TRANSLATION ERRORS
=any fault in the TT, resulting from <- ignorance
<- misinterpretation of a ST segment
<- inadequate application of, or failure to apply trans. principles,
rules, or procedures = methodological error

METHODOLOGICAL ERROR
= the result of a failure to apply trans. principles, rules, or procedures
= disregard for professional practice and usage
-insufficient research in parallel texts or previously translated texts,
-poor use of dictionaries,
-failure to revise the TT
They can lead to a <language error> or a <translation error>

Methodological errors are
Inadequate contextual analysis
False calques (*calcos abusivos*)
Sentence-by-sentence translation without regard for textual coherence
Interference (*interferencia*)
Inappropriate paraphrase (*paráfrasis*)
Over-translation (*hipertradcucción*)
[hypertranslation = A methodological error where the translator systematically chooses to
use wording that is formally quite different from the original expression in the ST
even if a literal translation is possible and quite acceptable
Transcoding (*transcodificación*)

TRANSLATION ERRORS

Nonsense (*sin sentido*), misinterpretation (*contrasentido*), incorrect meaning (*falso sentido*)
Calque, false friend, anglicism, interference
Loss (*pérdida*), omission, under-translation (*subtraducción*),
addition, over-translation (*sobretraducción*), inappropriate paraphrase (*paráfrasis*)
transcoding, word-for word translation

LANGUAGE ERRORS
Ambiguity (unintentional) = (Suharto forces fire into crowd at demonstration)
Barbarism = morphological error, erroneous use of a word inappropriately coined or
unintentionally corrupted (*deformada*) E.g.: *priorizar -> dar prioridad*; *conducí ->*
conduje; *cocretas -> croquetas*; *aperturar una cuenta -> abrir*
Inappropriate expression (*uso impropio*) = semantic error (*la industira alimenticia ->*
alimentaria)
solecism = syntactic error (*El Hotel Viramar <u>le</u> da la bienvenida -> les da*: *Si tendría dinero -*
> Si tuviera)
dequeísmo, leísmo
zeugma = [non-grammatical strucutre] syntactical connection or juxtaposition of a verb or an
adjective with two nouns (**with weeping eyes and hearts -> weeping eyes and grieving*
hearts; *La enfermera cuidaba y velaba por la salud de los enfermos -> cuidaba a los*
enfermos y velaba por su salud)
(inappropriate) repetition (*repetición abusiva*) = -> denotes poor vocabulary or clumsy style

NONSENSE (*sin sentido*) = misinterpretation of the sense of a word or statement in the ST , or methodological error which leads to an illogical formulation in the TT

MISINTERPRETATION (*contrasentido*) = information loss or distorstion caused by misunderstanding the text, or lack of cultural knowledge, with the result that a word or segment in the ST is given an entirely erroneous sense from that intended by the author

INCORRECT MEANING (*falso sentido*) = when a sense is attributed to a word or segment in the ST that it does not have in the context in which it appears (overlapping with <misninterpretation>; cf. false firend, interference)

CALQUE = transfer of a word of the SL into the TT by using a literal translation of its component forms [Not to be confused with accepted calques: *football > balompié*; *skycraper > rascacielos*

FALSE FRIEND = a word of the SL whose form resembles a word in the TL but whose meanings or one of their senses are different

ANGLICISM = an English word or expression that has no literal equivalent in another language
=A <borrowing> from English into another language

INTERFERENCE = introduction of a characteristic peculiar to the ST into the TT. It results from ignorance or a methodological error.
They can be morphological lexical, syntactic, stylistic or typographical
(e.g. *I am pleased to inform you that we will be back -> Me complace informarle que regresaremos*)

LOSS (*pérdida*) = disappearance of an element of meaning producing a reduction in the expressive, rhetorical or stylistic features of the TT, resulting in an impoverishment of the TT when compared to the ST
(Loss can be remedied by resorting to compensation or explicitation)

OMISSION = failure to render a necessary element of information
(Not to be confused with <implicitation> which involves the justified exclusion of a ST element)

UNDER-TRANSLATION (*subtraducción*) = omission in the TT of any compensation, amplification or explicitation required in order to obtain an idiomatic translation that conforms to the presumed sense of the ST
(e.g. *Most of the injuries in this study occurred extraorally -> La mayoría de las lesiones de este estudio se produjeron de manera extraoral*, when *lesiones incluidas en este estudio* is necessary)

ADDITION = introduction of superfluous information or stylistic effect absent in the ST
[Not to be confused with explicitation, which is justified, nor with compensation)

OVER-TRANSLATION (*sobretraducción*) = unjustified explicitation of ST elements that should remain implicit in the TT
(e.g. *To open market opportunities -> Abrir oportunidades de mercado*, when *abrir mercado* is enough)

INAPPROPRIATE PARPHRASE (*paráfrasis*) = inappropriate length of a TT segment translating a ST segment. It can involve additions or excessive use of cicumlocutions that make the TT cumbersome

TRANSCODING = An operation where the translator establishes <correspondences> between two languages on the lexical or phraseological level
[corresponence = relation of identity established independent of <discourse> [use in socio-cultural context] between words or syntagmas . eg. *grand* : big, great, large, grand, vast]

WORD-FOR WORD TRANSLATION =literal translation consisting of transferring the elements of the ST without changing the word order. It can distort the sense and intelligibility of the ST
[literal translation = translation strategy where a translator produces a TT while retaining the formal features of the ST but conforming generally to the grammar of the TT