



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

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

| Error Category | Examples of Errors |
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| <p>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.</p> | <p>a) Language source text: <i>This week the government announced that all public servants would get a pay rise.</i></p> <p>Correct version (1): 정부는 모든 공무원들의 급여가 인상된다고 이번 주 발표했다.</p> <p>Correct version (2): 이번 주 정부는 모든 공무원들의 급여가 인상된다고 발표했다.</p> <p>Incorrect version: 정부는 모든 공무원들의 급여가 이번 주 인상된다고 발표했다.</p> <p>Incorrect version (ambiguous): 정부는 이번 주 모든 공무원들의 급여가 인상된다고 발표했다.</p> <p>Moving the phrase ‘this week’ changes the time reference from the announcement to the pay rise, thereby altering the meaning of the target text</p> <hr/> <p>b) Language source text: <i>The witness described the thief as a young man with black hair.</i></p> <p>Correct version: 목격자는 도둑을 검은 머리의 젊은 남성으로 묘사했다.</p> <p>Incorrect version: 목격자는 도둑을 금발의 젊은 남성으로 묘사했다.</p> <p>Incorrect translation of the adjective, thereby altering the meaning of the target text.</p> |



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| <p>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.</p> | <p>a) Language source text: <i>The largest increases in soil carbon levels are obtained in the first 6-8 years after changes in land management, and <u>after 35 years the rate of change drops to zero.</u></i></p> <p>Correct version: 토양의 탄소 수준은 토양 관리에 변화가 있을 후 처음 6-8 년 동안 가장 크게 증가하며, <u>35 년 후에는 변화율이 영(0)으로 떨어진다.</u></p> <p>Incorrect version: 토양의 탄소 수준은 토양 관리에 변화가 있을 후 처음 6-8 년 동안 가장 크게 증가한다.</p> <p>Omission of the underlined clause results in a major loss of meaning in the context of the whole sentence.</p> <hr/> <p>b) Language source text: <i>In cases where a patient has died during <u>or after surgery,</u></i></p> <p>Correct version: 환자가 수술 도중 혹은 수술 후에 사망하는 경우,</p> <p>Incorrect version : 환자가 수술 중에 사망하는 경우,</p> <p>Omission of the underlined phrase results in partial delivery of the important circumstantial information of the relevant clause.</p> |
| <p>3. 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.</p> | <p>Language source text: <i>It would guarantee that people leaving the workforce in their mid-60s enjoyed a financially secure retirement.</i></p> <p>Correct version: 60 대 중반에 은퇴하는 사람들이 은퇴 후 재정적으로 안정된 생활을 할 수 있도록 보장했었다.</p> <p>Incorrect version: 60 대 중반에 은퇴하는 사람들이 은퇴 후 <u>얼마나 오래 살든 여생 동안</u> 재정적으로 안정된 생활을 할 수 있도록 보장했었다.</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> |



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) **Language source text:** *In a recent judgement, the Criminal Court handed down a three-month suspended sentence.*

Correct version: 형사 법정은 최근 판결에서 3 개월 집행유예를 선고했다.

Incorrect version: 형사 법정은 최근 판정에서 3 개월 집행유예를 선고했다.

In the legal register, a more formal word is used for ‘judgement’ in the Korean language.

b) **Language source text:** Our branch staff can discuss the problem on the spot.

Correct version: 우리 지점 직원들은 그 문제에 관해 그 자리에서 바로 상담해드릴 수 있습니다.

Incorrect version: 우리 지점 직원들은 그 문제에 관해 그 자리에서 바로 얘기해드릴 수 있습니다.

The Korean word for ‘discuss’ in the incorrect translation is not appropriate as it is often used in informal spoken context.

c) **Language source text:** This brochure is designed to help you better understand prostate cancer.

Correct version: 본 소책자는 여러분이 전립선암을 더 잘 이해할 수 있도록 고안되었습니다.

Incorrect version: 본 소책자는 당신이 전립선암을 더 잘 이해할 수 있도록 고안되었다.

When translating a brochure such as this one that is designed to raise the public awareness about an important health issue, it is more appropriate to use an honorific form of the verb-ending as this is how such brochures are written in Korean. Also, the choice of “you” in the incorrect translation is not appropriate for this register.



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| <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) Language source text: <i>Smog is a <u>big</u> problem in many cities.</i></p> <p>Correct version: 스모그는 많은 도시들에서 <u>커다란</u> 문제이다.</p> <p>Incorrect version: 스모그는 많은 도시들에서 <u>대대적인</u> 문제이다.</p> <p>The Korean word for 'big' in the incorrect translation does not often come with 'problem'.</p> |
| | <p>b) Language source text: <i>A good education system will give a <u>better chance of employment</u>.</i></p> <p>Correct version: 훌륭한 교육제도는 <u>더 나은 고용 기회</u>를 제공한다.</p> <p>Incorrect version: 훌륭한 교육제도는 <u>고용의 더 나은 기회</u>를 제공한다.</p> <p>The word order in the incorrect translation is not fluent in Korean.</p> |



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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. | a) Language source text: <i>The symptoms include dizziness.</i> Correct version: <u>증상들 중에는 어지러움도 있다.</u> Incorrect version: <u>증상들 중에는 어지러움을 포함한다.</u> The relationship between ‘symptoms’ and ‘dizziness’ is expressed ungrammatically in the incorrect translation. |
| | b) Language source text: <i>You can speak in person to a branch manager.</i> Correct version: <u>지점장에게 직접 얘기할 수 있습니다.</u> Incorrect version: <u>지점장에게 직접 얘기할수있습니다.</u> A space is needed before and after the bound noun “수”. |
| | c) Language source text: c) Source text: <i>He gets up early in the morning.</i> Correct version: 그는 아침에 일찍 일어난다. Incorrect version: 그는 아침에 일찍 일어났다. The tense is misrepresented in the incorrect translation. |



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| <p>7. Error of spelling: Error in forming words with letters or characters. E.g. misspelling of a word/character, incorrect capitalisation.</p> | <p>Language source text: <i>That case will have to be tried in the Supreme Court.</i></p> <p>Correct version: 그 사건의 <u>재판</u>은 대법원에서 진행되어야 할 것이다.</p> <p>Incorrect version: 그 사건의 <u>제판</u>은 대법원에서 진행되어야 할 것이다.</p> <p>The Korean word for 'trial' is misspelled in the incorrect translation.</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>Language source text: <i>Some people write with a word processor; others write with a pen or pencil.</i></p> <p>Correct version: 어떤 사람들은 워드 프로세서를 이용해 글을 쓰고, 또 어떤 사람들은 펜이나 연필을 이용해 글을 쓴다.</p> <p>Incorrect version: 어떤 사람들은 워드 프로세서를 이용해 글을 쓴다; 또 어떤 사람들은 펜이나 연필을 이용해 글을 쓴다.</p> <p>A semicolon is not used in the Korean language. Instead, a full stop or comma is used</p> |