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CLASSIFIER OF ERRORS (IN BUSINESS DOCUMENTS) IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS

The purpose of our study is to find out what mistakes are most often made when translating the text, to classify these errors.

Methods. *The research is done by applying the following methods: theoretical - analysis and synthesis of literature on the problem studies; practical - the selection of factual material and on its basis making conclusions about the classification of errors in the process of text translation.*

Results. *There are several ways to translate text: oral, written, indirect, authorized, automatic and abstract ones. The most often used is automatic translation, which is computer-assisted translation, in other words, machine translation.*

Automatic translation is mainly based on the direct presentation of the text, without considering its semantic content. Thus, this translation is not reliable when it comes to the translating poems, literary texts, texts that contain tautologies, pleonasms and paronyms.

Based on the selected factual material, we can conclude that based on a comprehensive analysis of errors that are most common in the texts of business documents, a classifier was developed:

1) *Lexical errors:*

- *Incorrect use of words and terms;*
- *Inappropriate or unjustified use of foreign words;*
- *Application of pleonasms and tautologies;*
- *Use of archaisms and clericalisms;*
- *Use of neologisms, professionalisms;*
- *Incorrect use of synonymous words;*
- *Incorrect use of phrases.*

2) *Stylistic mistakes*

- *Artificial speech continuation.*

3) *Morphological errors/ mistakes*

- *Inconsistency of definitions;*
- *Irrational use of cardinal numerals;*
- *Incorrect choice of grammatical forms of the voice.*

4) *Syntax errors*

- *Incorrect word order in sentences;*
- *Violation of the specifics of the use of adverbial inflections;*
- *Ignorance of the structure of a complex sentence;*
- *Incorrect agreement in the case;*
- *Non-use of parallelism of language constructions;*

5) *Compositional errors*

6) *Logical errors*

- *Lack of information and persuasiveness;*
- *Violation of the basic laws of logic (identity, contradiction, exclusion of the third, sufficient grounds);*
- *Violation of combinations of laws;*
- *Non-compliance with the requirements for proof;*
- *Violation of definition requirements.*

Key words: *error/mistakes, classifier of errors, translation, automatic translation, text.*

Problem statement. At the present stage of text translation development, it is very important to be able to translate correctly, especially to pay attention to automatic translation of the text, because that is where most mistakes are made.

At a basic level, the work of computer programs for translation is to replace words or phrases from one language with words or phrases from another one. However, then there is a problem that such a replacement cannot provide the quality translation

of the text, because it requires the definition and recognition of words and whole phrases from the source language. This provokes an active research in the field of computer linguistics [1, p. 23].

Analysis of recent researches and publications. Instead of “machine” the word automatic is sometimes used, which does not affect the meaning. However, the term machine translation has a completely different meaning - in this case, the program simply helps a person to translate texts.

Machine translation involves the following forms of interaction:

- Partially automated translation: for example, the use of computer dictionaries by a human translator.

- Systems with division of labour: the computer is trained to translate only phrases of a clearly defined structure (but does it in such a way that it does not need to be corrected), and everything that does not fit into the scheme, leaves for a person [1].

The purpose of the article. The purpose of our study is to find out what mistakes are most often made when translating text, to establish a classification of these mistakes.

The goals of the study are:

- 1) to find out the state of development of the researched problem in the scientific literature;

- 2) to classify the main errors that occur in the automatic translation of the text;

- 3) to select the factual material for research, to systematize and describe it;

- 4) to give a description of main errors in the automatic translation of the text.

Presentation of the main research material.

Machine (automatic) translation is a computer program that analyzes the text of the source and performs translation without human involvement. The human-editor later corrects the translation or adapts the text to the machine in advance: eliminates ambiguous readings, simplifies the text syntactically to the structure of the phrases of the translation language, shows the translation system solutions in difficult cases. [3].

The main obstacles of correct automatic translation are:

- errors in the source text;
- homonymy and polysemy;
- complex syntactic constructions [2, p. 270].

Before going into more detail on the analysis of possible errors in the texts of business documents, including those that occur after the automatic translation of the text from one language to another, it is necessary to give briefly general recommendations for such translation.

The translation of the text of the document is recommended to begin with the correction of all possible errors (first of all spelling, grammatical, stylistic, compositional, logical) in the original. Then

you need to make a trial, draft translation of the text and analyze firstly the errors highlighted by the translator, and then the inaccuracies identified as a result of a cursory review of the translated text. All errors should be systematized and appropriate adjustments to the translation program operation should be made.

First of all, it is important to choose plan, or priority, language of the translation correctly, i.e. to inform the program with the vocabulary of which subject it will deal. This facilitates the correct translation of polysemous words. When translating business documents, it is appropriate to use a juridical plan-language.

The user is also provided with auxiliary (permanent or temporary) dictionaries, which he can replenish and correct and which have priority over all other dictionaries, i.e. the program will search for the translation of each word primarily in these auxiliary dictionaries.

After a cursory analysis, the text is re-translated, now taking into account the changes and additions to dictionaries, after which the text of the document should be read again, this time carefully and meticulously, trying to identify the following types of errors [2, p. 272–273].

The composition of the text of a business document is a way to formalize the content of the information contained in it, the sequence of location of the constituent parts (aspects) of the document. The most rational structure of the text of a business document is that consisting of two parts. The first part sets out the facts and events that led to the drafting of the document, the second part contains orders, conclusions, requests, decisions, proposals.

Compositional errors consist in the incorrect construction of the text of the official document, disproportionate arrangement of its parts. Each aspect of the content should occupy a certain place in the logical structure of the document and not coincide with another aspect. It is important to know the rules of highlighting, construction of a paragraph and organizing sentences in a paragraph. [2, p. 274].

The text is organized in direct or reverse ways. While the direct way constructing, the text consists of an introductory part, a descriptive part and a conclusion. Example:

The Azovstal plant requests training of the management staff on drafting official documents.

While the reverse way constructing, the descriptive part is after the conclusion. Example:

The draft program of the seminar provides a report of your organization on the topic “Unification of documentation systems”.

The compositional harmony of the document is determined by the sequence of presentation of the content, the location of the material, the nature and amount of information included in the document.

The business document should be devoted to one issue, and the information contained in it should be thematic, homogeneous and logically related.

Often not knowing the basic rules of logic results in errors in compiling the text of the official document. The text should be the result of consistent and evidential thinking.

The law of identity stipulates that the subject of thought remains unchanged within one theory, one reasoning or proof, that is, knowledge of the subject should not be replaced by other knowledge. Following the law of identity can help to avoid uncertainty, vagueness of reasoning.

According to the law of contradiction, two statements cannot be true at the same time, one of which asserts something about the subject, and the other denies the same thing, in the same subject, at the same time.

The law of the excluded third is a statement if there are two contradictory judgments about the subject, then one of them is necessarily true and the other false, and between them there can be no middle, i.e. a third judgment, which could also be true in the same respect, at the same time.

The law of sufficient grounds is formulated as follows: to recognize the judgment of the subject true, it is necessary to indicate sufficient grounds. The truth of the proposed provisions must be proved. It cannot be taken as true unsubstantiated allegations. The law of sufficient grounds presupposes the sequence and argumentation of statements, i.e. the internal connection and mutual validity of opinions in reasoning. [2, p. 275–277].

Compositional and logical errors in the texts of business documents do not belong to the actual language, and therefore are not controlled by the system of checking the spelling and grammar of electronic texts. [2, p. 279].

Errors of other types belong to the actual language ones, which appear already in the process of automatic translation.

1. Incorrect lexical polysemy problems solving [4, p. 3].

For example, for the text *“Revised wing has a 25% larger area, the spread is increased by 4.88 m, which increased fuel capacity by 30%”*, the appropriate translation of which is the sentence: *“Перероблене крило має на 25% більшу площу, розмах збільшений на 4,88 м, що дозволило збільшити запас палива на 30%”* different translation systems have chosen the *спред* option, although considering this word translation options without a context in the system, the correct match – *розмах* was found, and also two more incorrect options: *area* – *площа*, but not *область*, and *spread* – *поширення*, but not *розмах*.

2. Incorrect lexical and grammatical homonymy problem solving [4, p. 4].

“It currently mines iron ore from its one open-pit quartzite field through a process of drilling and blasting, and by the removal of overburden to external dumps”.

The program incorrectly determined the part-of-speech affiliation of the verb *mines* and translated it with the noun *шахти*. The correct option is *видобуває*.

So, the appropriate translation of the sentence is *“У даний час вона видобуває залізну руду з одного кар’єрного поля кварцитів за допомогою буріння та підривання, а також шляхом перенесення покривних порід на зовнішні відвали”*.

3. The use of Russisms

This problem is explained by the use of Russian as an intermediate link in the translation from English into Ukrainian [4, p. 5].

“Carpet is a common name for the group textile floor coverings, consisting tufted carpets and needlepunched carpets”.

The system translated *needlepunched carpets* as *іглопробівніє килими*. The correct option is *голкопробивні килими*.

So, the correct translation of the sentence is: *“Килим – це загальна назва для групи текстильних покриттів для підлогових, вони бувають тафтингові та голкопробивні.”*

4. Word-for-word translation of phrases [4, p. 5].

“Under the Charter, the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security”.

The system proposed a translation of the phrase *primary responsibility* as *первинна відповідальність*, but the correct translation is *головна відповідальність*.

5. Translation of highly specialized, uncommon abbreviations

The problem of lack of translation of the term is relevant, because it is facilitated by two factors: the rapid development of industries and, accordingly, the emergence of new terms, as well as not fast enough introduction of these new terms [4, p. 5].

“It would be able to produce coal at an average production level of 37.1 mtpy for 23 years” [14]. The system did not translate the abbreviation, leaving it as *mtpy*, although the equivalent is *млн тон за рік* (a million tons per year). Another system while translating made another very unexpected mistake by translating this word combination as *буде потрібно близько*.

Thus, the correct translation of the sentence is *“Через 23 роки він зможе виробляти в середньому по 37.1 млн тон вугілля за рік”*.

Conclusions. Modern automatic translation systems translate text based on morphological, syntactic and semantic data, but the quality of translation is not always high due to the large number of errors.

The classification of errors during automatic translation process is very diverse. Among the main ones are: compositional errors (incorrect structure of the document), logical errors (4 basic laws of logic), syntactic errors (incorrect word order in sentences), morphological errors (incorrect choice of grammatical forms), stylistic errors (artificial speech extension) and the most common are lexical errors (incorrect use of words).

So, summarizing all the results, we can say that the automatic translation of the text of the document can be used to read the information, but it should not be used as the main translation. In order to convert the received text into the correct and high-quality one, it is necessary to perform formatting, and correct all existing errors.

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Зінченко В. М., Рибалка Н. В. Класифікатор помилок (у текстах ділових документів) у процесі перекладу

Мета нашого дослідження полягає в тому, щоб з'ясувати, які помилки найчастіше допускають під час перекладу тексту, встановити класифікацію цих помилок.

Методи. Теоретичні – аналіз та синтез літератури з досліджуваної проблеми; практичні – добір фактичного матеріалу та на його основі формулювання висновків про класифікацію помилок під час перекладу тексту.

Висновки. Переклад тексту може здійснюватися кількома способами: усний, письмовий, опосередкований, авторизований, автоматичний та реферативний переклади. Найчастіше використовують автоматичний переклад – це переклад, який здійснюється за допомогою комп'ютера, іншими словами, машинний переклад.

Автоматичний переклад в основному базується на прямому представленні тексту, не розглядаючи його смислове наповнення. Тим самим цей переклад не є достовірним, якщо йдеться про перекладання віршів, художніх текстів, текстів, які містять тавтології, плеоназми та слова-пароніми.

На основі дібраного фактичного матеріалу можемо зробити висновок про те, що на основі комплексного аналізу помилок, які найчастіше зустрічаються в текстах ділових документів, розроблено класифікатор:

- 1) *Лексичні помилки*
 - *Неправильне використання слів і термінів;*
 - *Недоречне або невиправдане вживання іноземних слів;*
 - *Застосування плеоназмів та тавтологій;*
 - *Використання архаїзмів і канцеляризмів;*
 - *Вживання неологізмів, професіоналізмів;*
 - *Неправильне використання слів-синонімів;*
 - *Неправильне використання словосполучень.*
- 2) *Стилістичні помилки*
 - *Штучне продовження мовлення.*
- 3) *Морфологічні помилки*
 - *Неузгодженість означень;*
 - *Нераціональне використання кількісних числівників;*
 - *Неправильний вибір граматичних форм стану.*
- 4) *Синтаксичні помилки*
 - *Неправильний порядок слів у реченнях;*
 - *Порушення специфіки вживання дієприслівникових зворотів;*
 - *Незнання структури складного речення;*
 - *Неправильне узгодження у відмінку;*
 - *Невживання паралелізму мовних конструкцій;*
- 5) *Композиційні помилки*
- 6) *Логічні помилки*
 - *Відсутність інформативності й переконливості;*
 - *Порушення основних законів логіки (тотожності, протиріччя, виключення третього, достатньої підстави);*
 - *Порушення комбінацій законів;*
 - *Недотримання вимог до доведення;*
 - *Порушення вимог до визначень.*

Ключові слова: помилка, класифікатор помилок, переклад, автоматичний переклад, текст.