Internationalization & Pseudo Localization

Use Lingotek pseudo localization to test localizability of websites, software, and online content such as mobile apps, elearning, surveys, and video games. Proving your content is properly internationalized will save time, reduce costs, and ensure high quality localization.

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For questions about this datasheet, contact Adam Wooten, Lingotek’s Director of Translation Services at awooten@lingotek.com or 801.331.7777
1) **Internationalization**

Internationalization is preparation that ensures faster, cheaper, and easier localization.

1.1 **Benefits of Internationalization**

According to the Localization Industry Standards Association, years of anecdotal evidence show that proper internationalization cuts localization time and costs by 50%.

One way to look at internationalization…

It is better to fix localization problems once in the source language files so they do not need to be fixed multiple times in multiple localized languages.

1.2 **7 Elements of Localizability**

The main elements of localizability include the following:

1) Regional settings
2) Character sets
3) Translatable text
4) Over-externalization
5) Text expansion
6) Image text
7) Concatenated strings

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**Example Set** | **Example Characters**
---|---
**European** | Español, Français, Português, Русский
**Double byte & Asian** | 中文简体, 中文繁體, 日本語
**Right-to-left** |  |

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|$1,000$ fix in 1 language in internationalization OR $20,000$ fix in 20 languages in localization + $20,000$ fix for each update in 20 languages

1) **Regional Settings**

Can settings for the following be changed automatically according to locale?

- Currency formats (e.g. $, €, £, ¥, etc.)
- Measurement formats (e.g. metric)
- Number formats (e.g. decimal separators: other countries use commas where the U.S. would use a decimal point… €1,000.00 vs €1,000,00)
- Time/date and calendar formats (e.g. other countries list day before month)
- Address and phone number formats (e.g. zip codes)
- Sorting rules (e.g. A-to-Z vs Asian character sets)
Be aware - track your encoding! Unicode supports most (90) of the world’s scripts (writing system). Most companies will choose UTF-8.

For more information, read "Internationalization and the Case for Unicode" and other articles at Unicode.org.

3) Translatable Text
Is all translatable text externalized into resource files and/or tagged so that it can be extracted with filters? This allows you to reap the following benefits:

- Reduce or eliminate the costly and time-consuming manual labor otherwise needed for text extraction and replacement
- Reduce human touch points to reduce human error (changes/omissions)

4) Over-Externalization
Avoid over-externalization. Ensure non-translatable strings (i.e. code) are not included with the text extracted for translation.

- Translators are best at translation, not programming, so it is best to keep them from touching anything they shouldn’t
- When over-externalized code is translated, it can essentially “break” the application and prevent the localized version from compiling correctly

5) Text Expansion
Text tends to expand in translation, so leave room for text expansion, either with existing sizing or with dynamic resizing.

- For example, Spanish text usually expands 20% to 30% longer than English. English text usually expands 20% to 60% longer than Japanese.
- Expansion percentages are even greater for very short strings of text. Strings <7 characters can expand 100% to 300%.

6) Image Text
Embedded or hardcoded text requires more time and money for localization. Sometimes, localization of such text required complete recreation of the original image. Whenever possible, separate text from images in different layers. In websites and web applications, CSS and javascript can be used to create an embedded appearance.

At a minimum, save the original, editable image files (i.e. in Photoshop, Illustrator or Visio files) for reuse in localization.

7) Concatenated Strings
Limit concatenation. String concatenation is the operation of linking two or more character strings end to end. For example, this is how dynamic feedback from your bank is delivered over the phone.

Many concatenations can cause problems for translators. Translators often need to restructure sentences or indicate word gender/plurality, but that can be awkward or impossible with many variables.

Even when accommodating concatenations is “possible,” it is still less cost-effective. It is better to provide complete strings and move variables to the outside of strings.
The following examples show how string concatenation might typically be used and then a better way to write such strings for internationalization:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical string concatenation</th>
<th>Better internationalized strings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: The accounts will be deleted one after the other</td>
<td>1: The accounts will be deleted one after the other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: The files will be deleted</td>
<td>2: The files will be deleted one after the other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User: %s Minutes remaining: %d Questions remaining: %d</td>
<td>User: %s Minutes remaining: %d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2) Pseudo Localization

Pseudo localization also goes by the following names:
- Pseudo translation
- Test translation
- Round-trip test translation
- Translation simulation
- Dummy translation

It is a matter of simulating translation by automatically replacing text with test characters while preserving non-translatable code and simulating expansion or contraction.

#### 2.1 Benefits of Pseudo Localization

Pseudo localization enables quick testing of 5 of the 7 elements of localizability:
1) Regional settings
2) Character sets
3) Translatable text
4) Over-externalization
5) Text expansion
6) Image text
7) Concatenated strings

The results help to ensure a company is reaping the benefits of proper internationalization, including shorter time lines, reduced costs, and more reliable quality.

#### 2.2 Pseudo Localization in Lingotek’s Platform

Lingotek’s pseudo localization includes the following features:

- **Automatic Character Replacement**
  Using the same filters that extract and replace text during actual translation, Lingotek automatically replaces all text with test characters.

- **Multiple Character Sets**
  Lingotek automatically suggests sets of example characters that match the languages requested for translation. Additional custom characters may also be used.

- **Simulation of Expansion and Contraction**
  A percentage between -50% and 100% may be selected to simulate expansion or contraction.

- **Insertion of Marker Characters**
  Prefix and suffix marker characters may be inserted to easily determine where strings begin and end, thus indicating if expansion is handled adequately.

- **Preservation of Non-Translatable Code**
  Variables and other code are preserved to ensure the pseudo-localized files will compile correctly.

The above screenshot displays the pseudo localization options available within Lingotek’s Collaborative Translation Platform.
2.3 Checklist of Elements to Inspect with Pseudo-localized Files

Pseudo-localized files can help ensure websites and software will be localized quickly and cost-effectively. How localizable is your application or website? Compile the pseudo-localized files (provided by Lingotek) and determine if you can answer “yes” to the following questions. As necessary, adjust the source files and repeat the pseudo localization process with Lingotek.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>What to look for in the website or application?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over-externalizing</td>
<td>Ensure non-translatable strings are not included with the extracted text for translation</td>
<td>Did the website or application compile correctly?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character sets</td>
<td>Ensure that the website or application correctly supports all necessary character sets correctly</td>
<td>Do all the characters display correctly in the compiled website or application?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translatables</td>
<td>Ensure non-translatable strings have been externalized in resource files and / or tagged so that they can be extracted with filters</td>
<td>Has all the text in the application been replaced by the pseudo-localized characters?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion</td>
<td>Ensure dialog boxes and forms allow for text expansion either with existing sizing or dynamic resizing</td>
<td>Do the prefix and suffix markers (i.e. “{“ and “}”) appear correctly at the beginning and end of each string?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image text</td>
<td>Identifies text that is embedded into images and must require extra time for localization</td>
<td>Does no English text remain embedded in images?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other elements of localizability to examine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>What to look for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concatenations</td>
<td>Ensure there are not too many concatenations that may cause problems for translators</td>
<td>In the decompiled website or application, do you avoid many variables and / or other code dividing a single string of text in a way that might prevent easy sentence restructuring or word reordering by the translator?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional settings</td>
<td>Ensure regional settings (including time and date formats) have not been hard-coded</td>
<td>Can the following settings be changed for each locale?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Sorting rules (e.g. A-Z vs character sets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Time / date and calendar formats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4 Example: Pseudo Localization
Here are two examples of what pseudo localization might look like for the following screenshot:

The first screenshot shows what the pseudo localization might look like if the application still needs to be internationalized before translation begins. If adjustments need to be made, pseudo localization should be repeated until the pseudo localized application (or website) looks like the second example, where no problems are identified.

2.4.1 Example: Multiple Internationlization Issues Identified

This example identifies the following potential internationalization problems:

1) Some text remains in English, which means one of the following:
   • Not all translatable text is externalized in resource files or tagged for translation
   • Not all translatable text has been separated from images
2) Characters are not displaying properly - in this case, they appear as question marks - so there are apparently issues with encoding and character support
3) Suffix markers are cut off in two strings, indicating that text expansion is not handled properly

2.4.2 Example: No Internationlization Issues Identified

In this successfully internationalized version, all text is properly replaced with pseudo translations, all characters display correctly, and prefix and suffix markers show proper handling of text expansion.

3) Change the Way Your Company Internationalizes

Be the hero who makes localization more rapid, cost-effective, and problem-free at your company.

3.1 Do It Yourself

Ask your Lingotek representative to create a pseudo localization for you or use Lingotek’s Collaborative Translation Platform to do it yourself. Then use the checklist provided to identify areas for improvement. Your next localization project will run much more smoothly.

Even if you do not request it separately, pseudo localization is a free, standard part of every Lingotek localization project.

3.2 Make Companywide Change Easier

Clients repeatedly tell us they have a difficult time convincing fellow developers, designers, and writers to follow principles of proper internationalization... until they finally show them the pseudo localization and “a light bulb turns on.”

Something about visually identifying the problems finally causes the concepts to “click” with colleagues. People who have been resisting instructions to internationalize a website or something similar finally “get it” and make course corrections very quickly. Try using a pseudo localization to illustrate opportunities for internationalization and convince your most stubborn colleagues.

3.3 Invite Lingotek to Help with Company Training

Lingotek has shared these free do-it-yourself tips in many conference presentations, webinars, and one-on-one tutorials. Invite us in to explain these principles to your team. We can even pseudo localize your own content beforehand to display the most relevant examples in the presentation.
3.4 Additional Resources

Check out the following additional resources and reference materials on the topic of internationalization:

1) Internationalization Tips & Guides from Tech Giants
   - Google: [https://developers.google.com/search?q=internationalization](https://developers.google.com/search?q=internationalization)
   - Facebook: [http://developers.facebook.com/docs/internationalization/#best](http://developers.facebook.com/docs/internationalization/#best)
   - Mozilla: [http://www-archive.mozilla.org/docs/refList/i18n/](http://www-archive.mozilla.org/docs/refList/i18n/)

2) Internationalization Tips & Guides from Other Projects
   - Ruby: [http://guides.rubyonrails.org/i18n.html](http://guides.rubyonrails.org/i18n.html)
   - Perl: [http://perldoc.perl.org/perllocale.html](http://perldoc.perl.org/perllocale.html)
   - Python: [http://docs.python.org/library/i18n.html](http://docs.python.org/library/i18n.html)
   - XML: [http://www.w3.org/TR/xml-i18n-bp/](http://www.w3.org/TR/xml-i18n-bp/)

3) Internationalization Books & Tutorials
   - A Practical Guide to Localization by Bert Esselink: [http://benjamins.com/#catalog/books/liwd.4](http://benjamins.com/#catalog/books/liwd.4)
   - Web Internationalization Tutorial by Tex Texin & Yves Savourel: [http://www.xencraft.com/training/webstandards.html](http://www.xencraft.com/training/webstandards.html)