SYSTRAN V6
User Guide
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Welcome

Welcome to SYSTRAN V6 — the newest and most powerful version of the finest translation software available.

SYSTRAN V6 offers a variety of features and capabilities for the translation of text in any Windows-based application. A new common interface is always available, allowing you to perform translations between more than 50 of the world’s most common language pairs.

Your ability to use the features in SYSTRAN V6 depends on which product(s) are installed and activated on your PC. Most features are shared by all SYSTRAN V6 products, but some apply only to SYSTRAN Business Translator and SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

This symbol indicates a feature available only in SYSTRAN Business Translator.

This symbol indicates a feature available only in SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

See the SYSTRAN V6 Overview for more information about how this new version can be used to support your translation needs.
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.
## Special Terms Used in this Guide

The following table defines a few of the special terms used in this Guide. A full list of terms used in the SYSTRAN V6 products can be found in the Glossary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bilingual</td>
<td>Related to one language pair (for example, bilingual project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNT</td>
<td>Do Not Translate: identifies a text sequence that should not be translated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language pair</td>
<td>The source and target languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monolingual</td>
<td>Related to one language (for example, monolingual resource)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multilingual</td>
<td>A dictionary or entry with one source and several target languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND</td>
<td>Normalization Dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFW</td>
<td>Not Found Word: a term or expression not found in the translation resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resource</td>
<td>Supply of linguistic or dictionary data (for example, linguistic resource)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDM</td>
<td>SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source</td>
<td>Related to the language you are translating from (source language, source document, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STPM</td>
<td>SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target</td>
<td>Related to the language you are translating into (target language, target document, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term</td>
<td>The minimal terminology unit. Terms can be simple words or expressions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TM</td>
<td>Translation Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UD</td>
<td>User Dictionary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Typographic Conventions

The following symbols are used throughout your SYSTRAN V6 online Help.

- A **tip** provides helpful information.

- A **note** is information that requires special attention.

- A **caution** contains information that, if not followed, can cause damage to the software or to critical files on your PC.

Filenames and items that you enter in the software fields are shown in a Courier typeface. The names of menus, commands, and Toolbar buttons are shown in a **Bold** typeface.
## SYSTRAN V6 Product Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>SYSTRAN Web Translator</th>
<th>SYSTRAN Home Translator</th>
<th>SYSTRAN Office Translator</th>
<th>SYSTRAN Business Translator</th>
<th>SYSTRAN Premium Translator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Translate using the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translate selected text in any Windows application.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translate Web pages in Internet Explorer and Firefox.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translate Word documents.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translate email in Outlook.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translate PowerPoint presentations.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translate Excel spreadsheets.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translate PDF files.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translate Text, Word, RTF, PowerPoint, Excel, HTML and PDF files from Microsoft Windows Explorer or from a right-click popup menu using SYSTRAN Quick File Translator.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortcut keys to translate selected text or a complete file, or to look up meanings for a term.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage Translation Options and Application Settings in one dialog box for all installed SYSTRAN V6 products.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage licenses for all installed SYSTRAN V6 products in one dialog box.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatically translate text typed into the Translation Toolbar.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>One-click lookup of source text terms.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatically detect source file language.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatically translate linked Web pages as you navigate (fluid navigation).</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spellcheck while translating.</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>SYSTRAN Main Dictionary.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>SYSTRAN Business Domain Dictionary∗.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTRAN Specialized Dictionaries∗.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Premium</td>
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<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side-by-Side Display Mode (Internet Explorer, Firefox).</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes Larousse Dictionary for Lookup°.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative Meaning Dictionary°.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes SYSTRAN Complementary Expression Dictionary°.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create and manage dictionaries using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM).</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Premium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Develop customized dictionaries based on your company or domain terminology.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Manage bilingual or multilingual user dictionaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intuitive Coding of User Dictionary entries.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage translation Projects using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM).</td>
<td>Business</td>
<td>Premium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Display side-by-side source and target texts. Provide revision tools to customize translations and improve translation quality.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Translate DOC, RTF, TXT, HTML, XHTML, and PDF files and Web pages. Proofread and perform post-editing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manage translation Projects composed of multiple files in multiple formats.</td>
<td>Premium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Provide additional revision tools for improving source analysis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Import and Export linguistic data.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

## Capabilities

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<tr>
<td>Document Size</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No limit for Web</td>
<td></td>
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<td>User Dictionary Size</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>User Dictionary Name</td>
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<td>Fixed</td>
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<td>Adjustable</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>User Dictionary Type</td>
<td>Bilingual</td>
<td>Bilingual</td>
<td>Bilingual</td>
<td>Multilingual</td>
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<td>Normalization Dictionary Size</td>
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<td>Translation Memory Size</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of TMs that can be loaded</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of NDs that can be loaded</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* May not apply to all language pairs.

° Only for French<>English, French<>Spanish, French<>Italian, French<>German, French<>Portuguese.
A Quick Tour of SYSTRAN V6

Translating Web Pages in Internet Explorer and Firefox
Web pages in Internet Explorer or Firefox can be translated through the following SYSTRAN V6 products:

- SYSTRAN Web Translator
- SYSTRAN Home Translator
- SYSTRAN Office Translator
- SYSTRAN Business Translator
- SYSTRAN Premium Translator

SYSTRAN V6 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.

For more information, see Translating Web Pages in Internet Explorer and Firefox.

Translating Text in Microsoft Office
SYSTRAN V6 allows you to translate text in Microsoft Office applications (Word, PowerPoint, Excel, and Outlook), preserving the document formatting. This feature is available in the following SYSTRAN V6 products:

- SYSTRAN Home Translator (Word only)
- SYSTRAN Office Translator (Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Outlook)
- SYSTRAN Business Translator (Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Outlook)
- SYSTRAN Premium Translator (Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Outlook)

The SYSTRAN Toolbar allows you to perform translations directly from each Office application. For more information, refer to Application Settings.

Translating Text using the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar
SYSTRAN V6 can translate any text from any Windows application with a simple cut/copy and paste through the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar. This feature is included in the following SYSTRAN V6 products:

- SYSTRAN Web Translator
- SYSTRAN Home Translator
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 you type.

For more information, see Translating in Other Windows Applications.

Translating Selected Text in any Windows Application

SYSTRAN V6 can translate selected text in any Windows application by pressing Ctrl+T after the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar is active. This feature is available in the following SYSTRAN V6 products:

- SYSTRAN Home Translator
- SYSTRAN Office Translator
- SYSTRAN Business Translator
- SYSTRAN Premium Translator

Translating PDF and other Files Using Quick File Translator

The SYSTRAN V6 Quick File Translator provides rapid translation of PDF, TXT, Word, RTF, Excel, PowerPoint, and HTML files. Quick File Translator is available in the following SYSTRAN V6 products:

- SYSTRAN Business Translator
- SYSTRAN Premium Translator

For more information, see Using Quick File Translator.

Creating and Managing Dictionaries with SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager

Creating and Managing Dictionaries Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

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.

A version of SDM is available in all SYSTRAN V6 products except SYSTRAN Web Translator. Available features depend on the SYSTRAN V6 product you install. See SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager Features for information on the dictionary features included in each SYSTRAN V6 product.

User Dictionaries

User Dictionaries (UDs) are bilingual or multilingual glossaries that are created by SYSTRAN V6 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)

SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager is included in the following products:

- SYSTRAN Business Translator
- SYSTRAN Premium Translator

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 (SYSTRAN Business Translator), or multiple files or URLs (SYSTRAN Premium Translator) 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 v5 users: SYSTRAN MultiTranslate Utility (SMTU) has been integrated into STPM in SYSTRAN V6.
Installing SYSTRAN and Adjusting Your SYSTRAN Installation

Installing your Product

The following PC requirements must be met for SYSTRAN V6 to install successfully.

- **Processor**: PC with Intel® Pentium® 1 GHz processor, or equivalent AMD® processor, or higher
- **Memory**: Minimum 512 MB RAM
- **Disk Space**: 90 MB per language pair, 500 MB available free space during installation plus additional space as needed to unzip downloaded product
- **Operating System**: Microsoft® Windows 2000 Professional, XP Home, XP Professional, or Windows Vista
- **Microsoft Office**: Microsoft® Office® 2000, XP, 2003, or 2007 [Not required for SYSTRAN Web Translator]
- **Web Browsers**: Microsoft® Internet Explorer® 6.0 or 7.0 (free download available at www.microsoft.com) or Mozilla® Firefox® 1.5 or 2.0 (free download available at www.mozilla.com)

Installing from a Downloaded File

Double-click on the downloaded file and select a temporary extraction folder (this is not the folder where the software will be installed). The installation program will be extracted into this folder.

Double-click the `setup.exe` in this folder.

Click **OK** to complete .NET Framework installation. Continue installation at Installing your SYSTRAN V6 Product.

Installing from the Packaged CD-ROM Case or Backup CD

Insert the installation disk in the CD-ROM drive. If Autorun does not start click on the `setup.exe` in the installer directory.

The installation software checks for the .NET Framework 1.1 on your PC and installs it if it is not found.

Click **OK** to complete .NET Framework 1.1 installation. Continue installation at Installing your SYSTRAN V6 Product.

Installing your SYSTRAN V6 Product

Click **Next** on the SYSTRAN – InstallShield Wizard Welcome screen.

Click **Yes** on the License Agreement screen.

Enter a **User Name**, **Company Name**, and **Serial Number**. If you obtained your product by a download or Backup CD, look for your Serial Number in the order
confirmation that was emailed to you. If you purchased a packaged CD-ROM product, your Serial Number will be on a sticker inside the case. If you purchased a Backup CD from our online store, your Serial Number may also appear on the face of the Backup CD and in the order confirmation that was emailed to you. Click **Next**.

Select **Complete** installation. Accept the **Destination Folder**. Click **Next**.

If you select **Custom** installation, check the box for each feature and language pair to install. Uncheck features and language pairs you do not want to install.

Click **Next** to start the installation. The progress bar shows installation status.

Click **Finish** to complete the installation.

**Modifying Installed Language Pairs and Components**

1. Click the Windows **Start** button and select **Control Panel**.
2. Select **Add or Remove Programs**.
3. Select **SYSTRAN**. Click **Change/Remove**.
4. Select **SYSTRAN**. When the SYSTRAN InstallShield Wizard appears, select **Modify** and click **Next**.

![SYSTRAN - InstallShield Wizard](image)

5. Check the box for each language pair and/or component you want to install. Clear the check box for any language pair and/or component you want to remove. Click **Next**.
Each language pair requires up to 90 MB of disk space. If you have limited free disk space, you should install only those language pairs that you expect to use, and add new ones as required later.

6. When the language pair and/or component installation/uninstallation are completed, click Finish.
Converting SYSTRAN v5 User Dictionaries to V6 User Dictionaries

To convert your SYSTRAN v5 User Dictionaries to V6, simply import any v5 User Dictionary to the SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager in your V6 product using the dictionary import feature.

Adding Products

Definitive procedures exist for adding new SYSTRAN products to your installation, depending on the manner in which you acquired these products.

Please note that if you are not changing your SYSTRAN language pair(s) you simply add the new license (refer to License Management) and modify your installation as necessary (refer to Modifying Installed Language Pairs and Components).

Upgrading from SYSTRAN CD-ROMs/DVDs

Different scenarios apply when adding to your SYSTRAN installation, depending on the type of software packages involved

Combining Two Single-CD/DVD Package Products

1. Add the new license as described in License Management.
2. Proceed as described in Modifying Installed Language Pairs and Components.

Combining a Single-CD/DVD Package Product with a 2-CD Package Product

1. Add the new license as described in License Management.
2. Ensure that you launch the installer from the 2-CD package, and then proceed as described in Modifying Installed Language Pairs and Components.

Installing from Downloaded Installation Kits

1. Unzip the installer to an extraction directory of your choice.
2. Launch the SYSTRANMerge program included in the extraction directory.
3. Launch the setup.exe executable included in the extraction directory.
4. Add the new license as described in License Management.
5. Proceed as described in Modifying Installed Language Pairs and Components.

For details specific to other configurations, please consult "Merging Products" on the SYSTRAN website (http://www.systransoft.com/contact/Windows.html).
Adding a License

1. Click Add a license. The New Product Serial Number dialog box appears.

2. Enter a Serial Number and click OK. The new license appears in the list. You will need to activate the license for the new product in order to use it past the 30-day trial period. Please refer to Activating a License.

Activating a License

Automatic Activation

Throughout the 30-day SYSTRAN product trial period you will be presented with an activation dialog box each time you start your SYSTRAN product. To activate your SYSTRAN product automatically, ensure that the Activate your product now radio button is selected in the activation dialog box and click Next. 
Next, the dialog will offer the following options: **Activate automatically** and **Activate manually**.

By default, the **Activate automatically** radio button is selected. Click the **Next >** button at this point to activate your SYSTRAN product via the Internet (provided your Internet connection is active). The dialog will provide notice once activation is successful.
If you encounter any problems activating your SYSTRAN product, please contact SYSTRAN Technical Support at http://www.systransoft.com/contact/Windows.html.

Activate by Phone

Throughout the 30-day SYSTRAN product trial period you will be presented with an activation dialog box each time you start your SYSTRAN product. To activate your SYSTRAN product by phone, ensure that the **Activate your product now** radio button is selected in the activation dialog box and click **Next >**.

Next, the dialog will offer the following options: **Activate automatically** and **Activate manually**.
By default, the **Activate automatically** radio button is selected. Click the **Activate manually** radio button and then click the **Next >** button to display SYSTRAN support telephone numbers, which you can call to obtain your Activation Number.
Enter the Activation Number provided over the phone into the Enter your Activation Number field and click Next >. The dialog will provide notice of successful activation.

If you encounter any problems activating your SYSTRAN product, please contact SYSTRAN Technical Support at http://www.systransoft.com/contact/Windows.html.

Activate by Web

Throughout the 30-day SYSTRAN product trial period you will be presented with an activation dialog box each time you start your SYSTRAN product. To activate your SYSTRAN product by web, ensure that the Activate your product now radio button is selected in the activation dialog box and click Next >.

Next, the dialog will offer the following options: Activate automatically and Activate manually.
By default, the **Activate automatically** radio button is selected. Click the **Activate manually** radio button and then click the **Next >** button to display both a web link that you can use to obtain an Activation Number and the field into which you will enter that number for activation.
Adjusting Your SYSTRAN Installation

Enter the Activation Number provided over the web into the **Enter your Activation Number** field and click **Next >**. The dialog will provide notice of successful activation.

ℹ️ If you encounter any problems activating your SYSTRAN product, please contact SYSTRAN Technical Support at http://www.systransoft.com/contact/Windows.html.

**Automatic Updates**

Your SYSTRAN V6 product includes an automatic update feature that allows you to benefit from the latest updates. The update mechanism can be automatic, checking for updates when you are connected to the Internet, or it can be manual.

1. Click the Windows **Start** button and then select **All Programs, Program Updates**. The **InstallShield Update Manager** will display.

2. You can check for new updates manually from this screen, activate or deactivate automatic updates, define the frequency of update checking, and set other update parameters.

**Removing a License**

1. Open the License Management dialog box (**Options, License**).

2. Select a license and click **Remove**. A confirmation message will be displayed before the license is removed.

**Uninstalling SYSTRAN V6**

Use the standard Windows uninstall to remove SYSTRAN V6 from your PC.

1. Select **Start, Control Panel, Add or Remove Programs**.

2. Select **SYSTRAN**, Click **Change/Remove**.

3. Select **Remove** from the Welcome dialog box.
4. Confirm the removal of all components.

5. Follow the screen prompts to complete the uninstall.
Start Translating!

Start Translating!

It’s easy to start translating your files with SYSTRAN V6. Most of your translation work will include one or more of the following activities:

- Translating with the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar.
- Looking up a term using the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar.
- Translating selected text in any Windows application.
- Translating an entire file.
- Translating a Web page.

Translating with the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar

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

You can change the keyboard shortcut in the Options dialog box. Users of Firefox may want to change the Ctrl+T shortcut to avoid conflicts with the use of that shortcut in Firefox. See Application Settings.

Looking up a Term using the SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar

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 V6 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.
The SYSTRAN Toolbar for Word is not available in SYSTRAN Web Translator. SYSTRAN Toolbar for Excel, PowerPoint, and Outlook are not available in SYSTRAN Web Translator and SYSTRAN Home Translator.

Translating Selected Text in any Windows Application

Use this 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 \text{Ctrl}+\text{T}. A window in the lower right of the PC screen will show translation status. When the text is translated, it will appear 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**.

The **Ctrl+T** keyboard shortcut is not available in SYSTRAN Web Translator.

### Translating Entire Files

**SYSTRAN Home Translator**

If you are using SYSTRAN Home Translator, you can translate a Word file with a single click:

1. Open a Word file.
2. Click ![Translate](translate.png). A translated version of the file appears in a new window.

**SYSTRAN Office Translator**

If you are using SYSTRAN Office Translator, you can translate a Word, Excel, or PowerPoint file or an Outlook message, with a single click:

1. Open a Word, Excel, or PowerPoint file or an Outlook message.
2. Click the **Translate** button ![Translate](translate.png). A translated version of the file or message appears in a new window.

**SYSTRAN Business Translator or Premium Translator**

If you are using SYSTRAN Business Translator or SYSTRAN Premium Translator, you can translate a file through any of the above methods, or you can translate multiple files and directories from the Windows Explorer. See Using the Quick File Translator for more information.

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 box will display.

![SaveFileAs.png](savefileas.png)

3. Select a Source and Target language.
4. Click **Browse** to select a location for the translated file(s). The default is to place the translated file(s) in the same location as the original file(s).
5. Click **Translate** to begin the translation process.
6. Select **Click to view the translation** to open the translated file(s) in the appropriate Windows application.

**Translating a Web Page**

It’s easy to translate a Web page and all of the pages you link to from it. All SYSTRAN V6 products translate Web pages the same way:

1. Open a Web page.
2. Click 🔄 Translate. A translated version of the Web page appears.
3. If the fluid navigation option is activated (see Application Settings) SYSTRAN will translate each page you link to from the translated Web page.
Using the SYSTRAN Toolbar

The SYSTRAN Toolbar

The SYSTRAN Toolbar is integrated into specific Windows applications (refer to the SYSTRAN V6 Product Comparison) when you install a SYSTRAN V6 product. It can also be used as a floating toolbar to translate selected text in any Windows application.

The Toolbar includes Source (original) and Target (translated) language selection, the Translate button, Dictionary Lookup, and access to the Options settings. In SYSTRAN V6 professional products, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Select Source Language</td>
<td>Select a source language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select Target Language</td>
<td>Select a target language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→</td>
<td>Reverse the source and target languages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translate</td>
<td>Translate the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter text</td>
<td>In Internet Explorer, Firefox, and the Translation Toolbar: Enter a term to look up in this field. Click Lookup to view meanings for the term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look for:</td>
<td>In Microsoft Office applications: Enter a term to look up. Press Enter to view meanings for the term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Set Application Settings and Translation Options. Manage product and language pair licenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open the Help system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using the SYSTRAN Toolbar

Expand or collapse the SYSTRAN Toolbar.

Vertical or horizontal view of source and target windows

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 V6 automatically detect the source language.

2. SYSTRAN V6 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 Business Translator, SYSTRAN Premium Translator or SYSTRAN Office Translator 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.

In SYSTRAN Home Translator the addition of the SYSTRAN tab is limited to Word 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.

For more information, refer to:

- 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 InputText (Office 2007 only)
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 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.

![SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar](image)

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 V6 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 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 V6 product) you can also right-click the term and select Lookup from the popup menu. Refer to the SYSTRAN V6 Product Comparison for more information.

   The Ctrl+L keyboard shortcut is not available in SYSTRAN Web Translator.

Creating a New Dictionary Entry

1. Select 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 V6 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 (see Creating a New Dictionary from the 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. 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.
3. When the New Dictionary Entry dialog appears, click **Save**.

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

Setting Your Global Options

Options can be set in all SYSTRAN V6 products.

- SYSTRAN Web Translator
- SYSTRAN Home Translator
- SYSTRAN Office Translator
- SYSTRAN Business Translator
- SYSTRAN Premium Translator

Click the Options button on the SYSTRAN Toolbar to set the options for using SYSTRAN V6 in your Windows applications. You can set your options and manage your product and language pair licenses in a single dialog box, making them available in all of your installed SYSTRAN V6 products.

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 V6 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 V6 is used in your Windows applications.
Translation Options

Resources

• Domains and Dictionaries
• Activating a Dictionary
• Changing the order of the domains and dictionaries
• Translation Choice Files

Filter options

Linguistic options

Indicator options

Profiles

Resources

Domains and Dictionaries

Users of SYSTRAN Business Translator and Premium Translator can control how SYSTRAN V6 uses the domains and dictionaries on their PC. Domains are shown at the first level, and dictionaries with entries in each domain are shown at the second level.

SYSTRAN Business Translator only allows selection of the Business Domain. Users of other SYSTRAN products may select or deselect use of Personal Dictionaries.

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 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 UDs, TMs, and NDs are currently active.

Translation Choice Files

The Translation Choice feature is available in SYSTRAN Business Translator and in SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

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.

Filter Options

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Settings</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formatting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Preserve textual formatting</strong></td>
<td>Determine whether formatting characters are preserved during translation. Settings include None, Keep spaces, and Segmenting spaces. The default is None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Line Feed definition</strong></td>
<td>Determine whether a line feed means a sentence break.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. <strong>Wrapped</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. <strong>Not wrapped</strong> will treat each line in the source text as a sentence. This setting is useful for text files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. <strong>Auto detection</strong> will use average sentence length as a determining factor in adding line breaks. This is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Segmentation character list</strong></td>
<td>Determines the list of segmentation characters for sentence segmentation. Several characters are listed as defaults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Do Not Translate Options</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Not available in Web Translator]</td>
<td><strong>Foreign sentence detection by Office language markup</strong></td>
<td>Mark as DNT foreign sentences based on Microsoft Office markup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Professional Standard and Professional Premium only]</td>
<td><strong>Foreign sentence detection based on NFW count</strong></td>
<td>Mark as DNT foreign sentences based on Not Found Word count.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Not available in Web Translator]</td>
<td><strong>Do Not Translate font list</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Not available in Web Translator]</td>
<td><strong>Do Not Translate style list</strong></td>
<td>Define special Microsoft Office styles to be marked as DNTs. The default is none.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Not available in Web Translator]</td>
<td><strong>Do Not Translate addresses</strong></td>
<td>Determine whether addresses are detected and marked as DNTs. The default is none.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Not available in Web Translator]</td>
<td><strong>Do Not Translate capitalized words</strong></td>
<td>Determine whether capitalized words are automatically marked as DNTs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Linguistic Options**
Linguistic settings allow you to control how SYSTRAN V6 treats specific characteristics of the source language during translation.

![SYSTRAN Global Options](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Settings</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Analysis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Professional Premium only]</td>
<td><strong>Translation Memory match</strong></td>
<td>Perform the Translation Memory match with/without punctuation, case sensitivity, etc. Options are Normal, Strict, or Flexible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Source spellcheck</strong></td>
<td>Spellcheck and correct mistakes before the translation starts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Acronym detection</strong></td>
<td>Recognize acronyms and preserve them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Professional Premium only]</td>
<td><strong>Global entity recognition</strong></td>
<td>Global entity recognition of proper nouns before translation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Professional Premium only]</td>
<td><strong>Enable Domain detection</strong></td>
<td>Detect text Domain before translation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Setting your Global Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Localization</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Select target language to localize for a specific country. The default is Simplified Chinese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Select target language to localize for a specific country. The default is American English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>Select target language to localize for a specific country. The default is Brazilian Portuguese.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German new spelling</td>
<td>Enable German new spelling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rendering

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Localize punctuation</td>
<td>Generate localized punctuation (inverted commas, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convert Hijri dates</td>
<td>Determine whether Hijri dates are converted to Gregorian dates. For example: 20/5/1425 → 8/7/2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Found Word transliteration</td>
<td>Activate target transliteration for NFWMs. Transliteration renders these terms in the target language alphabet.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Imperative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imperative choice - French / German / Italian / Spanish / Portuguese</td>
<td>Select imperative or infinitive mode. The default is Infinitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative choice - Chinese / Japanese / Korean</td>
<td>Select polite or informal mode. The default is Informal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person singular gender</td>
<td>Define gender of 1st person singular pronoun. The default is Masculine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person plural gender</td>
<td>Define gender of 1st person plural pronoun. The default is Masculine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person gender</td>
<td>Define gender of 2nd person pronoun. The default is Masculine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person polite/informal</td>
<td>Determine whether usage for 2nd person gender is polite or informal. The default is Polite.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Style Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate translation of sentence between quotes</td>
<td>Translate text located between quotation marks. separately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document type</td>
<td>Apply specific translation rules specific to document type. Examples include Abstract, List, Journalism, User Guide, and Correspondence. The default is none.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
### Profiles

Translation Option settings can be saved in Profiles, allowing different users to select their own preferred options when working with SYSTRAN V6 products. User Profiles can be saved, exported, and imported.

When a Profile is selected, all options associated with that Profile are loaded. If no Profile is selected, SYSTRAN V6 will use the default Option settings.

![Profile Settings](image)

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: Default | Switch between the saved Profiles on the PC.
New | Create and name a new Profile.
Rename | Rename the current Profile.
Delete | Delete the current Profile.
Import | Import a Profile. This button launches a standard Open dialog to select a file to import.
Export | Export a Profile. This button launches a standard Save As dialog to specify the filename to export the Profile to.

Creating a Profile

1. Click [New] to open the **New Profile** dialog box.

2. Enter a name for the Profile and click **OK**. The new Profile name appears in the **Profile** list box.

2. Enter Translation Option settings for the new Profile.

3. Click **OK** to save your changes.

License Management

Access to SYSTRAN V6 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.
Setting your Global Options

The following SYSTRAN products are installed on your PC:

**SYSTRAN Professional Standard, English-French**
26F2-3PUD-W9KY-6JDJ-KWGJ
Product requires activation.
- Activate
- Remove

**SYSTRAN Professional Premium, All Languages**
SYQ6-3PUD-P56X-VR2R-CAFN
Product requires activation.
- Activate
- Remove

**SYSTRAN Professional Premium, All Languages**
SYQ6-3PUD-WR24-VBR7-35FH
- Remove
Translating Web Pages

SYSTRAN V6 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 Web Translator
- SYSTRAN Home Translator
- SYSTRAN Office Translator
- SYSTRAN Business Translator
- SYSTRAN Premium Translator

The features and limitations of your software may vary depending on the SYSTRAN V6 product you purchased. For more information, refer to the SYSTRAN V6 Product Comparison.

Translating Web Pages in Internet Explorer and Firefox

The SYSTRAN Toolbar is integrated into your Web browser when you install SYSTRAN V6. By default, this Toolbar appears when you open the browser. To hide it, select the View|Toolbars|SYSTRAN Toolbar V6 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 V6 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 V6 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).
Translating in Microsoft Office

Translating Microsoft Office Files

The toolbar for Microsoft Office is available in:

- SYSTRAN Home Translator (Word only)
- SYSTRAN Office Translator
- SYSTRAN Business Translator
- SYSTRAN Premium Translator

The features and limitations of your software may vary depending on the product you purchased. For more information, see the SYSTRAN V6 Product Comparison.

SYSTRAN Office 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 V6 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.
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. 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.
Translating in Microsoft Office

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 V6 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 V6 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 V6 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.
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 V6 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 V6 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.

   ![SYSTRAN tab group](image)

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.

   ![SYSTRAN tab](image)

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.
Translating in other Windows Applications

The SYSTRAN Translation Toolbar is used to translate text in Windows applications where there is no specific SYSTRAN toolbar. The Translation Toolbar is included in:

- SYSTRAN Web Translator
- SYSTRAN Home Translator
- SYSTRAN Office Translator
- SYSTRAN Business Translator
- SYSTRAN Premium Translator

The features and limitations of your software will vary based on the product you purchased. For more information, refer to the SYSTRAN V6 Product Comparison.

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, SYSTRAN Translation 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 V6 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.
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 Business Translator and SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

- 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.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date Modified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCWin</td>
<td></td>
<td>File Folder</td>
<td>5/2/2006 6:08 AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Music</td>
<td></td>
<td>File Folder</td>
<td>5/3/2006 2:06 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Pictures</td>
<td></td>
<td>File Folder</td>
<td>5/9/2006 7:23 AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Word File</td>
<td>20 KB</td>
<td>Microsoft Word Document</td>
<td>5/12/2006 6:16 AM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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:

1. Open the Windows Explorer and locate a folder to translate.

2. Right-click the folder to open the popup menu.

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

4. Select a Source and Target language.

5. Click Browse to select a location for the translated file. The default is to create a new folder at the same level as the original.

6. 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.
Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

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.

SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager is available in the following SYSTRAN V6 products:

- SYSTRAN Home Translator
- SYSTRAN Office Translator
- SYSTRAN Business Translator
- SYSTRAN Premium Translator

The version of SDM included in SYSTRAN Business Translator 6 allows you to name user dictionaries, import and export dictionary resources, and detect duplicate entries.

If you are using SYSTRAN Premium Translator 6, 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

A version of SDM is included with all SYSTRAN V6 products except Web Translator. The following table lists the features supported by each version of SDM. SDM Basic is included in SYSTRAN Home Translator and Office Translator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Business</th>
<th>Premium</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create User Dictionaries</td>
<td>1 per language pair, 200 entries per UD.</td>
<td>1,000 entries per UD.</td>
<td>20,000 entries per UD, TM, or ND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Translation Memories</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000 entries per TM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntuitiveCoding</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coding Confidence Indicator</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print Dictionaries</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UD search capabilities</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### The SDM Environment

**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 V6 > SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager.**
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.

### 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

#### File Menu (SDM)

Availability of SDM features depends on the version of SYSTRAN V6 installed on your PC. Features available only in SYSTRAN Business Translator and Premium Translator are shaded in gray:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>Create a new dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Open an existing dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save</td>
<td>Save the current dictionary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+N</td>
<td>Create a new dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+O</td>
<td>Open an existing dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Save the current dictionary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Save without Coding</td>
<td>Save the current dictionary without coding the entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save All</td>
<td>Save all open dictionaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close</td>
<td>Close the currently open dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print</td>
<td>Print the currently open dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print preview</td>
<td>Preview the print layout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page setup</td>
<td>Set up the dictionary page layout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import</td>
<td>Import a file into the active dictionary or create a new dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export</td>
<td>Export the active dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exit</td>
<td>Close SDM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Edit Menu (SDM)**

Availability of SDM features depends on the version of SYSTRAN V6 installed on your PC. Features available only in SYSTRAN Business Translator and Premium Translator are shaded in gray:

- **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
View Menu (SDM)

Availability of SDM features depends on the version of SYSTRAN V6 installed on your PC. Features available only in SYSTRAN Business Translator and Premium Translator are shaded in gray:

- Dictionary Columns
- ExpertCoding
- Entry Properties
- Reverse Dictionary
- Textual Lookup Operators
- Mark Headwords

Dictionary Menu (SDM)

Availability of SDM features depends on the version of SYSTRAN V6 installed on your PC. Features available only in SYSTRAN Business Translator and Premium Translator are shaded in gray:

- Dictionary Properties
- Dictionary Domains
- Code Selection
- Code All
- Change Entry Type (Multilingual/DNT)
Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code All</th>
<th>Code all of the dictionary entries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change Entry Type (Multilingual/DNT)</td>
<td>Change an entry from/to Multilingual or Do Not translate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

![SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager](image)

**SDM Toolbar: Basic**

Buttons on the SDM Toolbar in the SYSTRAN Home Translator and Office Translator products are organized in three sections on the toolbar:

*The latest information on all SYSTRAN products and services can be found at [http://www.systransoft.com](http://www.systransoft.com)*

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Click, hold and drag on the toolbar to move it around on your PC desktop. Double-click the toolbar to set it as floating or docked.

**SDM Toolbar: Business Translator and Premium Translator**

SDM buttons for SYSTRAN Business Translator and SYSTRAN Premium Translator 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:
Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

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.

Before proceeding, we recommend reading Using IntuitiveCoding Technology.

Creating a New Dictionary

1. Select New from the File menu. The New Dictionary dialog box is displayed.

You cannot create new dictionaries in SYSTRAN Home Translator or Office Translator. These products include one predefined dictionary for each installed language pair, which you can populate as needed. SDM is not included with SYSTRAN Web Translator.

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

Dictionary Type

Use this dropdown to select a Dictionary type. Normalization and Translation Memory are only available in SYSTRAN Premium Translator.
**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. This feature is only available in SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

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 appears 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 appear in the Open Dictionary panel until it is saved.

Deleting a Dictionary
1. Select a dictionary in the Open Dictionary panel.

2. Click \( \times \). A confirmation dialog box will appear. Click Yes to delete the selected dictionary.

Setting Dictionary Priority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>This entry has 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>This entry has precedence over longer expressions from the SYSTRAN built-in dictionaries, but not over grammatical terms (the ones only ruled out by priority 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>This entry has 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4 - 6</th>
<th>This entry 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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>This entry should be used only if there are no other entries matching from other dictionaries. This priority will only impact Not Found Words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>This entry should never be given precedence but will appear in alternative meanings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>This entry should never be used and will not appear in alternative meanings. Use this priority to disable an entry without removing it. You can also use this priority when using the Find lookup operator if you do not want a sub-dictionary referenced in the operator to match.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Working with User Dictionary Entries

UDs include two types of terms:

- Multilingual terms.
- 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.

![SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager](image)

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

![My New Dictionary](image)

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.
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.

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.

   ![Confidence Column](image)

   **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.

2. 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.

### 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 \(\text{剪刀} \).
   - To **copy** an entry, select the cell in the SDM window where the entry appears, then select the *Edit|Copy* menu command or click \(\text{复制} \).
   - 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 \(\text{粘贴} \).
   - 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 \(\text{删除} \).
   - To reverse an action, select the *Edit|Undo* menu command or click \(\text{撤销} \). You can redo an action by selecting *Edit|Redo* or clicking \(\text{恢复} \).

3. After you finish editing, save your changes by selecting the *File|Save* menu command or by clicking \(\text{保存} \).

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English (Source lang)</th>
<th>Spanish (Target lang)</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>frame</td>
<td>chasis</td>
<td>Auto (Unknown)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control panel</td>
<td>panel de control</td>
<td>Auto (Unknown)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start menu</td>
<td>menú de comienzo</td>
<td>Auto (Noun)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English (Source lang)</th>
<th>Spanish (Target lang)</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>frame</td>
<td>chasis</td>
<td>Auto (Noun)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control panel</td>
<td>panel de control</td>
<td>Auto (Noun)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start menu</td>
<td>menú de comienzo</td>
<td>Auto (Noun)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Using ExpertCoding**

**Using ExpertCoding**
ExpertCoding is available for use only in SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

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

3. 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.

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

5. 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:

1. Right-click above the **Category** and **Word Choice** fields in the center of the dialog box.
2. 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.

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

**Sorting Dictionary Columns**

You can change the way the dictionary is displayed by sorting the entries based on any of the columns.
Click a column title to sort by that heading.

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

**Marking Headwords**

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

SYSTRAN V6 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”.

**Finding Dictionary Entries**

You can search for UD entries in SDM when using SYSTRAN Business Translator and SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

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.

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

2. Next to **Find what**, type the term you want to find.
3. Under **Search Options**, click any options you want to specify for this search.
4. 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.
5. Under **Search Fields**, select which language columns to search.
6. 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.

**Replacing Dictionary Entries**

You can search for UD entries in SDM when using SYSTRAN Business Translator and SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

1. 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 search for UD entries in SDM when using SYSTRAN Business Translator and SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

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 v5 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.
```
You can search for UD entries in SDM when using SYSTRAN Business Translator and SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

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 available for use only in SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

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

Normalization Dictionaries (NDs) are available for use only in SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

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

Lookup Operators are available for use only in SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English (Source language)</th>
<th>French (Target language)</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(\FIND0, vegetables)</em></td>
<td>*salade de <em>(\FIND0, vegetables)</em></td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English (Source la)</th>
<th>English (Normalized)</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>&lt;NUMBER0&gt;</em></td>
<td><em>&lt;NUMBER0&gt; degrees</em></td>
<td>Sequence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English (Source la)</th>
<th>English (Normalized)</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Confidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(\FIND0, vegetables)</em></td>
<td><em>&lt;NUMBER0&gt;</em></td>
<td>Sequence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

**Using IntuitiveCoding Technology to Build Efficient Dictionaries**

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.

IntuitiveCoding 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.

IntuitiveCoding Examples

The first table in each example section shows how the IntuitiveCoding 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Japanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>car</td>
<td>voiture</td>
<td>coche</td>
<td>Wagen</td>
<td>車</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to jump</td>
<td>sauter</td>
<td>saltar</td>
<td>springen</td>
<td>跳ぶ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>ONU</td>
<td>ONU</td>
<td>UNO</td>
<td>国連</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Jean Dupont</td>
<td>Juan Gomez</td>
<td>Johann Meier</td>
<td>ジョン・ドー</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Entry Definition

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>car</td>
<td>voiture</td>
<td>coche</td>
<td>Wagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to jump</td>
<td>sauter</td>
<td>saltar</td>
<td>springen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAP</td>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>PAC</td>
<td>GAP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Jean Dupont</td>
<td>Juan Gomez</td>
<td>Johann Meier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majorcan</td>
<td>Mallorquin</td>
<td>mallorquíñ</td>
<td>mallorquinisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car</td>
<td>voiture</td>
<td>coche</td>
<td>Wagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>ONU</td>
<td>ONU</td>
<td>UNO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Translation Example**

**First Coding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text (Spanish)</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Target Text (English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No hablo mallorquíñ</td>
<td>mallorquíñ</td>
<td>majorcan</td>
<td>I do not speak majorcan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Enriched Coding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text (Spanish)</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Target Text (English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No hablo mallorquíñ</td>
<td>mallorquíñ</td>
<td>Majorcan</td>
<td>I do not speak Majorcan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>watering can</td>
<td>arrosoir</td>
<td>regadera</td>
<td>Wagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black and white</td>
<td>noir et blanc</td>
<td>blanco y negro</td>
<td>schwarzweiß</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gastro-enterology</td>
<td>gastro-entérologie</td>
<td>gastro-enterología</td>
<td>Gastro-Enterologie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a chestnut</td>
<td>un marron</td>
<td>una castaña</td>
<td>eine Kastanie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make sure</td>
<td>s’assurer</td>
<td>asegurarse</td>
<td>sich vergewissern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to taste</td>
<td>goûter</td>
<td>probar</td>
<td>probieren</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translation Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text (English)</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Target Text (French)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I would like to taste the dish</td>
<td>taste</td>
<td>goûter</td>
<td>Je voudrais au goûter le plat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text (English)</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I would like to taste the dish</td>
<td>to taste</td>
<td>goûter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a user</td>
<td>un utilisateur</td>
<td>usuario</td>
<td>ein Nutzer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an unusual problem</td>
<td>une difficulté particulière</td>
<td>un problema poco común</td>
<td>ein spezielles Problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a guide</td>
<td>un guide</td>
<td>una guía</td>
<td>ein Handbuch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translation Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text (English)</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Target Text (Spanish)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't forget to bring the tourist guides with you.</td>
<td>guide</td>
<td>guía</td>
<td>No olvidar traer los guías turísticos con usted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text (Spanish)</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Target Text (English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Un código del usuario debe incluir una cifra.</td>
<td>código del usuario</td>
<td>user code</td>
<td>An user code must include a number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>summer clothing</td>
<td>vêtements d'été</td>
<td>ropa de verano</td>
<td>Sommersachen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>current liabilities</td>
<td>passif exigible</td>
<td>pasivo exigible</td>
<td>kurzfristige Haftung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translation Example

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

| Current liabilities are expected to be liquidated within the current fiscal year. | current liabilities | passif exigible | On s'attend à ce que le passif exigible soit liquidié 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to run over</td>
<td>écraser</td>
<td>atropellar</td>
<td>um-fahren</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translation Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text (English)</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Target Text (German)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The car ran over the dog.</td>
<td>to run over</td>
<td>umfahren</td>
<td>Das Auto umfuhr den Hund.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Clues

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
Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

- 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 V6 installation. The default location is:

c:/Program Files/SYSTRAN/V6/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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (product name)</td>
<td>SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (product name)</td>
<td>SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (product name)</td>
<td>SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (product name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never ever (adverb)</td>
<td>jamais (adverb)</td>
<td>nunca jamás (adverb)</td>
<td>nie wieder (adverb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colorful (adjective)</td>
<td>haut (adjective) en couleurs</td>
<td>colorido</td>
<td>bunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Category</th>
<th>Clue</th>
<th>Abbreviated Clue</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>approach (noun) or approach (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>a, adj</td>
<td>marron (adjective) or marron (adj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>amanecer (verb) or amanecer (v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb</td>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>adv</td>
<td>little (adverb) or little (adv)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper noun</td>
<td>proper noun</td>
<td>pn</td>
<td>Manche (proper noun) or Manche (pn)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Clue</th>
<th>Abbreviated Clue</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gender feminine</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>garde (feminine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gender masculine</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>guía (masculine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gender neuter</td>
<td>Neuter</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Steuer (neuter)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number singular</td>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>sg</td>
<td>water (sg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number plural</td>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>pl</td>
<td>solde (pl)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to format (inflects like : to quit)</td>
<td>formatter</td>
<td>formatear</td>
<td>formatieren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to defer</td>
<td>surseoir (inflects like : asseoir)</td>
<td>diferir</td>
<td>stunden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Translation Example
Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

### First Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text (English)</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Target Text (English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Le fichier doit être formaté.</td>
<td>formater</td>
<td>to format</td>
<td>The file must be formatted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Enriched Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text (English)</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Target Text (English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Le fichier doit être formaté.</td>
<td>formater</td>
<td>to format (inflects like: to quit)</td>
<td>The file must be formatted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### UD Entry Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pizza</td>
<td>pizza</td>
<td>pizza</td>
<td>Pizza (plural: Pizzen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chauffeur (plural: chauffeurs)</td>
<td>chauffeur</td>
<td>chófer (plural: chóferes)</td>
<td>Fahrer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Translation Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text (French)</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>German</th>
<th>Target Text (German)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Les pizzas sont dans le four.</td>
<td>pizza</td>
<td>Pizza</td>
<td>Die Pizzas sind im Ofen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accountable (prep : for)</td>
<td>responsable (prep : de)</td>
<td>responsable (prep : de)</td>
<td>verantwortlich (prep : für)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>request (prep: for)</td>
<td>demande (prep : de)</td>
<td>solicitud (prep : de)</td>
<td>Nachfrage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Translation Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Coding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Text (English)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is held accountable for employing illegal workers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enriched Coding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Text (English)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is held accountable for employing illegal workers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

**Note:**

- **(context: word)**

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

### UD Entry Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to save (context: money)</td>
<td>économiser</td>
<td>ahorrar</td>
<td>sparen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to save (context: file)</td>
<td>sauvegarder (context : fichier)</td>
<td>salvar</td>
<td>speichern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to save (context: time)</td>
<td>gagner</td>
<td>ganar</td>
<td>sparen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Translation Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Coding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Text (English)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to dream (prep: of)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to run (semcontext: PROCESS)</td>
<td>exécuter</td>
<td>ejecutar</td>
<td>ausführen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>process (semcat: PROCESS)</td>
<td>processus</td>
<td>proceso</td>
<td>Prozess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sequence (semcat: PROCESS)</td>
<td>séquence</td>
<td>secuencia</td>
<td>Abfolge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Translation Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text (English)</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Target Text (Spanish)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He runs very fast.</td>
<td>to run</td>
<td>ejecutar</td>
<td>Él ejecuta muy rápidamente.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He runs the process.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Él ejecuta el proceso.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He runs the sequence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Él ejecuta la secuencia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enriched Coding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He managed to save a lot of money.</th>
<th>to save</th>
<th>économiser</th>
<th>Il est parvenu à économiser beaucoup d'argent.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You should save the file.</td>
<td>to save</td>
<td>sauvegarder</td>
<td>Vous devriez économiser le dossier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I saved a lot of time.</td>
<td>to save</td>
<td>gagner</td>
<td>J'ai gagné beaucoup de temps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to run (semcontext: PROCESS)</td>
<td>exécuter</td>
<td>ejecutar</td>
<td>ausführen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>process (semcat: PROCESS)</td>
<td>processus</td>
<td>proceso</td>
<td>Prozess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sequence (semcat: PROCESS)</td>
<td>séquence</td>
<td>secuencia</td>
<td>Abfolge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
He runs very fast.
He runs the process.
He runs the sequence.

to run (semcontext: PROCESS)  process (semcat: PROCESS)  ejecutar proceso
muy  rápidamente.  secuencia

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>child-care (flexible hyphen)</td>
<td>garde d’enfants</td>
<td>cuidado de niños</td>
<td>Kinderbetreuung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Translation Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Coding</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Target Text (French)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source Text (English)</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child-care</td>
<td>child-care</td>
<td>garde d’enfants</td>
<td>garde d’enfants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child care</td>
<td></td>
<td>soins des enfants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enriched Coding</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>child-care</td>
<td>child-care (flexible hyphen)</td>
<td>garde d’enfants</td>
<td>garde d’enfants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>childcare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(acronym: word)
Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>German</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Trade Organization (acr: WTO)</td>
<td>Organisation mondiale du commerce</td>
<td>Organización Mundial del Comercio</td>
<td>Welthandelsorganisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Translation Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Coding</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Text (English)</strong></td>
<td><strong>English</strong></td>
<td><strong>German</strong></td>
<td><strong>Target Text (German)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The World Trade Organization is an international, multilateral organization.</td>
<td>World Trade Organization</td>
<td>Welthandelsorganisation</td>
<td>Die Welthandelsorganisation ist eine internationale, vielseitige Organisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The WTO is an international, multilateral organization.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WTO ist eine internationale, vielseitige Organisation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enriched Coding</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The World Trade Organization is an international, multilateral organization.</td>
<td>World Trade Organization (acr: WTO)</td>
<td>Welthandelsorganisation</td>
<td>Die Welthandelsorganisation ist eine internationale, vielseitige Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The WTO is an international, multilateral organization.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Die Weltgesundheitsorganisation ist eine internationale, vielseitige Organisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**
Translation Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text (English)</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>Target Text (Spanish)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achieving the gender equity in science classrooms. He is achieving his goal.</td>
<td>to achieve</td>
<td>realizar</td>
<td>Realizar la equidad de género en salas de clase de la ciencia. Él está realizando su meta.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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.

• Formatted Text Files
• Microsoft Excel Files

Microsoft Excel Files
Using SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM)

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.

![Sample Excel Spreadsheet](image)

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

![Imported Excel Spreadsheet](image)

**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 have the same number of fields, even if they are empty.

### Required and Optional Fields for Importing Files into SDM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Header</th>
<th>Description of Input</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#AUTHOR=</td>
<td>Optional: contains the name of the creator of the dictionary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#EMAIL=</td>
<td>Optional: contains the email address of the creator of the dictionary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#COVERED DOMAINS=</td>
<td>Optional header: lists all domains configured in the dictionary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#ENCODING=</td>
<td>Required: defines the encoding of the file. UTF-8 encoding is recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#GENERAL DICTIONARY DOMAINS=</td>
<td>Optional header: lists the system domains associated with the dictionary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#SUMMARY=</td>
<td>Required: the name of the UD file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#MULTI/TM/NORM/DNT</td>
<td>Required: These two lines are the end of the header section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#&lt;Languages&gt;&lt;Informational columns&gt;=</td>
<td>#MULTI defines that the dictionary is a User Dictionary,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#TM defines that the dictionary is a Translation Memory,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#NORM defines that the dictionary is a Normalization Dictionary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>#DNT is used to separate in a User Dictionary, multilingual entries from DNT entries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX_NO</td>
<td>For Normalization Dictionaries only. XX corresponds to the ISO 639 code for the source language. These columns represent the Normalized columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPOS</td>
<td>User Part of Speech. This entry corresponds to the SDM Category column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEADWORD_XX</td>
<td>This column is generated when doing an export. It contains the headword of the corresponding XX field. During import, this column is ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIORITY</td>
<td>Priority column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOMAINS</td>
<td>Domains column. Domains are comma separated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREQUENCY</td>
<td>Frequency column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>Example column.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.
Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM) is available for use in SYSTRAN Business Translator and SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

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.

Improving Translation Quality with STPM

Linguistic Resources

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 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**

**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
Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

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**

**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 V6 Help has been specifically designed to provide some direction in how to effectively use STPM to significantly boost the quality of your translations.

**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 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, View, Corpus, Translate, Window, and Help menus, under each of which are a select set of commands.

The following menu descriptions detail all of the available STPM features. Be aware, however, that although STPM is included with SYSTRAN Business Translator, the full set of features is available only with SYSTRAN Premium Translator. For a comprehensive product-versus-product review on available STPM features, please refer to STPM Features.

**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).

Features available only in SYSTRAN Premium Translator 6 are shaded in gray.
STPM’s **Edit** Menu offers a command set whose focus is to enact common editorial action on Project document files.

**Features available only in SYSTRAN Premium Translator 6 are shaded in gray.**

*Close* Close the current Project

**Edit Menu (STPM)**
### Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Redo</strong></td>
<td>Redo most recent undone action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cut</strong></td>
<td>Remove highlighted item, place on Windows Clipboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copy</strong></td>
<td>Copy highlighted item to Windows Clipboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paste</strong></td>
<td>Paste item currently on Windows Clipboard (item last subjected to Cut or Copy command) at point of cursor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delete</strong></td>
<td>Delete highlighted item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find</strong></td>
<td>Open Find 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Replace</strong></td>
<td>Open Find dialog with Replace 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Find Next</strong></td>
<td>Locate the next instance of last text string input to the Find dialog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lookup</strong></td>
<td>Reveal definitions for the highlighted word or expression that are resident in the available dictionaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dictionary Manager</strong></td>
<td>Access SYSTRAN Dictionary Manager (SDM) functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lock Sentence Translation</strong></td>
<td>Preserve the sentence translation for the indicated sentence through all subsequent translation actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Do Not Translate</strong></td>
<td>Control Do Not Translate (DNT) status for highlighted text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ION-DNT</strong></td>
<td>Indicate ION sentence translation for selected term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PH-DNT</strong></td>
<td>Indicate PH sentence translation for selected term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>+DNT</strong></td>
<td>Indicate +DNT sentence translation for selected term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Block</strong></td>
<td>Block translation for selected term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alternative Meanings</strong></td>
<td>Indicate Alternative Meaning translation for selected term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Ambiguities</strong></td>
<td>Indicate translation term for the selected term from selection offered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Features available only in SYSTRAN Premium Translator 6 are **shaded in gray**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>View Menu (STPM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vertical Layout</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Horizontal Layout</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Markup Styles</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corpus Explorer</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Processing Status</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Context Action</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not Found Words Review</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extracted Terms Review</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Ambiguity Review</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alternative Meaning Review</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sentence Review</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Translation Memory Review</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Corpus Menu (STPM)

**The Corpus Menu in STPM is available only in SYSTRAN Premium Translator.**

The **Corpus** Menu in STPM offers commands specific to Project files in the Corpus Explorer.
Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Add File</th>
<th>Add a source file to the Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Add Folder</td>
<td>Add all files in a specific folder to the current Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add URL</td>
<td>Add a Web page to the current Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create Folder</td>
<td>Create a new folder in the Project, into which other Project files can drag-and-dropped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove From Project</td>
<td>Remove a file or folder from the Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawl</td>
<td>Display the Crawl dialog, used to set the parameters for website crawl as applied to Project addition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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**

**File Toolbar (default configuration) (STPM)**

The following STPM toolbar detail references all available features. Be aware, however, that although STPM is included with SYSTRAN Business Translator, the full set of features is available only if you have installed and activated SYSTRAN Premium Translator on your PC. For a comprehensive product-versus-product detail on available STPM features, please refer to **STPM Features**.
Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

Corpus Toolbar (default configuration)

The following STPM toolbar detail references all available features. Be aware, however, that although STPM is included with SYSTRAN Business Translator, the full set of features is available only if you have installed and activated SYSTRAN Premium Translator on your PC. For a comprehensive product-versus-product detail on available STPM features, please refer to STPM Features.

Edit Toolbar (default configuration) (STPM)

The following STPM toolbar detail references all available features. Be aware, however, that although STPM is included with SYSTRAN Business Translator, the full set of features is available only if you have installed and activated SYSTRAN Premium Translator on your PC. For a comprehensive product-versus-product detail on available STPM features, please refer to STPM Features.

View Toolbar (default configuration)
The following STPM toolbar detail references all available features. Be aware, however, that although STPM is included with SYSTRAN Business Translator, the full set of features is available only if you have installed and activated SYSTRAN Premium Translator on your PC. For a comprehensive product-versus-product detail on available STPM features, please refer to STPM Features.

Translate Toolbar (default configuration)

The following STPM toolbar detail references all available features. Be aware, however, that although STPM is included with SYSTRAN Business Translator, the full set of features is available only if you have installed and activated SYSTRAN Premium Translator on your PC. For a comprehensive product-versus-product detail on available STPM features, please refer to STPM Features.

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 if you are using Premium 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?**

The Corpus Explorer is available for use only in **SYSTRAN Premium Translator**.

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. SYSTRAN Premium Translator is required, though, to create multiple-element projects using STPM.

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.
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**

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. SYSTRAN Premium Translator is required, though, to open multiple-element projects using STPM.

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**

*Adding Components to a Project*

**A Project can be just a single file, or if you are using SYSTRAN Premium Translator it can comprise a large collection of files containing multiple elements.**

Users running SYSTRAN Premium Translator can create and maintain STPM 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 Folder to a Project**
Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

SYSTRAN Premium Translator is required to add a folder to an existing STPM 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.

Working with Documents

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.

**SYSTRAN Premium Translator is required to work with multiple files simultaneously using STPM project.**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>New Horizontal Tab Group</strong></th>
<th>Creates a new group within the Document Viewer; arranges open document groups in a top-to-bottom manner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Vertical Tab Group</strong></td>
<td>Creates a new group within the Document Viewer; arranges open document groups in a side-to-side manner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

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 five sections of the **Markup Styles** pane – **Alignment**, **Formatting**, **Miscellaneous**, **Not Found Words**, **Dictionary matches**, and **Do Not Translate** – are fully expanded at startup.

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.

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set Expression-DNT</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set Paragraph-DNT</td>
<td>The entire paragraph containing the cursor is not translated in the target document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set Insertion-DNT</td>
<td>Highlighted words are not translated for the target document, and are not included in the same sentence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

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

2. Review and Reconcile NFWs.
• Toggle on the **Set as DNT** indicator to assign Do Not Translate status to NFWs, as appropriate.

![SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)](image)

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

![SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)](image)

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.

![SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)](image)

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.

**Building Translation Memories**

Translation Memories (TMs) are available for use only in SYSTRAN Premium Translator.

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.

![View Menu]

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.

![Sentence Review Pane]

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.

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.

   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 V6 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.

Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

The New Resource File dialog will display.

2. Enter the name for the new Translation Choice file in the Name field and click OK.

![New Resource File dialog](image)

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.

---

**Locking Validated Sentences**

**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.
Using SYSTRAN Translation Project Manager (STPM)

The **Statistics** pane offers both the raw number for each metric, as well as a percentage measurement that fits that metric (when applicable).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Files</td>
<td>Number of Project document files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragraphs</td>
<td>Number of paragraphs in the selected document(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentences</td>
<td>Number of sentences in the selected document(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique Sentences</td>
<td>Number of different sentences in the selected document(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Words</td>
<td>Number of words in the selected document(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique Words</td>
<td>Number of different words in the selected document file(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characters</td>
<td>Number of characters in the selected document(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Found Words (NFWs)</td>
<td>The number of NFWs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique Not Found Words</td>
<td>Number of different NFWs in the selected document file(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Words in Not Found Words</td>
<td>Words that reside in NFWs, in both number and percentage (ratio of words that are part of NFWs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Characters in Not Found Words</td>
<td>Number of characters that compose words comprised by Not Found Word, in both number and percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UD matches by unique entry</td>
<td>Number of different UD entries that apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UD matches by count</td>
<td>Number of UD entry occurrences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UD coverage by words</td>
<td>Words that match UD entries, in both number and percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UD coverage by characters</td>
<td>Number of characters that are part of words matching UD entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TM matches by unique entry</td>
<td>Number of different TM entries that apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TM coverage by sentences</td>
<td>Sentences that match Translation Memory entries, in both number and percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TM coverage by words</td>
<td>The number of words that are part of sentences that match Translation Memory entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TM coverage by characters</td>
<td>Number of characters that are part of words that are part of sentences that match Translation Memory entries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**
- **Usage Codes**
- **Language Level Codes**
- **Grammatical Category Codes**
- **Other Codes**
## Domain Codes

These codes refer to predefined domains.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADMIN</td>
<td>administration</td>
<td>LAW</td>
<td>law</td>
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<tr>
<td>AERON</td>
<td>aeronautic</td>
<td>LING</td>
<td>linguistics</td>
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<td>AGRIC</td>
<td>agriculture</td>
<td>LIT</td>
<td>literature</td>
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<td>anatomy</td>
<td>MATH</td>
<td>mathematics</td>
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<td>archeology</td>
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<td>mechanics</td>
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<td>MED</td>
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<td>astronomy</td>
<td>MUS</td>
<td>music</td>
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<td>cars</td>
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<td>NAUT</td>
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<td>botany</td>
<td>PHARM</td>
<td>pharmacy</td>
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<td>chess</td>
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<td>cinema</td>
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<td>physics</td>
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<td>PRESS</td>
<td>press</td>
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<td>construction</td>
<td>PSYCHO</td>
<td>psychology</td>
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<td>cooking</td>
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<td>rugby</td>
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<td>education</td>
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<td>SPORT</td>
<td>sport</td>
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<td>STAT</td>
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<td>TAUROM</td>
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<td>football</td>
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<td>technology</td>
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<td>geology, geography</td>
<td>TELECOM</td>
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<td>INDUST</td>
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<td>zoology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Usage Codes
These codes identify the use of the meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>euph</td>
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</table>

**Language Level Codes**

These codes identify the language level of the meaning.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>Vulg</td>
<td>vulgar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tfam</td>
<td>very familiar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Grammatical Category Codes

These codes provide additional grammatical information about the meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>onomatopoeia</td>
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<td>adjective</td>
<td>partitive</td>
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<td>adverb</td>
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<td>possessive</td>
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<td>prefix</td>
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<td>compound</td>
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<td>conjunction</td>
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<td>pronoun</td>
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<td>trans</td>
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<td>verb</td>
<td>verb</td>
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<td>adjectival expression</td>
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<td>adv expression</td>
<td>adverbial expression</td>
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<td>interrogative</td>
<td>conj expression</td>
<td>conjunctive expression</td>
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<td>intransitive</td>
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<td>prepositional expression</td>
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<td>invariant</td>
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<td>noun</td>
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<td>interrogative expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
## Supported Language Pairs

The following language pairs are supported by SYSTRAN V6 as of the publication date of this manual.

### Bidirectional Pairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English ↔ Arabic</th>
<th>French ↔ Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ Simplified Chinese</td>
<td>French ↔ German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ Traditional Chinese</td>
<td>French ↔ Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ Dutch</td>
<td>French ↔ Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ French</td>
<td>French ↔ Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ German</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ Greek</td>
<td>Italian ↔ German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ Italian</td>
<td>Italian ↔ Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ Japanese</td>
<td>Portuguese ↔ German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ Korean</td>
<td>Spanish ↔ German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ Polish</td>
<td>Spanish ↔ Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ Portuguese</td>
<td>Spanish ↔ Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ Russian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ Spanish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English ↔ Swedish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Monodirectional Pairs

| Albanian ➔ English |
| Czech ➔ English |
| Danish ➔ English |
| Farsi ➔ English |
| Finnish ➔ English |
| Hindi ➔ English |
| Hungarian ➔ English |
| Latvian ➔ English |
| Serbo-Croatian ➔ English |
| Slovak ➔ English |
| Ukrainian ➔ English |
| Urdu ➔ English |
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.

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