



## 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
<p>1. <b>Distortion:</b> 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><b>a) Source language text:</b> <i>this week</i> the government announced that all public servants would get a pay rise.  <b>Correct version:</b> <i>minggu ini</i> pemerintah mengumumkan bahwa semua pegawai negeri akan menerima kenaikan gaji.  <b>Incorrect version:</b> pemerintah mengumumkan bahwa semua pegawai negeri akan menerima kenaikan gaji <i>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.)</p>
	<p><b>b) Source language text:</b> the witness described the thief as a young man with black hair.  <b>Correct version:</b> saksi menggambarkan si maling sebagai pemuda berambut <i>hitam</i>.  <b>Incorrect version:</b> saksi menggambarkan si maling sebagai pemuda berambut <i>pirang</i>.            (Incorrect translation of the adjective, thereby altering one part of the meaning of the target text.)</p>
<p>2. <b>Unjustified omission:</b> 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><b>Source language text:</b> tsunamis are relatively infrequent in Australia, occurring on average only about once every two years, and are generally minor, <u>so the risk of major flooding in coastal areas is also small.</u>  <b>Correct version:</b> tsunami relatif jarang terjadi di Australia, rata-rata hanya terjadi kira-kira setiap dua tahun sekali, dan pada umumnya tsunaminya kecil, <u>sehingga risiko terjadinya banjir besar di kawasan pesisir juga kecil.</u>  <b>Incorrect version:</b> tsunami relatif jarang terjadi di Australia, rata-rata hanya terjadi kira-kira setiap dua tahun sekali, dan pada umumnya tsunaminya kecil.            (Omission of the underlined clause results in a major loss of meaning in the context of the whole sentence.)</p>



<p>3. <b>Unjustified insertion:</b> An element of meaning that does not exist in the source text is added to the target text.</p> <p>An unjustified insertion can occur with an individual word, phrase, clause or entire sentence.</p>	<p><b>Source language text:</b> <i>guarantee that people leaving the workforce in their mid-60s enjoy a financially secure retirement.</i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> <i>menjamin agar orang yang sudah tidak bekerja lagi pada pertengahan usia 60-an menikmati masa pensiun yang keuangannya aman.</i></p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> <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></p> <p>(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.)</p>
<p>4. <b>Inappropriate register:</b> An expression or variety of language considered by a native speaker to be inappropriate to the specific context in which it is used.</p>	<p><b>a) Source language text:</b> <i>In a recent judgement, the Criminal Court handed down a three-month prison sentence.</i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> <i>Dalam putusan baru-baru ini, Pengadilan Pidana <u>menjatuhkan</u> hukuman penjara tiga bulan.</i></p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> <i>Dalam putusan baru-baru ini, Pengadilan Pidana <u>menentukan</u> hukuman penjara tiga bulan.</i></p> <p>(In the legal register, the word usually used is that a court <i>menjatuhkan</i> rather than <i>menentukan</i> a sentence.)</p>
	<p><b>b) Source language text:</b> [in report about a speech] <i>The President <u>expressed his profound appreciation.</u></i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> <i>Presiden <u>menyampaikan penghargaan yang sedalam-dalamnya.</u></i></p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> <i>Presiden <u>bilang, dia betul-betul berterima kasih.</u></i></p> <p>(The phrase <i>bilang, dia betul-betul berterima kasih</i> conveys an equivalent meaning but is too informal in this context.)</p>
<p>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</p>	<p><b>a) Source language text:</b> <i>is being developed <u>on</u> a large scale</i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> <i>sedang dikembangkan <u>dalam</u> skala besar</i></p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> <i>sedang dikembangkan <u>di</u> skala besar</i></p> <p>(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.)</p>



<p>intended meaning can be understood.</p>	<p><b>b) Source language text:</b> [in a speech] <i>I would like to take this opportunity to mention several people who...</i> <b>Correct version:</b> <i>pada kesempatan ini ingin saya sebutkan beberapa orang yang...</i> <b>Incorrect version:</b> <i>saya ingin menggunakan kesempatan ini untuk menyebutkan beberapa orang yang...</i> (While the incorrect version is comprehensible, the other version sounds much more natural.)</p>
<p><b>6. Error of grammar, syntax:</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>a) Source language text:</b> <i>in fact, the topics we discussed included the latest economic and political developments.</i> <b>Correct version:</b> <i>sebenarnya, pokok yang kami bahas antara lain perkembangan ekonomi dan politik terkini.</i> <b>Incorrect version:</b> <i>sebenarnya, pokok kami bahas antara lain perkembangan ekonomi dan politik terkini.</i> (Incorrect sentence structure, i.e. the relative clause needs to be introduced with <i>yang</i>.)</p>
	<p><b>b) Source language text:</b> <i>they noticed many changes of opinion within the community.</i> <b>Correct version:</b> <i>mereka memperhatikan banyak perubahan pendapat di kalangan masyarakat.</i> <b>Incorrect version:</b> <i>mereka memperhatikan banyak berubah 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>.)</p>
	<p><b>c) Source language text:</b> <i>the type of medicine that you need to buy depends on the type of illness.</i> <b>Correct version:</b> <i>jenis obat yang perlu Anda beli tergantung pada jenis penyakitnya.</i> <b>Incorrect version:</b> <i>jenis obat yang Anda perlu beli tergantung pada jenis penyakitnya.</i> (In this construction, inserting the auxiliary verb between the subject and the main verb is considered an incorrect usage.)</p>
	<p><b>d) Source language text:</b> <i>she was suffering vision impairment.</i> <b>Correct version:</b> <i>dia menderita gangguan penglihatan.</i> <b>Incorrect version:</b> <i>dia menderita gangguan kelihatan.</i> (Word form / morphological error: incorrect prefix to convey the meaning of <i>vision</i>.)</p>



	<p><b>e) Source language text:</b> <i>during the protest, the police station was <u>pelted</u> with rocks.</i> <b>Correct version:</b> <i>selama aksi unjuk rasa, kantor polisi <u>dilempari</u> dengan batu.</i> <b>Incorrect version:</b> <i>selama aksi unjuk rasa, kantor polisi <u>dilemparkan</u> dengan batu.</i> (Word form/morphological error: incorrect verb suffix changes the meaning.)</p>
<p><b>7. Error of spelling:</b> Error in forming words with letters or characters. E.g. misspelling of a word/character, incorrect capitalisation.</p>	<p><b>a) Source language text:</b> <i>Where is the capital of that country located?</i> <b>Correct version:</b> <i><u>Di mana</u> letaknya ibu kota negara itu?</i> <b>Incorrect version:</b> <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.)</p>
	<p><b>b) Source language text:</b> <i>He <u>put</u> the books <u>into</u> the cupboard.</i> <b>Correct version:</b> <i>Dia <u>memasukkan</u> buku itu ke dalam lemari.</i> <b>Incorrect version:</b> <i>Dia <u>memasukan</u> buku itu ke dalam lemari.</i> (Spelling error, i.e. the verb <i>memasukkan</i> is missing one letter.)</p>
<p><b>8. 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.</p>	<p><b>Source language text:</b> <i><u>Australia, like Indonesia, will</u> announce its new policy...</i> <b>Correct version:</b> <i><u>Australia, seperti Indonesia, akan</u> mengumumkan kebijakannya yang baru...</i> <b>Incorrect version:</b> <i><u>Australia, seperti Indonesia akan</u> mengumumkan kebijakannya yang baru...</i> (Incorrect comma usage, i.e. the comma incorrectly separates the subject from its verb.)</p>