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

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:** _This week the government announced that all public servants would get a pay rise._ **Correct version:** यो हप्ता सरकारले घोषणा गर्‍यो कि सबै सार्वजनिक कर्मचारीहरुको तलब वृद्धि हुनेछ। **Incorrect version:** सरकारले घोषणा गर्‍यो कि सबै सार्वजनिक कर्मचारीहरुको यो हप्ता तलब वृद्धि हुनेछ। (Moving the phrase यो हप्ता 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 black hair._ **Correct version:** साक्षीले चोरलाई कालो कपाल भएको युवकको रूपमा वर्णन गरे। **Incorrect version:** साक्षीले चोरलाई कैलो कपाल भएको युवकको रूपमा वर्णन गरे। (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._ **Correct version:** माटोमा कार्बनको स्तरमा सबैभन्दा ठूलो वृद्धि भूमि व्यवस्थापनमा परिवर्तन भएको पहिलो ६–८ बर्षमा पाइन्छ, र ३५ बर्ष पछि परिवर्तनको दर शून्यमा झर्दछ। **Incorrect version:** माटोमा कार्बनको स्तरमा सबैभन्दा ठूलो वृद्धि भूमि व्यवस्थापनमा परिवर्तन भएको पहिलो ६–८ बर्षमा पाइन्छ। (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:** *would guarantee that people leaving the workforce in their mid-60s enjoyed a financially secure retirement* **Correct version:** ग्यारेन्टी दिनेछ कि मध्य-६० को उमेरमा काम छोड्ने मानिसहरूले आर्थिक रूपमा सुरक्षित निवृत्ति पाएका हुन्छन् **Incorrect version:** ग्यारेन्टी दिनेछ कि मध्य-६० को उमेरमा काम छोड्ने मानिसहरूले आर्थिक रूपमा सुरक्षित निवृत्ति पाएका हुन्छन्, <u>उनीहरूको बाँकी जीवनभरको लागि, जती लामो उनीहरू बाँचे पनि।</u> (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.)

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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:** *In a recent judgement, the Criminal Court <u>handed down</u> a three-month suspended sentence.* **Correct version:** भखरैको फैसलामा फौजदारी अदालतले तीन महिनाको निलम्बन सजाय <u>सुनायो</u>। **Incorrect version:** भखरैको फैसलामा फौजदारी अदालतले तीन महिनाको निलम्बन सजाय <u>बितरण गर्यो</u>। (In the legal register, the wording usually used is that a court सुनायाे rather than दियाे.) <hr>*b)* **Source language text:** *[in minutes of board meeting] The Chairman expressed his <u>extreme displeasure</u>.* **Correct version:** [बोर्ड बैठकको माइन्युटमा] अध्यक्षले <u>कडा असन्तुष्टी</u> व्यक्त गरे। **Incorrect version:** [बोर्ड बैठकको माइन्युटमा] अध्यक्ष <u>साँच्चिकै चिढिए</u>। (The phrase said उ साँच्चिकै चिढिए, conveys the correct 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:** *Smog is a <u>big</u> problem in many cities.* **Correct version:** धरैे शहरहरूमा तुँवालो एक <u>ठूलो</u> समस्या हो। **Incorrect version:** धरैे शहरहरूमा तुँवालो एक <u>भयानक</u> समस्या हो। (In this context, the word धरैे is more commonly used, but <u>भयानक</u> can still be understood.) <hr>b) **Source language text:** *subjected <u>to</u> intense criticism* **Correct version:** गम्भीर आलोचना<u>मा</u> पर्नु **Incorrect version:** गम्भीर आलोचन <u>तिर</u> पर्नु (The verb <u>तिर</u> is normally collocated with the preposition to, but the meaning can be understood.)

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 dizziness* **Correct version:** लक्षणहरुमा चक्कर लाग्ने पर्छ **Incorrect version:** लक्षणहरुमा चक्कर पर्छ (Incorrect word form, i.e. use of adjective instead of noun)
	b) **Source language text:** *last month he brought me...* **Correct version:** गत महिना उनले मलाई... ल्याइदिए **Incorrect version:** गत महिना उनले मलाई... ल्याईदिन्छन् (Incorrect verb tense, i.e. present tense instead of past tense)
	c) **Source language text:** *strokes are* quite common **Correct version:** मस्तिस्कघातहरु निकै सामान्य हुन् **Incorrect version:** मस्तिस्कघातहरु निकै सामान्य हो (Agreement error between noun and verb, i.e. use of singular verb form instead of plural)

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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.	**d) Source language text:** *he picked up a chair and put <u>it</u> on the table* **Correct version:** उसले कुर्सी टिपेर <u>त्यसलाई</u> मेचमा राख्यो **Incorrect version:** उसले कुर्सी टिपेर <u>उनलाई</u> मेचमा राख्यो (Incorrect pronoun to refer to chair.)
	e) Source language text: *they <u>have provided</u> the information* **Correct version:** उनिहरुले जानकारी <u>दिएका छन्</u> **Incorrect version:** उनिहरुसंग <u>दिईएको</u> जानकारी छ (Incorrect sentence structure)
7. Error of spelling: Error in forming words with letters or characters. E.g. misspelling of a word/character, incorrect capitalisation.	**Source language text:** *That case will have to be tried in the <u>Supreme</u> <u>Court</u>.* **Correct version:** त्यो मुद्दा सर्बोच्च अदालतमा जाहेर गिरन्छ। **Incorrect version:** त्यो मुद्दा सर्बोच अदालतमा जाहेर गिरन्छ। (Incorrect spelling: सर्बोच (Supreme) is incorrectly spelled.)
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:** *<u>The government</u> will change its policy on the taxation of trusts.* **Correct version:** सरकारले गुठिहरूमा लाग्ने करमा नीति परिवर्तन गर्नेछ। **Incorrect version:** सरकारले, गुठिहरूमा लाग्ने करमा नीति परिवर्तन गर्नेछ। (Incorrect comma usage, i.e. the comma incorrectly separates the subject from its verb.)