



## LOGOS STYLE GUIDE FOR TRANSLATORS INTO ROMANIAN

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## Logos Style Guide for Translators into



## **SECTION 1: GENERAL**

### **IMPORTANCE OF STYLE**

The style must be clear and accurate. If possible, avoid anglicisms or English-based structures. Use a simple and fluent style, and try to avoid ambiguities. The reader should not be given the impression that it is a translation.

### **IMPERSONAL FORM / IMPERATIVE**

There is no rule but it is better to avoid using the impersonal form at all times to translate the English 2nd person of the indicative present and of the imperative, otherwise the translation might be ambiguous. It is better to use the Romanian imperative (2<sup>nd</sup> person plural).

The Romanian impersonal form should be used to translate the passive voice in English (see below).

### **PASSIVE TO ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION**

The structural passive voice is much less frequently used in Romanian than in English. When translating passive English sentences, it is recommended to change them to impersonal mode or to active voice (according to the context) to obtain a more natural text. For example:

<b>English</b>	<b>Romanian</b>
It is recommended that...	Se recomandă ca...
Particular caution must be taken...	Se va acorda o atenție deosebită...

### **PLURALS**

According to the new DOOM2, for foreign words introduced in Romanian, the situation of the plural is different:

- some words have the same form in the singular and in the plural: *dandy*, *hippy*, *playboy*;
- others have the plural just like the Romanian words:
  - masculine nouns: plural in *-i*, with the normal phonetic changes: *dealer* /



*dealeri, watt / wați, yard / yarzi*

- neuter nouns: in general, the ending is *-uri* and it's attached to the noun as follows:

- **directly**, for those nouns which end with letters that exist in the Romanian alphabet and are pronounced in the same way as in Romanian:

*item/itemuri, trend/trenduri, weekend/weekenduri, video / videouri*

- **with a hyphen**, for **a)** the words where there is a difference between the written form and the pronunciation;

**b)** the words which have a final letter which is unusual for the Romanian language:

**a)** *mouse / mouse-uri, site / site-uri, show / show-uri*

**b)** *spray / spray-uri*

- some neuter nouns can have the ending *-e*: *computer / computere*

## ARTICLES

The definite (enclitic) article is attached to the noun with a **hyphen** only in the case of foreign words adopted into Romanian:

**a)** where there is a difference between the written form and the pronunciation:

*mouse-ul, hardware-ul, site-ul*

**b)** where the final letter is unusual for the Romanian language:

*spray-ul, know-how-ul*

The definite article is attached **directly** to the noun in the case of nouns which end with letters that exist in the Romanian alphabet and are pronounced in the same way as in Romanian:

*itemul, weekendul, videoul, serverul, e-mailul*

Brand, product and application names must not have articles. Whenever necessary, the words "*compania*", "*societatea*", "*firma*" should be used.

English	Romanian
Ventritex, Cadence, Cadet, Contour and HVS are registered trademarks and Profile and Angstrom are trademarks of ...., Inc., or one of its subsidiaries.	Ventritex, Cadence, Cadet, Contour și HVS sunt mărci comerciale înregistrate, iar Profile și Angstrom sunt mărci comerciale ale (companiei) ..., Inc., sau ale filialelor sale.

## TENSES

Tenses must be consistent throughout. Most of the time the future tense used in the English text must be replaced by the present in Romanian.



E.g.:

**English:** Appendix B will describe another text feature

**Romanian:** În anexa B se descrie o altă funcție a textului

## IDIOMS

If a Romanian equivalent of an idiom exists, use it. Anglicisms must be avoided.

E.g.:

**English:** no matter how much...

**Romanian:** nu contează cât...

## -ING FORM (gerund)

The gerund can be translated in various ways and the translator must decide how to translate it according to the context.

In captions, sections, subchapters, chapters and titles, the English gerund should be replaced by the corresponding Romanian noun. The translator should always try to render these with a nominal form.

English	Romanian
Printing a document	Tipărirea unui document
This section contains important information to consider when installing software from the CD.	Această secțiune conține informații importante de care trebuie să se țină seama la instalarea software-ului de pe CD.

## ACRONYMS

When acronyms appear for the first time, the translator must usually add, in brackets, their full form, in Romanian (or in English if there is no official translation at the time of publication). If uncertain as to how to translate an acronym, please ask your PM.

English	Romanian
GUI (Graphical User Interface)	GUI (Graphical User Interface, Interfață grafică pentru utilizator)



## SENTENCE STRUCTURE AND WORD ORDER

Romanian provides somewhat more flexibility than English does for ordering the principal parts of a sentence, in order to provide emphasis or clarity. Rather than limit yourself to a rigid subject-verb-complement word order, use some flexibility where necessary and appropriate to avoid confusing or misleading sentences. After translating a paragraph, read it back to yourself and make sure that it really makes sense in Romanian.

**English:** A new window opens.

**Romanian:** Se deschide o fereastră nouă.

## ABBREVIATIONS

The use of abbreviations must be avoided where possible.

If the abbreviation is at the end of sentence, use only one full stop.

Remember, too, that abbreviations in Romanian are not necessarily capitalized, as they almost always are in English.

Abbreviations in Romanian should end with a full stop (e.g. “elem.” for “element”). The main exception to this rule is metric units of measurement such as *m*, *l*, *cm*, *ml*, *kg*, and so forth, which are written without the period.

English	Romanian
Mb (Megabyte)	Mb (megabyte/megaoctet)
DPI (dots per inch)	ppt (puncte pe țol)

If you have to invent an abbreviation, for instance, in order to make a text fit in a reduced space or to shorten a software string, make sure that the abbreviation conveys as much information as possible within the space allowed.

## PUNCTUATION

The following Romanian punctuation conventions should be observed:

A non-breaking space after a colon, a semicolon, an exclamation mark, or a question mark.

A space after and no space before a comma, a period, or ellipses.



## DASHES

Dashes are more common in English than in Romanian and for that reason they should be replaced whenever possible (if the software includes options with dashes, those should be maintained). Replace dashes with either commas or brackets where possible.

If dashes are coded by the translation program, changes should be made on the final format of the file.

## HYPHENATION

Do not hyphenate words at the ends of lines in documentation and Help topics. Do not use discretionary or soft hyphens. However, there are special cases in which hyphenation is required (i.e. narrow columns); then translators should follow standard Romanian grammar rules to hyphenate words.

## ACCENTUATION

The accents must be used in upper and lower cases, e.g.:

English	Romanian
It is possible to.../IT IS POSSIBLE TO...	Este posibil să.../ESTE POSIBIL SĂ...
Please wait.../PLEASE WAIT...	Așteptați.../AȘTEPTAȚI...

## TIME, DATE, NUMERICAL FORMATS, etc.

**Time:** 24-hour clock; hours and minutes separated by colon e.g. 21:59  
No leading zero before hours e.g. 9:59

English	Romanian
2:00 pm	14:00
8:15 am	8:15

**Date:** Short Date Order: DMY, separated by slash  
Leading zero for months from 1 to 9  
Occasionally the century indication is given

English	Romanian
06/24/98	24/06/98





**Long Date Format:** dddd MMMM yyyy

English	Romanian
24 June 1998	24 iunie 1998 <i>or</i> 24 iunie '98

## Temperatures

Degrees Celsius

In Romanian, insert a space between number and degree symbol and no space between degree symbol and C.

E.g.: 28 °C

## UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

British measures must be converted to metric units except for 3,5" disks and display units. Please ask for official conversion of measurements if they cannot be found in the manual.

Example:

English	Română
The monitor weighs 74 lbs.	Monitorul cântărește 33,5 kg.
The keyboard is approximately 18 inches long.	Tastatura are o lungime de aproximativ 45 cm.

### Length - Distance

<b>meter</b>	m	1 m = 0.001 km = 39.37 in = 3.28 ft = 1.09 yd
<b>centimeter</b>	cm	1 cm = 0.01 m = 0.3937 in = 0.0328 ft = 0.0109 yd
<b>kilometer</b>	km	1 km = 1000 m = 1093.61 yd = 0.5396 naut mi = 0.62137 mi
<b>inch (țol)</b>	1", in	1 in = 0.0833 ft = 0.0278 yd = 2.54 cm = 0.0254 m
<b>foot (picior)</b>	1', ft	1 ft = 12 in = 0.333 yd = 30.48 cm = 0.3048 m
<b>yard (iard)</b>	yd	1 yd = 3 ft = 36 in = 91.44 cm = 0.9144 m
<b>nautical mile</b>	naut mi	1 naut mi = 1.853 km = 1'853.18 m = 2'026.67 yd = 1.151 mi
<b>US statute mile</b>	mi	1 mi = 1.609 km = 1'609.35 m = 1'760 yd = 0.868 naut mi
<b>hand (palmă)</b>	hand	1 hand = 4 in = 0.3332 ft = 0.111 yd = 10.16 cm = 0.1016 m
<b>span (șchioapă)</b>	span	1 span = 9 in = 0.7497 ft = 0.25 yd = 22.86 cm = 0,2286 m

### Surface

<b>square meter</b>	m <sup>2</sup>	1 m <sup>2</sup> = 10'000 cm <sup>2</sup> = 0,0001 ha = 1.550 in <sup>2</sup> = 10,76 ft <sup>2</sup> = 1,196 yd <sup>2</sup>
<b>square centimeter</b>	cm <sup>2</sup>	1 cm <sup>2</sup> = 0,0001 m <sup>2</sup> = 0,155 in <sup>2</sup> = 0,0011 ft <sup>2</sup> = 0,00012 yd <sup>2</sup>
<b>square kilometer</b>	km <sup>2</sup>	1 km <sup>2</sup> = 1'000'000 m <sup>2</sup> = 100 ha = 0,386 mi <sup>2</sup> = 247,105 ac

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are	a	1a = 100 m <sup>2</sup> = 0,01 ha = 1'076,39 ft <sup>2</sup> = 119,599 yd <sup>2</sup> = 0,0000386 mi <sup>2</sup> = 0,024 ac
hectare	ha	1 ha = 100 a = 10'000 m <sup>2</sup> = 0,01 km <sup>2</sup> = 107'639,1 ft <sup>2</sup> = 0,0039 mi <sup>2</sup> = 2,47 ac
square inch	in <sup>2</sup>	1 in <sup>2</sup> = 0,00694 ft <sup>2</sup> = 6,4516 cm <sup>2</sup>
square foot	ft <sup>2</sup>	1 ft <sup>2</sup> = 0,092 m <sup>2</sup> = 144 in <sup>2</sup> = 0,111 yd <sup>2</sup>
square yard	yd <sup>2</sup>	1 yd <sup>2</sup> = 0,836 m <sup>2</sup> = 8'361,27 cm <sup>2</sup> = 9 ft <sup>2</sup> = 1'296 in <sup>2</sup> = 0,0002 ac
square mile	mi <sup>2</sup>	1mi <sup>2</sup> = 2,59 km <sup>2</sup> = 259 ha = 640 ac
acre	ac	1 ac = 4'046,86 m <sup>2</sup> = 0,0040 km <sup>2</sup> = 0,40 ha = 40,47 a = 43.560 ft <sup>2</sup> = 4840 yd <sup>2</sup> = 0,00156 mi <sup>2</sup>

## Volume

cubic meter	m <sup>3</sup>	1 m <sup>3</sup> = 1'000 dm <sup>3</sup> = 35.3146 ft <sup>3</sup> = 61'023.744 in <sup>3</sup> = 1.308 yd <sup>3</sup> = 264.20 gal <sub>US</sub> = 219.97 gal <sub>UK</sub>
cubic decimeter; liter	dm <sup>3</sup>	1 dm <sup>3</sup> = 1 l = 0.001 m <sup>3</sup> = 61.024 in <sup>3</sup> = 0.0353 ft <sup>3</sup> = 0.00131 yd <sup>3</sup> = 0.26417 gal <sub>US</sub> = 0.21997 gal <sub>UK</sub>
cubic centimeter	cm <sup>3</sup> , cc	1 cm <sup>3</sup> = 0.001 dm <sup>3</sup> = 0.001 l = 0.061 in <sup>3</sup> = 0.000264 gal <sub>US</sub> = 0.00022 gal <sub>UK</sub>
cubic inch	in <sup>3</sup>	1 in <sup>3</sup> = 0.0000164 m <sup>3</sup> = 0.0164 dm <sup>3</sup> = 0.0005787 ft <sup>3</sup> = 0.0043 gal <sub>US</sub> = 0.0036 gal <sub>UK</sub>
cubic foot	ft <sup>3</sup>	1 ft <sup>3</sup> = 0.02832 m <sup>3</sup> = 28.32 dm <sup>3</sup> = 1'728 in <sup>3</sup> = 0.037 yd <sup>3</sup> = 7.48 gal <sub>US</sub> = 6.23 gal <sub>UK</sub>
cubic yard	yd <sup>3</sup>	1 yd <sup>3</sup> = 0.764 m <sup>3</sup> = 764.55 dm <sup>3</sup> = 46'656 in <sup>3</sup> = 27 ft <sup>3</sup> = 201.97 gal <sub>US</sub> = 168.18 gal <sub>UK</sub>
US gallon	gal <sub>US</sub>	1 gal <sub>US</sub> = 0.00378 m <sup>3</sup> = 3.785 dm <sup>3</sup> = 231 in <sup>3</sup> = 0.134 ft <sup>3</sup> = 0.0049 yd <sup>3</sup> = 0.833 gal <sub>UK</sub>
UK gallon	gal <sub>UK</sub>	1 gal <sub>UK</sub> = 0.00455 m <sup>3</sup> = 4.546 dm <sup>3</sup> = 277.42 in <sup>3</sup> = 0.16 ft <sup>3</sup> = 0.0059 yd <sup>3</sup> = 1.2 gal <sub>US</sub>

## Pressure – force/area

pascal	Pa	1 Pa = 1 N/m <sup>2</sup> 1 kPa = 0.01 bar = 0.1 N/cm <sup>2</sup> = 0.10 mH <sub>2</sub> O = 7.5 mm <sub>Hg</sub> = 0.0099 atm = 0.145 psi = 0.02088 lbf/ft <sup>2</sup> = 0.334 ft <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>
bar	bar	1 bar = 100'000 Pa = 100 kPa = 1.0197 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> = 10.198 m <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub> = 750 mm <sub>Hg</sub> = 0.987 atm = 14.5 psi = 33.455 ft <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>
millibar	mbar	1 mbar = 100 Pa = 0.010 m <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub> = 0.750 mm <sub>Hg</sub> = 0.00102 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> = 0.0145 psi = 2.088 lbf/ft <sup>2</sup> = 0.033 ft <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>
millimeters of mercury	mm <sub>Hg</sub>	1 mm <sub>Hg</sub> = 133.322 Pa = 0.133 kPa = 0.00133 bar = 0.0136 m <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub> = 0.00131 atm = 0.00136 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> = 0.01934 psi = 2.78 lbf/ft <sup>2</sup> = 0.045 ft <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>
technical atmosphere = kgf/cm <sup>2</sup>	at, kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	1 at = 1 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> = 735.56 mm <sub>Hg</sub> = 10 m <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub> = 98066.50 Pa = 98.067 kPa = 0.981 bar = 0.968 atm = 14.22 psi = 2048.16 lbf/ft <sup>2</sup> = 32.81 ft <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>
metric atmosphere	atm	1 atm = 101'325 Pa = 760 mm <sub>Hg</sub> = 1.033 at = 10.33 m <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub> = 1.01 bar = 14.696 psi = 2116.22 lbf/ft <sup>2</sup> = 33.9 ft <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>
meters of water column	m <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>	1 m <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub> = 9806 Pa = 0.09806 bar = 73.55 mm <sub>Hg</sub> = 0.9806 N/cm <sup>2</sup> = 0.09678 atm = 0.0999 at = 1.4224 psi = 204.8 lbf/ft <sup>2</sup> = 3.28 ft <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>
feet of water	ft <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>	1 ft <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub> = 2988.87 Pa = 0.0299 bar = 0.3048 m <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub> = 22.419 mm <sub>Hg</sub> = 0.0295 atm = 0.03048 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> = 0.4335 psi = 62.42 lbf/ft <sup>2</sup>
pounds per square inch	psi	1 psi = 6'894.76 Pa = 6.894 kPa = 0.069 bar = 0.703 m <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub> = 51.715 mm <sub>Hg</sub> = 0.689 N/cm <sup>2</sup> = 0.068 atm = 0.0703 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> = 144 lbf/ft <sup>2</sup> = 2.31 ft <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>
pounds per square foot	lbf/ft <sup>2</sup>	1 lbf/ft <sup>2</sup> = 2'988.87 Pa = 2.99 kPa = 0.0299 bar = 0.3048 m <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub> = 22.418 mm <sub>Hg</sub> = 0.299 N/cm <sup>2</sup> = 0.0295 atm = 0.0305 at = 0.433 psi = 62.424 lbf/ft <sup>2</sup>

## Debit ca volum

metri cubi pe secundă	m <sup>3</sup> /s	1 m <sup>3</sup> /s = 60 m <sup>3</sup> /min = 3'600 m <sup>3</sup> /ora = 1'000 l/s = 60'000 l/min = 6'102'374,42 in <sup>3</sup> /s = 2'118,88 ft <sup>3</sup> /min = 15'850,32 gpm = 13'198,13 l gpm
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<b>metri cubi pe minut</b>	m <sup>3</sup> /min	1 m <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,0167 m <sup>3</sup> /s = 60 m <sup>3</sup> /h = 16,67 l/s = 1'000 l/min = 35,31 ft <sup>3</sup> /min = 264,17 gpm = 219,97 l gpm
<b>metru cub pe oră</b>	m <sup>3</sup> /h	1 m <sup>3</sup> /h = 0,000278 m <sup>3</sup> /s = 0,0167 m <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,28 l/s = 16,67 l/min = 1017,06 in <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,588 ft <sup>3</sup> /min = 4,40 gpm = 3,66 l gpm
<b>litri pe secundă</b>	l/s	1 l/s = 0,001 m <sup>3</sup> /s = 0,06 m <sup>3</sup> /min = 3,6 m <sup>3</sup> /h = 60 l/min = 3661,42 in <sup>3</sup> /min = 2,12 ft <sup>3</sup> /min = 15,85 gpm = 13,198 l gpm
<b>litri pe minut</b>	l/min	1 l/min = 0,001 m <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,06 m <sup>3</sup> /h = 0,0167 l/s = 61,024 in <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,035 ft <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,264 gpm = 0,22 l gpm
<b>cubic inch per minute</b>	in <sup>3</sup> /min	1 in <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,00027 l/s = 0,016 l/min = 0,00058 ft <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,0043 gpm = 0,0036 l gpm
<b>cubic foot per minute</b>	ft <sup>3</sup> /min	1 ft <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,00047 m <sup>3</sup> /s = 0,028 m <sup>3</sup> /min = 1,7 m <sup>3</sup> /h = 0,472 l/s = 28,32 l/min = 1'728 in <sup>3</sup> /min = 7,48 gpm = 6,23 l gpm
<b>gallon per minute</b>	gpm	1 gpm = 0,0038 m <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,227 m <sup>3</sup> /h = 0,063 l/s = 3,785 l/min = 231 in <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,134 ft <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,833 l gpm
<b>imperial gallon per minute</b>	l gpm	1 l gpm = 0,000076 m <sup>3</sup> /s = 0,00454 m <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,273 m <sup>3</sup> /h = 0,076 l/s = 4,55 l/min = 277,42 in <sup>3</sup> /min = 0,16 ft <sup>3</sup> /min = 1,2 gpm

### Velocity

<b>meters per second</b>	m/s	1 m/s = 60 m/min = 3.6 km/h = 39.37 in/s = 2'362.2 in/min = 3.28 ft/s = 196.85 ft/min = 2.237 mi/h = 1.94 kn
<b>kilometers per hour</b>	km/h	1 km/h = 0.278 m/s = 16.67 m/min = 10.963 in/s = 656.17 in/min = 0.91 ft/s = 54.68 ft/min = 0.62 mi/h = 0.54 kn
<b>meters per minute</b>	m/min	1 m/min = 0.0167 m/s = 0.06 km/h = 0.66 in/s = 39.37 in/min = 0.0547 ft/s = 3.28 ft/min = 196.85 ft/h = 0.037 mi/h = 0.032 kn
<b>inches per second</b>	in/s	1 in/s = 0.0254 m/s = 1.524 m/min = 0.091 km/h = 60 in /min = 0.083 ft/s = 5 ft/min = 300 ft/h = 0.057 mi/h = 0.049 kn
<b>inches per minute</b>	in/min	1 in/min = 0.0254 m/min = 0.001524 km/h = 0.167 in/s = 0.0014 ft/s = 0.083 ft/min = 5 ft/h
<b>feet per second</b>	ft/s	1 ft/s = 0.305 m/s = 18.288 m/min = 1.097 km/h = 12 in/s = 720 in/min = 60 ft/min = 0.68 mi/h = 0.59 kn
<b>feet per minute</b>	ft/min	1 ft/min = 0.00508 m/s = 0.3048 m/min = 0.0183 km/h = 0.2 in/s = 12 in/min = 0.0167 ft/s = 60 ft/h = 0.011 mi/h = 0.0099 kn
<b>feet per hour</b>	ft/h	1 ft/h = 0.005 m/min = 0.0033 in/s = 0.2 in/min = 0.0167 ft/min
<b>miles per hour</b>	mph	1 mph = 0.447 m/s = 26.82 m/min = 1.609 km/h = 17.6 in/s = 1'056 in/min = 1.47 ft/s = 88 ft/min = 0.87 kn
<b>nautical miles per hour = knot = nod</b>	kn	1 kn = 0.51 m/s = 30.89 m/min = 1.85 km/h = 20.27 in/s = 1'216 in/min = 1.69 ft/s = 101.33 ft/min = 1.15 mi/h

### Angular velocity

<b>radians per second</b>	rad/s	1 rad/s = 60 rad/min = 0.159 rps = 9.55 rpm
<b>radians per minute</b>	rad/min	1 rad/min = 0.0167 rad/s = 0.0026 rps = 0.159 rpm
<b>revolutions per second</b>	rps	1 rps = 60 rpm = 6.283 rad/s = 376.99 rad/min
<b>revolutions per minute</b>	rpm	1 rpm = 0.0167 rps = 0.1047 rad/s = 6.283 rad/min

### Force

<b>Newton</b>	N	1 N = 0.102 kg <sub>f</sub> = 0.0001 t = 0.2248 lbf = 3.597 ozf
<b>kilogram force; kilopond</b>	kg <sub>f</sub> ; kg <sub>p</sub>	1 kg <sub>f</sub> = 9.81 N = 0.001 t = 2.204 lbf = 35.27 ozf
<b>weight ton</b>	t	1 t = 9'806.65 N = 1'000 kgf = 2'204.62 lbf = 35'274 ozf
<b>kilopound</b>	kp	1 kp = 4'448 N = 453.59 kgf = 1'000 lbf = 16'000 ozf
<b>pound force (livră-)</b>	lb <sub>f</sub>	1 lbf = 4.448 N = 0.454 kgf = 16 ozf

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<b>forță)</b>		
<b>ounce force (uncie-forță)</b>	oz <sub>f</sub>	1 oz <sub>f</sub> = 0.278 N = 0.028 kgf = 0.0625 lbf

### Power – work time

<b>kilowatt</b>	kW	1 kW = 1.36 CV = 1.34 hp = 737.56 lbf·ft/s = 4'4253.7 lbf·ft/min = 859.84 kcal/h = 3'412.14 btu/h = 101.97 kgf·m/s
<b>metric horsepower</b>	CV	1 CV = 0.735 kW = 0.986 hp = 75 kg·m/s = 542.47 lbf·ft/s = 632.41 kcal/h = 2'509.62 btu/h = 75 kgf·m/s
<b>kilogram force-meter per second</b>	kg <sub>f</sub> m/s	1 kgf·m/s = 0.01 kW = 0.013 CV = 0.013 hp = 7.23 lbf·ft/s = 433.98 lbf·ft/min = 8.43 kcal/h = 33.46 btu/h
<b>kilocalories per hour</b>	kcal/h	1 kcal/h = 0.0012 kW = 0.0016 CV = 0.00156 hp = 0.8578 lbf·ft/s = 51.47 lbf·ft/min = 3.97 btu/h = 0.12 kgf·m/s
<b>horsepower</b>	HP	1 HP = 1.014 CV = 0.746 kW = 550 lbf·ft/s = 33000 lbf·ft/min = 641.19 kcal/h = 2'544.43 btu/h = 76.04 kgf·m/s
<b>foot pound force per second</b>	lb <sub>f</sub> ·ft/s	1 lbf·ft/s = 0.0013 kW = 0.0018 CV = 0.0018 hp = 60 lbf·ft/min = 1.166 kcal/h = 4.63 btu/h = 0.138 kgf·m/s
<b>foot pound force per minute</b>	lb <sub>f</sub> ·ft/min	1 lbf·ft/min = 0.000023 kW = 0.0167 lbf·ft/s = 0.019 kcal/h = 0.077 btu/h = 0.0023 kgf·m/s
<b>british thermal unit per hour</b>	BTU/h	1 btu/h = 0.00029 kW = 0.216 lbf·ft/s = 12.97 lbf·ft/min = 0.25 kcal/h = 0.030 kgf·m/s

### Work - Energy - Momentum - Torque - Heat

<b>joule</b>	J	1 J = 1N·m = 0.102 kgf·m = 0.00024 kcal = 8.85 lbf·in = 0.74 lbf·ft = 0.00095 BTU
<b>kilogram-force meter</b>	kgf·m	1 kgf·m = 9.807 J = 0.0023 kcal = 86.80 lbf·in = 7.233 lbf·ft = 0.0093 BTU
<b>metric horsepower hour</b>	CV·h	1 CV·h = 270'000 kgf·m = 0.736 kW·h = 632.41 kcal = 2'509 BTU
<b>kilocalorie</b>	kcal	1 kcal = 4.1868 kJ = 426.93 kgf·m = 0.0016 CV·h = 0.0012 kW·h = 37'056.3 lbf·in = 3'088 lbf·ft = 3.97 BTU
<b>kilowatt hour</b>	kW·h	1 kW·h = 3'600 kJ = 1.36 CV·h = 859.8 kcal = 3'412.14 BTU
<b>pound force inch</b>	lb <sub>f</sub> ·in	1 lbf·in = 0.113 J = 0.0115 kgf·m = 0.083 lbf·ft = 0.0001 BTU
<b>pound force foot</b>	lb <sub>f</sub> ·ft	1 lbf·ft = 1.356 J = 0.138 kgf·m = 0.324 cal = 12 lbf·in = 0.0013 BTU
<b>horse power hour</b>	HP·h	1 HPh = 2.684 MJ = 641.19 kcal = 1.014 CV·h = 0.746 kW·h = 1'980'000 lbf·ft = 2'544.43 BTU
<b>british thermal unit</b>	BTU	1 BTU = 1'055.056 J = 107.58 kgf·m = 0.0004 CV·h = 0.252 kcal = 0.00029 kWh = 9'338.03 lbf·in = 778.17 lbf·ft

### Density

<b>kilogram per cubic meter</b>	kg/m³	1 kg/m³ = 0.001 kg/dm³ = 0.001 t/m³ = 0.001 g/cm³ = 0.062 lb/ft³ = 0.00075 tn/yd³ = 0.00084 s tn/yd³ = 0.133 oz/gal
<b>kilogram per cubic decimeter</b>	kg/dm³	1 kg/dm³ = 1'000 kg/m³ = 0.001 g/cm³ = 1 t/m³ = 1 g/cm³ = 62.42 lb/ft³ = 0.036 lb/in³ = 133.53 oz/gal
<b>tonne per cubic meter</b>	t/m³	1 t/m³ = 1'000 kg/m³ = 1 kg/dm³ = 0.001 kg/cm³ = 1 g/cm³ = 62.43 lb/ft³ = 0.036 lb/in³ = 0.752 tn/yd³ = 0.843 s tn/yd³ = 133.53 oz/gal
<b>pound per cubic foot</b>	lb/ft³	1 lb/ft³ = 16.018 kg/m³ = 0.016 kg/dm³ = 0.016 t/m³ = 0.016 g/cm³ = 0.00058 lb/in³ = 0.012 tn/yd³ = 0.0135 s tn/yd³ = 2.14 oz/gal
<b>pound per cubic inch</b>	lb/in³	1 lb/in³ = 27.68 kg/dm³ = 0.02768 kg/cm³ = 27.68 t/m³ = 27.68 g/cm³ = 1'728 lb/ft³ = 20.83 tn/yd³ = 23.33 s tn/yd³ = 3'696 oz/gal
<b>ounce per gallon</b>	oz/gal	1 oz/gal = 7.489 kg/m³ = 0.00749 kg/dm³ = 0.00749 t/m³ = 0.00749 g/cm³ = 0.467 lb/ft³ = 0.00027 lb/in³ = 0.00563 tn/yd³ = 0.0063 oz/gal

### Temperature

## Logos Style Guide for Translators into



kelvin	K	$K = ^\circ C + 273.15$	$K = 1.8 \cdot ^\circ R$	$K = [5/9 \cdot ^\circ F] + (459.67/1.8)$
degree centigrade	$^\circ C$	$^\circ C = (^\circ F - 32) \cdot 5/9$	$^\circ C = K - 273.15$	$^\circ C = (5/9) \cdot ^\circ F - (32/1.8)$
degree fahrenheit	$^\circ F$	$^\circ F = 9/5 \cdot ^\circ C + 32$	$^\circ F = ^\circ R - 459.67$	$^\circ F = (9/5) \cdot K - 459.67$
degree Rankine	$^\circ R$	$^\circ R = (5/9) K$	$^\circ R = 491.67 + (9/5) \cdot ^\circ C$	$^\circ R = 459.67 + ^\circ F$

### Acceleration

meter per square second	$m/s^2$	$1 m/s^2 = 100 cm/s^2 = 0.001 km/s^2 = 3.28 ft/s^2 = 39.37 in/s^2 = 0.00062 mi/s^2$
centimeter per square second	$cm/s^2$	$1 cm/s^2 = 0.01 m/s^2 = 0.00001 km/s^2 = 0.0328 ft/s^2 = 0.394 in/s^2$
kilometer per square second	$km/s^2$	$1 km/s^2 = 1'000 m/s^2 = 100'000 cm/s^2 = 3'280.84 ft/s^2 = 39'370.08 in/s^2 = 0.621 mi/s^2$
foot per square second	$ft/s^2$	$1 ft/s^2 = 0.3048 m/s^2 = 30.48 cm/s^2 = 12 in/s^2$
inch per square second	$in/s^2$	$1 in/s^2 = 0.0254 m/s^2 = 2.54 cm/s^2 = 0.083 ft/s^2$
mile per square second	$mi/s^2$	$1 mi/s^2 = 1'609,34 m/s^2 = 1,609 km/s^2 = 5'280 ft/s^2 = 63'360 in/s^2$

Metric units such as *cm*, *ml*, *kg* and so forth are written without the full stop.

## SEPARATORS

**Numerical:** Decimal Separator: Comma  
Thousands separator: Period

English	Romanian
1.5 mm	1,5 mm
1,235	1.235
230,000,000	230.000.000
41,525.69874	41.525, 69874

## CAPITALIZATION

Only capitalize the first word of titles, last names and name of products or programs.

English	Romanian
To Save a File in your Local Directory	Pentru a salva un fișier în directorul local / Salvarea unui fișier în directorul local



Note: Names of the days of the week and months should NOT be capitalized, as well as adjectives for nationality (e.g. luni, marți; ianuarie, februarie; englez, român).

## NUMBERS

Arabic numerals are used in technical manuals except at the beginning of a sentence, where the numbers are written in full letters.

Arabic numerals are used for measurements, statistics, percents, date and time, or for numbering pages, chapters, and paragraphs.

Arabic numerals, but also Roman numerals at times, are used for books, volumes, sections, etc.

English	Romanian
5 directories and 12 files.	Cinci directoare și 12 fișiere.
24 June 1998	24 iunie 1998
Refer to section II for more information.	Pentru informații ulterioare, consultați secțiunea II.



## **SECTION 2: SOFTWARE**

### **USE OF VERBS/NOUNS**

Use a nominal form for options and dialog boxes, or a verb (if an action is involved). The name of dialog boxes must be related to the name of the command that enables its display.

Addressing:

When the user gives an order to the computer (i.e. addresses the computer), use the imperative form, 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular:

<b>English</b>	<b>Romanian</b>
Save	Salvează
Open (menu command)	Deschide
Search files	Caută fișiere
Create a New Folder (menu option)	Creează un director nou (opțiune de meniu)
Save As (dialog box)	Salvează ca (fereastră de dialog)

In certain cases the nominal form is used:

<b>English</b>	<b>Romanian</b>
New File (menu option)	Fișier nou...
Go To (menu option)	Salt la...

For the titles of the dialogue boxes, the nominal form should be used:

<b>English</b>	<b>Romanian</b>
Saving configuration	Salvare configurație
Create a New Folder	Creare director nou

When the computer asks the user to decide upon an action or to perform an action, the formal address is used:

<b>English</b>	<b>Romanian</b>
Do you want to continue?	Doriți să continuați?
Please try again later	Încercați din nou mai târziu

The word “please” should not be translated.

<b>English</b>	<b>Romanian</b>
----------------	-----------------



Please wait	Așteptați
Please enter your name	Introduceți numele

Gender:

It is better to avoid using the gender; an impersonal address should be used:

**English:** Are you sure you want to delete this bookmark?

**Romanian:** Sigur doriți să ștergeți acest semn de carte?

(avoid: „Sunteți sigur(ă) că doriți...”)

When the computer “reports” on the status or on an action it performs without the user’s intervention, the impersonal form should be used:

English	Romanian
Saving configuration	Se salvează configurația
Receiving data from...	Se primesc date de la...

For menu commands that lead to submenus, the nominal form should be used:

English	Romanian
Manage...	Gestionare...

If the name of the menu option has been abbreviated for space reasons, the name of the dialog box must be displayed in its full form.

## ERROR MESSAGES

A concise, impersonal form is preferable. But in Romanian, the personal form is also used, e.g.:

English	Romanian
Could not open file	Nu s-a putut deschide fișierul
Are you sure you want to delete this folder?	Sigur doriți să ștergeți acest director?





### **SECTION 3: ON LINE HELP**

#### **TRANSLATION OF HELP TOPICS**

Where possible, nouns should be used. As a general rule the article should be deleted and there should be no punctuation. The translator should abide by the typography used for menu names, options and dialog boxes mentioned in the titles (i.e., capitalized words).

<b>English</b>	<b>Romanian</b>
Selecting files	Selectarea unui fișier
The File menu	Meniul Fișier
Using the Save command	Utilizarea comenzii Salvare

#### **TERMINOLOGY**

The software and help topics terminology should be consistent. Ask your project Manager for latest updated software files relevant to product manual you are translating.

#### **INDEX ENTRIES**

The index of a Help file is one of the components that is most frequently consulted and at the same time most difficult to translate well. It is composed of elements originating from different documents.

Index entries should be agreed upon before the project starts.

Do not use "de" at the end of an entry, for example: "Clasificare, Norme de" instead, type "Clasificare, Norme" or "Norme, Clasificare".

Index entries should be in lower case, unless it is the name of a feature or a product. For example, "page" should be in lower case, but "Examinare înaintea imprimării" (menu title) should have the first letter in upper case.

Remember to sort out/proof read the index at the end of translation in order to delete or rearrange duplicates



## **SECTION 4: DOCUMENTATION**

### **MANUAL NAMES**

This is the only exception where capital letters are used in a word although this word is not at the beginning of a sentence, e.g.:

Photon User Guide = Ghid de utilizare Photon

### **COPYRIGHT INFORMATION**

Trademarks are not translated, but the relevant details should be translated:

All rights reserved	Toate drepturile rezervate
Trademark	Marcă comercială
Registered trademark	Marcă comercială înregistrată

### **REFERENCES AND PUBLISHING DATES**

**Example:**

<b>English</b>	<b>Romanian</b>
PN 9193174 Rev A	PN 9193174 Rev A
Ordering No. 20 58 220 Rev 1	Nr. comenzii 20 58 220 Rev 1
December 1999	Decembrie 1999

### **CROSS REFERENCES, HEADERS AND FOOTERS**

In the manual and documentation, there may be cross references and index markers that need to be updated in each chapter, usually in the translation tool. All index markers should be translated. They are used to generate the book index. Verify this with your Project Manager. Headers and footers must be translated too.

### **NAMES AND ADDRESSES**

Do only translate relevant parts of addresses, such as names of cities and countries (e.g., in the part dedicated to technical support).



## CHECK LIST

Ensure you have checked/proofread for the following:

- spelling/grammatical errors
- punctuation (text, figures, tables)
- text is completely translated - no sentence/paragraph is missing
- typographic conventions are consistent
- hyphenation globally correct
- company names and product names are correct
- consistent terminology
- cross-references and key words correspond to standard list
- quotation marks are correct
- TOC and INDEX are correct, no terms remained in English, there are no double entries
- graphics correspond to original and that screenshots are consistent with translated text, for this reason screenshots have to be provided before start of translation.
- headers and footers are translated

### References:

**DEX, DOOM, DOOM2, DN**

(as a rule of thumb, the words can be used in a translation if they appear in the dictionary, except the most recent neologisms)

[www.dexonline.ro](http://www.dexonline.ro)

<http://www.academiaromana.ro/>

**For software localization:**

<http://i18n.ro/home>

[http://i18n.ro/Ghidul traducatorului de software](http://i18n.ro/Ghidul_traducatorului_de_software)