



Transit NXT

Alignment Tool

2011-11

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1 Welcome

1.1 Manuals

Transit/TermStar NXT are very powerful tools that assist you as you translate. So that you can use Transit/TermStar NXT to their full potential, there is a range of manuals available which provide you with the right information about the task at hand.

You can call up the most important manuals directly from the installation CD by starting the installation CD and clicking **Manuals**.

- Transit/TermStar NXT – Installation
Installing and upgrading Transit and/or TermStar NXT
- Transit NXT – User's Guide
Comprehensive instructions for working with Transit
- TermStar NXT – User's Guide
Comprehensive instructions for working with TermStar


Check our website for the latest manuals

The latest versions of these manuals and other documentation are available from the Downloads section of our website at www.star-transit.net.






1.2 Symbols and conventions

This manual makes use of special symbols and type conventions, which make it easier to orient yourself within the document. Table 1-1 contains a list of the symbols and conventions used, with their meanings.

Symbols and conventions	Explanation
	Warning Warning about serious errors. If this is disregarded, it could result in loss of data!

Tab. 1-1: Symbols and conventions

Symbols and conventions	Explanation
	<p>Caution</p> <p>Important information on avoiding errors which may hinder your work.</p>
	<p>Info</p> <p>Information or tip to make your work easier.</p>
	<p>Instructions</p> <p>Numbered steps used to perform a task.</p>
<p>Click on Processing Search Replace</p>	<p>Ribbon bar</p> <p>Tabs and groups on the ribbon bar, as well as options and buttons, are shown in bold. The vertical bars () divide the tabs and groups of the ribbon bar.</p> <p>The example on the left means: in the Processing tab select the group Search and click on Replace.</p>
<p>Press CTRL+F4</p>	<p>Keyboard shortcut</p> <p>This instruction means that you should press F4 <i>while holding down</i> the CTRL key.</p>
<p>Press CTRL+Q, E</p>	<p>This instruction means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Press the CTRL and Q keys <i>at the same time</i>. ■ Then release the two keys and press the E key.
<p>Enter <i>valve</i>.</p>	<p>User inputs</p> <p>Characters in the font <i>Courier Italic</i> must be entered on the keyboard.</p>
<p>Enter <search text>. Select <filename>.</p>	<p>Variables</p> <p>Text in angle brackets are placeholders that have to be replaced – along with the brackets themselves – by actual values.</p>

Tab. 1-1: Symbols and conventions (cont.)

Symbols and conventions	Explanation
You will find the file <code>lddh.rbe</code> in the folder <code>\config\global</code> .	<p>Filename</p> <p>Names of files and folders appear in the font <code>Courier</code>.</p>

Tab. 1-1: Symbols and conventions (cont.)

Calling up functions in Transit NXT

In the first instance, this manual describes how to call up functions via the ribbon bar, the resource bar or the Transit toolbar. However, you can also access many functions using keyboard shortcuts, icons or the context menu.

The Appendix provides you with an overview of the keyboard shortcuts and icons available to you in Transit NXT (see sections 6.1 “Keyboard shortcuts” on page 51 and 6.2 “Alignment tab” on page 52).



2 The Basics

2.1 Overview

Any translations you have completed *without* using Transit NXT are in the original file format. However, Transit NXT is only able to use translations as reference material if they are in the Transit format.

For an alignment project, you can import existing documents and their translations into Transit NXT. Alignment is then carried out, and this generates Transit language pairs which can be used as reference material for other projects.

The alignment process itself involves matching up source and target-language segments. The alignment tool supports you in this process.

If the segmentation of source and target language does not match, you can intervene and split or join segments. This may be necessary, for example, if a sentence in the source language has been translated with two sentences in the target language or vice versa. The less frequently this occurs, the easier it is to carry out the alignment.

2.2 Requirements

The following criteria must be met before you can align your existing translations:

- The document and the translations must be in a file format which Transit NXT can import. Chapter 4 of the Transit NXT User's Guide provides you with a list of all the file types the program can import.
- The source document and the translations are in the same file format (e.g. all in Word).

2.3 Steps to take

Take the following steps to carry out an alignment:

- Create an alignment project (see section 3 “Alignment projects” on page 13).
An alignment project is similar to a translation project. However, you have to pair up the files for the source and target languages in an alignment project.
- Import the files of the source and target languages.
- Open the language files generated and carry out the alignment (see section 4 “Carrying out an alignment” on page 25).

Transit NXT automatically assigns each source-language segment to the translated target-language segment so both segments have the same segment number. In doing so, Transit NXT takes a number of factors into account whose individual weighting you can specify (see section 5.3 “Alignment coefficients” on page 44).

You can make the following changes, as required:

- Move segments
 - Delete segments
 - Join two segments together
 - Insert empty segments
 - Empty a segment
 - Split a segment
- Then you can check the alignment.

To do this, perform a format check (see section 4.3.9 “Quality assurance after alignment” on page 41).

Transit NXT also allows you to print out the segments of the source and target languages in pairs. In this way, you can easily check whether the segments are properly aligned with each other.

- Save the language pair.

You can now use the language files as reference material for future translations.

3 Alignment projects

3.1 Overview

An alignment project is similar to a translation project. You also define your project settings here.

In an alignment project, however, you select the source and target language files and pair them up.

Please refer to the Transit NXT User's Guide for detailed information on how to create a project and the available settings.

This section explains the special features which make an alignment project differ from a "normal" translation project.

3.2 Creating an alignment project

If you want to carry out an alignment project, start Transit NXT and select the "Alignment Specialist" user role. This role contains all the functions you will require to carry out an alignment and will configure a suitable windows layout.

When you create a new alignment project, Transit NXT suggests default settings which you can modify to suit your project.

Information on the project settings

The majority of the steps for creating an alignment project are the same as the steps for a normal translation project. More detailed information is provided in the Transit NXT User's Guide.



How do I create a new alignment project?

1 There are two different ways of creating an alignment project:

- via the ribbon bar (**Project | Create**) or

via the resource bar (**Reference material | Alignment | Create alignment project**)



If you create the alignment project via the ribbon bar, Transit NXT displays the **Create new project** window (Fig. 3-1).

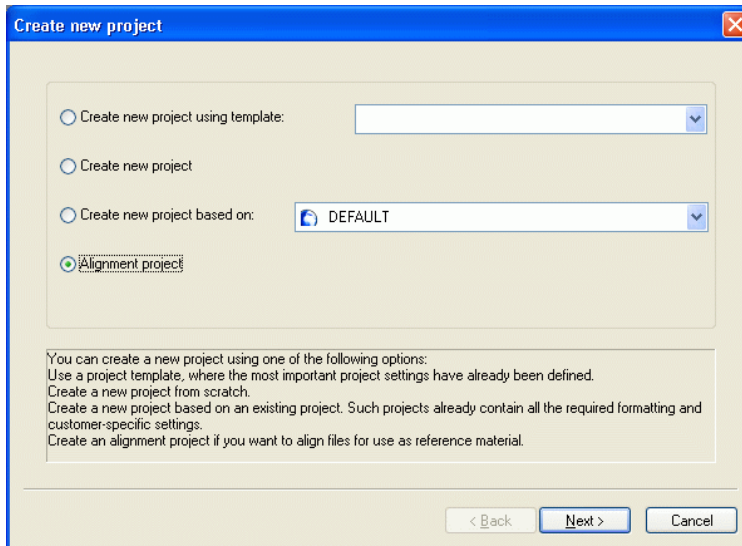


Fig. 3-1: **Create new project** window

- 2 Select **Alignment project** if you want to create a new alignment project. Click **Next** to confirm the option selected.

Transit NXT displays the **Administration** window (Fig. 3-2). Creating an alignment project from the resource bar takes you directly to this window.

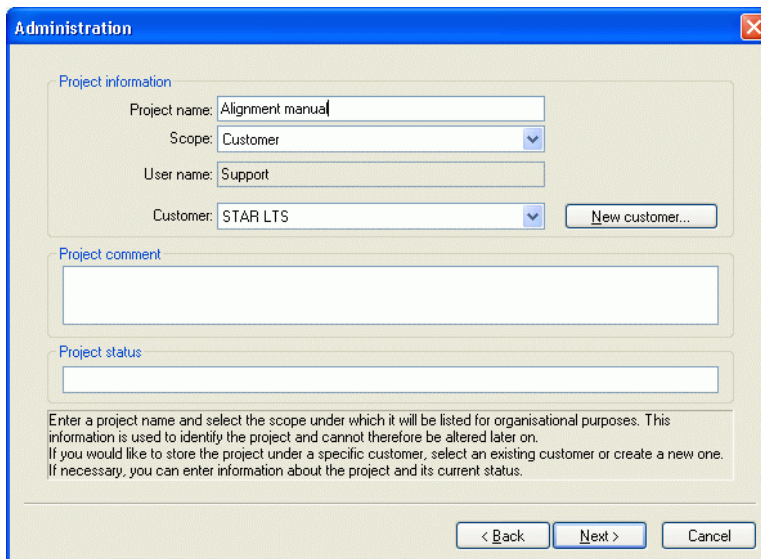


Fig. 3-2: **Administration** window

- 3 Specify the administrative information as explained in the User's Guide.
Click **Next** to confirm the information entered in the **Administration** window.
Transit NXT displays the **Languages** window. When you create a new project, Transit NXT uses the default settings for the source and target languages (Fig. 3-3).

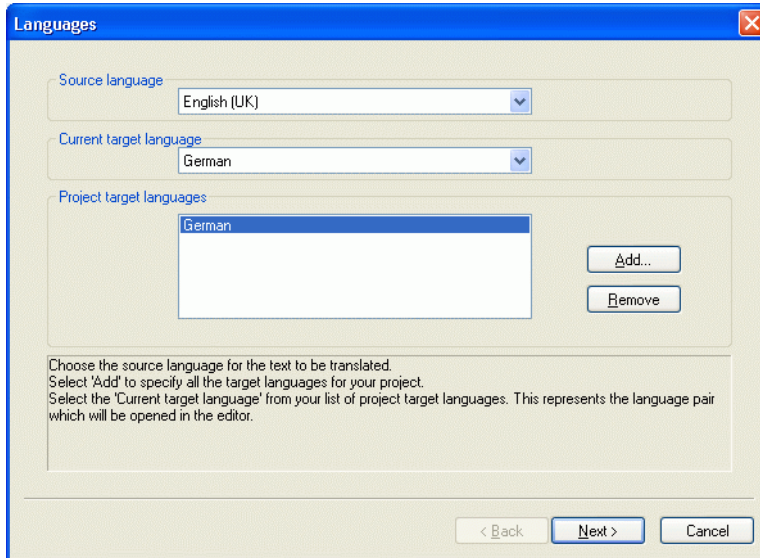


Fig. 3-3: **Languages** window

- 4 Specify the source and target languages for the project as explained in the Transit NXT User's Guide.
Click **Next** to confirm the information selected in the **Languages** window.

Transit NXT displays the **Folders** window with the drive and path of the working folder (Fig. 3-4).

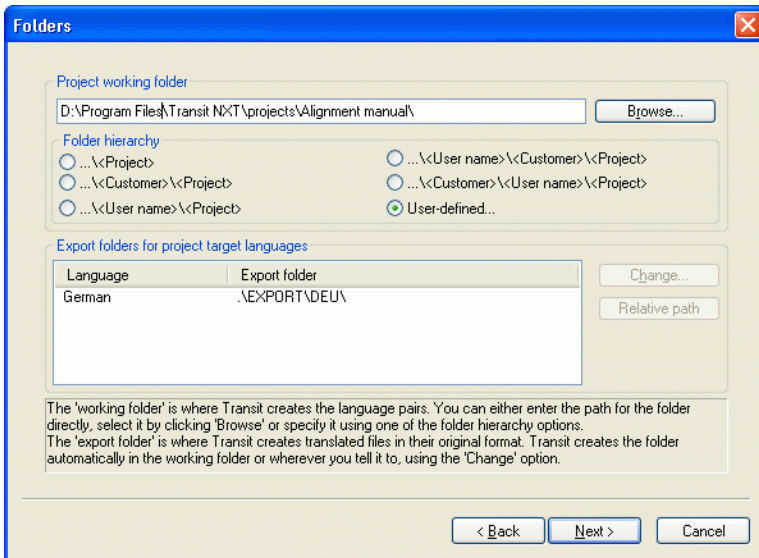


Fig. 3-4: **Folders** window

- Specify the working folder as explained in the Transit NXT User's Guide. Transit NXT saves all the files of the project to the working folder. Click **Next** to confirm the working folder in the **Folders** window. Transit NXT displays the **File type** window (Fig. 3-5).

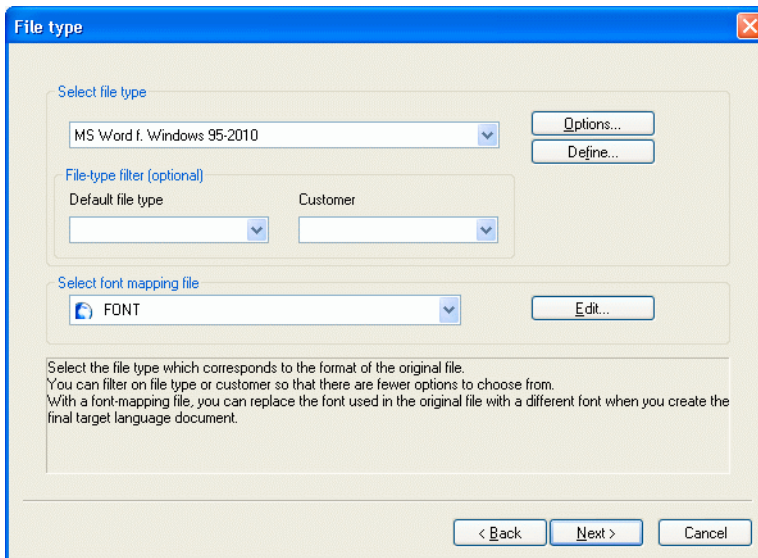


Fig. 3-5: **File type** window

- 6 Specify the file type of the files you want to align. Do so as explained in the Transit NXT User's Guide.

Click **Next** to confirm your settings.

Transit NXT displays the **Files** window, which is different from that of a “normal” translation project (Fig. 3-6).

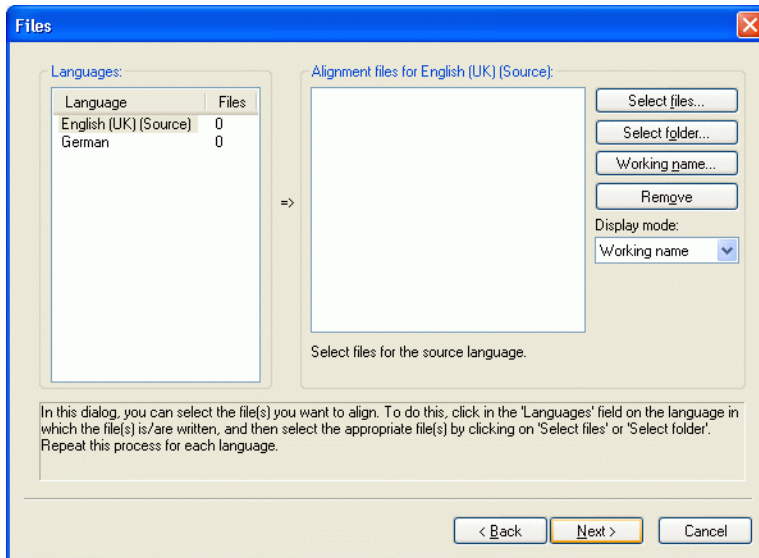


Fig. 3-6: **Files** window

- 7 In the **Files** window, specify for each language the files which you want to import into Transit NXT for the alignment.
- Select the first language in the **Languages** section.
 - Click **Select files** to select individual files for this language.
Transit NXT displays the **Select source files** window. Select the desired files and confirm your selection with **OK**.
 - Click **Select folder** to select all the files in a folder for this language.
Transit NXT displays the **Select folder for source files** window. Select the desired folder.
Select **Include subfolders** if you want Transit NXT to import the contents of all subfolders as well.
Confirm your selection with **OK**.
 - If you want to remove a file or a folder from the project, select the file/folder and click **Remove**.

- 8 Repeat step 7 on page 17 for all other languages which Transit NXT displays in the **Languages** section (Fig. 3-7).

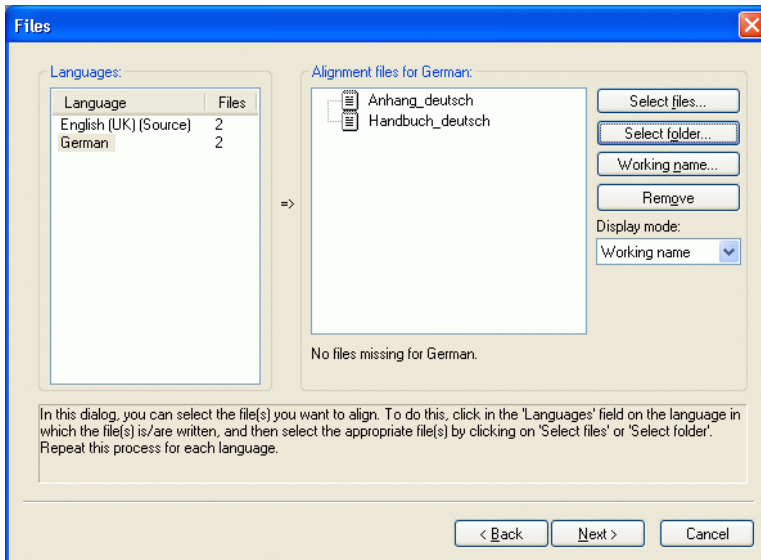


Fig. 3-7: **Files** window with the alignment files selected

Please note the following:

- The same number of files must be selected for all languages.
Transit NXT may display the following message when you click on **Next**:
Invalid number of files for <language>
 - The same file cannot be selected as both the source and target file at the same time.
Transit NXT may display the following message when you click on **Next**:
File for source language is also assigned to a target language.
- 9 Click **Next** to confirm the settings made in the **Files** window.

Transit NXT displays the **File assignment** window (Fig. 3-8).

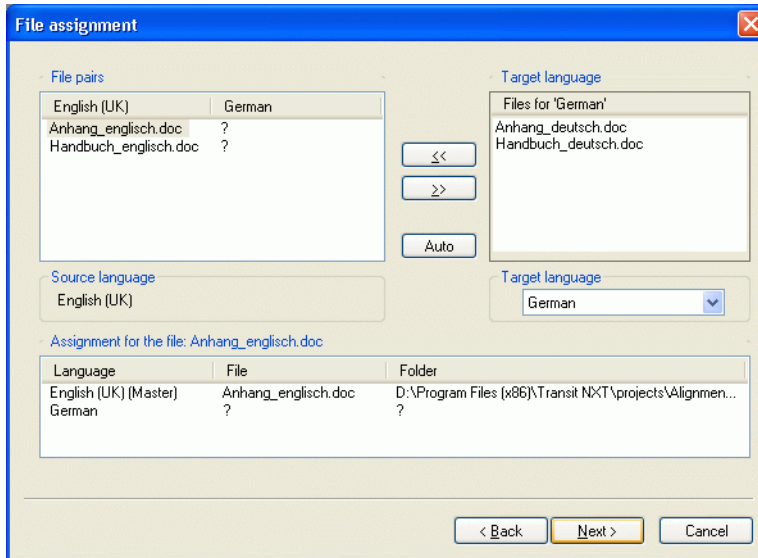


Fig. 3-8: **File assignment** window

- 10 Assign the source-language files their translations. This means that you specify which target-language file contains the translation of a source-language file:
 - Click **Auto** to make Transit NXT assign the files automatically.

Transit NXT uses the filenames to attempt to automatically assign the target-language files to the source-language files. All you then have to do is check the assignment.
 - To assign manually, select the language for which you want to assign the files from the **Target language** list.

Select the source-language file from the **File pairs** section and the target-language file to be assigned from the **Target language** section. Click << to assign the file.

If you want to delete an assignment, select the source-language file and then click >> to move the file.

Repeat this for all source language and target language files.

Transit NXT displays an overview of the assignments in the **Assignment for the file: <filename>** section. Transit NXT displays the assignment for the source-language file which is selected in the **File pairs** section (Fig. 3-9).

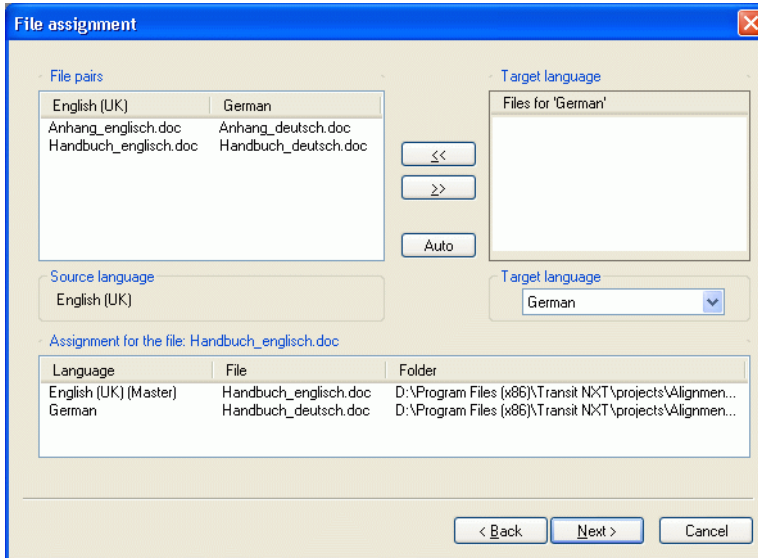


Fig. 3-9: **File assignment** window with assigned files

Ensure you have assigned all the files.

Transit NXT may display the following message when you click on **Next**:
At least one file has not yet been assigned (<language>).

Click **Next** to confirm the assignments in the **File assignment** window.

Transit NXT displays the **Summary** window, containing all the settings which you have just specified (Fig. 3-10).

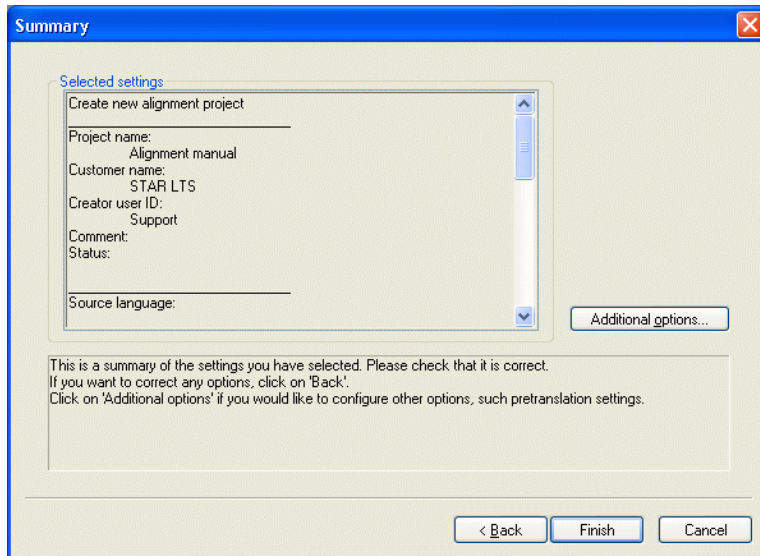


Fig. 3-10: **Summary** window

- Click **Back** if you want to change a setting and go back to a previous window.
- If you want to make additional, special settings for segmentation or dictionaries, click **Additional options**.

Transit NXT displays the **Advanced project settings** window with various tabs (see section 3.4 “Project settings for alignment projects” on page 22).

Once you have checked all the settings, confirm them by clicking **Finish**.

Transit NXT creates the project with all the files and folders.

Once you have created a project, the next step is generally to import the files. For this reason, Transit NXT displays the following message:

Project created successfully. Do you want to start the import now?

- 11 Decide whether you want to import the files now or later:
 - Click **Yes** if you want to import the files straight away.

Transit NXT displays the **Import project** window. Proceed as explained in the Transit NXT User's Guide.
 - Click **No** if you want to import the files at a later stage.

You can import the files at a later stage. However, you must import the files before you can start the alignment.

3.3 Opening an existing alignment project

To open an existing alignment project, select **Project | Open** from the ribbon bar. This displays all the available projects. If you only want to see alignment projects, select **Reference material | Alignment | Project browser** from the resource bar. This version of the Project browser will only display alignment projects.

3.4 Project settings for alignment projects

The majority of the project settings for alignment projects are the same as the settings for "normal" translation projects. Table 3-1 provides you with an overview of the project settings and special features of alignment projects.

Project settings	Explanation
Administration	As for translation project – see Transit NXT User's Guide.
Languages	As for translation project – see Transit NXT User's Guide.
Folders	As for translation project – see Transit NXT User's Guide.
File type	As for translation project – see Transit NXT User's Guide.
Report settings	As for translation project – see Transit NXT User's Guide.
Files	<p>The files you want to import and align in Transit NXT.</p> <p>In contrast to a translation project, you must specify the files for an alignment project based on the various project languages.</p> <p>See section 3.2 „Creating an alignment project“, step 7 on page 17.</p>
File assignment	<p>This setting is only available in alignment projects.</p> <p>You use this setting to specify which target-language file contains the translation of a source-language file.</p> <p>See section 3.2 „Creating an alignment project“, step 10 on page 19.</p>
Segmentation	As for translation project – see Transit NXT User's Guide.
Dictionaries	<p>As for translation project – see Transit NXT User's Guide.</p> <p>Transit NXT can use dictionaries during an alignment when assessing whether a source and target-language segment match (see section 5.2 “Alignment settings” on page 43).</p>

Tab. 3-1: Project settings for alignment projects

Project settings	Explanation
Pretranslation	Pretranslation is not necessary for alignment projects as the files are already translated.
Reference material	As for translation project – see Transit NXT User's Guide. Transit NXT can use reference material during an alignment when assessing whether a source and target-language segment match.

Tab. 3-1: Project settings for alignment projects (cont.)

4 Carrying out an alignment

4.1 Overview

Once you have created the alignment project and have imported the source files and their translations into Transit NXT, the files are available as language pairs (see section 3 “Alignment projects” on page 13).

The segment numbers in both languages must match so that the source and target language segments can be correctly aligned. Otherwise, Transit NXT would not detect the correct segment as the translation.

However, instances can arise in which the source and target-language segment markers differ from one another. As a result, a source-language segment can have a different segment number to the corresponding translated segment in the target language. Such cases call for your input to join, split or delete target-language segments or insert empty segments.

Non-matching segment markers may result from the following:

- One sentence has been translated with two sentences.
- Two sentences have been translated with one sentence.
- A sentence has been moved to another position in the translation.
- The source and target-language document have different document structures.

Transit NXT provides a special user role to enable you to carry out the alignment as efficiently as possible. This defines, among other things, the view preferences for the language pairs in the editor, and the available functions (see section 4.2 “Optimising the Transit user interface for alignment” on page 26).

Furthermore, the settings which Transit NXT uses to carry out the alignment can be customised to suit your individual needs. Please refer to section 5 “Customising the alignment settings” on page 43 for information on customising the settings and the options available.

Open each file in a separate window for the alignment

In Transit NXT, you can load your files globally – i.e. open several files simultaneously in one window. However, during an alignment there would then be the risk of joining segments from different files. To avoid this occurring, you can only carry out an alignment if you open each file in a separate window. You can, however, globally load language pairs of an alignment project to perform other global tasks (e.g. “search/replace”).



4.2 Optimising the Transit user interface for alignment

4.2.1 Overview

To enable you to carry out the alignment as efficiently as possible, you should select the **Alignment Specialist** user role. The various user roles available in Transit NXT affect the view preferences and the window layout in the editor, as well as which functions are available. The **Alignment Specialist** user role is specifically suited to the task of alignment. You can also customise the Transit interface manually. For information on this topic, please refer to the Transit NXT User's Guide.

- Special **Alignment Specialist** user role – section 4.2.2 on page 26
- **Alignment** tab in the ribbon bar – section 4.2.3 on page 27

4.2.2 Special user role for alignment projects

When working on alignment projects, select the **Alignment Specialist** user role. This user role has been specially optimised for alignment projects. We therefore recommend that you use this user role for alignment. You can select it either when starting Transit NXT, via the **Select user role** dialog, or via **User roles | Standard user roles | Alignment Specialist** on the resource bar.

Transit NXT employs user roles to store a range of settings for the editor, the window layout and also the functions required to carry out the task in question.

You can find an example of how the **Alignment Specialist** user role looks in the appendix in section 6.3 “Supplied view for the Alignment Specialist user role” on page 53. Further details on working with user roles can be found in the Transit NXT User's Guide.

For the purposes of the **Alignment Specialist** user role, the same view is used in the source and target-language windows. In addition, the markups are displayed in full in both windows. We recommend that this setting not be changed. Transit NXT will still carry out the alignment properly if the settings for the two languages are not the same; however, such a view may be confusing.

4.2.3 Alignment tab for alignment projects

The **Alignment** tab offers the following functions:

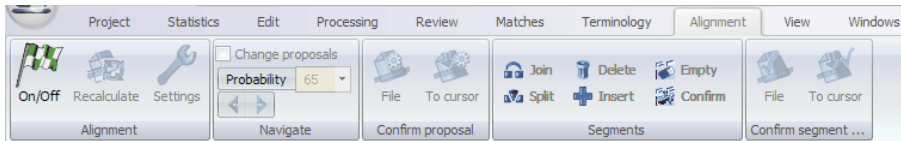


Fig. 4-1: Alignment tab

- **Alignment:**
 - **On/Off** – Starts and ends the alignment.
 - **Recalculate** – Recalculates all segments after the currently selected segment (cursor position). This function is useful if you have joined, moved or deleted a large number of segments.
 - **Settings** - Contains the alignment settings and coefficients.
- **Navigate**
 - **Change proposals** – Means that only change proposals are searched for when navigating through the alignment project.
 - **Probability** – Determines the maximum alignment probability of the segments which are searched for while navigating the alignment project.
 - **Previous / Next** – Moves the cursor to the previous or next segment to be checked.
- **Confirm proposal**
 - **File** - Confirms the alignment proposed by Transit NXT for the whole file.
 - **To cursor** – Confirms all proposals from Transit, including change proposals, up to the current cursor position.
- **Segments**
 - **Join** - Joins the active segment to the next segment. You can also do this by opening the context menu in the editor with the right mouse button and selecting **Join segment to next**.
 - **Split** - Splits the segment at the current cursor position. You can also do this by opening the context menu in the editor with the right mouse button and selecting **Split segment**.
 - **Delete** - Deletes the active segment. You can also do this by opening the context menu in the editor with the right mouse button and selecting **Delete segment**.
 - **Insert** - Inserts a segment above the active segment. You can also do this by opening the context menu in the editor with the right mouse button and selecting **Insert segment**.

- **Empty** – Deletes the target text without deleting the segment in question. This function is useful for multilingual alignment projects. You can also do this by opening the context menu in the editor with the right mouse button and selecting **Empty segment**.
- **Confirm** – Confirms that the selected manually edited segment is aligned. This function is useful if you have joined or deleted segments. You can also do this by opening the context menu in the editor with the right mouse button and selecting **Confirm selected segments**.
- **Confirm segment numbers**
 - **File** – Confirms all segment numbers, including the manual changes, for the whole file. No Transit NXT change proposals are implemented.
 - **To cursor** - Confirms all segment numbers, including changes by the user, up to the current cursor position. No Transit NXT change proposals are implemented.

When confirming using **Confirm segment numbers | To cursor** please note that all segments above the active segment which have not yet been confirmed will now be confirmed. Transit NXT change proposals will *NOT* be considered. If Transit NXT has suggested that two segments be joined, for example, and marked this accordingly, selecting **Confirm segment numbers | To cursor** will *DISCARD* this proposal. The two segments will not be joined and the alignment may be carried out incorrectly. In this case, you should use the **Confirm proposal | To cursor** option.

4.3 Working in alignment mode



4.3.1 Starting alignment mode

- 1 Open the alignment project and the language pair you wish to align.
If you are opening more than one language pair, select the **Open in separate windows** option in the **Open language pair(s)** window (see section “Open each file in a separate window for the alignment” on page 25).
- 2 Position the cursor in the target-language window to make the window active.
- 3 Select **Alignment | Alignment | On/Off**.
Transit NXT now calculates the alignment probability of the source language and target language segments.

- 4 Once Transit NXT has calculated the alignment probability, you have to check the proposals and correct them as necessary. Please refer to section 4.3.3 “Checking and correcting proposals” on page 31 for more information on this procedure.

You can either accept an alignment proposal or make changes manually. Please remember to save the language pair.

4.3.2 The alignment editor

Areas of the editor

The editor is divided into three areas:

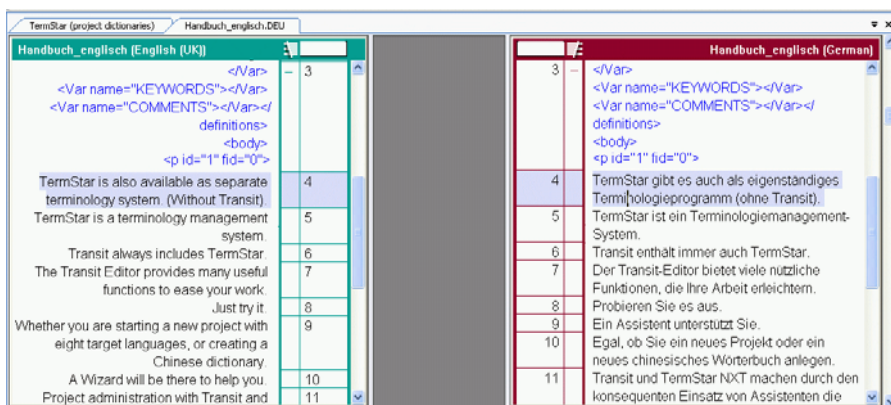


Fig. 4-2: The three areas of the alignment editor

- On the left is the source-language file. The segment numbers and segment status are displayed in the right-hand column of the source language area.
- On the right is the target-language file. The segment numbers and segment status are displayed in the left-hand column of the target language area.
- In the middle is the alignment area.

Scroll bars

On the right-hand side of the source and target-language windows is a scroll bar. These scroll bars only move the source or target window individually. On the right-hand side of the editor is another scroll bar. This scroll bar moves the two windows simultaneously.

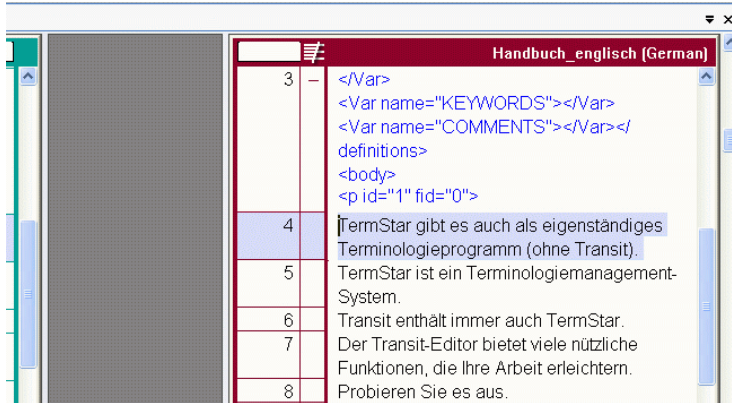


Fig. 4-3: Scroll bars in the editor

Alignment proposals made by Transit NXT

When you start an alignment, Transit NXT calculates the probability of a match between the various segments and indicates this using different colours.

also available as separate terminology system.	7		TermStar gibt es auch als eigenständiges Terminologieprogramm (ohne Transit).
(Without Transit)	5	✗	TermStar gibt es auch als eigenständiges Terminologieprogramm (ohne Transit).
terminology management system.	7		TermStar ist ein Terminologiemanagement-System.
always includes TermStar.	8	✗	Transit enthält immer auch TermStar.
ditor provides many useful functions to ease your work.	10		Der Transit-Editor bietet viele nützliche Funktionen, die Ihre Arbeit erleichtern.
Just try it.	12	✗	Probieren Sie es aus.
are starting a new project at languages, or creating a Chinese dictionary.	14		Ein Assistent unterstützt Sie bei der Erstellung eines neuen chinesischen Wörterbuchs.
d will be there to help you.	15		Egal, ob Sie ein neues Wörterbuch anlegen oder ein bestehendes Wörterbuch erweitern.
istration with Transit and NXT has been made even consistent use of Wizards.	16		Transit und TermStar bieten Ihnen den konsequenten Einsatz von Assistenten die Projektarbeit vereinfachen.
	18		

Fig. 4-4: Using colour-grading to represent the likelihood of a match

The alignment area displays which segment in the source-language file belongs to which in the target-language file. The fact that they belong together is indicated by grey lines that continue the horizontal lines between the consecutive segments to the opposite side in such a way that they form the upper and lower border of a coloured *block* in the middle of the alignment area. Each block represents a so-called Transit proposal. Two kinds of proposal exist:

- **Alignment proposals** - Suggestions made by Transit which do not alter the segment structure.
- **Change proposals** - Suggestions made by Transit which alter the segment structure, for example by deleting, joining or moving segments.

Proposed changes are additionally highlighted with a black marking within the block. The marking indicates the proposed change (see section 4.3.5 “The appearance of alignment proposals and change proposals and how they are confirmed” on page 35).

Colour-coded representation of probability

The alignment probability and the segment status are represented in the alignment area by different colours:

- The colour range from pink to red identifies segments where the alignment must be confirmed by you. The brighter the red, the higher the probability that the segments belong together. Segments which should be closely examined are identified by a more intense red colour.
- White identifies segments where the alignment has already been confirmed.
- Grey identifies segments where the alignment has not yet been calculated.

4.3.3 Checking and correcting proposals

Depending on the alignment settings, Transit NXT either suggests a segment to be confirmed without changes (a so-called alignment proposal) or makes “change proposals”, i.e. Transit suggests segments to be deleted, inserted or joined (see section 5 “Customising the alignment settings” on page 43).

Please note:

Alignment is not yet concluded after the automatic calculation. You have to confirm the alignment and change proposals that Transit NXT has calculated and correct them beforehand if required!



Moving around in the alignment project

You have to check the individual segments or segment blocks of your language pairs before confirmation. To do so, you can move the cursor around the language pair using keyboard shortcuts or ribbon bar icons.

Table 4-1 shows the available options for moving the cursor, as well as the relevant ribbon bar commands and alternative keyboard shortcuts.

Function	Ribbon bar	Key/Keyboard shortcut
To the next segment; segment numbers are synchronised	-	PLUS (numeric keypad)
To the previous segment; segment numbers are synchronised	-	MINUS (numeric keypad)
To the next segment which has a change proposal; alignment/change proposals are synchronised	Alignment Navigate Next, Change proposals option selected	CTRL+PLUS (numeric keypad)
To the previous segment which has a change proposal; alignment/change proposals are synchronised	Alignment Navigate Previous, Change proposals option selected	CTRL+MINUS (numeric keypad)
To the next segment which has the set alignment probability or lower; alignment/change proposals are synchronised	Alignment Navigate Next, Change proposals option <i>not</i> selected	ALT+PLUS (numeric keypad)
To the previous segment which has the set alignment probability or lower; alignment/change proposals are synchronised	Alignment Navigate Previous, Change proposals option <i>not</i> selected	ALT+MINUS (numeric keypad)

Tab. 4-1: Moving around the language pair

Use the scroll bars to scroll in the windows and use the mouse to place the cursor in the desired segment (see “Scroll bars” on page 30).

Checking alignment proposals

Place the cursor in the first segment of the target language file. A source language segment is linked to each target language segment (see “Alignment proposals made by Transit NXT” on page 30).

Check whether the source language segment matches the current target language segment. If it does, you have the following options:

- Confirm the current segment (see 4.3.4 “Options for confirming alignment” on page 33). Here, Transit NXT moves the cursor automatically to the next segment where the alignment has not yet been confirmed.
- Use ALT + PLUS to move the cursor to the next segment without confirming the current segment. In this way, you can check a number of segments in succession and from time to time confirm the entire block (see 4.3.4 “Options for confirming alignment” on page 33).

Make sure that you have confirmed all the segments. Otherwise the alignment is not concluded and there is a risk that segments are not correctly assigned to one another.

At a glance:

You can recognise an incomplete alignment by the fact that the coloured marking for linked segments in the alignment area is still dark red to bright red! It is only when the entire alignment area shows connection lines and is white that the alignment is concluded.



Displaying already confirmed segments

Once you have confirmed an alignment / change proposal made by Transit NXT, the program changes the coloured marking in the alignment area. The status of the segment displayed in the Transit NXT status bar is also changed.

- In the case of confirmed segments, the coloured marking in the alignment area changes from red to white.
- The status of the confirmed segment is “Alignment checked”.

4.3.4 Options for confirming alignment

Confirming alignment proposals and change proposals

You have the following options for confirming segments:

- You can check the entire document without having to confirm each segment along the way. Using the option **Confirm proposal | File** means that all alignment proposals offered by Transit NXT, including change proposals, will be implemented. Each segment is automatically confirmed and given the status **Alignment checked** (see section 4.3.7 “Segment status after confirming aligned segments” on page 41)

- Alternatively, by selecting **Confirm proposal | To cursor**, it is also possible to go through the document, confirming alignment proposals en masse, including change proposals. This confirms the segments up to and including the active segment and implements the associated change proposals.

Confirming manual changes

if you do not wish to accept the alignment proposal or change proposal provided by Transit NXT, you will have to make changes manually. In this case, you should proceed as follows:

- 1 Place the cursor in the segment above the segment which you wish to change manually.
If multiple segments are affected by the manual change because, for instance, you have changed the order of the segments or split or joined segments, place the cursor above the first segment which you wish to change manually.
- 2 Select **Confirm proposal | To cursor**.
This confirms all alignment proposals and change proposals in the current segment and those above the active segment.
- 3 Make the necessary changes (see section 4.3.6 “Making and confirming manual changes” on page 37).
- 4 Then place the cursor in the segment whose alignment has been manually modified.
If multiple segments were affected by the manual change, place the cursor in the last of the affected segments.
- 5 Confirm the manual alignment with **Confirm segment numbers | To cursor**.
If you would like to accept your manual changes for the whole language pair, use the option **Confirm segment numbers | File**.



Please note:

If you use one of the options from the **Confirm segment numbers** group, change proposals offered by Transit NXT will not be implemented.

4.3.5 The appearance of alignment proposals and change proposals and how they are confirmed

Alignment proposals and change proposals from Transit NXT are displayed as follows:

- Transit alignment proposals (segments with no change proposals) (Fig. 4-5):

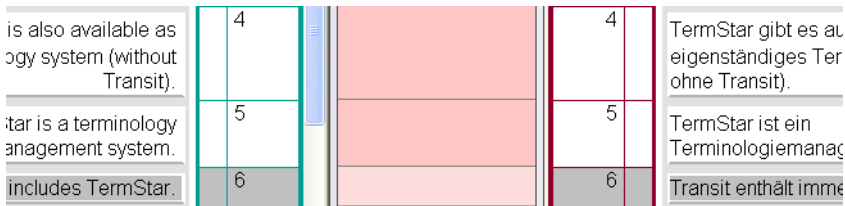


Fig. 4-5: An alignment segment with no change proposal

In these three segments, Transit NXT has not suggested any changes. If you would like to confirm the segments without making any changes, proceed as follows:

- Place the cursor in the final of the three segments.
- **Confirm proposal | To cursor** - Transit NXT confirms all segments up to and including the current cursor position without making any changes. If there are segments above the current cursor position for which Transit NXT is proposing changes, these changes will now be implemented, and the corresponding segments confirmed.
- Deleting segment(s) in the target window (Fig. 4-6):

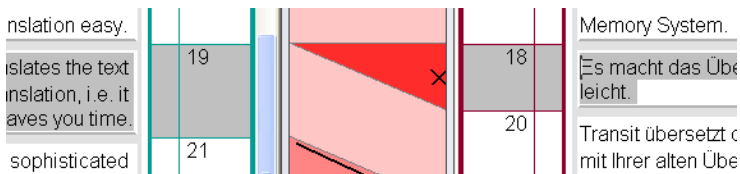


Fig. 4-6: Deleting target-language segments

Transit NXT suggests that the current target-language segment be deleted so that subsequent segments can be aligned correctly.

- **Confirm proposal | To cursor** – Transit NXT deletes the active target segment. At the same time, the segments above this segment are confirmed.
- If, rather than deleting the segment, you wish to join it with the next segment, select **Segments | Join**, and then **Segments | Confirm** – Transit NXT will join the active target segment with the next segment and then confirm this alignment.

- Deleting segment(s) in the source window (Fig. 4-7):

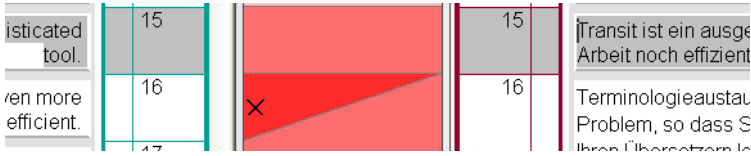


Fig. 4-7: Deleting source-language segments

Transit NXT suggests that a source-language segment be deleted so that subsequent segments can be aligned correctly.

- **Confirm proposal | To cursor** – Transit NXT inserts an empty segment in the target file and aligns it with the active source-language segment. This means that the additional segment in the source language has an empty equivalent in the target language. Since Transit NXT does not use segments for pretranslation where the target language is empty, this does not pose a risk. At the same time, the segments above this segment are confirmed.
- Joining segment(s) in the target window (Fig. 4-7):

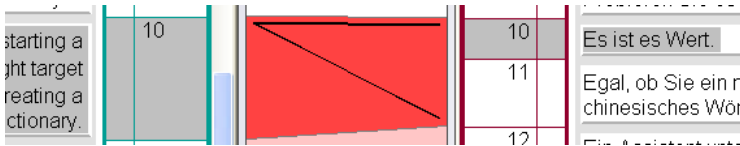


Fig. 4-8: Joining target-language segments

Transit NXT suggests that two target-language segments be joined so that subsequent segments can be aligned correctly.

- **Confirm proposal | To cursor** – Transit NXT joins the active target-language segment with the next segment, as per its change proposal. At the same time, the segments above this segment are confirmed.
- If, rather than joining the active segment to the next segment, you wish to delete it, because it does not exist in the source text, select **Segments | Delete** and then **Segments | Confirm**.

4.3.6 Making and confirming manual changes

If you want to modify the alignment of a segment manually, instead of accepting an alignment proposal or change proposal, the following functions are available:

- Moving a segment
- Deleting a segment
- Inserting a segment
- Splitting a segment
- Joining segments
- Virtual segment joining
- Emptying a segment
- Confirming a segment

Moving a segment

It may be necessary to move the segments once you have started the alignment (see section 4.3 “Working in alignment mode” on page 28). You must move segments if the order of the segments differs between the source and target language since they were translated in a different order.

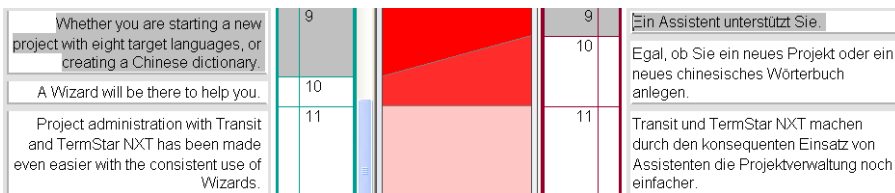


Fig. 4-9: Example of different segment order

Example (see Fig. 4-9): The order of the first segment (Ein Assistent...) and the second segment (Egal, ob Sie...) is reversed in the German translation. Positioned correctly, the first German segment should come before the third segment (Transit und TermStar...).

How do I move a segment?

- 1 Press and hold the ALT key and *right-click* on the segment that you want to move.

Transit NXT displays the mouse pointer with **SEG** (Fig. 4-10).



Fig. 4-10: Cursor when moving segments

- 2 With the ALT key pressed, use the right mouse button to move the cursor to the segment *in front of which* you want to insert the moved segment (Fig. 4-11). Then release the ALT key and right mouse button.

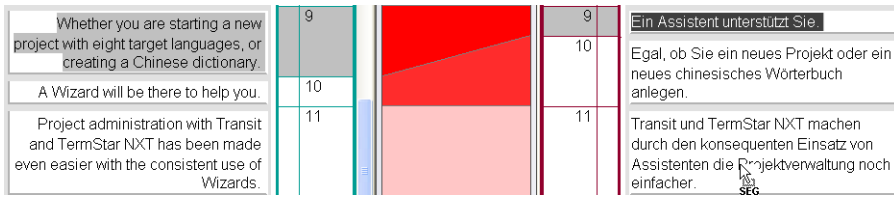


Fig. 4-11: Moving a segment in front of another segment

Transit NXT moves the segment in front of the segment in which you released the ALT key and the right-hand mouse button.

Transit NXT has changed the order - the source and target-language segments are now correctly assigned (Fig. 4-12).

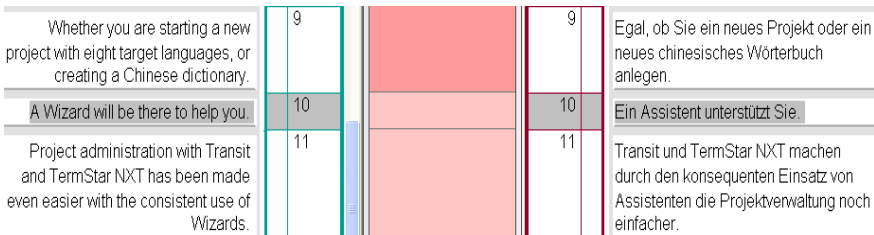


Fig. 4-12: Correct order of segments after moving

You can now confirm this manual change.

Due to the movement of the above segments, the alignment of the subsequent segments is now recalculated and displayed accordingly.



Changing of the segment number when a segment is moved

The segments must always be numbered consecutively even when you move a segment. Transit NXT automatically changes the numbering of the segment which has been moved, and any subsequent segments, so you do not have to worry about renumbering the segments.

Please ensure that a source-language segment and its target-language equivalent have the same segment number. If this is not the case, a segment has been incorrectly assigned somewhere above the current segment and the alignment is not correct.

Deleting a segment

If you would like to delete a segment because it does not exist in the other language-pair file, proceed as follows:

- 1 Place the cursor in the segment you would like to delete.
- 2 Select **Segments | Delete**.

It is also possible to delete multiple segments simultaneously. To do so, proceed as follows:

- 1 Highlight the segments which you wish to delete, with the cursor.
- 2 Select **Segments | Delete**.

The alignment of the subsequent segments is recalculated and displayed.

Inserting a segment

If you would like to insert a segment in a language-pair file, proceed as follows:

- 1 Place the cursor in the segment above which you would like to insert a new segment. Transit NXT always inserts the empty segment above the active segment.
- 2 Select **Segments | Insert**.

The alignment of the subsequent segments is recalculated and displayed.

Splitting a segment

If you would like to split a segment in a language-pair file, proceed as follows:

- 1 Place the cursor in the segment and at the precise position where you would like to split the segment.
- 2 Select **Segments | Split**.

The alignment of the subsequent segments is recalculated and displayed.

Joining segments

If you would like to join two segments in a language-pair file, proceed as follows:

- 1 Place the cursor in the former of the two segments you would like to join. Transit NXT always joins a segment with the next segment.
- 2 Select **Segments | Join**.

The alignment of the subsequent segments is recalculated and displayed.

Virtual segment joining

For multilingual alignment projects, i.e. projects with multiple target languages, it may be necessary to join two segments together in the target language pane. This may, for example, be the case if it would make more sense to combine the statement made across two sentences in the source language as a single sentence in a particular target language.

To achieve this, while ensuring that the segment number and the originally calculated alignment remain the same in all languages, the option **Virtual segment join** is available. This virtually joins the segments in the source language; the corresponding segments in the target language are actually joined together.

This option is only available via the context menu in the target-language pane, and can be undone again if required.

To virtually join two segments in the source-language pane, proceed as follows:

- 1 Click in the target-language pane of the Transit editor with the right mouse button, in the upper of the two segments to be joined, in order to open the context menu.
Transit NXT always joins a segment with the next segment.
- 2 Select **Virtual segment join**.

Emptying a segment

If you want to delete the text from one or more contiguous segments, while retaining the segments themselves (perhaps so the source-language document is not altered in a multilingual project), proceed as follows:

- 1 Select the segments you wish to empty.
 - If you want to empty a single segment, place the cursor in that segment.
 - If you want to empty a contiguous group of segments, place the cursor in the first segment and then in the last segment of the group, while holding down the SHIFT key.
- 2 Select **Segments | Empty**.

The alignment of the subsequent segments is recalculated and displayed.

Confirming a segment

If, after joining or deleting segments, you want to confirm a segment as aligned, proceed as follows:

- 1 Place the cursor in the segment you would like to confirm.
- 2 Select **Segments | Confirm**.

The alignment of the subsequent segments is recalculated and displayed.



Please note

If you wish to align a segment manually and *not* accept the alignment proposal or change proposal, you must confirm the alignment using one of the options in the **Confirm segment numbers** group.

4.3.7 Segment status after confirming aligned segments

The current status of a segment is displayed in the status bar. The following statuses can be given:

- `Alignment checked` - a segment receives this status after it is confirmed.
- `Checked 2` - a segment receives this status if its alignment does not need to be checked after it is imported. This applies to segments which only contain markups. Such segments are identified with a "-" after the segment number.
- Having performed a format check, you can assign other statuses which should always be used after alignment is complete (see section 4.3.9 "Quality assurance after alignment" on page 41).

4.3.8 Saving the language pair

After you have carried out alignment as described, save the language pair. To do this, proceed as follows:

- 1 Select the **Save language pair** option from the Transit button menu or use the keyboard shortcut **CTRL+S**.

4.3.9 Quality assurance after alignment

When Transit NXT has completed the alignment, you should carry out quality assurance. The following functions can be used for quality assurance purposes:

- **Review | Format check | Start** in the ribbon bar
Among other things, this allows you to check and adjust markups. For more information about this, please refer to section 7.6 of the Transit NXT User's Guide.
- Proofreading printout with segments arranged in pairs
Print out the language files in pairs. In this way, you can easily determine whether the segments are properly aligned with one other. For details on this, please refer to section 7.8 of the Transit NXT User's Guide.

Now you can use these language pairs as reference material for future translation projects.

4.3.10 Pretranslation using aligned reference material

If, after completing alignment, you use the aligned language pairs as reference material for pretranslating other language pairs, the following settings exist especially for this purpose (**Project | Settings, Pretranslation** tab):

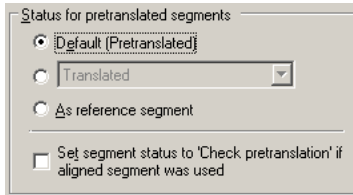


Fig. 4-13: Pretranslation project settings

- **Set segment status to 'Check pretranslation' if aligned segment was used** - If you select this option, Transit NXT will assign segments which were pretranslated using aligned reference material the status `Check pretranslation`. If the option is not selected, such segments will be given the status `Translated`.
- **As reference segment** - Pretranslated segments are given the same status as the reference segment used to pretranslate them. This may be useful, for instance, if the reference segment had the status `Checked 2`. In this case, the pretranslated segment would also receive the status `Checked 2`. However, if an aligned segment is used as reference material to pretranslate the segment, the pretranslated segment is given the status `Translated`. This applies unless the user has selected the option **Set segment status to 'Check pretranslation' if aligned segment was used**.

5 Customising the alignment settings

5.1 Overview

The settings which Transit NXT uses to carry out alignment can be customised to suit your individual needs. Please refer to section 5.2 “Alignment settings” on page 43 for a detailed description of the settings.

Transit NXT uses coefficients with different weightings when assessing whether a target-language segment is the translation of a source-language segment. Please refer to section 5.3 “Alignment coefficients” on page 44 for more detailed information on the coefficients.

Set values have been tried and tested – use this to your advantage!

We supply the coefficients with values which have proven themselves in years of practice at STAR. We recommend you take advantage of our experience and only change the values we specified in exceptional circumstances.



5.2 Alignment settings

The settings described below can be specified in the ribbon bar under **Alignment | Alignment | Settings, Settings** tab (see section 5.4 “Customising alignment settings and coefficients” on page 48).

Option	Explanation
Use internal word list	<p>Transit NXT uses an internal word list to assess the probability of the source and target segments being correctly matched.</p> <p>The alignments are saved in the file <code>align.adc</code> under <code>config\global</code> in your Transit NXT installation folder.</p> <p>If Transit NXT finds that the source-language segment contains an entry from the internal word list, it searches for the translation of the term in the target-language segment.</p>

Tab. 5-1: Alignment settings

Option	Explanation
Use project dictionaries	<p>Transit NXT uses the current TermStar dictionary to assess the probability of the source and target segments being correctly matched.</p> <p>If Transit NXT finds that the source-language segment contains a term that has been added to the current dictionary, it searches for the translation of the term in the target-language segment.</p>
Resource files mode (with comparison of markup segments)	<p>Transit NXT compares markup segments during alignment, instead of text segments.</p> <p>Use this option when aligning files with string IDs, perhaps for localisation projects.</p>

Tab. 5-1: Alignment settings (cont.)

5.3 Alignment coefficients

Transit NXT takes a number of factors into account when matching up source and target-language segments. In this way, it determines the level of probability that a target-language segment is the translation of a source-language segment.

You can use the coefficients to specify the weighting of the individual factors when determining the level of probability.

The coefficients can be specified in the ribbon bar under **Alignment | Alignment | Settings, Coefficients** tab (see section 5.4 “Customising alignment settings and coefficients” on page 48).

The following tables list the coefficients and explain their meaning:

- Weighting of markups for the alignment (section 5.3.1 on page 45)
- Weighting of other coefficients for alignment (section 5.3.2 on page 47)



Set values have been tried and tested – use this to your advantage!

We supply the coefficients with values which have proven themselves in years of practice at STAR. We recommend you take advantage of our experience and only change the values we specified in exceptional circumstances.

5.3.1 Weighting of markups

Coefficients	Explanation
Structure information	<p>Structure of the segments, such as a heading, list or paragraph in a table.</p> <p>Assumption: If the target-language segment has the same structure as the source-language segment, then the target-language segment is the translation of the source-language segment.</p> <p>Default value: <code>high</code></p>
Font information	<p>Text formatting in the segments.</p> <p>Assumption: If the text in the target-language segment is formatted the same as the text in the source-language segment, then the target-language segment is the translation of the source-language segment.</p> <p>Default value: <code>towards high</code></p>
Deletable markups	<p>Markups which occur in the segments and can be deleted (e.g. the <code></code> and <code></code> markups for bold).</p> <p>Assumption: If the target-language segment and the source-language segment contain the same deletable markups, then the target-language segment is the translation of the source-language segment.</p> <p>Default value: <code>medium</code></p>
Non-deletable markups	<p>Markups which occur in the segments and cannot be deleted.</p> <p>Assumption: If the target-language segment and the source-language segment contain the same non-deletable markups, then the target-language segment is the translation of the source-language segment.</p> <p>Default value: <code>high</code></p>
Indexes, wildcards	<p>Markups which occur in the segments for index entries, cross-references and other markups, whereby Transit NXT only displays the result in the language pair.</p> <p>Assumption: If the target-language segment and the source-language segment contain the same indexes, wildcards etc., then the target-language segment is the translation of the source-language segment.</p> <p>Default value: <code>high</code></p>

Tab. 5-2: Weighting of markups for the alignment

Coefficients	Explanation
Fields, variables	<p>Markups which occur in the segments for fields and variables.</p> <p>Assumption: If the target-language segment and the source-language segment contain the same fields and variables, then the target-language segment is the translation of the source-language segment.</p> <p>Default value: <code>high</code></p>
Special characters	<p>Special characters which occur in the segments and are not part of the normal ASCII character set (e.g. <code>™</code>, <code>©</code> or <code>®</code>).</p> <p>Assumption: If the target-language segment and the source-language segment contain the same special characters, then the target-language segment is the translation of the source-language segment.</p> <p>Default value: <code>towards high</code></p>

Tab. 5-2: Weighting of markups for the alignment (cont.)

5.3.2 Other coefficients

Coefficients	Explanation
Unchanged words	<p>Words which occur in the segments and are identical in source and target languages, i.e. words that were not translated (e.g. product names or geographical designations).</p> <p>Assumption: If the target-language segment contains identical (i.e. not translated) words from the source-language segment, then the target-language segment is the translation of the source-language segment.</p> <p>Default value: <i>high</i></p>
Translated words	<p>Translated words which occur in the segments.</p> <p>Transit NXT checks whether words in the target-language segment were used as the translation of source-language words in the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Entries in the project dictionaries ■ Entries in the internal word list <p>Assumption: If the target-language segment contains words which are translations of words in the source-language segment, then the target-language segment is the translation of the source-language segment.</p> <p>Default value: <i>medium</i></p>
Numbers	<p>Occurrence and values of numbers in the segments</p> <p>Assumption: If the target-language segment and the source-language segment contain the same numbers, then the target-language segment is the translation of the source-language segment.</p> <p>Default value: <i>towards high</i></p>
Word count	<p>Number of words in the segments</p> <p>Assumption: If the target-language segment and the source-language segment contain the same amount of words, then the target-language segment is the translation of the source-language segment.</p> <p>Transit NXT uses the word/character statistics, enabling it to take account of the typical ratio of words and characters in the source and target languages.</p> <p>Default value: <i>high</i></p>

Tab. 5-3: Weighting of other coefficients for alignment

Coefficients	Explanation
Byte count	<p>Number of characters in the segments</p> <p>Assumption: If the target-language segment and the source-language segment contain the same amount of characters, then the target-language segment is the translation of the source-language segment.</p> <p>Transit NXT uses the word/character statistics, enabling it to take account of the typical ratio of words and characters in the source and target languages.</p> <p>Default value: <code>high</code></p>

Tab. 5-3: Weighting of other coefficients for alignment (cont.)

5.4 Customising alignment settings and coefficients



How do I change the alignment settings and coefficients?

- 1 Select **Alignment | Alignment | Settings**.
Transit NXT displays the **Alignment** window with the **Settings** and **Coefficients** tabs.
- 2 To change the alignment settings, select the **Settings** tab (Fig. 5-1).

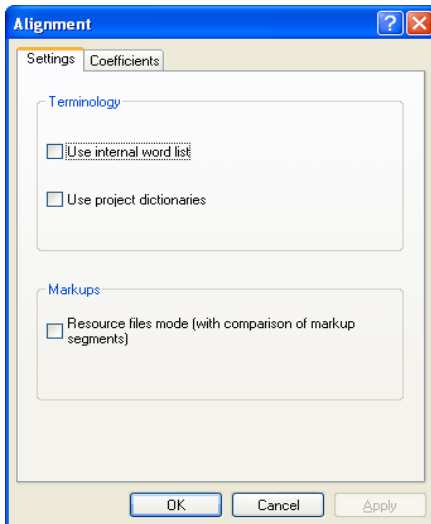


Fig. 5-1: **Alignment** window, **Settings** tab

Change the settings. The individual options are explained in section 5.2 “Alignment settings” on page 43.

- 3 If you want to change the coefficients for the alignment, select the **Coefficients** tab (Fig. 5-2).

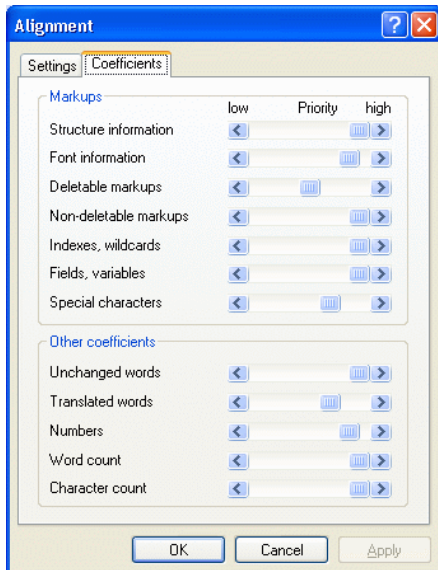


Fig. 5-2: **Alignment** window, **Coefficients** tab

We recommend you only change the settings in exceptional circumstances. The individual coefficients are explained in 5.3 “Alignment coefficients” on page 44.

- 4 Click **Apply** to accept the changes.

Confirm the changes for all settings with **OK** or close the window without accepting the changes with **Cancel**.

Transit NXT will now use the modified settings for the alignment. The modified settings are saved automatically.

6 Appendix

6.1 Keyboard shortcuts

You can also perform many functions in Transit NXT using keyboard shortcuts. If you are familiar with the shortcuts, you will be able to work significantly faster than with the mouse.

A summary of all the shortcuts in Transit NXT, TermStar NXT and the Alignment Tool is provided in the Reference Guide.















Table 6-1 shows the keyboard shortcuts that can be used when performing the alignment.

Function	Keyboard shortcut
Move the cursor to the next segment; segment numbers are synchronised	PLUS (numeric keypad)
Move the cursor to the previous segment; segment numbers are synchronised	MINUS (numeric keypad)
Move the cursor to the next segment which has a change proposal; alignment/change proposals are synchronised	CTRL+PLUS (numeric keypad)
Move the cursor to the previous segment which has a change proposal; alignment/change proposals are synchronised	CTRL+MINUS (numeric keypad)
Move the cursor to the next segment which has the set alignment probability or lower; alignment/change proposals are synchronised	ALT+PLUS (numeric keypad)
Move the cursor to the previous segment which has the set alignment probability or lower; alignment/change proposals are synchronised	ALT+MINUS (numeric keypad)
Move segment	ALT+right-click
Completely delete a segment	ALT+DEL

Tab. 6-1: Keyboard shortcuts for alignment

6.2 Alignment tab

Using the icons on the **Alignment** tab, you can call up the following functions (table 6-2):

Icon	Explanation
	Alignment mode On/Off
	Recalculate
	Alignment settings
	Previous / Next
	Split segment
	Join segments
	Delete segment
	Insert segment
	Empty segment
	Confirm segment
	Accept and confirm Transit alignment proposals for the whole file
	Accept and confirm Transit alignment proposals for the current segment as well as for all segments down to and including the current cursor position
	Accept and confirm manual (user) alignments for the whole file
	Accept and confirm manual alignment for the current segment as well as for all segments down to and including the current cursor position

Tab. 6-2: Alignment tab

6.3 Supplied view for the Alignment Specialist user role

Transit NXT is supplied with the following view which has been optimised for alignment projects (Fig. 6-1):

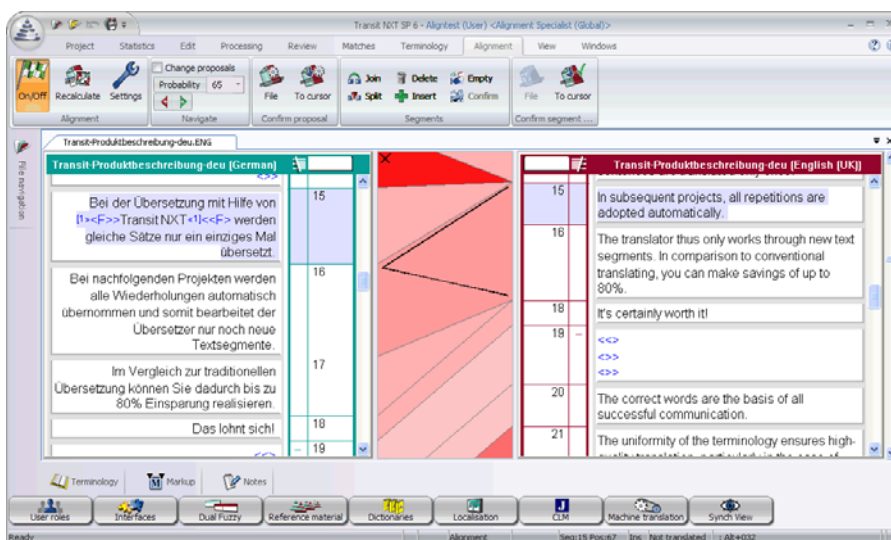


Fig. 6-1: View 3 (Alignment)

For the purposes of the **Alignment Specialist** user role, the same view is set in the source and target-language windows. In addition, the markups are displayed in full in both windows. We recommend that this setting not be changed. Transit NXT will still carry out the alignment properly if the display settings for the two windows are not the same; however, such a view may be confusing.

An overview of other user roles/views supplied with Transit NXT is provided in the Transit NXT User's Guide.

