

A guide for site owners and translators.



#### **Contents**

WPML for Site Owners	3
To Set Up a Translator	
Create a WordPress User	4
Create a Translator	5
To Set up from the Translation Management Settings	6 - 9
Send Content for Translation	10
Manage Translations	11
Using Desktop CAT Tools	12
Enable XLIFF files	13
WPML for Translators	
Creating Translations Manually	14 - 15
Using the Translation Editor	16
Check Your Email	17
The Translation Queue	18
Adding a Translation	19 - 20
Translating Using your Desktop CAT	21
Professional Translation by ICanLocalize	22 - 25
Add an ICanLocalize Translator	26
Get a Quote and Find Translators from the post Edit Screen	27

WPML is a tool for creating a complete multilingual WordPress website. Site admins can use it to manage translations and translators, and translators will find it easy to submit translations to the website.

This user guide will introduce both site owners and translators to WPML. It will help you to use the translation module and tools to create a seamless WordPress multilingual website.



#### **WPML for Site Owners**

WPML makes it possible for you to translate your WordPress website. Using the plugin you can translate all of the different parts of your website, both front and back. This part of the manual will show you how to add translators to your site, and send content to them for translation.

- A translator is: a WordPress user who you give translation privileges to.
- Any WordPress user can be a translator, even a subscriber.
- A translator doesn't edit your content in the WordPress post and page editor, but uses WPML's translation editor.

To follow this guide you'll need to have the core WPML plugin (WPML Multilingual CMS) and WPML's Translation Management module installed. You can find these in the Downloads section of your WPML account.

		WPML Multilingual CMS Deactivate   Edit   Configure	ual CMS. Documentation.  Version 2.4.3   By   CanLocalize   Visit plugin site
	WPML Translation Management Deactivate   Edit   Configure	WPML Translation Management	e translation process for WPML. Documentation.
		Version 1.2.9   By  CanLocalize   Visit plugin site	

## **Create a WordPress User**

Your translator needs to be a WordPress user. To create a WordPress user navigate to Users > Add New.

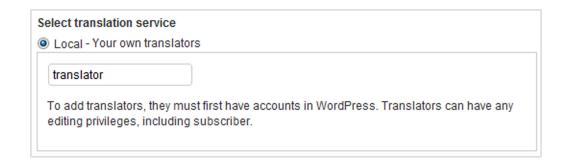
Add New User						
Create a brand new user and add it to this site.						
Username (required)	Translator					
E-mail (required)	translator@email.com					
First Name						
Last Name						
Website						
Password (twice, required)						
	********					
	Medium	Hint: The password should be at least seven characters long. To make it stronger,				
	use upper and lower case letters, numb					
Send Password?	Send this password to the new user by email.					
Role	Subscriber •					
Add New User						

#### **Create a Translator**

Once your WordPress user is created you can set them up as a translator. Navigate to WPML > Translation Management > Translators. Click Add Translator.



Select the languages you would like the translator to translate between. To add your own translator select Local and then find the username of the translator that you would like to add.



If you want to apply different languages to a translator just click on the language pairs link underneath the translator's name.



# To Set up from the Translation Management Settings

If you are just translating posts and pages then you can skip this step, but for more complex multilingual CMS you may want to setup WPML to translate custom post types, custom taxonomies and custom fields. There are two ways to do this:

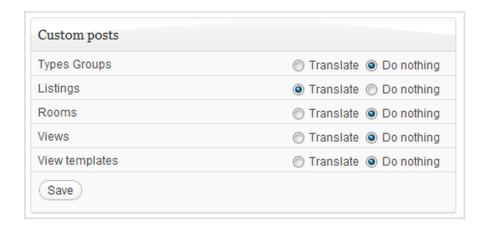
- 1. From the Translation Management settings
- 2. From the custom post type editing screen

#### **Setup from the Translation Management Settings**

This method is useful if you have lots of custom post types, taxonomies and custom fields, and you want to get an overview before deciding what to translate.

To do this navigate to WPML > Translation Management > Multilingual Content Setup.

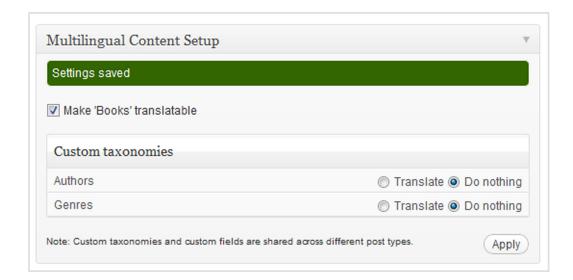
Scroll down to select custom fields custom post types and custom taxonomies for translation. If you want to create a complex multilingual CMS you can use the WP Types and Views plugins which we've created from the ground up to work with WPML.



# **To Set Up Your Content**

#### **Setup from the Custom Post Type Editing Screen**

If you only have one or two custom post types you may want to set them up to be translated from the post editing screen. Underneath the main text area is a meta box with the heading Multilingual Content Setup. Here you can set both content type, associated taxonomies and custom fields as translatable.

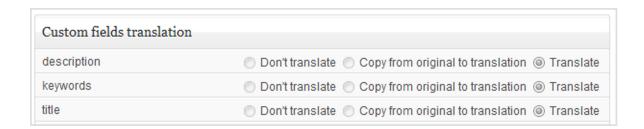


# **To Set Up Your Content**

#### **Custom Fields Translation**

Custom fields are the boxes that appear on the post editing screen. They're used to attach meta data to your content which can then be used and manipulated on your website.

You can configure how WPML deals with custom fields under your translation management screen under the Multilingual Content Setup tab.



There are three options for your custom fields:

- Copy use this to synchronize between values in different languages. A unit of measurement field, for example, would be the same in all languages
- **Translate** the field will appear in the translation editor as a text field. This is useful for product descriptions, for example
- **Do nothing** the field will not appear in the translation editor, nor will it be synchronized. Use this if a custom field does not need to appear in different languages.

# **To Set Up Your Content**

#### **Enable Manual Translation**

You can choose to let your translators edit content through the WordPress admin screen. This will mean that they can add translations manually on the post and page admin screen.



To enable translators to do this navigate to WPML > Translation Management > Multilingual Content Setup

The first meta box is called "How to translate posts and pages." To enable your translators to translate via the post admin screen you should check the "Create translations manually" radio button.



#### **Send Content for Translation**

Now you have set up your translators you can send content to them for translation.

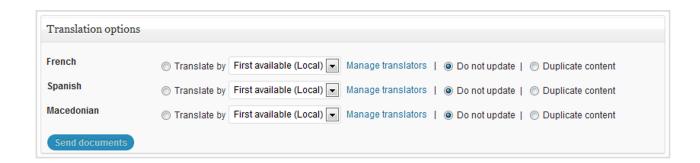
To do this navigate to WPML > Translation Management > Translation Dashboard

This area provides you with an overview of what you have to be translated, and which translations are complete.

Start by selecting the piece of content you would like to send for translation.



If you have a specific translator in mind, select them or leave blank to send a notification to all available translators. The translator who assigns the job to himself will be the person to carry out the translation.



The content will be sent to either the translator that you selected, or to all translators of the chosen languages.

You can also duplicate content from this screen. Duplicating content means that the untranslated content will be displayed on different versions of your site. This means that if you have content that you want to create across all of the different versions of your site you only have to create it once then duplicate it. Whenever you edit the original version the duplicated content is updated as well.



# **Manage Translations**

Once the job has gone to your translator you can keep track of what's going on by visiting WPML > Translation Management > Translation Jobs.

Here you'll find the job queue and the status of the translations. You can also reassign a translation job to another translator, or cancel the assignment for a specific translator.



# **Using Desktop CAT Tools**

Your translators may be using their own Computer Assisted Translation (CAT) tools. This will let them translate offline using tools that they are familiar with.

In this mode, WPML will prepare translation packages in XLIFF format and email them to your translators. When they're complete, the translators can upload the translated XLIFF files either individually or in a batch.

XLIFF format is the preferred method of receiving and sending content by many freelance translators and translation agencies.

To create XLIFF files, you will need to install the WPML XLIFF module which you can find in your WPML account under Downloads.

Note: if you are going to translate using ICanLocalize, this module is not needed. WPML includes a streamlined interface directly to ICanLocalize's translation server.



#### **Enable XLIFF Files**

To enable XLIFF files in notification emails navigate to WPML > Translation Management > Translation Notifications.

Check the box that says "Include XLIFF files in notification emails."



Now your translators will receive an XLIFF file which they can import into their CAT, translate and then upload to your WordPress website.

# **Creating Translations Manually**

If the site owner has enabled you to, you may be able to translate the content manually through the site administration.

To manually add a translation to a post or page, navigate to your posts or page admin screen. You'll see a list of pages.

To add a translation to a page, click on the blue cross.



The above screenshot shows the blue cross underneath Macedonian. By clicking on the cross, you are taken to the page edit screen, with the language set to Macedonian.



Add your translation to the text area and when you're happy click Publish.

Your translation will be available on the front end of your site.

# **Creating Translations Manually**

## Copy content from original

You may want to copy the original content over when you start translating. This will let you start your translation with the original content. This button is only available when you have not yet added content or saved the page.



# **Using the Translation Editor**

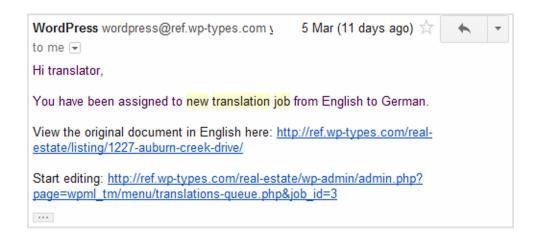
WPML uses the Translation Assistant that was developed for ICanLocalize. Using the translation editor, a translator is directed to the WordPress website where they can add the translation directly to the site and then send it for review or publish it straight away.

This section of the manual will guide you through using the Translation Assistant.



#### **Check Your Email**

The site owner administrates translations through the WordPress admin area. Once they have assigned a translation to you, you will receive an email telling you that a translation has been added to your queue.



There are three links in the body of this email. These will take you to:

- The original document
- Directly to the translation editor
- Your translation queue

Click on the third link, to go to your translation queue.

#### **The Translation Queue**

The translation queue gives you a quick overview of the translations that are available for you to do. You have a number of options here:

- Edit the document in the translation editor
- View the original document
- Resign from the job



Note: a red exclamation mark means that the translation has been assigned specifically to you.

# **Adding a Translation**

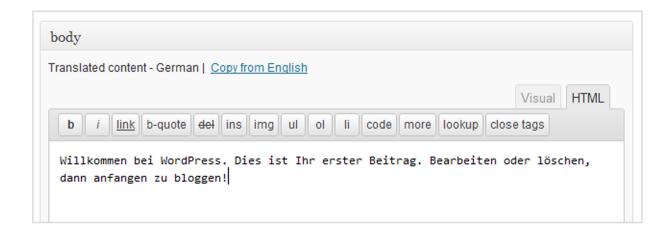
To add a translation to the site click on the edit link. This will take you to the translation editor.

You'll see a number of different boxes depending on the content type. This will be set by the site owner. Each box will contain two main areas - an area for adding a translation, and the text to be translated.

Add your translation to the first box. You can also copy the original text into the field should you need to. Check the "The translation is finished" box when it is complete.



Now you can move on to the next box. Again, add the content and check the "The translation is finished" box when you are completed.



Continue with your translation until it is complete.

# **Adding a Translation**

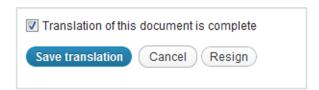
Note: if you have a long translation that will take more than one session to complete, just leave the "the translation is finished" box unchecked so that you can save your translation and return to it again.

Before you finish you can classify your content. The site admin will have created the correct taxonomies for you to use. Select the appropriate term and translate as necessary.



When you are finished check the "Translation of this document is complete" box (you will not be able to check this box until you have marked each of the areas for translation as finished).

Click Save translation.



Your translation is now marked as complete in your translation queue.

# **Translating Using your Desktop CAT**

The site administrator may have enabled you to use your own Desktop CAT to carry out your translations. This means that you can translate offline, using your own software.

If your site admin has enabled this you'll receive an XLIFF file along with your notification email.



Open this file and translate it using your favorite CAT tool.

When you're done click on the return URL in the notification email. This will take you to your translation queue.

You'll see a box for uploading an XLIFF or ZIP file.



Upload the file to add the translations to the website.

Note: if you need help using different CAT tools there are a number of guides on the WPML website.

# **Professional Translation by ICanLocalize**

There are lots of places to find translators. Websites such as Elance and Proz can put you in touch with translators through the web. However, it's possible to get access to professional translators from your WordPress admin area.

<u>ICanLocalize</u> offers high-quality professional translations. It's a self-service system so you put out the advert to the translators and they'll let you know if they can take on the job.

All of ICanLocalize's translators have either a degree in translation, an MA or PhD in their source language, or have passed their ATA tests. They also have to pass rigorous internal testing.

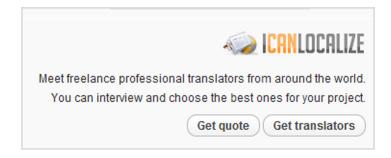
ICanLocalize guarantees the quality of the work - if you're not happy it will be fixed; if it can't be fixed your payment will be refunded.



<u>Visit ICanLocalize to get started with WordPress translation</u>

# Send Documents for Translation from the Translation Dashboard

On the Translation Management Dashboard you'll see the ICanLocalize logo. From here you can get a quote or put up a job advert.





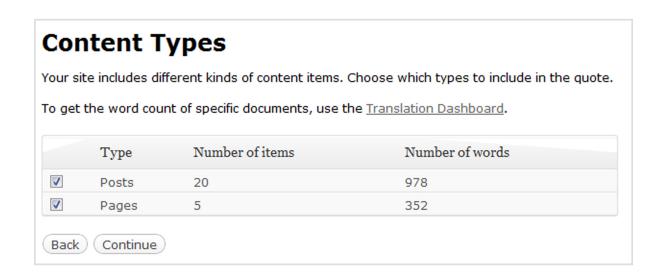
#### **Get a Quote**

To get a quote click on the "Get Quote" button.

Then select the languages you wish to translate between.

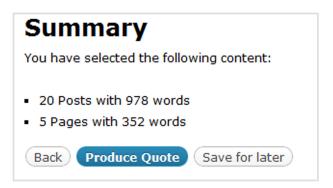


Choose the content types.

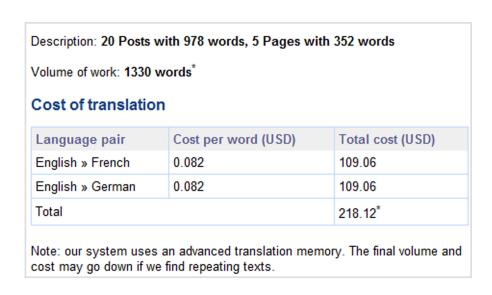


#### To Get a Quote

You can either produce a quote or save for later.



If you click Produce Quote you'll be taken to a page with a complete quote for the work you need done. This will be based on a generic quote of 0.07 USD per word. The final price may be different depending on the translator you employ.



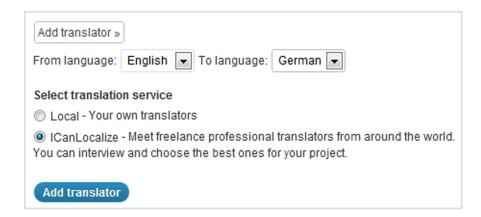
Our translators can handle around 1,500 words per day. The quote will include an estimate of how long the translation should take.



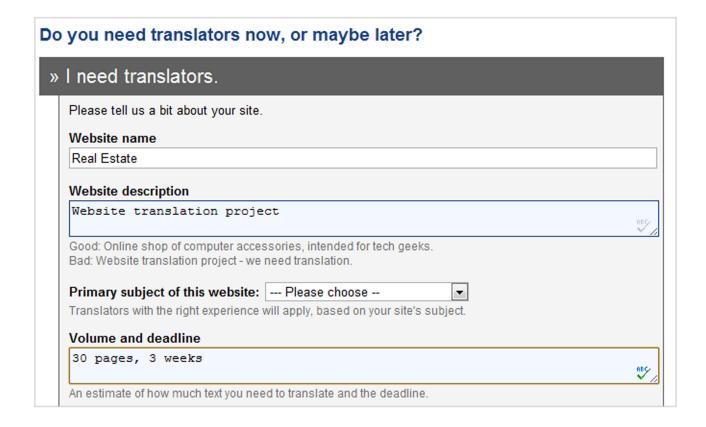
#### Add an ICanLocalize Translator

To find an ICanLocalize translator click on the Get Translators button on the translation management dashboard. This will direct you to Translation Management > Translators.

Click Add Translator and select the ICanLocalize radio button.



You'll be redirected to ICanLocalize where you can fill in your project details and create an account.



#### Add an ICanLocalize Translator

You can send the invite to all translators who are qualified to translate between your selected languages, or you can invite specific translators.



Translators will bid on your job so you can choose the bid that suits your needs. Once you've accepted the bid they'll be able to start translating the documents you have sent for translation.

# Get a Quote and Find Translators from the post Edit Screen

You can also send content for translation from the post editing screen. Once you've created a post, page or custom post type a quote will automatically appear in the Language meta box. You can also click the link to find professional translation for your content.



ICanLocalize grants you with a \$30 (USD) coupon for free professional translation. You can use this coupon to translate anything, between any language, by the translators that you choose.

To receive your coupon please type wpml.org/?page\_id=7394.

For more information about WPML visit http://wpml.org



# Thank you for reading

