

# Error report in Machine Translation

## Hungarian to English:

- Source of the text: Wikipedia: Second World War, Hungarian page ([https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%A1sodik\\_vil%C3%A1gh%C3%A1bor%C3%BA](https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%A1sodik_vil%C3%A1gh%C3%A1bor%C3%BA))
- Original Hungarian text:

A második világháború az emberiség történetének legnagyobb és legtöbb halálos áldozattal járó fegyveres konfliktusa. A legelterjedtebb álláspont szerint kezdete az 1939. szeptember 1-jei, Lengyelország elleni német támadáshoz köthető. A háborút azonban egyesek már 1937. július 7-től számítják, amikor kitört a második kínai–japán háború. A történelemtudósok egy része szerint ugyanakkor ezen két távol-keleti ország katonai konfliktusa még nem terjedt ki a világ több pontjára, így az helyi jellegűnek értelmezhető és a világháború szoros előzményének tekinthető. A háború Európában 1945. május 8-án Németország, míg Ázsiában szeptember 2-án Japán feltétel nélküli megadásával fejeződött be.

A világháborúban a szövetségesek és a tengelyhatalmak álltak egymással szemben. Kezdetben javarészt a tengelyhatalmak győzedelmeskedtek a csatákban, majd 1942-től mind a kelet-európai, mind a csendes-óceáni, mind az afrikai fronton a szövetségesek törtek előre, és végül a tengelyhatalmak teljes vereséget szenvedtek.

Az európai, ázsiai és afrikai földrészen vívott harcokban közel hetven nemzet vett részt, ennek következtében több mint 73 millióan veszítették életüket, beleértve a megölt civileket és az elesett katonákat is. A háború kitöréséhez nagyban hozzájárult az első világháború után, a Párizs környéki békeszerződésekkel (versailles-i békeszerződés; trianoni békeszerződés; saint-germaini békeszerződés; sèvres-i békeszerződés) kialakított világpolitikai helyzet.

A világháborút végigkísérték mindkét tömb részéről a civil lakosság és a hadifoglyok elleni erőszakos cselekmények. A megszállt területeken a hadviselő felek rendre terrorizálták a helyi lakosságot, melyek közül kiemelkednek a japánok által Kínában és Mandzsúriában, a németek által az elfoglalt szovjet területeken és a szovjetek által Kelet-Európában elkövetett visszaélések. A nyugati szövetségesek terrorbombázásokat hajtottak végre Németország és Japán ellen, melyek sokszor rengeteg halálos áldozattal jártak, mint Drezda, Hamburg és Tokió esetében. A világháború végén két atombombát dobtak Japánra, ami több százezer ember szörnyű halálát eredményezte. A világháború során több népirtás is történt, de az áldozatok számát és az elkövetés módszerét illetően kiemelkedik a több millió zsidó származású ember életét követelő holokauszt. A világháború után a győztesek Európában a nürnbergi perben, míg a Távol-Keleten a tokiói perben háborús bűnösnek ítélték német és japán vezetőket.

A világháborút a hadviselő felek többsége számára lezáró párizsi békét 1947-ben kötötték meg. Európa térképét átrajzolták, a Szovjetunió jelentős területeket szerzett. Lengyelország határait nyugatabbra tolták, és cserébe német területekkel kárpótolták az országot. A háború után megromlott a két korábbi szövetséges, a Szovjetunió és az Amerikai Egyesült Államok viszonya, és egy új világméretű konfliktus, a hidegháború korszaka kezdődött el.

Az 1914–1945 közötti időszakot egyesek a második harmincéves háború időszakának nevezik. Már 1946-ban Charles de Gaulle úgy nyilatkozott: „A mi győzelmünkkel végződött harmincéves háború drámája számos váratlan eseményt foglalt magában”. Erről a teóriáról írt Sigmund Neumann könyvében, szerinte az első harmincéves háborúhoz hasonlóan a 20. század eleji nagy háború is több kisebb konfliktus eredménye. Hasonló szemléletben írt könyvet Ravasz István is.

- Google Translate:

The Second World War is the largest and deadliest armed conflict in human history. According to the most common point of view, its beginning can be linked to the German attack on Poland on September 1, 1939. However, some people already count the war from July 7, 1937, when the Second Sino-Japanese War broke out. However, according to some historians, the military conflict of these two Far Eastern countries has not yet spread to **many parts of the world** (correct: to other parts of the world), so it can be interpreted as local in nature and considered a close precursor to the World War. **The war ended with the unconditional surrender of Germany on May 8, 1945 in Europe, and Japan's unconditional surrender on September 2, 1945 in Asia.** (The war in Europe ended on May 8, 1945, with Germany's unconditional surrender, and in Asia on September 2, 1945, with Japan's unconditional surrender.)

In World War II, the Allies and the Axis Powers faced each other. In the beginning, the Axis powers were mostly victorious in the battles, then from 1942 on both the Eastern European, the Pacific and the African fronts, the Allies advanced, and **finally** (in the end) the Axis powers suffered a complete defeat.

Nearly seventy nations took part in the **Wars** (battles) fought on the European, Asian and African continents, resulting in the loss of more than 73 million lives, including killed civilians and fallen soldiers. The **world political** situation (The situation in world politics,) created after the First World War by the peace treaties around Paris (the Treaty of Versailles; the Treaty of Trianon; the Peace Treaty of Saint-Germain; the Peace Treaty of Sèvres) greatly contributed to the outbreak of the war.

The World War was accompanied by acts of violence against the civilian population and prisoners of war **on the part of** (by) both blocs. In the occupied territories, the warring parties regularly terrorized the local population, among which the abuses committed by the Japanese in China and Manchuria, by the

Germans in the occupied Soviet territories, and by the Soviets in Eastern Europe stand out. The Western Allies carried out terrorist bombings against Germany and Japan, which often resulted in many deaths, as in the case of Dresden, Hamburg and Tokyo. At the end of World War II, two atomic bombs were dropped on Japan, resulting in the horrific deaths of hundreds of thousands of people. Several genocides took place during the World War, but in terms of the number of victims and the method of perpetration, the Holocaust that claimed the lives of millions of people of Jewish origin stands out. After the Holocaust (war or cataclysm), the winners (judged the German and Japanese leaders, in Europe at the Nuremberg trial, and in the Far East at the Tokyo trial, guilty as war criminals) in Europe in the Nuremberg trial, while in the Far East in the Tokyo trial, German and Japanese leaders were judged war criminals.

The Peace of Paris, which ended the World War for the majority of the warring parties, was concluded in 1947. The map of Europe was redrawn, the Soviet Union gained significant territories. The borders of Poland were pushed further west, and in return the country was compensated with German territories. After the war, relations between the two former allies, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, deteriorated, and a new world-wide conflict, the Cold War, began.

The period between 1914 and 1945 is called by some the period of the Second Thirty Years' War. As early as 1946, Charles de Gaulle declared: "The drama of the Thirty Years' War, which ended with our victory, included many unexpected events." Sigmund Neumann wrote about this theory in his book, and according to him, like the First Thirty Years' War, the great war at the beginning of the 20th century was the result of several smaller conflicts. István Ravasz also wrote a book with a similar approach.

- **Errors:** Written inside the text, and (between braces) the correct way. The significant errors are *red, like this* (and the correct way are like this). The not as bad ones are just *formatted*. I remember Google Translate being really bad back in the day. Now it's actually better, but still has errors.
- DeepL:

The Second World War is the largest armed conflict in human history, with the highest number of casualties. The most widely held view is that it began with the German invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939. However, the war is considered by some to have started on 7 July 1937, when the Second Sino-Japanese War broke out. Some historians, however, believe that the military conflict between these two Far Eastern countries had not yet spread to *many parts* (the other parts) of the world, and could therefore be interpreted as local and a close precursor to the world war. The war ended with the unconditional surrender of Germany in Europe on 8 May 1945 and of Japan in Asia on 2 September.

The world war pitted the Allied and Axis powers against each other. Initially, the Axis Powers were largely victorious in the battles, but from 1942 onwards the Allies advanced on the Eastern European, Pacific and African fronts, and the Axis Powers were completely defeated.

Nearly seventy nations were involved in the fighting on the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa, resulting in more than 73 million casualties, including civilians killed and soldiers killed in action. The outbreak of the war was largely due to the global political situation after the First World War, with the peace treaties around Paris (Versailles; Trianon; Saint-Germain; Sèvres).

The world war was marked by violence against civilians and prisoners of war by both blocs. In the occupied territories, the warring parties systematically terrorised the local population, most notably the abuses committed by the Japanese in China and Manchuria, by the Germans in the occupied Soviet territories and by the Soviets in Eastern Europe. The Western allies carried out terrorist bombings against Germany and Japan, often with many casualties, as in Dresden, Hamburg and Tokyo. At the end of the world war, two atomic bombs were dropped on Japan, resulting in the horrific deaths of hundreds of thousands of people. There were several genocides during the world war, but the Holocaust, which claimed the lives of millions of people of Jewish descent, stands out in terms of the number of victims and the method of perpetration. After the end of the **world (world war or cataclysm)**, German and Japanese leaders were convicted of war crimes by the victors at the Nuremberg trials in Europe and the Tokyo trials in the Far East.

The Paris Peace Treaty, which ended the world war for most of the warring parties, was concluded in 1947. The map of Europe was redrawn and the Soviet Union gained significant territory. Poland's borders were pushed further west, and in return, the country was compensated with German territory. After the war, relations between the two former allies, the Soviet Union and the United States, soured and a new global conflict, the Cold War, began.

The period between 1914 and 1945 has been called by some the Second Thirty Years War. As early as 1946, Charles de Gaulle declared: 'The drama of the Thirty Years' War, which ended in our victory, included many unexpected events'. Sigmund Neumann, writing about this theory in his book, argued that, like the first Thirty Years' War, the great war of the early 20th century was the result of a series of smaller conflicts. István Ravasz wrote a book along similar lines.

Translated with DeepL.com (free version)

- **Errors:** Shown in the text, similar way as last time. I was surprised how good the DeepL model is, even with Hungarian. We are used to MT systems being bad in Hungarian, but this was a good surprise for me.

## English to Hungarian, Google Translate:

- Extra errors in the translation service, what I found related to the previous topic: With short context, the II (second) part of World War II is cut off from the Hungarian translation. But only if I use roman numerals. When using Arabic numbers, the translation works. When writing out the number by letters, in a complex context, the translation's meaning changes compared to the original. Just by missing the "second" part of the world war's name could be okay, but ONLY in a longer context, where it become clear that we indeed talking about the second world war, therefore the translator missing out it would be only allowed in longer documents, and it is a mistake when it does this when no other previous context is present. Examples:

- o The basic ways to say „World War II/2/two” in Hungarian. These are all correct.

Nyelvfelismerés cseh angol magyar ▼	↔ angol magyar német ▼
World war II ×	Második világháború 🌐 ☆
World war two ×	Második világháború 🌐 ☆
World war 2 ×	2. világháború 🌐 ☆

Basically „második” is the way to say „second”. It is interesting, because we also use the roman numeral (II) way to write it.

- o There can be seen, that with small context, the „2” and „two” ways both get correctly translated:

In world war 2 ×	A 2. világháborúban ☆
In world war two. ×	A második világháborúban. ☆

But when I use the „II” way the „második” (which means second) part just gets left out:

In world war II. ×	világháborúban. ☆
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- o Similar thing happens by for example referencing „World War 2 tanks”. „2” is correct:

World war 2 tanks. ×	2. világháborús tankok. ☆
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but here both the „II” and „two” gets left out:

World war II tanks. ×	világháborús tankok. ☆
World war two tanks. ×	világháborús tankok. ☆

- This error is pretty consistent. Here it is also missing:

During world war two.	×	világháború idején.	☆
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- But, If I write a longer, full sentence mentioning World War II, then the translation is correct in all ways. (The difference between the two Hungarian sentence is minimal, but both correct)

There are multiple kinds of world war II tanks.	×	A második világháborús tankok többféle típusa létezik.	☆
There are multiple kinds of world war two tanks.	×	A második világháborús tankoknak többféle fajtája létezik.	☆
There are multiple kinds of world war 2 tanks.	×	A második világháborúban többféle tank létezik.	☆

- The error reappears when I use a short sentence/phrase. In this case the following two are a correct translation:

At the end of world war two.	×	A második világháború végén.	☆
At the end of world war 2.	×	A második világháború végén.	☆

But the same error also happens like last time, when I use the „II”:

At the end of world war II.	×	világháború végén.	☆
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- Also, one additional error what I found. When I use a more complex sentence again, I get the same, correct result if „II” or „2” is used.

At the end of world war II food was scarce. ×	A második világháború végén kevés volt az élelmiszer. ☆
At the end of world war 2 food was scarce. ×	A második világháború végén kevés volt az élelmiszer. ☆

But when I use „two”, the following error happens:

At the end of world war two food was scarce. ×	A két világháború végén kevés volt az élelmiszer. ☆
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The Hungarian translation means that „At the **end of the two (meaning both)** world wars, the food was scarce.”, meaning that the translation does not mean the end of the second world war, but the end of the two world wars. Which is technically the same time period (logically), but it is incorrect both grammatically, and by the logic of the Hungarian language. You won’t use this sentence, unless you want to talk about the time period of „both world wars” and their end, which is a really roundabout way of saying things and It would not be used, especially not in general. (only in a really specific scenario, and this is not that case, the machine translation basically gave the English text a different context and meaning by this translation).