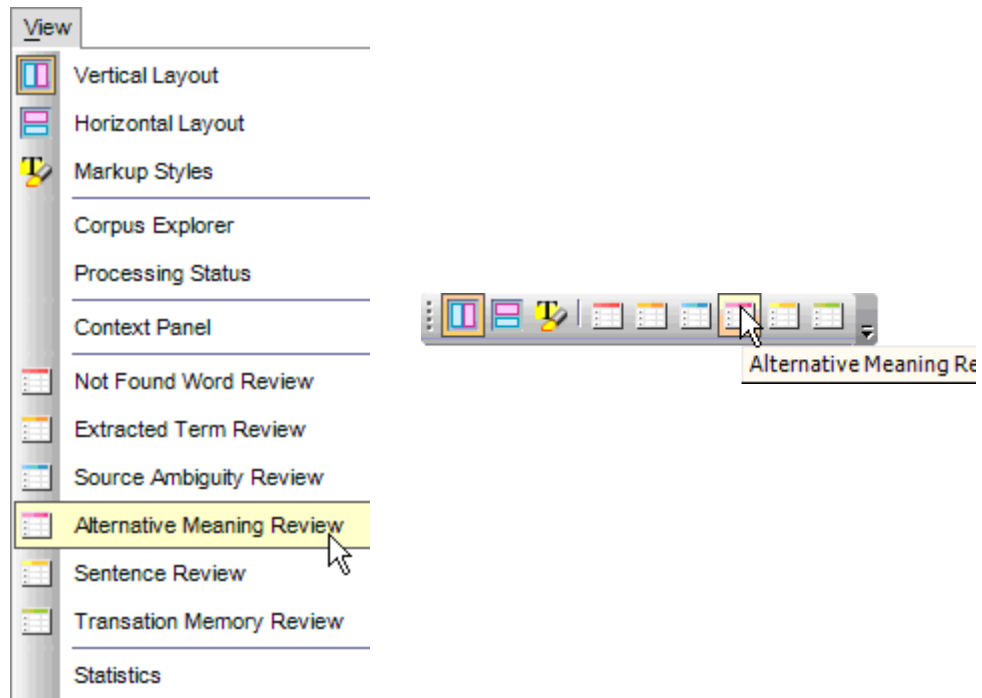
Using the **Alternative Meaning Review** pane, you can change the default translation for a term from among those present in your translation dictionaries. Thereafter, the selections you make in the pane will persist throughout the Project. In addition, the **Alternative Meaning Review** pane provides a means for assigning a different default translation to a term that will persist beyond the current Project.

 Use STPM's **Context Action** pane to revise the translation for a single instance of a term within a document file (for more information, refer to [Applying Linguistic Changes to Individual Document Elements](#)).

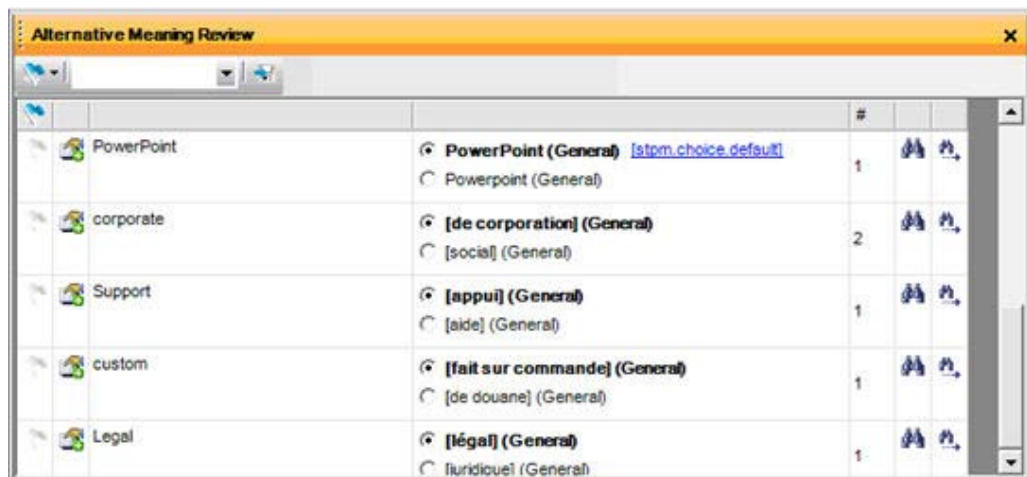
Before using the **Alternative Meaning Review** pane you must first select the files in your Project whose multiple-meaning terms you want to review. Click on a single file, or to work on more than one file at a time, use the **Tab** key to highlight a range of files, or the **Ctrl** key to individually select files.

 Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

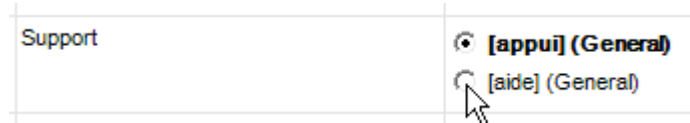
1. Open the **Alternative Meaning Review** pane by selecting the **View| Alternative Meaning Review** command or by clicking the **View| Alternative Meaning Review** button  in the STPM **View** Toolbar.



The **Alternative Meaning Review** pane's results grid will display terms that reside in the selected source document files that have more than a single translation option, according to your Domains and Dictionaries option setting.

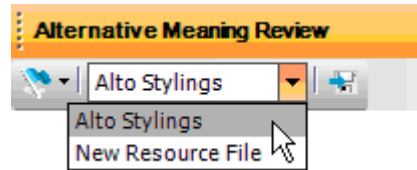


2. Locate terms whose default translation you wish to change in your **Alternative Meaning Review** pane. Make your revisions using the offered radio buttons.

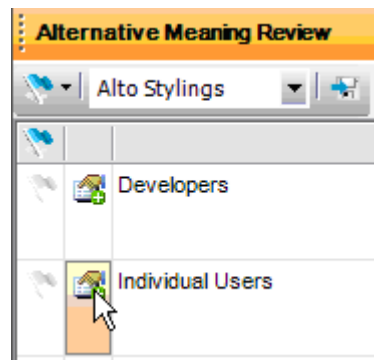


Your changes will reflect in all subsequent translations made to the selected source document files.

3. If desired, you can register your term changes throughout SYSTRAN via Translation Choice file.
  - i. Using the **Resource File** dropdown, indicate the Translation Choice file to which the designated terms will be saved.




- ii. Click on the **Save to Translation Choice File** button for each affected term.




As a result of this action, the new translation for each selected term is saved to the chosen Translation Choice file.


### Simplifying Complex and Ambiguous Sentences

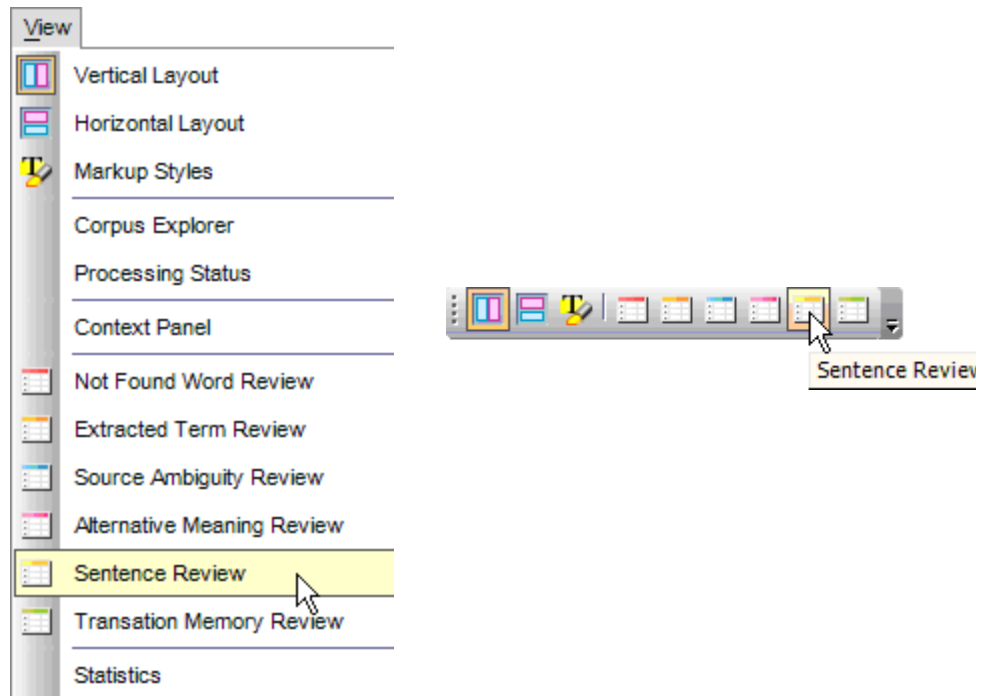
STPM's **Sentence Review** pane provides two key metrics - Sentence Complexity and Sentence Ambiguity- designed to help authors write text that is well-suited for automatic translation. Using these metrics as a guideline, authors can work to simplify sentences that SYSTRAN identifies as complicated, and thus greatly improve the quality of their translations.

-  Sentences that appear multiple times in the source files only display one time in the **Sentence Review** pane.

With the **Sentence Review** pane you can also easily save your document file edits to your Translation Memories (TMs).

-  Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

1. Open the **Sentence Review** pane by selecting the **View|Sentence Review** command or by clicking the **View|Sentence Review** button  in the STPM **View** Toolbar.





The **Sentence Review** pane's results grid displays all translation units that reside in the selected source document files. As defined by STPM, a translation unit is the minimal sequence that can be translated by itself, and thus the pane's results grid will sometimes offer phrase fragments as sentences.

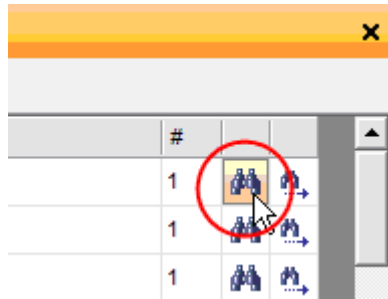
Source text	Translation	#
Intuitive Coding is a process that transforms simple tex	Dictionnaires d'exécution (production et essai)	1
Localization Software Tools	Outils logiciels de localisation	1
Translator Access Interface	Interface d'Access de traducteur	1
Feedback Management Tool	Outil de gestion de rétroaction	1
Translation Memory Files must be added to the ____	Des dossiers de mémoire de traduction doivent être ajoutés	1
This normalization of resources gives the system a start	Cette normalisation des ressources donne au système par	1
Translation Memory File Interface	Interface de dossier de mémoire de traduction	1

- Sort the grid by sentence complexity or ambiguity by clicking on the appropriate column heading.

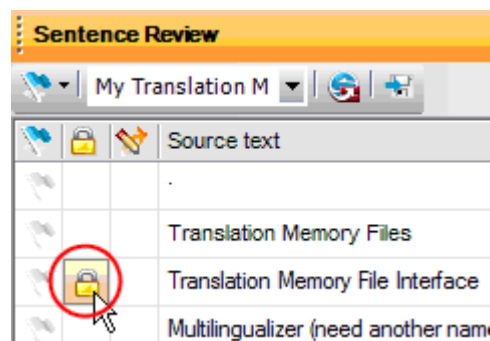
- Complexity (C)** Complexity is an indicator that reflects the syntactic complexity of a sentence, represented by a numeric value greater than 1 (the higher the number, the more difficult the sentence is to translate). Many factors go into this indicator, including the number of clauses, conjunctions, phrases in parentheses, prepositional phrases, sentence length, sentence type (question or declarative sentence) as well as multiple additional language-specific criteria.
- 
- Ambiguity (A)** Ambiguity is an indicator that reflects the number of ambiguous words in a given sentence. A high-ambiguity sentence presents greater risk of mis-analysis and reflects poor User Dictionary coverage. In most cases,

ambiguity can be reduced through appropriate additions to the UDs.

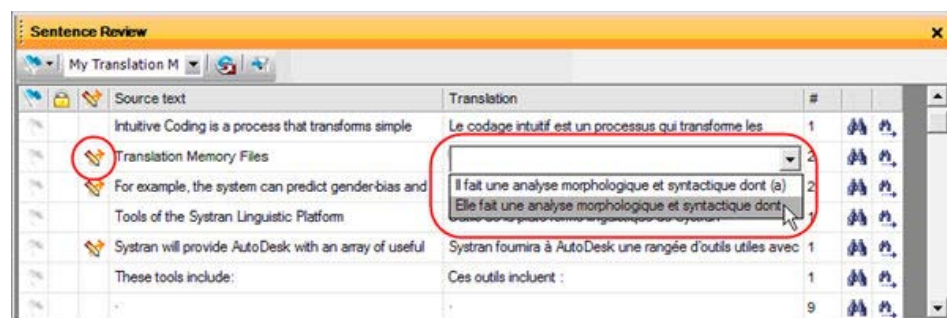
3. One by one, rewrite each sentence that the **Sentence Review** pane identifies as complex or ambiguous (for example, break long compound sentences into short sentences). Also correct any spelling errors in the sentence.
  - Locate each affected sentence residing in a document file active in the Document Viewer using the **Find**  or **Find Next**  feature.




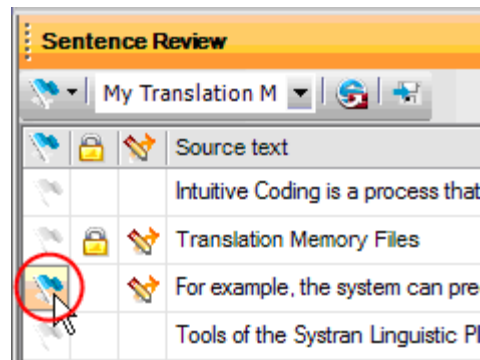
- Edit the sentence in the Document Viewer.
4. Review and reconcile the sentences in your **Sentence Review** pane.
    - Toggle on the **Lock Sentence** check box to indicate sentences that are not to be retranslated in the active document set.



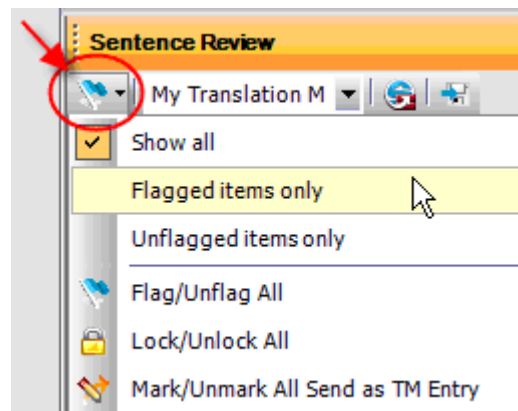
- Toggle on the **Send as TM entry** indicator and use the dropdown in the **Translation** field to select the translation for the sentence that you wish to insert in Translation Memory.





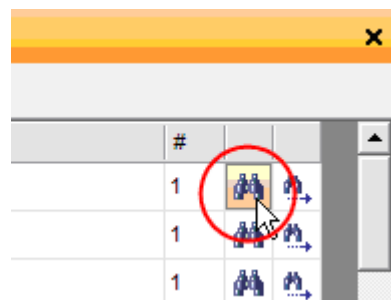
- Turn on the flag for sentences that require further attention by clicking their Flag check box  one time. This action provides you with greater follow-up flexibility.




Once set, you can organize your **Sentence Review** pane results using the Flag control on the pane's toolbar.



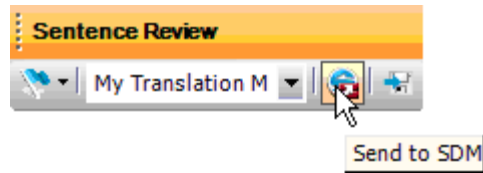
- To correct misspelled terms within sentences, use the **Find**  or **Find Next**  feature to determine the sentence location in the source document, and edit the sentence to correct the spelling.



Next, correct affected target document files by retranslating their corresponding source files.

5. Click the **Send to SDM** button  on the pane's toolbar to add sentences you have indicated as entries to a new or existing Translation Memory.







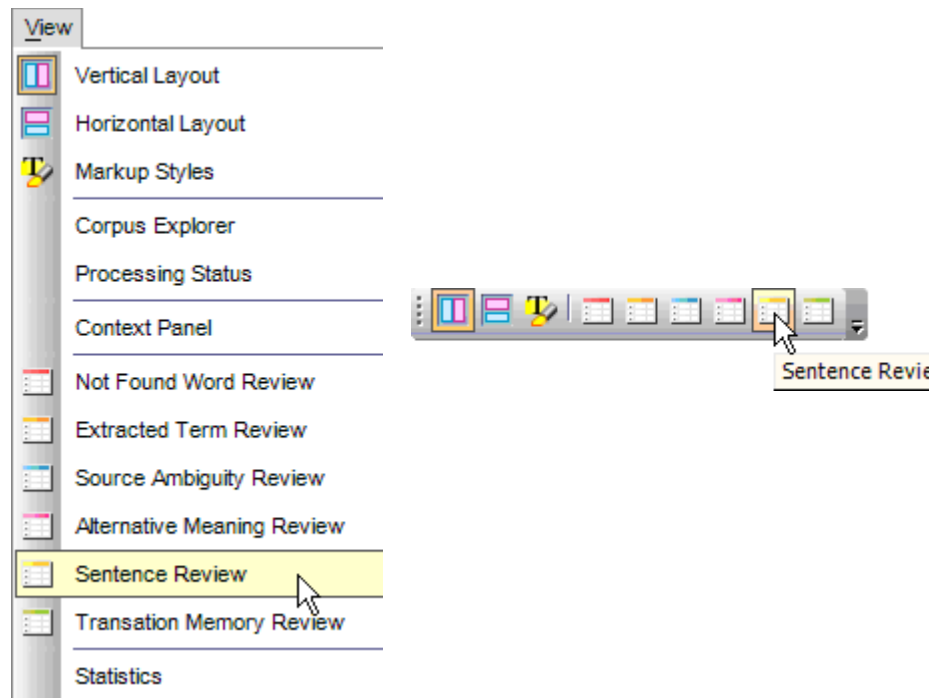
All terms added will be subsequently translated according to your input definitions.

### Building Translation Memories

Translation Memories (TMs) are useful for establishing translation consistency across an array of document files. Translation Memories (TMs) are databases of paired sentences that have been pre-translated. During the translation process, TM source entries are matched with sentences in the source text and the corresponding TM target entries are placed in the target text. TM databases can be created directly from STPM.

 Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

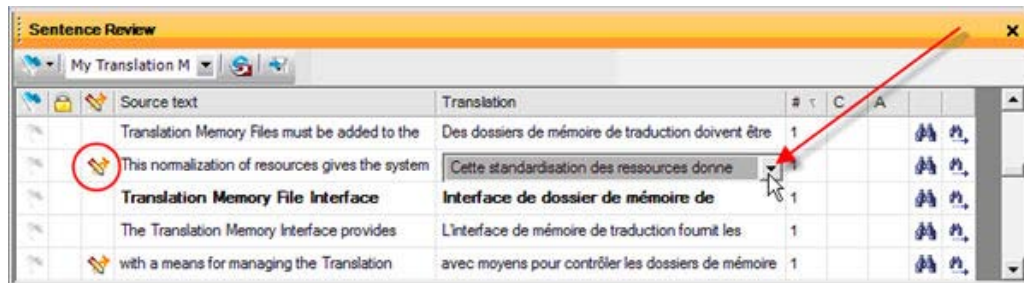
1. Open the **Sentence Review** pane by selecting the **View|Sentence Review** command or by clicking the **View|Sentence Review** button  in the STPM **View** Toolbar.




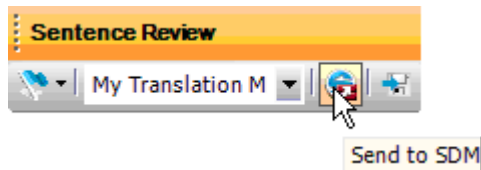
The **Sentence Review** pane's results grid displays all translation units that reside in the selected source document files. As defined by STPM, a translation unit is the minimal sequence that can be translated by itself, and thus the pane's results grid will sometimes offer phrase fragments as sentences.



2. Toggle on the **Send as TM entry** indicator and use the dropdown in the **Translation** field to select the translation for the sentence that you wish to insert in Translation Memory.



3. Click the **Send to SDM** button  on the pane's toolbar to add sentences you have indicated as TM entries to a new dictionary or to one of your existing Translation Memories.



- You can also build Translation Memories using the **Dictionary Manager|Create TM Entry** right-click menu command.


## Employing Translation Memories

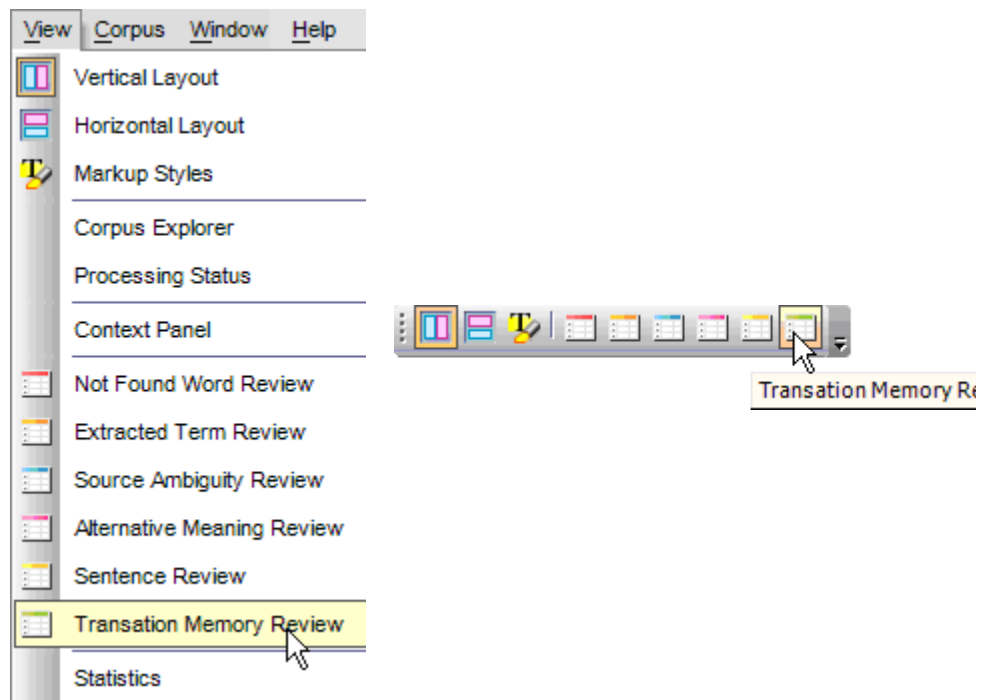
Translation Memories (TMs) store previously translated and validated sentence translations for reuse. Unlike User Dictionary entries – which remain susceptible to linguistic analysis – the sentence translations that exist in TMs are static. As such, when translating a document that contains a source sentence that is resident in a TM, instead of retranslating that sentence SYSTRAN simply places the correlating already-translated target sentence into the document.

- Translation Memory substitution only works if the sentence in the source document files matches its Translation Memory counterpart, as defined in **SYSTRAN Global Options|Translation Options|Linguistic options|Source Analysis|Translation Memory Match**.

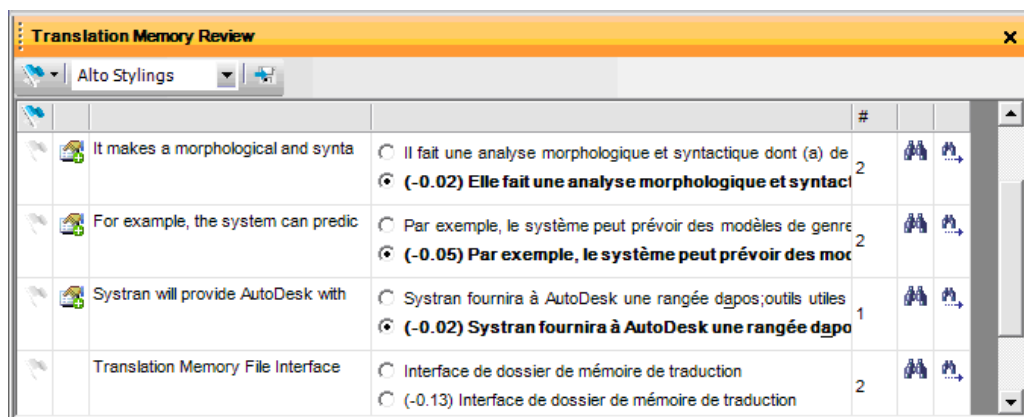
Manage your Translation Memories via the **Global Options Module**, from where you can select and prioritize multiple Translation Memories for use with a document set.

- Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

- Open the **Translation Memory Review** pane by selecting the **View|Translation Memory Review** command or by clicking the **View|Translation Memory Review** button  in the STPM **View** Toolbar.



The **Translation Memory Review** pane's results grid displays sentences present in the selected source document file(s) that correlate to previously-translated sentences residing in your Translation Memories.



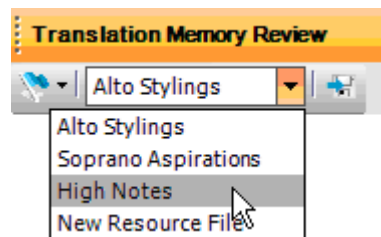
- Locate the sentences whose translation you wish to change to match the choice displayed in your **Translation Memory Review** pane. Make your revisions using the offered radio buttons.



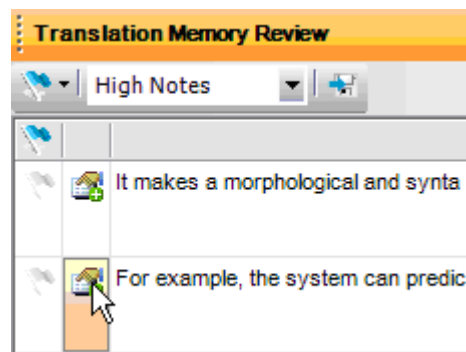
Your changes will reflect in all subsequent translations made to the selected source document files.

At times, a value in parenthesis precedes a sentence translation selection in the **Translation Memory Review** pane. This value – ranging from 90 to 100 – reflects differences in typography, case, and punctuation (value 100 represents a "100% percent match").

3. If desired, you can register your changes throughout SYSTRAN via Translation Choice file, thus creating a default TM choice.
  - Using the **Resource File** dropdown, indicate the Translation Choice file to which the designated choice will be saved.



- Click on the **Save to Translation Choice File** button for each affected sentence. The icon visually reflects whether the selection is already present in the Translation Choice.



As a result of this action, the new TM entry choice for each selected sentence is saved to the chosen Translation Choice file.

### Post-Translation Editing Prior to Generating Target Documents

A number of STPM tools can help you put the finishing touches on your translations prior to generating formatted target documents, including the **Alternative Meaning Review** pane, **Dictionary Lookup**, **Find**, and **Sentence Complexity** and **Sentence Ambiguity** metrics.

The **Alternative Meaning Review** pane provides easy access to different meanings for terms (refer to [Resolving Source Ambiguities](#)).

**Dictionary Lookup** provides additional contextual information for the different meanings.

The **Find** tool in STPM can locate terms across all of the documents that comprise a Project. The results display in context, thus allowing you to confirm that your meaning choice is consistent with any other context in the Project. You can also see if a personalized entry in your User Dictionaries is relevant for all uses of the term within the Project. Refer to [Searching Within Project Documents](#) for more information.

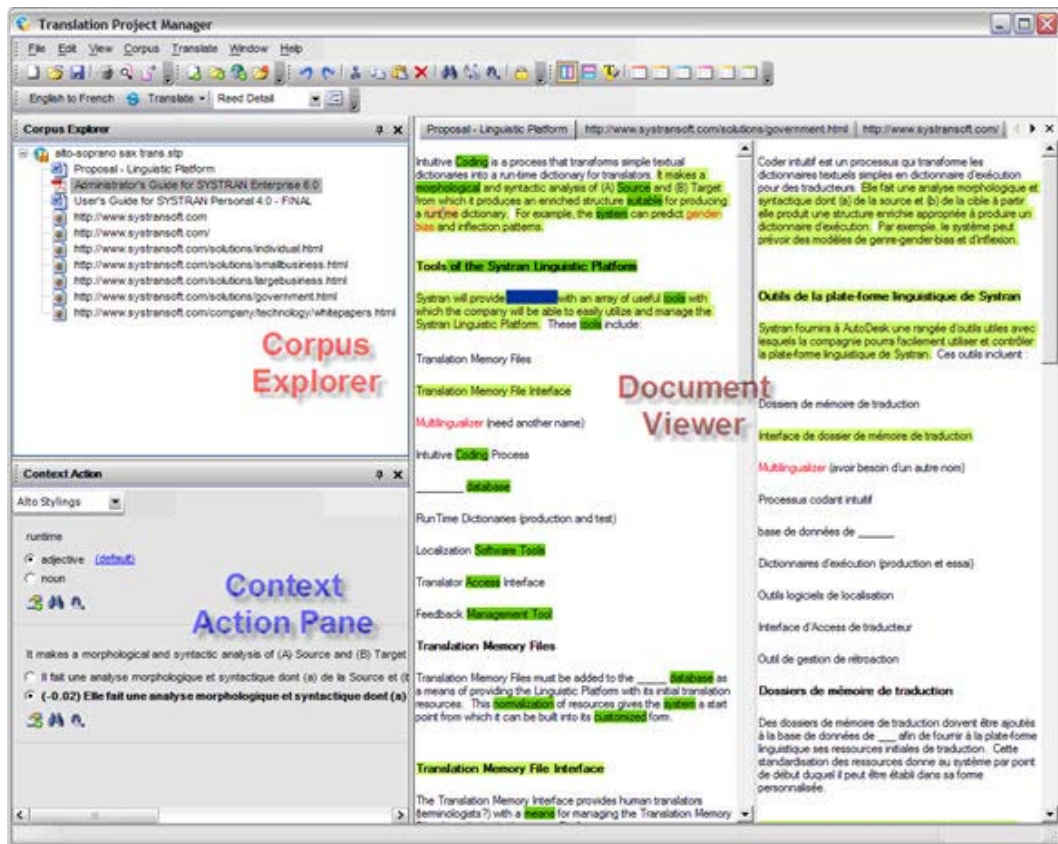
Finally, the Sentence Complexity and Sentence Ambiguity metrics offered in the **Sentence Review** pane provide prioritization criteria for the review as complicated sentences warrant more careful review. For more information, refer to [Simplifying Complex and Ambiguous Sentences](#).

### **Using and Reusing Linguistic Resources**

Independent from your Project documents, STPM offers ready access to linguistic resources (e.g., User Dictionaries, Translation Memory) that can enhance your current translation task. However, not only can you benefit from these resources in your present Project, but through STPM you can further develop them for future use as well. Thus, you can ensure steady, incremental improvement of your translations while at the same time helping to build an essential asset for your organization.

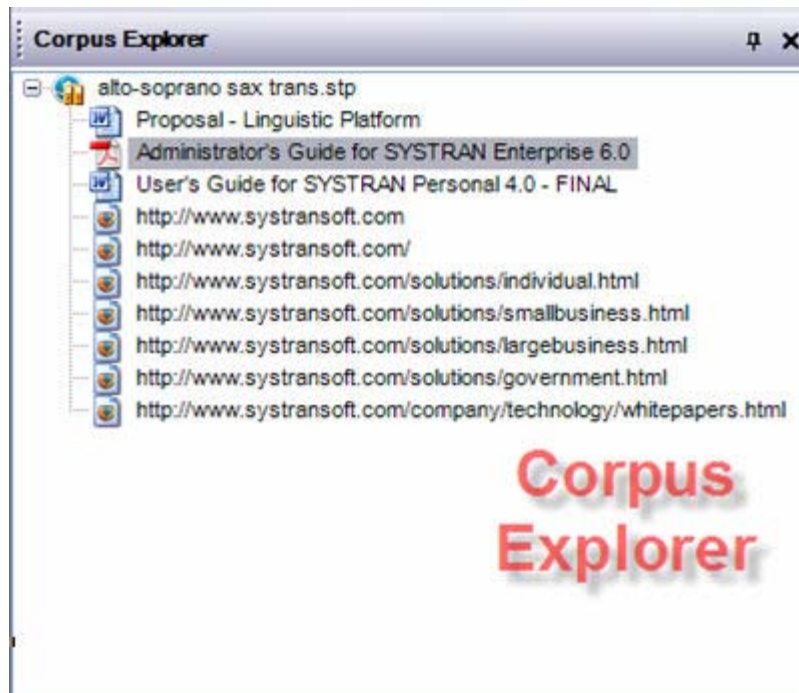
### **Exploring the STPM User Interface**

The SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager is a Windows application that incorporates such standard Windows elements as the Menu Bar, Toolbars, and the Status Bar. By default, STPM employs a two-panel layout, with the Corpus Explorer at the left and the Document Viewer at the right.



## The Corpus Explorer

The Corpus Explorer offers a tree-style view of the open Project, serving as the point from which source Project documents are selected for display in the Document Viewer.



## The Document Viewer

The Document Viewer is the true “workbench” area in STPM. When a Project source document is selected in the Corpus Explorer a non-WYSIWYG simplified mirrored version of it displays in the Document Viewer, and it is on this version that all translation review and customization is performed.

With STPM, you can have multiple Project documents active at the same time. In this event, the documents are presented in the Document Viewer as tab selections by default.

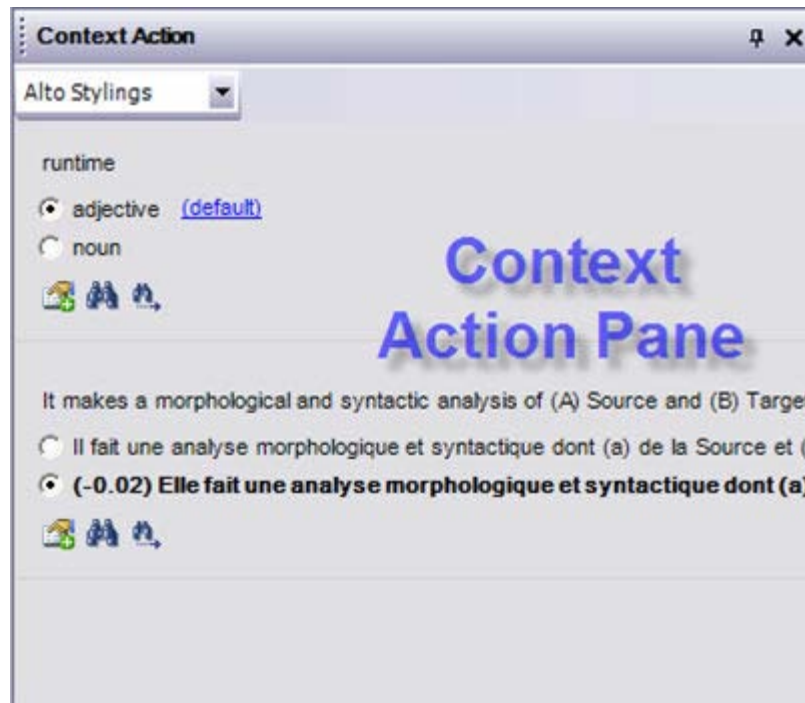



The software also offers a grouping feature that you can use to simultaneously view multiple files (refer to [Setting Document Viewer Layout](#)).

## The Context Action Pane

You can use STPM’s **Context Action** pane to affect single instances of text in a document file. Its functionality is in contrast to the more pervasive changes that can be made using STPM’s six (6) review panes; changes that can affect an entire document file, a selection of document files, or even your entire SYSTRAN installation.





-  By default, the **Context Action** pane does not display on the STPM screen at initial startup. You open it by selecting the **View|Context Action Pane** command, and once it is present it remains in place until actively closed.

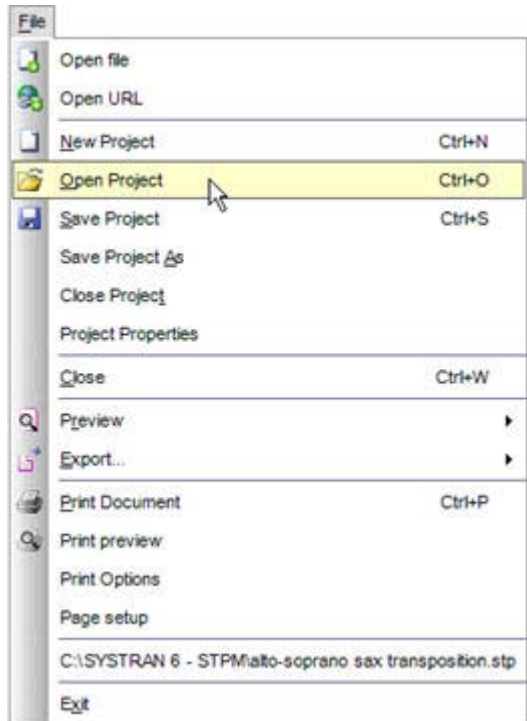
### STPM Command Menu Bar

The STPM Menu Bar is comprised of the [File](#), [Edit](#), [POEM](#), [View](#), [Corpus](#), [Translate](#), [Window](#), and [Help](#) menus, under each of which are a select set of commands.



## File Menu (STPM)

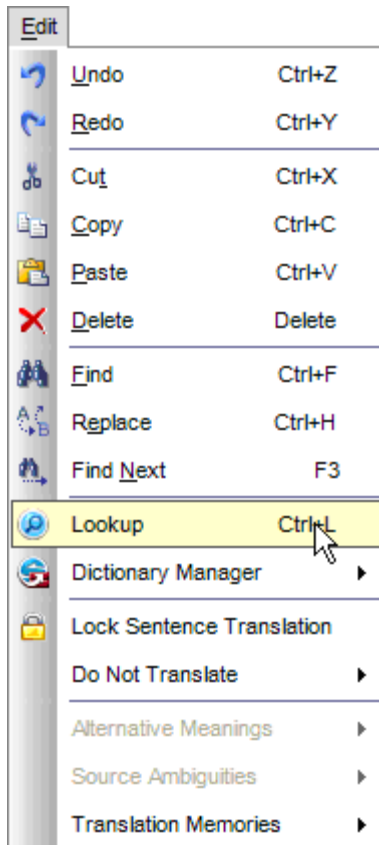
The **File** Menu in STPM includes commands of a high-level nature, used to construct, configure, and manage projects and their components. It also offers output commands of both a basic and STPM-specific nature (including the full array of Translate commands).



Open file	Create a single-file Project, or add a file to a multi-file Project (Premium only)
Open URL	Add a Web page to the current Project
New Project	Create a new Project
Open Project	Open an existing Project
Save Project	Save the current Project
Save Project As	Save the current Project using a new name
Close Project	Close the open Project
Project Properties	Open the Project Properties dialog box
Close	Close the current Project
Preview	View translation results for the selected document in that document's native format.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preview Translated Document</li> <li>• Preview Side-by-side</li> </ul>
Export	Save the translation results for the selected document in that document's native format.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Export Translated Document</li> <li>• Export Source Document</li> <li>• Export Translated Selected Documents</li> <li>• Export Source Selected Documents</li> </ul>
Print Document	Print the current Project
Print preview	View the print layout
Print Options	Set print options
Page setup	Set up the page layout
Exit	Close STPM

## Edit Menu (STPM)

STPM's **Edit** Menu offers a command set whose focus is to enact common editorial action on Project document files.

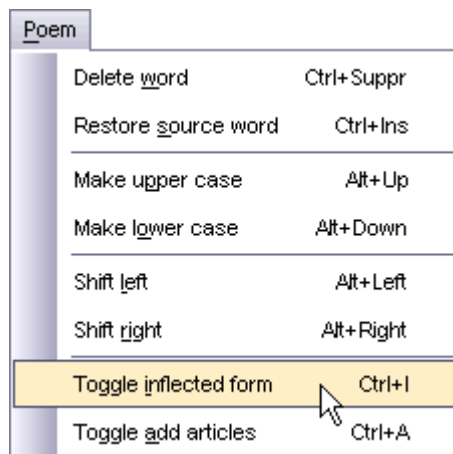


<u>U</u> ndo	Undo most recent action
<u>R</u> edo	Redo most recent undone action
<u>C</u> u <del>t</del>	Remove highlighted item, place on Windows Clipboard
<u>C</u> o <del>p</del> y	Copy highlighted item to Windows Clipboard
<u>P</u> aste	Paste item currently on Windows Clipboard (item last subjected to Cut or Copy command) at point of cursor
<u>D</u> elete	Delete highlighted item
<u>F</u> ind	Open <b>F</b> ind dialog; used to search for text in the current document, all open documents, within a specific highlighted section of a document file, or throughout the entire current Project
<u>R</u> eplace	Open <b>F</b> ind dialog with <b>R</b> eplace field enabled; used to search and replace text in the current document, all open documents, within a specific highlighted section of a document file, or throughout the entire current Project
<u>F</u> ind <u>N</u> ext	Locate the next instance of last text string input to the <b>F</b> ind dialog
<u>L</u> ookup	Reveal definitions for the highlighted word or expression that are resident in the available dictionaries
<u>D</u> ictionary Manager	Access SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM) functions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open Dictionary Manager</li> <li>• Create UD Entry</li> <li>• Create DNT Entry</li> <li>• Create ND Entry</li> <li>• Create TM Entry</li> <li>• Show UD Entry</li> <li>• Show ND Entry</li> <li>• Show TM Entry</li> <li>• Find in Dictionaries</li> </ul>
<u>L</u> ock Sentence Translation	Preserve the sentence translation for the indicated sentence through all subsequent translation actions.
<u>D</u> o Not Translate	Control Do Not Translate (DNT) status for highlighted text <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set Expression-DNT</li> <li>• Set Paragraph-DNT</li> <li>• Set Insertion-DNT</li> <li>• Delete DNT Block</li> </ul>

Alternative Meanings	Indicate Alternative Meaning translation for selected term
Source Ambiguities	Indicate translation term for the selected term from selection offered
Translation Memories	Indicate translation sentence from Translation Memory for the selected sentence from selection offered

### POEM Menu (STPM)

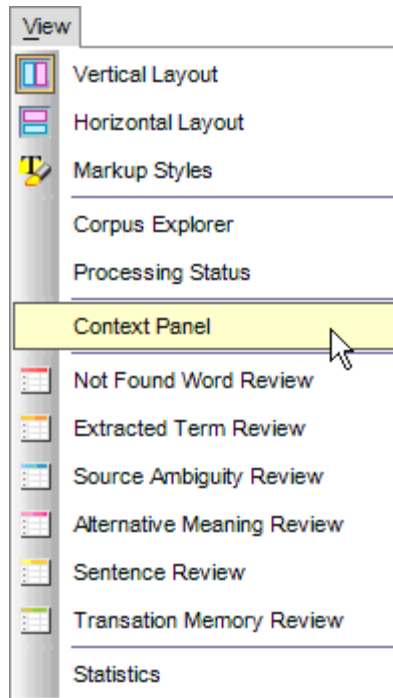
The **POEM** Menu offers the command set for the Post Editing Module, a product designed specifically to provide editing functionality for translation results.



Delete <u>w</u> ord	Deletes the highlighted word and corrects the surrounding white space.
Restore <u>s</u> ource word	Replaces a word in the target document according to its source, using token alignment.
Make <u>u</u> pper case	Changes a highlighted word from lower-case to First Letter Upper-Case to ALL LETTERS UPPER-CASE.
Make <u>l</u> ower case	Changes a highlighted word from ALL LETTERS UPPER-CASE to First Letter Upper-Case to lower-case.
Shift <u>l</u> eft	Shift a highlighted word one word to the left.
Shift <u>r</u> ight	Shift a highlighted word one word to the right.
Toggle <u>i</u> nflected form	Offers all of the inflected forms of a highlighted word for selection. Please note that choosing a selection will not grammatically correct other words in the affected sentence.
Toggle <u>a</u> dd articles	Inserts an article at the current position and corrects the surrounding white space. Multiple pressings results in toggling through the list of possible articles (as determined by target language). Does not employ specific linguistic rules in article selection (such as gender or plurality).

### View Menu (STPM)

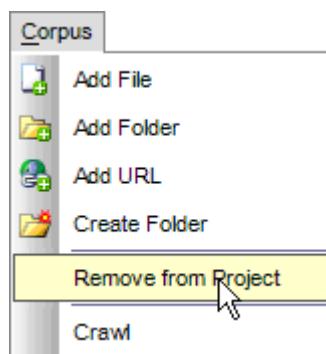
Use the **View** Menu to determine which STPM elements will be available in the product workspace, as well as the basic layout of the Document Viewer.



Vertical Layout	Display source and target side-by-side
Horizontal Layout	Display source and target top-bottom
Markup Styles	Display the <b>Markup Styles</b> pane
Corpus Explorer	Display the <b>Corpus Explorer</b>
Processing Status	Display the <b>Processing Status</b> dialog
Context Action	Display the <b>Context Action</b> pane
Not Found Words Review	Display the <b>Not Found Word Review</b> pane
Extracted Terms Review	Display the <b>Extracted Term Review</b> pane
Source Ambiguity Review	Display the <b>Source Ambiguity Review</b> pane
Alternative Meaning Review	Display the <b>Alternative Meaning Review</b> pane
Sentence Review	Display the <b>Sentence Review</b> pane
Translation Memory Review	Display the <b>Translation Memory Review</b> pane
Statistics	Display the <b>Statistics</b> pane

### Corpus Menu (STPM)

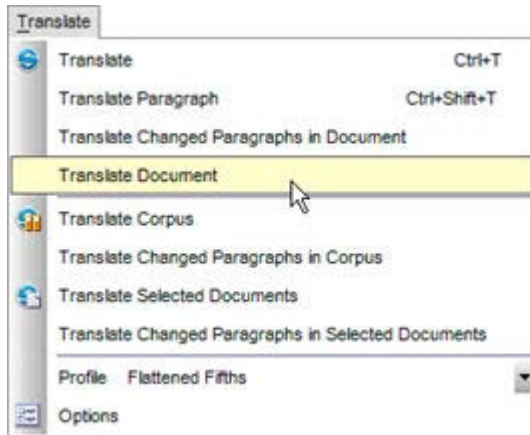
The **Corpus** Menu in STPM offers commands specific to Project files in the Corpus Explorer.



Add File	Add a source file to the Project
Add Folder	Add all files in a specific folder to the current Project
Add URL	Add a Web page to the current Project
Create Folder	Create a new folder in the Project, into which other Project files can drag-and-dropped
Remove From Project	Remove a file or folder from the Project
Crawl	Display the Crawl dialog, used to set the parameters for website crawl as applied to Project addition

## Translate Menu (STPM)

STPM's **Translate** Menu supplies the full range of commands needed to affect translation on Project document files that are open in the Document Viewer.



Translate	Perform translation on any in-focus document(s), whether selected in the Corpus Explorer or active in the Document Viewer.
Translate Paragraph	Enact translation on the indicated paragraph.
Translate Changed Paragraphs in Document	Carry out translation on the paragraphs in the active document that have changed since the last translation action.
Translate Document	Execute translation on the active document in the Document Viewer.
Translate Corpus	Enact translation on all Project documents.
Translate Changed Paragraphs in Corpus	Perform translation on the paragraphs in all Project documents that have changed since the last translation action.
Translate Selected Documents	Carry out translation on all Project documents selected in the Corpus Explorer.
Translate Changed Paragraphs in Selected Documents	Carry out translation on the paragraphs that have changed in all Project documents selected in the Corpus Explorer.
Profile	Dropdown that allows for switching between STPM translation option groupings.
Options	Display the SYSTRAN Global Options dialog

## Window Menu (STPM)

With the **Window** menu you can navigate between multiple open documents in STPM's Document Viewer. You can also close all open documents via the menu's **Close All Windows** command.

## Help Menu (STPM)

The **Help** menu offers easy access to STPM's Help Files. It also presents version detail, as well as a Web link to the latest SYSTRAN product information and services.



- ☰ Many of the commands offered within STPM menus are also available via buttons on the five (5) STPM Toolbars (default setting).

## STPM Toolbars

STPM offers five (5) pre-configured toolbars: **File**, **Corpus**, **Edit**, **View** and **Translate**. As with all standard Windows applications, the buttons that reside on these toolbars are fully configurable and you can modify them at your discretion.

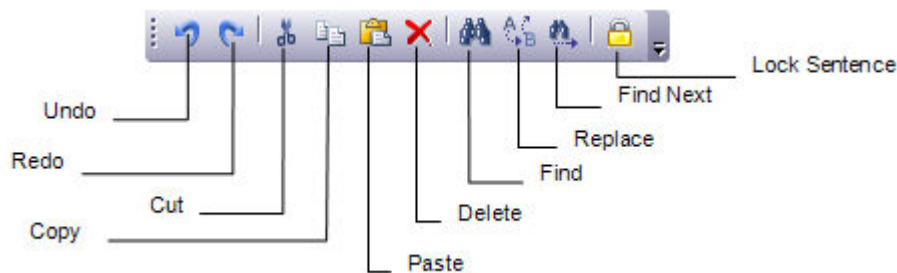
### File Toolbar (default configuration) (STPM)



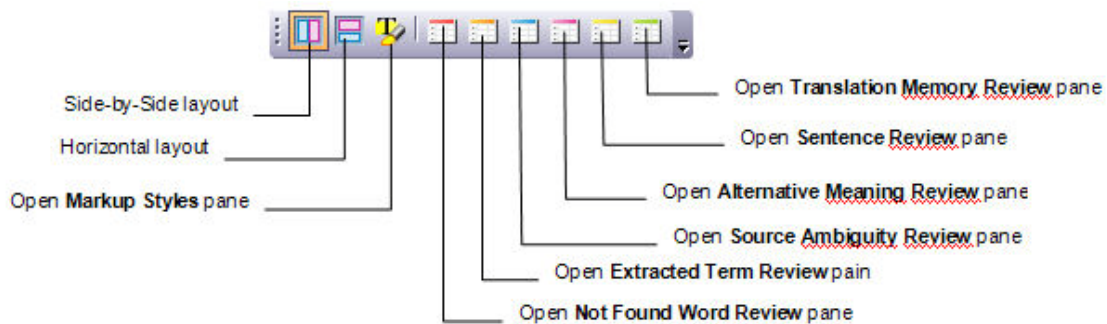
### Corpus Toolbar (default configuration)



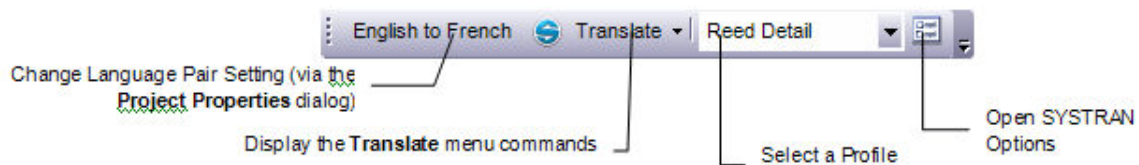
### Edit Toolbar (default configuration) (STPM)





### View Toolbar (default configuration)



### Translate Toolbar (default configuration)



## Launching SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

You can launch STPM from the Windows **Start** button (**All Programs** → **SYSTRAN 7** → **SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager**), or from the desktop shortcut  created at installation. SYSTRAN users can also open STPM from a button on the **Translation** Toolbar .

## Performing Translations

At any time while using STPM you may translate or retranslate your entire Project, a subset of Project documents, or a subset of Project document paragraphs. There are four different ways to access translation commands, including:

- Selecting the desired command from the **Translate** menu
- Clicking the **Translate** button on the **Project** Toolbar
- Highlighting the file(s) you wish to translate and then selecting the desired **Translate** command via the right-click menu



- Via **Ctrl+T** keyboard shortcut command

STPM keeps track of paragraphs that might be affected by changes made in the Project (such as the modification of a source document or the changing of an alternative meaning choice).

Translations you perform via STPM are independent of any other computer activity, and thus you retain full use of your PC while they are taking place. Also, as translation results are loaded incrementally, you can begin working on finished files while others are still in progress.

The **Processing Status** dialog displays any time you select a translation command in STPM.



The files of an STPM Project are not actual source and target document files, but are instead non-WYSIWYG simplified mirrored versions of those files. This attribute frees you from outlying document-related concerns (such as file formats), and enables you to instead focus your concentration on your translations. Then, once work is completed on your Project files you transform them back to their native file format at the Export stage. Also, as all actions taken on files within STPM are separate from the original source files, these original files remain intact.

## Working with Projects

STPM projects are characterized by their indicated language pair, their related document files (source, target), and by a number of STPM-specific elements. A Project can be just a single file, or it can comprise a large collection of files containing multiple elements. In addition, any accessible supported file can be included in a STPM Project, as can Web documents obtained via an input Web address (URL).

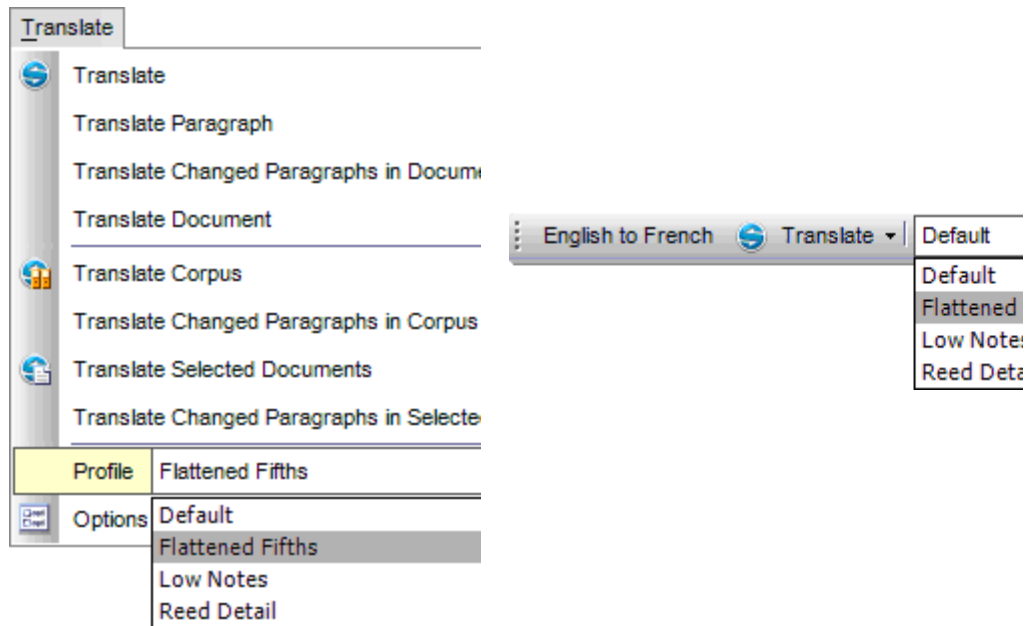
As you work with Project files, you can run translations and perform a wide range of post-translation functions designed to improve translation quality.

### Selecting a Profile

You can configure numerous collections of translation options – or *profiles* – for use throughout your SYSTRAN installation. These profiles can be used interchangeably, Project-to-Project, document-to-document, and you can edit, save, export, and import them as desired.

Select a profile to use with STPM from the **Profile** dropdown in either the **Translate** menu or the **Translate** Toolbar.



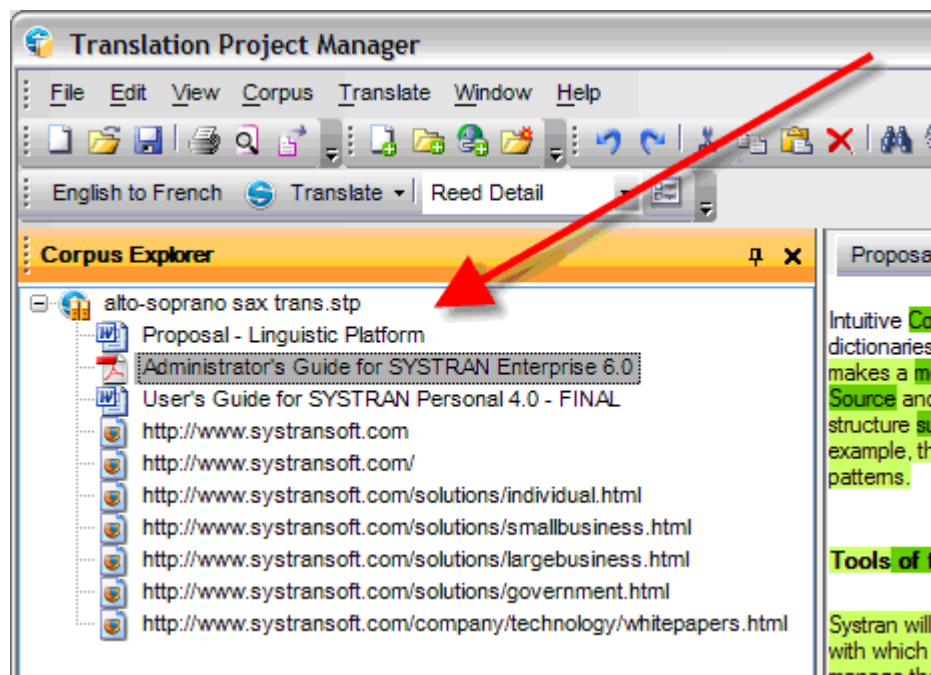


Profile selections take hold immediately and thereafter apply to the work you are doing in STPM until a new profile is chosen. To change the active profile at any time, select a different one from among those listed.

 The profile you select in STPM persists until you change it.

### What is the Corpus Explorer?

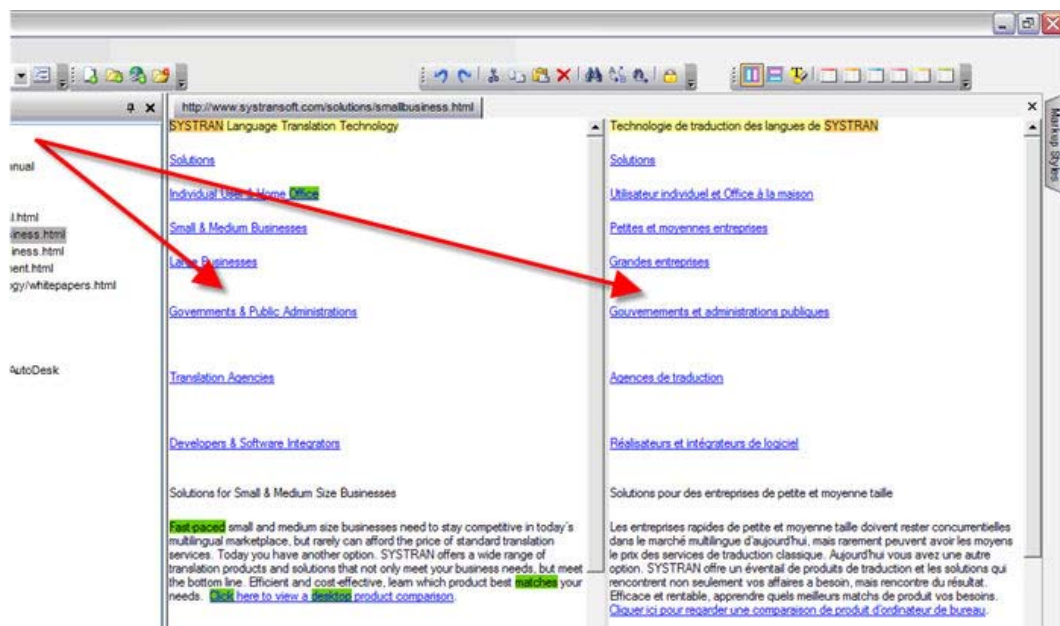
Set to the left of the screen by default, the Corpus Explorer is the staging area for all of the files that make up an STPM Project. When you add a file to a Project it displays in the Corpus Explorer as a branch in a standard file tree view, rooted to the Project name.



A double-click on any file on display in the Corpus Explorer will bring a non-WYSIWYG simplified mirrored version of the actual source file into the right side of the screen, the Document Viewer. These stripped-down representations of source files provide a number of benefits, one example being that you can concentrate on the translation tasks before you without regard for outlying document concerns (such as file formats). Another key benefit of this methodology is that all actions taken on files within STPM are separate from the original source files, which thus remain intact. Finally, once work is completed you can easily export these files back to their native file format.

### What is the Document Viewer?


The Document Viewer is where translation and editing take place in STPM. By default, it lies on the right side of the STPM screen, in direct correlation to the Corpus Explorer. When you double-click a file on display in the Corpus Explorer a non-WYSIWYG simplified mirrored version of the actual source file displays in the left-hand section of the Document Viewer. You can then run a translation command on the file, the results of which will display in the Document Viewer's right-hand section.




You can easily edit the content in the source section of the Document Viewer, updating your translation as you go. You can also edit the target section as necessary, to perfect your translation prior to exporting it back to its native file format.

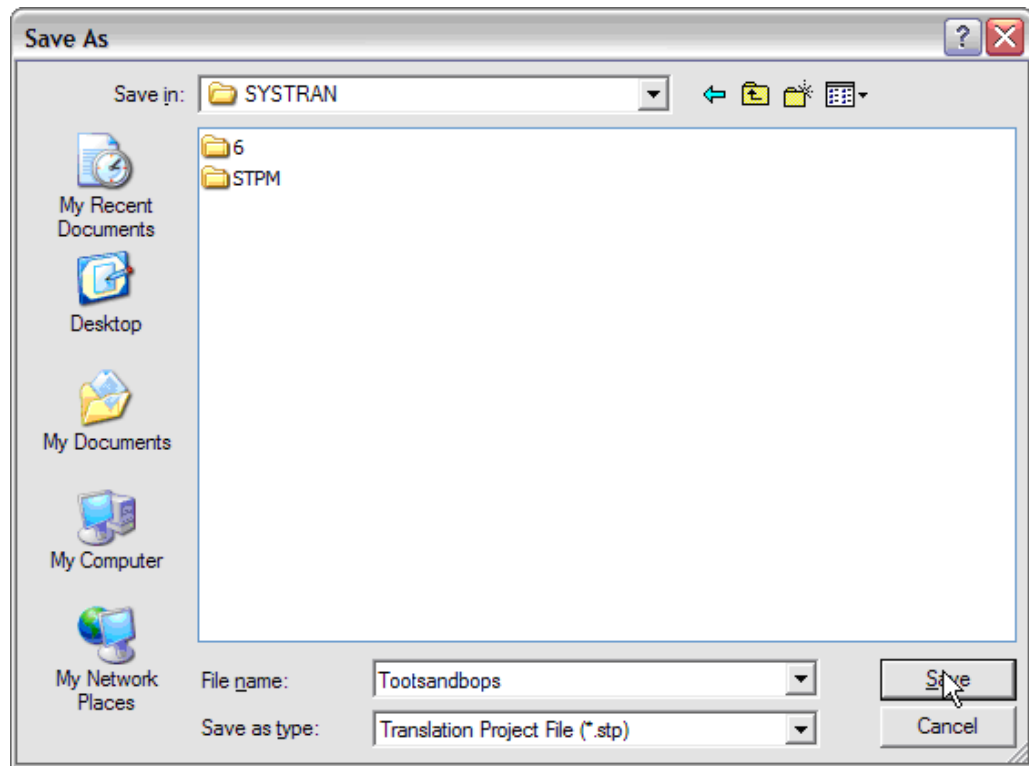
### Creating a Project

A Project can be just a single file, or if you are using Premium it can comprise a large collection of files containing multiple elements.

1. Select the **File|New Project** command, or click the **New Project** button  on the **File** toolbar.
2. Enter Project information into the **Project Properties** dialog fields. Please note that mandatory fields are indicated in bold text.


<b>Project Type</b>	Indication of whether the STPM Project is multi-file or single-file; dropdown
Author	Name of translating party
Email	Author's email address
Comments	Text field, containing pertinent descriptive STPM Project information
<b>Source Language</b>	Indication of the source language of the Project files; dropdown
<b>Target Language</b>	Indication of the target language of the Project files; dropdown

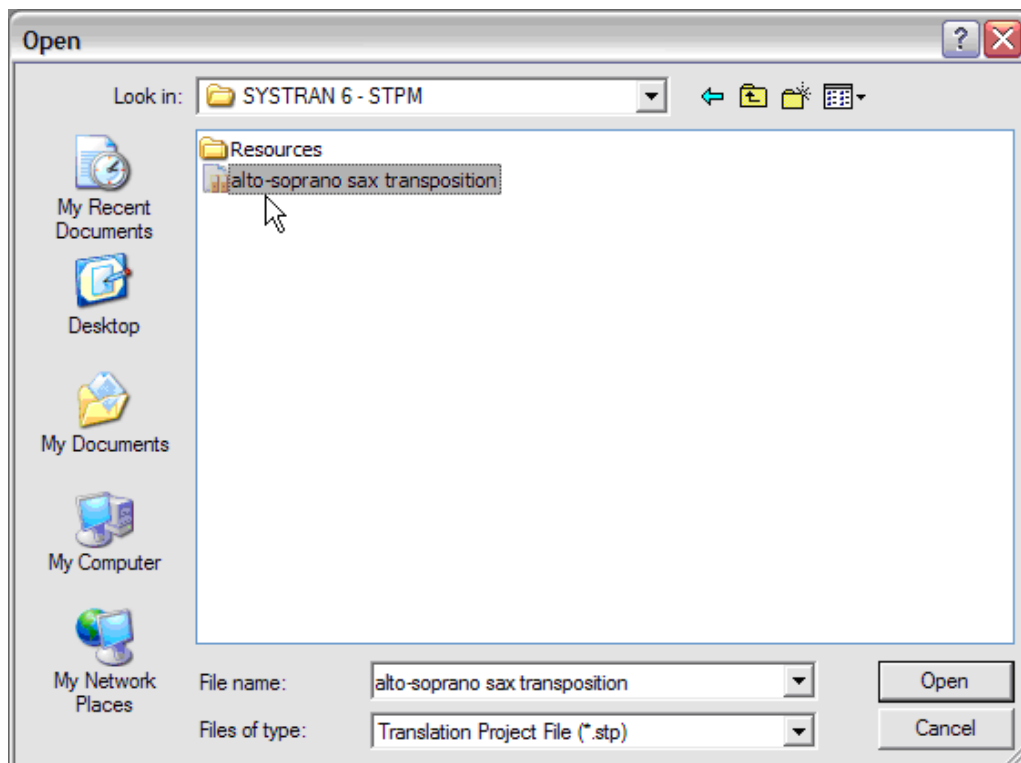
3. Click **OK**. The new Project will display in the Corpus Explorer as **New Project n**.
4. Select the **File|Save** command or click the **Save**  button on the **File** Toolbar. The standard Windows **Save As** dialog will display.
5. Using the **Save As** dialog, navigate to the folder within which you want to save the Project.
6. Enter a unique file name for the Project into the **File name** field of the **Save As** dialog and click **Save**.



The Project will be saved to the indicated folder as a Translation Project File (.stp Windows file extension).

### Opening an Existing Project

1. Select the **File|Open Project** command, or click the **Open Project** button  on the **File** toolbar.
2. Using the **Open** dialog, navigate to the STPM Project you want to open.



3. Click **Open**. The selected Project will open in the Corpus Explorer.


### Adding Components to a Project

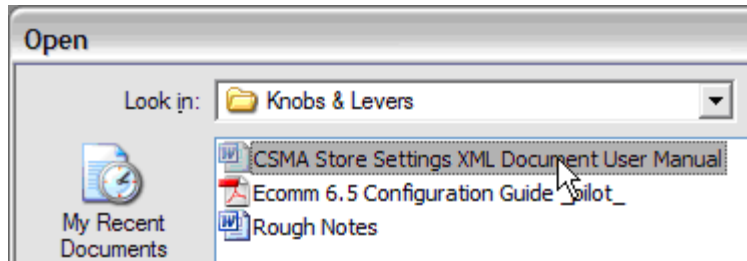
STPM allows you to create and maintain projects with multiple components, including Web documents obtained via an input Web address (URL). Of course, you can add and remove components from a Project at any time.

- [Adding a File to a Project](#)
- [Adding a Folder to a Project](#)
- [Adding a Web Page to a Project](#)
- [Adding Crawl Results to a Project](#)

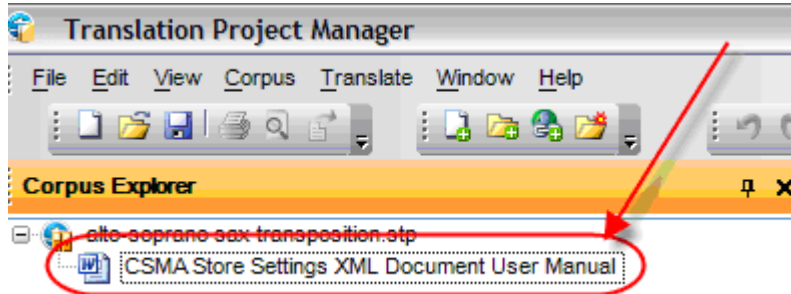
### Adding a File to a Project

STPM allows you to add files to a project, one at a time.

1. Once the Project is present in STPM, select the **Corpus|Add File** command, or click the **Add File** button  on the **Corpus** Toolbar. The **Open** dialog will display.
2. Navigate to the file you wish to add to the Project and highlight it with a single click.




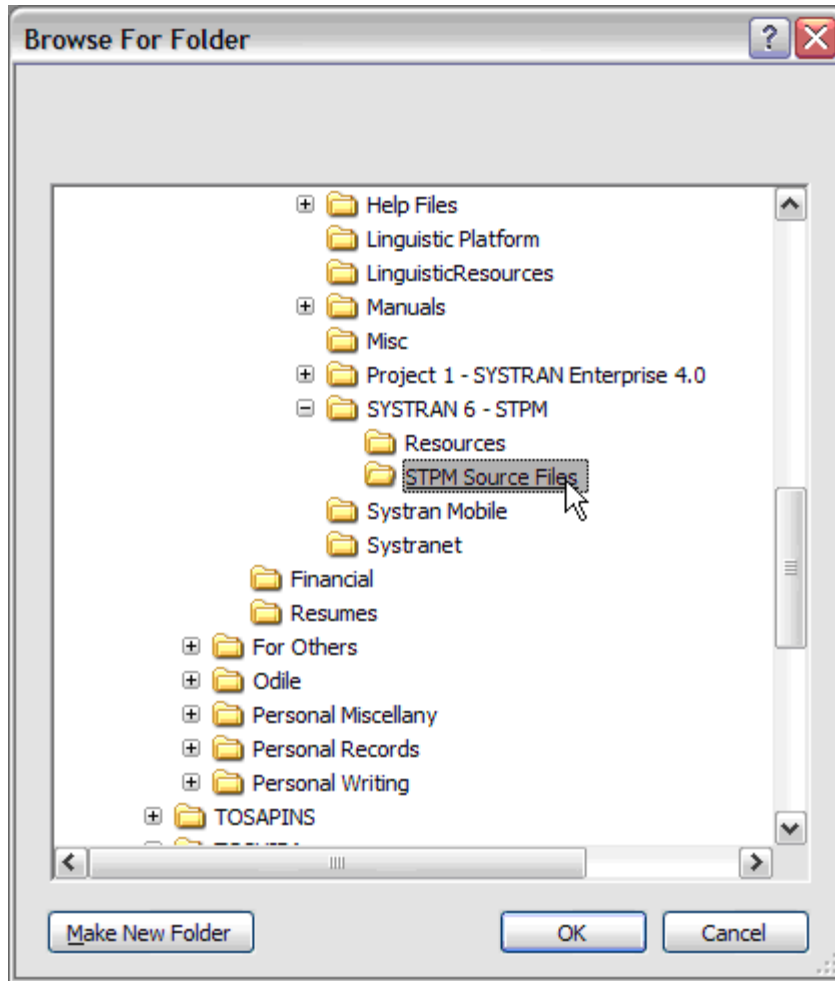
3. Click **Open**. The selected file soon displays in the Corpus Explorer as a component of the current Project.



### Adding a Folder to a Project


STPM allows you to simultaneously add all of the files from a selected Windows folder, rather than adding the files one at a time.

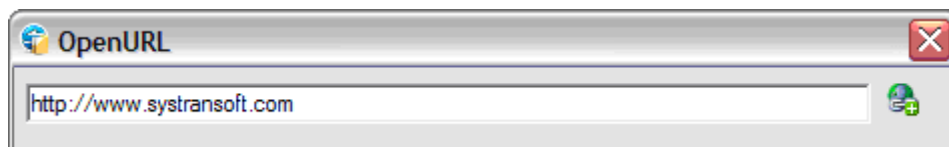
1. Select the **Corpus|Add Folder** command, or click the **Add Folder** button  on the **Corpus** Toolbar. The **Browse for Folder** dialog will display.
2. Browse to the folder whose contents you want to add to your current Project and select **OK**.



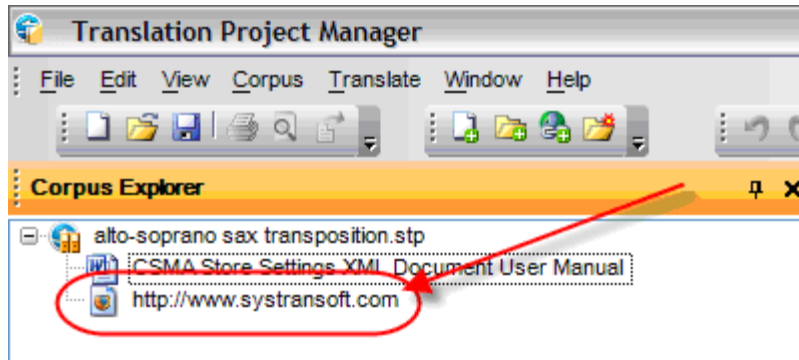
All of the supported files residing in the selected folder will display in the Corpus Explorer.

### Adding a Web Page to a Project

1. Select the **Corpus|Add URL** command or click the **Add URL**  button on the **Corpus** Toolbar. The **Open URL** dialog will display.



2. Enter the URL of the Web page that you want to add to the Project in the dialog and press the **Enter** key. The input web page displays in the Corpus Explorer as a component of the current Project.

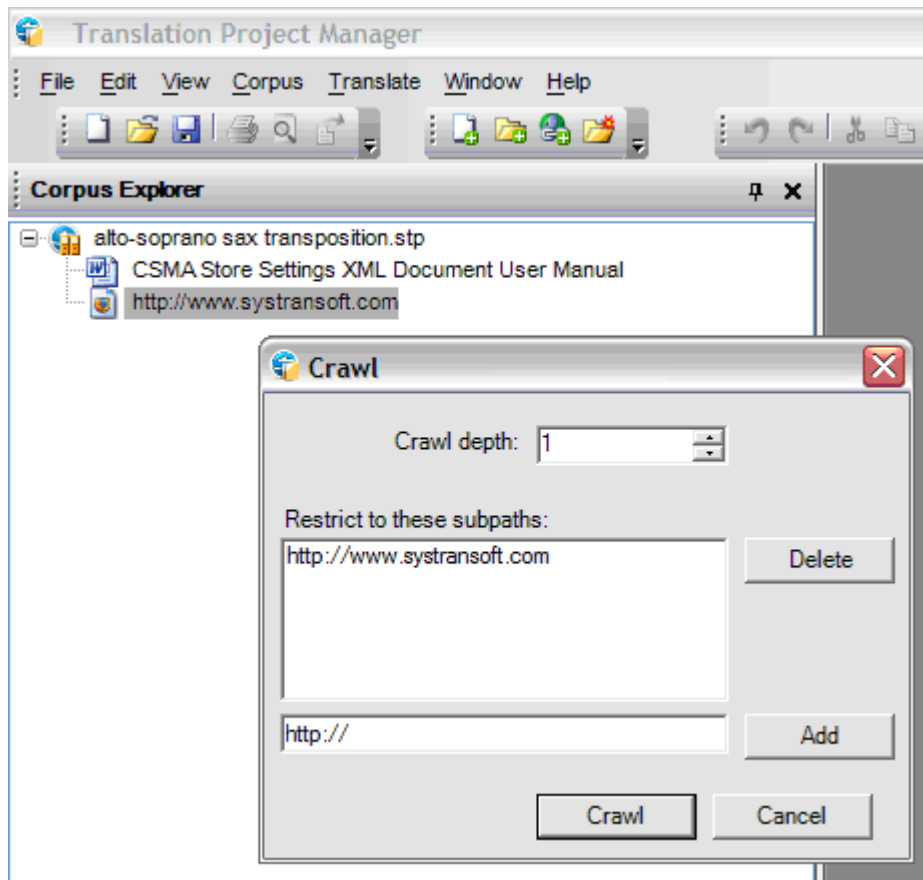


3. If desired, initiate a **Crawl** to add associated Web pages to your Project (refer to [Adding Crawl Results to a Project](#)).

### Adding Crawl Results to a Project

Using STPM's **Crawl** command you can also add the Web pages and files that link to a selected document.

1. Highlight the Project document for which you want to perform a crawl.
2. Select the **Corpus|Crawl** command or the **Crawl** command available in the right-click menu. The **Crawl** dialog will display.

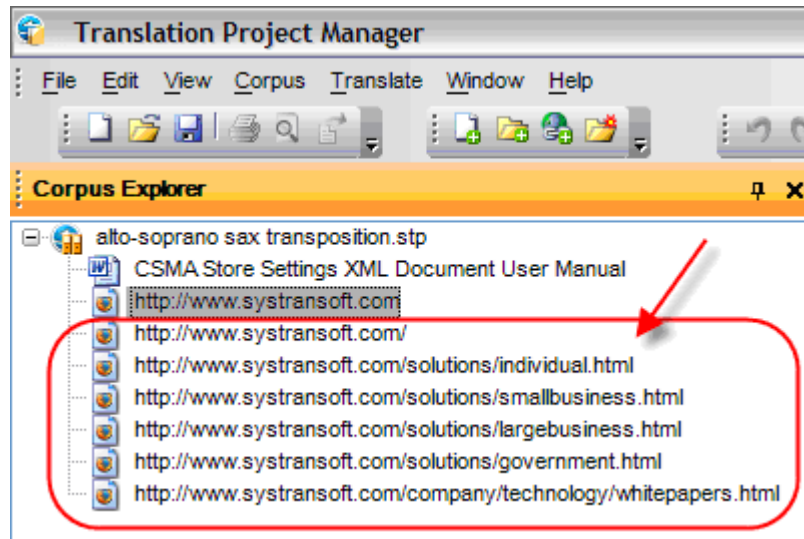


3. Input the desired depth of the crawl into the **Crawl depth** field.



The **Crawl depth** field is set to **1** by default, a setting that will add all files to your Project that are directly associated with your selected document. Increase the number in the field to gain deeper results (pages linked to your original document by further degrees of separation).

4. Add or delete file paths or Web page URLs for the crawl using the tools provided in the **Crawl** dialog.
5. Click the **Crawl** button. The crawl results display in the Corpus Explorer as components of the current Project.

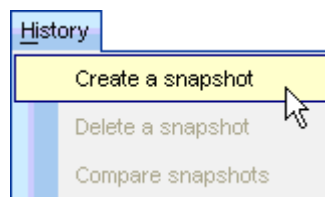


## Using Translation Snapshots

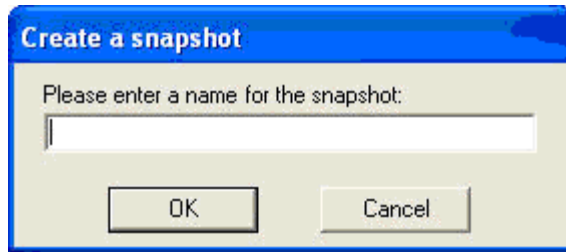
STPM allows you to take a "snapshot" of a project at any point; it is a static record that can thereafter be used to analyze translation resource quality and to track the changes of the project over time.

### Taking Snapshots

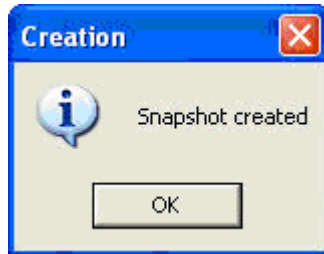
1. Open a project in STPM.
2. Select the **History|Create Snapshot** command.



The **Create a snapshot** dialog will appear.



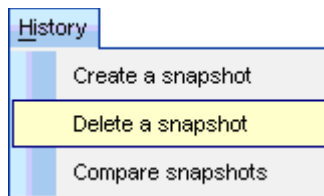
3. Enter a name for the snapshot into the dialog field and click **OK**. A confirmation dialog will display once the snapshot is created.



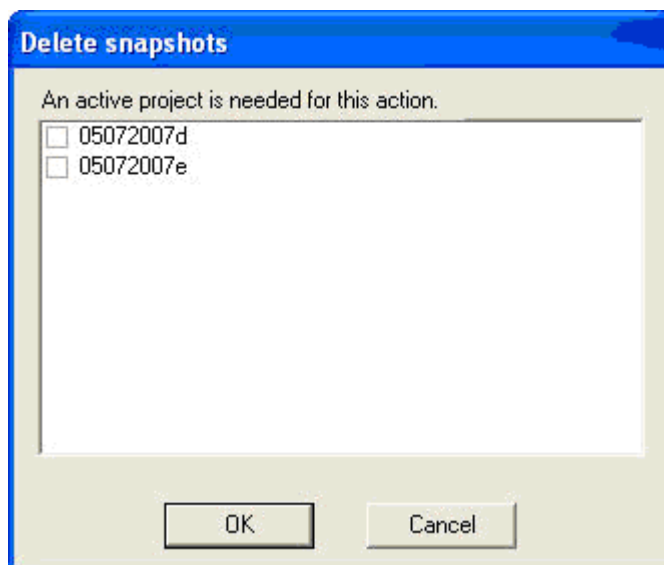
4. Click **OK**.

### Deleting Snapshots

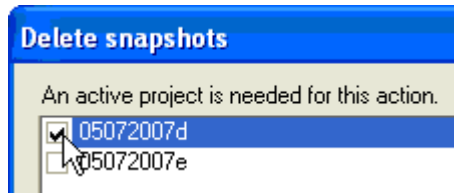
1. In STPM, open the project that corresponds to the snapshot to be deleted.
2. Select the **History|Delete a snapshot** command.



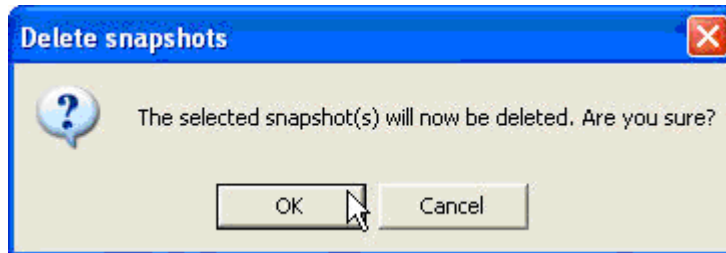
The **Delete snapshots** dialog will display.



3. Tick the checkbox that corresponds to the snapshot that you want to delete.



4. Click **OK**. A confirmation dialog will display.

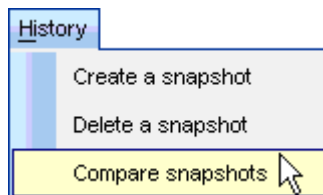


5. Click **OK**. A confirmation of the snapshot deletion will display.

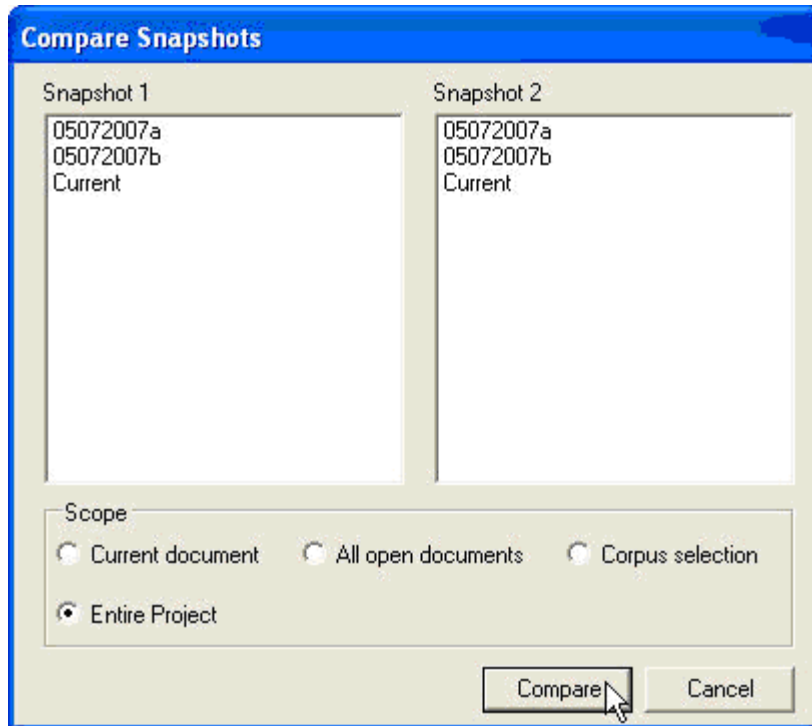
### Comparing Snapshots

By comparing project snapshots, you can analyze the quality of their translation resources, track changes to a project over time, and view the current state of a project versus a previous snapshot.

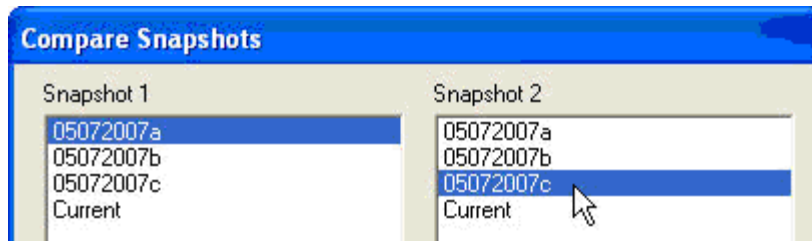
1. In STPM, open the pertinent project.
2. Select the **History|Compare snapshots** command.



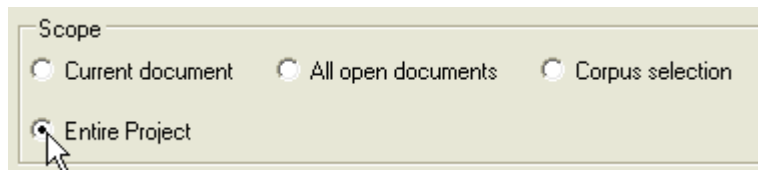
The **Compare snapshots** dialog will display.



3. Click once on a snapshot name in the provided fields – **Snapshot 1** and **Snapshot 2** – to select it for comparison. Comparison can also be made to project in its current state by clicking **Current**.



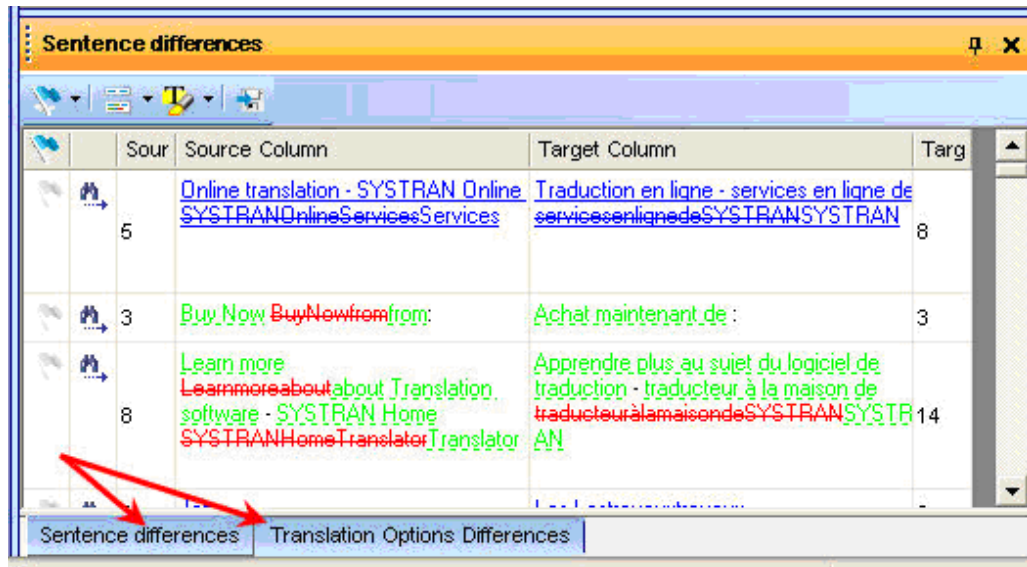
4. Use the provided radio buttons in the dialog's **Scope** box to set the parameters for the comparison.



5. Click **Compare**.



A pane will open displaying two sets of comparison results, each in its own tab: **Sentence differences** and **Translation Option differences**.





- Employ the pane's toolbar functions as appropriate.

## Working with Documents

A key attribute of STPM is the ability to edit your source and target document files while using the application, thus allowing you to distinctly improve the quality of your translations. And with SYSTRAN 7 STPM you can now save or export your document files to their native file type with no loss of formatting.

- [Setting Document Viewer Layout](#)
- [Configuring Document Markup Options](#)
- [Setting Do Not Translate \(DNT\) Segments](#)
- [Searching Within Project Documents](#)
- [Reviewing Documents Files Using Review Panes](#)
- [Creating New Translation Choice Files](#)
- [Locking Validated Sentences](#)
- [Applying Linguistic Changes to Individual Document Elements](#)
- [Setting Print Options](#)
- [Printing Project Documents](#)
- [Exporting Project Documents into their Native Format](#)

### Setting Document Viewer Layout

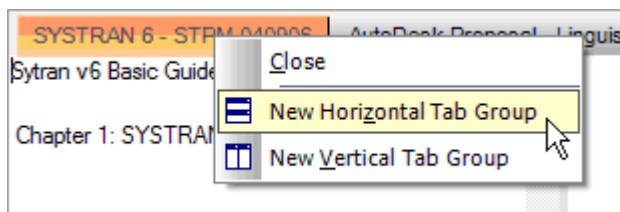
Initially, the source and target areas in STPM are presented in a side-by-side view within the Document Viewer. This layout can be easily toggled to a top-and-bottom view, though, by clicking the **Horizontal Layout** button  on the **View** Toolbar. To return to side-by-side view, simply click the **Vertical Layout** button .

Though you can work with multiple Project documents at the same time, by default the Document Viewer displays one document at a time with other active documents easily accessible via tab selection.



An embedded grouping feature within the STPM Document Viewer, though, allows you to view multiple files simultaneously.

1. Place the cursor over the tab for the document you want to reveal in a separate grouping.
2. Right-click and select one of the offered tab grouping commands.



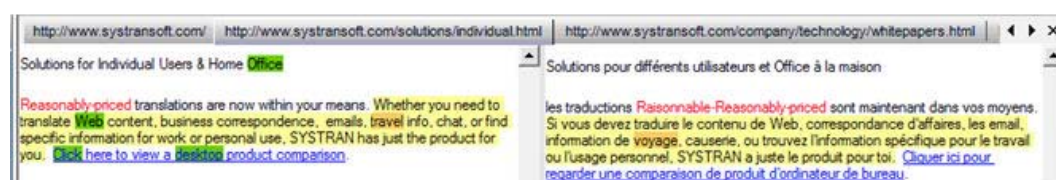
**New Horizontal Tab Group** Creates a new group within the Document Viewer; arranges open document groups in a top-to-bottom manner


**New Vertical Tab Group** Creates a new group within the Document Viewer; arranges open document groups in a side-to-side manner

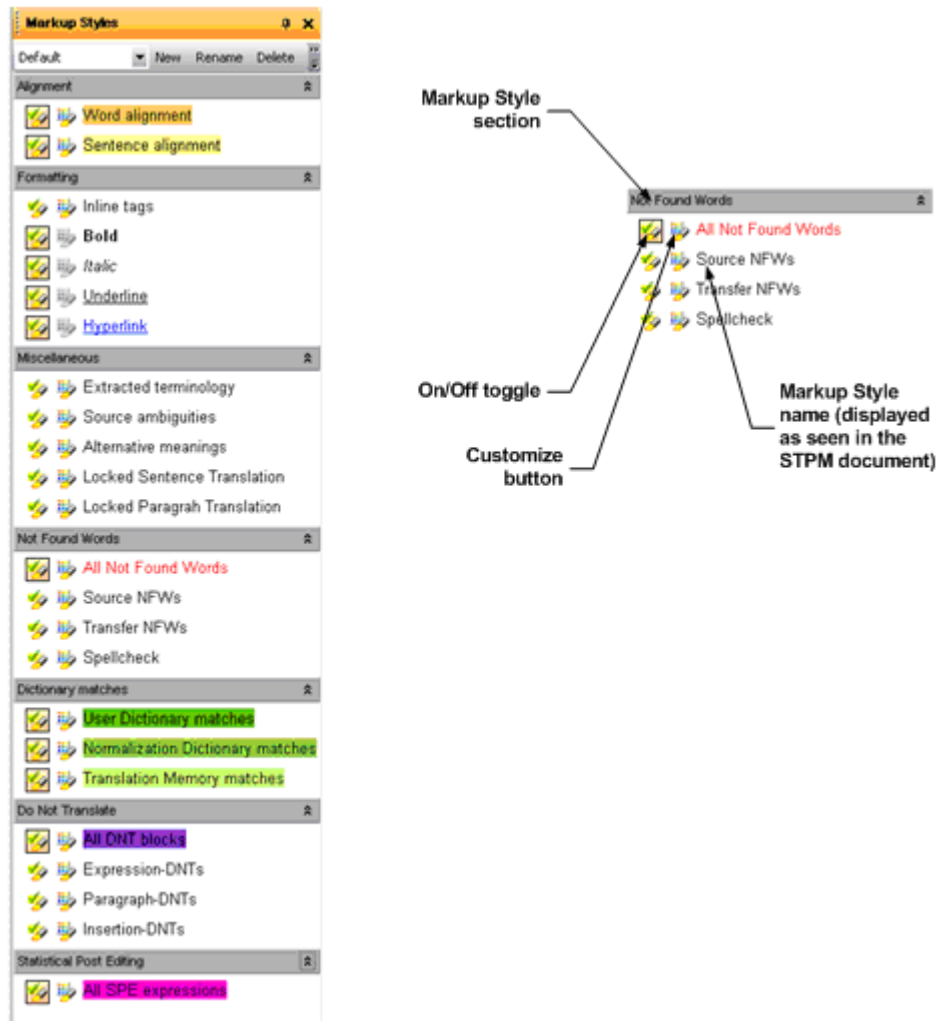
The Document Viewer will display the selected Project document according to the command you select.

## Configuring Document Markup Options

Project documents in STPM's Document Viewer present essential indicators designed to aid in your translation work. These indicators, or *markups*, reveal a wide range of document aspects, including Not Found Words (NFWs), Do Not Translate (DNTs), and Dictionary Matches.




A number of the STPM document markups are set to display by default. This feature is fully configurable, though, using the **Markup Styles** pane, which you can access either by selecting the **View|Markup Styles** command or by clicking the **Markup Styles** button  on the **View** Toolbar.



By default, the six sections of the **Markup Styles** pane – **Alignment**, **Formatting**, **Miscellaneous**, **Not Found Words**, **Dictionary matches**, **Do Not Translate**, and **Statistical Post Editing** – are fully expanded at startup.

-  New to SYSTRAN 7, Statistical Post Editing (SPE) markup indicates any translation output resulting from the use of SYSTRAN's statistical post edition process.

Each type of markup available in the **Markup Styles** pane is accompanied by two icons, an on/off toggle  and a customization button .

-  Included in XLIFF document is data tied to the source document that STPM uses to rebuild the document(s) in its native file format. This data is presented in the form of *inline tags*, which offer information that covers such formatting properties as **Bold**, *italic*, and underline (as well as document element placement). Typically, you can review


formatting characteristics using designated markups offered in the **Formatting** section of the **Markup Styles** pane, however using the **Markup Styles** pane you can view all such tags and, as necessary, work within them to affect edits to your target documents.

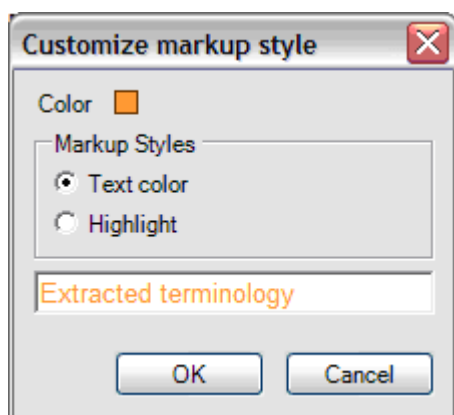
### Turning Markup Styles On/Off

When a markup style is toggled on, the documents in the Document Viewer reflect it by visually indicating all matching instances for that markup style, according to its set parameters.

### Customizing Markup Styles

Each STPM markup style has a default appearance, whether or not it is toggled on at startup. These appearance settings are easily modified, though, using the **Markup Style** pane.

1. Select the customization button  associated with the markup style you wish to modify. The **Customize Markup Style** dialog will display.



2. Using the tools provided, make your desired changes to the display characteristics for the selected markup style.
  - Click the color box to the right of **Color** to select a different color for the markup style, using the **Color** palette.
  - Click the appropriate radio button to indicate whether you want the color for the markup style indicated in the text or as a text highlighting.
  - In the dialog text field, edit the name of the markup style as necessary. Please note that the text field provides a preview of your markup style settings prior to activation.
3. Click **OK** to activate your new markup style setting.

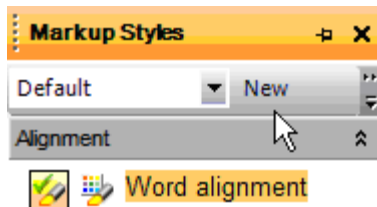
### Creating Markup Style Profiles

At startup the STPM **Markup Styles** pane presents its **Default** profile, and at your discretion you can toggle on/off any of the markup styles therein, as well as change the way in which they display in your Project documents. Rather than changing the Default profile, however,

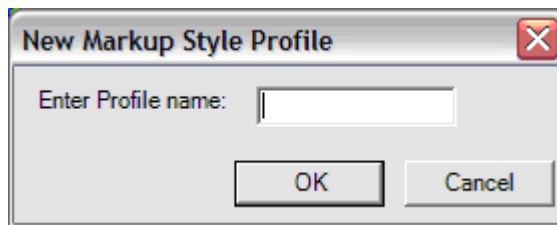


you can instead create your own customized Markup Styles profiles from within the **Markup Styles** pane.

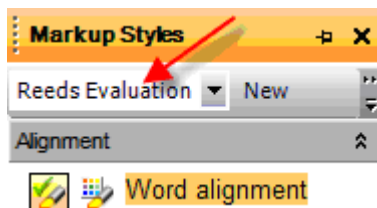
1. Click the **New** button at the top right of the **Markup Styles** pane.



The **New Markup Style Profile** dialog will display.



2. Enter a name for the new profile into the **Enter Profile name** text field and click **OK**.
3. The new Markup Style Profile is now active and its name displays in the Profile dropdown at the top left of the **Markup Styles** pane.



4. Configure the new profile's individual markup styles as desired.

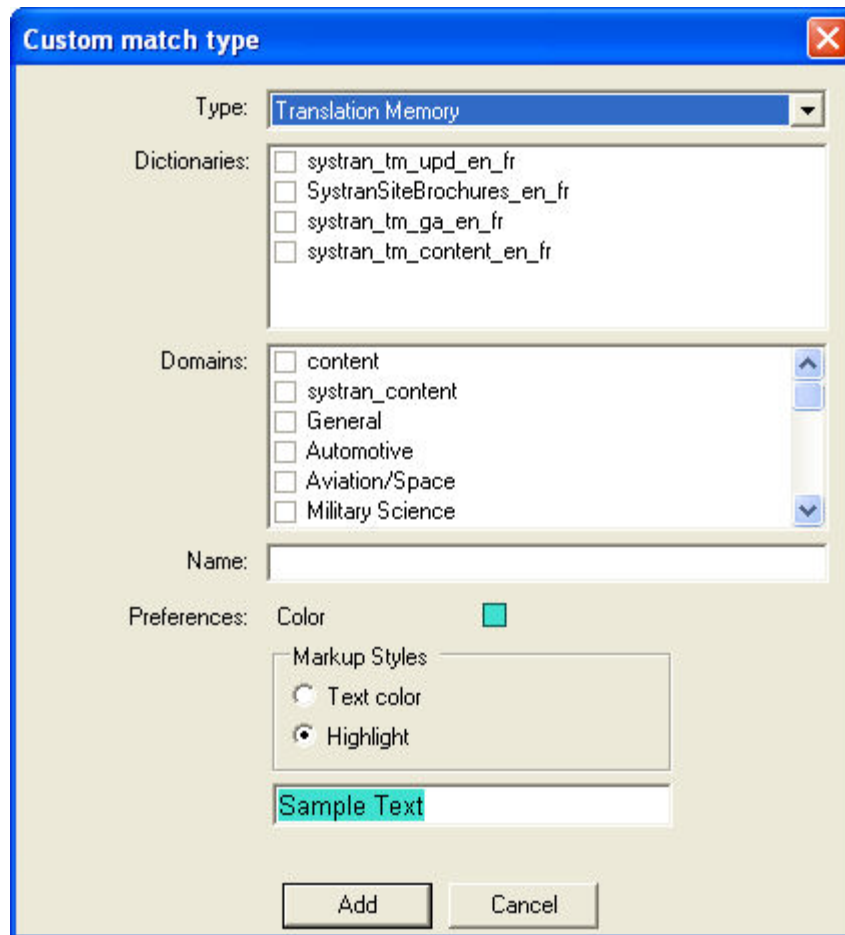
### User Dictionary/Domain Highlighting

One particularly useful Markup option in STPM allows users to configure their **Markup Styles** to highlight terms drawn from specific User Dictionaries and Domains, as they reside in their project's corpus files.

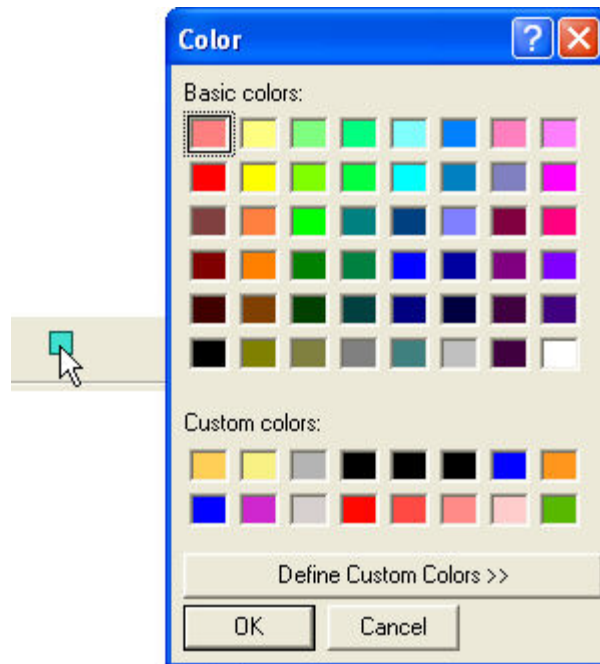
1. Access the **Markup Styles** pane, either by selecting the **View|Markup Styles** command or by clicking the **Markup Styles** button on the **View** Toolbar.
2. In the **Dictionary Matches** section, click **+ Add Custom Match Type**.



The **Custom match type** dialog will display.



3. Using the tools provided, set the desired display characteristics for the custom match type.
  - Use the **Type** dropdown to indicate the dictionary type.
  - Using the **Dictionaries** and **Domains** boxes, tick the dictionaries and domains to emphasize.
  - Enter a name for the new match type in the **Name** field.
  - Click the colored box to the right of **Preferences: Color** to open the color palette and select the color for the custom match type.



- Select a markup style using the radio buttons in the **Markup Style** box.
4. Click **Add**. The new custom match type will display in the **Dictionary matches** box of the **Markup Styles** pane, under the **+ Add Custom Match Type** command.



### Setting Do Not Translate (DNT) Segments

Do Not Translate (DNT) segments are set within the source Project documents prior to running a Translate command, and can include individual terms, expressions, and whole paragraphs. Once defined, SYSTRAN will recognize DNT segments during the translation process.

1. Highlight the portion of the source document that is not to undergo translation.

2. Select the appropriate **Edit|Do Not Translate** sub-command.


<b>Set Expression-DNT</b>	Highlighted words are not translated in the target document, however they are included – in their source language – in the same sentence, and are positioned as appropriate.
<b>Set Paragraph-DNT</b>	The entire paragraph containing the cursor is not translated in the target document.
<b>Set Insertion-DNT</b>	Highlighted words are not translated for the target document, and are not included in the same sentence.

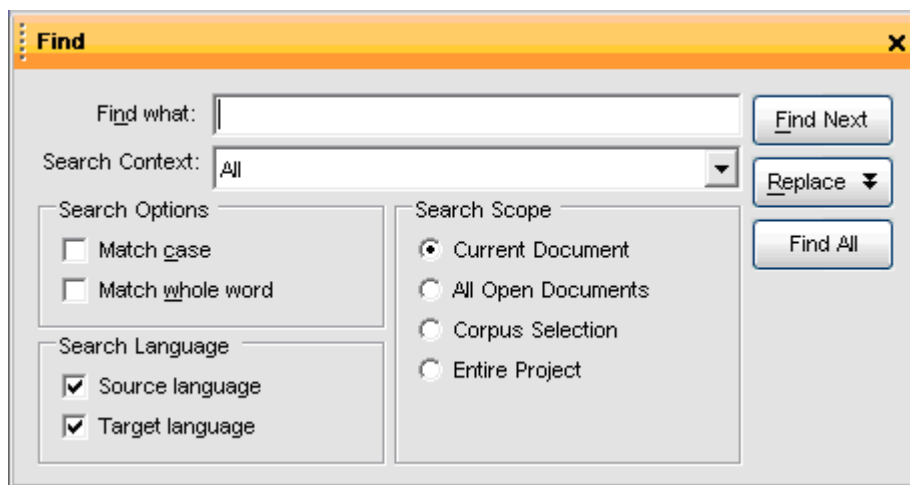
## Searching Within Project Documents

SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager is equipped with a powerful search tool that can be used to locate instances of input terms throughout the open Project. This powerful feature allows you to set the scale of the search, limiting it to a single Project document or extending it across a range of open documents or even the entire Project. In addition, you can run a replace function in conjunction with a search, opting to replace either one or all instances of the input text with a different piece of text.

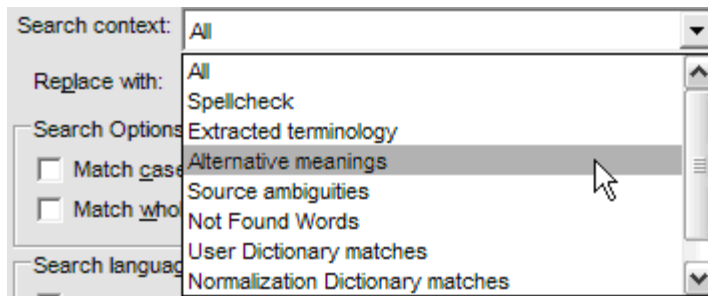
- [Searching for Terms](#)
- [Replacing Terms](#)

### Searching for Terms

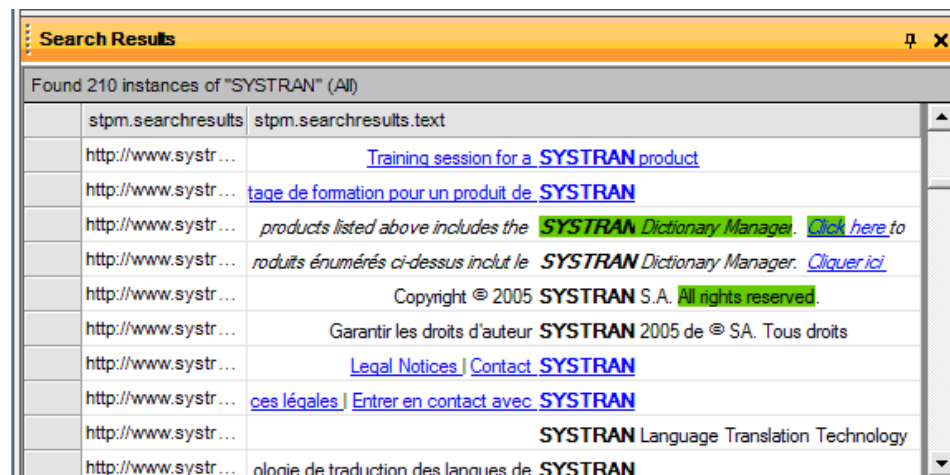
1. Select the **Edit|Find** command or click the **Find** button  on the **Edit Toolbar**. The **Find** dialog displays.



2. Type the text for the term you want to search for in the **Find what** field.
3. Use the **Search Context** dropdown to restrict your search results to any one of STPM's markup parameters, such as **Not Found Words** or **Alternative meanings**.




4. Narrow your search results by setting either or both of the offered parameters under **Search Options**.
  - Tick the **Match case** check box to restrict the search to text that precisely corresponds to the letter casing of the search text.
  - Tick the **Match whole word** check box to restrict the search to terms that precisely correspond to the input search text, regardless of letter casing.
5. Click the appropriate radio button in the **Search Scope** area to set the scale for the search.
6. Designate the language in which the search is to occur in the **Search Language**, taking into account that both **Source language** and **Target language** are ticked by default.
7. Click **Find Next** or **Find All**.
  - **Find Next** reveals the next instance of the input text that matches the set search parameters. The result will highlight and display in the Document Viewer.
  - **Find All** displays the **Search Results** pane, which contains all instances of the search text, line-by-line, as determined by the set search parameters.

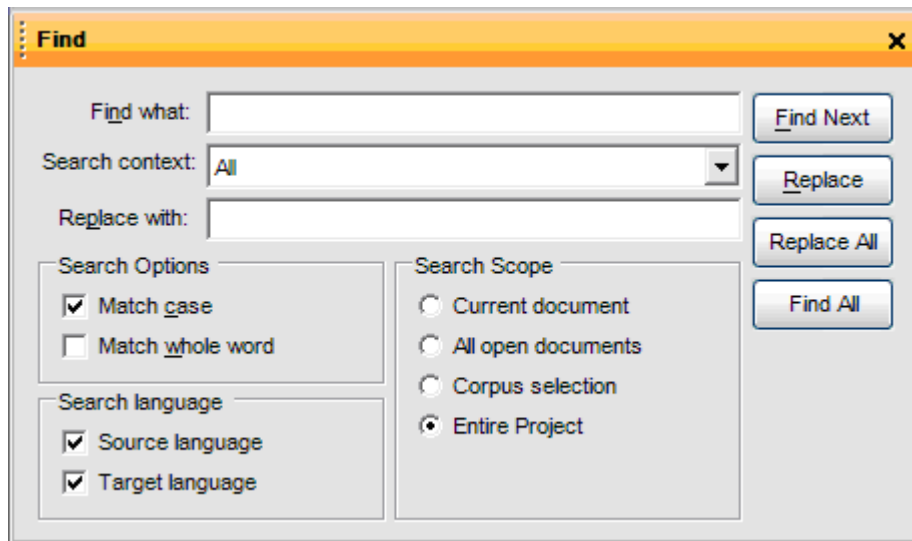


The **Search Results** pane displays results in the manner of a concordance, a type of index arrangement that illustrates the various uses of a search term. This method aligns the search results, thus offering great ease in the review of their use in context.

Also, it is important to note that the search results delivered by the STPM **Find** tool directly reflect the parameter set in the **Search content** dropdown.

## Replacing Terms

1. Select the **Edit|Replace** command or click the **Replace**  button on the **Edit Toolbar**. The **Find** dialog displays.



2. Type the text for the term you want to search for and replace in the **Find what** field.
3. Type the text that is to replace the search text in the **Replace with** field.
4. Set the various search parameters as desired (refer to [Searching for Terms](#), steps 3-6).
5. Click **Replace** or **Replace All**.

- **Replace** substitutes the next instance of the matching input search text with the input replace text. The result will highlight and display in the Document Viewer.
- **Replace All** displays the **Search Results** pane, which contains all instances of the search text replacement, line-by-line, as determined by the set search parameters.

The **Search Results** pane displays results in the manner of a concordance, a type of index arrangement that illustrates the various uses of a search term. This method aligns the search results, thus offering great ease in the review of their use in context.

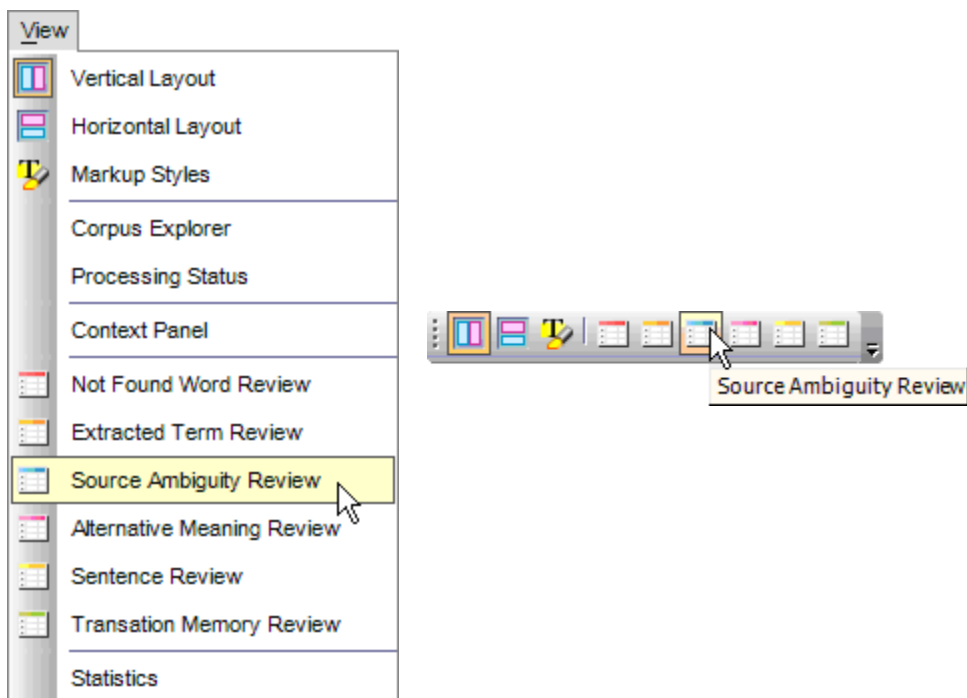
## Reviewing Document Files Using Review Panes

Review panes are the main work areas within STPM projects, offering specific sets of tools geared towards improving your source file translation.


- Not Found Word Review
- Extracted Term Review
- Source Ambiguity Review
- Alternative Meaning Review
- Sentence Review

- Translation Memory Review

The review panes, which can be used concurrently, are all accessible via both the **View** menu and the **Review** Toolbar.

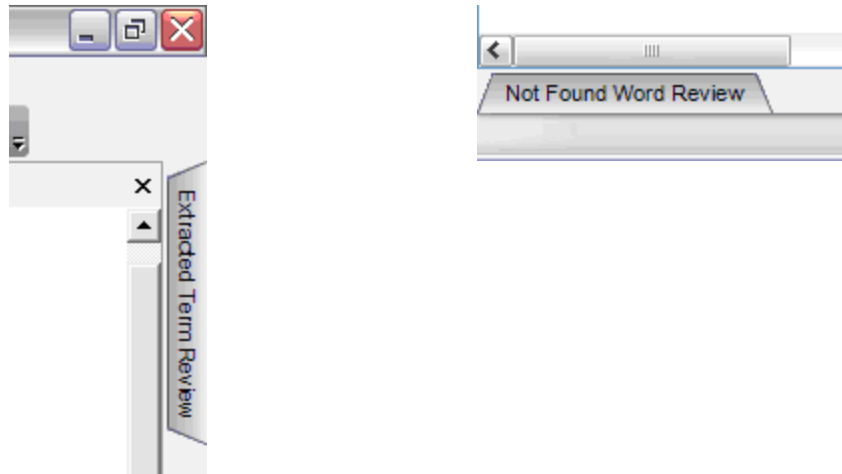


Initially, review panes display at random locations on your STPM screen. You can easily position review panes to fit your preference, though, and thereafter each time you access the panes they will display in their last-accessed position. In addition, all STPM review panes have *docking* functionality.

-  Review panes are useful once the first translation action has been taken on a Project source file.


### Docking Review Panes

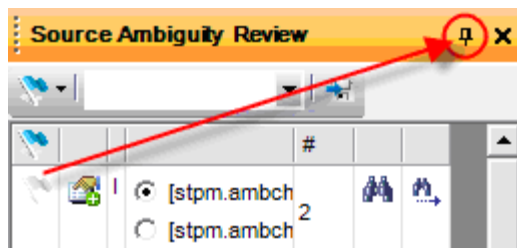
Review panes can be docked to any side of the STPM screen, where they will display as clickable tabs.




When the tab for a docked pane is clicked the pane will extend into the STPM screen, ready for use.



Docking greatly increases the accessibility of review panes as, once docked, they are readily available at a single click.

1. Access the review pane of your choice either by clicking it in the **View** menu or by clicking its button in the **View** Toolbar. The review pane you select will display on the STPM screen.
2. Drag the review pane to the side of the screen where you wish to dock it. This action will attach the pane, and the **Auto Hide**  icon will display in the review pane's Title bar.



3. Adjust the size of the review pane to your preference. The size you set will be the size at which it displays each time it is accessed.
4. Click the **Auto Hide**  icon to dock the pane. This action establishes a tab for the review pane at the chosen side of the STPM screen.

Once a review pane is docked you can immediately access it by placing your cursor over its docking tab, and it will persist as long as the cursor is kept over it.

-  Previously accessed review panes will display in their last-used position, docked or undocked. For formerly docked panes, though, it is necessary to re-click the **Auto Hide**  icon to re-dock the pane.

### Identifying and Resolving Not Found Words (NFWs)

With the **Not Found Word Review** pane you can reveal words in your active document(s) that are not included in your User Dictionaries and create dictionary entries for these words.





SYSTRAN reveals three (3) types of Not Found Words: **Source**, **Transfer**, and **Misspellings**.

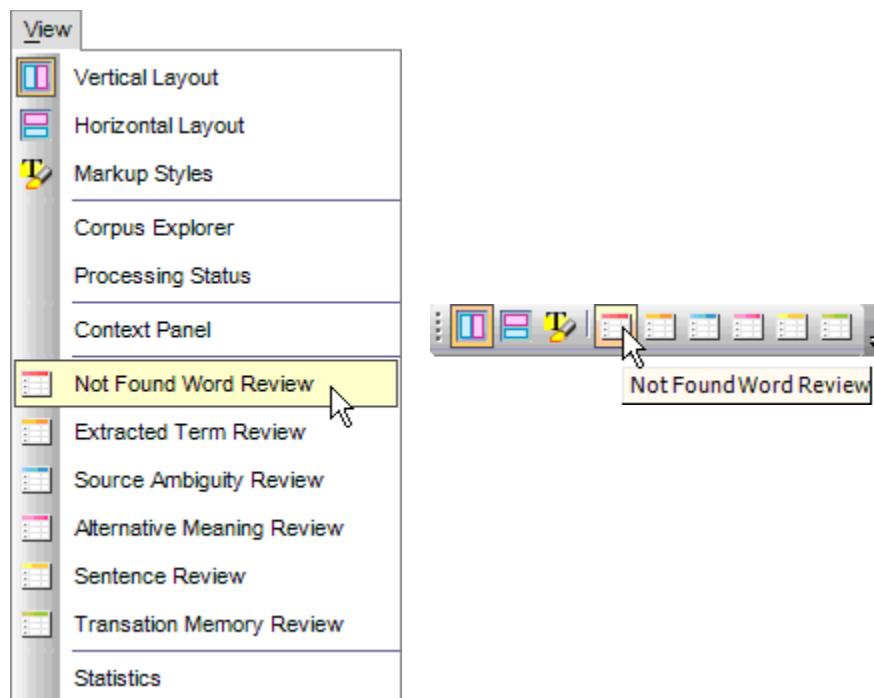
<b>Source</b>	Source document terms that are currently unidentified by SYSTRAN.
<b>Transfer</b>	Terms that SYSTRAN can identify, but for which it has no associated meaning.
<b>Misspellings</b>	Terms that SYSTRAN recognizes as being misspelled.

By default, each NFW type is marked up in the Document Viewer in a different manner. Using the **Markup Styles** pane, you can change these markup settings to suit your taste (refer to [Configuring Document Markup Options](#)).

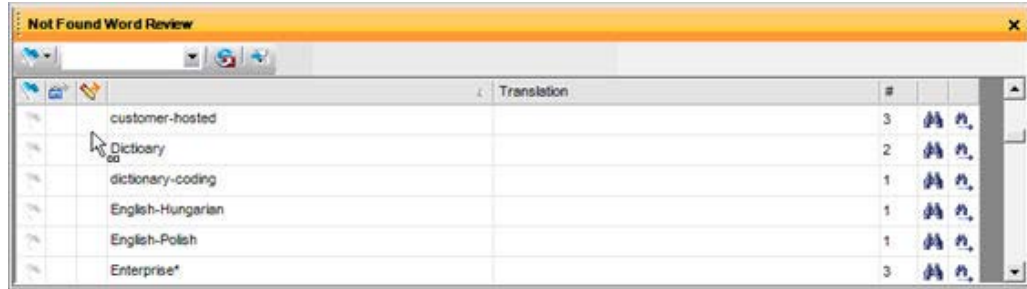
Before you use the **Not Found Word Review** pane you must first select the files in your Project whose NFWs you wish to resolve. Click on a single file, or to work on more than one file at a time use the **Tab** key to highlight a range of files or the **Ctrl** key to individually select files.

 Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

1. Open the **Not Found Word Review** pane by selecting the **View|Not Found Word Review** command or by clicking the **Not Found Word Review** button  in the STPM **View** Toolbar.



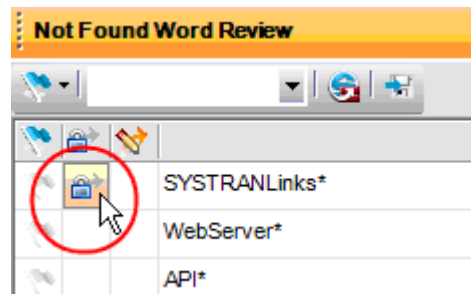
The **Not Found Word Review** pane's results grid displays the terms in the selected active source files that are not present in your User Dictionaries.



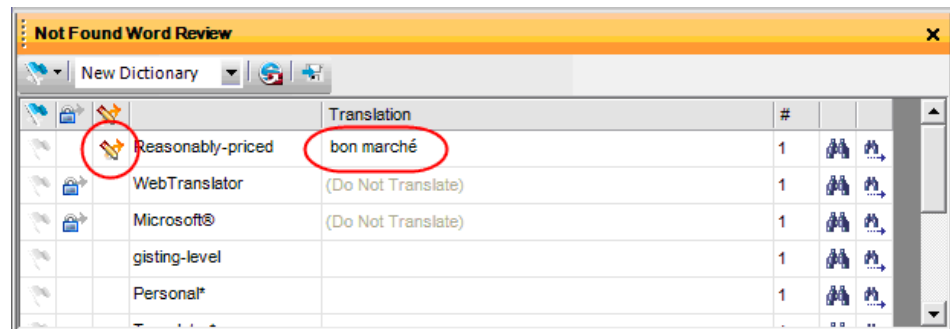
	Translation	#	
customer-hosted		3	
Dictionary		2	
dictionary-coding		1	
English-Hungarian		1	
English-Polish		1	
Enterprise*		3	

## 2. Review and Reconcile NFWs.

- Toggle on the **Set as DNT** indicator to assign Do Not Translate status to NFWs, as appropriate.




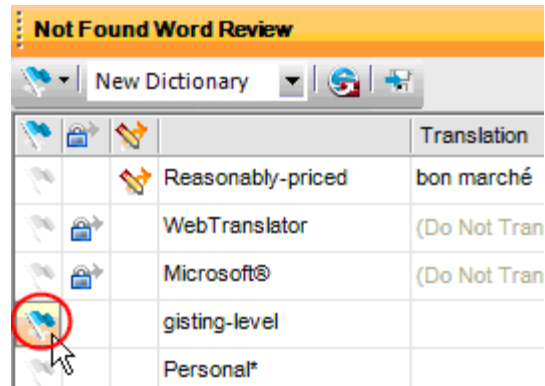
- Toggle on the **Send as UD entry** indicator and enter a correlating target language term into the **Translation** field for pertinent NFWs.



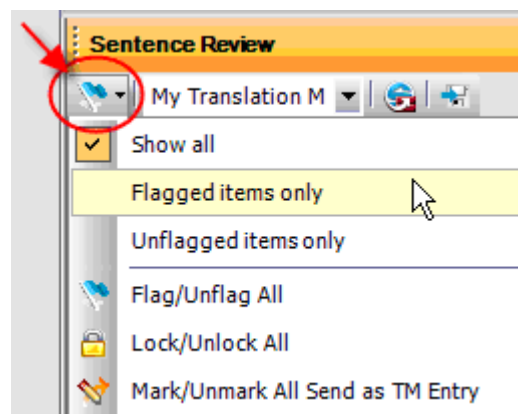
	Translation	#	
Reasonably-priced	bon marché	1	
WebTranslator	(Do Not Translate)	1	
Microsoft®	(Do Not Translate)	1	
gisting-level		1	
Personal*		1	

You can toggle all NFWs for **Send as DNT entry** or **Send as UD entry** using the Flag control on the pane's toolbar.

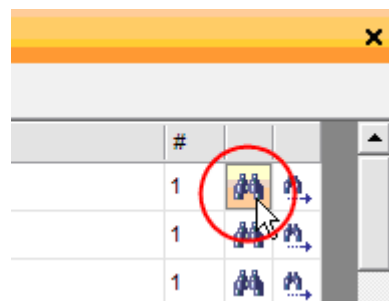
- Turn on the flag for NFWs that require further attention by clicking their Flag check box  one time. This action provides you with greater follow-up flexibility.



Once set, you can organize your **Not Found Word Review** pane results using the Flag control on the pane's toolbar.

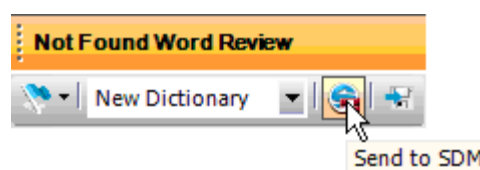


- For misspelled terms, use the **Find** or **Find Next** feature to determine their location in the source document and edit to correct the spelling.



Next, correct affected target document files by retranslating their corresponding source files.

- Click the **Send to SDM** button on the pane's toolbar to add terms you have indicated as DNTs and UD entries to a new dictionary, or to one of your existing User Dictionaries, using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM).





All terms added will be subsequently translated according to your input definitions.

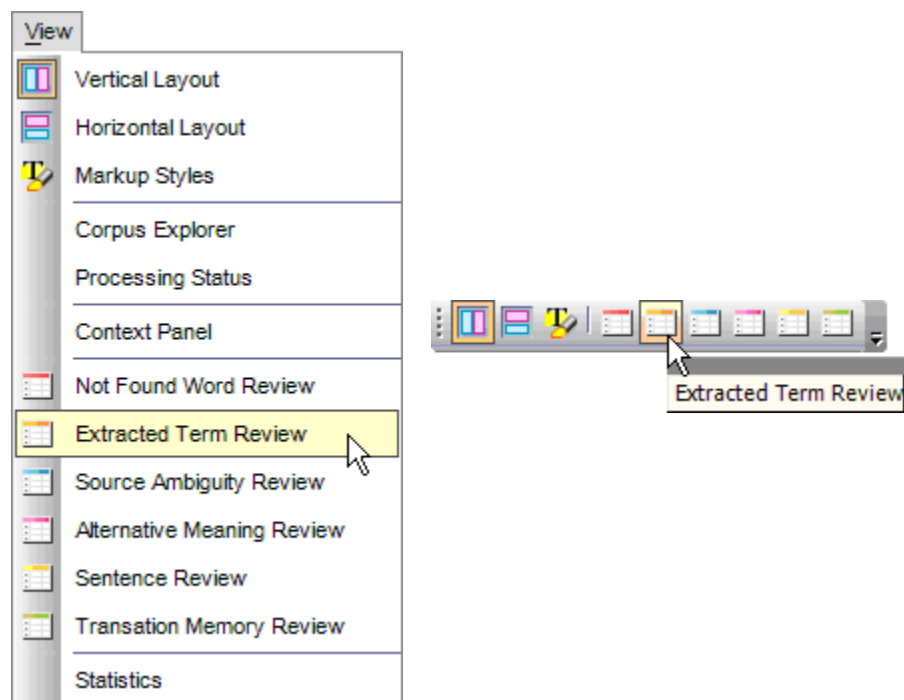
### Developing your User Dictionary

The **Extracted Term Review** pane reveals terms that occur in the active source document with higher-than-expected frequency, as well as terms that have a structure pre-defined by SYSTRAN. These terms are often good candidates for your User Dictionaries, and consequently the **Extracted Term Review** pane provides functionality for adding these terms to your UD's.

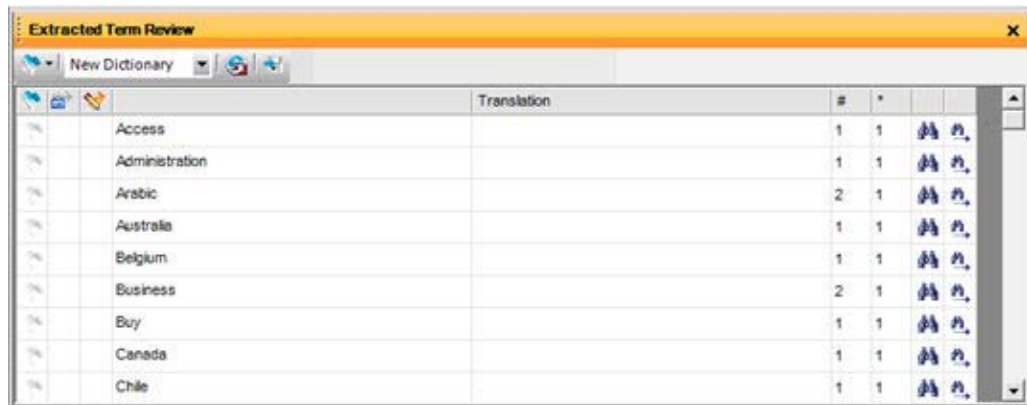
Before you use the **Extracted Term Review** pane you must first select the files in your Project whose terms you want to review for UD consideration. Click on a single file, or to work on more than one file at a time use the **Tab** key to highlight a range of files, or the **Ctrl** key to individually select files.

 Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

1. Open the **Extracted Term Review** pane by selecting the **View|Extracted Term Review** command or by clicking the **View|Extracted Term Review** button  in the STPM **View** Toolbar.



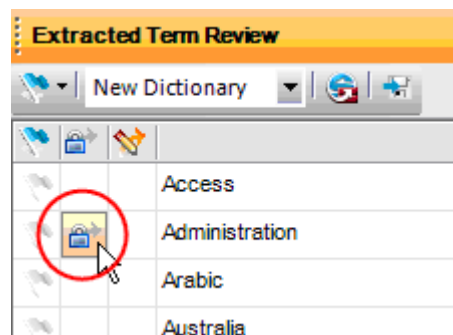
The **Extracted Term Review** pane's results grid will display terms that reside in the selected source document files which are worth considering for inclusion in your User Dictionaries.



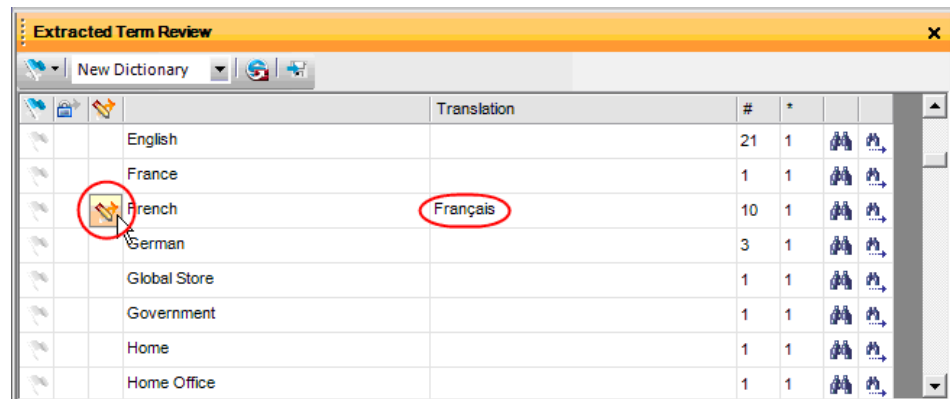
	Translation	#	*		
Access		1	1	🚩	🔄
Administration		1	1	🚩	🔄
Arabic		2	1	🚩	🔄
Australia		1	1	🚩	🔄
Belgium		1	1	🚩	🔄
Business		2	1	🚩	🔄
Buy		1	1	🚩	🔄
Canada		1	1	🚩	🔄
Chile		1	1	🚩	🔄

2. Review and Reconcile the terms in your **Extracted Term Review** pane.

- Toggle on the **Set as DNT** indicator to assign Do Not Translate status to presented terms, as appropriate.




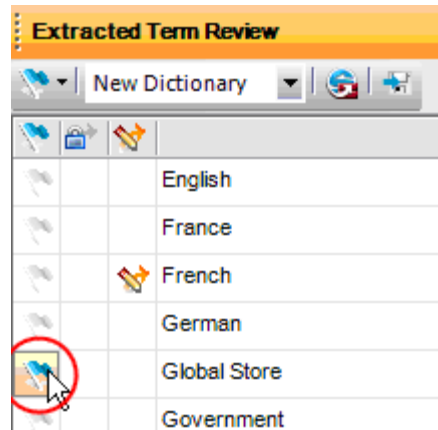
- Toggle on the **Send as UD entry** indicator and enter a correlating target language term into the **Translation** field for relevant presented terms.



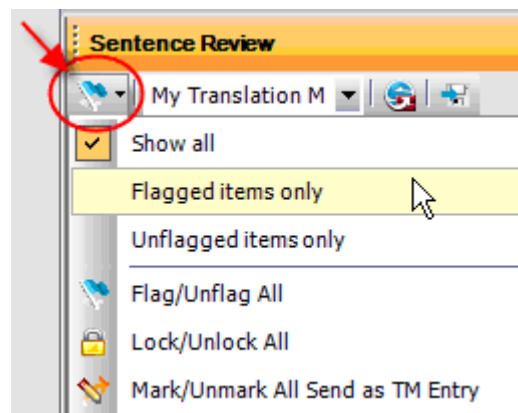
	Translation	#	*		
🚩		21	1	🚩	🔄
🚩		1	1	🚩	🔄
🚩		10	1	🚩	🔄
🚩	Français	3	1	🚩	🔄
🚩		1	1	🚩	🔄
🚩		1	1	🚩	🔄
🚩		1	1	🚩	🔄
🚩		1	1	🚩	🔄



You can toggle all extracted terms for **Send as DNT entry** or **Send as UD entry** using the Flag control on the pane's toolbar.

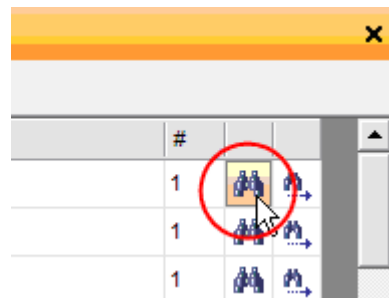
- Turn on the flag for extracted terms that require further attention by clicking their Flag check box  one time. This action provides you with greater follow-up flexibility.




Once set, you can organize your **Extracted Term Review** pane results using the Flag control on the pane's toolbar.

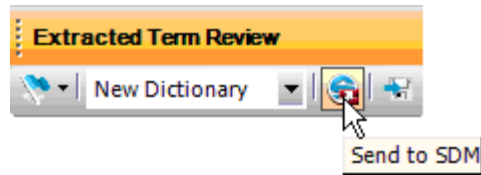


- Use the **Find**  or **Find Next**  feature to determine their location of each entry in the source document.



Next, correct affected target document files by retranslating their corresponding source files.

3. Click the **Send to SDM** button  on the pane's toolbar to add terms you have indicated as NFWs and UD entries to a new dictionary, or to one of your existing User Dictionaries, using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM).




All terms added will be subsequently translated according to your input definitions.


### Resolving Source Ambiguities


STPM's **Source Ambiguity Review** pane reveals terms in source document files that have more than one grammatical use, and which therefore must be configured for translation according to their context. This pane also allows you to remove choices that are mis-analyzed in the context of the selected document(s), thus simplifying and subsequently improving the quality of the source text analysis.

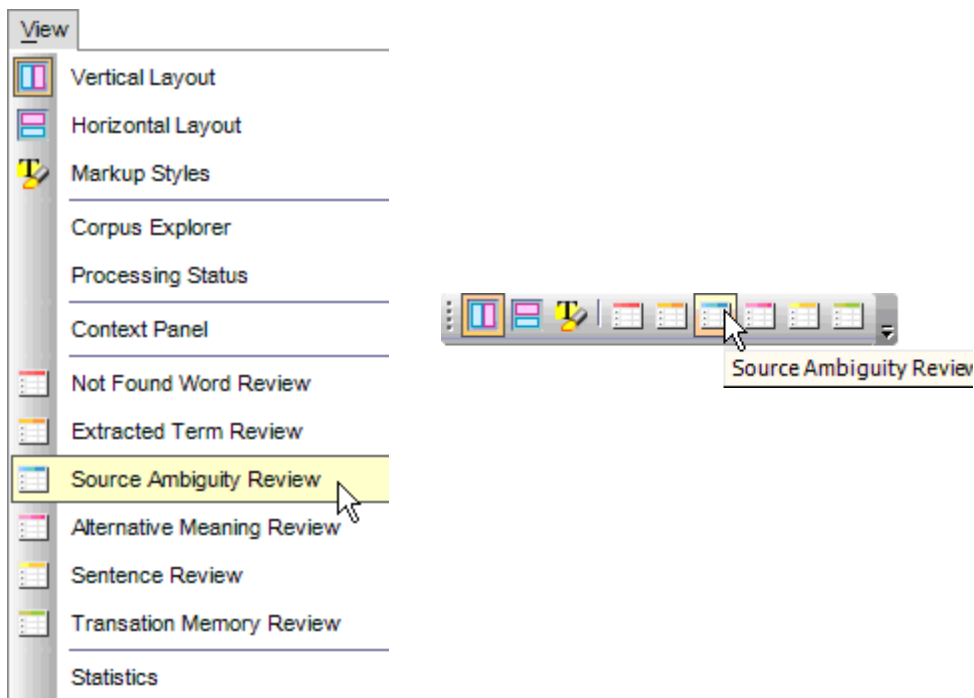
You can employ the **Source Ambiguity Review** pane to change the default linguistic analysis for a term from among those present in your dictionaries. Thereafter, the selections you make in the pane will persist throughout the Project. The pane also offers functionality that allows you to change the default analysis of a term as recognized throughout your SYSTRAN installation.

 Use STPM's **Context Action** pane to revise the analysis for a single instance of a term within a document file (for more information, refer to on [Applying Linguistic Changes to Individual Document Elements](#)).

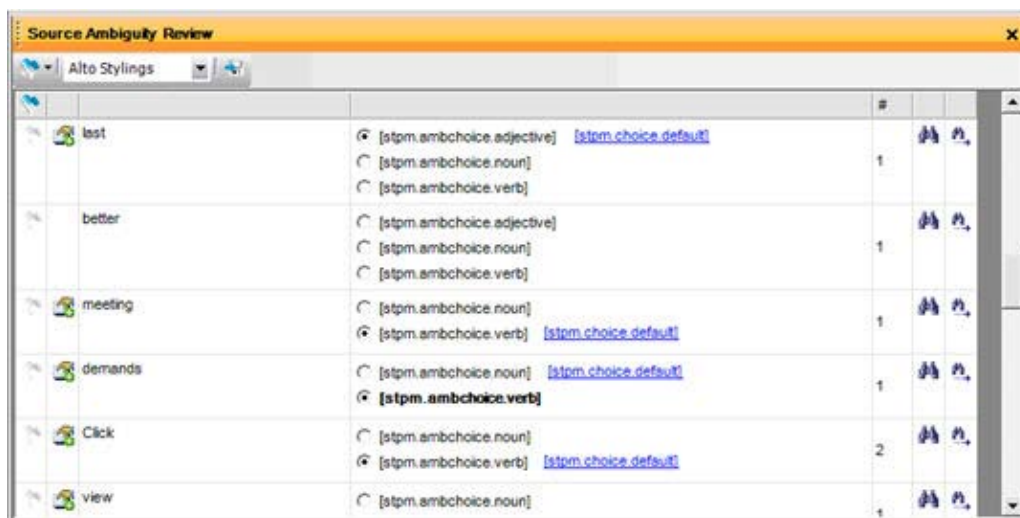
Before using the **Source Ambiguity Review** pane you must first select the document files in your Project whose terms you want to review. Click on a single file, or to work on more than one file at a time use the **Tab** key to highlight a range of files, or the **Ctrl** key to individually select a group of files.

 Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

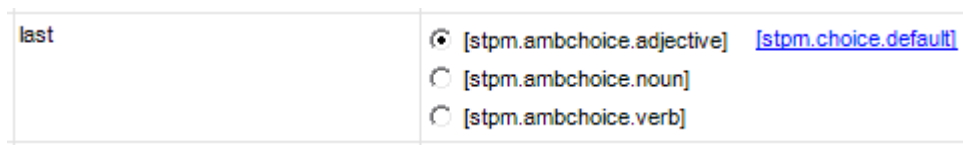
1. Open the **Source Ambiguity Review** pane by selecting the **View|Source Ambiguity Review** command or by clicking the **View|Source Ambiguity Review** button  in the STPM **View** Toolbar.



The **Source Ambiguity Review** pane's results grid presents terms residing in the selected source document files that have more than one grammatical use, according to your User Dictionaries.



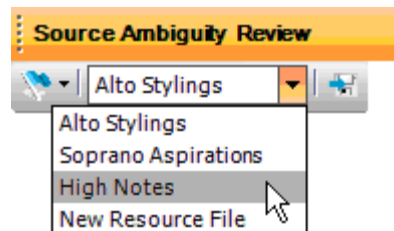
2. Locate the source terms whose default grammatical use you wish to change in your **Source Ambiguity Review** pane, and make your revisions using the offered radio buttons.



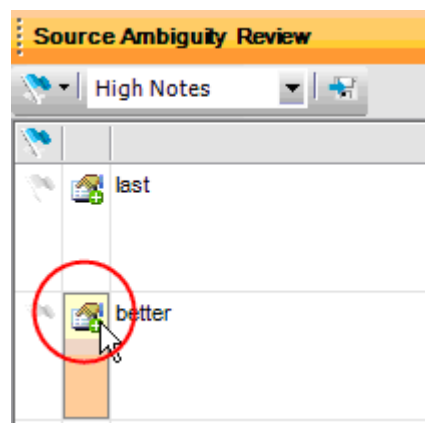


Your changes will reflect in all subsequent translations made to the selected source document files.

3. If desired, you can register your term changes throughout your SYSTRAN installation via Translation Choice file.
  - i. Using the **Resource File** dropdown, indicate the Translation Choice file to which the designated term changes will be saved.



- ii. Click on the **Save to Translation Choice File** button for each affected term.




As a result of this action, the new grammatical use for each selected term is saved to the chosen Translation Choice file.

### Assigning Different Meanings to Terms


The SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager's **Alternative Meaning Review** pane allows you to take multiple meanings for a word into account in making your translations.


Using the **Alternative Meaning Review** pane, you can change the default translation for a term from among those present in your translation dictionaries. Thereafter, the selections you make in the pane will persist throughout the Project. In addition, the **Alternative Meaning Review** pane provides a means for assigning a different default translation to a term that will persist beyond the current Project.

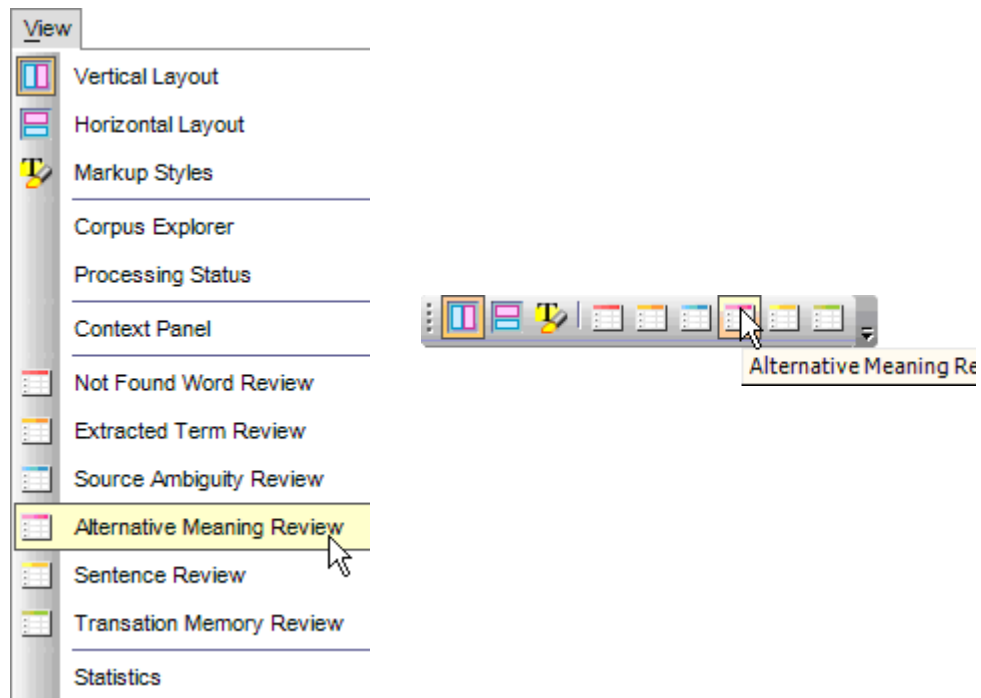
-  Use STPM's **Context Action** pane to revise the translation for a single instance of a term within a document file (for more information, refer to [Applying Linguistic Changes to Individual Document Elements](#)).

Before using the **Alternative Meaning Review** pane you must first select the files in your Project whose multiple-meaning terms you want to review. Click on a single file, or to work on

more than one file at a time, use the **Tab** key to highlight a range of files, or the **Ctrl** key to individually select files.

 Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

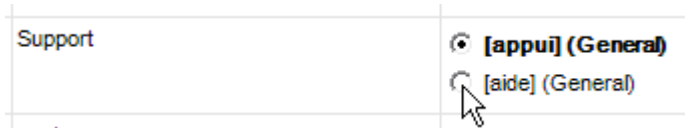
1. Open the **Alternative Meaning Review** pane by selecting the **View| Alternative Meaning Review** command or by clicking the **View| Alternative Meaning Review** button  in the STPM View Toolbar.



The **Alternative Meaning Review** pane's results grid will display terms that reside in the selected source document files that have more than a single translation option, according to your Domains and Dictionaries option setting.

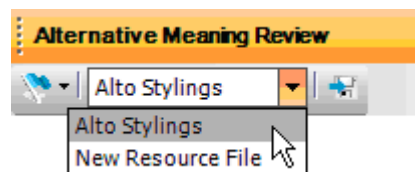
			#	
PowerPoint	<input checked="" type="radio"/> PowerPoint (General) <a href="#">[stpm.choice default]</a> <input type="radio"/> Powerpoint (General)	1		
corporate	<input checked="" type="radio"/> [de corporation] (General) <input type="radio"/> [social] (General)	2		
Support	<input checked="" type="radio"/> [appui] (General) <input type="radio"/> [aide] (General)	1		
custom	<input checked="" type="radio"/> [fait sur commande] (General) <input type="radio"/> [de douane] (General)	1		
Legal	<input checked="" type="radio"/> [légal] (General) <input type="radio"/> juridique (General)	1		

2. Locate terms whose default translation you wish to change in your **Alternative Meaning Review** pane. Make your revisions using the offered radio buttons.

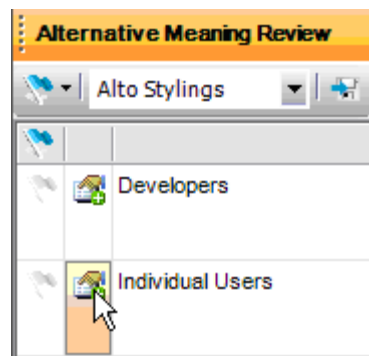


Your changes will reflect in all subsequent translations made to the selected source document files.

3. If desired, you can register your term changes throughout SYSTRAN via Translation Choice file.
  - i. Using the **Resource File** dropdown, indicate the Translation Choice file to which the designated terms will be saved.




- ii. Click on the **Save to Translation Choice File** button for each affected term.



As a result of this action, the new translation for each selected term is saved to the chosen Translation Choice file.


### Simplifying Complex and Ambiguous Sentences

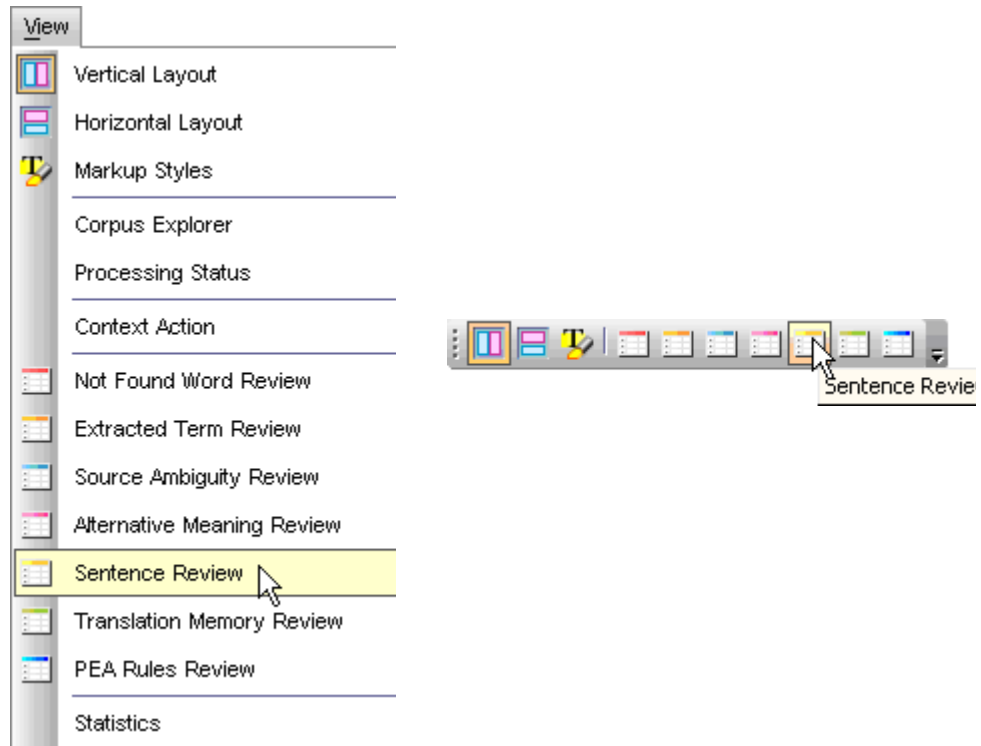
STPM's **Sentence Review** pane provides two key metrics - Sentence Complexity and Sentence Ambiguity- designed to help authors write text that is well-suited for automatic translation. Using these metrics as a guideline, authors can work to simplify sentences that SYSTRAN identifies as complicated, and thus greatly improve the quality of their translations.

-  Sentences that display multiple times in the source files only display one time in the **Sentence Review** pane.

With the **Sentence Review** pane you can also easily save your document file edits to your Translation Memories (TMs).

- Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

- Open the **Sentence Review** pane by selecting the **View|Sentence Review** command or by clicking the **View|Sentence Review** button  in the STPM View Toolbar.



The **Sentence Review** pane's results grid displays all translation units that reside in the selected source document files. As defined by STPM, a translation unit is the minimal sequence that can be translated by itself, and thus the pane's results grid will sometimes offer phrase fragments as sentences.



Source text	Translation	#		
Intuitive Coding is a process that transforms simple tex	Dictionnaires d'exécution (production et essai)	1		
Localization Software Tools	Outils logiciels de localisation	1		
Translator Access Interface	Interface d'Access de traducteur	1		
Feedback Management Tool	Outil de gestion de rétroaction	1		
Translation Memory Files must be added to the _____	Des dossiers de mémoire de traduction doivent être ajoutés	1		
This normalization of resources gives the system a start	Cette normalisation des ressources donne au système par	1		
Translation Memory File Interface	Interface de dossier de mémoire de traduction	1		

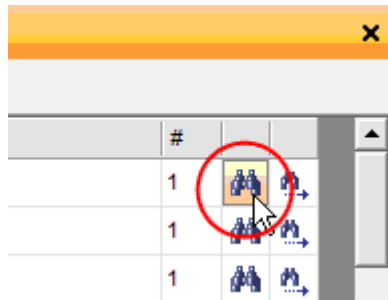
- Sort the grid by sentence complexity or ambiguity by clicking on the appropriate column heading.

**Complexity (C)** Complexity is an indicator that reflects the syntactic complexity of a sentence, represented by a numeric value greater than 1 (the higher the number, the more difficult the sentence is to translate). Many factors go into this indicator, including the number of clauses,

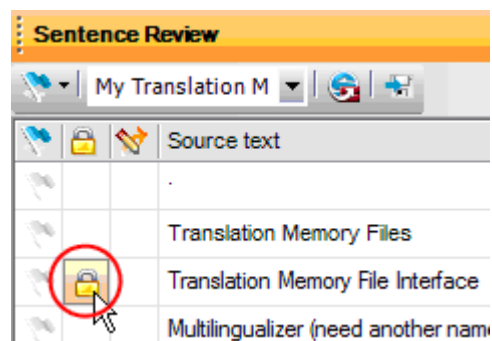
conjunctions, phrases in parentheses, prepositional phrases, sentence length, sentence type (question or declarative sentence) as well as multiple additional language-specific criteria.

**Ambiguity (A)** Ambiguity is an indicator that reflects the number of ambiguous words in a given sentence. A high-ambiguity sentence presents greater risk of mis-analysis and reflects poor User Dictionary coverage. In most cases, ambiguity can be reduced through appropriate additions to the UDs.

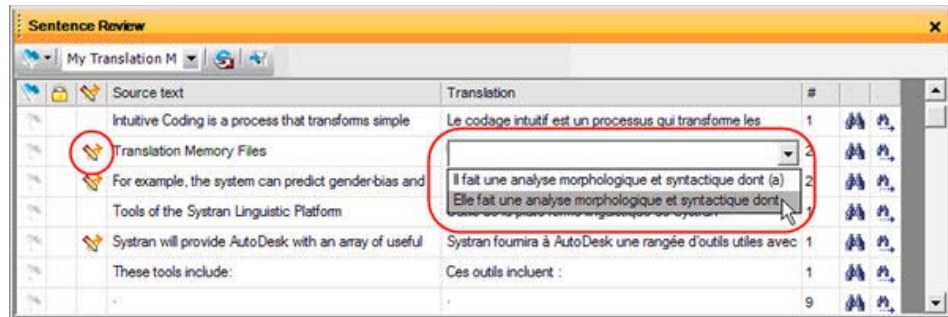
3. One by one, rewrite each sentence that the **Sentence Review** pane identifies as complex or ambiguous (for example, break long compound sentences into short sentences). Also correct any spelling errors in the sentence.
  - Locate each affected sentence residing in a document file active in the Document Viewer using the **Find**  or **Find Next**  feature.




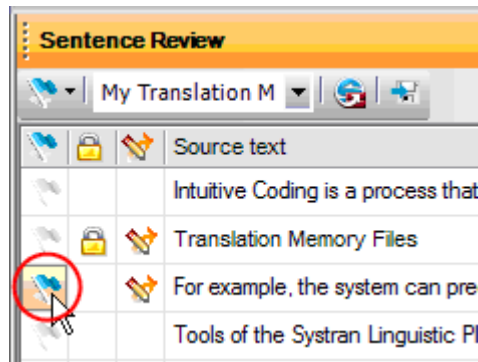
- Edit the sentence in the Document Viewer.
4. Review and reconcile the sentences in your **Sentence Review** pane.
    - Toggle on the **Lock Sentence** check box to indicate sentences that are not to be retranslated in the active document set.



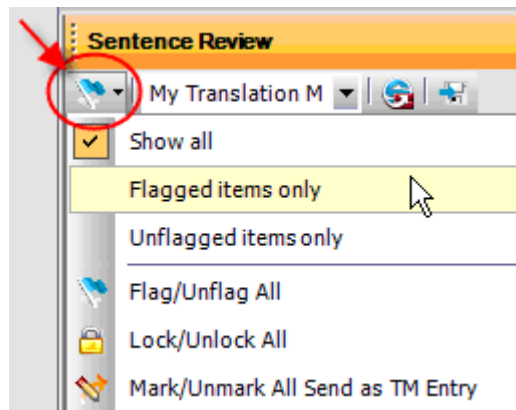
- Toggle on the **Send as TM entry** indicator and use the dropdown in the **Translation** field to select the translation for the sentence that you wish to insert in Translation Memory.





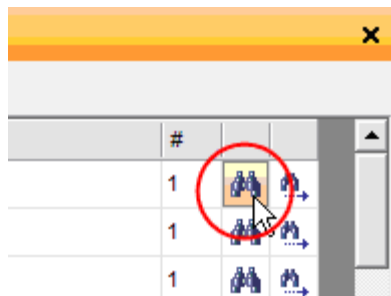
- Turn on the flag for sentences that require further attention by clicking their Flag check box  one time. This action provides you with greater follow-up flexibility.




Once set, you can organize your **Sentence Review** pane results using the Flag control on the pane's toolbar.

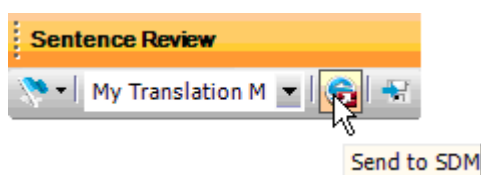


- To correct misspelled terms within sentences, use the **Find**  or **Find Next**  feature to determine the sentence location in the source document, and edit the sentence to correct the spelling.



Next, correct affected target document files by retranslating their corresponding source files.


- Click the **Send to SDM** button  on the pane's toolbar to add sentences you have indicated as entries to a new or existing Translation Memory.




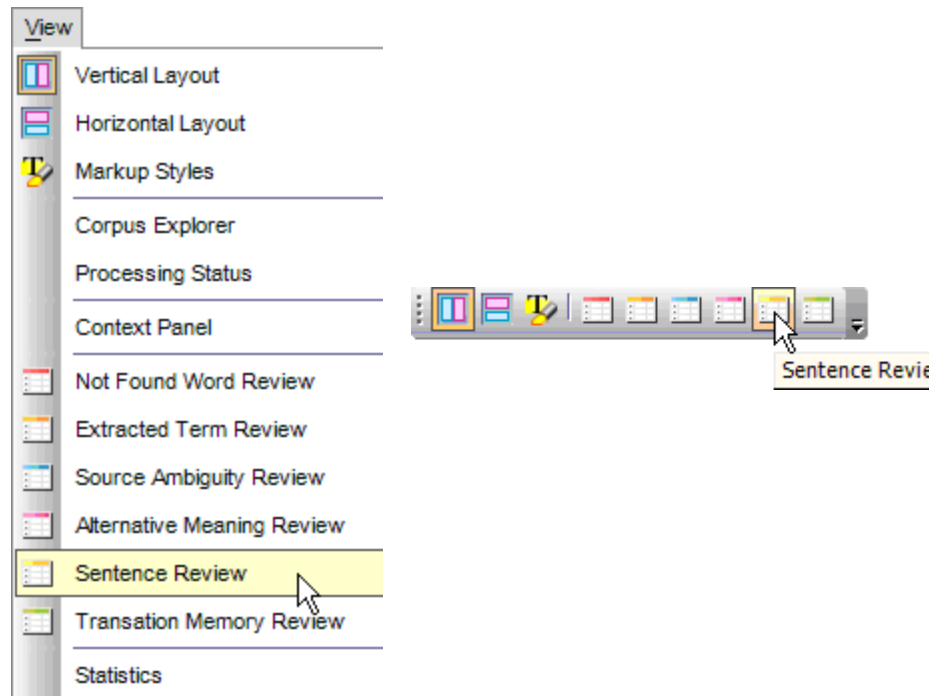
All terms added will be subsequently translated according to your input definitions.

### Building Translation Memories

Translation Memories (TMs) are useful for establishing translation consistency across an array of document files. Translation Memories (TMs) are databases of paired sentences that have been pre-translated. During the translation process, TM source entries are matched with sentences in the source text and the corresponding TM target entries are placed in the target text. TM databases can be created directly from STPM.

-  Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.


- Open the **Sentence Review** pane by selecting the **View|Sentence Review** command or by clicking the **View|Sentence Review** button  in the STPM **View** Toolbar.




The **Sentence Review** pane's results grid displays all translation units that reside in the selected source document files. As defined by STPM, a translation unit is the minimal sequence that can be translated by itself, and thus the pane's results grid will sometimes offer phrase fragments as sentences.

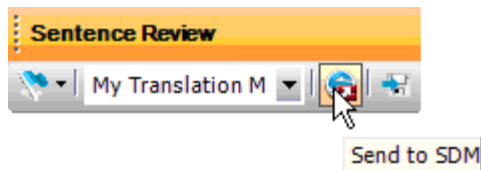
Source text	Translation	#	τ	C	A
Translation Memory Files must be added to the	Des dossiers de mémoire de traduction doivent être	1			
This normalization of resources gives the system	Cette standardisation des ressources donne au	1			
<b>Translation Memory File Interface</b>	<b>Interface de dossier de mémoire de</b>	1			
The Translation Memory Interface provides	L'interface de mémoire de traduction fournit les	1			
with a means for managing the Translation	avec moyens pour contrôler les dossiers de mémoire	1			

2. Toggle on the **Send as TM entry** indicator and use the dropdown in the **Translation** field to select the translation for the sentence that you wish to insert in Translation Memory.

Source text	Translation	#	τ	C	A
Translation Memory Files must be added to the	Des dossiers de mémoire de traduction doivent être	1			
 This normalization of resources gives the system	Cette standardisation des ressources donne	1			
<b>Translation Memory File Interface</b>	<b>Interface de dossier de mémoire de</b>	1			
The Translation Memory Interface provides	L'interface de mémoire de traduction fournit les	1			
 with a means for managing the Translation	avec moyens pour contrôler les dossiers de mémoire	1			

3. Click the **Send to SDM** button  on the pane's toolbar to add sentences you have indicated as TM entries to a new dictionary or to one of your existing Translation Memories.





- ☰ You can also build Translation Memories using the **Dictionary Manager|Create TM Entry** right-click menu command.


### Employing Translation Memories

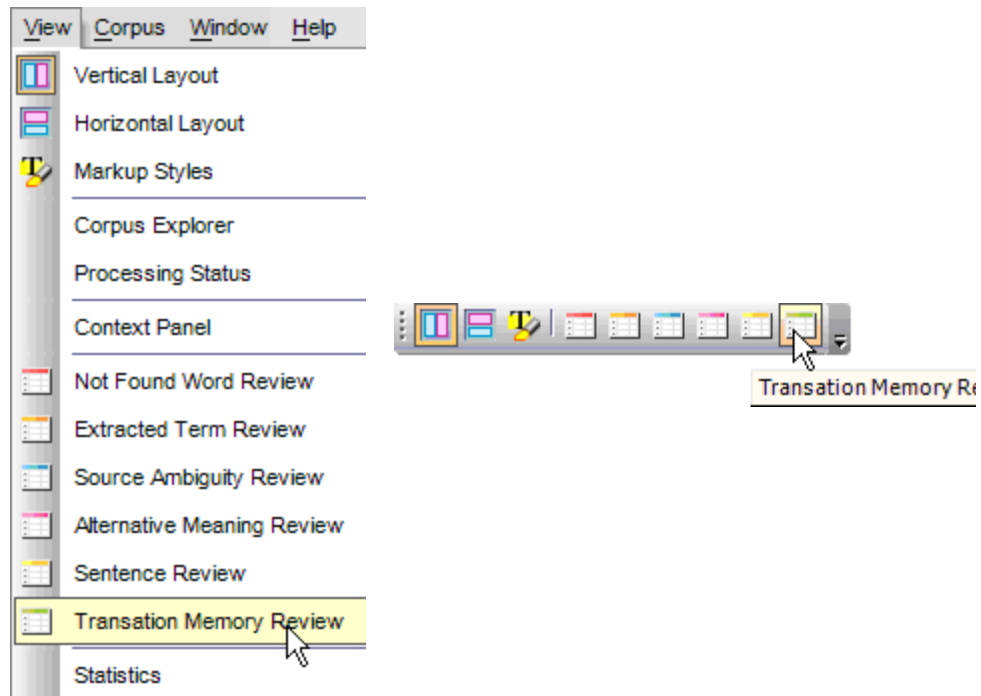
Translation Memories (TMs) store previously translated and validated sentence translations for reuse. Unlike User Dictionary entries – which remain susceptible to linguistic analysis – the sentence translations that exist in TMs are static. As such, when translating a document that contains a source sentence that is resident in a TM, instead of retranslating that sentence SYSTRAN simply places the correlating already-translated target sentence into the document.

- ☰ Translation Memory substitution only works if the sentence in the source document files matches its Translation Memory counterpart, as defined in **SYSTRAN Global Options|Translation Options|Linguistic options|Source Analysis|Translation Memory Match**.

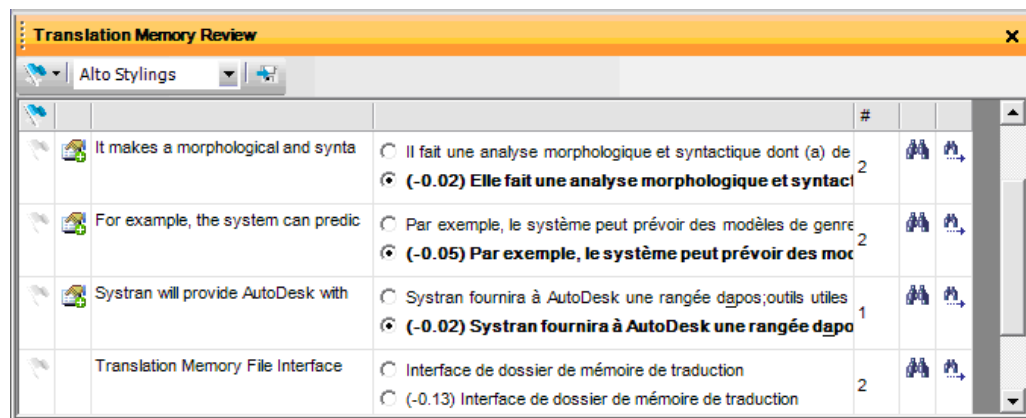
Manage your Translation Memories via the **Global Options Module**, from where you can select and prioritize multiple Translation Memories for use with a document set.

- ☰ Review panes can be used once a translation action has been taken on a selected Project source file.

1. Open the **Translation Memory Review** pane by selecting the **View|Translation Memory Review** command or by clicking the **View|Translation Memory Review** button  in the STPM **View** Toolbar.



The **Translation Memory Review** pane's results grid displays sentences present in the selected source document file(s) that correlate to previously-translated sentences residing in your Translation Memories.



2. Locate the sentences whose translation you wish to change to match the choice displayed in your **Translation Memory Review** pane. Make your revisions using the offered radio buttons.

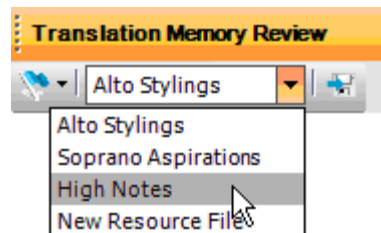


Your changes will reflect in all subsequent translations made to the selected source document files.

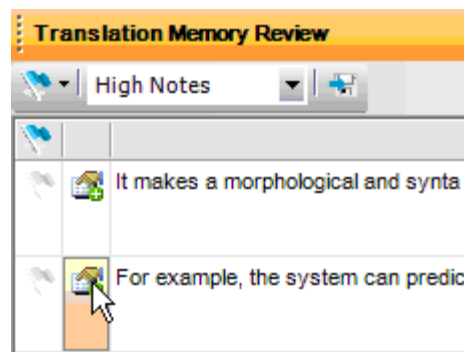
At times, a value in parenthesis precedes a sentence translation selection in the **Translation Memory Review** pane. This value – ranging from 90 to 100 – reflects

differences in typography, case, and punctuation (value 100 represents a "100% percent match").

3. If desired, you can register your changes throughout SYSTRAN via Translation Choice file, thus creating a default TM choice.
  - Using the **Resource File** dropdown, indicate the Translation Choice file to which the designated choice will be saved.



- Click on the **Save to Translation Choice File** button for each affected sentence. The icon visually reflects whether the selection is already present in the Translation Choice.

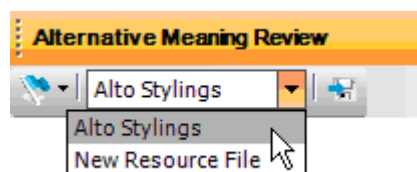


As a result of this action, the new TM entry choice for each selected sentence is saved to the chosen Translation Choice file.

## Creating New Translation Choice Files

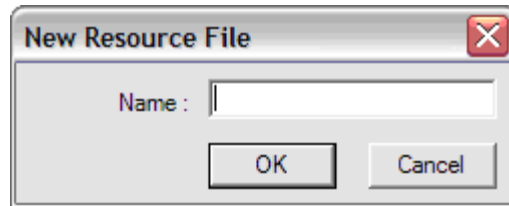
Within STPM you can create new Translation Choice files that can be used throughout your SYSTRAN 7 installation. Among the tools in STPM that offer this functionality – via a **Resource File** dropdown – are the **Context Action** pane, the **Alternative Meaning Review** pane, the **Source Ambiguity Resource** pane, and the **Translation Memory Review** pane.

1. Using the Resource File dropdown, select New Resource File.



The **New Resource File** dialog will display.

2. Enter the name for the new Translation Choice file in the **Name** field and click **OK**.



The new Translation Choice file will now display as a choice in the pane's **Resource File** dropdown.

- ☰ New Translation Choice files are only available in their tool of creation until they are activated via the **SYSTRAN Global Options** dialog.

## Using POEM

The Post Editing Module (POEM) is designed to provide editing functionality for translation results, offering three (2) levels of extension to STPM designed to increase ease of use and work speed:

- [Global Editing Commands and Functions](#)
- [Target-Language Dependent Editing Commands and Functions](#)

### Global Editing Commands and Functions

POEM offers commands designed to enhance common editing activities, increasing ease of use and work speed.

- Delete Word
- Restore Source Word
- Make Upper-Case
- Make Lower-Case
- Shift Left
- Shift Right

#### *Delete Word*

Users can delete an entire word and automatically correct for the whitespace around via either the **Ctrl+Delete** keyboard shortcut or the **POEM|Delete word** command.

Poem	
Delete <u>w</u> ord	Ctrl+ Suppr
Restore <u>s</u> ource word	Ctrl+Ins
Make <u>u</u> pper case	Alt+Up
Make <u>l</u> ower case	Alt+Down
Shift <u>l</u> eft	Alt+Left
Shift <u>r</u> ight	Alt+Right
Toggle <u>i</u> nflected form	Ctrl+I
Toggle <u>a</u> dd articles	Ctrl+A

### Restore Source Word

Users can replace a word in the target document by its source, using token alignment, via either the **Ctrl+Insert** keyboard shortcut or the **POEM|Restore source word** command.

Poem	
Delete <u>w</u> ord	Ctrl+ Suppr
Restore <u>s</u> ource word	Ctrl+Ins
Make <u>u</u> pper case	Alt+Up
Make <u>l</u> ower case	Alt+Down
Shift <u>l</u> eft	Alt+Left
Shift <u>r</u> ight	Alt+Right
Toggle <u>i</u> nflected form	Ctrl+I
Toggle <u>a</u> dd articles	Ctrl+A

### Make Upper-Case

With either the **Alt+<Up Arrow>** keyboard shortcut or the **POEM|Make upper case** command, users can change a word from lower-case to First Letter Upper-Case to ALL LETTERS UPPER-CASE.

Poem	
Delete <u>w</u> ord	Ctrl+ Suppr
Restore <u>s</u> ource word	Ctrl+Ins
Make <u>u</u> pper case	Alt+Up
Make <u>l</u> ower case	Alt+Down
Shift <u>l</u> eft	Alt+Left
Shift <u>r</u> ight	Alt+Right
Toggle <u>i</u> nflected form	Ctrl+I
Toggle <u>a</u> dd articles	Ctrl+A

*Make Lower-Case*

Users can change a word from all ALL LETTERS UPPER-CASE to First Letter Upper-Case to lower-case, via either the **Alt+<Down Arrow>** keyboard shortcut or the **POEM|Make lower case** command.

Poem	
Delete <u>w</u> ord	Ctrl+Suppr
Restore <u>s</u> ource word	Ctrl+Ins
Make upper case	Alt+Up
Make <u>l</u> ower case	Alt+Down
Shift <u>l</u> eft	Alt+Left
Shift <u>r</u> ight	Alt+Right
Toggle <u>i</u> nflected form	Ctrl+I
Toggle <u>a</u> dd articles	Ctrl+A

*Shift Left*

Users can move a word to the next inter-word position to the left (and correct the whitespace as appropriate) via either the **Alt+<Left Arrow>** keyboard shortcut or the **POEM|Shift left** command.

Poem	
Delete <u>w</u> ord	Ctrl+Suppr
Restore <u>s</u> ource word	Ctrl+Ins
Make upper case	Alt+Up
Make <u>l</u> ower case	Alt+Down
Shift <u>l</u> eft	Alt+Left
Shift <u>r</u> ight	Alt+Right
Toggle <u>i</u> nflected form	Ctrl+I
Toggle <u>a</u> dd articles	Ctrl+A

*Shift Right*

With either the **Alt+<Right Arrow>** keyboard shortcut or the **POEM|Shift right** command, users can move a word to the next inter-word position to the right (and correct the whitespace as appropriate).

Poem	
Delete <u>w</u> ord	Ctrl+Suppr
Restore <u>s</u> ource word	Ctrl+Ins
Make <u>u</u> pper case	Alt+Up
Make <u>l</u> ower case	Alt+Down
Shift <u>l</u> eft	Alt+Left
Shift <u>r</u> ight	Alt+Right
Toggle <u>i</u> nflected form	Ctrl+I
Toggle <u>a</u> dd articles	Ctrl+A

### Target-Language Dependent Editing Commands and Functions

Like their global counterparts, POEM's language-dependent editing commands and functions are built into STPM, though they also require some minimal information about the target language.

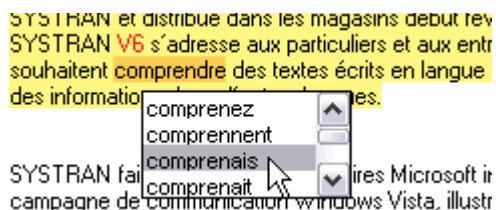
- Toggle Inflected Forms
- Toggle Add Articles

#### *Toggle Inflected Forms*

Users can review the inflected forms of any word selected in the target text either via the **Ctrl+I** keyboard shortcut or by selecting the **POEM|Toggle inflected form** command.

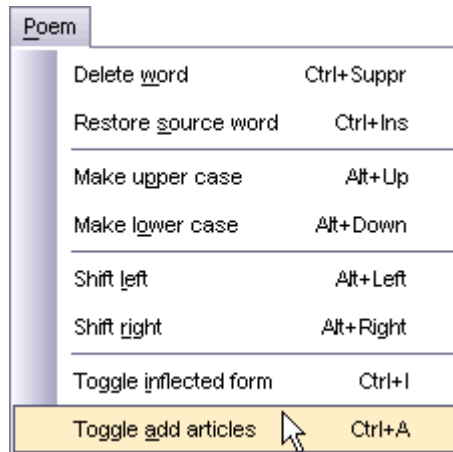
Poem	
Delete <u>w</u> ord	Ctrl+Suppr
Restore <u>s</u> ource word	Ctrl+Ins
Make <u>u</u> pper case	Alt+Up
Make <u>l</u> ower case	Alt+Down
Shift <u>l</u> eft	Alt+Left
Shift <u>r</u> ight	Alt+Right
Toggle <u>i</u> nflected form	Ctrl+I
Toggle <u>a</u> dd articles	Ctrl+A

A toggle list displays, offering all inflected forms of the selected word. To replace the original form of the word in the text, users double-click on the desired option.

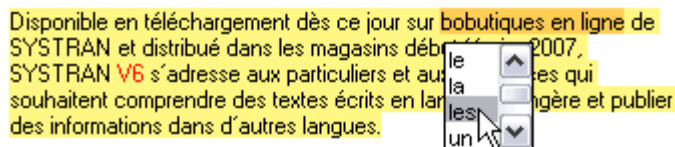


### Toggle Add Articles

Users can insert articles in the target text using either the **Ctrl+A** keyboard shortcut or by selecting the **POEM|Toggle add articles** command. Please note that it is necessary to click the word that the article will precede prior to issuing the command.



A toggle list displays, offering all possible article selections. Double-click on the desired option to insert it in the text in front of the selected word.




### Locking Validated Sentences

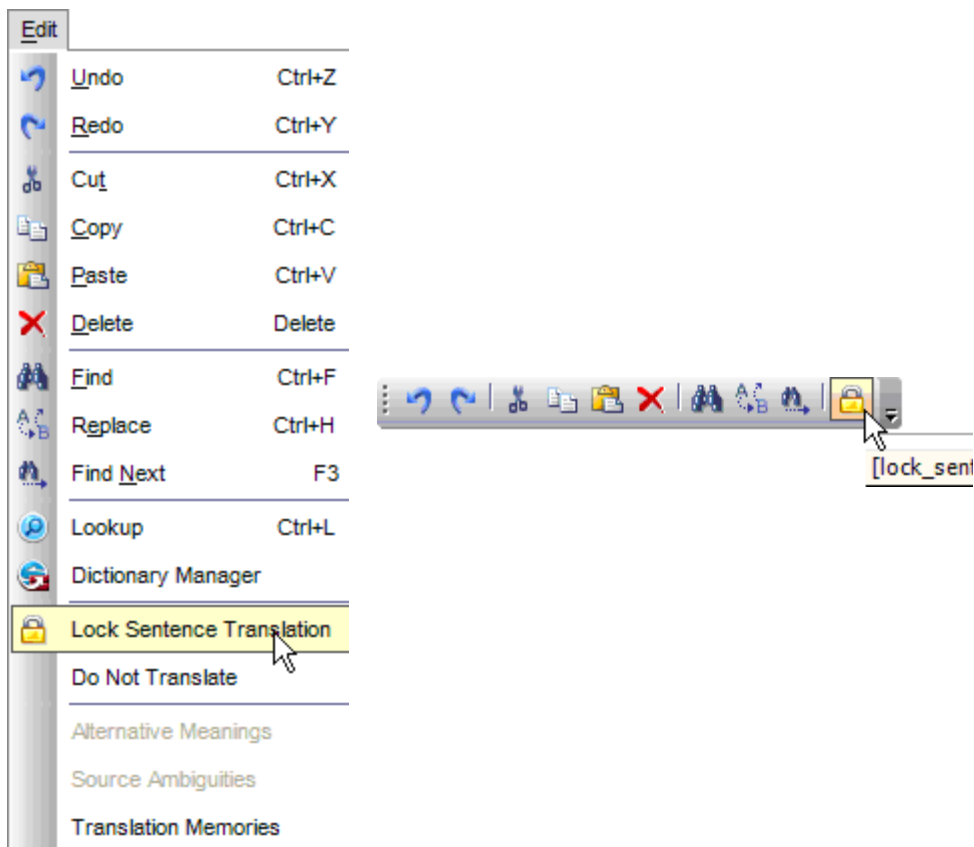
Once you validate a sentence translation you can preserve it – or *lock* it – through all subsequent translation actions. And while post-edited sentences automatically assume locked status, STPM offers two methods for manually locking your sentence translations during the course of review.

- [Locking a Sentence in Document Viewer](#)
- [Locking a Sentence in the Sentence Review Pane](#)

#### Locking a Sentence in Document Viewer

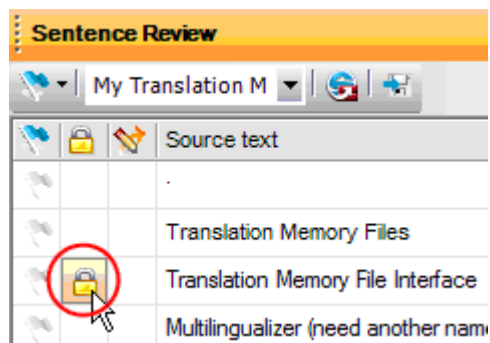
1. Click on a translated sentence in the Document Viewer that you want to sustain.
2. Click the **Lock Sentence Translation** button  on the **Edit** Toolbar, or select the **Edit|Lock Sentence Translation** command.






### Locking a Sentence in the Sentence Review Pane

Within the **Sentence Review** pane, toggle on the **Lock Sentence** check box to indicate sentences that are not to be retranslated. Be aware that all occurrences of the selected sentence will be locked in the selected document(s).

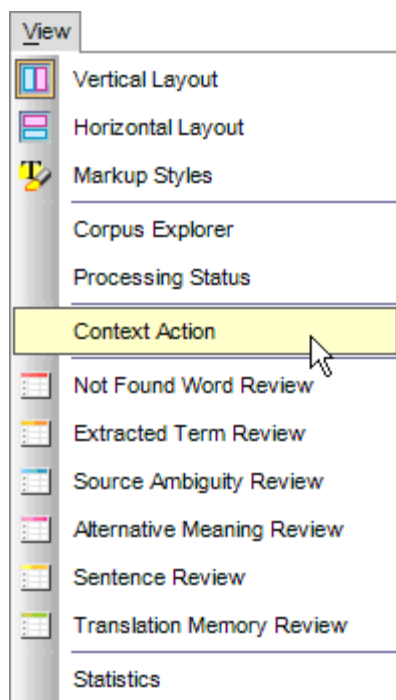


 You can confirm your sentence lock commands using the **Markup Styles** pane (**Miscellaneous**|**Locked Sentence Translation**).

### Applying Linguistic Changes to Individual Document Elements

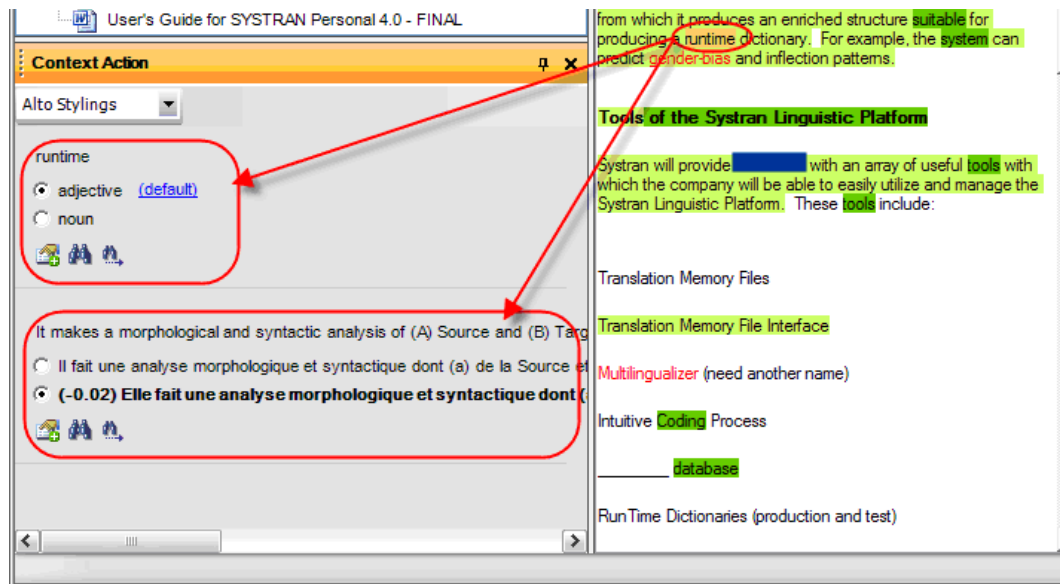
STPM's **Context Action** pane allows you to apply linguistic changes to a specific instance of a term within a Project document file, and thus allows you to maintain your default settings for other instances of that term.

By default, the **Context Action** pane does not display on the STPM screen at initial startup, however once you open it by selecting the **View|Context Action pane** command the pane remains in place until you close it.

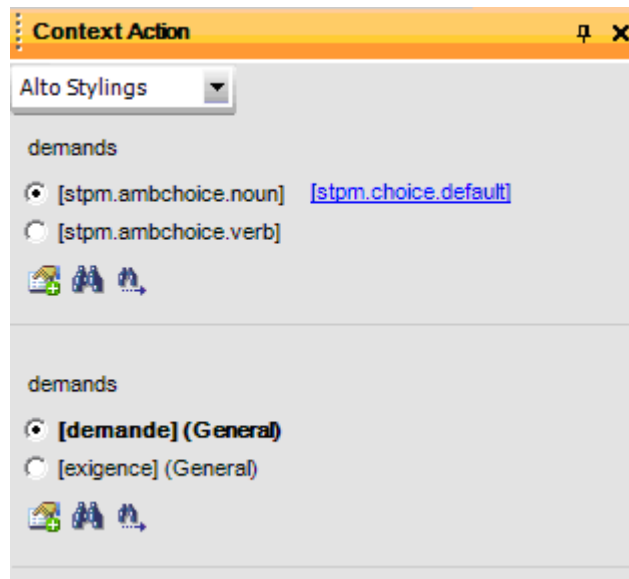


Once activated, the **Context Action** pane displays on the STPM screen. This pane offers information in three distinct information segments: **Alternative Meaning**, **Source Ambiguity**, and **Translation Memory**. When an eligible term is selected – one that has multiple syntax usages and/or meanings, recognized within the context of your SYSTRAN installation – the pane offers translation choices to you that tie back to your dictionaries, syntactic analysis, and to your Translation Choices resource files.

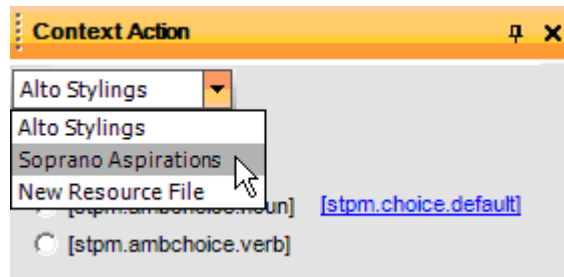
Often, a term or expression that is highlighted in the active source document reveals context choices in more than one information segment. When this is the case, the segments are separated by a thin line and are presented in the following top-to-bottom order: **Alternative Meaning**, **Source Ambiguity**, **Translation Memory**.



1. Locate and highlight the instance of the term in the current document that requires revision. All possible linguistic changes for the document element display in the **Context Action** pane.

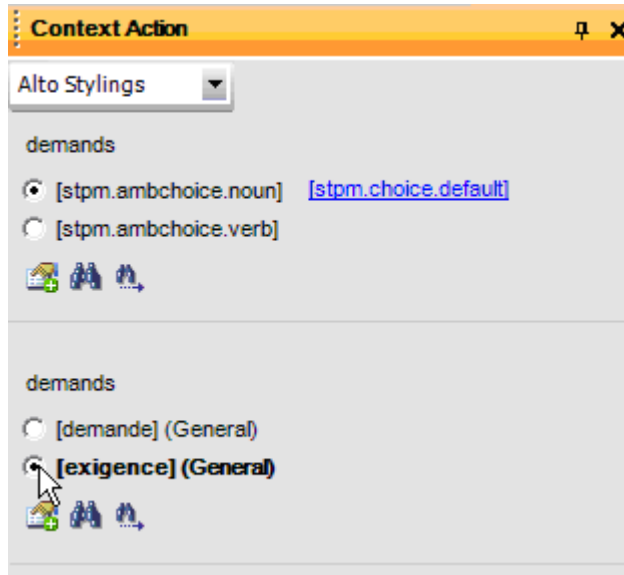


2. Use the **Resource File** dropdown to indicate the Translation Choice file to which you want to save your changes.

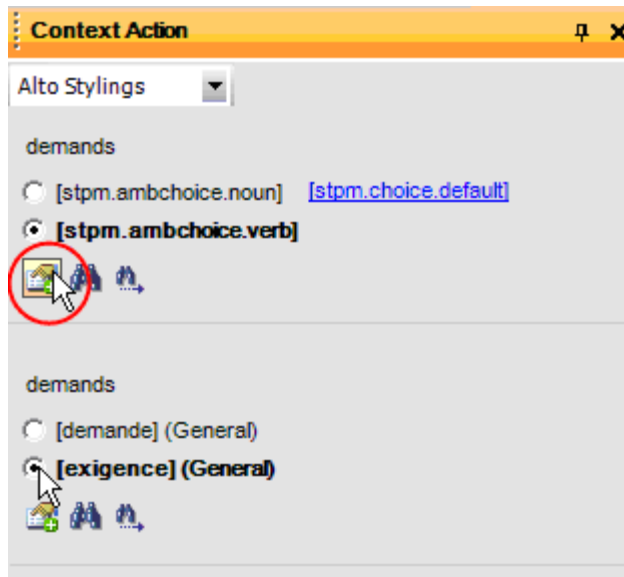


You can create new Translation Choice files using the **Resource File** dropdown. For more information, refer to [Creating New Translation Choice Files](#).

3. Fine-tune the translation for the selected document element using the radio button(s) offered for each information segment.



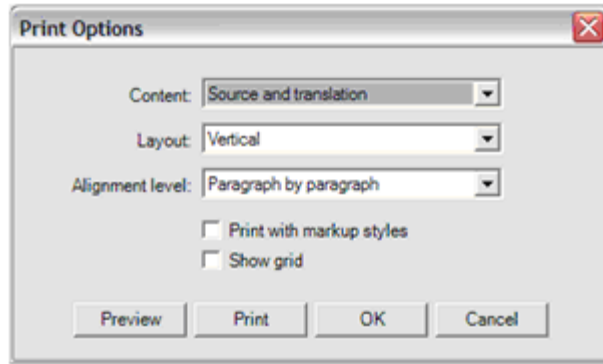
4. Click the **Save to Resource** button to save each linguistic change to the indicated Translation Choice file.



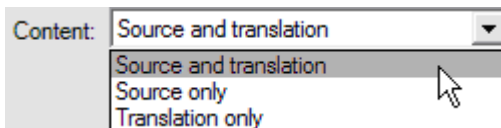
## Setting Print Options

Special print options exist within STPM that allow you to configure the printing of your Project files with consideration for **Content**, **Layout**, and **Alignment**.

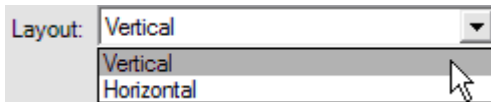
1. Select the **File|Print Options** command. The **Print Options** dialog will display.



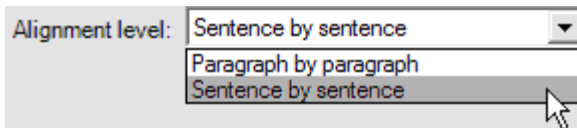
2. Select what Project components to print using the **Content** dropdown.



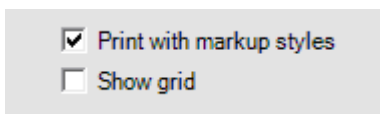
3. Indicate the layout scheme for the print job using the **Layout** dropdown.



4. Set the text alignment for the print job using the **Alignment level** dropdown.



5. Tick the appropriate check boxes to determine whether the print job will include markup styles and/or gridlines.



6. Complete your **Print Options** action.

- Click **Preview** to view the print output prior to initiating the **Print** command.  
– or –
- Click **OK** to save the selected print options.  
– or –
- Click **Print** to display the standard Windows **Print** dialog.

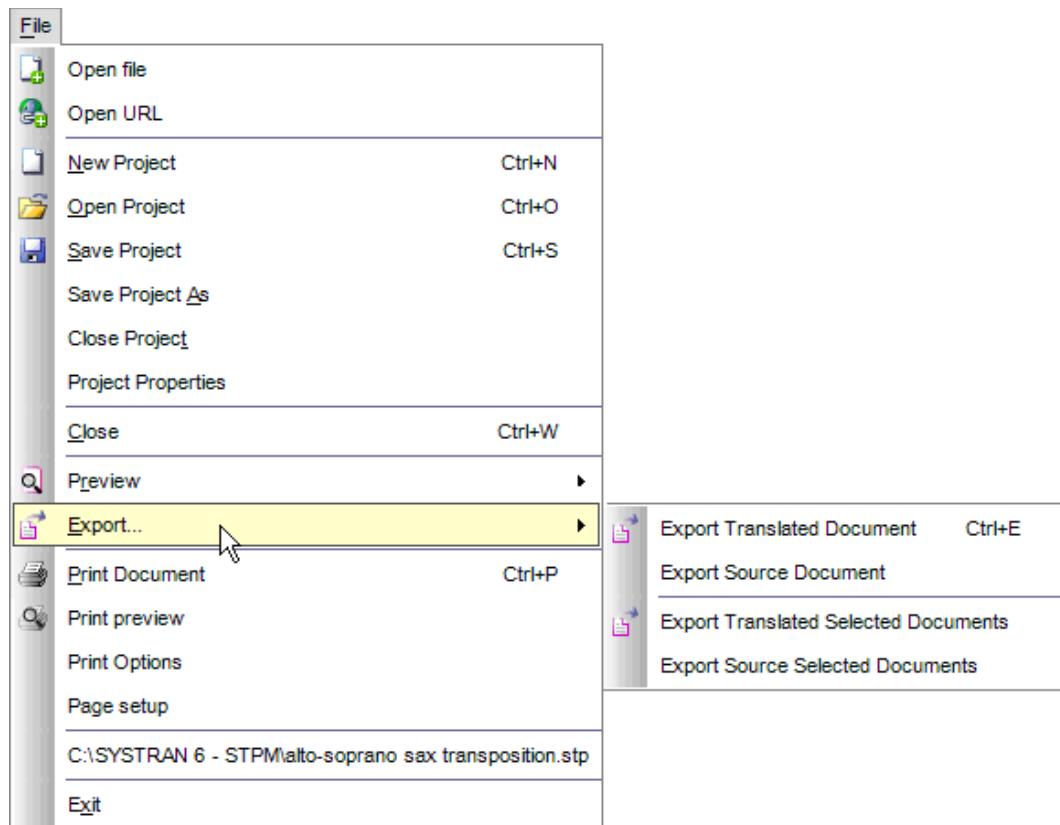
## Printing Project Documents


Though you can print STPM Project documents in the standard Windows manner – by selecting the **File|Print Document** command – you should be aware that the output will reflect the file as seen in the Document Viewer.

To print a Project document file in its native format you must first export it from STPM, after which you can print the document using the appropriate software (refer to [Exporting Project Documents into their Native Format](#)).

## Exporting Project Documents into their Native Format

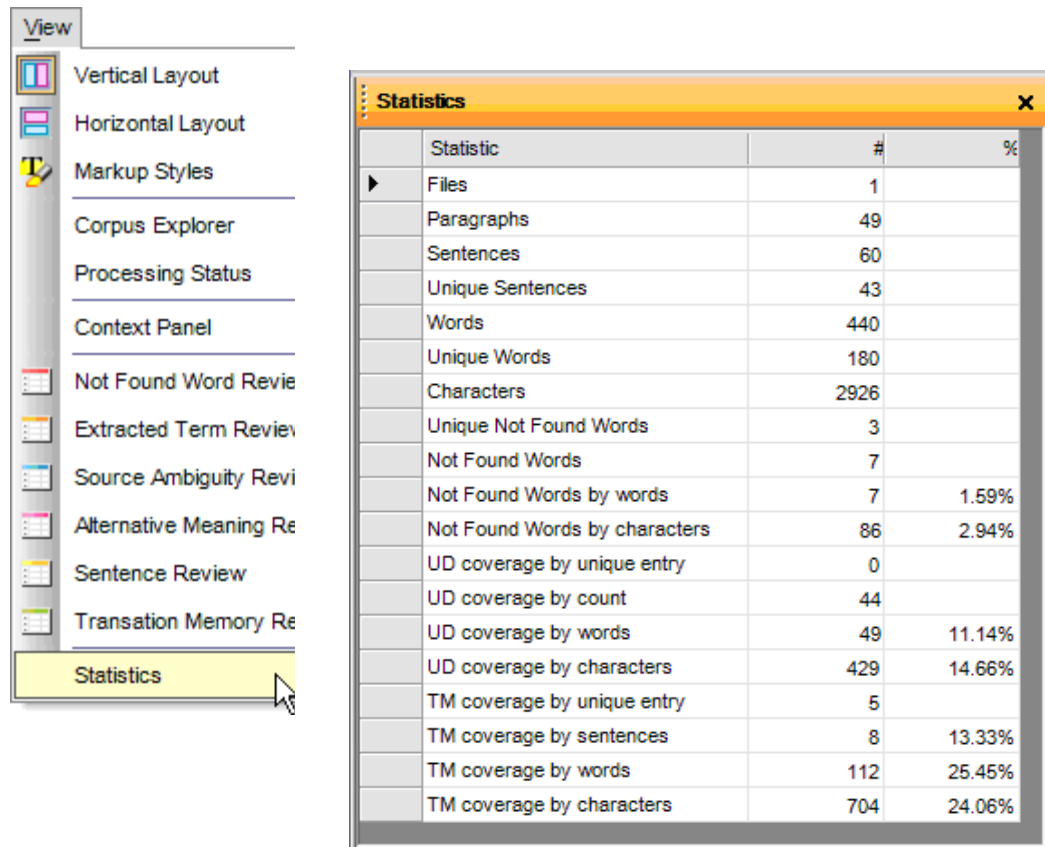
Translation tasks in STPM are executed using non-WYSIWYG simplified mirrored versions of the source and target files, and not the actual files themselves (refer to [How Does STPM Work?](#)). As such, you must transform these interim work files back into their various native file formats once translation work is complete. STPM handles this crucial step via its set of Export commands. These commands are somewhat self-explanatory and include **Exporting a Source File**, **Exporting a Target File**, **Exporting all Source Files**, and **Exporting all Target Files**.



 The **Save Project** and **Save Project As** commands in STPM do not result in the saving and transformation of Project files back into their native formats.

## Reviewing Project Statistics

STPM offers basic Project file data for the document(s) selected in the Document Viewer. These metrics display in the **Statistics** pane when you select the **View|Statistics** command.



The **Statistics** pane offers both the raw number for each metric, as well as a percentage measurement that fits that metric (when applicable).

Statistic	Description
Files	Number of Project document files
Paragraphs	Number of paragraphs in the selected document(s)
Sentences	Number of sentences in the selected document(s)
Unique Sentences	Number of different sentences in the selected document(s)
Words	Number of words in the selected document(s)
Unique Words	Number of different words in the selected document file(s)
Characters	Number of characters in the selected document(s)
Not Found Words (NFWs)	The number of NFWs
Unique Not Found Words	Number of different NFWs in the selected document file(s)
Words in Not Found Words	Words that reside in NFWs, in both number and percentage (ratio of words that are part of NFWs)

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Characters in Not Found Words	Number of characters that compose words comprised by Not Found Word, in both number and percentage
UD matches by unique entry	Number of different UD entries that apply
UD matches by count	Number of UD entry occurrences
UD coverage by words	Words that match UD entries, in both number and percentage
UD coverage by characters	Number of characters that are part of words matching UD entries
TM matches by unique entry	Number of different TM entries that apply
TM coverage by sentences	Sentences that match Translation Memory entries, in both number and percentage
TM coverage by words	The number of words that are part of sentences that match Translation Memory entries
TM coverage by characters	Number of characters that are part of words that are part of sentences that match Translation Memory entries

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## Appendices

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### Appendix A: Codes for Lookup Results

Domain Codes

Usage Codes

Language Level Codes

Grammatical Category Codes

Other Codes

Indicator Codes

Localization Codes

### Appendix B: Supported Language Pairs

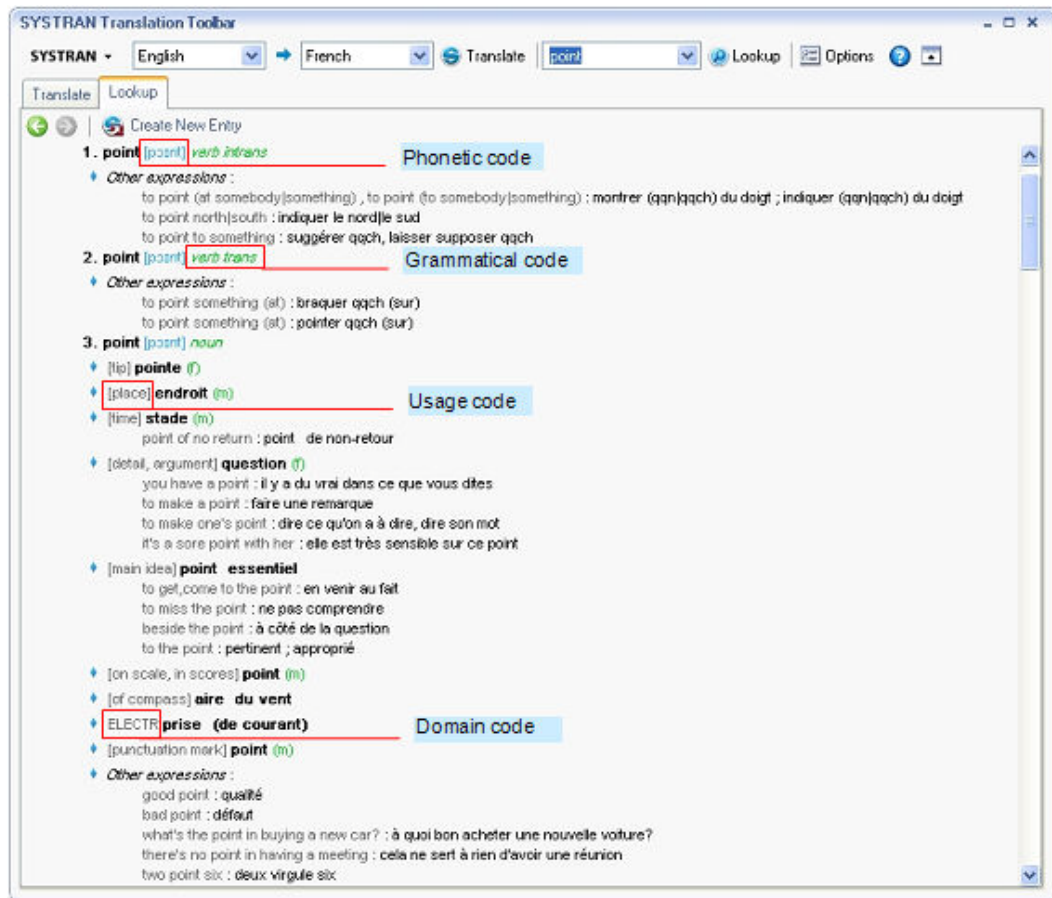
Bidirectional Pairs

Monodirectional Pairs

### Appendix C: ISO 639 Codes

## Appendix A: Codes for Lookup Results

When you perform a Lookup (see [Using the Lookup Feature](#)), the software will list a number of meanings for the word. Each meaning includes grammatical and other information to help you select the appropriate meaning. For instance, see the highlighted section in the figure below.



### Domain Codes

These codes refer to predefined domains.

Code	Meaning	Code	Meaning
ADMIN	administration	LAW	law
AERON	aeronautic	LING	linguistics
AGRIC	agriculture	LIT	literature
ANAT	anatomy	MATH	mathematics
ARCH	archeology	MECA	mechanics
ARCHIT	architecture	MED	medicine
ART	art	METE O	meteorology
ASTROL	astrology	MIL	military

ASTRON	astronomy	MUS	music
AUTO	cars	MYTH	mythology
BIOL	biology	NAUT	nautical
BOT	botany	PHARM	pharmacy
CHEM	chemistry	PHILO	philosophy
CHESS	chess	PHOTO	photography
CINE	cinema	PHYS	physics
COMM	commerce	POL	politics
COMPUT	computers	PRESS	press
CONSTR	construction	PSYCHO	psychology
COUT	sewing	RADIO	radio
CRICKET	cricket	RAIL	rail
CULIN	cooking	RELIG	religion
ECON	economy	RUGBY	rugby
EDUC	education	SKI	ski
ELECTR	electricity	SPORT	sport
ELECTRON	electronic	STAT	statistics
FINANCE	finance	TAUROM	tauromachy
FOOT	football	TECH	technology
GEO	geology, geography	TELECOM	telecommunication
GEOM	geometry	TENNIS	tennis
GOLF	golf	THEAT	theater
GRAM	grammar	TV	television
HIST	history	TYPO	typography
INDUST	industry	ZOOL	zoology

## Usage Codes

These codes identify the use of the meaning.

Code	Meaning
euph	euphemism
fig	figurative
form	formal
hum	humorous
iron	ironic
lit	literal
literature	literature
old	old
pej	pejorative

pej	pejorative
prov	proverb
region	regional
slang	slang

## Language Level Codes

These codes identify the language level of the meaning.

Code	Meaning
Fam	familiar
Vulg	vulgar
Tfam	very familiar

## Grammatical Category Codes

These codes provide additional grammatical information about the meaning.

Code	Meaning	Code	Meaning
abbrev	abbreviation	onomat	onomatopoeia
adj	adjective	partitive	partitive
adv	adverb	pers	person
art	determiner	pl	plural
aux	auxiliary verb	poss	possessive
comp	comparative	prefix	prefix
compound	compound	prep	preposition
conj	conjunction	pron	pronoun
cont	continuous	refl	reflexive
copula	copula	rel	relative
def	definite	sg	singular
dem	demonstrative	suffix	suffix
exd	exclamative	super	superlative
f	feminine	trans	transitive
impers	impersonal	verb	verb
indef	indefinite	adj expression	adjectival expression
interj	interjection	adv expression	adverbial expression
interrog	interrogative	conj expression	conjunctive expression
intrans	intransitive	prep expression	prepositional expression
inv	invariant	correl expression	correlative expression
m	masculine	impers expression	impersonal expression
modal	modal verb	verb expression	verbal expression
n	neuter	def expression	definite expression

noun	noun	interrog expression	interrogative expression
num	number		

## Other Codes

### Indicator Codes

These codes include free text which provides some context about the use of the meaning. These codes are identified by square brackets (for example, [*detail, argument*]).

### Localization Codes

These codes name the country or region where the meaning is used.

## Appendix B: Supported Language Pairs

---

The following language pairs are supported by SYSTRAN 7 as of the publication date of this manual.

### Bidirectional Pairs

English ↔ Arabic	French ↔ Dutch
English ↔ Simplified Chinese	French ↔ German
English ↔ Traditional Chinese	French ↔ Greek
English ↔ Dutch	French ↔ Italian
English ↔ French	French ↔ Portuguese
English ↔ German	French ↔ Spanish
English ↔ Greek	Italian ↔ German
English ↔ Italian	Italian ↔ Portuguese
English ↔ Japanese	Portuguese ↔ German
English ↔ Korean	Spanish ↔ German
English ↔ Polish	Spanish ↔ Italian
English ↔ Portuguese	Spanish ↔ Portuguese
English ↔ Russian	
English ↔ Spanish	
English ↔ Swedish	

## Appendix C: ISO 639 Codes

---

The following ISO codes are used to designate languages. Codes should always be entered in lower case in the syntax: `CodingReference_xx.html`.

Code	Language	Code	Language
sq	Albanian	it	Italian
ar	Arabic	ja	Japanese
zh	Chinese	ko	Korean
cs	Czech	lv	Latvian, Lettish
da	Danish	pl	Polish
nl	Dutch	pt	Portuguese
en	English	ru	Russian
fa	Farsi	sh	Serbo-Croatian
fi	Finnish	sk	Slovak
fr	French	es	Spanish
de	German	sv	Swedish
el	Greek	uk	Ukrainian
hi	Hindi	ur	Urdu
hu	Hungarian		

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SYSTRAN Desktop Products and Application Packs

Last Updated: April 4, 2008

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## Glossary

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### A

**Acronym:** In SYSTRAN terminology, a word, all uppercase, formed from the initial letters of other words or parts of a series of words, such as WAC for Women's Army Corps.

**Adjective:** A word used to modify a noun by limiting or qualifying. In English, it can be distinguished by one of several suffixes, such as -able, -ous, -er, and -est, because it directly precedes a noun or noun phrase, such as red in “a red door,” or because it is preceded by a form of to be, such as “the door is red.”

**Adverb:** A word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, such as brightly in “The sun shines brightly.”

**Algorithm:** A step-by-step problem-solving procedure.

**Article:** A word used to signal a noun and to specify its application. In English, the definite article is “the,” and the indefinite articles are “a” and “an.”

**Auxiliary verb:** A verb, such as have, can, or will, that accompanies the main verb in a clause and helps to make distinctions in aspect, mood, tense, and voice.

### C

**Clause:** A group of two or more words which contains a verb. One or more clauses make up a complete sentence.

**Compound word:** A term made up of multiple words (e.g. watering can)

### D

**DNT:** An acronym for Do Not Translate.

**DNT List:** A list of terms that will not be translated by the SYSTRAN software.

**Do Not Translate:** A sequence of words (part of a sentence) that is not to be translated.

**Do Not Translate (DNT) Insertion:** A sequence of words within a complete sentence that is not to be translated.

**Do Not Translate (DNT) Paragraph:** A paragraph that is not to be translated.

### E

**Embedded clause:** A subordinate clause that is embedded in the middle of a main clause. For example: The camera, which I bought yesterday, is already broken.

**Expression:** In SYSTRAN terminology, a noun phrase consisting of more than one noun or any combination of nouns and adjectives, where the headword is a noun, such as lug nut, Library of Congress, and red letter day. Complete sentences are not valid SYSTRAN expressions; neither are any phrases that contain verbs.

### F

**Finite verb:** A verb form that is limited in tense, person, and number, such as goes in “He goes.”

**First person:** A pronoun that refers to the speaker. For example, I in “I see,” or We in “We are.” Also, a verb form that refers to the speaker. For example, am in “I am,” or are in “We are.” Verb inflection rarely indicates person in English, but in other languages, it often does.

## H

**Headword:** In SYSTRAN terminology, the noun in a noun phrase that can change when plural, such as nut in “lug nut,” Library in “Library of Congress,” and day in “red letter day.”

**Homograph:** In SYSTRAN terminology, one of two or more words that have the same spelling and are different parts of speech (for example, noun and verb, or adjective and verb). For example, head as in “head west” or “on the head,” and light, as in “the lightbox” and “light the match.”

## I

**Imperative:** A verb form that is used to express an order or command. For example, Eat in “Eat your vegetables.”

**Infinitive:** A verb form that is the ordinary dictionary-entry form. In English, it is often used with to as in “He wants to eat.” It may also occur without to, for example, get in “I made them get in line,” or with auxiliary verbs such as must as in “We must leave.”

**Inflection:** An alteration of the form of a word by adding suffixes without changing the basic meaning or part of speech, as in making rugs from rug, or by changing the form of a base word, as in making ate from eat.

## M

**Main clause:** A clause that can stand alone as a complete and correct sentence. For example: “It was raining.”

## N

**NFW:** The acronym for Not Found Word.

**Not Found Word:** A word or expression that occurred in the text, but not in the dictionaries used in translation.

**Not Found Word List:** An alphabetical list of all words in a text that were not found in the dictionaries used for translation.

**Not Found Word Marker:** A mark that the user can select, which appears in the translation to indicate a Not Found Word.

**Noun:** A word that is used to name a person, place, thing, quality, or action.

**Noun phrase:** A phrase that functions as a noun, and that has a noun as its headword.

## P

**Parse:** To break (a sentence) down into its component parts of speech with an explanation of the form, function, and syntactical relationship of each part.

**Parser:** In SYSTRAN terminology, the component of SYSTRAN v6 that performs syntactic or semantic analysis of the Source text.

**Participle:** A verb form that can be used with an auxiliary verb. It can also function as an adjective or a noun.



- Particle:** A short word without a well-defined grammatical category.
- Past participle:** A verb form that indicates past or completed action. It can be used with an auxiliary verb as in “The cake was baked yesterday,” or as an adjective, as in “baked beans.”
- Phrase:** A sequence of two or more words which express an idea.
- Plugin:** A software component that adds a specific feature or service to a larger application. For example, SYSTRAN v6 provides plugins for performing translations from Internet Explorer, Firefox, and Microsoft Office 2003, XP, and 2000 applications (Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Outlook).
- POS:** The acronym for Part of Speech, like for a verb, noun, etc.
- Preposition:** A word placed before a noun or noun phrase, indicating the relation of that noun or noun phrase to a verb, an adjective, or another noun or noun phrase, such as at, by, in, to, from, and with.
- Prepositional phrase:** A phrase that consists of a preposition plus the noun or noun phrase that it governs, such as at the park, in reference to your letter, or from Mars.
- Present participle:** A verb form expressing present action, formed in English from the infinitive plus -ing, which can be used with auxiliary verbs as in “He is baking a cake;” as an adjective, “the baking rack;” or as a noun, as in “the act of baking.”
- Pronoun:** A word that functions as a substitute for a noun or a noun phrase and designates persons or things asked for, previously specified, or understood from the context. For example, I, it, that, and which.
- Proper noun:** A noun belonging to the class of words used as names for individuals or places. For example, Clinton or Boston.

## S

- Second person:** A pronoun that refers to the listener. For example, you in “You see” or “You are.” Also, a verb form that refers to the listener. For example, are in “You are.” Verb inflection rarely indicates person in English, but in other languages, it often does.
- Semantic:** Having to do with meaning.
- Sentence:** A grammatical unit that is syntactically independent and has a subject that is expressed or understood and a predicate that contains at least one finite verb.
- Source:** Related to the language you are translating from (source language, source document, etc.)
- Specialized Dictionary:** A translation dictionary that contains terms that are subject specific.
- Subjunctive:** A verb form that indicates possibility, doubt, or desire rather than fact. For example, were in “I wish it were true”, or start in “I suggest you start immediately.”
- Subordinate clause:** A clause that modifies or expands on other clauses. A subordinate clause modifies or expands on another clause. It cannot stand alone, as that he gave in “The account that he gave was true”.
- Subordinate clause marker:** A word that indicates a clause is a subordinate clause, such as that, which, or who.
- Subordinate phrase:** A phrase that modifies or expands on other phrases.
- Syntactic:** Having to do with sentence structure.

## T

- Target:** Related to the language you are translating into (target language, target document, etc.).

**Third person:** A pronoun that refers to neither the speaker nor the listener. For example, He in “He is,” She in “She is,” it in “it is,” or They in “They are.” Also, a verb form that refers to neither the speaker nor the listener. For example, is in “He is” and “She is,” or are in “They are.” Verb inflection rarely indicates person in English, but in other languages, it often does.

**TM:** The acronym for Translation Memory.

**Translation Memory:** A set of translated and validated sentences that can be integrated into the translation process.

## U

**UD:** The acronym for User Dictionary.

**User Dictionary:** A dictionary that has been created for the purpose of tailoring translations to your specific needs. Definitions in a UD override the ones in the SYSTRAN built-in dictionaries.

## V

**Verb:** A word that expresses existence, action, or occurrence.

**Verb phrase:** In SYSTRAN terminology, a phrase or other construction used as a verb. Verb phrases are not acceptable entries in a UD.

**Verb-noun homograph:** In SYSTRAN terminology, a word that has a verb usage, such as the word work in “I work all day” and a noun usage, such as the word work in “Work is fun.”

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