



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

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. 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>Founga totonu:</b> 'I <u>he uiken</u>i na'e tala he pule'anga, ko e kau ngaue fakapule'anga kotoa 'e hiki 'enau vāhenga</p> <p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> Na'e tala he pule'anga ko e kau ngaue fakapule'anga kotoa 'e hiki 'enau vāhenga <u>he uiken</u>i.</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>
	<p><b>b) Source language text:</b> <i>The witness described the thief as a young man with <u>blond</u> hair.</i></p> <p><b>Founga totonu:</b> Na'e fakamatala'i 'e he tokotaha fakamo'oni 'a e tokotaha kaiha'a ko e ki'i talavou 'oku <u>lanu kelokelo</u> hono 'ulu.</p> <p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> ko e fakamatala 'a e tokotaha fakamo'oni na'e <u>lanu 'ulu'uli</u> 'a e la'i 'ulu 'a e kaiha'a.</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>Founga Totonu:</b> Ko e tupu lahi taha 'i he levolo 'o e kaponi 'oku 'i he kelekele 'oku ma'u ia 'i he 'uluaki ta'u 'e 6-8 'o e pule'i 'o e kelekele pea <u>hili 'a e ta'u 'e 35 ko e vave 'o e liliu 'oku tō ki he noa</u></p> <p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> Ko e tupu lahitaha 'i he levolo 'o e kaponi 'oku 'i he kelekele 'oku ma'u ia 'i he 'uluaki ta'u 'e 6-9 'o e pule'i 'o e kelekele.</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 addition:</b> An element of meaning that does not exist in the source text is added to the target text.</p> <p>An unjustified addition 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>Founga totonu:</b> na'e fakapapau'i ko e kakai 'oku nau toki malolo mei he ngaue'anga 'I he konga ki loto 'o e ta'u onongofulu tupu te nau ma'u ha fiemalie fakapa'anga 'I he taimi 'o 'enau malolo.</p> <p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> Na'e fakapapau'i ko e kakai 'oku nau toki malolo mei he ngaue'anga 'I he konga ki loto 'o e ta'u onongofulu tupu te nau ma'u ha fiemalie fakapa'anga 'I he taimi 'o 'enau malolo, <u>'o pehe ai pe ki he toenga 'o 'ene moui, neongo pe ko e ha 'a e fuoloa 'o 'ene moui.</u></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> Incorrect variety of language or inappropriate vocabulary for the text type (e.g. inappropriate level of formality or informality).</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>Founga totonu:</b> 'I he fai tu'utu'uni ki mui ni, na'e <u>tuku mai</u> 'e he fakamaau'anga 'o e kau maumau lao 'a e tautea mahina 'e tolu kae toloi.</p> <p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> 'I he fai tu'utu'uni ki mui ni, na'e <u>'omi</u> 'e he fakamaau'anga, ka toe maumaulao 'a e fai hia 'I loto he mahina 'e tolu 'e toki hilifaki 'a e tautea 'i he taimi ko ia.</p> <p>(In the legal register, the wording usually used is that a court tuku mai rather than 'omi a sentence.)</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>Founga totonu:</b> [<i>'I he miniti na'e hiki mei he fakataha poate</i>] na'e fakaha he seā 'a 'ene <u>loto ta'efiemalie 'aupito</u>.</p> <p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> Na'e lea 'a e seā 'o pehe, 'oku ne <u>loto 'ikai sai aupito</u>.</p> <p>(The phrase loto ta'efiemalie 'aupito conveys the correct meaning but is too informal in this context.)</p>



<p><b>5. 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><b>a) Source language text:</b> <i>Smog is a <u>big</u> problem in many cities.</i></p> <p><b>Founga totonu:</b> Ko e kakapu ko e palopalema <u>lahi</u> ki he ngaahi kolo lahi (pe ko e loto kolo).</p> <p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> Ko e kakapu ko e palopalema <u>fu'u lahi</u> ki he ngaahi kolo lahi (pe ko e loto kolo).</p> <p>(In this context, the word lahi is more commonly used, but fu'u lahi can still be understood.)</p> <p><b>b) Source language text:</b> <i>subjected <u>to</u> intense criticism</i></p> <p><b>Founga totonu:</b> na'e fai <u>hono</u> fakaanga'i lahi</p> <p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> <u>Na'e fu'u lahi</u> 'a hono fakaānga'i ia.</p> <p>(The verb fai is normally collocated with the preposition hono but the meaning can be understood.)</p>
<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 subject-verb, noun-pronoun, adjective-noun, etc.</p>	<p><b>a) Source language text:</b> <i>the symptoms include <u>dizziness</u></i></p> <p><b>Founga totonu:</b> ko e taha 'o e ngaahi faka'ilonga ko e ongo'i <u>ninimo</u>.</p> <p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> ko e taha 'o e ngaahi faka'ilonga ko e <u>fie vilivilo</u>.</p> <p>(Incorrect word form, i.e. use of adjective instead of noun)</p> <p><b>b) Source language text:</b> <i>last month he <u>brought</u> me...</i></p> <p><b>Founga totonu:</b> He mahina kuo 'osi na'a ne <u>'omi</u> ma'aku...</p> <p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> He mahina kuo 'osi na'a ne <u>fakatau ia</u> ma'aku...</p> <p>(Incorrect verb tense, i.e. present tense instead of past tense)</p> <p><b>c) Source language text:</b> <i><u>strokes</u> are quite common</i></p> <p><b>Founga totonu:</b> Ko e <u>pākalava</u> 'oku fa'a hoko.</p>



	<p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> ko e <u>pakalava</u> ko e meā noaia.</p> <p>(Agreement error between noun and verb, i.e. use of singular verb form instead of plural)</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>Founga totonu:</b> ko e keisi ko 'ena 'e pau ke 'ave ia ke hopo'i he <u>Fakamaāu'anga lahi</u>.</p> <p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> ko e keisi ko 'ena 'e pau ke 'ave ia ke hopo'i he Fakamaāuanga <u>mahuinga</u>.</p> <p>(Capitalisation error, i.e. as Supreme is part of the name of the court, it should have a capital 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>The government</u> will change its policy on the taxation of trusts.</i></p> <p><b>Founga totonu:</b> 'E hanga he pule'anga 'o liliu 'a e tu'utu'uni fekau'aki pea mo e tukuhaū ki he pa'anga 'oku tauhi ma ha taha pe ha nī'ihi.</p> <p><b>Founga 'oku hala:</b> 'E hanga he puleanga, 'o liliu 'a e tu'utu'uni fekau'aki pea mo e tukuhaū, ki he pa'anga 'oku tauhi ma ha taha pe ha nī'ihi.</p> <p>(Incorrect comma usage, i.e. the comma incorrectly separates the subject from its verb.)</p>