



Revision of a Non-Specialised Translation: List of Error Categories for Candidates (English into Traditional Chinese)

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

Error Category	Examples of Errors
<p>1. Distortion: An element of meaning in the source text is altered in the target text.</p> <p>A distortion can occur in an individual word, phrase, clause or entire sentence.</p>	<p>a) Source language text: <i>This week the government announced that all public servants would get a pay rise.</i> Correct version: <u>這周</u>, 政府宣佈所有公務員都會漲工資 Incorrect version: 政府宣佈所有公務員<u>這周</u>會漲工資。 (Changed the position of the time phrase “this week”, as the original indicates the time the Government announced changes to pay, thereby altering the meaning of the target text.)</p> <p>b) Source language text: <i>The witness described the thief as a young man with <u>black</u> hair.</i> Correct version: 證人描述的小偷是一名<u>黑髮</u>的男青年。 Incorrect version: 證人描述的小偷是一名<u>金髮</u>的男青年。 (“Black” was translated as “blonde”, thereby changing the meaning)</p>
<p>2. Unjustified omission: An element of meaning in the source text is not transferred into the target text.</p> <p>An unjustified omission can occur with an individual word, phrase, clause or entire sentence.</p>	<p>Source language text: <i>The largest increases in soil carbon levels are obtained in the first 6–8 years after changes in land management, <u>and after 35 years the rate of change drops to zero.</u></i> Correct version: 土壤碳水準增加量最大的時期是土地管理改革後的6-8年, <u>35年後該變數降為零。</u> Incorrect version: 土壤碳水準增加量最大的時期是土地管理改革後的6-8年。 (The underlined clause was omitted, thereby causing significant loss of the meaning of the sentence.)</p>
<p>3. Unjustified addition: An element of meaning that does not exist in the source text is added to the target text.</p> <p>An unjustified addition can occur with an individual word, phrase, clause or entire sentence.</p>	<p>Source language text: <i>would guarantee that people leaving the workforce in their mid-60s enjoyed a financially secure retirement.</i> Correct version: 會保證人們到65歲上下退休時能享受有財務保障的退休生活。 Incorrect version: 會保證人們到65歲上下退休時能享受有財務保障的退休生活, <u>並能安享晚年。</u> (The underlined text does not appear in the source, and it cannot be implied from the source, hence the addition of this text is not reasonably justified, and the meaning has undergone an unreasonable amplification.)</p>
<p>4. Inappropriate register: Incorrect variety of language or inappropriate vocabulary for the text type (e.g.</p>	<p>a) Source language text: <i>In a recent judgement, the Criminal Court <u>handed down</u> a three-month suspended sentence.</i></p>



<p>inappropriate level of formality or informality).</p>	<p>Correct version: 在近期的一次審判中，刑事法庭的<u>判決</u>是三個月的緩刑。 <i>Incorrect version</i> 在近期的一次審判中，刑事法庭的<u>決定</u>是三個月的緩刑。</p> <p>(In a legal register, the choice of sentence is described as being “判決” which matches the formal tone of “handed down...sentence” rather than “決定” meaning “decided”, which does not match the formal register in this particular sentence.)</p> <p>b) Source language text: [in minutes of board meeting] <i>The Chairman expressed his <u>extreme displeasure</u>.</i> Correct version: 主席表示了他的<u>強烈不滿</u>。 Incorrect version: 主席表示他<u>非常不爽</u>。</p> <p>(The meaning of “非常不爽”(very pissed) is the same as the meaning of “強烈不滿”(extreme displeasure), but is too colloquial and not formal enough in this sentence.)</p>
<p>5. Unidiomatic expression: 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.</p>	<p>a) Source language text: <i>This year sees a <u>strong</u> increase in foreign investment.</i> Correct version: 今年外資有<u>強勢</u>增長。 Incorrect version: 今年外資有<u>強烈</u>增長。 (強勢增長 is a correct collocation, whereas although the meaning of 強烈增長 can be understood, it is not idiomatic)</p> <p>b) Source language text: <i>She went home, washed <u>her</u> hair, changed <u>her</u> clothes and cleaned <u>her</u> room.</i> Correct version: 她回家，<u>洗了頭</u>，<u>換了衣服</u>並<u>打掃了房間</u>。 Incorrect version: 她回家，洗了<u>她的頭</u>，換了<u>她的衣服</u>並打掃了<u>她的房間</u></p> <p>(In Chinese, when the agent of an action is clear, the possessive adjective “她的”(her) does not need to be repeated before each related object. Hence the use of several “她的” in the translation is overly repetitive, and is extremely unnatural.)</p>
<p>6. Error of grammar, syntax: Error in structuring words, clauses and phrases of a language. E.g. incorrect word</p>	<p>a) Source language text: <i>A <u>bunch of</u> people came in and bought <u>a bunch of</u> flowers.</i> Correct version: <u>一群人</u>進來買了<u>一束花</u>。</p>



<p>type/form; incorrect verb tense/form; agreement error between subject- verb, noun-pronoun, adjective- noun, etc.</p>	<p>Incorrect version: <u>一堆</u>人進來買了<u>一串</u>花。 (The quantifier is incorrectly collocated.)</p> <p>b) Source language text: <i>He <u>watched</u> a movie.</i> Correct version: 昨天他<u>看了</u>場電影。 Incorrect version: 昨天他<u>看完了</u>場電影。 (The use of the perfect past tense of the verb is inappropriate.)</p> <p>c) Source language text: <i>My dog Milly just can't stop playing with <u>her</u> own tail.</i> Correct version: 我的小狗米莉老是不停玩弄<u>牠</u>自己的尾巴。 Incorrect version: 我的小狗米莉老是不停玩弄<u>她</u>自己的尾巴。 (In written Chinese, unless there is no specific contextual or compositional need to the contrary, the third person pronoun for an animal is usually the corresponding neutral term.)</p> <p>d) Source language text: <i>It is <u>the captain who</u> flies the plane.</i> Correct version: 駕駛飛機的<u>人</u>是機長。 Incorrect version: 飛機是由機長<u>駕駛</u>的。 (The rendition of the emphasis is inappropriate.)</p>
<p>7. Error of spelling: Error in forming words with letters or characters. E.g. misspelling of a word/character, incorrect capitalisation.</p>	<p>Source language text: <i>The <u>purpose</u> of this activity is to build trust in the team.</i> Correct version: 這項活動的<u>目的</u>是要建立團隊的信任感。 Incorrect version: 這項活動的<u>目地</u>是要建立團隊的信任感。 (Use of incorrect character, whereby “的” in 目的 has been written as “地”.)</p>
<p>8. Error of punctuation: Error in use of marks that separate sentences and their elements, and clarify meaning. E.g. incorrect comma, full-stop, apostrophe, inverted commas, etc.</p>	<p>Source language text: <i><u>The government</u> will change its policy on the taxation of trusts.</i> Correct version: <u>政府</u>會改動對於信託稅務的政策。 Incorrect version: 政府,<u> </u>會改動對於信託稅務的政策。</p>



	(Incorrect use of the comma, which has inappropriately fragmented the subject and the verb.)
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