Congree Data Grooming

Purpose

When several authors work on similar texts, this often results in identical content with different wording. Multiplicity causes various negative effects such as the following:

1. **Higher creation costs** due to separate composition of similar sentences
2. **Higher correction costs** due to separate review of each variant
3. **Higher translation costs** due to redundant translation of identical contents
4. **Higher support costs and other consequential costs** due to comprehension problems and low acceptance

With the help of an Authoring Memory within the framework of the Congree authoring assistance, the number of new variants can be minimized.

- But what about variants that came into existence prior to the deployment of the Congree authoring assistance?
- How to handle sentences that need to follow different rules in the meantime (new writing rules, changed terminology, etc.)?
- Are there any additional ways to ensure as few new variants as possible?

Combined with the Authoring Memory of the Congree Authoring Server, Congree Data Grooming offers functions to tackle these challenges.

Congree Data Grooming helps you to boost the quality of your Authoring Memory, both with respect to multiplicity and with respect to the quality and relevance of sentences that already existed in the Authoring Memory prior to the deployment of Congree Data Grooming.

Authoring Memories can also be regarded as monolingual translation memories. Thus, the quality of the translation memory can also be assured and improved with Congree Data Grooming. In this way, transla-tion costs can be reduced.

Benefits of Congree Data Grooming

- The emergence of unverified new sentences is minimized
- Direct feedback to authors
- Release of sentences for verification before a document is completed
- Detachment from other Authoring Memory processes
- Reduction of translation costs
- Flexible status of sentences
- Iterative purging of variants

Authoring Memory
Sentence database, similar to a translation memory, in which sentences from previously written publications are provid-ed for reuse.

Multiplicity
The existence of several different sentences that all express the same thing, but have different wording.

Congree Data Grooming

Functionality

» Some sentences may not have any similar hits in the Authoring Memory, but a high potential for reuse. Authors can propose the addition of such sentences to the Authoring Memory.

» While evaluating or reevaluating proposed sentences, Data Grooming users can challenge the Authoring Memory proposals associated with the sentences. Suitable Authoring Memory proposals can then be approved, and incorrect or obsolete ones can be discarded. The Authoring Memory will successively contain fewer and fewer incorrect or obsolete sentences.

» Sentences are released independently from other processes in the Authoring Memory. The data repository can be maintained directly without waiting for the translation or the release of text modules. No contents need to be exported, imported, or synchronized.

Application Cases

Evaluation – Prevent Variants from Further Multiplying

New sentences can be added to the Authoring Memory for later reuse. As an author, you receive feedback on new and possibly superfluous variants as well as previously discarded sentences while writing. You can decide for yourself whether to use existing material or propose new sentences to the Authoring Memory. If necessary, documents can be completed exclusively with fully released sentences.

Reevaluation – Adjust the Evaluation Status

It should be possible to flexibly adapt the evaluation status of candidates to changes in the enterprise (new writing rules, changed terminology, etc.). If the status of a sentence is no longer appropriate because of changed framework conditions or new decisions, the evaluation status can be adjusted. Discarded sentences can be added to the Authoring Memory, and previously approved sentences can be discarded retroactively. The reevaluation can be performed as often as necessary and is documented in an evaluation history.

Challenging – Purge Variants Iteratively

The quality of the sentences in the Authoring Memory is to be improved iteratively in a workflow that is connected to the evaluation and reevaluation. Whenever obsolete or incorrect sentences are found in the Authoring Memory in the course of these workflows, they can be disputed, i.e. challenged. Subsequently, the sentences can be discarded, or their status can be confirmed in the Authoring Memory.

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