Still Needs a Human · Quick Start

A suite of translation-quality tools. This is the short version: the eight things people do in their first week, in the order they usually do them.

Check your first file

Nothing to set up. You can do this in under a minute.

1. Open **Run a check** under What's Wrong in the left menu (or stay on Home: the drop area is there too) and drag your file onto the box.
2. Use the file your translation tool gave you: an XLIFF, a Trados or memoQ package or a bilingual Excel sheet. It must contain both the source and the translation.
3. Leave the profile on **Auto-detect** and press **Run the check**.

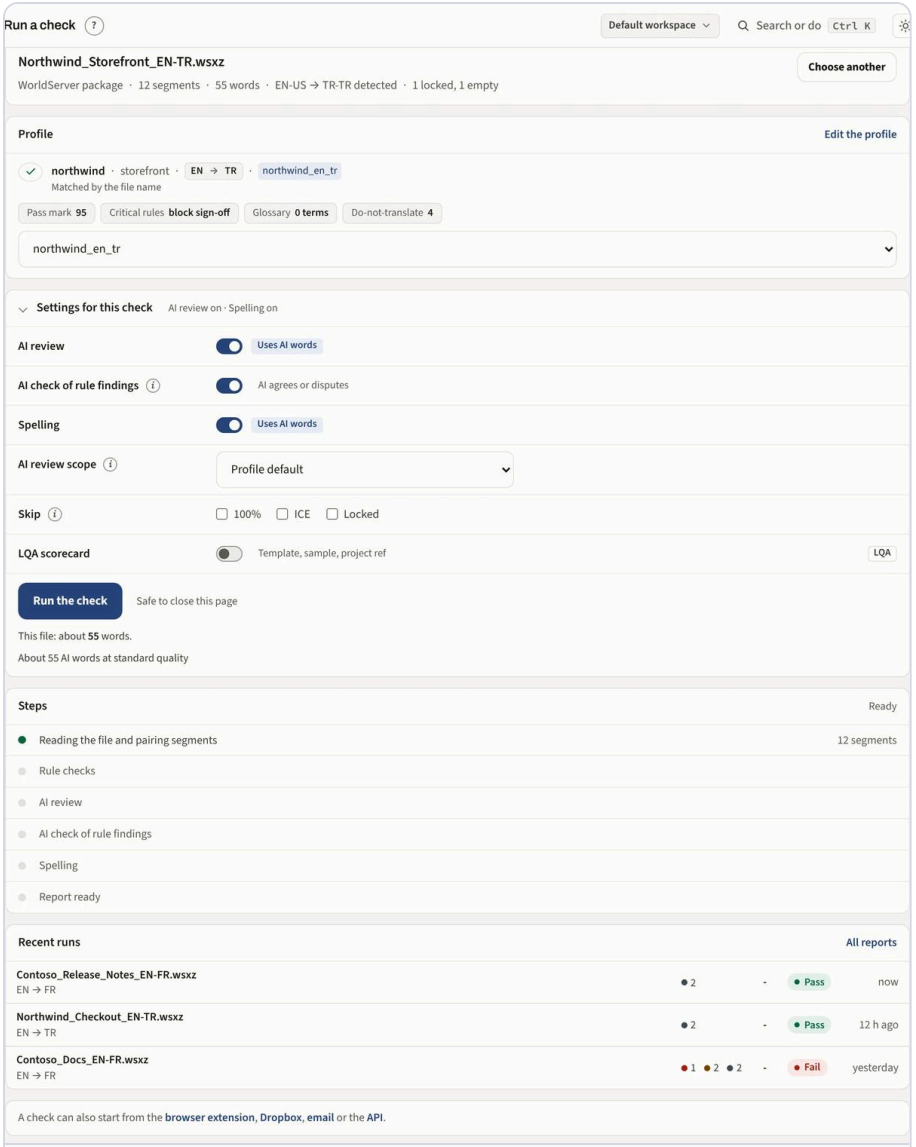
The report opens by itself when it is done. Drop several files at once and each gets its own report.



Drag the file anywhere onto this box. Try a sample file runs a demo file if you have none to hand.

What you see before you run

Once the file is read, the page shows what it found: the file's format, its segments and words, the language pair it detected and how many segments are locked or empty, so you can see it is the right file before you spend a run on it. Under that sit the matched profile with its pass mark and lists, and the settings for this check.



The file's facts, the profile that will run and the settings for this check.

The settings for this check

Settings for this check is shut until you open it; its line says what is on, such as *AI review on · Spelling on*.

- **AI review** reads every translated segment for meaning, omissions and register. On by default. Off, only the rules run and nothing is sent to an AI provider.
- **AI check of rule findings** has the AI agree with or dispute each critical or major rule finding that needs a reading, so a false positive is marked as one. On by default.
- **Skip** with **100%**, **ICE** and **Locked** leaves the segments the reviewer is answerable for. Each box is separate: 100% skips exact matches and ICE skips in-context exact matches. On a big file a 4,000 segment report usually becomes a dozen things to look at.
- **Spelling** runs a dictionary pass beside the rules, confirmed by the AI. The profile decides the default.
- **LQA** turns the same run into a scored review (included in Business and set up with you).

Auto-detect and profiles

You do not need to pick a profile. If none matches the file, the built-in generic profile runs the structural checks that hold for every language: broken XML, missing targets, tag and placeholder corruption, number mismatches. A profile is how you add what is specific to one client: Set up a client.

The format is read from the content

XLIFF in any of its flavours, a Trados or memoQ package or a bilingual spreadsheet. The format is read from the file's content, not its extension, so a renamed file still works. A spreadsheet opens the Confirm the columns dialog first.

Read the report

A report can be long. These three moves are all you need.

1. The result at the top is the headline

- **`PASS`**: no critical and no warning was found.
- **`REVIEW`**: warnings only. Look at them before you send the file.
- **`FAILED`**: at least one critical problem was found. That is not the same as a bad translation: a good file with two broken tags reads FAILED and a quality score in the nineties at once.
- **`INCONCLUSIVE`**: too little of the file was checked to call it, usually because 100% matches or locked segments were skipped, so nothing found means nothing.

The result comes from the rules: a critical finding fails the file whatever the score. The score sits beside the result, not inside it.



The header row. The severity tabs under it are the filters.

2. Click the Critical counter

Every counter along the top is also a filter. Click **Critical** and the list narrows to the findings you must fix. The tabs are **All**, **Confirmed**, **AI findings**, **Critical**, **Major** and **Minor**, each with its count; the keys 1 to 6 pick them. **Confirmed** holds what the AI confirmed and what an exact rule check found. **AI findings** holds what the AI review raised on its own, where no rule fired.

Then **Filters** holds a free text search across source, target and message, the error types, the origin (rule, AI, spelling) and switches to hide 100% matches, context matches, locked segments and anything already resolved.



The filter bar. Every severity tab carries its own count; the rest is behind Filters.

3. Read a finding, then fix it in your tool or in the report

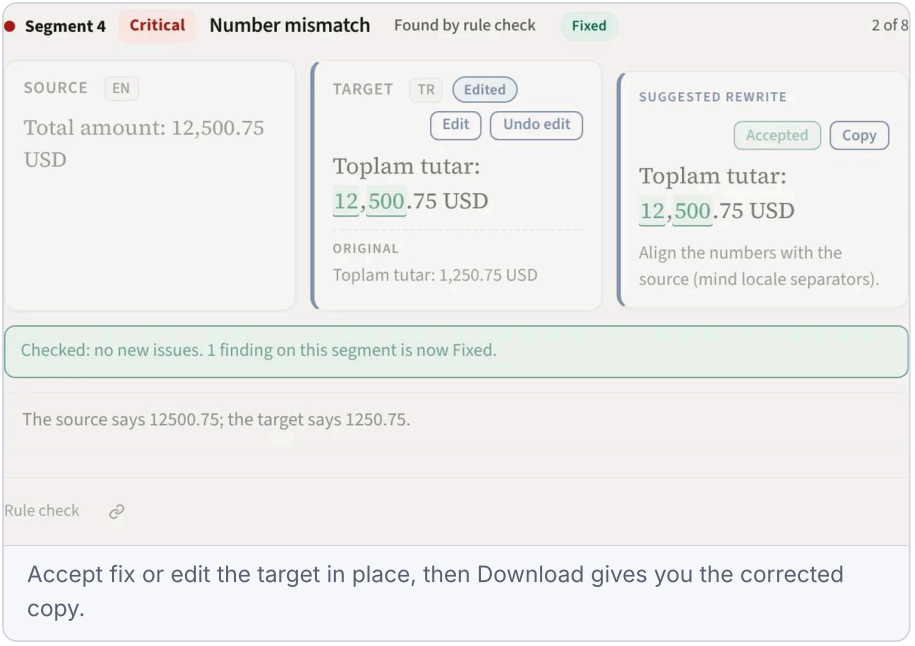
Each finding shows the segment, source beside target with the problem marked at the place the fix is written (when a finding names no exact place, the words are marked wherever they stand), what is wrong in plain words, the evidence (the actual numbers or tags that differ) and a suggested fix. Fix it in your own tool, or on the Solo plan and up fix it here: press **Accept fix**, or edit the target in place, then download a corrected copy from the **Download** menu. Your original file is never changed.



One finding. The decisions, Ignore, Fixed and Reset, sit in the bar under the pane.

Under each finding a shut **Context** row holds the translation of the segment before and after it, the same context the AI saw. A finding the AI gave an opinion on carries **AI agrees** or **AI disputes** with the AI's reason; when the AI could not tell there is no label. A finding that reads **Found by rule check** is a fact and carries no opinion.

If you review in WorldServer or Phrase with the Chrome extension, press **Insert** on a finding and the fix goes into the segment you have open, as if you typed it. You still save it in the editor and the report marks the segment **Inserted**. In XTM Cloud and Smartling, where Insert is still in testing, you copy the fix.



Accept fix or edit the target in place, then Download gives you the corrected copy.

Disagree with a finding

Every tool gets some things wrong. On the finding press **Ignore** (a false positive) or **Fixed** (it was right and you corrected it). Both are saved on that report with your name, and **Hide resolved** takes them out of the list. A new run of the same file keeps the marks, shown as carried over. To stop a false positive coming back for a client, teach the profile: Decisions on a finding.

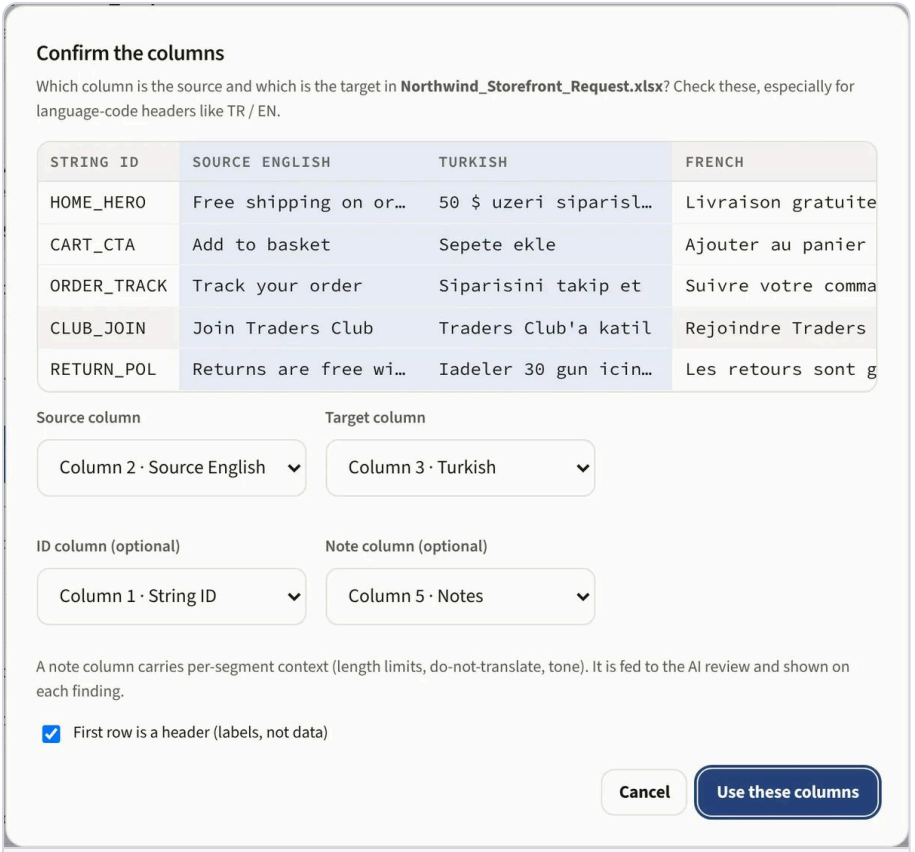
Then

The report is kept under **Reports**, one row per run with its result, its score and when it ran. Reports covers downloads, share links, editing, applying fixes and signing off.

Check a spreadsheet

A client's Excel request usually has one source column and many language columns. It has to be told which two to compare.

1. Drop the `.xlsx` on **Run a check** as usual.
2. **Confirm the columns** opens. It guesses, and you correct it.
3. Set **Source** to the English column and **Target** to the language you are reviewing.
4. If the workbook has several sheets, pick the sheet too, then **Run**.



It guesses (here: Source English and Turkish) and shows you the first rows so you can check.

> Check this every time
>
> If the wrong column is chosen, the check compares the wrong two languages and the result is meaningless. The dialog is there so that choice is yours, not a guess.

The optional columns

An **ID** column gives each row a stable segment id, so a finding names the row the way your tool does. A **Note** column is carried into the report as the segment's note.

When the sheet is rejected

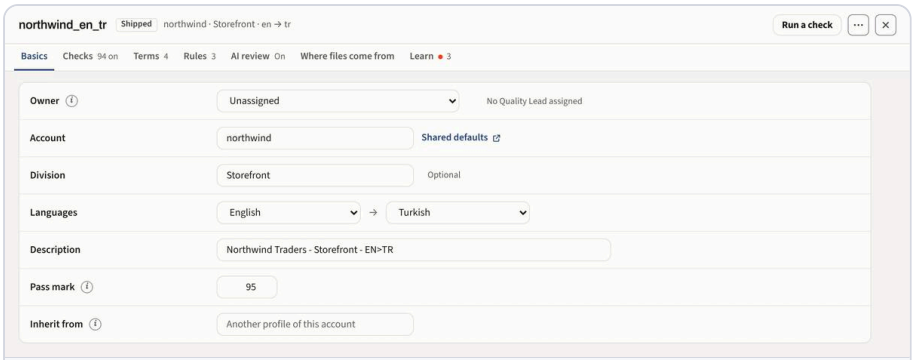
"No source/target column" means the header row could not be identified: usually a title or banner row above it, or column labels the tool does not recognise. Map the columns by hand in the dialog, which overrides detection entirely.

When the rows look like a QA report rather than a bilingual file, the dialog says so before you run and lets you continue with the columns you chose.

Set up a client

A profile is everything the tool knows about one client and one language pair. You do not have to fill it all in; the first two lists already help.

1. **Profiles**, then **New profile**. Give it the client's name and the language pair.
2. **Routing**: say which files belong to it, usually a word in the filename or the client's account. This is how Auto-detect finds it later.
3. **Brands and terms to keep** (also called do-not-translate or DNT): the words that must stay in English. Product names, brand names, UI labels.
4. **Glossary**: the words that must be translated one specific way.
5. **Save**. Come back for severities and style notes when you know what this client argues about.



The sections of a profile. You need the first two; the rest can wait.

A client's own term base

A client's term base goes in the same section as a **term list**: give it a name, pick the language column and the scope. It keeps that identity on every finding. A two-column file (term, expected translation) loads as a term list too: rows with a translation become glossary entries, rows without stay do-not-translate. Glossary and brands to keep has the detail.

From a folder, in one go

If the client sent a folder, the style guide, glossary, checklist and a few past files, **Build from a folder** reads all of it and proposes the profile for you to approve. Build a profile from a folder.

An owner for the profile

You can name an owner for a profile: the person responsible for it. They can edit that one profile, and they can find it again with the **My profiles** switch.

Where it applies

The same profile is honoured by the app, the Dropbox folders, QA by email, the extension, the MCP server and the API alike. Profiles are grouped by account, and org, account and division tiers cascade into them, so a term taught once applies to everything below it. Profiles explains the seven sections.

Where to go next. Everything here, plus the reasoning behind it, a glossary of the words our industry uses, and troubleshooting, is on the documentation site, under **Help** in the product: https://app.stillneedsahuman.com/help/