

# Technical Difficulties in dealing with Asian Languages

Presented by: Don Shin

*1-Stop Translation*



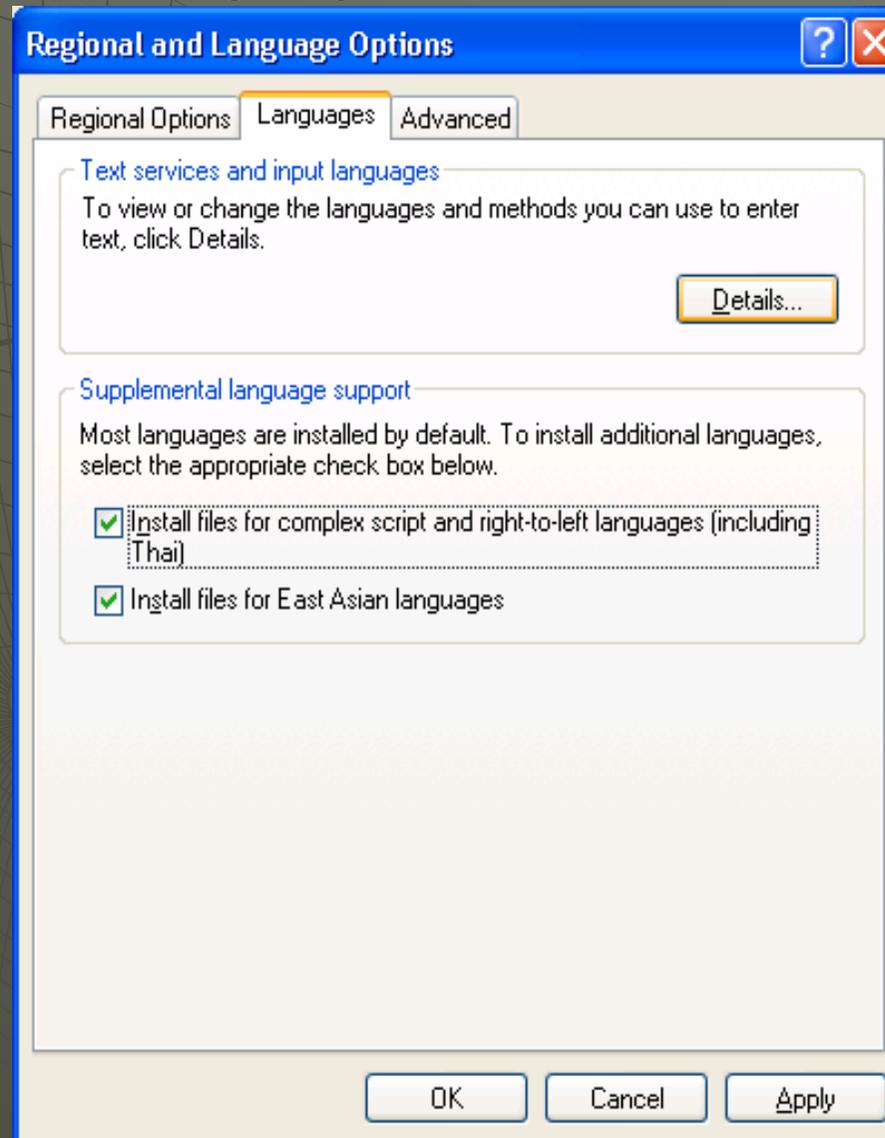
# Using CJK in English System

## 1. Windows 2000

Double-click My Computer, Control Panel and Regional Settings. Check Chinese, Japanese and/or Korean under Language Settings in the General tab and click OK.

## 2. Windows XP

XP: start-control panel-Date, Time, Language, and Regional Options-languages-details



You will find the following TTC and TTF files in your  
WINDOWS\FONTS directory:

Traditional Chinese	<i>mingliu.ttc</i>	MingLiU & PMingLiU
Simplified Chinese	<i>simsun.ttc</i>	SimSun & NSimSun
	<i>simhei.ttf</i>	SimHei
Japanese	<i>mshincho.ttc</i>	MS Mincho & MS PMincho
	<i>msgothic.ttc</i>	MS Gothic, MS P Gothic & MS UI Gothic
Korean	<i>batang.ttc</i>	Batang, BatangChe; Gungsuh, GungsuhChe
	<i>Gulim.ttc</i>	Gulim, GulimChe; Dotum, DotumChe

## 3. Microsoft Office

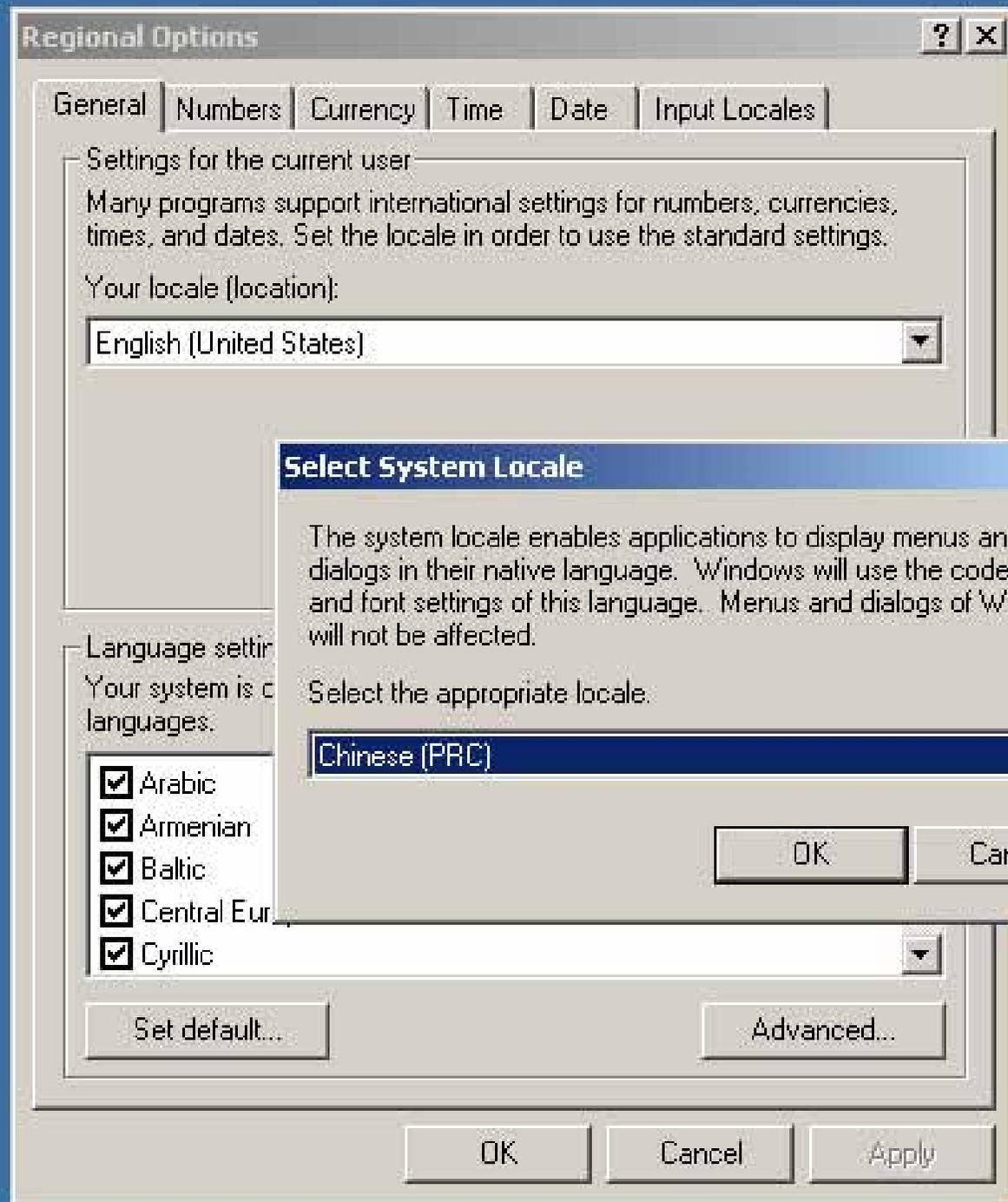
Download global IME

<http://office.microsoft.com/assistance/preview.aspx?AssetID=HA010347361033&CTT=6&Origin=EC010553071033>

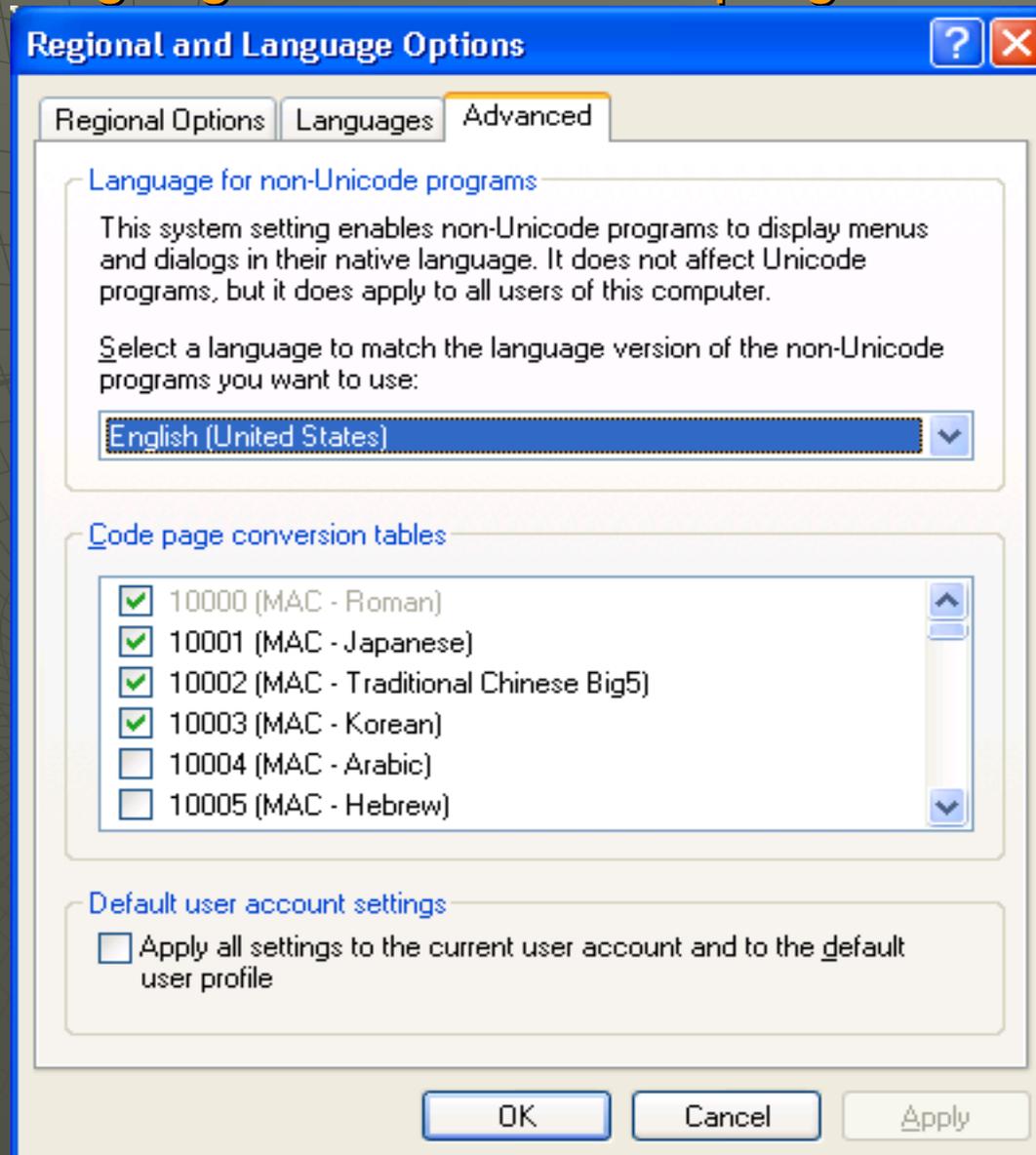
## 4. Non-Unicode setting

Windows 2000

Start → Settings → Control Panel → Regional Options →  
General/ Language Settings for the system



# XP: start-control panel-Date, Time, Language, and Regional Options-regional and language options-advanced-language for nonunicode programs



# 5. PDF

4.0 and above has no problem in dealing with CJK

Asian font packs for Adobe Reader

<http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/acrrasianfontpack.html>

Checking for font embedded  
File-document property-fonts

## Document Fonts



Fonts in: After\_25254-003-KOR.pdf

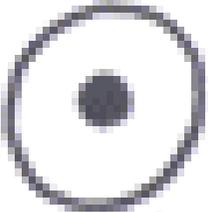
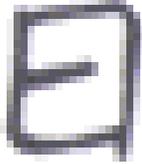
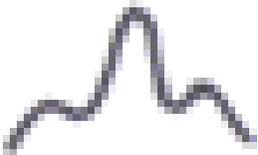
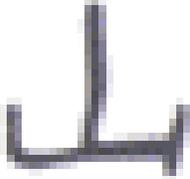
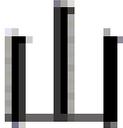
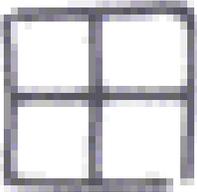
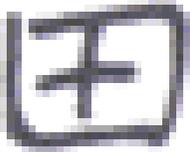
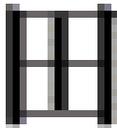
Original Font	Type	Encoding	Actual Font	Type
HYKHeadLine-Bold	TrueType (CID)	Identity-H	Embedded Subset	TrueType
Symbol	Type 1	Custom	Embedded Subset	Type 1
HelveticaNeue-Heavy	Type 1	Windows	Embedded Subset	Type 1
HYGoThic-Bold	TrueType (CID)	Identity-H	Embedded Subset	TrueType
HelveticaNeue-BoldCond	Type 1	MacRoman	Embedded Subset	Type 1
HelveticaNeue-Condensed	Type 1	MacRoman	Embedded Subset	Type 1
HYGoThic-Medium	TrueType (CID)	Identity-H	Embedded Subset	TrueType

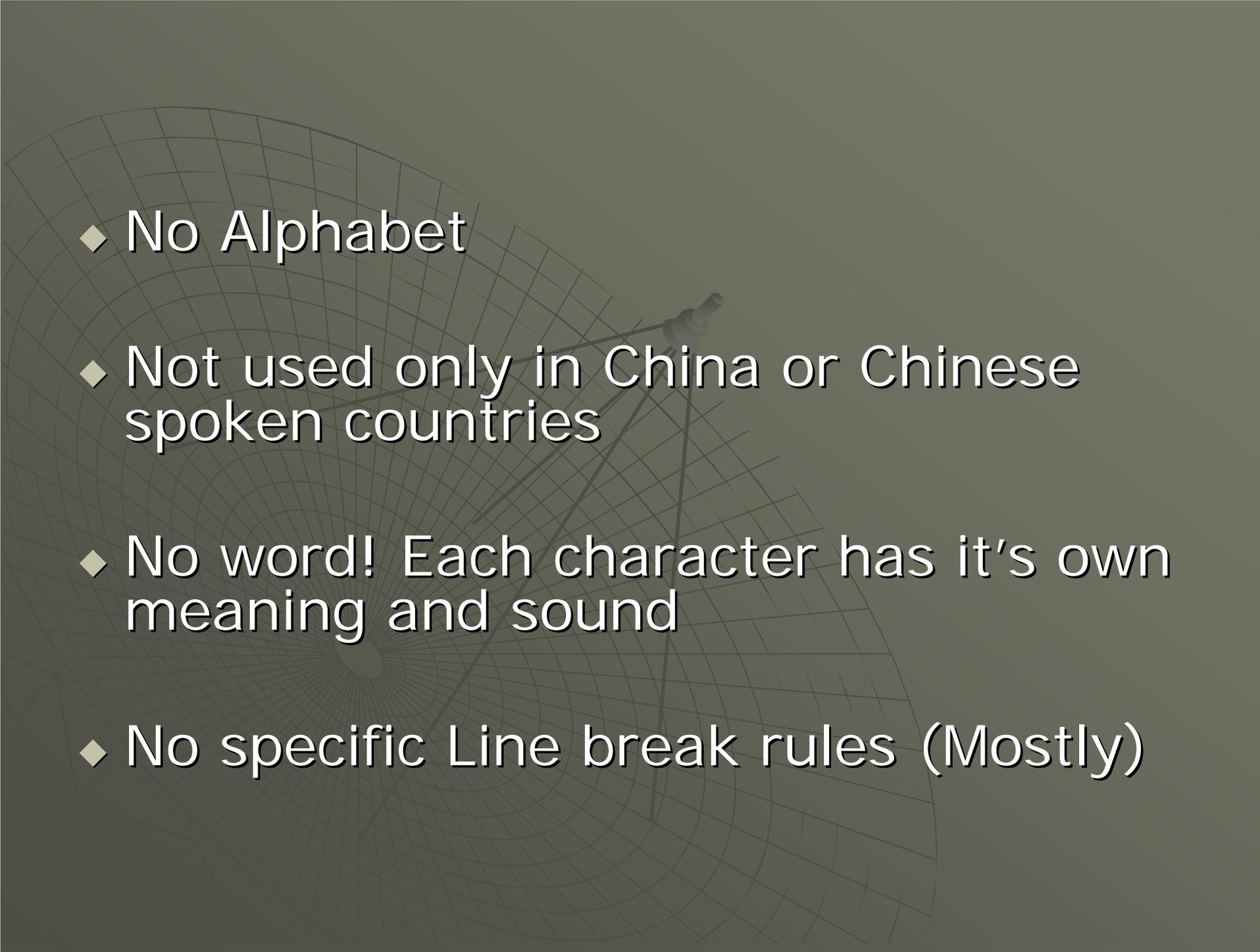
List All Fonts...

OK



# ABC of Chinese

	Ancient	Modern	Print
Sun			
Mountain			
Farmland			

- 
- ◆ No Alphabet
  - ◆ Not used only in China or Chinese spoken countries
  - ◆ No word! Each character has it's own meaning and sound
  - ◆ No specific Line break rules (Mostly)

# Simplified/Traditional vs Madarin/Cantonese

◆ Target Market	Spoken (Interpreting)	Written (Translation)
◆ Mainland China	Mandarin	Simplified
◆ Taiwan	Mandarin or Taiwanese*	Traditional
◆ Hong Kong	Cantonese**	Traditional
◆ Singapore	Mandarin	Simplified
◆ Chinese Community within USA or other foreign countries	Mandarin/ Cantonese***	Traditional

- \* Mandarin is the official language in school and broadcasting, but Southern Min--often called "Taiwanese"--is commonly used in conversation. So, if an interpreting client is a businessperson going to Taiwan, he or she will need a Mandarin interpreter, but if your client is an elderly person from Taiwan, you should confirm whether he/she speaks Mandarin or Taiwanese.
- \*\* Mandarin is increasingly prevalent, subsequent to Hong Kong's return to Chinese control.
- \*\*\* A large percentage of Chinese immigrants came from a region where Cantonese is the spoken dialect. Still, Mandarin is regarded as "standard." However, one should not send materials for the American market to translators in China, since they will not understand the idioms and common expressions that are used only in the USA. This is particularly true in the context of insurance, social security and education.

# Dialects of Chinese

◆ Dialect	Chinese Name	% Population*
◆ Mandarin	普通话	74.8
◆ Wu	吴语	8.0
◆ Yue (Cantonese)	广东话	4.8
◆ Xiang	湖南话	4.0
◆ Southern Min	闽南话	2.7
◆ Northern Min	闽北话	1.0
◆ Hakka	客家话	2.7
◆ Gan	江西话	2.0

◆Mandarin:

- 1 普通话 (Used in China, Referring only to spoken language)
- 2 国语 (Used in Taiwan. In Taiwan, this term refers not only to the spoken language but also to the written Traditional Chinese language)
- 3 北京官话 (Old translation that was in use about 100 years ago.)

◆Chinese:

- ◆中文 (The Chinese Language, The language of 中国)
- ◆汉语 (Language of the Han Nationality. 95% of Chinese are of Han Nationality, then there are 55 more other minority nationality.)

- ◆ Since the founding of the PRC in 1949, the Chinese government has been quite active in Chinese character reform. On February 2, 1956, the government published a document called A Scheme for the Simplification of Chinese Characters (汉字简化方案). This scheme consists of three tables. Table 1 lists 352 simplified characters that cannot be used as radicals. Table 2 lists 132 simplified characters that can be used as radicals, plus 14 simplified radicals. Table 3 contains 1,754 characters that were derived using the 132 radical-capable simplified characters and the 14 simplified radicals. The three tables simplified a total number of 2,236 characters.

- ◆ In 1977, the Chinese government published the Second Scheme for the Simplification of Chinese Characters. Table 1 contained 248 characters. Table 2 included 605 simplified characters and 61 simplified radicals. However, since the simplification was so extreme, it met with strong resistance from the society. On June 24, 1986, that second scheme was rescinded. Later in 1986, the first scheme was republished with a few words in the tables adjusted. As a result, the total number of simplified characters now stands at 2,235.

# WHERE THE MAIN CHINESE 'DIALECTS' ARE SPOKEN

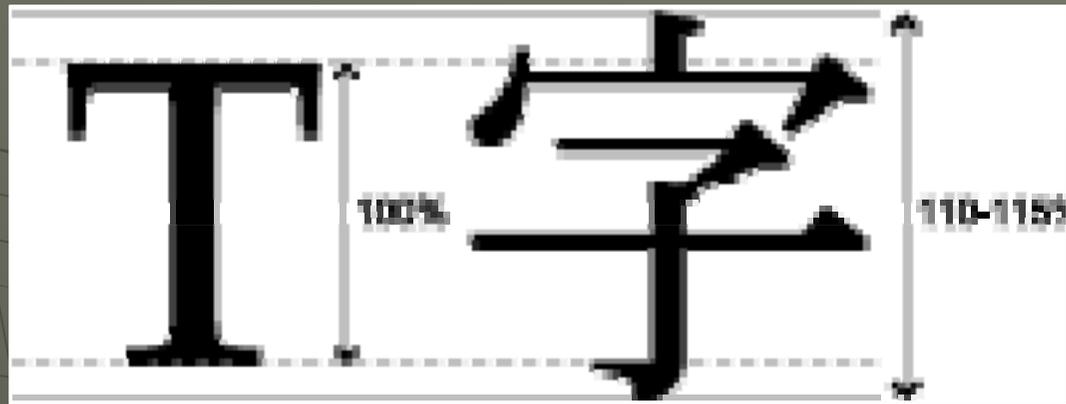
- Cantonese
- Gan
- Hakka
- Xiang
- Mandarin
- Min Bei
- Min Nan
- Wu



- ◆ **2 Byte and L10N**
  - Encoding Support-2byte enabling
  - Space in memory, windows: One Chinese character = 2
- ◆ In the computer realm, Simplified Chinese uses **GB2312** encoding and Traditional Chinese uses the so-called **Big5** encoding.

# Pricing

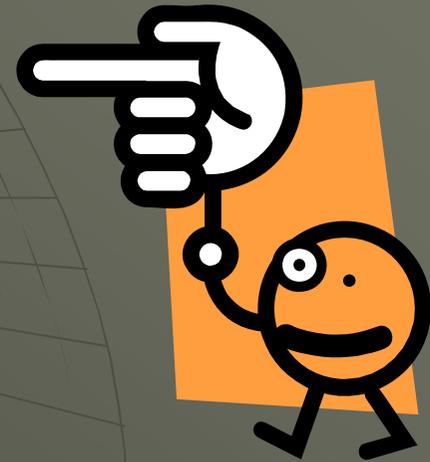
- ◆ Source/Target :
  - In China, all translation prices are by Chinese characters, not English words.
  - They count not only Chinese characters but also numbers, English characters and punctuations
- ◆ Golden number
  - 1000 chinese characters are roughly **1200 to 1500 English words**
- ◆ Hard copy word counting
- ◆ Changes in DTP
  - *Less spaces*
  - *The fonts are always look bigger*



- ◆ Formatting rates
  - MS-Word
  - Tables
  - PPT
  - FM/PM/Quark/Indesign

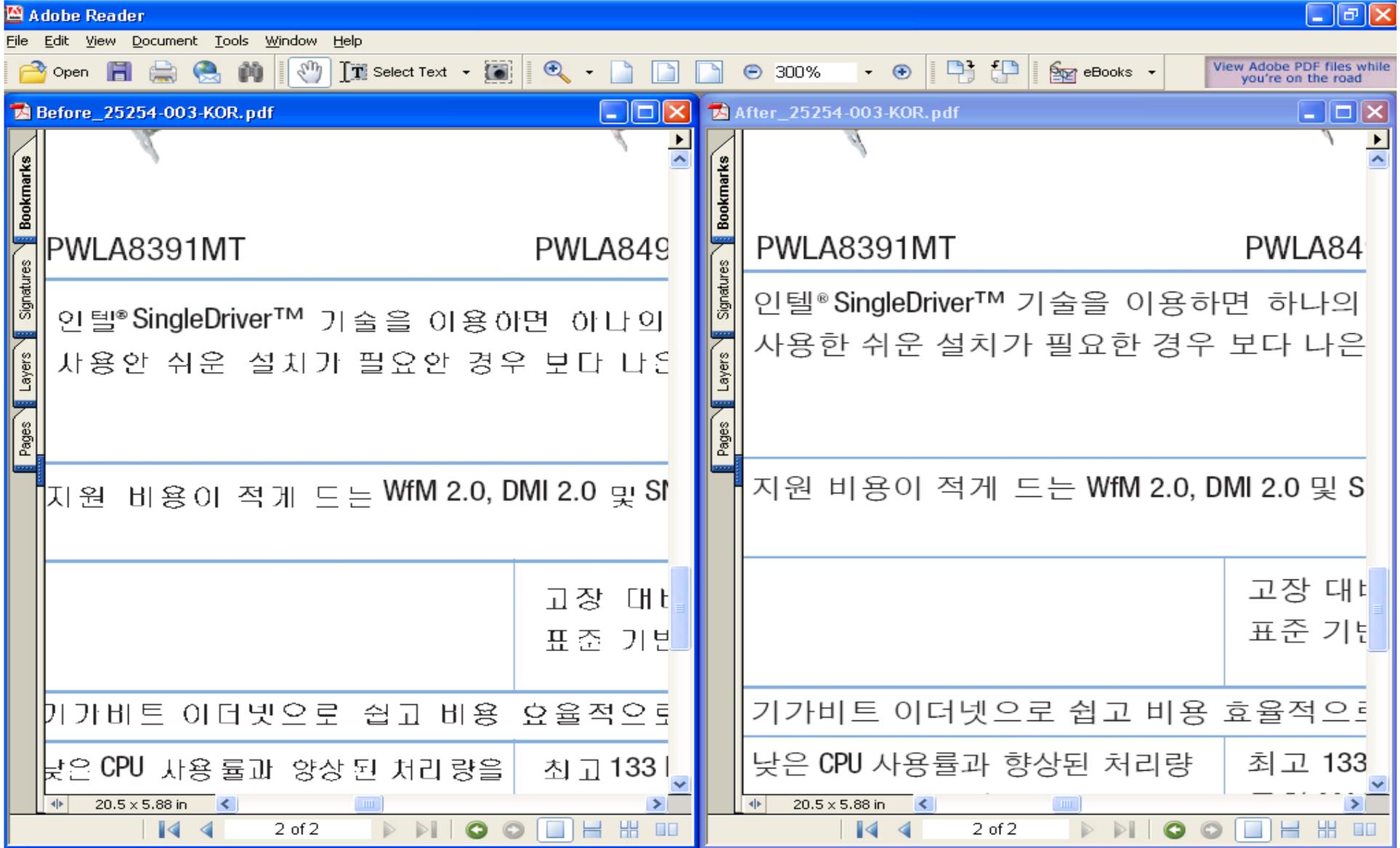
# Process and details for Chinese (and other Asian languages)

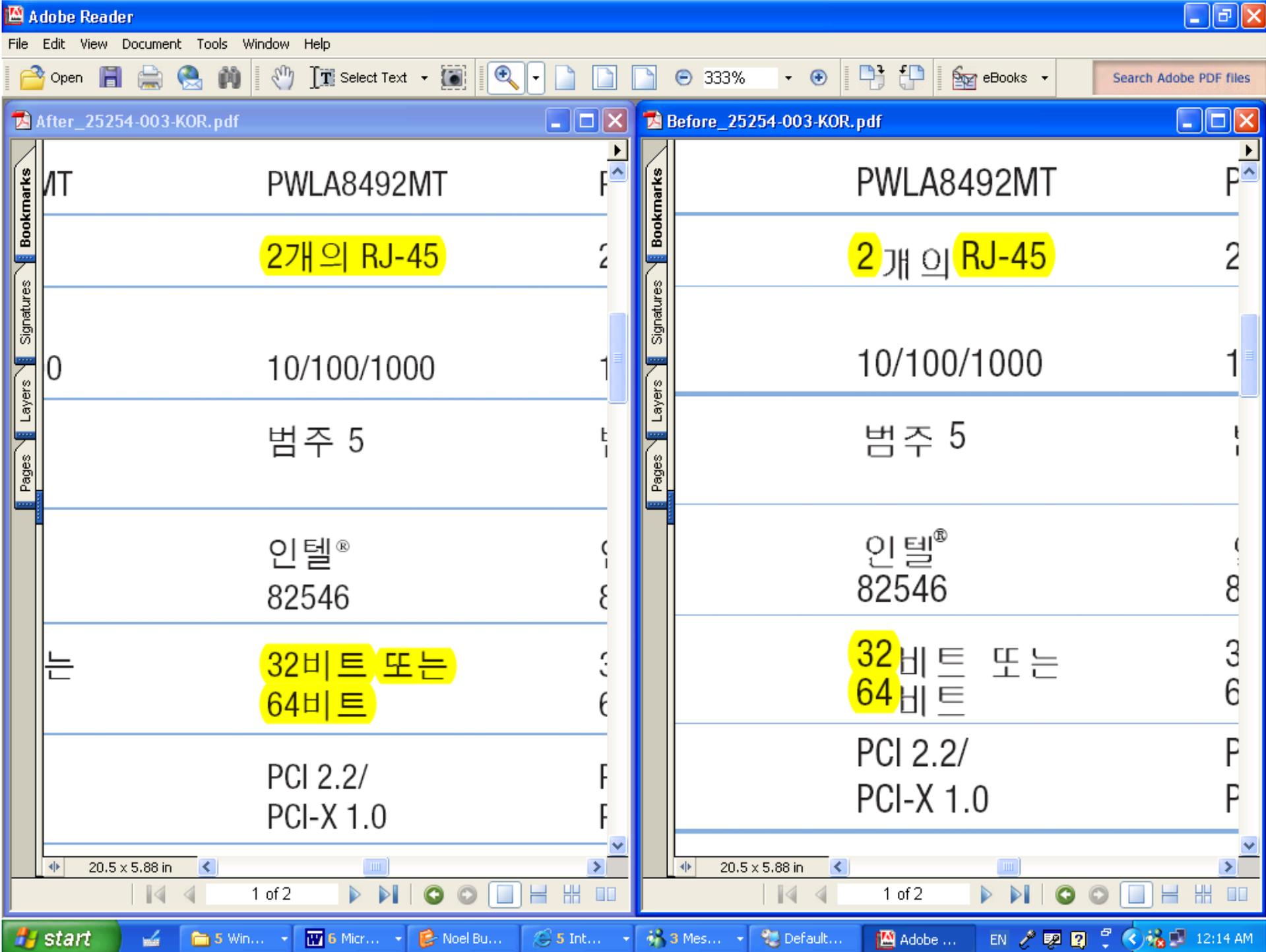
- ◆ DTP

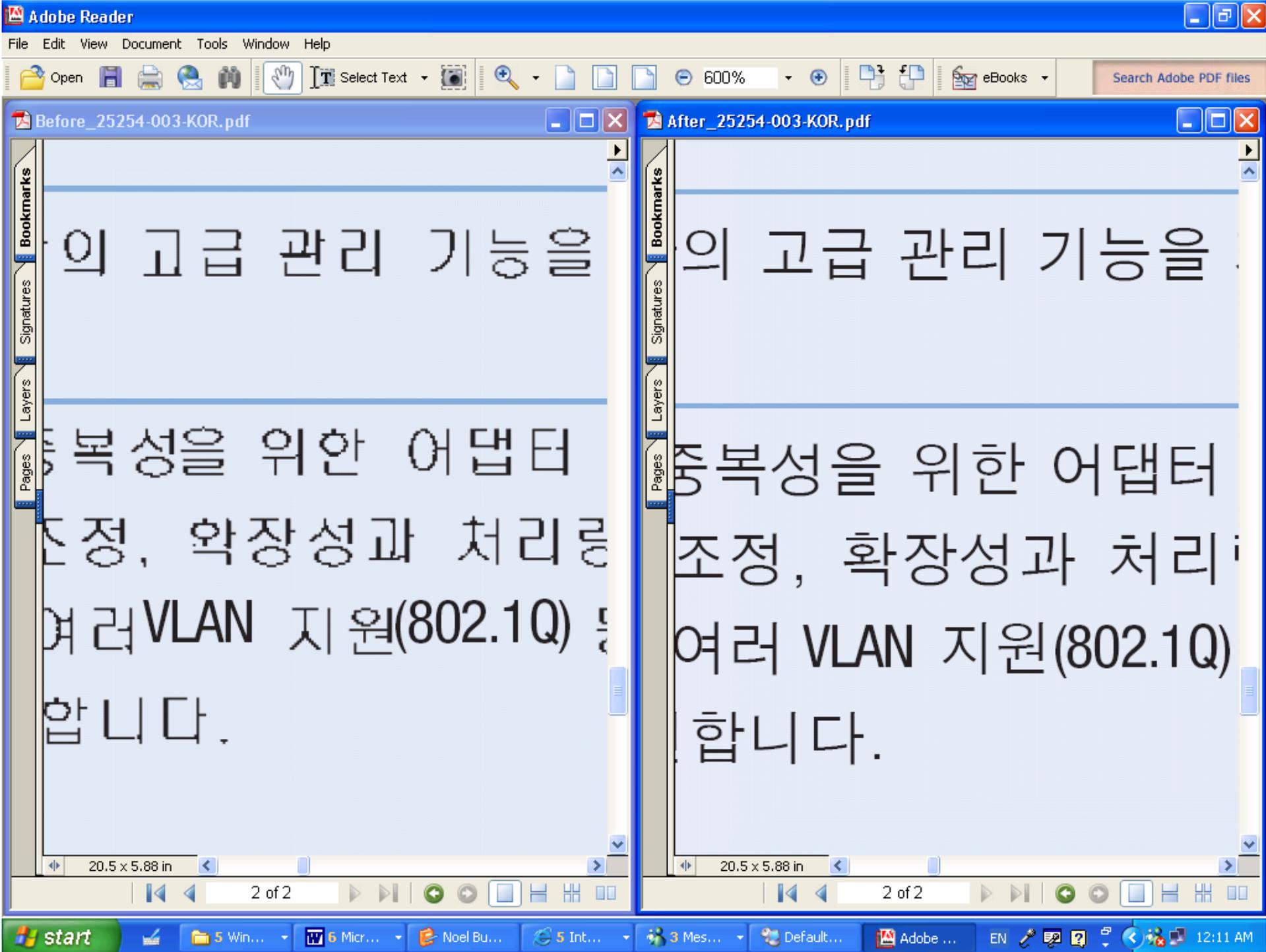


◆ QUIZ 2- finding differences









# PDF

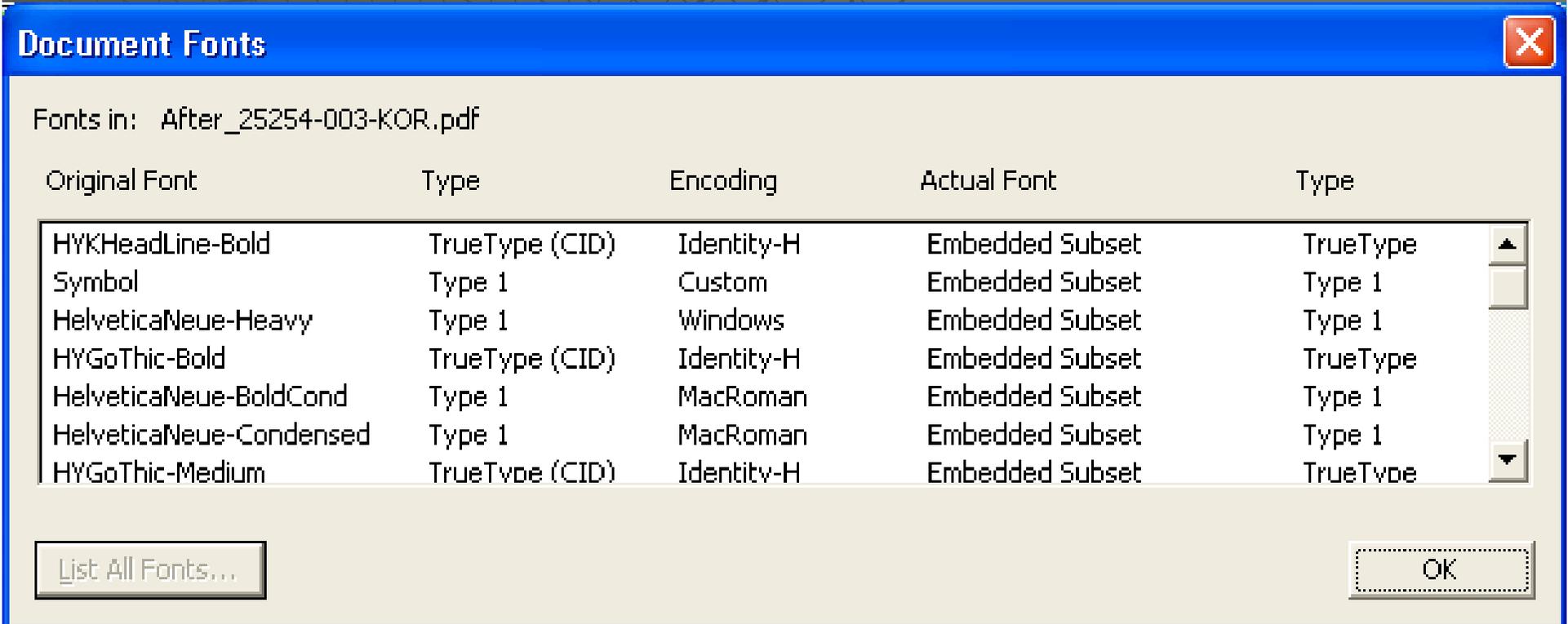
**4.0 and above has no problem in dealing with CJK**

Asian font packs for Adobe Reader

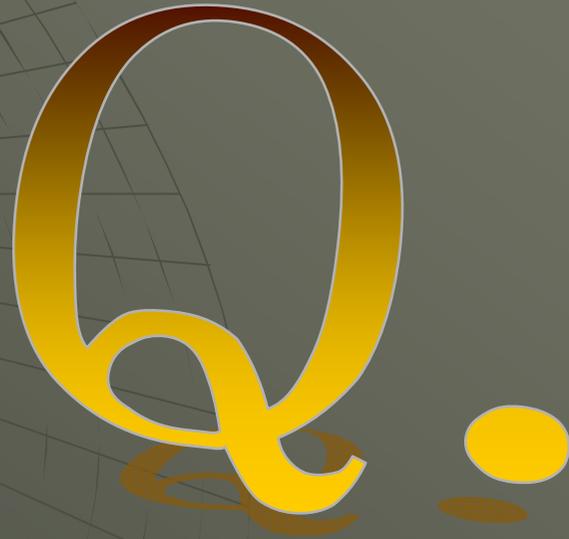
<http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/acrrasianfontpack.html>

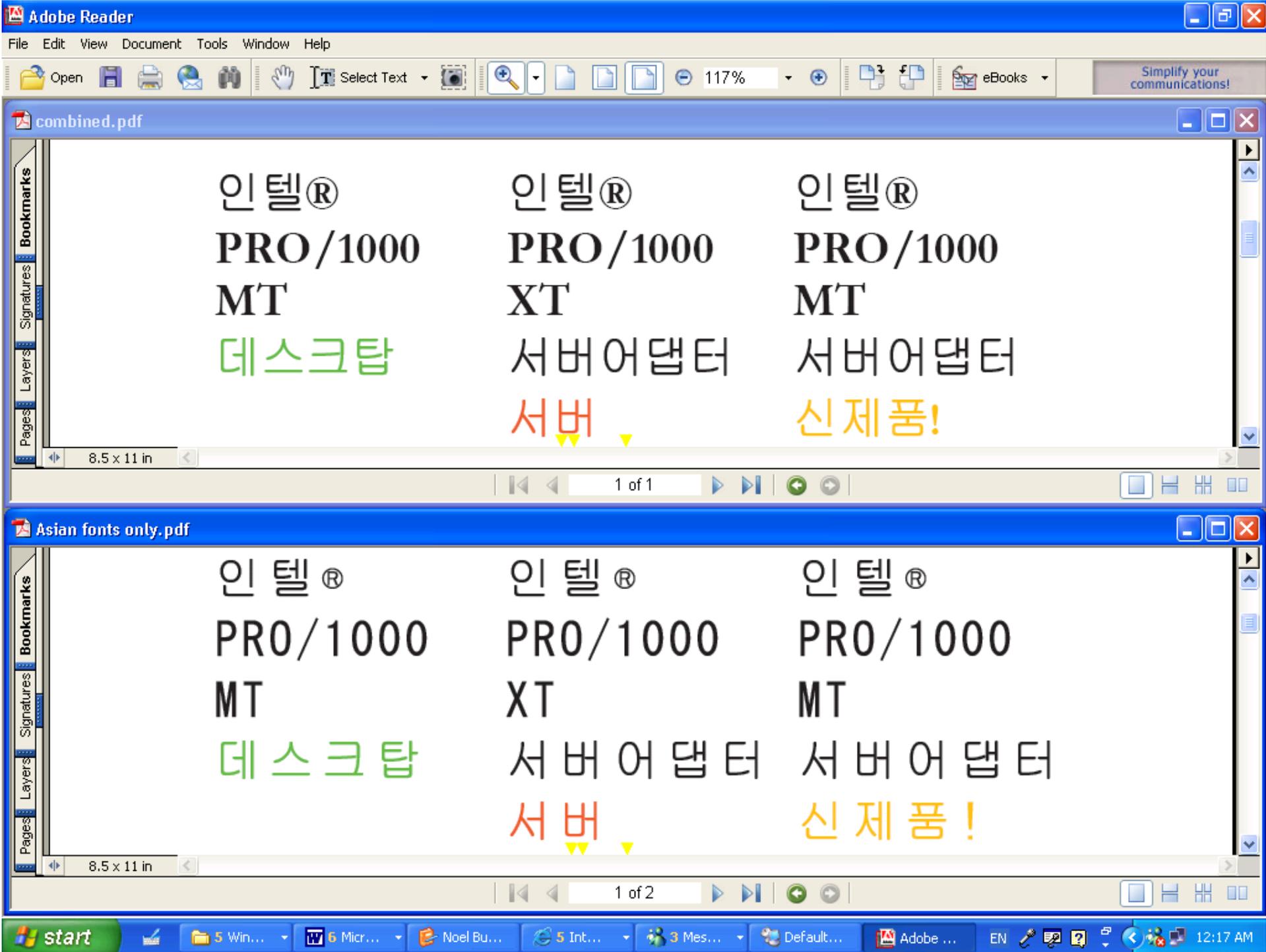
**Checking for font embedded**

File-document property-fonts



◆ QUIZ 3





**인텔®**      **인텔®**      **인텔®**  
**PRO/1000**    **PRO/1000**    **PRO/1000**  
**MT**  
**데스크탑**    서버어댑터    서버어댑터  
                  **서버**            **신제품!**  
PWLA8391M   PWLA8490X   PWLA8494M  
**T**            **T**            **T**  
**RJ-45**        **RJ-45**        2개의RJ-45  
10/100/1000   **10/100/1000**    10/100/1000  
범주5           범주5           범주5  
32비트        **32비트** 또는 32비트 또는  
                  64비트        64비트  
                  PCI 2.2 /  
**PCI 2.3**        **PCI-X**        **PCI 2.2/200**  
                  1.0서버        **PCI-X 1.0**

**인텔®**      **인텔®**      **인텔®**  
**PRO/1000**    **PRO/1000**    **PRO/1000**  
**MT**  
**데스크탑**    서버어댑터    서버어댑터  
                  **서버**            **신제품!**  
PWLA8391M   PWLA8490X   PWLA8494M  
**T**            **T**            **T**  
**RJ-45**        **RJ-45**        2개의RJ-4  
                  5  
10/100/10    **10/100/10**    10/100/10  
00            **00**  
범주5           범주5           범주5  
32비트        **32비트**        32비트  
                  또는            또는  
                  64비트        64비트  
                  PCI 2.2 / PCI  
**PCI 2.3**        **PCI-X**        **2.2/200**  
                  1.0서버        **PCI-X 1.0**

# 4 points to check Asian DTP Quality

- Baseline
- Font embedded or bitmap?
- Justified Alignment
- Used original English characters for English Alphabet and numbers

# Other things remember to Quote CJK DTP jobs

- ◆ Need English Fonts and graphics
- ◆ Space-Mostly smaller
- ◆ Get translation approved
- ◆ Charge for Changes
- ◆ Final Target format

# ◆ Quark Process : Outlined eps vs PDF

## Western Languages

- Quark >> (Extract translatable text with Trados> RTF> (Translator)>automatic Import with Trados> Quark>Save PDF>> Done!!

## Asian Languages

- Quark>Extract Text box per box>Combine each text files into one> Edit for translator to understand which goes where> Doc file>(Translator)> Manually copy and paste each text line> Quark> Save each page in EPS > Delete Every back ground and graphic from EPS files> Outline each 'Text only eps files'> Delete every Text from Quark files> Combined these Quark and 'outlined text only EPS files' together>>Now create PDF .
- *And for the last, each time client change one thing, we have to go through the red part again.*

## ◆ Word /Interpreting

- Proper Name
  - ◆ E>C
  - ◆ C>E
    - *CT and CS difference in reading names*

## ◆ Business Card

- Front/Back
- Logo file and color printing
- No address, e-mail
- Color settings

# More to read

- ◆ *CJKV Information Processing  
Chinese, Japanese, Korean & Vietnamese  
Computing*
- ◆ By [Ken Lunde](#)  
1st Edition December 1998  
ISBN: 1-56592-224-7  
1125 pages, \$69.95 US, \$108.95 CA