



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

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>a) <b>Source language text:</b> <i>this week the government announced that all public servants would get a pay rise.</i> <i>Correct version:</i> <i>minggu ini kerajaan mengumumkan bahawa semua pegawai kerajaan akan menerima kenaikan gaji.</i> <i>Incorrect version:</i> <i>kerajaan mengumumkan bahawa semua pegawai kerajaan 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.)</p>
	<p>b) <b>Source language text:</b> <i>the witness described the thief as a young man with <u>black</u> hair.</i> <i>Correct version:</i> <i>saksi menerangkan pencuri itu seorang pemuda berambut hitam.</i> <i>Incorrect version:</i> <i>saksi menerangkan pencuri itu seorang pemuda berambut perang.</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>Source language text: <i>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></i> <i>Correct version:</i> <i>tsunami agak jarang berlaku di Australia, rata-rata hanya berlaku kira-kira setiap dua tahun sekali, dan pada umumnya tsunaminya kecil, <u>sehingga risiko berlakunya banjir besar di kawasan pantai juga kecil.</u></i> <i>Incorrect version:</i> <i>tsunami agak jarang berlaku di Australia, rata-rata hanya berlaku 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.)</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. An unjustified insertion can occur with an individual word, phrase, clause or entire sentence.</p>	<p>Source language text: <i>guarantee that people retiring in their mid-60s enjoy a financially secure retirement.</i></p> <p>Correct version: <i>menjamin bahawa orang yang bersara pada pertengahan umur 60-an menikmati kestabilan kewangan semasa zaman pencen.</i></p> <p>Incorrect version: <i>menjamin bahawa orang yang bersara pada pertengahan umur 60-an menikmati kestabilan kewangan semasa zaman pencen <u>seumur hidup, tidak kira berapa lama 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>a) Source language text: <i>In a recent judgement, the Court <u>handed down</u> a three-month prison sentence.</i></p> <p>Correct version: <i>Dalam penghakiman baru-baru ini, Mahkamah <u>menjatuhkan</u> hukuman penjara tiga bulan.</i></p> <p>Incorrect version: <i>Dalam penghakiman baru-baru ini, Mahkamah <u>memutuskan</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>memutuskan</i> a sentence.)</p>
	<p>b) Source language text: [in report about a speech] <i>The Prime Minister <u>expressed his profound appreciation.</u></i></p> <p>Correct version: <i>Perdana Menteri <u>menyampaikan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan.</u></i></p> <p>Incorrect version: <i>Perdana Menteri <u>kata banyak terima kasih.</u></i></p> <p>(The phrase <i>kata banyak terima 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 intended meaning can be understood.</p>	<p>a) Source language text: <i>he arrived <u>on</u> Thursday.</i></p> <p>Correct version: <i>dia tiba <u>pada</u> hari Khamis.</i></p> <p>Incorrect version: <i>dia tiba <u>di</u> hari Khamis.</i></p> <p>(In this context, the preposition <i>pada</i> is more commonly used, whereas <i>di</i>, while generally comprehensible, is a very odd-sounding usage.)</p>



	<p><b>b)</b> Source language text: [in a speech] <i>Please be aware that ...</i> Correct version: <i>Harap maklum bahawa...</i> Incorrect version: <i>Tolong maklum bahawa ...</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)</b> Source language text: <i>in fact, the topics we <u>discussed</u> included the latest economic and political developments.</i> Correct version: <i>sebenarnya, perkara yang kami <u>bincangkan</u> termasuk perkembangan ekonomi dan politik mutakhir.</i> Incorrect version: <i>sebenarnya, perkara yang kami <u>membincangkan</u> termasuk perkembangan ekonomi dan politik mutakhir.</i> (Incorrect verb form, i.e. the prefix <i>mem-</i> is not required in this structure.)</p>
	<p><b>b)</b> Source language text: <i>they noticed many <u>changes</u> of opinion within the community.</i> Correct version: <i>mereka memerhatikan banyak <u>perubahan</u> pendapat di kalangan masyarakat.</i> Incorrect version: <i>mereka memerhatikan 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>.)</p>
	<p><b>c)</b> Source language text: <i>she was experiencing <u>vision</u> impairment.</i> Correct version: <i>dia mengalami gangguan <u>penglihatan</u>.</i> Incorrect version: <i>dia mengalami gangguan <u>kelihatan</u>.</i> (Word form / morphological error: incorrect prefix to convey the meaning of <i>vision</i>.)</p>
	<p><b>d)</b> Source language text: <i>this product <u>contains</u> nuts.</i> Correct version: <i>produk ini <u>mengandung</u> kacang.</i> Incorrect version: <i>produk ini <u>mengandungkan</u> kacang.</i> (Word form / morphological error: incorrect verb suffix changes the meaning.)</p>



<p>7. <b>Error of spelling:</b> Error in forming words with letters or characters. E.g. misspelling of a word/character, incorrect capitalisation.</p>	<p>a) Source language text: <i>Where is the capital located?</i> Correct version: <i>Di mana terletaknya ibu negara itu?</i> Incorrect version: <i>Dimana terletaknya ibu negara itu?</i> (Spelling error, i.e. the preposition <i>di</i> must be separated from the noun it refers to.)</p> <p>b) Source language text: <i>He put the books into the cupboard.</i> Correct version: <i>Dia memasukkan buku itu ke dalam almari.</i> Incorrect version: <i>Dia memasukan buku itu ke dalam almari.</i> (Spelling error, i.e. the verb <i>memasukkan</i> is missing one letter.)</p>
<p>8. <b>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>Source language text: <i>Australia, like Malaysia, will announce its new policy ...</i> Correct version: <i>Australia, seperti Malaysia, akan mengumumkan dasar yang baru ...</i> Incorrect version: <i>Australia, seperti Malaysia akan mengumumkan dasar yang baru ...</i> (Incorrect comma usage, i.e. a second comma is required after the phrase <i>seperti Malaysia</i>.)</p>