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 (hipertraducción)
  [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 industria alimenticia -> alimentaria)
  solecism = syntactic error (El Hotel Viramar le 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 distortion 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 friend, 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 > balompiè; skyscraper > 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

INTERFERENCE = introduction of a characteristic peculiar to the ST into the TT. It results from ignorance or a methodological error.

Los can be morphological lexical, syntactic, stylistic or typographical

(Loss can be remedied by resorting to compensation or explicitation

OMISSION = failure to render a necessary element of information

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

ADDITION = introduction of superfluous information or stylistic effect absent in the ST

OVER-TRANSLATION (sobretaducción) = unjustified explicitation of ST elements that should remain implicit in the TT

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

TRANSCODING = An operation where the translator establishes <correspondences> between two languages on the lexical or phraseological level

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