



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

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

Error Category	Examples of Errors
1. 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: <i>this week the government announced that all public servants would get a pay rise.</i> Correct version: <i>minggu ini pemerintah mengumumkan bahwa semua pegawai negeri akan menerima kenaikan gaji.</i> Incorrect version: <i>pemerintah mengumumkan bahwa semua pegawai negeri akan menerima kenaikan gaji minggu ini.</i> (Moving the phrase <i>this week</i> changes the time reference from the announcement to the pay rise, thereby altering the meaning of the target text.) b) Source language text: <i>the witness described the thief as a young man with black hair.</i> Correct version: <i>saksi menggambarkan si maling sebagai pemuda berambut hitam.</i> Incorrect version: <i>saksi menggambarkan si maling sebagai pemuda berambut pirang.</i> (Incorrect translation of the adjective, thereby altering one part of 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: <i>tsunamis are relatively infrequent in Australia, occurring on average only about once every two years, and are generally minor, so the risk of major flooding in coastal areas is also small.</i> Correct version: <i>tsunami relatif jarang terjadi di Australia, rata-rata hanya terjadi kira-kira setiap dua tahun sekali, dan pada umumnya tsunaminya kecil, sehingga risiko terjadinya banjir besar di kawasan pesisir juga kecil.</i> Incorrect version: <i>tsunami relatif jarang terjadi di Australia, rata-rata hanya terjadi kira-kira setiap dua tahun sekali, dan pada umumnya tsunaminya kecil.</i> (Omission of the underlined clause results in a major loss of meaning in the context of the whole sentence.)
3. Unjustified addition: 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: <i>guarantee that people leaving the workforce in their mid-60s enjoy a financially secure retirement.</i> Correct version: <i>menjamin agar orang yang sudah tidak bekerja lagi pada pertengahan usia 60-an menikmati masa pensiun yang keuangannya aman.</i> Incorrect version: <i>menjamin agar orang yang sudah tidak bekerja lagi pada pertengahan usia 60-an menikmati masa pensiun yang keuangannya aman <u>seumur hidup, betapa panjang pun usianya.</u></i> (The underlined words were not found in the original text, nor were they implied, and inserting them has a major impact on the transfer of meaning.)



4. Inappropriate register: Incorrect variety of language or inappropriate vocabulary for the text type (e.g. inappropriate level of formality or informality).	a) Source language text: <i>In a recent judgement, the Criminal Court handed down a three-month prison sentence.</i> Correct version: <i>Dalam putusan baru-baru ini, Pengadilan Pidana <u>menjatuhkan</u> hukuman penjara tiga bulan.</i> Incorrect version: <i>Dalam putusan baru-baru ini, Pengadilan Pidana <u>menentukan</u> hukuman penjara tiga bulan.</i> (In the legal register, the word usually used is that a court <i>menjatuhkan</i> rather than <i>menentukan</i> a sentence.) b) Source language text: [in report about a speech] <i>The President <u>expressed his profound appreciation</u>.</i> Correct version: <i>Presiden <u>menyampaikan penghargaan yang sedalam-dalamnya</u>.</i> Incorrect version: <i>Presiden <u>bilang, dia betul-betul berterima kasih</u>.</i> (The phrase <i>bilang, dia betul-betul berterima kasih</i> conveys an equivalent meaning but is too informal in this context.)
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.	a) Source language text: <i>is being developed <u>on</u> a large scale</i> Correct version: <i>sedang dikembangkan <u>dalam</u> skala besar</i> Incorrect version: <i>sedang dikembangkan <u>di</u> skala besar</i> (In this context, the preposition <i>dalam</i> is more commonly used, whereas <i>di</i>, while generally comprehensible, is a very odd-sounding usage.) b) Source language text: [in a speech] <i>I <u>would like to take this opportunity to mention</u> several people who ...</i> Correct version: <i><u>pada kesempatan ini ingin saya sebutkan</u> beberapa orang yang ...</i> Incorrect version: <i><u>saya ingin menggunakan kesempatan ini untuk menyebutkan</u> beberapa orang yang ...</i> (While the incorrect version is comprehensible, the other version sounds much more natural.)
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: <i>in fact, the <u>topics we discussed</u> included the latest economic and political developments.</i> Correct version: <i>sebenarnya, <u>pokok yang kami bahas</u> antara lain perkembangan ekonomi dan politik terkini.</i> Incorrect version: <i>sebenarnya, <u>pokok kami bahas</u> antara lain perkembangan ekonomi dan politik terkini.</i> (Incorrect sentence structure, i.e. the relative clause needs to be introduced with <i>yang</i>.) b) Source language text: <i>they noticed many <u>changes</u> of opinion within the community.</i> Correct version: <i>mereka memperhatikan banyak <u>perubahan</u> pendapat di kalangan masyarakat.</i> Incorrect version: <i>mereka memperhatikan banyak <u>berubah</u> pendapat di kalangan masyarakat.</i> (Incorrect word form, i.e. the verb form <i>berubah</i> is used instead of the noun form <i>perubahan</i>.)



	c) Source language text: <i>the type of medicine <u>that you need to buy</u> depends on the type of illness.</i> Correct version: <i>jenis obat <u>yang perlu Anda beli</u> tergantung pada jenis penyakitnya.</i> Incorrect version: <i>jenis obat <u>yang Anda perlu beli</u> tergantung pada jenis penyakitnya.</i> (In this construction, inserting the auxiliary verb between the subject and the main verb is considered an incorrect usage.) d) Source language text: <i>she was suffering <u>vision</u> impairment.</i> Correct version: <i>dia menderita gangguan <u>penglihatan</u>.</i> Incorrect version: <i>dia menderita gangguan <u>kelihatan</u>.</i> (Word form / morphological error: incorrect prefix to convey the meaning of <i>vision</i>.) e) Source language text: <i>during the protest, the police station was <u>pelted</u> with rocks.</i> Correct version: <i>selama aksi unjuk rasa, kantor polisi <u>dilempari</u> dengan batu.</i> Incorrect version: <i>selama aksi unjuk rasa, kantor polisi <u>dilemparkan</u> dengan batu.</i> (Word form / morphological error: incorrect verb suffix changes the meaning.)
7. Error of spelling: Error in forming words with letters or characters. E.g. misspelling of a word/character, incorrect capitalisation.	a) Source language text: <i><u>Where</u> is the capital of that country located?</i> Correct version: <i><u>Di mana</u> letaknya ibu kota negara itu?</i> Incorrect version: <i><u>Dimana</u> letaknya ibu kota negara itu?</i> (Spelling error, i.e. the preposition <i>di</i> must be separated from the noun / pronoun it refers to.) b) Source language text: <i>He <u>put</u> the books <u>into</u> the cupboard.</i> Correct version: <i>Dia <u>memasukkan</u> buku itu ke dalam lemari.</i> Incorrect version: <i>Dia <u>memasukan</u> buku itu ke dalam lemari.</i> (Spelling error, i.e. the verb <i>memasukkan</i> is missing one letter.)
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.	Source language text: <i><u>Australia, like Indonesia, will announce its new policy ...</u></i> Correct version: <i><u>Australia, seperti Indonesia, akan</u> mengumumkan kebijakannya yang baru ...</i> Incorrect version: <i><u>Australia, seperti Indonesia akan</u> mengumumkan kebijakannya yang baru ...</i> (Incorrect comma usage, i.e. a second comma is required after the phrase <i>seperti Indonesia</i>.)