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

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

Error Category	Examples of Errors
1. <b>Distortion</b> : 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: на этой неделе правительство объявило, что повысит заработную плату всем государственным служащим.  Incorrect version: правительство объявило, что повысит заработную плату всем государственным служащим на этой неделе.  (Moving the phrase на этой неделе 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 <u>black</u> hair Correct version: по описанию свидетеля, вор — <u>темноволосый</u> молодой человек.  Incorrect version: по описанию свидетеля, вор — <u>светловолосый</u> молодой человек.  (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: наибольший прирост содержания углерода в почве достигается в первые 6-8 лет после изменений в организации землепользования, а по истечении 35 лет темпы прироста падают до нуля.  Incorrect version: наибольший прирост содержания углерода в почве достигается в первые 6-8 лет после изменений в организации землепользования  (Omission of the underlined clause results in a major loss of meaning in the context of the whole sentence.)

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Unjustified insertion: An element of meaning that does not exist in the source text is added to the target text.
 An unjustified insertion can occur with an individual word, phrase, clause or entire sentence.

**Source language text:** It would guarantee that people leaving the workforce in their mid-60s enjoyed a financially secure retirement

**Correct version:** предоставит людям, выходящим на пенсию примерно в 65 лет, возможность вести материально обеспеченную жизнь

**Incorrect version:** предоставит людям, выходящим на пенсию примерно в 65 лет, возможность вести материально обеспеченную жизнь до конца их дней, вне зависимости от того, сколько они проживут.

(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: An expression or variety of language considered by a native speaker to be inappropriate to the specific context in which it is used.

a) Source language text: In a recent judgement, the Criminal Court handed down a three-month suspended sentence.

**Correct version:** Недавно суд по уголовным делам <u>вынес</u> приговор: три месяца условно.

Incorrect version: Недавно суд по уголовным делам выдал приговор: три месяца условно.

(In the legal register, the wording usually used is that a court выносит rather than выдает a sentence.)

**b)** Source language text: [in minutes of the board meeting] The Chairman expressed his <u>extreme displeasure</u>.

Correct version: [в протоколе собрания правления] Председатель выразил свое крайнее неудовольствие.

Incorrect version: Председатель был редкостно раздражен.

(The phrase редкостно раздражен 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>biq</u> problem in many cities.

Correct version: Смог – это <u>большая</u> проблема во многих городах.

Incorrect version: Смог – это <u>крупная</u> проблема во многих городах.

(In this context, the word большая is more commonly used, but крупная can still be understood.)

b) Source language text: left far behind

**Correct version:** *оставил далеко* <u>позади</u> **Incorrect version:** *оставил далеко* <u>сзади</u>

(In this context, the word ποσαδυ is usually collocated with *ocmasun* δαρεκο, but the meaning can still be understood.)

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a) Source language text: amongst the symptoms is <u>nausea</u>.

Correct version: среди симптомов – головокружение

Incorrect version: среди симптомов – <u>головокружительный</u>

(Incorrect word form, i.e. use of adjective instead of noun)

**b)** Source language text: last time he <u>brought</u> to me...

Correct version: в прошлый раз он принёс мне...

**Incorrect version:** в прошлый раз он <u>приносит</u> мне...

(Incorrect verb tense, i.e. present tense instead of past tense)

c) Source language text: he and I consider

**Correct version:** он и я <u>считаем</u> **Incorrect version:** он и я считаю

(Agreement error between pronouns and verb, i.e. use of singular verb form instead of plural)

**d)** Source language text: he lifted up the chair and placed <u>it</u> on the table

Correct version: он поднял стул и положил <u>его</u> на стол Incorrect version: он поднял стул и положил её на стол

(Incorrect pronoun to refer to cmyn.)

e) Source language text: you asked an inappropriate question

Correct version: вы задали некорректный вопрос Incorrect version: задали некорректный вопрос вы

(Incorrect sentence structure)

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, nounpronoun, adjective- noun, etc.

6. Error of grammar, syntax:

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7. **Error of spelling**: Error in forming words with letters or characters. E.g. misspelling of a word/character, incorrect capitalisation.

**Source language text:** He enrolled at the <u>Moscow State University</u>.

Correct version: Он поступил в Московский государственный университет.

Incorrect version: Он поступил в Московский Государственный Университет.

(Capitalisation error, i.e. in Московский государственный университет only the first word should have a capital 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:** The government will change its policy on the taxation of investment trusts.

Correct version: Правительство изменит политику налогообложения в отношении траст-фондов.

**Incorrect version:** Правительство изменит политику налогообложения, в отношении траст-фондов.

(Incorrect comma usage, i.e. the comma incorrectly separates the elements of the clause.)

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