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

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 all public servants would get a pay rise._ **Correct version:** hükümet, bu hafta yaptığı açıklamada tüm devlet memurlarının zamlı ücret alacağını açıkladı. **Incorrect version:** hükümet, yaptığı açıklamada bu hafta tüm devlet memurlarının zamlı ücret alacağını açıkladı. (Moving the phrase _this week_ 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:** tanık, hırsızı, siyah saçlı genç bir adam olarak tarif etti. **Incorrect version:** tanık, hırsızı, sarı saçlı genç bir adam olarak tarif etti. (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:** Topraktaki karbon seviyesindeki en büyük artış,toprağın kullanımındaki değişiklikleri takip eden ilk 6-8 yıl içinde elde edilir ve 35 yıl sonra değişim oranı sıfıra iner. **Incorrect version:** Topraktaki karbon seviyesinde en büyük artış, toprağın kullanımındaki değişiklikleri takip eden ilk 6-8 yıl içinde elde edilir. (Omission of the underlined clause results in a major loss of meaning in the context of the whole sentence.)

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.	**Source language text:** *This would guarantee that people leaving workforce in their mid-60s enjoyed a financially secure retirement.* **Correct version:** iş yaşamına 60lı yaşların ortalarında son verenler, emekliliklerinde ekonomik güvence içinde yaşar. **Incorrect version:** iş yaşamına 60lı yaşların ortalarında son verenler, emekliliklerinde <u>ve ne kadar uzun yaşarlarsa yaşasınlar ömürlerinin sonuna kadar</u> ekonomik güvence içinde yaşarlar. (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 <u>handed down</u> a three-month suspended sentence.* **Correct version:** Ağır Ceza Mahkemesi, son yargılamada, üç ay şartlı erteleme cezası <u>vermiştir</u>. **Incorrect version:** Ağır Ceza Mahkemesi, son yargılamada, üç ay şartlı erteleme cezası <u>çıkartmıştır</u>. (In the legal register, the wording usually used is that a court *hands down* rather than *gives out* a sentence.)
	b) Source language text: [in minutes of board meeting] *The Chairman expressed his <u>extreme displeasure</u>.* **Correct version:** [toplantı tutanağından] Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı, aşırı derecede hoşnutsuzluğunu <u>ifade etti</u>. **Incorrect version:** Yönetim Kurulu Başkanı, gerçekten çok sinirlendiğini <u>söyledi</u>. (The phrase *said he was really annoyed* 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 big cities.* **Correct version:** Birçok şehirde, dumanlı sis <u>büyük</u> bir sorundur. **Incorrect version:** Birçok şehirde dumanlı sis <u>geniş</u> bir sorundur. (In this context, the word *big* is more commonly used, but *large* can still be understood.)
	b) Source language text: *subjected <u>to</u> intense criticism* **Correct version:** yoğun <u>eleştiriye uğradı</u> **Incorrect version:** yoğun <u>eleştirilerle eleştirildi</u> (The verb *subject[ed]* 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 swelling of the ankles.* **Correct version:** belirtiler arasında ayak <u>bileklerinin şişmesi</u> de var. **Incorrect version:** belirtiler arasında<u>, şiş ayak bilekleri</u> de var. (Incorrect word form, i.e. use of adjective instead of noun.)
	b) Source language text: *He has lived here since 2015.* **Correct version:** 2015 ten beri burada <u>yaşıyor</u>. **Incorrect version:** 2015 ten beri burada <u>yaşadı</u>. (Incorrect verb tense, i.e. past.)
	c) Source language text: *Half the women are happy.* **Correct version:** Kadınların yarısı <u>mutlu</u>. **Incorrect version:** Kadınların yarısı <u>mutlular</u>. (Agreement error between noun and verb, i.e. use of singular verb form instead of plural.)
	d) Source language text: *They looked at each other.* **Correct version:** Birbirlerine baktılar. **Incorrect version:** Birbirine baktılar. (Incorrect reflexive pronoun to refer to each other.)
	e) Source language text: *They made him tell the truth.* **Correct version:** <u>Ona</u> gerçeği söylettiler. **Incorrect version:** Gerçeği <u>ona söylediler</u>. (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:** *The case will be tried in the Supreme Court.* **Correct version:** Dava, Ağır Ceza Mahkemesinde görülecek. **Incorrect version:** Dava, ağır ceza mahkemesinde görülecek. (Capitalisation error, i.e. as *Supreme* is part of the name of the court, it 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:** *John, who is the youngest in the family, got married.* **Correct version:** John, evin en küçüğü, evlendi. **Incorrect version:** John evin en küçüğü, evlendi. (Incorrect comma usage, i.e. the comma incorrectly separates the relative clause from the main sentence.)