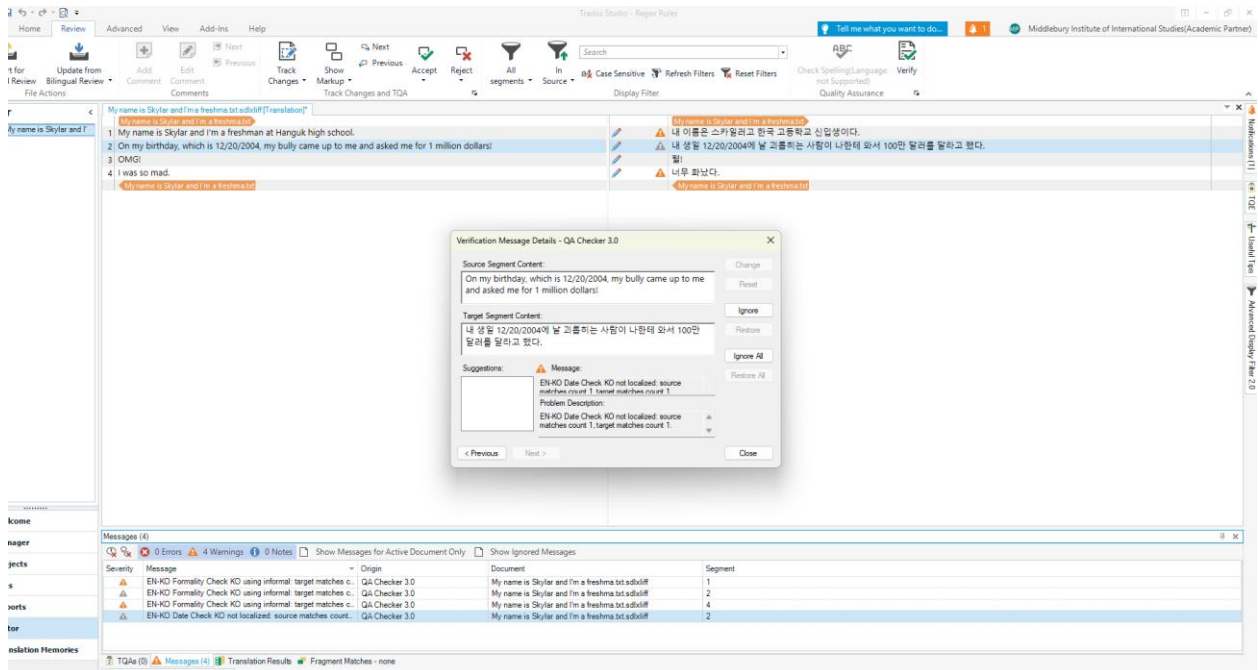
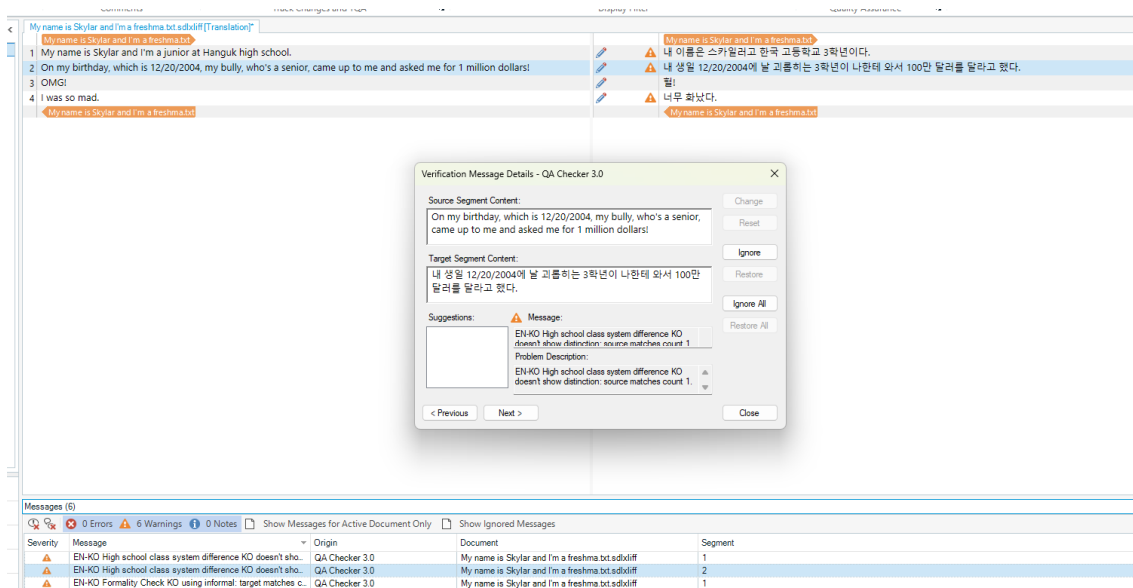


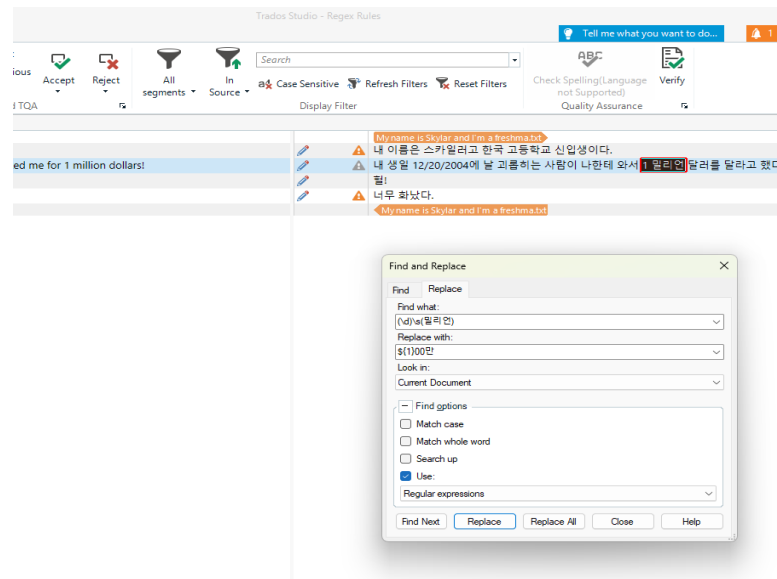
Reviewing translations from English to Korean requires many specific modifications to perfect your target text in a way that machine translation may not quite catch. By using Trados Studio's Regular Expressions, we can create rules that simplify this process, and make sure we catch every instance of these errors.



1. Korean uses a different date order than English (US), so this rule checks for the American date format with $\backslash d\{1,2\}\backslash d\{1,2\}\backslash d\{4\}$ in both the source and target text, so that the translator knows to change it to the Korean format YYYY/MM/DD.



3. Formality and honorifics are extremely important in many Asian languages – including Korean, whereas there may be no obvious distinction for these differences in the source text other than register. In the above example, all the first person pronouns from the EN source text are being translated to **내**, **날** etc., despite these informal pronouns not being appropriate for a literary context. This regex rule checks the source for `[Ii'm|my|me]` and the target for `[나|나는|내|날]` and gives the reviewer a warning if the Korean uses an informal translation. Make sure that you don't make this case sensitive!



4. We now explore Trados' Find and Replace feature. This rule checks the target text for a sequence of a digit, a space, and the word million (밀리언) and changes it to the appropriate Korean numerical formatting which, instead of groups of millions, traditionally groups numbers by 10 thousands. By using `\${1}00 만`, this rule rewrites 1 million to “100 ten thousands”, a more digestible number for the Korean audience.

Hope this helps you with your future English to Korean translations!