Spelling and Grammar

If you get their/they’re/there wrong, you will be publicly lynched.
- Also we’re and were and where
- Also to, too, and two

- Intro
- Stuttering
- “Any”
- Broken English being spoken by one of the talents
- Comma before “Too,” “Though,” etc.
- Songs
- Units of measure
- Time and dates
- Elongated syllables
- Past perfect tense
- Plural acronyms and abbreviations
- Numbers
- Currency
- Repetitions
- Illeisms (i.e. Speaking in the third person)

Intro

> **If you get their/they’re/there wrong, you will be publicly lynched.**
> - Also we’re and were and where
> - Also to, too, and two

Stuttering

Separate with hyphens. First *phoneme* repeats, including capitals. Repeat vowels if necessary.

> Refer to this: Answer: How do you punctuate stammering speech?

There are exceptions. But we may be able to deal with exceptions in subbing.

> **“Th-Thats…”** *(“Th” is the first phoneme, as such, it should be the one being repeated.)*

> **“Wh-What?”** *(Wh being the first phoneme, it should be the one repeating.)*

“Any”

Any should always be followed by uncountable nouns or plurals.

> e.g. “Do you own any books?”

Broken English being spoken by one of the talents

Leave as is; there is no need to fix any grammar mistakes made by the talents themselves.

Comma before “Too,” “Though,” etc.

Add a comma before them when in the middle of a sentence.

Adding a comma at the end of a sentence is not mandatory, but not wrong either. It’s up to the individual PR to choose whether to use one or not, as long as they stay consistent throughout the script.

Songs

Punctuation in songs follows the standard rules. Every sentence should end with punctuation, and capitalization should only be applied where necessary, not on every line.

> Full stops can be replaced with tilde “~” to make the subs look nicer.

Units of measure

> This comes from the official SI manual and is non-negotiable for translations.

The numerical value always precedes the unit and a **space** is always used to separate the unit from the number. They are **not** followed by a period except at the end of a sentence, and one must neither use the plural (e.g. “**kgs**” and “**Ls**”) nor mix unit symbols (e.g. “**kg**” or “**L**”) and unit names (e.g. “**Kilogram**” or “**Liter**”) within one expression, since names are not mathematical entities.

Unit symbols are mathematical entities and not abbreviations.

> e.g. 10 cm, 42 L, 69 kg

> Not all metric prefixes are capitalized; see here for more details: Metric prefix

Time and dates

Follow the European/military conventions: `dd/mm/yy`, 24 hours.

- dd/mm/yy (e.g. “**11/05/21**” = “May 11 2021”)
- 24 hours time format (e.g. “**20:45**” = “**8:45 PM**”)

When writing a date in long-form, the ordinal form of the day can be implied.

> **Wrong:**
> June 15th
> June 15th, 2021
> 15 of June

> **Right:**
> June 15
> June 15, 2021
> 15th of June

Season names are always uncapitalized except when required by other grammar rules.

> e.g. “I got married in **summer**.”

If in doubt, make it sound good rather than worry about being “right”.

Elongated syllables

Use only if absolutely necessary.

Can be replaced with:

- Italics (e.g. “*Really.*”)
- Tildes at the end of the word (e.g. “**Really~**”)
- **Subbing effects/animation.**

> **Wrong:**
> - Reeeeally
> - Are you heeeere
> - Looooooove~
> - Lo~~~~ve *(this will get you stabbed)*
> - Love~~~~~~ *(this is better but still bad)*

> The only time these would be okay is if you were to fully animate them, be it with aegisub or asking an editor to do it for you. You can leave a TL note in the Sheet telling the subber that this line should 100% be animated.

> Use these extremely sparingly, only when pronunciation and emphasis on the word is indeed that strong. For a good example of when to use a repeating letter and how to potentially animate it, see this video for Aqua stretching “long” out for 7 seconds.

Past perfect tense

> Keep in mind that while past perfect may be *accurate*, it is sparingly used in casual English speech.

When it applies to a series of events, use it only when the intent is clear and it makes a functional difference in the sentence. Generally only to be used in a series of events to illustrate the order in which they happen.

> - "If I *had woken up* earlier this morning, I would have caught her."
> - "*Had* she *caused* trouble in other homes before she struck ours?"

Plural acronyms and abbreviations

There are different ways to form plural acronyms and it highly depends on the individual acronym or abbreviation. Please look up the plural acronym or abbreviation if available. Otherwise, you may add the apostrophe or omit it to avoid misreading or confusion.

> "PhD" → "PhDs"

> "M.D." → "M.D.'s"

> "FPS" → "FPSes"

> More info: https://www.thepunctuationguide.com/apostrophe.html#plurals

Numbers

Numbers 

- Numbers can be either spelled out (e.g. “Nine thousands”) or written in numerals (e.g. “9,000”). **Be consistent.**
- In case multiple numbers follow each other, write the first in numerals and spell the second one out (e.g. “3 nine-inch boards”).
- Use commas as separators (i.e. “10 thousand” = “**10,000**”).
- Use full stops for decimals (e.g. “**10.5**”).
- Only use numbers up to 99,999.
- In the case of millions, billions, etc, said word needs to follow the number and present a space (e.g. “**10 million**”), but only when it comes to “round numbers” (e.g. “**12 million**” or “**19 billion**”).

Currency

- Follow standard numbers rules outlined in said section.
- Currency names should not be capitalized (unless requested by some other grammar rule).
- Use currency abbreviations instead of symbols

> e.g. “EUR,” “USD,” “JPY,” or “CNY”

- Currency abbreviations can either precede (with no space) or come after (with a space) the amount (e.g. “**EUR10**” or “**10 EUR**”). Both are correct and it comes down to a stylistic choice. Make sure to stick to one and to not mix the two within a script.
- Use currency names instead of abbreviations when no amount is specified (e.g. “I don’t like euros.”)
- Any currency other than the Japanese yen must present a conversion into US dollars above it.

> More info:
>
> How to write about money in business writing
>
> How to Format 30+ Currencies from Countries All Over the World

Repetitions

If only 2 repetitions are present, either leave as-is (e.g. “**Hey, hey.**”) or add a counter (e.g. “**Hey. x2**”)

If more than 2 repetitions are present, add a counter (e.g. “**Hey. x5**”)

> Make sure to use an uncapitalized “x” when using a counter.

> If, for whatever reason, it’s not possible to add a counter, just discuss with the subber on how to better handle that line.

Illeisms (i.e. Speaking in the third person)

> Avoid whenever possible.

> (e.g. Pekora saying “**Pekora is...**” turns into “**I am...**”)