TextDynamika 2010 - Translation Aid

Afrikaans - English (and vice versa)
German - English (and vice versa)
[12/08/2010]

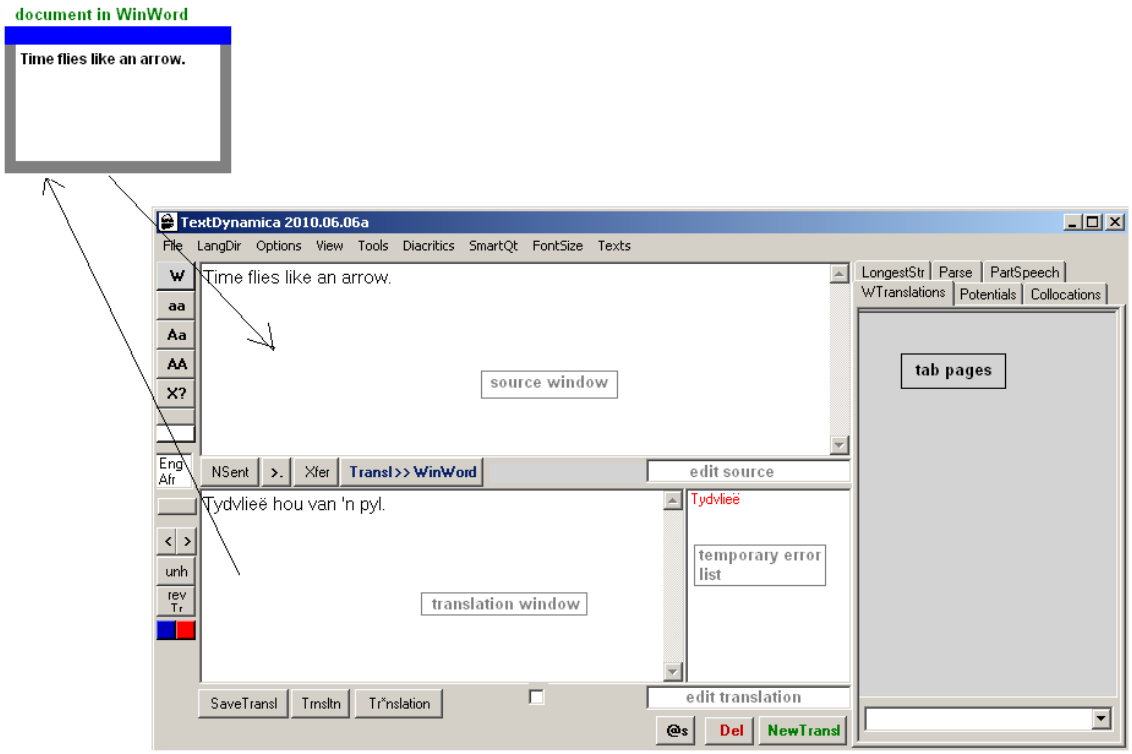
Do not use functions of TD2010 not described in this manual
Always keep a back-up of the original document before changing a document with TD2010

The Basic Principles of TD2010

TD2010 assists the human translator. It gives instantaneous translations for requested words and phrases, it remembers all translated sentences as well as the most recent translation choices for a particular word or phrase. New words and phrases can be added to the dictionary (and also removed).

The user connects TD2010 with the document in WinWord and chooses one of four language directions with **LangDir** in the menu.

TD2010 has a SOURCE window and a TRANSLATION window. A selected sentence in WinWord is transferred to the source window and the translation for this sentence is built up in the translation window and finally put back into WinWord.

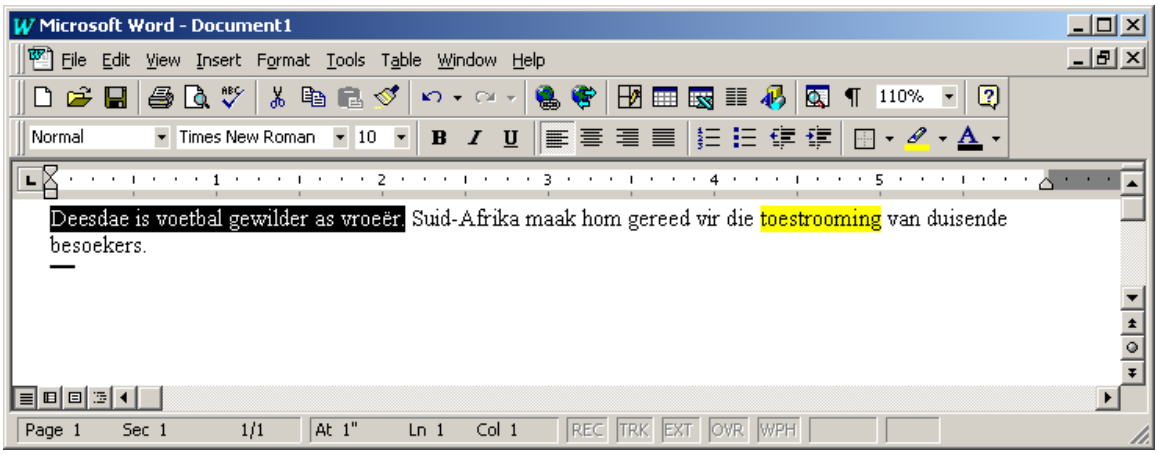


- The sentence to be translated is transferred from WinWord to the source window of TD2010
- The translation is built up in the translation window by typing and using the TD2010 tools.
- The selected sentence in WinWord is replaced by the contents of the translation window of TD2010

- If there are unknown words (errors), a temporary error list appears
- There is an edit source and an edit translation textbox to manipulate words and phrases (collocations).
- The six tab pages contain various tools
- The program also contains buttons (left, centre and bottom) with concise captions - explained by a tooltip when the mouse is hovered over the button.
- There is a menu at the top and a combobox at the bottom right
- (not shown here, on the far right the history of sentence translations)

Step 1 Selecting a sentence

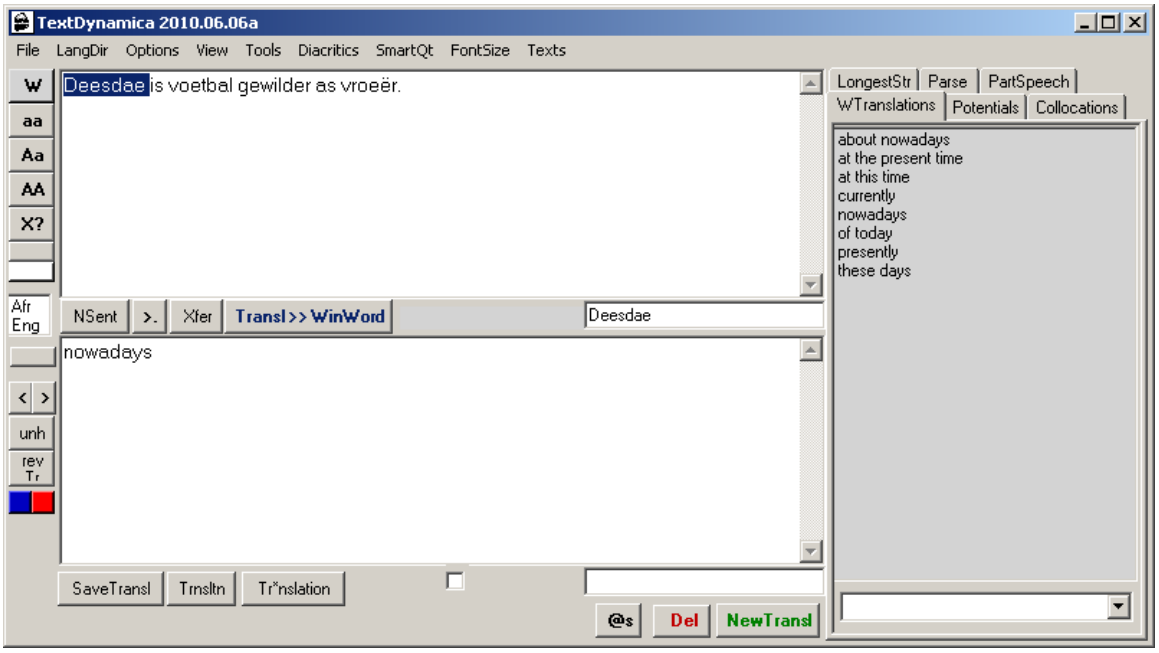
The user (translator) selects a sentence in WinWord
This can be done directly in WinWord or with the **Nsent** button.



Note: the yellow highlight in this example indicates a deliberate spelling error.

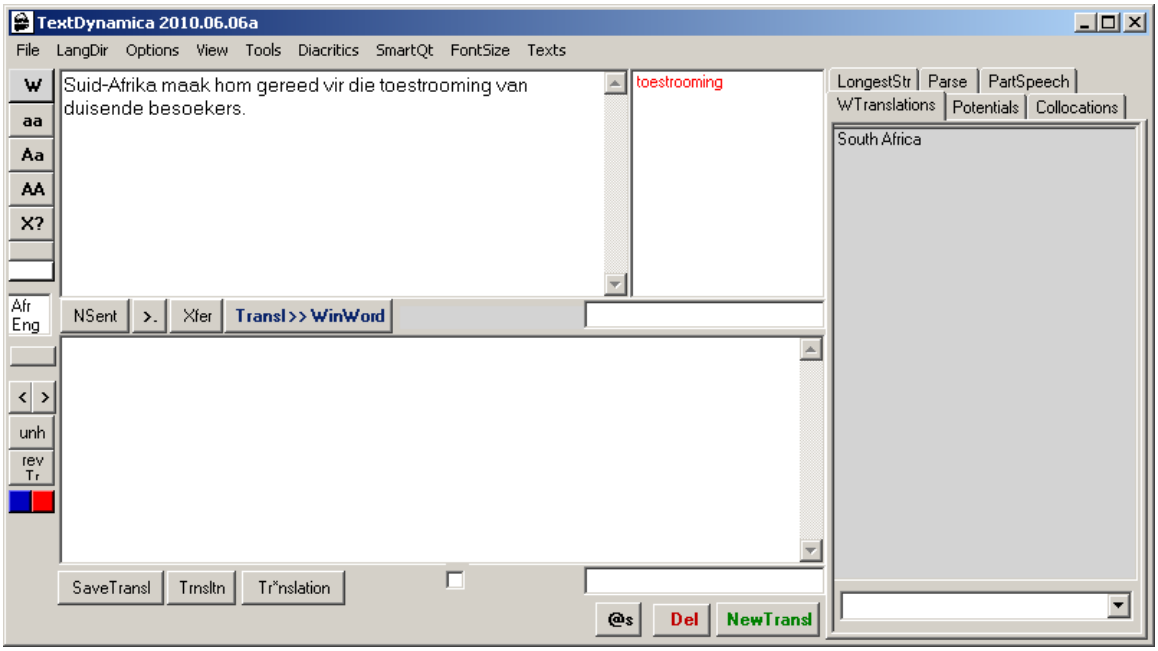
Step 2 From WinWord to TD2010

The **Xfer** button transfers the selected sentence in WinWord to the source window.



- A word or phrase in the source window can be looked up by selecting it - its translations are then listed in the **WTranslations** tab page.
- Clicking on a word/phrase in the **WTranslations** tab page, puts the user's choice into the translation window.
- In the example "*Deesdae*" is selected (and thus looked up) and "*nowadays*" is chosen.
- The initial "*n*" in "*nowadays*" can be properly capitalised manually or with the **Aa** button (note: in the latest version of TD this is automatic if it is the first word in the translation window)

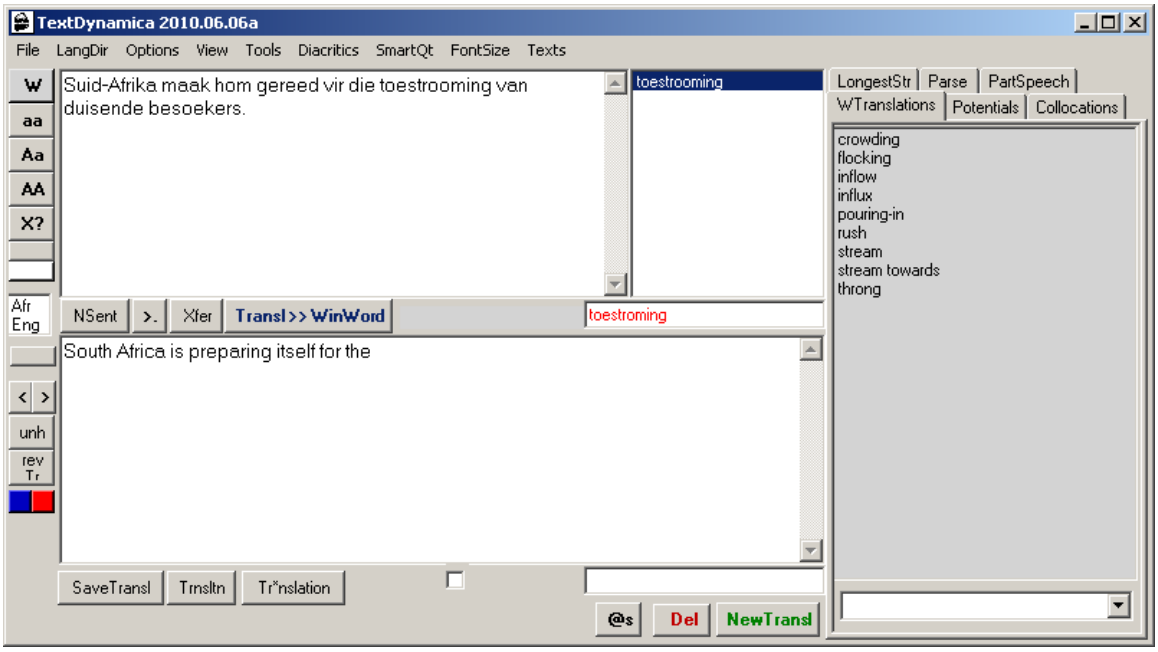
- If there are unknown words in the sentence in source window, they will appear in the temporary error list - in red.



In this example "*toestrooming*" does not appear in the dictionary.
Note that "*Suid-Afrika*" was the last word the user looked up (it is still in the **WTranslations** tab page).

Step 3 - Handling errors

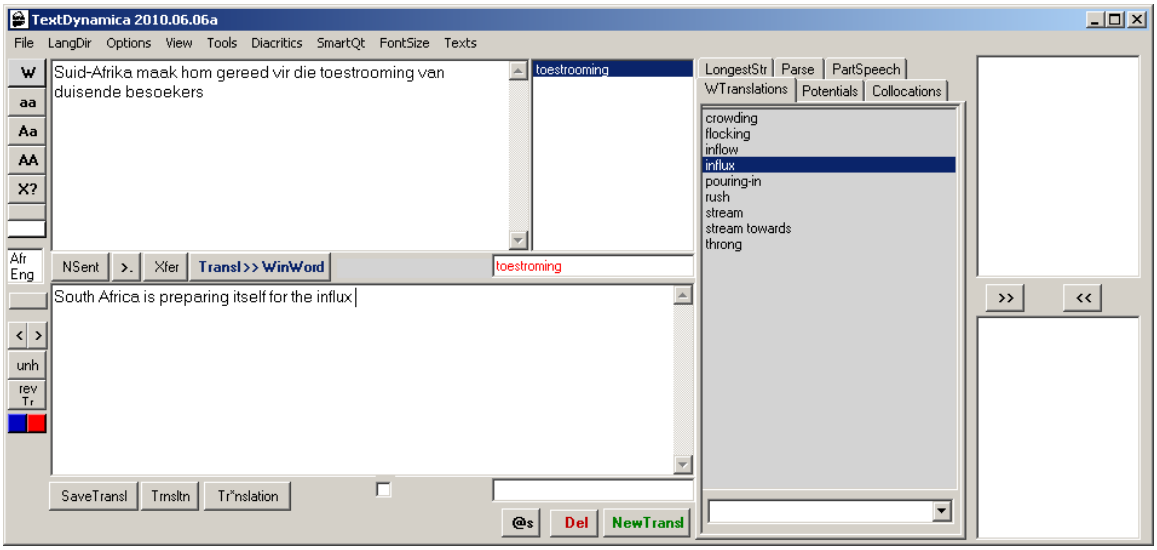
Clicking on the error word, "*toestrooming*", copies it down to the edit source textbox where it can be corrected/changed. The known translations for the corrected/changed word are automatically (dynamically) shown in the **WTranslations** tab page



In above example, the user changed "*toestrooming*" to "*toestroming*", which then gave a choice of nine English translations.
The user also typed in the first seven words of the sentence translation.
The user can now select the next word for the translated sentence from the **WTranslations** tab page list. Suitable choices would be "*influx*" and "*inflow*".

Step 4 - Completing the sentence translation

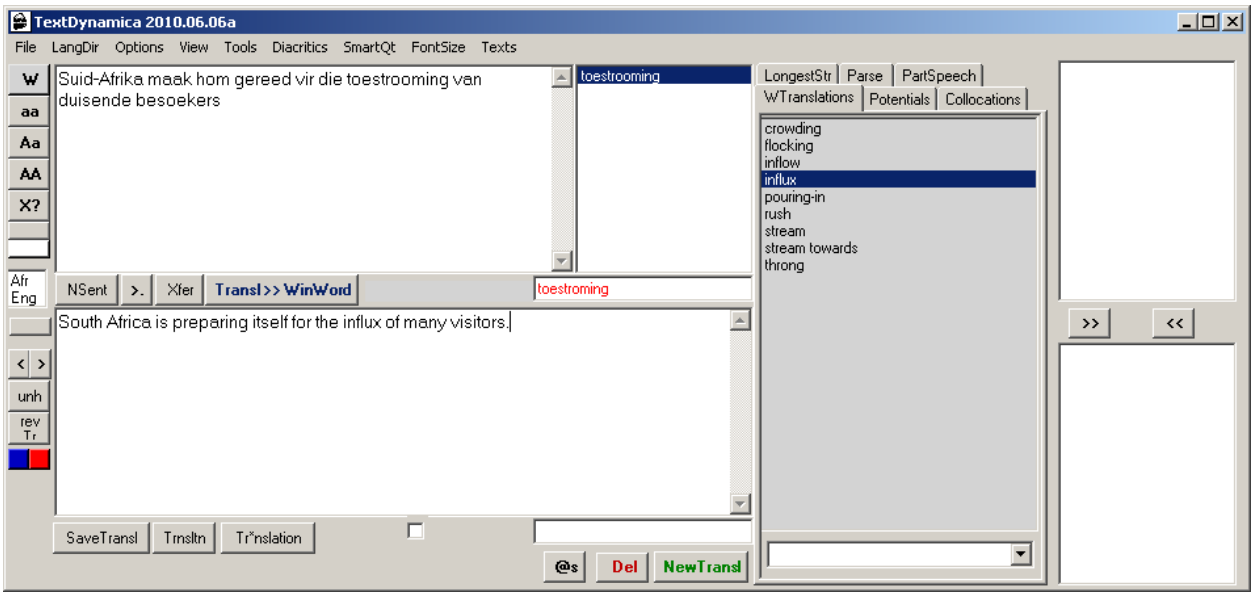
Clicking on "*influx*" will append this word to the sentence being built up in the translation window.



The translation window is built up by typing directly in the translation window and/or by selecting from the **WTranslations** tab page.
Short and trivial words should be typed and long or difficult words should be selected.
This decision also depends on whether the user wants to view the alternatives or whether he/she has already made up his/her mind about the translation for a particular word or phrase.

Step 5 - Saving the translated sentence to WinWord

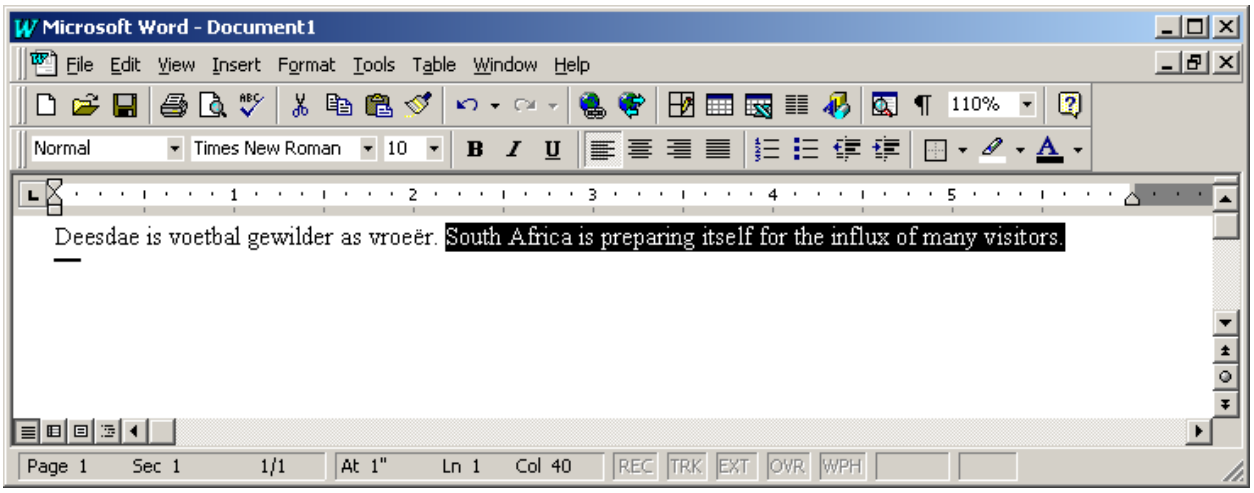
The complete translation could be "*South Africa is preparing itself for the influx of many visitors*"



When the translation is complete, clicking the **Transl>>WinWord** button, will transfer the translation to WinWord.

This action also saves the two translation sentences (note that you should correct the spelling error in the source window prior to the transfer).

In this example, the first sentence in WinWord is not translated yet and the second sentence has now been replaced by its translation.

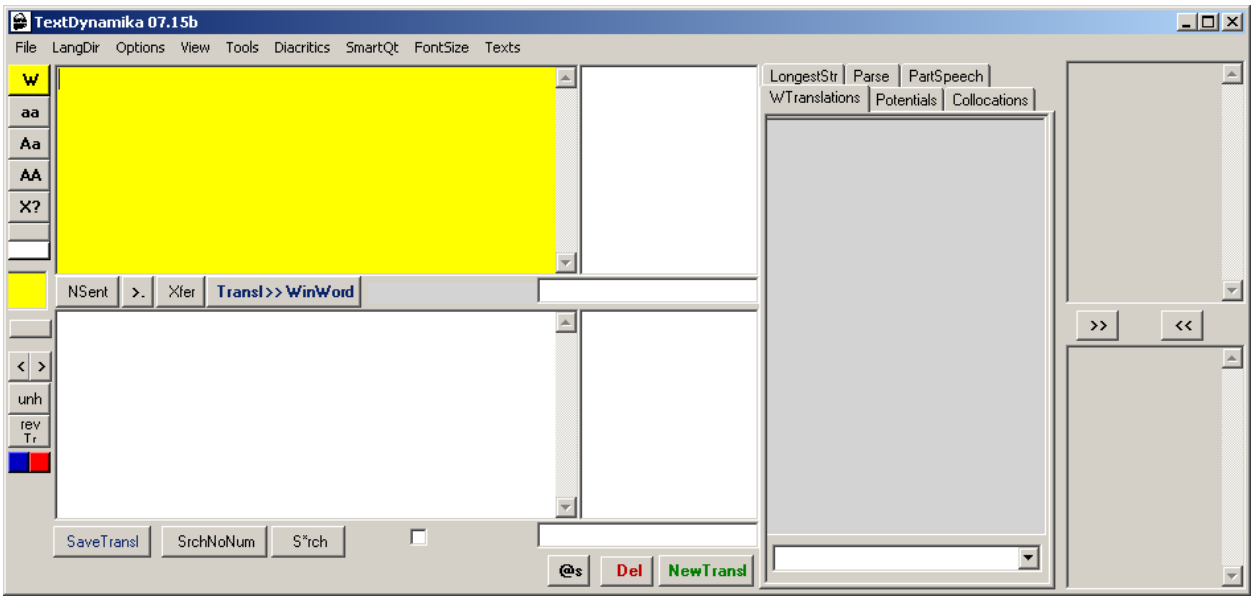


While the translation is still selected in WinWord, you can colour the translated text either blue or red with the and the button (see previous illustration), so as to mark a particular sentence for later attention (in this case indicating the fact that there was an error in the source text)

Summary

This was the basic translation method: Get a sentence, type in/look up words and save the sentence. The rest of this manual will explain all the features of TD2010 in full detail.

The program interface



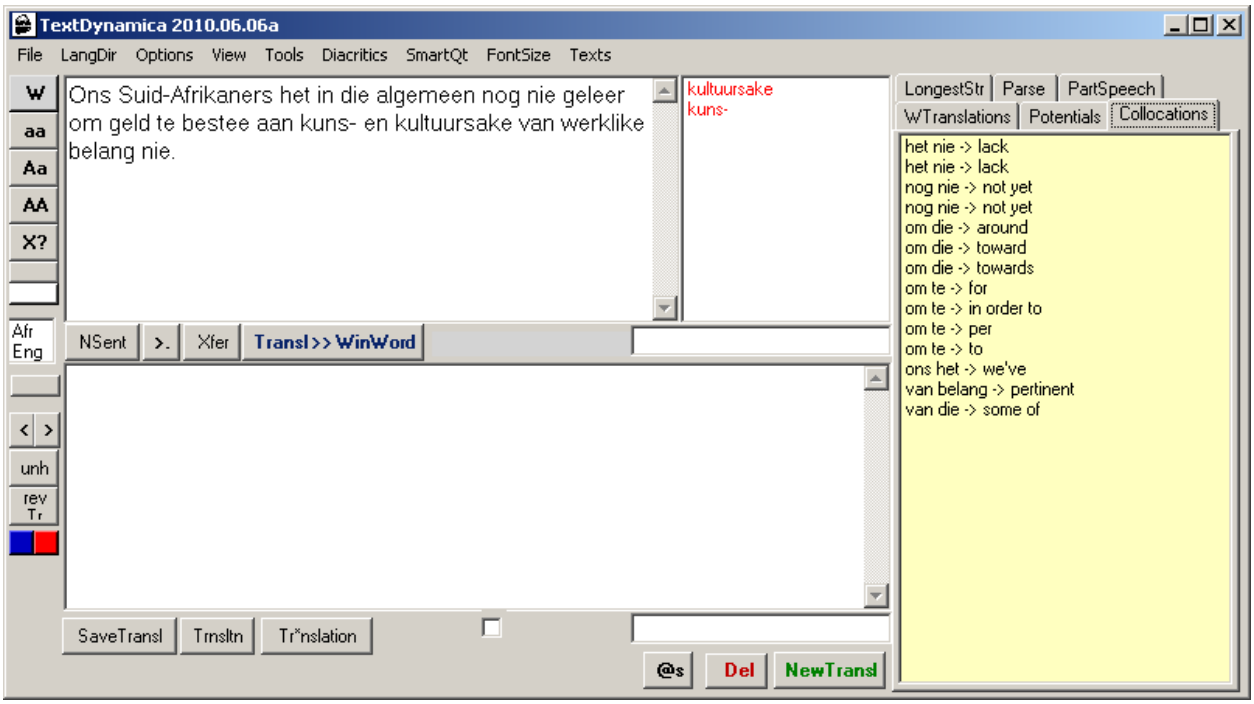
After TD2010 is started, it **must** be connected to WinWord and a translation direction **must** be chosen. The yellow parts indicate this. The **W** button connects WinWord (which must already be open with a document). The language direction is chosen with the **LangDir** menu item. The chosen direction will be displayed in the yellow box (which will then become white.

The user can type in the translation window and use the tools (buttons, tab pages, menu items and the combobox) to insert words and phrases.

TD 2010 buttons are small and have short captions but when the mouse hovers over them, an explanation appears (tooltips).

Collocations (1)

In the example below, "*kultuursake*" is an unknown word (= an Afrikaans combination word) and so is "*kuns-*" (= a partword).
Note the adjacent two-word collocations and distant two-word collocations are listed in the yellow **Collocations** tab page. If one or more are found in the sentence, this tab page automatically goes to the foreground.



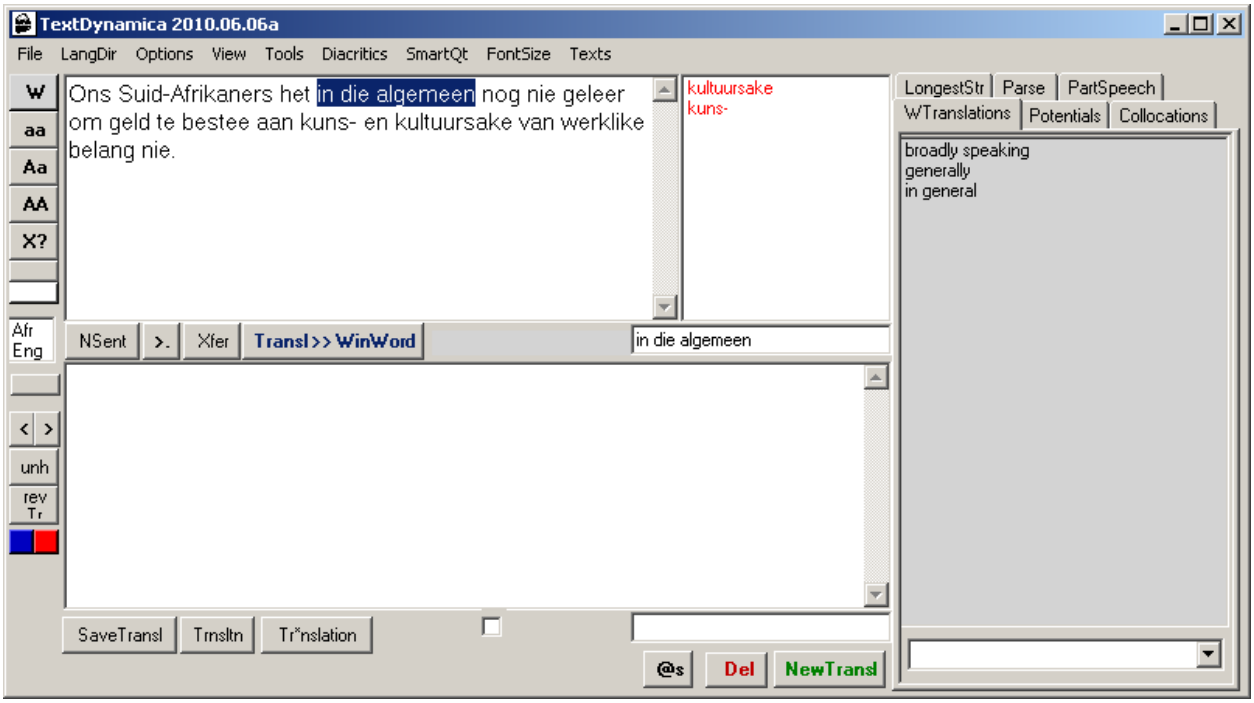
These collocations can sometimes be useful, e.g. in this example you could consider "*het ... nog nie*" = "*there is a lack of*", but you will have to rephrase the whole sentence.

The "*van ... belang*" = "*pertinent*" would be less useful in this example.

Note: in an Afrikaans sentence such as "...*hang van ...af of*" the "hang ... af" is a distant collocation. with the same menaing as "*afhang*".

Collocations (2)

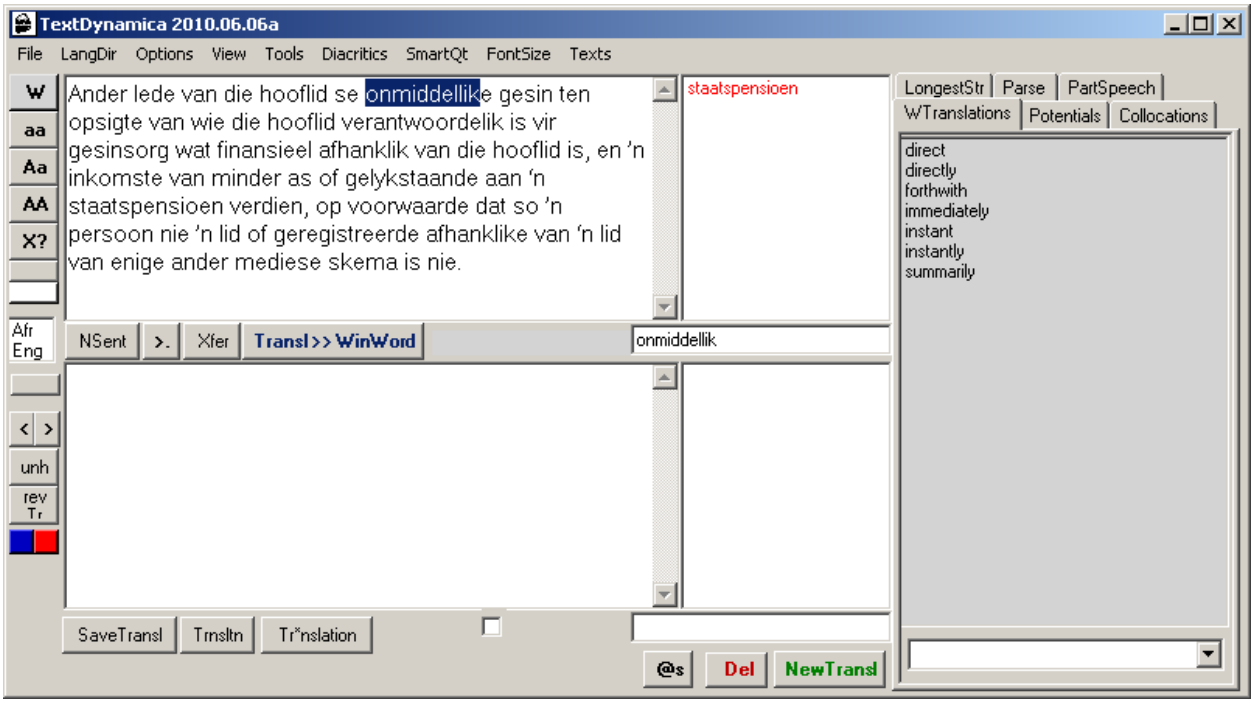
You can also highlight adjacent double, triple or four-word collocations (expressions, etc.) to find possible translations.
Highlighting the commonly used Afrikaans three-word phrase "*in die algemeen*", yields three translations.



It will, of course, be relatively useless to try "*om geld te bestee*", or, "*nog nie geleer*".

Inflexions and “uncombining”

By partially selecting a word, you can often obtain a wider range of translations. In the example “*onmiddellik*” will yield more translations than “*onmiddellike*”. You can also highlight a part of a word or a group of words and change it in the edit source textbox.

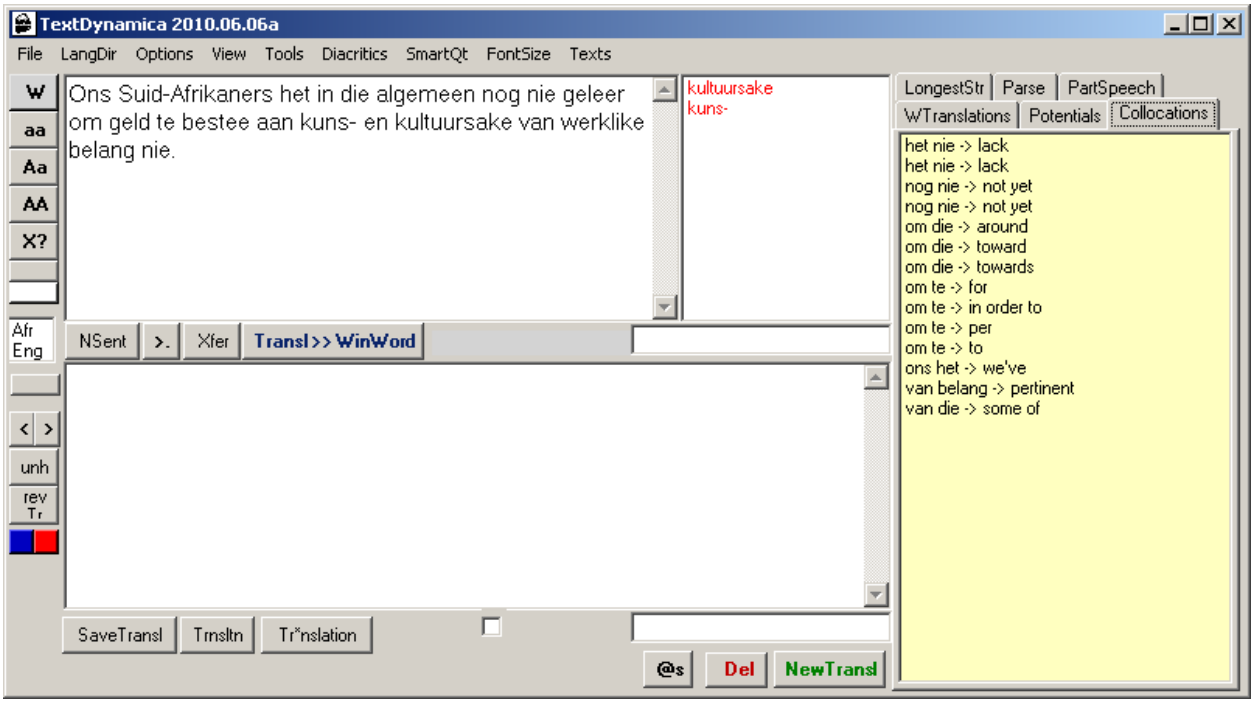


Uncombining: in the example the user could highlight the “*staat*” and the “*pensioen*” separately and form the new translation “*state pension*”.

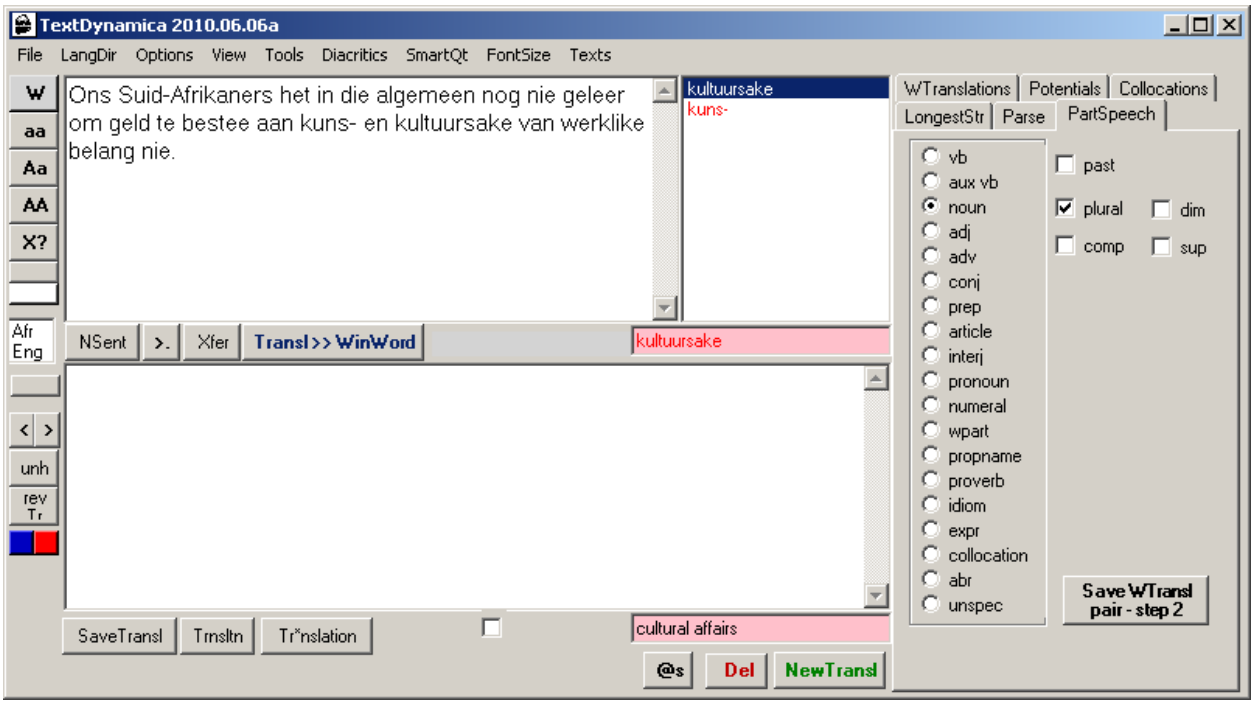
There is also specialised tool for this, namely the LongestStr = longest substring search (see below).

Adding a new translation

In the example below, "*kultuursake*" is an unknown word (= an Afrikaans combination word), this can be added to the dictionary.



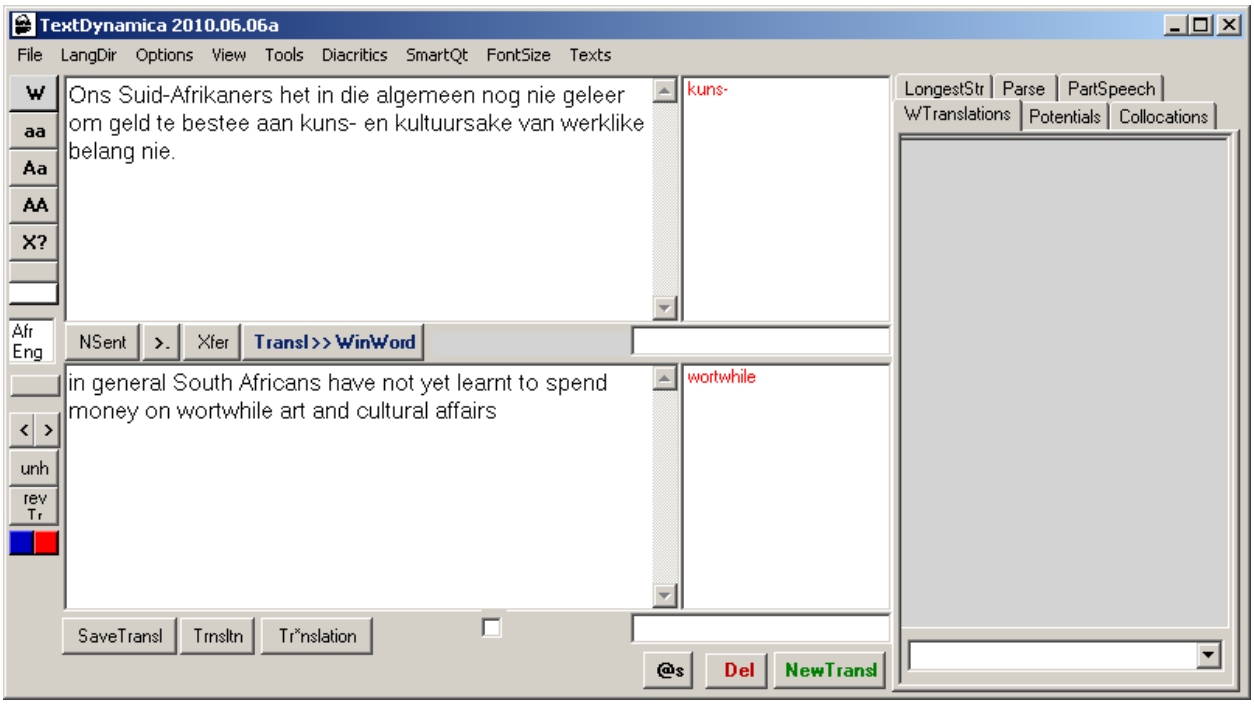
Clicking on the "*kultuursake*" will copy it to the edit source textbox (turns light red). The user types in the translation ("*cultural affairs*") in the edit translation textbox. Clicking on the **NewTransl** button moves the **PartSpeech** tab page to the foreground. In this example the user should switch on the **noun** and **plural**. Clicking the **SaveWTrans pair - step2** button will then save this new translation pair to the dictionary. The user can repeat the last part of this action if he/she would like more than one translation for "*kultuursake*" (in this example).



Note 1: "*kuns- en kultuursake*" could be translated and stored as a collocation and "*kuns-*" as a word part. This is up to the user. Users should only add words and phrases that might be useful in future.

Note 2: it would a good idead to type in “cultural affairs” in the translation window and the select it. The English words will then be checked first.

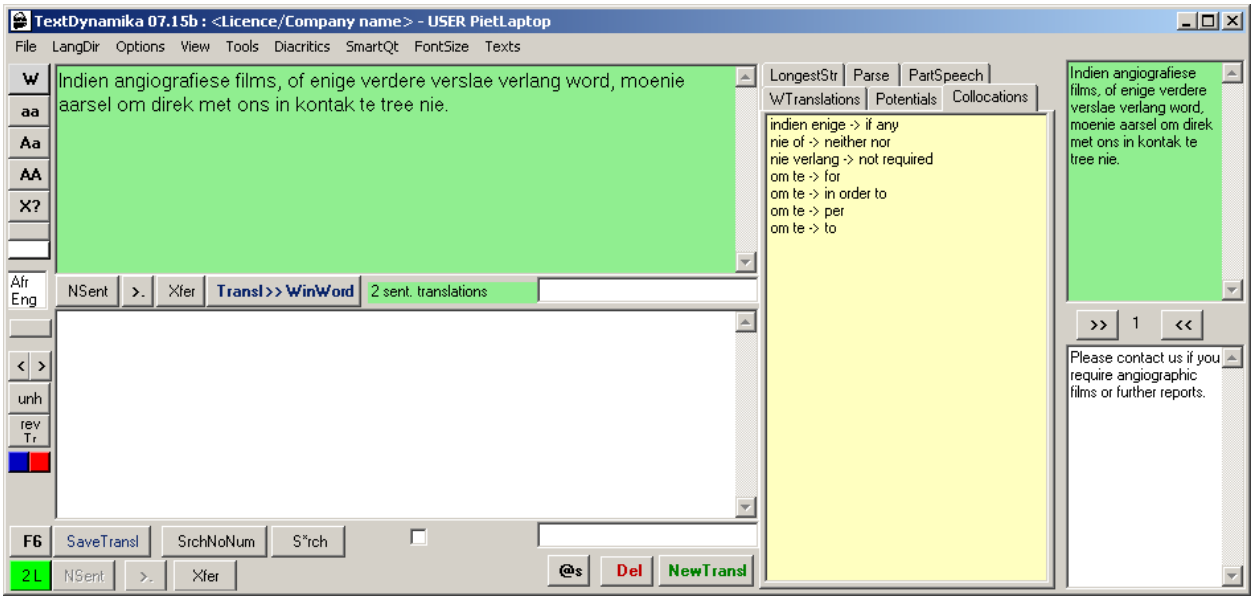
Unknown words in the translation list



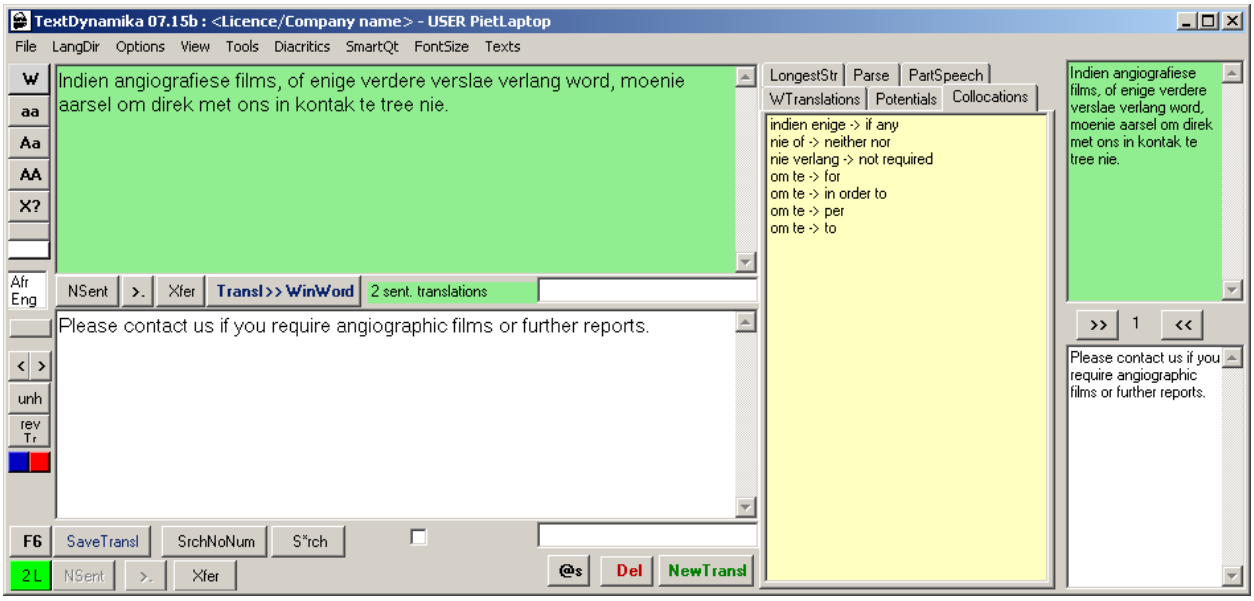
In the above example translator made a spelling mistake. As soon as this is corrected in the translation window, this error list will disappear.
If the user types in an unknown (i.e. new) but valid target word, it will also appear in the error list. If valid, the word should be coupled to the appropriate word(s) in the source window and added to the dictionary. In this way the dictionary becomes increasingly user-relevant.

Remembering sentences (1)

When TD2010 encounters a sentence translated before, the source window turns green and it displays the number of translations for this sentence.



In this example there were two previous translations. Double clicking on the lower history window brings the translation to the translation window. The upper history window also turns green if it corresponds exactly with the source window. The reason for this is that TD2010 also shows old sentences that contain the current sentence. In the latter case the source window tuns a yellowish green (see later).



In this situation the user can simply click the **Transl>>WinWord** button and the Afrikaans sentence in WinWord will be replaced by the translation previously made (consistency!).

The user can, however, edit the translation prior to this. In that case this will become the most recent translation and next time there will be three historical translations.

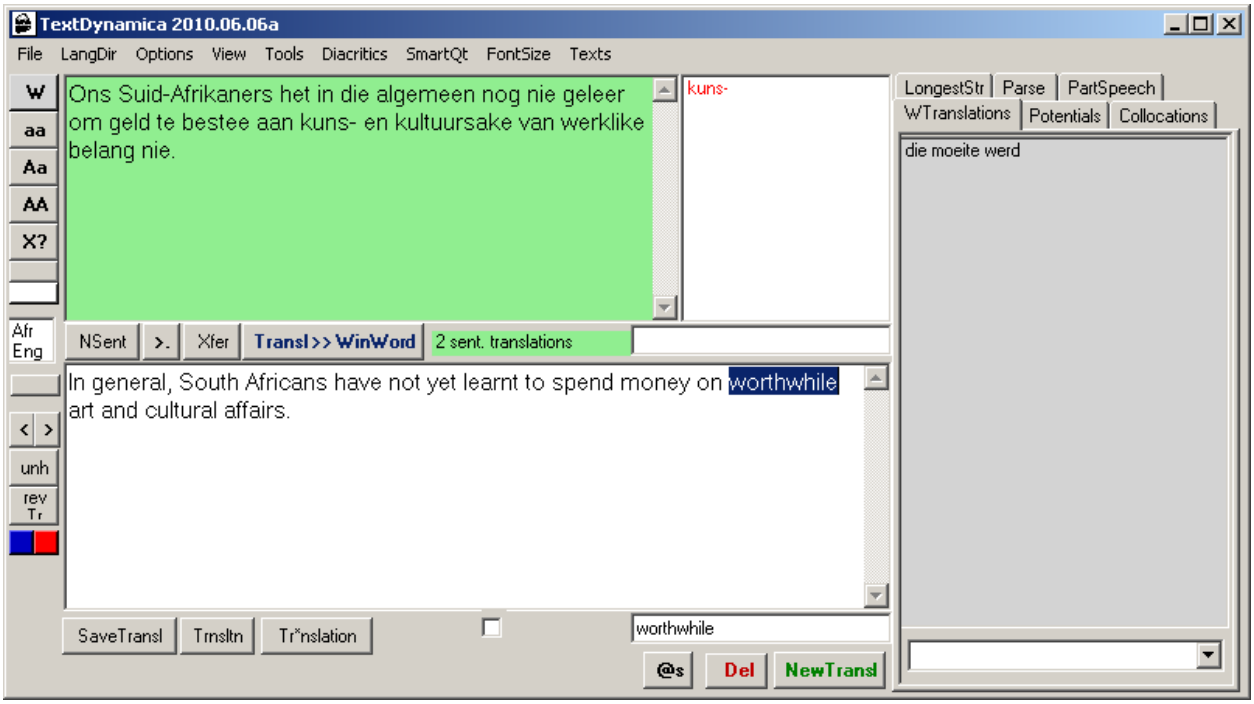
Note 1: there were already two translation for this sentence in this example. To view the older translation, the >> button is used.

Sentence within a sentence

####
(to be specified later)
####

Reverse translation

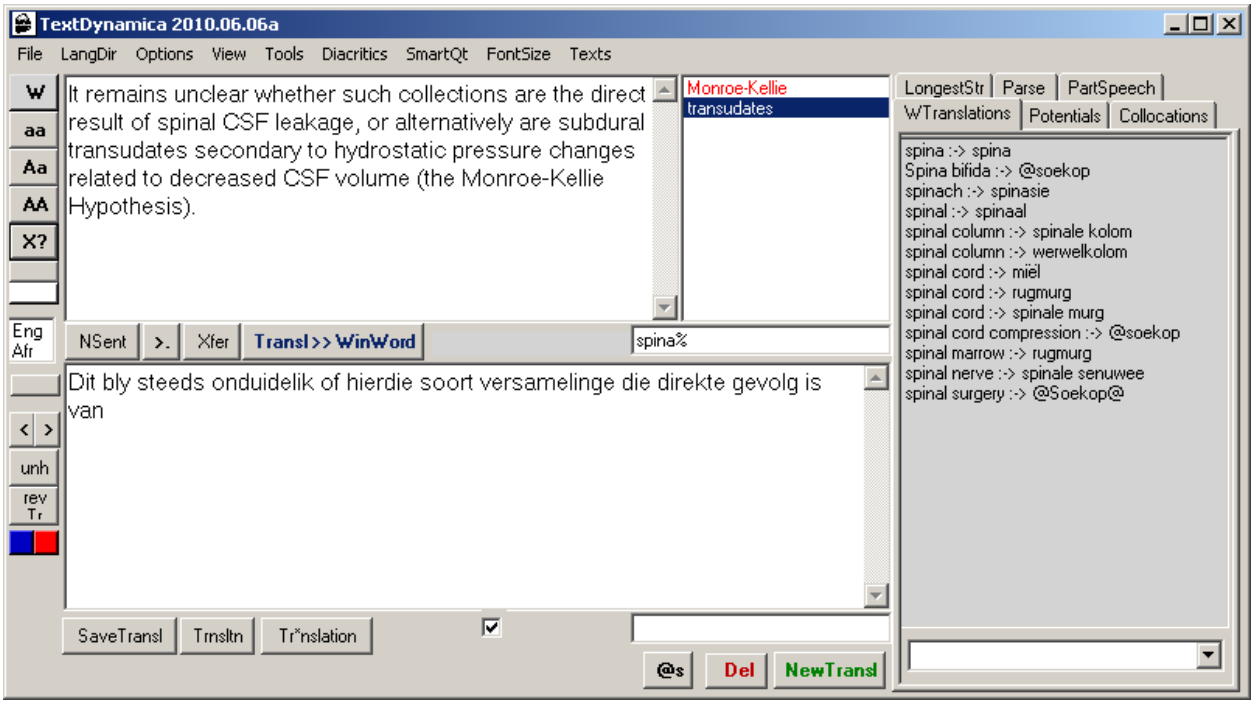
If the user highlights a word in the translation window and clicks on the **revTr** button, TD2010 does a reverse translation. In the example: the English "*worthwhile*" corresponds to "*die moeite werd*".



Note: by simply highlighting "*van werklike belang*" in the source window and "*worthwhile*" in the translation window, the user can transfer these to the two edit boxes from where they can be added to the dictionary with the **NewTransl** button followed by the **SaveWTrans pair - step2** button.

Searching for words (wild cards)

Selecting "*spina*" in the source window and clicking the **X?** button, will list all words in the current dictionary beginning with "*spina*"

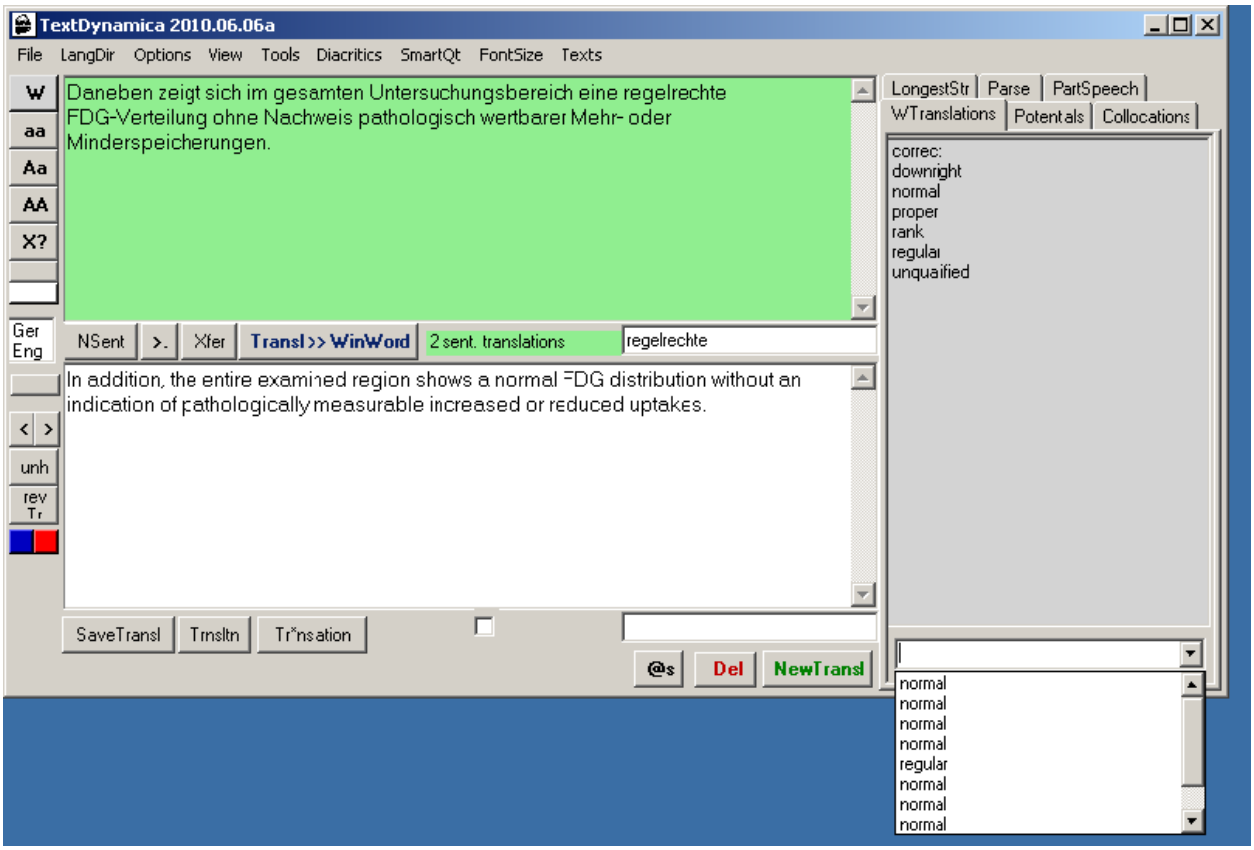


TD2010 adds the wildcard character % at the end and then searches the dictionary. If the user fills in the % beforehand (e.g. "*%cord*" or "*spin%cord*"), TD20101 will search accordingly.

Note: The "*@soekop*" in the **WTranslations** tab page represent a translation that will be added to the dictionary at a later stage - these can be ignored by the user.

Consistent translations

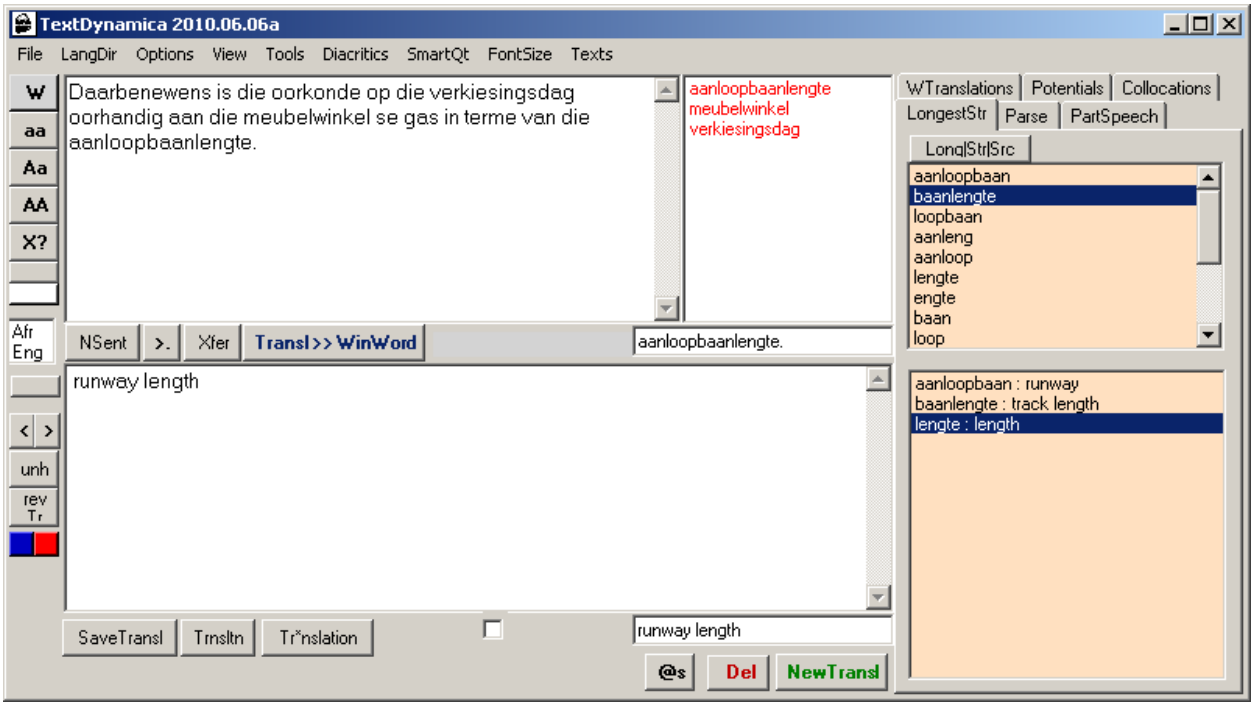
The user can view how he/she translated a particular word in the past.



When clicked, the combobox displays the last ten translation choices. Here the German "*regelrechte*" was translated as "*normal*" the last four times and before that once as "*regular*".

Deconstructing Afrikaans (and German) combination words

TD2010 can perform a so-called longest substring search on a word. In this example "*aanloopbaanlengte*" is deconstructed.



There are three unknown words in the source window, indicated as red words in the error list.. Clicking on "*aanloopbaanlengte*", going to the LongestStr tab page and then on **Long|Str|Src** , will deconstruct this word into all its constituents that are present in the dictionary (slow process).

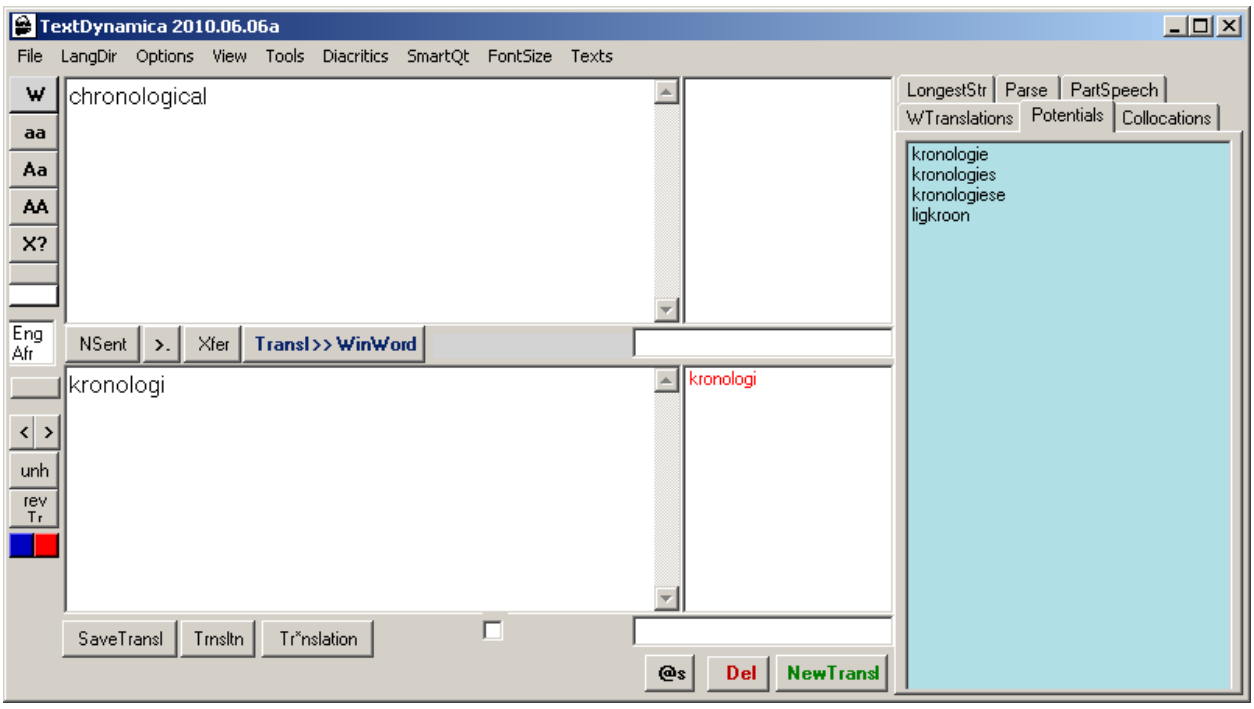
These are then listed in descending length order because the chance of constructing a meaningful translation is normally higher if the longest words are used. Suitable listed constituents can then be translated one by one (in the example "*aanloopbaan*", "*baanlengte*" and "*lengte*").

Here the user decided on "*runway length*" which will subsequently be saved to the dictionary, The word "*baanlengte*" plays no role in the complete word translation here, neither would "*loopbaan*".

Note that "*verkiesingsdag*" would also work, but "*oorkonde*" and "*oorhandig*" not really.

Semi-intelligent guessing

If a word is not in the dictionary but its translation can be easily derived, it can be "*guessed*" and tested on existence.



In the example, the Afrkaans for "*chronological*" is probably something like "*krono...*".

Clicking on the **Potentials** tab page to brings it to the foreground, and slowly typing in "*k r o n o l o g i ...*" in the translation window, words containing most of the letters you have typed in thus far, will be listed.

The proper translation or translations can then be added to the dictionary in the normal way.

Note 1: the list used for looking up potential words is a long list of valid words in the target language that may of may not be in the dictionary yet.

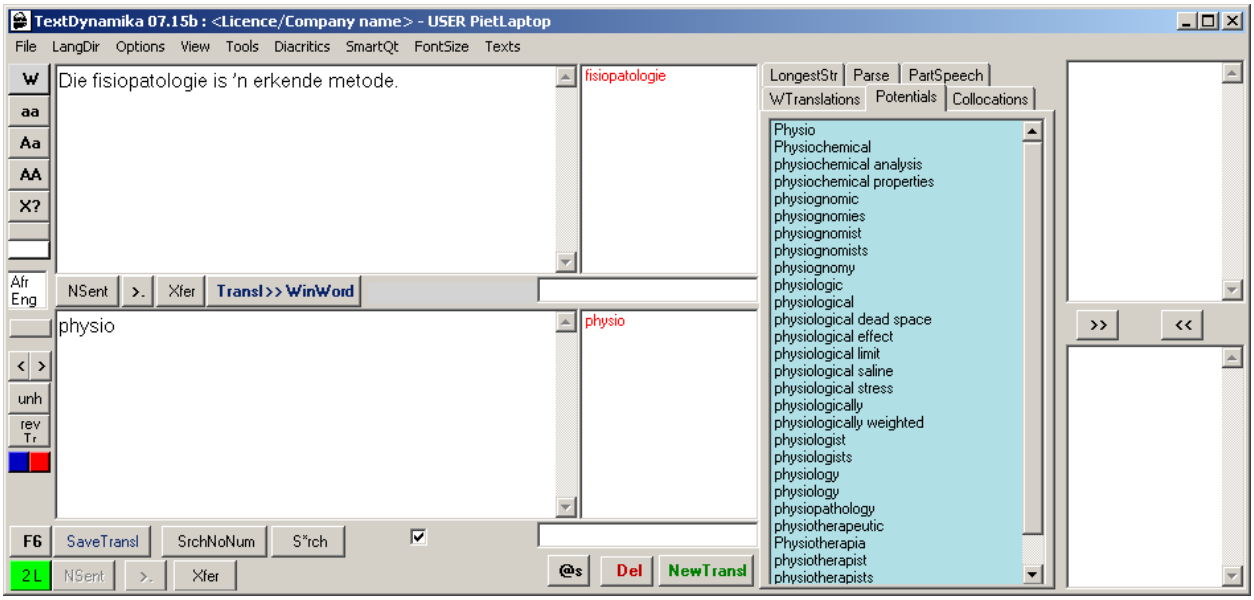
Note 2: "*chronological*" is a trivial but interesting example because "*chronologies*" is also correct Afrikaans!

Note 3: this process is relatively slow

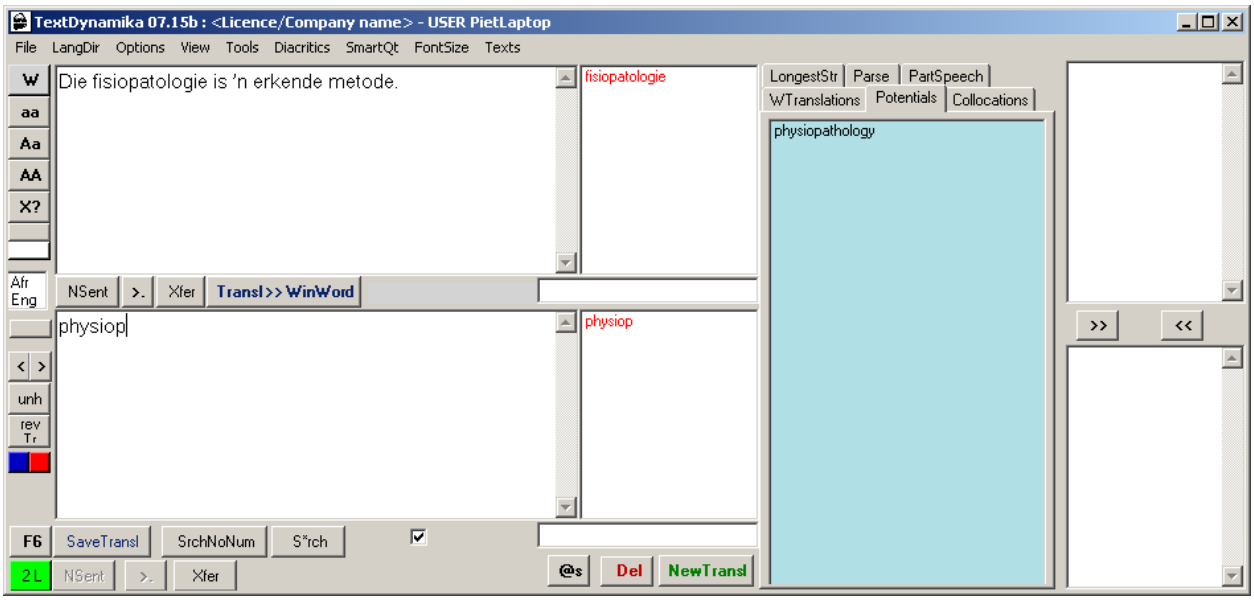
(see Options below)

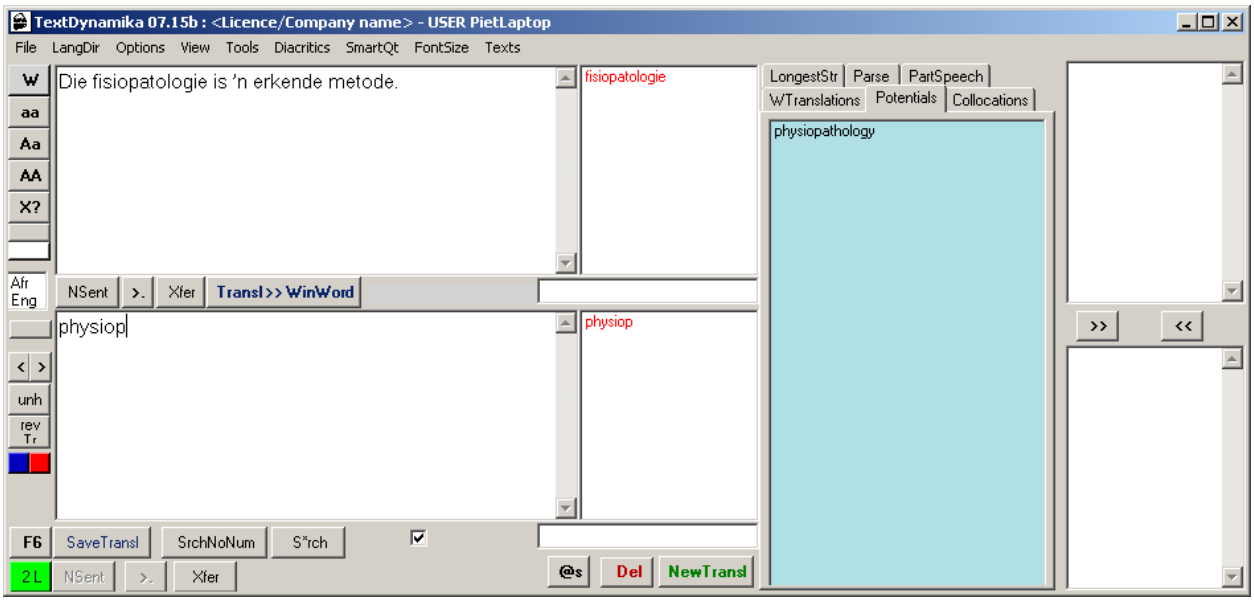
Looking up words from the left

Instead if considering all the letters, TD2010 can also display all words in its list that start with certain letters. (this is the default mode)



The user has typed "*physio*" , typing a "*p*", narrows it down even more.





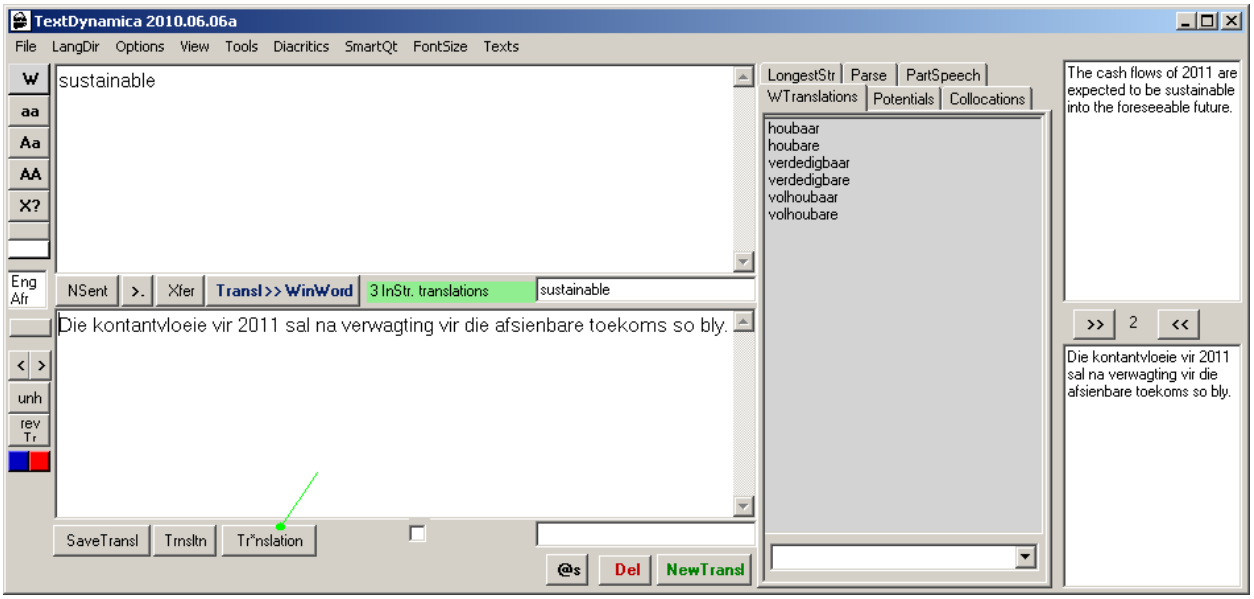
This function enables the user to look up words and put them in the translation window and also easily add them to the dictionary.

Note: this process is fast.

(see Options below)

Words and phrases used in previous translated sentences (1)

It is possible to view all sentences in which a word or phrase was used and view their corresponding translations.

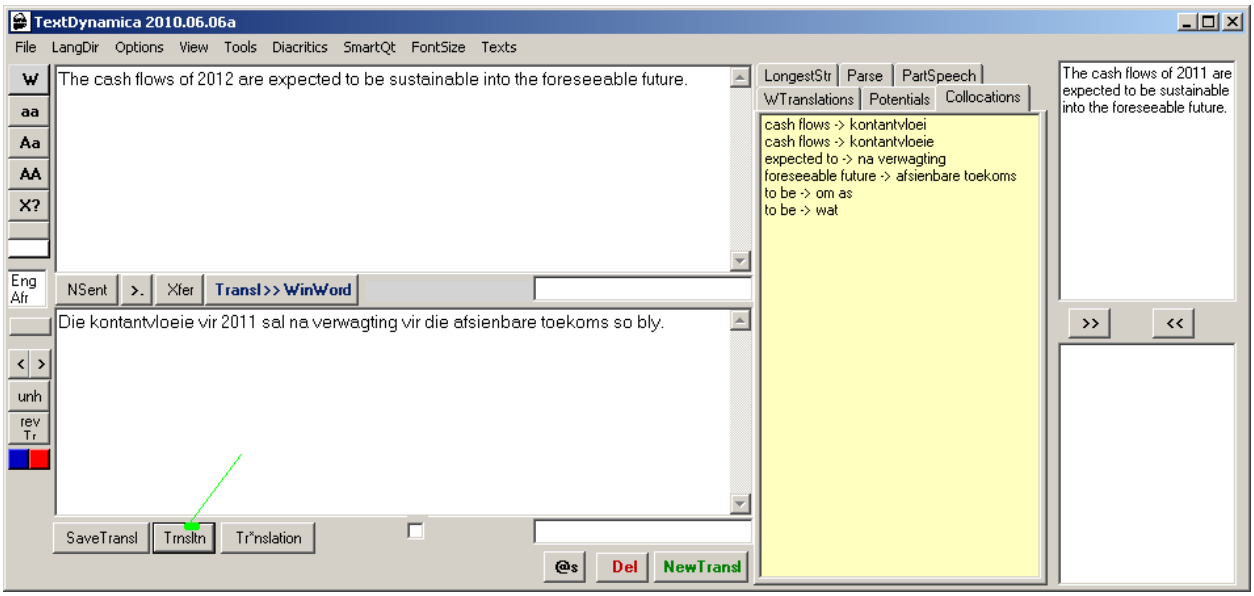


In the example, the word "*sustainable*" was selected in the source window (could also be part of a full sentence). A special search is performed with the **Tr*nslation** button (see green line). In the above example, there are three source sentences containing this word. The user can cycle trough these three sentences with the >> and the << buttons. The upper right history window shows the sentence containing the word(s) and lower right history window shows the corresponding translation. In the example the user went to second oldest translation. The full historic translation (double click on window) or a part of it (with normal copy paste) can be transferred to the translation window.

Note 1: this transfer will replace all text currently in the translation window, but this can be stored temporarily and retrieved again if needed with the < and the > buttons respectively.

Searching for sentences irrespective of numbers

It is possible to search all sentences without taking numbers etc. into account.



In the example, the sentence to be translated does not exist in the translation database (otherwise the source window would have turned green).

With the **Trnsltn** button (see green line) the user can search fror translations, ignoring any non alphabetical characters such as numbers. All the found sentences with their translations can be viewed in the two windows on the right and the most recent translation is put into the translation window. In this case there was only one sentence. [Note: in the latest TD2010 version the last translation is placed in the history translation window on the right and not in the translation window]

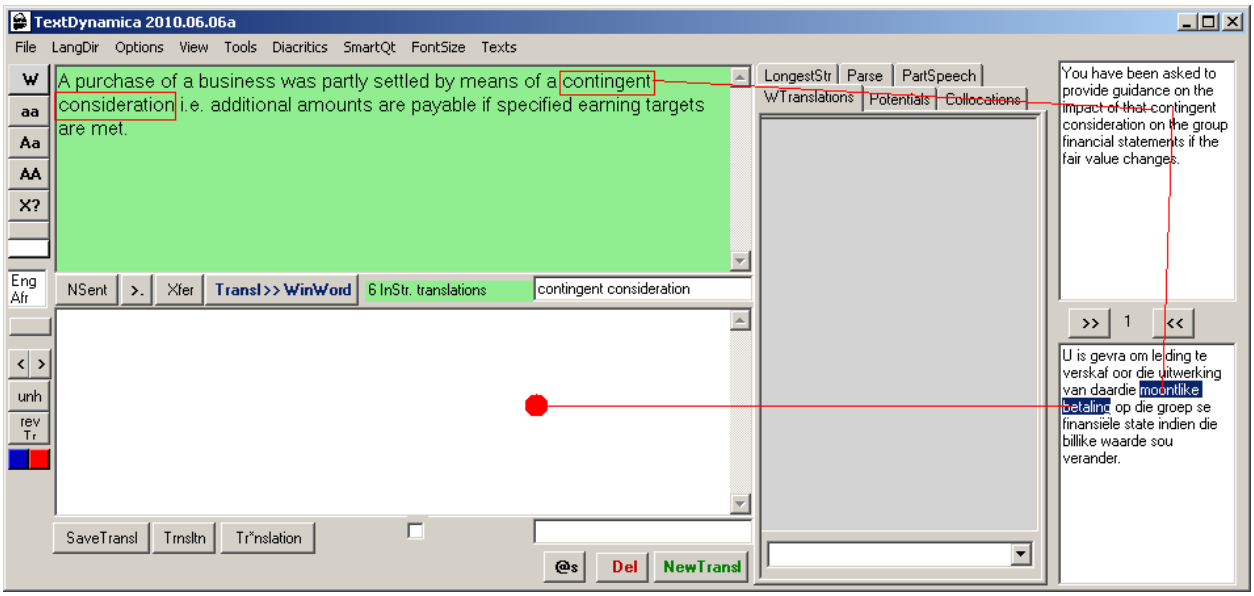
In this example, all the user has to do, is to change the "*2011*" into "*2012*".

Note 1: If there is more than one translation, the user can cycle through the history of translations with the >> and the << buttons

Note 2: Double clicking in the translation history window, copies the whole contents to the translation window. A part can also be selected and copy pasted.

Example of advanced searching

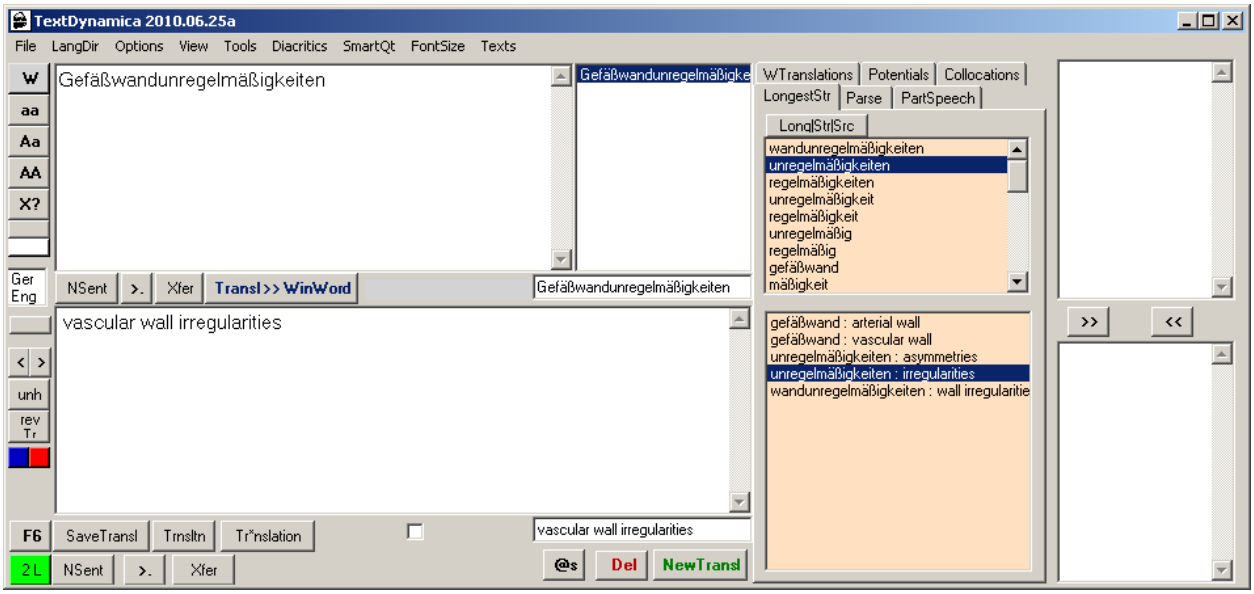
This example shows an existing translation (green source screen). Instead of using the translation, the user decided to make a new translation but first he wanted to know how "*contingent consideration*" had been translated in the past. The two words are highlighted in the source window and a search is performed with the **Tr*nslation** button. This yielded six translations.



It can be seen that the translation number 1 (most recent using those two words), bears no resemblance to the sentence in the source window but the useful phrase "*moontlike betaling*", is highlighted by the user and can be copy-pasted into the translation window when needed.

Example of Longest string searching

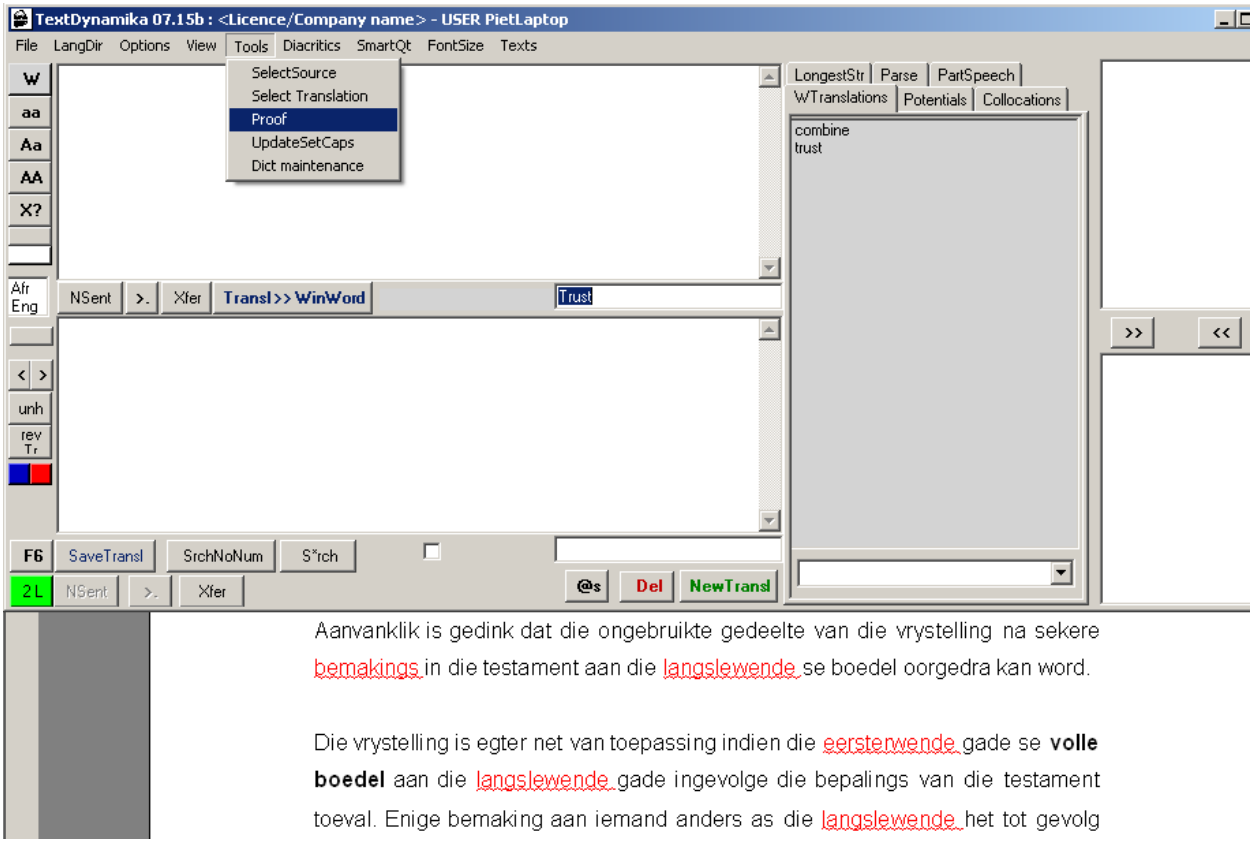
This example shows how a very long word can be deconstructed and how the longest constituents can be used to deduce a correct translation. You need a fair knowledge of German and a good knowledge of English to be able to construct a correct translation.



In this example "*arterial wall*" would also be a possibility. The user could check on Internet which combination is used more frequently, "*vascular wall irregularities*" or "*arterial wall irregularities*".

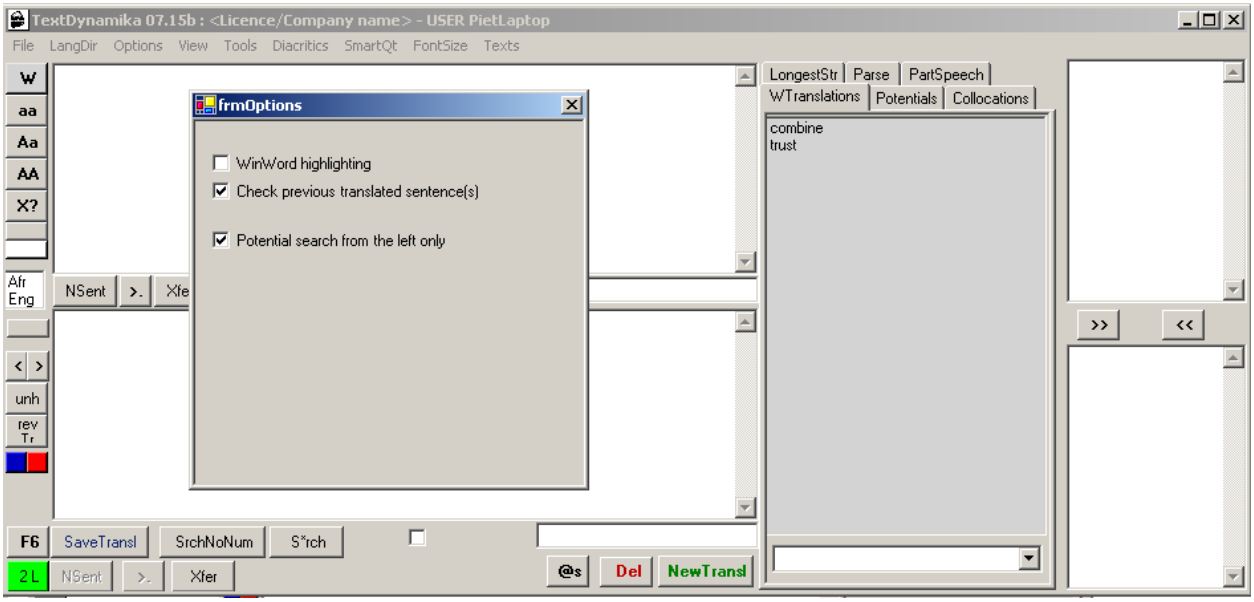
Pre-proofing

TD2010 can perform a check on a WinWord document and flag all the unknown words.



It colours all the unknown words red with a wavy underline. The user could, prior to translating, lookup or decide on a translation. Best is to do this on a copy of the original document. The relevant red words are selected and via TD2010 added to the dictionary. In the example the dictionary would probably know "*bemaking*" (= "*endowment"*) and it will be handy to add "*endowments*" to the dictionary.

Options



In the current version of TD2010 three options (menu item **Options**) can be set:

- All previously translated sentences are also coloured green in the WinWord Document. A human proof-reader can then only proof the ungreen sentences. This can be turned on/off.

- The translation lookup function can be switched off - TD2010 will perform faster (it will still store translations).

- The Potential lookup is from left , i.e. all words starting with typed in letters.
- The Potential lookup takes all letters in consideration (slow).

- The latest version of TD2010 has an option to perform program error logging.

Translating from a fax or printout

If there is no WinWord document file, the user can type in the text from the (paper) document into the source window, check the spelling, lookup translations and build up the translation in the usual way.

The Language directions should be set beforehand.

There should then be an empty WinWord document to receive the translated sentences and contact between WinWord and the TD2010 should be made.

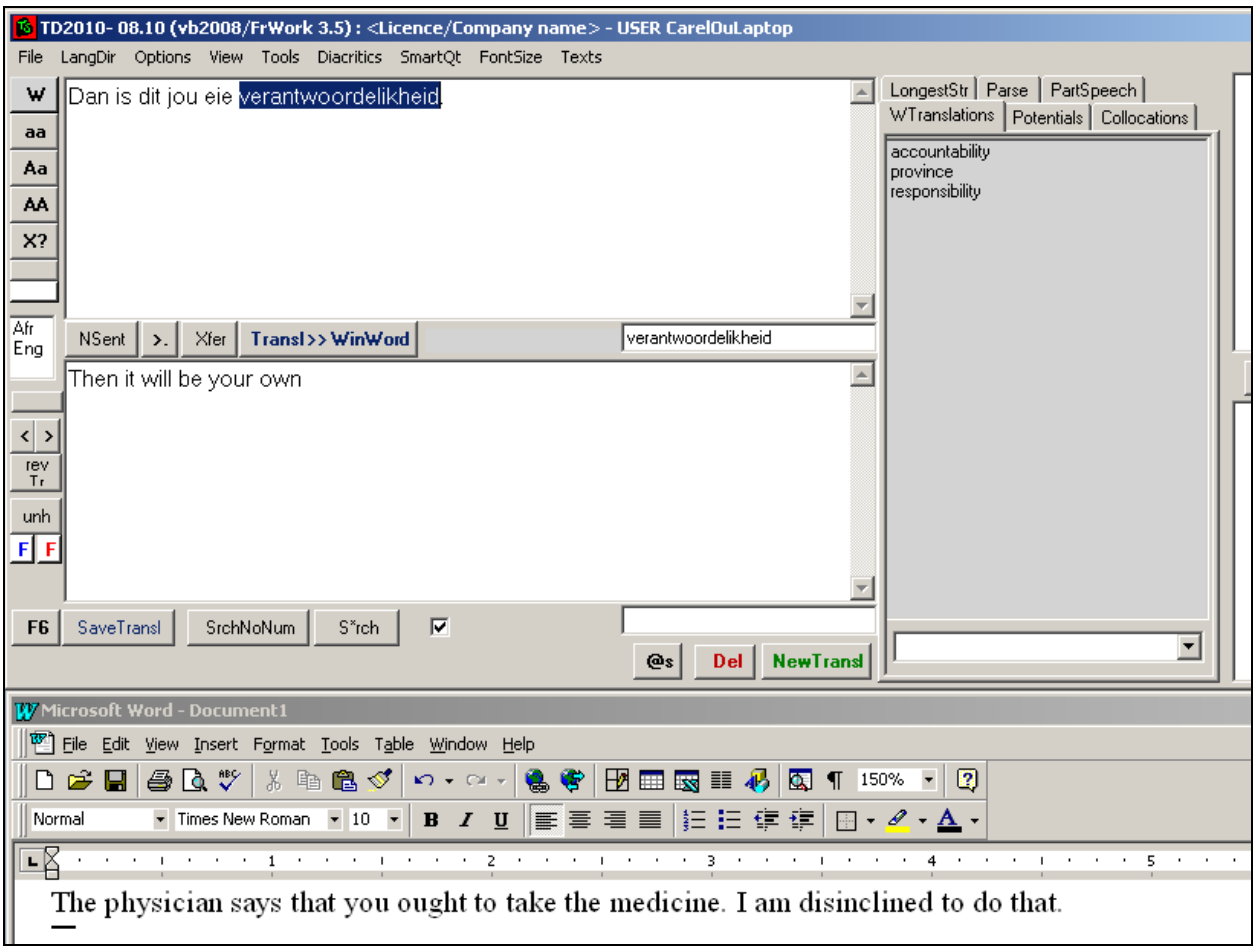


fig.: Manually typing the source

Note that the CheckBox (next to the S*rch) has to be switched on.

In the example above, the Afrikaans is typed in and the English is either looked-up or also typed in. A completed English sentence can then be put into the WinWord document.

With this manual method, the user still has all the TD2010 tools available.

To check the Afrikaans (in the example above) click the Xfer button (the CheckBox must be ON!)

Other menu items and buttons

With the menu item **FontSize** the two main windows' font size can be set.

View and **On top** will keep TD2010 on top of WinWord

Tools **SelectSource** and **Tools** **SelectTranslation** will select the complete source/translation window contents

With **Diacritics** certain characters can be put into the source/translation window

When the user highlights a word or phrase in the source/translation window he/she can put smart quotes around that word/phrase with **SmartQt**.
NB: a normal single sometimes quote poses a problem for TD2010.
With **Diacritics** the user can also insert the English genitive **'s** and **s'** and the Afrikaans **'n**.
Note that WinWord dynamically changes straight single and double quotes into the appropriate smart quotes.

TD2010 attempts to read the next sentence with the use of the **Nsent** button. If the higlight stops at an abbreviation or decimal number, the user can extend the selection up to the next period, semicolon or paragraph mark with the **>.** button. Sometimes it will be better to manualy select a sentence if the sentence contains periods.

The two buttons clear the source/translation windows and the button makes the source window white.

The < button stores the contents of the translation window and the > button puts it back.

The **unh** button takes away any highlight of the current selection in WinWord

The **F** and the **F** buttons change the font of the current selection in WinWord to blue/red
In a previous TD2010 version this button were labeled and

The **aa** and the **Aa** and the **AA** buttons change the case (lower, proper, upper) of the selected text in the source window/translation window or the edit textboxes (whichever has the focus)

The **SrchNoNum** button searches for a translation irrespective of the numbers.
In a previous TD2010 version this button was labeled **Trnsltn**

The **S*rch** button searches for a translations for sentences that contain a selected phrase or word.
In a previous TD2010 version this button was labeled **Tr*nslation**

Do not use undocumented functions of TD2010!

Files used by TD2010

TD2010.LIC	Licence and configuration information and parameters
roset2004a_E.PL5	Afrikaans English dictionary
Germanised_roset2004a_E.pl5	German English dictionary
PotentialAEG_E.pl5	Potential words lists
TDlog.txt	Log file with user added translations (security back-up) as well as all the words entered [1)] into the source window that were unknown at that time.
TDSentences.mdb	Translated sentences - standard Microsoft Access 97 format
UserExport.mdb	For exporting all the added translations by a specified user (table: tblUserExport) TD2010 also writes all the words entered [1)] into the source window that were unknown at that time to this file (table: tblUnknownLightRed)
TD2010_Excel_Import.xls	Standard Excel file with a specific structure to import large numbers of translation pairs (available on special request)
TD_ShortTextImport.txt	Standard file for importing short texts into the Source Window
TextDynamica2010.exe	program file

[1)] If pasted, must be spell-checked with the **Xfer** button

Possible TD2010 network configurations

Single PC
program (exe)
LIC file
databases
logfile

Server
program (exe)
LIC file
databases
logfile

PC with link to exe file on server

Server
databases

PC
program (exe)
LIC file
logfile

Server
some databases

PC
program (exe)
LIC file
other databases
logfile

Issues

TD2010 does not handle WinWord formatting, footnotes, tracking, etc.
[No problem if the whole sentence is bold or a larger font etc.]

The straight single quote (e.g. Afr ’n and English genitive) could sometimes cause a problem.
The elegant solution is to use only smart quotes - this is also compatible with WinWord. May need some preparation regarding DOC/DOCX files.

Sentence selection does not work for all posibilities of abbreviations/decimal numbers yet
Works in 80% of the cases where sentence also contains abreviations
Example that will not work: *The company uses e.g. 1.2 million l. Aspirin per day. No problem according to A.C. Einstein et al. before he left he closed the window.*.