

## Revision of a Non-Specialised Translation: List of Error Categories for Candidates

The translation includes errors at word, phrase or sentence level across the following categories:

Error Category	Examples of Errors
Distortion: An element of meaning in the source text is altered in the target text.  A distortion can occur in an individual word, phrase, clause or entire sentence.	a) Source language text: This week the government announced that all public servants would get a pay rise.  (Correct version : أعلنت الحكومة هذا الأسبوع أن جميع الموظفين الحكوميين سيحصلون على زيادة في الأجور هذا الأسبوع : Incorrect version (Moving the phrase this week changes the time reference from the announcement to the pay rise, thereby altering the meaning of the target text.)  (B) Source language text: The witness described the thief as a young man with blond hair.  (Correct version : وصف الشاهد السارق بأنه شاب أشقر الشعر .  (Incorrect translation of the adjective, thereby altering the meaning of the target text.)
2. Unjustified omission: An element of meaning in the source text is not transferred into the target text.  An unjustified omission can occur with an individual word, phrase, clause or entire sentence.	Source language text: The largest increases in soil carbon levels are obtained in the first 6–8 years after changes in land management, and after 35 years the rate of change drops to zero.  35 عصل أكبر زيادات في مستويات الكربون في التربة في أول 6-8 سنوات بعد حصول تغييرات في إدارة الأرض، وبعد 35 سنة تتخفض نسبة التغيير إلى صفر.  Incorrect version: تحصل أكبر زيادات في مستويات الكربون في التربة في أول 6-8 سنوات بعد حصول تغييرات في إدارة الأرض.  (Omission of the underlined clause results in a major loss of meaning in the context of the whole sentence.)
3. <b>Unjustified addition</b> : An element of meaning that does not exist in the source text is added to the target text.  An unjustified addition can occur with an individual word, phrase, clause or entire sentence.	Source language text:would guarantee that people leaving the workforce in their mid-60s enjoyed a financially stable retirement.  الله علم المنتوب المنتو
4. Inappropriate register: Incorrect variety of language or inappropriate vocabulary for the text type (e.g.	a) Source language text: The judge ordered that evidence be given by two witnesses who were not called at the beginning of the trial.  Correct version: أمر القاضي بسماع شهادة شاهدين لم يتم استدعاؤهما في أول المحاكمة.



inappropriate level of formality or	Incorrect version: <u>طلب</u> القاضي سماع شهادة شاهدين لم يتم استدعاؤهما في أول المحاكمة.
informality).	(In the legal register, the judge orders rather than requests.)
	b) Source language text: The Chairman expressed his extreme displeasure.
	Correct version: أعرب رئيس مجلس الإدارة عن امتعاضه الشديد.
	Incorrect version: قال رئيس مجلس الإدارة إنه متضايق جدًا.
	(The phrase said he was very annoyed conveys the correct meaning but is too informal in this context.)
5. <b>Unidiomatic expression</b> : An expression sounding unnatural or awkward to a native speaker irrespective of the context in which the expression is used, but the intended meaning can be understood.	a) Source language text: Smog is a big problem in many cities.
	Correct version: إن الضباب الدخاني مشكلة كبيرة في مدن كثيرة.
	Incorrect version: الضباب الدخاني مشكلة <u>بليغة</u> في مدن كثيرة.
	(In this context, the word big is more commonly used, although large can still be understood.)
	b) Source language text: These issues cannot be swept under the carpet.
	Correct version: لا يمكن التغاضي عن هذه المسائل.
	Incorrect version: لا يمكن كنس هذه المسائل تحت السجادة.
	(Only ARA/ENG bilingual people can probably understand the incorrect version, but it is idiomatically incorrect. It is literally translated.)
6. Error of grammar, syntax: Error in structuring words, clauses and phrases of a language. E.g. incorrect word type/form; incorrect verb tense/form; agreement error between subject- verb, noun-pronoun, adjective- noun, etc.	a) Source language text: The symptoms include incontinence.
	Correct version: تشمل الأعراض سلس البول .
	Incorrect version: تشمل الأعراض سلاسة البول.
	(Incorrect word form, i.e. use of adjective instead of noun)
	b) Source language text: last month he brought me
	Correct version: جلب لي في الشهر الماضي
	Incorrect version: يجلب لي في الشهر الماضي
	(Incorrect verb tense, i.e. present tense instead of past tense)
	c) Source language text: Three men will attend the meeting.
	Correct version: سيحضر الاجتماع ثلاثة رجال.
	Incorrect version: سيحضر الاجتماع <u>ثلاث</u> رجال.
	(Agreement error between gender and number.)



	d) Source language text: He bought the device but forgot it at the store.
	Correct version: اشترى الجهاز لكنه نسيّه في المتجر.
	Incorrect version: اشترى الجهاز لكنه <u>نسيَها</u> في المتجر.
	(Incorrect pronoun to refer to device.)
	e) <b>Source language text</b> : He asked if he could go overseas until his next hearing date.
	Correct version: سأل ما إذا كان باستطاعته السفر إلى الخارج إلى حين موعد جلسة محاكمته القادمة.
	Incorrect version: سأل ما إذا كان السفر إلى الخارج <u>باستطاعته</u> إلى حين موعد جلسة محاكمته القادمة.
	(Incorrect sentence structure)
7. <b>Error of spelling</b> : Error in forming words with letters or characters. E.g. misspelling of a word/character, incorrect capitalisation.	Source language text: You can send your claim via email.
	Correct version: يمكنك إرسال طلب تعويضك بالبريد الإلكتروني.
	Incorrect version: يمكنك إرسال طلب تعويظك بالبريد الإلكتروني.
	(Spelling, although it could be a typographical error.)
8. <b>Error of punctuation</b> : Error in use of marks that separate sentences and their elements, and clarify meaning. E.g. incorrect comma, full-stop, apostrophe, inverted commas, etc.	Source language text: The government will change its policy on the taxation of trust funds.
	Correct version: ستغيّر الحكومة سياستها بشأن الضرائب المفروضة على صناديق الائتمان.
	Incorrect version: ستغيّر الحكومة سياستها، بشأن الضرائب المفروضة على صناديق الائتمان.
	(Incorrect comma usage, i.e. the comma unnecessarily separates two parts of the sentence.)