



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

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

Error Category	Examples of Errors
<p><b>1. 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 the government announced that all public servants would get a pay rise.</i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> यो हप्ता सरकारले घोषणा गर्‍यो कि सबै सार्वजनिक कर्मचारीहरूको तलब वृद्धि हुनेछ।</p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> सरकारले घोषणा गर्‍यो कि सबै सार्वजनिक कर्मचारीहरूको यो हप्ता तलब वृद्धि हुनेछ।</p> <p>(Moving the phrase <u>यो हप्ता</u> changes the time reference from the announcement to the pay rise, thereby altering the meaning of the target text.)</p> <hr/> <p><b>b) Source language text:</b> <i>The witness described the thief as a young man with <u>black</u> hair.</i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> साक्षीले चोरलाई कालो कपाल भएको युवकको रूपमा वर्णन गरे।</p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> साक्षीले चोरलाई कैलो कपाल भएको युवकको रूपमा वर्णन गरे।</p> <p>(Incorrect translation of the adjective, thereby altering the meaning of the target text.)</p>
<p><b>2. 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> <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><b>Correct version:</b> माटोमा कार्बनको स्तरमा सबैभन्दा ठूलो वृद्धि भूमि व्यवस्थापनमा परिवर्तन भएको पहिलो ६-८ बर्षमा पाइन्छ, र ३५ बर्ष पछि परिवर्तनको दर शून्यमा झर्दछ।</p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> माटोमा कार्बनको स्तरमा सबैभन्दा ठूलो वृद्धि भूमि व्यवस्थापनमा परिवर्तन भएको पहिलो ६-८ बर्षमा पाइन्छ।</p> <p>(Omission of the underlined clause results in a major loss of meaning in the context of the whole sentence.)</p>



<p><b>3. 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>would guarantee that people leaving the workforce in their mid-60s enjoyed a financially secure retirement</i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> ग्यारेन्टी दिनेछ कि मध्य-६० को उमेरमा काम छोड्ने मानिसहरूले आर्थिक रूपमा सुरक्षित निवृत्ति पाएका हुन्छन्</p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> ग्यारेन्टी दिनेछ कि मध्य-६० को उमेरमा काम छोड्ने मानिसहरूले आर्थिक रूपमा सुरक्षित निवृत्ति पाएका हुन्छन्, उनीहरूको बाँकी जीवनभरको लागि, जती लामो उनीहरू बाँचे पनि।</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><b>4. 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 <u>handed down</u> a three-month suspended sentence.</i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> भर्खरैको फैसलामा फौजदारी अदालतले तीन महिनाको निलम्बन सजाय सुनायो।</p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> भर्खरैको फैसलामा फौजदारी अदालतले तीन महिनाको निलम्बन सजाय बितरण गर्‍यो।</p> <p>(In the legal register, the wording usually used is that a court <u>handed down</u> rather than <u>handed out</u>.)</p> <p><b>b) Source language text:</b> <i>[in minutes of board meeting] The Chairman expressed his <u>extreme displeasure</u>.</i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> [बोर्ड बैठकको माइन्युटमा] अध्यक्षले कडा असन्तुष्टी व्यक्त गरे।</p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> [बोर्ड बैठकको माइन्युटमा] अध्यक्ष साँच्चिकै चिडिए।</p> <p>(The phrase said <u>साँच्चिकै चिडिए</u> conveys the correct meaning but is too informal in this context.)</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.

a) **Source language text:** *Smog is a big problem in many cities.*

**Correct version:** धेरै शहरहरूमा ठुँवालो एक ठूलो समस्या हो।

**Incorrect version:** धेरै शहरहरूमा ठुँवालो एक भयानक समस्या हो।

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

b) **Source language text:** *subjected to intense criticism*

**Correct version:** गम्भीर आलोचनामा पर्नु

**Incorrect version:** गम्भीर आलोचन तिर पर्नु

(The verb तिर 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 dizziness*

**Correct version:** लक्षणहरूमा चक्कर लाग्ने पर्छ

**Incorrect version:** लक्षणहरूमा चक्कर पर्छ

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

b) **Source language text:** *last month he brought me...*

**Correct version:** गत महिना उनले मलाई... ल्याइदिए

**Incorrect version:** गत महिना उनले मलाई... ल्याइदिन्छन्

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

c) **Source language text:** *strokes are quite common*

**Correct version:** मस्तिस्कघातहरू निकै सामान्य हुन्

**Incorrect version:** मस्तिस्कघातहरू निकै सामान्य हो



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

<p><b>6. Error of grammar, syntax:</b></p> <p>Error in structuring words, clauses and phrases of a language. E.g. incorrect word type/form; incorrect verb tense/form; agreement error between</p> <p>subject- verb, noun-pronoun, adjective- noun, etc.</p>	<p><b>d) Source language text:</b> <i>he picked up a chair and put <u>it</u> on the table</i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> उसले कुर्सी टिपेर त्यसलाई मेचमा राख्यो</p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> उसले कुर्सी टिपेर उनलाई मेचमा राख्यो</p> <p>(Incorrect pronoun to refer to chair.)</p> <p><b>e) Source language text:</b> <i>they <u>have provided</u> the information</i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> उनिहरूले जानकारी दिएका छन्</p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> उनिहरूसंग दिईएको जानकारी छ</p> <p>(Incorrect sentence structure)</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>Source language text:</b> <i>That case will have to be tried in the <u>Supreme Court</u>.</i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> त्याे मुद्दा सर्वाेच्च अदालतमा जाहेर गिरन्छ।</p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> त्याे मुद्दा सर्वाेच अदालतमा जाहेर गिरन्छ।</p> <p>(Incorrect spelling: सर्वाेच (Supreme) is incorrectly spelled.)</p>
<p><b>8. Error of punctuation:</b> Error in use of marks that separate sentences and their elements,</p> <p>and clarify meaning. E.g. incorrect comma, full-stop, apostrophe, inverted commas, etc.</p>	<p><b>Source language text:</b> <i><u>The government</u> will change its policy on the taxation of trusts.</i></p> <p><b>Correct version:</b> सरकारले गुठिहरूमा लाग्ने करमा नीति परिवर्तन गर्नेछ।</p> <p><b>Incorrect version:</b> सरकारले, गुठिहरूमा लाग्ने करमा नीति परिवर्तन गर्नेछ।</p> <p>(Incorrect comma usage, i.e. the comma incorrectly separates the subject from its verb.)</p>