Translation Guide

Linux Mint

GENERAL CONCEPTS

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Welcome to the Linux Mint Translation Guide.

Linux Mint is available in more than a hundred languages, but not fully translated in every single one of them.

Note: Non-translated words and sentences are displayed to the user in English.

This guide will help you translate Linux Mint software and documentation in your language.

Note: This chapter explains how translations work. It is useful for getting a better understanding of the workflow and the technology but it isn't required in order to start translating Linux Mint. If you want to skip it, you can go straight to the next chapter.

GENERAL CONCEPTS 1

2 GENERAL CONCEPTS

ONE

LOCALIZATION

Software applications and user interfaces are designed in English.

The Linux Mint developers use a library and a set of tools called Gettext to localize them.

If you look at source code, you'll often see an underscore function wrapping English words and sentences. For instance _("Yes") instead of "Yes". This underscore refers to Gettext and indicates that the string "Yes" is localized.

Here's an example in Python. The code below creates two buttons. They're both labeled Yes, but button2 is localized whereas button1 isn't.

```
button1 = Gtk.Button()
button2 = Gtk.Button()
button1.set_label("Yes")
button2.set_label(_("Yes"))
```

At runtime, button2 will be properly translated, whereas button1 will always show in English.

If you run this code in French, you'll see a Yes button, and a Oui button. If you run it in Spanish, you'll see a Yes button, and a Sı button.

Of course, for this to work, French and Spanish translations for Yes have to be available. If they aren't, the second button will show in English.

TWO

POT TEMPLATES

For each project, the Linux Mint developers extract all the English words and sentences and put everything that has to be translated into a .pot file called the PO template.

They then upload that file to Launchpad, where translators can translate the words and sentences into their own languages.

THREE

PO FILES

The Linux Mint development team then downloads all the translations from Launchpad and packages them into the operating system.

The translations consist of .po files that are compiled and installed as .mo files on the filesystem, usually in /usr/share/locale.

They are packaged in their relevant applications, or sometimes in translation packages such as mint-translations (for the Mint tools) or cinnamon-l10n (for Cinnamon).

8 Chapter 3. PO files

FOUR

USING LAUNCHPAD

4.1 Create a Launchpad account

If you don't have a Launchpad account already, use the registration page to create a new one.

Edit the languages for your account and add all the languages you are fluent in.

4.2 Join the translation team for your language

To see all the languages and their current status, go to Translation status by language and click on View all languages.

Click on your language and then on the name of the team which is responsible for translations in your language:

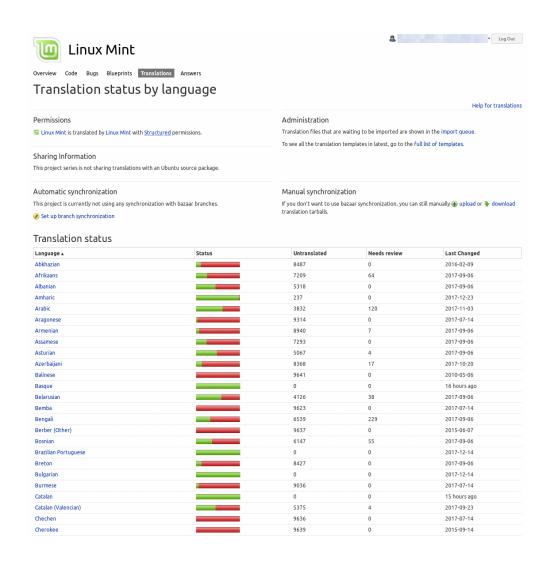
Click Join the team:

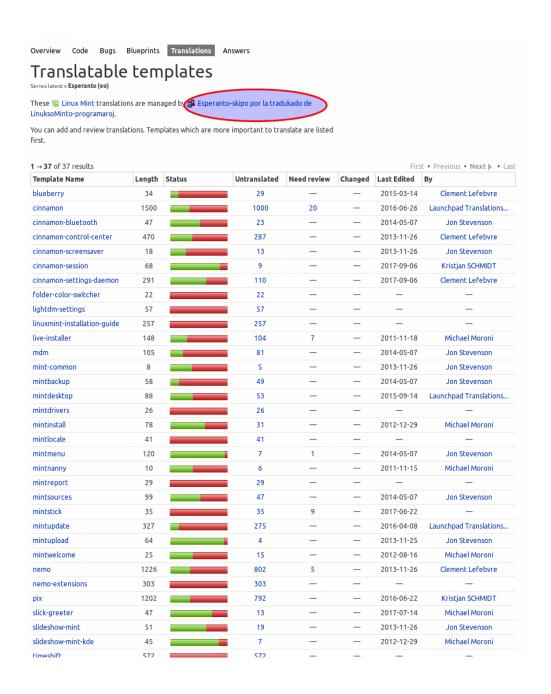
4.3 Translate using Launchpad

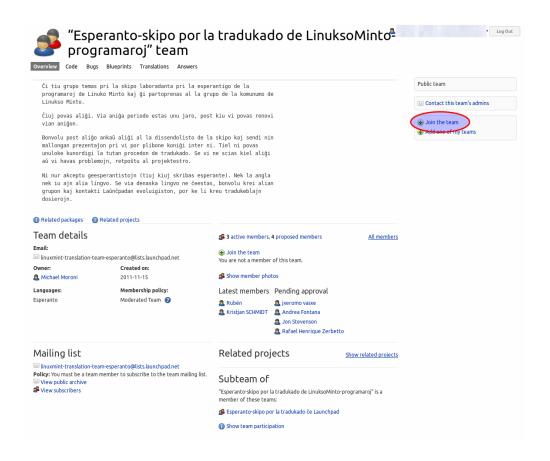
Once you've joined the translation team, you can start translating.

Click on your language, choose a project which has missing translations and click on the number of untranslated items.

At the top of the page, make sure that you are in Reviewer mode (otherwise your translations won't be approved automatically and they will wait for somebody else to review them).









FIVE

USING POEDIT

If you want to translate faster, you can download the translations as a .po file, edit that file with a tool called poedit and upload the edited .po file back into Launchpad.

5.1 Download the translations

Choose a project and click Download translation:

Choose PO format as the file format and click Request Download.

Wait for Launchpad to send you an email (this can take a little while). In the email you will find a download link to either the .po file directly or a compressed archive containing the .po file.

5.2 Use POEdit

To install POEdit, open a terminal and type:

apt install poedit

Open the .po file you got from Launchpad with POEdit:

Browse the menus and familiarize yourself with the keyboard shortcuts. If you use these shortcuts and the built-in spell checker, you'll translate much faster with POEdit than with Launchpad.

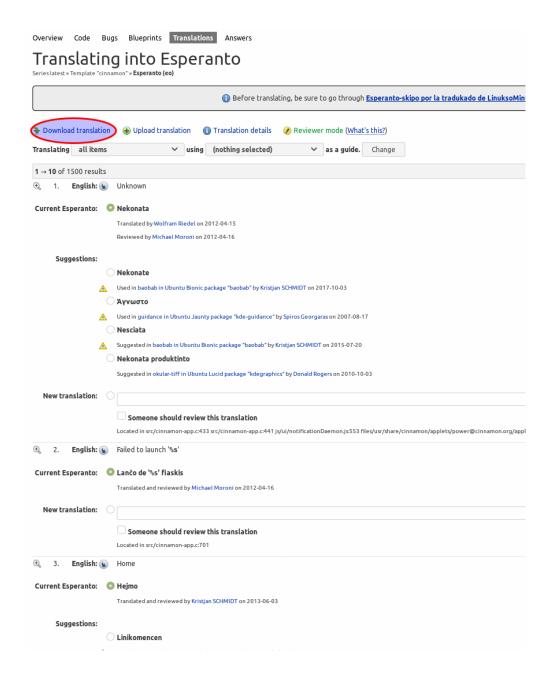
When finished, click Save.

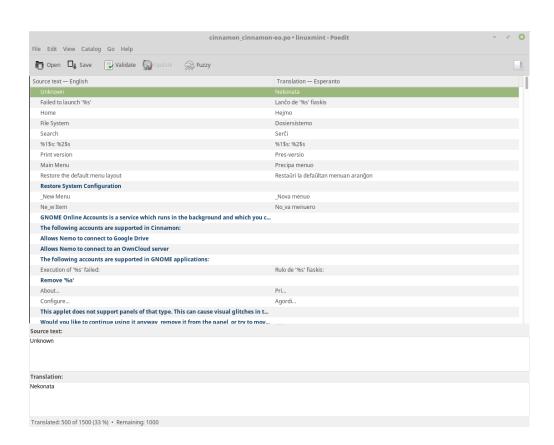
5.3 Upload the translations back into Launchpad

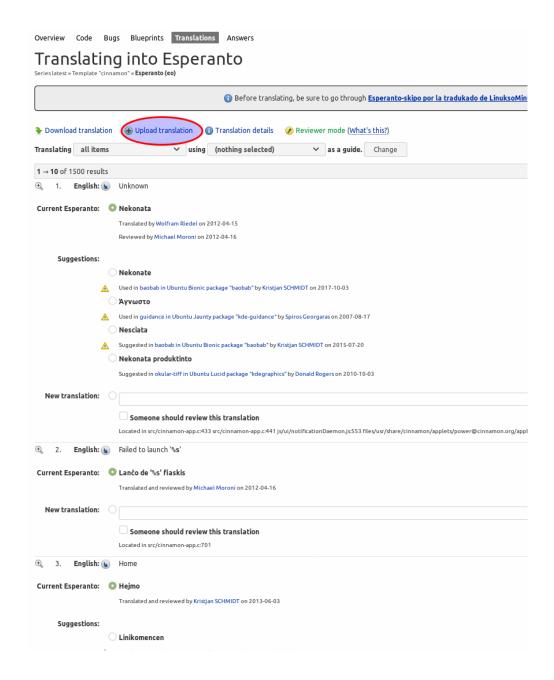
In Launchpad, click Upload translation.

Select your .po file and click *Upload*.

Click Translation Import Queue to view the Translation import queue for latest. If your upload is marked as Needs Review, click the Edit button (symbolized by a pen symbol), choose the correct template (i.e. project), and click Approve.







SIX

VERIFY YOUR TRANSLATIONS

6.1 Download your PO file

If your translations are on Launchpad, download them as a PO file, as explained in *Download the translations*.

Create a translations directory in your home directory and put your PO file in it.

6.2 Install mint-dev-tools

To verify your translations you need a tool called mint-check-translations, which is part of mint-dev-tools. Open a terminal and type:

apt install mint-dev-tools

6.3 Verify your PO file with mint-check-translations

To check your translations, open a terminal and type:

mint-check-translations ~/translations

This opens the translation checking tool and highlights errors in your PO file:

This tool won't highlight translation mistakes you might make (grammar, spelling, etc.), but it will ensure your translations are properly structured and won't affect the software you're translating. Among other things, this tool checks that special meaningful characters are preserved, that variables are still there, etc.

Note: This tool can scan multiple PO files and recurse through sub-directories. It is used by the Linux Mint team to check all translations.

Translation Checker -				
roject	Language	MsgId	MsgStr	Issue
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Most BIOS have a special key you can press to select the boot device and all of them have a special key to enter the BIOS configuration screen (from which you can define the boot carder). Depending on the BIOS, these special keys can be kidd: "Escape", j.dd." F1", j.dd." F2", j.dd." F1", j.dd." F1", f0", j.dd." F1",	De meeste BIOS en gebruiken een speciale toets waarmee u het opstarfmedium kan kiezen, en waarmee u het BIOS-configuratiescherm kan kiezen (waarin de opstarfootgorde kan selecteren, Jahrsheigh van het BIOS zijn deze toetsen: Esc., Fri, Frz., Fer, Frio, Frii, Yriz, Delete'. Gewoonlijk wordt deze informale kort getoord bijders het opstarfan.	Mistmatch in RST special cha
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	On Macs, keep your finger pressed on the :kbd: `Alt` or :kbd: `Option` key after hearing the boot sound.	Bij MacIntosh, houd de 'Alt' - of 'Option' - toets ingedrukt nadat het opstartgeluid weerklonk.	Mistmatch in RST special cha
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	From one of these menu, press :kbd: `Enter` to start Linux Mint from your USB stick (or DVD).	Druk op de 'Enter' - toets bij één van deze menu's om Linux Mint te starten vanaf USB-staafje (of DVD).	Mistmatch in RST special cha
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Right-click the ISO file and select: menuselection: `Make Bootable USB Stick', or launch: menuselection: `Menu> Accessories> USB Image Writer'.	Selecteer het ISO-bestand, klik op de rechtermuisknop en selecteer in het menu 'Open met Schijfkopieschrijver', of klik op> Menu> Hulpmiddelen> Schijfkopieschrijver voor USB	Mistmatch in RST special cha
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Select your USB device and click :guilabel: 'Write'.	Kies uw USB-medium en klik op 'Schrijven'.	Mistmatch in RST special cha
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Click :guilabel: `Select image` and select your ISO file.	Klik op "Kies beeldbestand" en kies uw ISO-bestand.	Mistmatch in RST special cha
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Click :guilabel: `Select drive` and select your USB stick.	Klik op "Kies station" en kies uw USB-staafje.	Mistmatch in RST special cha
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Click:guilabel: Flash! .	Klik "Leegmaken".	Mistmatch in RST special ch
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Burn the content of the ISO onto the DVD, not the ISO file itself. When finished, your DVD should contain directories such as ``boot`` and ``casper``, it shouldn't be an empty DVD containing an .iso file.	Brand de inhoud van het ISO-bestand op de DVD, niet het ISO-bestand zelf. Wanneer dit gereed is, zouden er mappen op de DVD moeten staan als "boot" en "casper". Het mag geen DVD zijn waarop enkel het .iso-bestand staat.	Mistmatch in RST special ch
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Install and use ``xfburn``.	Installeer en gebruik "xfburn".	Mistmatch in RST special cha
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Right-click the ISO file and select :menuselection: `Burn disk image`.	Rechtsklik het ISO-bestand en kies het menu-element "Brand ISO-bestand".	Mistmatch in RST special ch
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	To make sure the ISO was burned without any errors, select :menuselection: 'Verify disc after burning'.	Om zeker te maken dat het ISO-bestand zonder fouten werd gebrand, kies menu-element "Verifieer schijf na branden".	Mistmatch in RST special cha
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Right-click the ISO file and select :menuselection: `Burn Disk Image to Disc `.	Rechtsklik het ISO-bestand en kies het menu-element "Brand ISO-bestand".	Mistmatch in RST special ch
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	You can download Linux Mint from the `Linux Mint website https://linuxmint.com/download.php	U kunt Linux Mint binnenhalen vanaf de 'Linux Mint' website https:// linuxmint.com/download.php>.	Mistmatch in RST special ch
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	If you have an old computer and you are unsure whether or not it can run in 64-bit, read `X86 Chronology < https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X86#Chronology> `	Als u in het bezit bent van een oude computer, en u twijfelt of die in 64-bit kan draaien, lees dan `X86 Chronology <https: <br="" en.wikipedia.org="" wiki="">X86#Chronology>_ (in het Engels).</https:>	Mistmatch in RST special cha
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Launch :menuselection: `Menu> Sound & Video> Install Multimedia Codecs `.	Kies: 'Menu'> 'Geluid & Beeld'> 'Installeer Multimedia Codecs`.	Mistmatch in RST special cha
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Click:guilabel: Install .	Klik op 'Installeer'.	Mistmatch in RST special ch
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Launch :menuselection: `Menu> Administration> Driver Manager`.	Kies 'Menu> Systeem> Stuurprogrammabeheer'	Mistmatch in RST special ch
linuxmint-installation-guide	nl	Insert your bootable Linux Mint USB stick (or DVD), wait for it to be mounted,	Steek uw opstartbare Linux Mint USB-staafje in (of DVD), wacht tot het	Mistmatch in RST special ch

COMMON MISTAKES

7.1 In software applications

The most commonly made mistake when translating source code is not respecting variables.

Here are a few examples of wrong translations:

Original	Translation	Error
The file %s could not be found	Le fichier % s est introuvable	% s instead of %s
The file %s could not be found	Le fichier %d est introuvable	%d instead of %s
The file %s could not be found	Le fichier est introuvable	Missing variable
The file %(file)s could not be found	Le fichier %(fichier)s est introuvable	Missing variable %(file)s

If variables are malformed, missing, or if their name doesn't match the original source code, the application you are translating could crash when run in your language.

7.2 In documentation written in RST

The most commonly made mistake when translating RST documentation is not respecting double quotes, arrows or RST directives.

Here are a few examples of wrong translations:

Original	Translation	Error
Open a terminal and type ``ls``	Ouvrez un terminal et tapez "ls"	"instead of "
Click :guilabel:`Save`	Cliquez sur :guilabel:'Save'	'instead of `
Click :guilabel:`Save`	Cliquez sur :guilabel:`Save	Missing one `
Click :guilabel:`Save`	Cliquez sur guilabel:`Save`	Missing one:
Click :menuselection:`Menu -> Save`	Cliquez sur :menuselection:`Menu -> Save`	-> instead of>

Special characters such as `, -->, directives such as :guilabel:, :menuselection::, and links using < and > are important because they define the structure and the look of the document.

Make sure to respect them and translate content accurately.

If you think the original sentence is missing something, then propose a modification to the original documentation. You cannot deviate or add content to your translation which isn't present in the original.

7.3 Other mistakes

7.3.1 Politics

When translating content, your main worry should be the user.

The user experience is what matters the most.

Software and documentation should be easy to use and any text you translate should be easy to read and to understand.

The user experience is more important than any other consideration, including official language definitions, language preservation policies or politics in general.

If the official translation for a given word isn't commonly known or used by users, you should not use it. Prefer the terms used by most people instead. The goal isn't to educate users or to enforce anything. Correctness and exactitude are important but not as much as user experience.

If everyone around you says A and your government and/or dictionary says B, whether you agree with one side or the other isn't relevant, go for A.

7.3.2 Translating content which shouldn't be translated

If something is in English on the screen, refer to it in English as well.

For instance, the boot menu for Linux Mint says Start Linux Mint, no matter what language the user uses. So it should be refered to as Start Linux Mint in any documentation, whether that documentation is in English or not.