# Совместное применение SDL Trados 2007 и PROMT LSP 9.5 в технологическом процессе перевода

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#### Общее описание рабочего процесса

<u>Главные задачи</u>: необходимо перевести документ(ы) с помощью пакета **SDL Trados 2007** (и работать в редакторе **TagEditor**). При этом, все «неизвестные сегменты», которых нет в памяти TM, должны быть переведены системой **PROMT LSP 9.5**, которая должна быть настроена надлежащим образом. Форматирование (теги) машинно переведенных «неизвестных сегментов» должно быть сохранено. Напрямую эти продукты между собой не связаны.

Следовательно, необходимо найти способ встраивания указанных выше продуктов в технологический процесс перевода.

<u>Основная идея</u>: из документа, подлежащего переводу, извлекаются «неизвестные сегменты» (в формате **TMX 1.4b**). Они переводятся с помощью модуля пакетного перевода **PROMT**, а затем импортируются в рабочую базу TM в **SDL Trados 2007**.

**Примечание**: файлы формата **ТМХ 1.4b** также корректно обрабатываются другими системами **PROMT**, начиная с версии **9.5** (например, **PROMT Professinal 9.5**).

#### Применяемые программные продукты

- 1. SDL Trados 2007
- 2. Olifant Okapi Translation Memory Editor
- 3. PROMT LSP 9.5

#### Подробное описание рабочего процесса

### SDL Trados 2007

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Нажмите на **Options** и проверьте значение пенальти для машинного перевода (значение по умолчанию – **15%**).

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Файл(ы) для анализа добавлен. Нажмите на кнопку **Analyse** для запуска процесса анализа выбранного файла(ов).

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Процесс анализа файла(ов) завершен (100%). Кнопка Export Unknown Segments становится активной. Нажмите на эту кнопку для экспорта «неизвестных сегментов» во внешний файл.

**Примечание**: даже если вы выбрали несколько файлов для анализа, «неизвестные сегменты» будут всегда экспортироваться в один файл. Причем, экспортироваться будут только уникальные сегменты (то есть, без повторов).



Выберите тип файла **TMX 1.4b**. В этом случае PROMT будет корректно обрабатывать форматную информацию, включая теги.

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«Неизвестные сегменты» экспортированы в ТМХ-файл. В соответствии с заданными опциями, экспортированы только сегменты с уровнем совпадения ≤ **85%**.

#### Запустить **PROMT?** Пока HET!

Не запускайте вслепую машинный перевод! Убедитесь, что машинный перевод настроен.

PROMT может переводить TMX-файлы в **пакетном режиме**. Но (текущие версии) не позполяет открывать такие файлы во встроенном редакторе и скрывать форматную информацию. Поэтому, экспортированный TMX-файл следует преобразовать в обычный текстовый (нетегированный) файл – с помощью пакета **Olifant**. Такой файл нам нужен только для настройки ресурсов системы PROMT.

Впоследствии (после настройки PROMT-а) в пакетном режиме будет нужно обработать исходный тегированный ТМХ-файл.

Итак, откройте **Olifant**.

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Нажмите на кнопку **Open** и выберите экспортированный ТМХ-файл.

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				These activities are time consuming and error prone, hence the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).	These activities are time consuming and error prone, hence the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).
				DHCP frees you from the burden of individually assigning IP addresses.	DHCP frees you from the burden of individually assigning IP addresses.
					It was designed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to reduce the amount of configuration required w
				DHCP allocates IP addresses to hosts.	DHCP allocates IP addresses to hosts.
				t also provides all the parameters that hosts require to operate and exchange information on the Internet network to which they are attached.	It also provides all the parameters that hosts require to operate and exchange information on the Internet networ
				DHCP localizes TCP/IP configuration information.	DHCP localizes TCP/IP configuration information.
				It also manages allocating TCP/IP configuration data by automatically assigning IP addresses to systems configured to use DHCP.	It also manages allocating TCP/IP configuration data by automatically assigning IP addresses to systems config
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	_			The client software runs on the workstation and the server software runs on the DHCP server.	The client software runs on the workstation and the server software runs on the DHCP server.
	_			Sample DHCP User	Sample DHCP User
	_			After Beth's workstation (bethpc) is configured with DHCP, these actions occur when she first starts up:	After Beth's workstation (bethpc) is configured with DHCP, these actions occur when she first starts up:
				Her workstation automatically requests an IP address from a DHCP server on the network.	Her workstation automatically requests an IP address from a DHCP server on the network.
				The DHCP server offers her a lease that is an IP address with the configuration data necessary to use the Internet.	The DHCP server offers her a lease that is an IP address with the configuration data necessary to use the Interr
				Nobody else uses the leased address, and it is valid only for her workstation.	Nobody else uses the leased address, and it is valid only for her workstation.
				Before the address lease expires, bethpc renews it, thereby extending the expiration time.	Before the address lease expires, bethpc renews it, thereby extending the expiration time.
				If Beth relocates to another department and her workstation moves to a different subnet, her current address expires and becomes available fo.	If Beth relocates to another department and her workstation moves to a different subnet, her current address ex
				When Beth starts her workstation at its new location, it leases an address from an appropriate DHCP server on the subnet (see ).	When Beth starts her workstation at its new location, it leases an address from an appropriate DHCP server on t
				As long as the DHCP server has the correct configuration data, none of the workstations or servers using DHCP will ever be configured incorr	As long as the DHCP server has the correct configuration data, none of the workstations or servers using DHCP

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9	T Tay	These activities are time consuming and error prone, hence the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).
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11		It was designed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to reduce the amount of configuration required when using TCP/IP.
12		DHCP allocates IP addresses to hosts.
13		It also provides all the parameters that hosts require to operate and exchange information on the Internet network to which they are attached.
14		DHCP localizes TCP/IP configuration information.
15		It also manages allocating TCP/IP configuration data by automatically assigning IP addresses to systems configured to use DHCP.
16	0	Thus, you can ensure that hosts have Internet access without having to configure each host individually.
17		How DHCP Works
18		DHCP makes dynamic address allocation possible by shifting workstation configuration to global address pools at the server level.
19		DHCP is based on a client/server model.
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Все теги удалены. Мы получили «чистый» текст. Этот текст нужно выделить (в одном столбце) и скопировать в тектовый файл или в PROMT.

Key	Flag	Text_EN_US	
2		Introduction to Dynamic Host Configuration	b
3		All hosts seeking Internet access must have an IP address.	F
4		As Internet administrator, you must perform the following for every new user and for every user whose computer was moved to another subnet:	Ā
5		Choose a legal IP address.	C
6		Assign the address to the individual workstation.	F
7		Define workstation configuration parameters.	[
8		Update the DNS database, mapping the workstation name to the IP address.	l
9		These activities are time consuming and error prone, hence the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).	7
10		DHCP frees you from the burden of individually assigning IP addresses.	C
11		It was designed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to reduce the amount of configuration required when using TCP/IP.	H
12		DHCP allocates IP addresses to hosts.	C
13		It also provides all the parameters that hosts require to operate and exchange information on the Internet network to which they are attached.	ŀ
14		DHCP localizes TCP/IP configuration information.	ſ
15		It also manages allocating TCP/IP configuration data by automatically assigning IP addresses to systems configured to use DHCP.	ŀ
16		Thus, you can ensure that hosts have Internet access without having to configure each host individually.	7
17		How DHCP Works	H
18		DHCP makes dynamic address allocation possible by shifting workstation configuration to global address pools at the server level.	ſ
19		DHCP is based on a client/server model.	ſ
20		The client software runs on the workstation and the server software runs on the DHCP server.	7
21		Sample DHCP User	ç
22		After Beth's workstation (bethpc) is configured with DHC , these actions occur when she first starts up:	F
23		Her workstation automatically requests an IP address from a DHCP server on the network.	H
24		The NHCP server offers her a lease that is an IP address with the configuration data necessary to use the Internet	1

Выделите весь столбец полностью и сохраните в текстовом файле (либо скопируйте в буфер обмена).



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5			Choose a legal IP address	b.
6			Assign the address to the individual workstation.	Analysis of Translation
7	1		Define workstation configuration parameters	
8	1		Update the DNS database, mapping the workstation name to the IP address.	
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10	0 [	1	DHCP frees you from the burden of individually assigning IP addresses.	
11	1		It was designed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to reduce the amount of configu	
12	2 1	-	DHCP allocates IP addresses to hosts.	Properties of Fragment 1 Unknown Words

Откройте в редакторе PROMT текстовый файл или создайте новый файл и скопируйте в него текст из буфера обмена.

Настройте необходимые ресурсы PROMT-а (словари, список зарезервированных слов, правила перевода) и убедитесь, что PROMT обеспечивает нужный машинный перевод на выходе. Редактировать машинный перевод сейчас не нужно.

**Примечание**: дополнительную информацию о разработке терминологии, особенностях словарей системы машинного перевода и возможностях настройки системы PROMT см. в документе «<u>Машинный перевод как инструмент переводчика</u>» (http://argonaut.spb.ru/files/TFR11\_OlegV.pdf).



Если вы уверены, что система машинного перевода настроена надлежащим образом, запустите модуль пакетного перевода PROMT (**PROMT Batch Translator**).

PROMT Batch Translator	A CONTRACTOR	since Address and
File Translation Tools Help		
💫 🗊 🕞 🗿 😓 - 1 🧐 🗙	2	
Translation queue	Files Parameters	
	Parameter	Value
	Direction of translation	English-Bussian
	Profile	EWSD
	Boarce file	
	Source file	C:\Work\Argonaut\MT+CAT\Workflows\TM\test
	Format	TMX database
	Size, bytes	433002
	D-th	C:\Wads\Amana_t\MT_CAT\Waddlawa\TM\tast
	Format	TMX database
	Create statistics file	No
	Create unique file name	Yes

- 1. Выберите направление перевода.
- 2. Выберите профиль.
- 3. Выберите исходный тегированный файл (TMX), который был экспортирован из SDL Trados.
- 4. Выберите опцию создания уникального имени файла (чтобы не затереть исходный файл).
- 5. Нажмите на кнопку ОК.
- 6. Запустите процесс перевода (нажмите на F9).

## После PROMT Batch Translator – проверка двуязычного ТМХ-файла

view test_file_with_unknow	wn_segmentstr	mx - Far 3.0.3000 x64							u <mark>x</mark>	
C:\with un	known s	egments .t	tmx t 6500	1	276169	Col	0	11%	17:06	
<seg>Определи </seg>	те пара	метры конч	ригурации	рабочеі	станции.					
<tu td="" usagecoun<=""><td>t="1" ci ="FN-IIS</td><td>reationdat "&gt;</td><td>te="201401</td><td>.02T1300</td><td>)56Z" crea</td><td>tionid=</td><td>"OLEGV"</td><td>&gt;</td><td>(</td><td>(1)</td></tu>	t="1" ci ="FN-IIS	reationdat ">	te="201401	.02T1300	)56Z" crea	tionid=	"OLEGV"	>	(	(1)
<seg>Update tl</seg>	ne DNS	database,	mapping t	he worl	station n	ame to	the IP	addre	ss. <td></td>	
<tuv xml:lang<br=""><seg>Обновите </seg></tuv>	="RU-RU базуд	" creatior анных DNS,	nid="МТ!" преобраз	creatic уя имя	ontool="PRI рабочей с	ОМТ"> танции	в ІР-ад	pec.<	/seg>	
<tu usagecoun<br="">∠tuu vmlilapa</tu>	t="1" ci ="EN_US	reationdat	te="201401	.02T1300	)56Z" crea	tionid=	"OLEGV"	>		
<pre><seg>These ac Configuration</seg></pre>	tivitie n Proto	s are time col (DHCP)	e consumin .	ng and e	error pron	e, henc	e the D	ynami	c Host	
<tuv td="" xml:lang<=""><td>="RU-RU</td><td>" creation</td><td>nid="MT!"</td><td>creatio</td><td>ontool="PR</td><td>OMT"&gt;</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tuv>	="RU-RU	" creation	nid="MT!"	creatio	ontool="PR	OMT">				
<seg>Эти дейс</seg>	твия тр	удоемкие и	подверже	нные оп	ибкам, сп	едовате	льно Пр	отоко	л <mark>дин</mark> а	
MUYECKOFO KOH	<b>•игурир</b>	ования хос	ста (DHCP)	.						
1 2	3	4	5Print	6	7Prev	8 <mark>Goto</mark>	9Vide	o 10		

 PROMT создал русскоязычные сегменты с идентификатором MT!, благодаря которому SDL Trados 2007 «воспринимает» такие сегменты как созданные системой машинного перевода и назначает им предварительно заданный пенальти (в нашем случае - 15%).

SDL Trados Translator's Workbench - Trado	+Promt_test	
File Settings View Options Tools H	lp	
New	Ctrl + N	
Open	Ctrl + O	
Connect_		
Close		
Properties_		
Setup		
Import_		
Export		
Reorganise		
Maintenance		
Exit		
1 C:\\Workflows\Trados\Trados+Promt	test.tmw	
2 C:\\Trados\Base\AUM\SCADA_GB\AU	M_SCADA_GB.tmw	

1. Откройте рабочую память ТМ. Нажмите на **Import** для выбора импортируемого двуязычного ТМХ-файла (созданного PROMT-ом).



- 1. Выберите тип файла (**ТМХ 1.4b**).
- 2. Выберите машинно переведенный ТМХ-файл.
- 3. Нажмите на **Ореп (Открыть)** для импорта ТМХ-файла в рабочую ТМ.



- 1. Запустите TagEditor. Откройте файл, подлежащий переводу (пост-редактированию).
- Поочередно открывайте сегменты для пост-редактирования. На рис. выше показан сегмент, созданный PROMT-ом и подставленный с пенальти 15%. По умолчанию, SDL Trados (TagEditor) выделяет такие сегменты серым цветом.

#### Заключение

- 1. В результате выполнения описаанной выше процедуры рабочая база TM содержит все сегменты для переводимого документа. Сегменты, которые на этапе анализа файла в базе TM отсутствовали, были созданы PROMT-ом. Таким образом, пакеты SDL Trados 2007 и PROMT LSP 9.5 встроены в технологический процесс перевода.
- Данная процедура не является автоматической. По моему опыту работы это не является существенным недостатком, так как существует возможность предварительной проверки машинного перевода и, при необходимости, донастройки ресурсов PROMT-а для обеспечения нужного качества машинного перевода.

#### Дополнения

- В ходе постредактирования пакет SDL Trados 2007 не всегда удаляет сегменты с идентификатором МТ! и иногда создает новые сегменты (уже 100%-ые). Неотредактированые («устаревшие») сегменты с МТ! уже не нужны и подлежат удалению. Для их удаления нужно выполнить следующее:
  - в SDL Trados Translator's Worlbench выберите File -> Maintenance,
  - выберите Filter,
  - щелкните два раза на **Created by**:
  - введите **МТ!**,
  - в результате получится Created by: MT!
  - щелкните два раза на **Changed by**:
  - введите свое имя пользователя и нажмите на кнопку Not,
  - в результате получится Changed by: !<имя пользователя>

(то есть, будет создано условие «найти все сегменты, созданные системой машинного перевода, которые не были вами отредактированы»,

- нажмите на кнопку **Delete** (удаляйте найденные сегменты поэкранно или сразу все).

**Примечание**: если с рабочей памятью ТМ работало несколько пользователей, и эти пользователи редактировали сегменты, созданные PROMT-ом, то необходимо будет:

- создать запись **Changed by: !«имя пользователя»** для каждого пользователя (то есть, *«найти все сегменты, созданные системой машинного перевода, которые не были отредактированы ни одним из указанных пользоваталей»*),

- а затем нажать на кнопку **Delete** (удалить найденные сегменты поэкранно или сразу все).

2. Наш опыт работы показывает, что наличие в рабочей памяти ТМ машинно переведенных сегментов предоставляет ряд преимуществ:

- с помощью функции **Concordance** вы можете искать текст не только в ранее отредактированных сегментах (**High matches** и **Low matches**), которые уже имеются в памяти TM, но и в сегментах, которые еще не отредактированы. Это упрощает и ускоряет поиск релевантной информации в базе TM (в дополнение к поиску в оригинальном документе(ах)),

- после подстановки машинно переведенного сегмента из памяти TM (с нужной лексикой и элементами стиля) вы экономите значительное время (в среднем, 40-50%) при пост-редактировании и изменении целевого текста (вам не нужно вручную набирать весь целевой текст с нуля, ИЛИ вам нужно копировать гораздо меньше текста из исходного предложения в целевое),

- благодаря предварительному анализу содержимого переводимого документа, разработке релевантной терминологии и настройке системы машинного перевода, вы будете тратить меньше времени на поиск нужных терминов (они уже имеются в машинно переведенных сегментах).