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Glossary

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Single-Word Dictionaries

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Updating Single-Word Dictionaries

You use the Single-Word Dictionary windows to browse through and update the English and Spanish single-word entries in both the subject and standard dictionaries. However, if you only want to add minimal information about a term, you can use the **Quick Entry** option.

The Single-Word Dictionary Windows

Previous/Next Buttons

The **Previous/Next** buttons let you move through the dictionary forwards or backwards.

Find Button

The **Find** button lets you search the dictionary for a particular term. (The **Find** button is the same as the **Find** option from the Dictionary menu.)

Add Button

The **Add** button lets you add a term to the dictionaries. (The **Add** button is the same as the **Add** option from the Dictionary menu.) If you choose the **Add** button, the screen will change slightly and allow you to make entries.

Modify Button

The **Modify** button lets you modify a term in the dictionaries. (The **Modify** button is the same as the **Modify** option from the Dictionary menu.) If you choose the **Modify** button, the screen will change slightly and allow you to make changes.

More Button

The **More** button lets you display a dialog box containing additional information about the term. (The **More** button is the same as the **More Information** option from the Dictionary menu.)

Term

The Term field displays the actual term.

Main Term

The Main Term field may contain a root word or infinitive that links related terms together.

Grammar Box

The Grammar box contains grammatical information about the term.

Translations Box

The Translations box lets you enter up to three translations as different parts of speech.

More Information Box

When you select **More Information** from the Dictionary menu, a dialog box appears displaying additional information about the term. You can add to or modify this information in the same way that you make changes in the main screen.

Semantic Unit

Semantic Units indicate the different positions the term can take within a semantic unit.

Inflection Box

Inflections contain inflection codes that tell the program how to create different forms of the word. These codes are generated by the program automatically, but you can change them.

Prepositions

These fields show the special translations of prepositions that may precede or follow the word.

Browsing through the Single-Word Dictionaries

To browse through a single-word dictionary:

From the Dictionary menu, choose **Next** or **Previous**, or choose the **Previous** or **Next** button. (The **Next** button displays the next single-word entry in the dictionary; the **Previous** button displays the previous single-word entry in the dictionary.)

Looking Up a Single-Word Entry

To look up a single-word entry:

1. From the Dictionary menu, choose **Find**, or choose the **Find** button.
2. Type the term that you want to find in the Term to Find field, then choose the **OK** button.

Modifying a Single-Word Entry

You can change any information in most single-word entries. However, some entries are *reserved*, that is, they can't be modified.

To modify an entry:

1. From the Dictionary menu, choose the **Find** option, or choose the **Find** button.
2. Type the term that you want to change in the Term to Find field, then choose the **OK** button.
3. From the Dictionary menu, choose **Modify**. Make the changes that you want to make. (See [Single-Word Dictionary Fields and Codes](#) for specific information about every field.)
4. Choose the **OK** button.

Adding a Single-Word Entry

Words Already in the Dictionaries

The dictionaries already contain all conjunctions, articles, and prepositions. They also contain most adverbs and adjectives, and most irregular verbs.

Words Requiring Separate Entries

For most words, you only need to enter the root word (such as the infinitive of a verb) and not its inflected forms. (An *inflected form* differs from the root word because it expresses a change in number, person, case, or tense. For example, *looked* is an inflected form of the infinitive verb *look* that differs in tense.) The grammatical information that you enter tells the program how to produce the inflected forms.

Only irregular words and inflected forms having different translations when used as different parts of speech require separate entries for the inflected forms.

Adding a Term Using Quick Entry

The Quick Entry window allows you to quickly add terms along with essential grammatical information. While some terms may require additional information, the Quick Entry window contains sufficient information for most words. (If a term requires more information, you should use the Single-Word Dictionary window instead.)

To add a term using Quick Entry:

1. Complete the fields. (Refer to [Single-Word Dictionary Fields and Codes](#) for specific information.)
2. Choose the **OK** button. Web Translator automatically creates the entry in the dictionary.

Adding an Entry to Both Sides of the Language Pair

If you add a word to a dictionary and its translation is not already in the target dictionary, you can choose to have Web Translator automatically create an entry for the translation in the target dictionary.

To enter a term in both the English and Spanish Single-Word Dictionaries:

1. From the Dictionary menu, choose **Add**, or choose the **Add** button.
2. Click on the Single-Word Dictionary window to make it the active window.
3. Type the word that you want to add to the dictionary in the Term field. Use lower case unless the word should be capitalized.
4. Enter the appropriate information, including the translation.
5. Choose the **OK** button to save the entry. The Translation Missing dialog box appears.
6. If you want to save the term without creating an entry for the translation in the target dictionary, select the **Save Term without Translation** button, then choose the **OK** button. Your update is complete.
7. If you want to create an entry for the translation in the target dictionary without linking back to this term (that is, does not contain this term as its translation), select the **Add Translation Only** button. The new entry will contain the term and POS. You can check the term in the target dictionary, and modify it if necessary.
8. If you want to create an entry for the translation in the target dictionary that links back to this term (that is, contains this term as its translation), select the **Add Translation and Link Back to This Term** button, then choose the **OK** button. The new entry will contain the term, POS, translation, and translation POS. You can check the term in the target dictionary, and modify it if necessary.

Deleting a Single-Word Entry

You can only delete words from the user dictionaries. That is, you can delete terms that you have added, and you can delete changes that you have made to a term, but you cannot delete terms that were originally in the dictionaries.

To delete a single-word entry:

1. From the Dictionary menu, choose **Find**, or choose the **Find** button.
2. Type the term that you want to delete in the Term to Find field, then choose the **OK** button.
3. From the Dictionary menu, choose **Delete**. A message appears asking if it is OK to delete this record.
4. Choose the **Yes** button to delete, or the **No** button to cancel the deletion.
5. If a corresponding entry exists in the opposite language dictionary, you may want to update that entry and enter a new translation that does exist, or delete the entry.

Single-Word Dictionary Fields and Codes

Term

The Term field displays the term. Do not use capital letters unless the word requires a capital letter.

Main Term

The main term is a root or stem word that links related terms together. For example, *send* is the main term for *sent* and *sending*. You *must* enter a main term for conjugated forms of verbs. You *should* enter a main term for inflected words that can be more than one part of speech, such as gerunds, and for irregular forms, such as irregular plurals. For all other cases, do not enter a main term.

POS

This field identifies the term's part of speech. You cannot leave this field blank. If the term can be more than one part of speech, choose the most common usage. To complete this field, use one of the following codes:

<u>Part of Speech</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Adjective	A	small, shallow, violet
Adverb	AD	gently, quickly
Conjunction	CJ	and, or, but
Interjection	IJ	ah, ouch
Noun	N	cat, table
Numeral	NR	three, hundred
Preposition	PR	on, in, during
Proper noun	NP	Argentina, Peter
Verb	V	eat, write

Gender (Dictionary only)

This field indicates the gender of a noun, adjective, article, or pronoun, if applicable. To complete this field, use one of the following codes:

For Spanish:

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Masculine	M or blank	profesor, pan, pequeño
Feminine	F	professora, la

For German:

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Example</u>
Feminine	F	Erfahrung
Masculine	M	Tisch
Neuter	N	Haus

More than one gender	blank	Verlobte
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For French

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Masculine	M or blank	chien, son, petit
Feminine	F	chienne, sa

For nouns, you must enter masculine and feminine forms of the same word as separate dictionary entries. For example, *profesor* and *professora* have separate dictionary entries. However, the program automatically creates the feminine forms of adjectives, such as *pequeño*. All articles and pronouns for both genders are already in the general dictionary.

Person

The Person field applies to pronouns, and conjugated verbs. To complete this field, use one of the following codes:

<u>Person</u>	<u>Code</u>
First	1
Second	2
Third	3

Number

The Number field applies to nouns, pronouns, articles, adjectives, and conjugated forms of verbs. To complete this field, use one of the following codes:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Example of Noun</u>
Singular	S or blank	house; gato
Plural	P	children; reuniones

You do not need to add the plural form of a word as a separate dictionary entry unless the word is irregular and does not have an appropriate code for the Inflection field. Most irregular English and Spanish words that require individual entries, rather than an inflection code, are already in the dictionaries.

Tense

The Tense field identifies a verb's tense. To complete this field, use one of the following codes:

<u>Tense</u>	<u>Code</u>
Infinitive, English	blank
Infinitive, Spanish	7

Present	blank
Present participle	5
Past simple	2
Past participle	6
Future	3
Conditional	4
Present subjunctive	S
Imperative	1
Imperfect subjunctive	9
Imperfect indicative	2

You may also see a code 8 in this field in the English dictionary, which indicates an English plural noun that doubles as a third person singular verb (for example, *limits*).

Parset

Parset is a term invented for the Web Translator program. It originated from the phrase *paradigm set*, where *paradigm* means a list of the inflected forms of a word. The codes for this field indicate a variety of tables and mechanisms for determining the correct form of a word, or a word's usage or translation in a given context.

Most of the codes you will see in the Parset field are for the program's internal use. Do not change existing parset codes. The result of changing a parset code could be a serious mistranslation or no translation of a word.

You may, however, need to include a Parset code if you are adding a word whose translation should remain in the same sentence position as the source term. In that case, enter **001** in this field.

Transitive (English dictionary only)

The Transitive field applies to verbs and adjectives. A transitive verb requires a direct object; for example, *hits* (*The bat hits the ball*). An intransitive verb does not require a direct object; for example, *disappears* (*The ball disappears*). To complete this field, use one of the following codes:

<u>Part of Speech</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Example</u>
English: Transitive verb, or verb that can be transitive or intransitive	Blank	drive
Spanish: Transitive-only verb	T	alojar
English: Intransitive-only verb	I	creep
Spanish: Verb that can be intransitive or transitive	I	dormir
English: Adjective that forms comparative and superlative with <i>-er</i> and <i>-est</i>	C	smart

Reflexive

The Reflexive field applies to verbs that have a reflexive form. To complete this field, use one

of the following codes:

For Spanish

<u>Code</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Example</u>
blank		Spanish: Der Mann verletzt sich. English: The man hurts himself.
R		Spanish: es bezieht sich (auf) English: it refers (to)

verbs, enter **R** in this field if the verb's Spanish translation is a reflexive verb. For Spanish verbs, enter **R** in this field if the verb has a reflexive form, such as *lavar* (*lavarse*) or *bañar* (*bañarse*).

For German:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Example</u>
blank	<i>Sich</i> translates as <i>himself</i> .	German: Der Mann verletzt sich. English: The man hurts himself.
R	The verb plus <i>sich</i> translates as one English verb, which may be a different translation than for the nonreflexive form of the verb.	German: es bezieht sich (auf) English: it refers (to)

For French:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Example</u>
blank		French: Der Mann verletzt sich. English: The man hurts himself.
R		French: es bezieht sich (auf) English: it refers (to)

Translations POS

The Translation POS field allows you to indicate the part of speech of a translation. You must complete the POS field for every translation that you enter.

Translations Term

The Translation Term field allows you to specify the translation of the term in the target language. You can enter up to three translations. During a translation, Web Translator will choose the most appropriate translation based primarily on the part of speech. You must complete the POS field for every translation that you enter.

If the translation of the term is a semantic unit (that is, more than one word), you must leave the field blank and check the Term Translates as a Semantic Unit box in the More Information dialog box.

Semantic Unit (More Information dialog box)

This field allows the program to determine when, during translation, it needs to consult the Semantic Unit Dictionary. The field defines the possible positions of the term within a

semantic unit, and indicates whether or not the term has a translation that is a semantic unit.

For example, if the term is *receivable* and the Semantic Unit Dictionary contains the semantic unit *account receivable*. The number **2** box will be checked to indicate that the term appears as the second word in a semantic unit. If the word appears in more than one semantic unit, more than one box may be checked.

If a term's translation is a semantic unit, the Term Translates as a Semantic Unit box should be checked.

The program updates this field automatically when you add a semantic unit. However, if a semantic unit is not translating properly, you should check this field for each word in the semantic unit to be sure that the word's position is properly identified.

Inflection (More Information dialog box)

The Inflection field has three subfields: **Noun**, **Adjective**, and **Verb**. For each of these parts of speech, a code may indicate the inflection rules.

For example, in English, plurals of nouns normally are formed by adding the letter *s*. However, some plurals of nouns are formed differently--for example, by adding *es* or by changing a final *y* to *i* and then adding *es*. The inflection code in the Noun subfield tells the program how to properly create the plural form for these nouns.

When you add a term, the program automatically completes the Inflection field. If it cannot determine the correct code because more than one code may apply, the program prompts you to enter more information (such as the word's past participle) when you finish filling in the screen and save. If you do not provide the requested information, the Inflection code may be wrong.

Occasionally, you may need to change an existing code. If various forms of a word are not being translated, or if the program does not produce the correct forms of a word, the problem may be the code in the Inflection field.

The following tables show the Inflection codes for English nouns, adjectives, and verbs, and for Spanish verbs.

Note: All forms of the irregular Spanish and English verbs are already in the dictionary.

Inflection Codes for English Nouns: Formation of Plurals

Code	Noun Ending	Number	Inflection Rules		Examples
			Delete	Add	
Blank	any vowel	S		s	face
		P			faces
J	consonant	S		es	dish
		P			dishes
K	-y	S	y	ies	fly
		P			flies
L	-is (Latin)	S	is	es	basis
		P			bases
M	-um (Latin)	S	um	a	maximum
		P			maxima
N	-f	S	f	ves	leaf

		P			leaves
O	-us (Latin)	S	us	i	radius
		P			radii
P	-a (Latin)	S		e	alga
		P			algae
Q	-ife	S	fe	ves	life
		P			lives
R	-man	S	an	en	policeman
		P			policemen
Z	(no change in plural)	S			sheep
		P			sheep
A	irregular	S	(separate dictionary entry required for each noun form)		mouse
		P			mice

**Inflection Codes for English Adjectives:
Formation of Comparatives and Superlatives**

Code	Adjective Ending	Comparative/ Superlative Change	Ending	Examples
blank	consonant	none	-er -est	wild, wilder, wildest
D	-e	none	-r -st	large, larger, largest
E	consonant	repeat final consonant	-er -est	big, bigger, biggest
F	-y	change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i>	-er -est	heavy, heavier, heaviest

Inflection Codes for English Verbs

Code	Verb Ending	Example	Inflected Forms: Infinitive, Third Person Singular Present, Past, Past Participle, Present Participle
blank	consonant	talk	talk, talks, talked, talked, talking
2	-e	purchase	purchase, purchases, purchased, purchased, purchasing
3	-ye	dye	dye, dyes, dyed, dyed, dyeing
4	-ch, -sh, -s, -z	bleach	bleach, bleaches, bleached, bleached, bleaching
5	-y	fry	fry, fries, fried, fried, frying
6	-b, -d, -l, -m, n, -p, -t	span	span, spans, spanned, spanned, spanning
7	-ie	die	die, dies, died, died, dying
8	-t	beat	beat, beats, beat, beaten, beating
9	-end	send	send, sends, sent, sent, sending
A	(Irregular verb; separate dictionary entry required for each verb form)		

B	-t	hit	hit, hits, hit, hit, hitting
C	-ead	read	read, reads, read, read, reading
Y	-c	frolic	frolic, frolics, frolicked, frolicked, frolicking

For Spanish:

Inflection Codes for Spanish Nouns: Formation of Plurals

Code	Noun Ending	Number	Inflection Rules		Examples
			Delete	Add	
Blank	any vowel	S		s	casa
		P			casas
C	consonant	S			traductor
		P		es	traductores
P	-z	S	z	ces	pez
		P			peces
O	last syllable accented and ends in <i>n</i>	S	'	es	nación
		P			naciones
S	last syllable accented and ends in <i>s</i>	S	'	es	compás
		P			compases
Z	(no change in plural)	S			lunes
		P			lunes

Inflection Codes for Spanish Adjectives

Code	Adjective Ending	Change for Gender	Gender/ Number	Inflection Rules		Examples
				Delete	Add	
blank	vowel	yes	M/S			caro
			M/P		s	caros
			F/S	o	a	cara
			F/P	o	as	caras
N	vowel	no	M/S			simple
			M/P		s	simples
			F/S			simple
			F/P		s	simples
R	consonant	yes	M/S			receptor
			M/P		es	receptores
			F/S		a	receptora
			F/P		as	receptoras
C	consonant	no	M/S			elemental
			M/P		es	elementales
			F/S			elemental
			F/P		es	elementales
P	z	no	M/S			veloz
			M/P	z	ces	veloces
			F/S			veloz
			F/P	z	ces	veloces
S	last syllable accented and ending in a	yes	M/S			alemán
			M/P	'	es	alemanes
			F/S	'	a	alemana
			F/P	'	as	

	consonant					alemanas
O	last syllable accented and ending in a consonant	no	M/S M/P F/S F/P	' '	es es	común comunes común comunes
Z	s	no	M/S M/P F/S F/P			isósceles isósceles isósceles isósceles

Inflection Codes for Spanish Verbs

Code	Verb Ending	Example	Conjugation
blank	-ar -ar -er -er -ir -ir	cantar cambiar comer temer partir presumir	Conjugated regularly
0	-uar	continuar	Add accent to some inflected forms to maintain stress on <i>u</i> (<i>continúo</i> , for example)
1	-uir	diluir	Change <i>i</i> to <i>y</i> in some inflected forms (<i>diluyo</i> and <i>diluyes</i> , for example)
2	-car	sacar	Change <i>c</i> to <i>qu</i> before <i>e</i> (<i>saque</i> , for example)
3	-gar	cargar	Change <i>g</i> to <i>gu</i> before <i>e</i> (<i>cargue</i> , for example)
4	-iar	confiar	Add accent to some inflected forms to maintain stress on <i>i</i> (<i>confía</i> , for example)
5	-zar	alcanzar	Change <i>z</i> to <i>c</i> before <i>e</i> (<i>alcance</i> , for example)
6	-cir -cer	reproducir agradecer	Change <i>c</i> to <i>zc</i> before <i>a</i> or <i>o</i> (<i>reproduzco</i> and <i>agradezca</i> , for example)
7	-ger -gir	proteger dirigir	Change <i>g</i> to <i>j</i> before <i>a</i> or <i>o</i> (<i>protejo</i> and <i>dirija</i> , for example)
8	-er	leer	Change unaccented <i>ei</i> of inflected forms to <i>ey</i> (<i>leyendo</i> , for example)
9	-cer -cir	vencer	Change <i>c</i> to <i>z</i> before <i>a</i> or <i>o</i> (<i>venzo</i> or <i>venzamos</i> , for example)
A	(irregular)	tener decir	Separate dictionary entry required for each verb form

For German:

Inflection Codes for German Nouns

<u>Code</u>	<u>Case</u>	C a s e E n d i n g s S i n g u l a r P l u r a l		<u>Examples</u>
A	N G D A	-	-e	der Wirt, die Trübsal, das Spiel
		-	-e	
		-en	-e	
		(
		e		
B	N G D A)		der Zug, die Kraft, das Floß
		s		
		/		
		-		
		-		
C	N G D A	(der Leib, das Bild
		e		
)		
		s		
		/		
		-	-er	
		-	-er	
		-ern	-er	
		(
		e		
)		
		s		
		/		
		-		
		-		

		- (e) -		
D	N G D A	- - (e) s / -	- er er ern er	der Mann, das Buch
		- (e) -		
E	N G D A	- - - s / -	- - -n -	Nouns ending in <i>-r</i> or <i>-l</i> : der Arbeiter, der Schlüssel, das Fenster
		- -		
F	N G D A	- - s / -	- - -n -	der Vater, der Schnabel, die Mutter, das Kloster
		- -		
G	N G D A	- - s / -	- - - -	Nouns ending in <i>-en</i> : der Wagen, das Mädchen
		- -		
H	N G D A	- - s / -	- - - -	Nouns ending in <i>-en</i> with umlaut in plural: der Schaden
		- -		

I	N G D A	- - s / - - -	-s -s -s -s	der Chef, die Bar, das Kino
J	N G D A	- - s e s / - - -	-se -se -sen -se	die Erlaubnis, das Gefängnis
K	N G D A	- - e n - e n - e n	-en -en -en -en	der Dirigent
L	N G D A	- - n - n - n	-n -n -n -n	der Gedanke
M	N G D A	- - (e) s / - - (e) / - -	-en -en -en -en	der Direktor, die Frau, das Ohr Nouns ending in <i>-heit, -keit, ung, -ei</i>
N	N	-	-n	Nouns ending in <i>-e</i> or <i>-l</i> :

	G D A	- s / -	-n -n -n	der See, der Muskel, die Freude, das Auge
		-		
		-		
O	N G D A	- - - -	-nen -nen -nen -nen	Feminine nouns ending in <i>-in</i> : die Freundin, die Lehrerin
		-		
		-		
P	N G D A	- - e n s	-en -en -en -en	das Herz
		- e n		
		-		
R	N G D A	- - n s	-n -n -n	der Aberglaube, der Buchstabe, der Friede
		- n		
		- n		
S	N G D A	- - n	-en -en -en	der Herr
		- n		
		- n		

Irregular Noun Cases

<u>Code</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>
Q	Nouns that are declined like adjectives; their endings, and possibly their	ein Beamter/der Beamte ein Verlobter/der Verlobte eine Verlobte/die Verlobte

gender,
change
according
to the
article.

X	Irregular. A separate dictionary entry is required for each noun form.	das Adverb, die Adverbien der Edelmann, die Edelleute
---	--	--

Inflection Codes for German Verbs

Code	Conjugation	Examples
X	Irregular. A separate dictionary entry is required for each verb form.	gehen, ging, gegangen schlafen, schläft, schlief, geschlafen
E	Add the letter e before regular endings.	haften, haftete, gehaftet
Blank	Regular.	machen, machte, gemacht

Inflection Code for German Adjectives

Code	Meaning	Examples
U	Umlaut in comparative and superlative	alt, älter, ältest jung, jünger, jüngst

For French:

Inflection Codes for English Nouns: Formation of Plurals

Code	Noun Ending	Number	Inflection Rules		Examples
			Delete	Add	
Blank	any vowel	S		s	face
		P			faces
J	consonant	S		es	dish
		P			dishes
K	-y	S	y	ies	fly
		P			flies
L	-is (Latin)	S	is	es	basis
		P			bases
M	-um (Latin)	S	um	a	maximum
		P			maxima
N	-f	S	f	ves	leaf
		P			leaves
O	-us (Latin)	S	us	i	radius
		P			radii
P	-a (Latin)	S		e	alga
		P			algae
Q	-ife	S	fe	ves	life
		P			lives

R	-man	S P	an	en	policeman policemen
Z	(no change in plural)	S P			sheep sheep
A	irregular	S P	(separate dictionary entry required for each noun form)		mouse mice

**Inflection Codes for English Adjectives:
Formation of Comparatives and Superlatives**

<u>Code</u>	<u>Adjective Ending</u>	<u>Comparative/ Superlative Change</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Examples</u>
blank	consonant	none	-er -est	wild, wilder, wildest
D	-e	none	-r -st	large, larger, largest
E	consonant	repeat final consonant	-er -est	big, bigger, biggest
F	-y	change <i>y</i> to <i>i</i>	-er -est	heavy, heavier, heaviest

Inflection Codes for English Verbs

<u>Code</u>	<u>Verb Ending</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Inflected Forms:</u> <u>Infinitive, Third Person Singular Present, Past, Past Participle, Present Participle</u>
blank	consonant	talk	talk, talks, talked, talked, talking
2	-e	purchase	purchase, purchases, purchased, purchased, purchasing
3	-ye	dye	dye, dyes, dyed, dyed, dyeing
4	-ch, -sh, -s, -z	bleach	bleach, bleaches, bleached, bleached, bleaching
5	-y	fry	fry, fries, fried, fried, frying
6	-b, -d, -l, -m, n, -p, -t	span	span, spans, spanned, spanned, spanning
7	-ie	die	die, dies, died, died, dying
8	-t	beat	beat, beats, beat, beaten, beating
9	-end	send	send, sends, sent, sent, sending
A	(Irregular verb; separate dictionary entry required for each verb form)		
B	-t	hit	hit, hits, hit, hit, hitting
C	-ead	read	read, reads, read, read, reading
Y	-c	frolic	frolic, frolics, frolicked, frolicked, frolicking

Inflection Codes for French Verbs			
Code	Verb Ending	Example	Conjugation
blank	-er	chanter	Conjugated regularly
	-cer	commencer	
	-ger	manger	
	-ir	payer	
	-ire	finir	
	-tir	dire	
	-enir	partir	
	-re	venir	
		vendre	
1	-ler	appeler	Repeat / before some conjugated verb endings (<i>appelle</i> , for example)
2	-ter	jeter	Repeat <i>t</i> before some conjugated verb endings (<i>jette</i> , for example)
A	(irregular)	prendre, élever	Separate dictionary entry required for each verb form

Prepositions (More Information dialog box)

You can enter special translations of up to four prepositions that may precede or follow the term. Prepositions depend much more on context for their usage than do other parts of speech. The standard translation of a preposition that precedes or follows a particular word in the source language may be incorrect in the target language. The Prepositions fields let you enter the preposition's correct translation.

For example, suppose you need to translate the English phrase "I depend on" into Spanish. Using the standard translations, the phrase becomes "Yo dependo *sobre*." The correct translation, however, is "Yo dependo *de*."

To fix the translation problem, the term *depend* in the English dictionary has an entry in the first Prepositions field of "on = de." This changes the translation of *on* to *de* whenever *on* follows *depend*.

Semantic Unit Dictionaries

The following Help Topics are available:

[Updating Semantic Unit Dictionaries](#)
[The Semantic Unit Dictionary Windows](#)
[Browsing through the Semantic Unit Dictionaries](#)
[Looking Up a Semantic Unit](#)
[Modifying a Semantic Unit](#)
[Adding a Semantic Unit](#)
[Adding a Semantic Unit That Has a Single-Word Translation](#)
[Deleting a Semantic Unit from the Dictionary](#)
[Semantic Unit Dictionary Fields and Codes](#)

Updating Semantic Unit Dictionaries

You use the Semantic Unit Dictionary windows to browse through and update the English and Spanish semantic unit entries in the dictionaries.

The Semantic Unit Dictionary Windows

When you select Semantic Unit, the Semantic Unit Dictionary window will appear. All Semantic Unit Dictionary windows are identical.

Previous/Next Buttons

The **Previous/Next** buttons let you move through the dictionary forwards or backwards.

Find Button

The **Find** button lets you search the dictionary for a particular term. (The **Find** button is the same as the **Find** option from the Dictionary menu.)

Add Button

The **Add** button lets you add a term to the dictionaries. (The **Add** button is the same as the **Add** option from the Dictionary menu.) If you choose the **Add** button, the screen will change slightly to allow you to make entries.

Modify Button

The **Modify** button lets you modify a term in the dictionaries. (The **Modify** button is the same as the **Modify** option from the Dictionary menu.) If you choose the **Modify** button, the screen will change slightly and allow you to make changes.

Semantic Unit

The Semantic Unit field displays the semantic unit.

Grammatical Information

Below the Semantic Unit is the Grammar box that contains grammatical information about the semantic unit.

Synonyms

The Synonyms field contains the synonyms for the semantic unit. You can display the complete list by using the "**Down**" button.

Translations

The Translations field contains the possible translations of the semantic unit. You can display the complete list by using the "**Down**" button.

Preferred Translation

The Preferred Translation field contains a semantic unit that you want the system to use as the translation instead of the term(s) shown in the Translations field. This allows you to temporarily override the standard translations without breaking the link between the term and the normal translation.

Looking Up a Semantic Unit

To look up a semantic unit:

1. From the Dictionary menu, choose **Find**, or choose the **Find** button.
2. Type the semantic unit that you want to find in the Semantic Unit Find field, then choose the **OK** button.
3. If you want to display additional synonyms, click on the Synonym field "**Down**" button
4. If you want to display alternate translations, click on the Translations field "**Down**" button

Modifying a Semantic Unit

You can change any information in a semantic unit entry.

To modify a semantic unit:

1. From the Dictionary menu, choose **Find**, or choose the **Find** button.
2. Type the semantic unit that you want to modify in the Semantic Unit Find field, then choose the **OK** button.
3. From the Dictionary menu, choose **Modify**, then make the changes that you want to make. (See [Semantic Unit Dictionary Fields and Codes](#) for specific information about every field.)
4. Choose the **OK** button.

Adding a Semantic Unit

Note: The words that make up the semantic unit must already be in the single-word dictionaries. If they are not, you will need to add them.

If you add a semantic unit to the English semantic unit dictionary and its translation is not already in the Spanish semantic unit dictionary, you must add the semantic unit to the Spanish dictionary, and vice-versa. Web Translator makes it easy to do that: you can work in both the English and Spanish windows at the same time.

Note: The steps below assume that you would like to enter the semantic unit in the English dictionary first. However, you could just as easily enter the semantic unit in the other dictionary first.

To enter a semantic unit in both Semantic Unit Dictionaries:

1. Click on the English Semantic Unit Dictionary window.
2. From the Dictionary menu, choose **Add**, or choose the **Add** button.
3. Type the word that you want to add to the dictionary in the English Semantic Unit Dictionary window Semantic Unit field. Use lower case unless the word should be capitalized.
4. Enter the appropriate information but do not complete the Translations field. (Web Translator will add the translation later.) Be sure to complete the Part of Speech field; it is required. Complete any other relevant fields. (For more information about specific fields, see [Semantic Unit Dictionary Fields and Codes](#).)
5. Choose the **OK** button to save the semantic unit entry.
6. Click on the Spanish Semantic Unit Dictionary window to make it the active window.
7. Type the translation of the English semantic unit in the Spanish dictionary window Semantic Unit field. Use lower case unless the word should be capitalized. (If you prefer, you can cut and paste from one window to the other. Use **Copy** and **Paste** from the Edit menu.)
8. Complete the Part of Speech field.
9. Complete the Translations or Synonyms field. (If you complete the Synonyms field, Web Translator automatically gives the semantic unit the same translation as that of the synonym that you enter.)
10. Complete any other relevant fields, then choose the **OK** button to save the semantic unit entry.

Adding a Semantic Unit

To add a semantic unit that has single-word translation:

1. Add or modify the existing single-word entry: check the box in the Semantic Unit field (More dialog box), and make sure that there is no translation.
2. Add the single-word term to the Semantic Unit dictionary, even though it is not a semantic unit. Do not complete the Translations field.
3. Add the semantic unit translation of the word to the target language Semantic Unit Dictionary. Enter the single-word term in the Translations field. Complete the other relevant fields, then choose the **OK** button. POWER TRANSLATOR Professional for Windows automatically enters the semantic unit as the translation for the single-word entry.

Deleting a Semantic Unit from the Dictionary

You can only delete semantic units from the User portion of the dictionary. That is, you can delete semantic units that you have added, and you can delete changes that you have made to a semantic unit, but you cannot delete terms that were originally in the dictionaries.

To delete a semantic unit entry:

2. Click on the window for the dictionary that you want to update.
3. From the Dictionary menu, choose **Find**, or choose the **Find** button.
4. Type the semantic unit that you want to delete in the Term to Find field, then choose the **OK** button.
5. From the Dictionary menu, choose **Delete**. A message appears asking if it is OK to delete this record.
6. Choose the **Yes** button to delete, or the **No** button to cancel the deletion.
7. If a corresponding entry exists in the opposite language dictionary, you may want to update that entry and enter a new translation that does exist, or delete the entry.

Semantic Unit Dictionary Fields and Codes

Semantic Unit

The Semantic Unit field contains the semantic unit. A semantic unit can contain up to six words.

Part of Speech

The Part of Speech field indicates the part of speech of the semantic unit. You must complete the Part of Speech field for the semantic unit.

Most semantic units include words having different parts of speech, so you must try to determine the role of the phrase as a whole. For example, although *due* in *debt due* is an adjective, the phrase as a whole does not fulfill the role of an adjective (modifying a noun) but fulfills the role of a noun. If you cannot identify a single part of speech, as in the case of a complete sentence, enter code SU. If you enter SU, Web Translator will not alter the semantic unit in form or in sentence position during translation.

To complete the field, use one of the following codes:

<u>Part of Speech</u>	<u>Code</u>
Adjective	A
Adverb	AD
Conjunction	CJ
Interjection	IJ
Noun	N
Numeral	NR
Preposition	PR
Proper Noun	NP
Semantic Unit	SU
Verb	V

Gender

This field indicates the gender of a noun, adjective, article, or pronoun. (For an English semantic unit, leave this field blank.) To complete this field, use one of the following codes:

<u>Gender</u>	<u>Code</u>
Masculine	M or blank
Feminine	F

For noun phrases, you must enter masculine and feminine forms of the semantic units as separate dictionary entries.

Person

The Person field applies to the inflecting word if it is a pronoun, conjugated verb (in Spanish, French, or German), and irregular conjugated verb (in English). All of the English irregular

verbs are already in the dictionary. To complete this field, use one of the following codes:

<u>Person</u>	<u>Code</u>
First	1
Second	2
Third	3

Number

The number indicates the number of the inflecting word. If the inflecting word should only be used in the singular, enter S or leave it blank. If it should only be plural, enter **P**. To complete this field, use one of the following codes:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Code</u>
Singular	S or blank
Plural	P
Both	B

Case/Tense

The Tense field identifies the tense of a verb in the semantic unit. Verbal phrases should be entered in the infinitive. To complete this field, use one of the following codes:

<u>Tense</u>	<u>Code</u>
Infinitive, English	blank
Infinitive, Spanish	7
Present	blank
Present participle	5
Past simple	2
Past participle	6
Future	3
Conditional	4
Present subjunctive	S
Imperative	1
Imperfect subjunctive	9
Imperfect indicative	2

Parset Code

Parset is a term invented for the Web Translator program. It originated from the phrase *paradigm set*, where *paradigm* means a list of the inflected forms of a word. The codes for this field indicate a variety of tables and mechanisms for determining the correct form of a phrase, or a phrase's usage or translation in a given context.

Most of the codes you will see in the Parset Code field are for the program's internal use. Do not change existing parset codes. The result of changing a parset code could be a serious mistranslation or no translation.

You may, however, need to include a Parset code if you are adding a phrase whose translation should remain in the same sentence position as the source term. In that case, enter **001** in this field.

Inflecting Word

The Inflecting Word field identifies the most significant word in a semantic unit that will change if a semantic unit is used in a different way, such as in the past tense, or in the plural, etc. By identifying the inflecting word, and entering the necessary grammatical information about that word, you allow Web Translator to automatically modify the semantic unit translation when necessary.

Note: The inflecting word should be the same part of speech as the semantic unit as a whole.

To complete this field, enter the number that indicates the inflecting word's position in the semantic unit. (The phrase can have up to six words.) For example, to identify *account* in *account receivable* you would enter **1**.

Synonyms

The Synonyms field allows you to enter a synonym of the semantic unit. You can enter up to nine synonyms of a particular semantic unit. The synonym is added to the list of synonyms that is displayed when you click on the "**Down**" button. When you add a synonym to a semantic unit entry and choose the **OK** button to save that entry, the translation of the synonym becomes the translation of the semantic unit.

Note: In order to enter a synonym, that synonym must already be an entry in the dictionary that you are updating.

Translations

The Translations field allows you to specify the primary translation of the semantic unit. This translation will be listed first in the list of translations that is displayed when you click on the "**Down**" button.

Note: In order to enter a translation for the semantic unit, that translation must already be an entry in the dictionary for the other language in the language pair.

Preferred Translation

Preferred Translation allows you to override the translation for a semantic unit that is already in the dictionary. A preferred translation must be one of the translations that appear in the translation list when you click on the "**Down**" button.

Glossary

Active window	Gerund	Prompt
Adjective	Icon	Pronoun
Adverb	Imperative	Pull-down menu
Ambiguous	Inflect	RAM
ANSI file	Inflecting word	Reflexive verb
Article	Intransitive verb	RTF
ASCII file	Linking	Scrollbar
Button	Machine translation	Semantic unit
Click	Main window	Semantics
Conjugate	Maximize	Sentence
Conjunction	Memory	Source language
Declarative sentence	Menu	Source text
Dictionary	Menu bar	Standard dictionary
Dictionary-building	Minimize	Subject dictionary
Directory	Mouse	Synonym
Double-click	Noun	Target language
Drag	Number	Target text
Field	Part of speech	Tense
Filename	Path	Transitive verb
Gender	Person	Verb
General dictionary	Preposition	Window

Active window. The [window](#) that is currently selected to receive your input. Only one window can be active at a time.

Adjective. A word that describes a quality of a noun, such as *heavy*.

Adverb. A word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, such as *quickly*.

Ambiguous. Possibly understood in more than one way. Language contains ambiguity at many levels. A translation program must successfully resolve these ambiguities to produce a correct translation. For example, in *The message signals...*, the meaning of signals is ambiguous until the rest of the sentence is known. *The message signals disaster*, or *The message signals are clear*, show two entirely different meanings of the word *signal*.

ANSI file. A standard Windows text file.

Article. A word that precedes a noun to specify its reference, such as *a* or *the*.

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) file. A file that represents text by using a standard industry code and that contains no special formatting codes.

Button. A small area on the screen that appears to be raised, and is labeled with a name or icon.

Click. To press and release a mouse button.

Conjugate. To change the form of a verb to show differences in person, number, and tense by using different endings and auxiliary verbs. For example, *walk*, *walks*, *is walking*, *walked*, *has walked*, *had walked*, *will walk*, *would walk*, and *would have walked* are conjugated forms of the infinitive *to walk*.

Conjunction. A word that connects two words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence, such as *and*, *but*, and *unless*.

Declarative sentence. A sentence that includes a subject, verb, and object, in that order. For example, *This machine stamps a design on the metal*, is a declarative sentence.

Dictionary. In POWER TRANSLATOR Professional, a list of terms in alphabetical order in one language of a language pair with corresponding translations in the other language of the pair. Each dictionary entry also includes grammatical information about the term, such as its part of speech.

Dictionary-building. The process of continually adding to the user dictionaries by modifying the general dictionaries. Also called updating the dictionaries.

Directory. A place on a hard drive or diskette where a group of files, usually related, are stored.

Double-click. To press and release a mouse button twice in rapid succession.

Drag. To press and hold down a mouse button while moving the mouse--thereby moving the pointer on the screen. Dragging can be used to select menus, move and resize windows, and transfer data.

Field. An item on a program screen that includes a label and space for a specific entry, much like an item and the blank space beside it on a preprinted form.

Filename. The name of a file. The name can be up to 8 characters long, with a 3-character extension.

Gender. The classification of a noun as masculine, feminine, or neuter. For languages that have gender-specific nouns, the translation program must know the gender to select the proper form of associated words, such as articles and adjectives.

General dictionary. The part of the standard and subject dictionaries that contain the original entries--not user-made changes.

Gerund. A noun derived from the verb form ending in *-ing*.

Icon. A pictorial representation of an object or a selection choice.

Imperative. A verb form that has an implied subject and connotes a command. For example, in the sentence *Light the fire*, *light* is the imperative. A translation program may have trouble analyzing an imperative sentence because the subject is missing; if the verb form can also be a noun, the program may mistake the imperative verb for the subject.

Inflect. Vary the form of a word to show differences in number, person, case, or tense. The plural of a noun or the past tense of a verb is usually formed by inflection. For example, *children* is an inflected form of *child*, and *walked* is an inflected form of *walk*.

Inflecting word. A word that inflects (varies in form) within a semantic unit. For example, the inflecting word in the semantic unit *hear a case* is *hear*. The inflecting word may appear in a different tense, as in *the judge heard a case*. In a semantic unit such as *silver spoon*, the noun *spoon* is the inflecting word that changes its form in the plural to *silver spoons*.

Intransitive verb. A verb that does not require a direct object to complete its meaning, such as the verb *sits* in *the child sits*.

Linking. The process of connecting terms in the dictionaries, such as connecting a term in the source language dictionary with its translation in the target language dictionary.

Machine translation (MT). A computer-generated translation. Also called a computer-assisted translation (CAT) or machine-assisted translation (MAT).

Main window. The window that organizes the contents of an application.

Maximize. To enlarge a window to its maximum size.

Memory. For computers, the internal hardware used to temporarily store data and program instructions. A program must reside (or be loaded) in memory to run. Also called RAM (random access memory).

Menu. A list of available selections from which a user chooses.

Menu bar. A rectangular area at the top of a window that contains the titles of pull-down menus for that application.

Minimize. To turn a window into an icon.

Mouse. An input device used to move a pointer from one place to another on the screen.

Noun. A word that identifies a material object, abstract idea, location, or living being. *House* is a common noun and *George* is a proper noun.

Number. The identification of a word as singular or plural, or as a singular or plural inflection of a root word. Nouns may be singular or plural; the form of a verb may change depending on whether its subject is singular or plural; and the form of a French adjective may change depending on whether the noun it modifies is singular or plural.

Part of speech. A grammatical category to which words are assigned according to their function in a sentence, such as noun, verb, and adverb. A particular word may have more than one possible part of speech, depending on its use in different sentences. For example, *cut* may be a verb or a noun.

Path. The location of a file beginning with directory, followed by any subdirectories, and ending with the filename. Backslashes separate the directory, subdirectories, and file name. For more information, consult your Windows documentation.

Person. The distinction between the speaker (first person), the one spoken to (second person), or the one spoken about (third person), which is expressed in differing verb and pronoun forms. For example, *I am* is first person; *you are* is second person; and *he is* is third person.

Preposition. A word indicating the relation between two nouns, a noun and a verb, or a noun and an adjective, such as *by* or *with*.

Prompt. Message text displayed on the screen by the program that requires a response. For example, a prompt may ask you to press a key or enter information.

Pronoun. A word used as a substitute for a noun or noun phrase, such as *it* or *we*.

Pull-down menu. A menu that is pulled down from the menu bar. To pull down a menu, point to the button on the menu bar, hold down the left mouse button, and drag the pointer down until the menu appears. Release the mouse button.

RAM. See [Memory](#).

Reflexive verb. A verb that designates an identical subject and object, such as *Joe washed himself*. The reflexive pronoun *himself*, which also constitutes the direct object in this sentence, points back to the subject *Joe*. In French, a verb may have a reflexive form with a different meaning than the regular verb form.

RTF. Rich Text File. Type of Windows text file in which formatting is preserved.

Scrollbar. A graphical device used to scroll through the contents of a window. You can change the view by sliding the slider up or down in the scroll area, or by pressing one of the scroll arrows.

Semantic unit. A sequence of words that functions as a unit whose translation is not the same as the literal translation of its component words. Idioms, certain noun phrases, and compound verbs are semantic units. For example, the financial term *bull market* is a semantic unit that, when translated correctly, has nothing to do with cattle.

Semantics. The study of the meaning of words and sentences.

Sentence. A grammatically complete expression of an idea. In writing, it usually starts with a capitalized word and ends with a punctuation symbol. This paragraph, for example, contains three sentences.

Source language. The original language in which the text was written.

Source text. The text being translated.

Standard dictionary. The basic dictionary that comes with POWER TRANSLATOR Professional for Windows. Original entries are stored in the general dictionary portion of the standard dictionary, and user-made changes are stored in the user portion of the standard dictionary.

Subject dictionary. A subject-specific dictionary that is purchased from Globalink or created by the user. Original entries are stored in the general dictionary portion of the subject dictionary, and user-made changes are stored in the user portion of the subject dictionary.

Synonym. A word or expression having a meaning identical or similar to the meaning of another word or expression in the same language.

Target language. The language into which the source text is translated.

Target text. The translated text produced by the program.

Tense. The inflectional form of a verb that expresses the time of an act, occurrence, or state. For example, *he speaks* is present tense, and *he spoke* is past tense.

Transitive verb. A verb that requires a direct object to complete its meaning, such as *love* in *the child loves the dog*.

Verb. A word that expresses an act, occurrence, or state, such as *eat* or *exist*.

Window. An area of the screen contained within a box that provides access to a particular application or part of an application. A window can usually be moved, made larger or smaller, or condensed into an icon.

Active window

The window that is currently selected to receive your input. Only one window can be active at a time.

Adjective

A word that describes a quality of a noun, such as *heavy*.

Adverb

A word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb, such as *quickly*.

Ambiguous

Possibly understood in more than one way. Language contains ambiguity at many levels. A translation program must successfully resolve these ambiguities to produce a correct translation. For example, in *The message signals...*, the meaning of signals is ambiguous until the rest of the sentence is known. *The message signals disaster*, or *The message signals are clear*, show two entirely different meanings of the word *signal*.

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A word that connects two words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence, such as *and*, *but*, and *unless*.

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A sentence that includes a subject, verb, and object, in that order. For example, *This machine stamps a design on the metal*, is a declarative sentence.

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The process of continually adding to the user dictionaries by modifying the general dictionaries. Also called updating the dictionaries.

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To press and release a mouse button twice in rapid succession.

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To press and hold down a mouse button while moving the mouse--thereby moving the pointer on the screen. Dragging can be used to select menus, move and resize windows, and transfer data.

Field

An item on a program screen that includes a label and space for a specific entry, much like an item and the blank space beside it on a preprinted form.

Filename

The name of a file. The name can be up to 8 characters long, with a 3-character extension.

General dictionary

The part of the standard and subject dictionaries that contain the original entries--not user-made changes.

Gender

The classification of a noun as masculine, feminine, or neuter. For languages that have gender-specific nouns, the translation program must know the gender to select the proper form of associated words, such as articles and adjectives.

Gerund

A noun derived from the verb form ending in *-ing*.

Icon

A pictorial representation of an object or a selection choice.

Imperative

A verb form that has an implied subject and connotes a command. For example, in the sentence *Light the fire*, *light* is the imperative. A translation program may have trouble analyzing an imperative sentence because the subject is missing; if the verb form can also be a noun, the program may mistake the imperative verb for the subject.

Inflect

Vary the form of a word to show differences in number, person, case, or tense. The plural of a noun or the past tense of a verb is usually formed by inflection. For example, *children* is an inflected form of *child*, and *walked* is an inflected form of *walk*.

Inflecting word

A word that inflects (varies in form) within a semantic unit. For example, the inflecting word in the semantic unit *hear a case* is hear. The inflecting word may appear in a different tense, as in *the judge heard a case*. In a semantic unit such as *silver spoon*, the noun *spoon* is the inflecting word that changes its form in the plural to *silver spoons*.

Intransitive verb

A verb that does not require a direct object to complete its meaning, such as the verb *sits* in *the child sits*.

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The process of connecting terms in the dictionaries, such as connecting a term in the source language dictionary with its translation in the target language dictionary.

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To enlarge a window to its maximum size.

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A rectangular area at the top of a window that contains the titles of pull-down menus for that application.

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To turn a window into an icon.

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An input device used to move a pointer from one place to another on the screen.

Noun

A word that identifies a material object, abstract idea, location, or living being. *House* is a common noun and *George* is a proper noun.

Number

The identification of a word as singular or plural, or as a singular or plural inflection of a root word. Nouns may be singular or plural; the form of a verb may change depending on whether its subject is singular or plural; and the form of a French adjective may change depending on whether the noun it modifies is singular or plural.

Part of speech

A grammatical category to which words are assigned according to their function in a sentence, such as noun, verb, and adverb. A particular word may have more than one possible part of speech, depending on its use in different sentences. For example, *cut* may be a verb or a noun.

Path

The location of a file beginning with directory, followed by any subdirectories, and ending with the filename. Backslashes separate the directory, subdirectories, and file name. For more information, consult your Windows documentation.

Person

The distinction between the speaker (first person), the one spoken to (second person), or the one spoken about (third person), which is expressed in differing verb and pronoun forms. For example, *I am* is first person; *you are* is second person; and *he is* is third person.

Preposition

A word indicating the relation between two nouns, a noun and a verb, or a noun and an adjective, such as *by* or *with*.

Prompt

Message text displayed on the screen by the program that requires a response. For example, a prompt may ask you to press a key or enter information.

Pronoun

A word used as a substitute for a noun or noun phrase, such as *it* or *we*.

Pull-down menu

A menu that is pulled down from the menu bar. To pull down a menu, point to the button on the menu bar, hold down the left mouse button, and drag the pointer down until the menu appears. Release the mouse button.

RAM

See [Memory](#).

Reflexive verb

A verb that designates an identical subject and object, such as *Joe washed himself*. The reflexive pronoun *himself*, which also constitutes the direct object in this sentence, points back to the subject *Joe*. In French, a verb may have a reflexive form with a different meaning than the regular verb form.

RTF (Rich Text File)

Type of Windows text file in which formatting is preserved.

Scrollbar

A graphical device used to scroll through the contents of a window. You can change the view by sliding the slider up or down in the scroll area, or by pressing one of the scroll arrows.

Semantic unit

A sequence of words that functions as a unit whose translation is not the same as the literal translation of its component words. Idioms, certain noun phrases, and compound verbs are semantic units. For example, the financial term *bull market* is a semantic unit that, when translated correctly, has nothing to do with cattle.

Semantics

The study of the meaning of words and sentences.

Sentence

A grammatically complete expression of an idea. In writing, it usually starts with a capitalized word and ends with a punctuation symbol. This paragraph, for example, contains three sentences.

Source language

The original language in which the text was written.

Source text

The text being translated.

Standard dictionary

The basic dictionary that comes with POWER TRANSLATOR Professional for Windows. Original entries are stored in the general dictionary portion of the standard dictionary, and user-made changes are stored in the user portion of the standard dictionary.

Subject dictionary

A subject-specific dictionary that is purchased from Globalink or created by the user. Original entries are stored in the general dictionary portion of the subject dictionary, and user-made changes are stored in the user portion of the subject dictionary.

Synonym

A word or expression having a meaning identical or similar to the meaning of another word or expression in the same language.

Target language

The language into which the source text is translated.

Target text

The translated text produced by the program.

Tense

The inflectional form of a verb that expresses the time of an act, occurrence, or state. For example, *he speaks* is present tense, and *he spoke* is past tense.

Transitive verb

A verb that requires a direct object to complete its meaning, such as *love* in *the child loves the dog*.

Verb

A word that expresses an act, occurrence, or state, such as *eat* or *exist*.

Window

An area of the screen contained within a box that provides access to a particular application or part of an application. A window can usually be moved, made larger or smaller, or condensed into an icon.

