

Revision in Translations

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Abstract

Translation can become a long process, which can begin from pre-translation phase, translation phase itself, and post translation phase. Each phase may also consist of more than one part. One of the parts in the post-translation process is revising, which mainly aims to improve quality of the translation. Nevertheless, the question remains as to what can be revised in the revision of a translation. Therefore, this paper tries to investigate aspects in translation that can be revised by a reviser. This research adopts a qualitative method with a comparative conceptual method, while the source data consists of selected sentences from four English translations of online news articles on the official website of the Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia. Several sentences from the four papers are randomly selected to be further discussed in this paper. The result of this paper shows that there are at least four aspects that can be revised in the translation of those articles, namely accuracy, grammatical errors, as well as punctuation and typographical errors, and style.

Keywords: translation, revision, reviser, online newspaper articles.

Abstrak

Penerjemahan dapat menjadi proses yang panjang, yang dimulai dari tahapan pra-penerjemahan, tahapan penerjemahan itu sendiri, dan tahapan pasca penerjemahan. Setiap tahap juga dapat terdiri dari lebih dari satu bagian. Sementara itu, salah satu bagian dari tahapan pasca penerjemahan adalah revisi, yang pada umumnya bertujuan untuk memperbaiki kualitas terjemahan. Akan tetapi, masalah kemudian muncul berkaitan dengan hal-hal apa saja yang dapat direvisi dalam sebuah terjemahan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini

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berupaya untuk meneliti aspek-aspek dalam terjemahan yang dapat direvisi oleh seorang editor. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode konseptual komparatif. Adapun sumber data untuk penelitian ini adalah sejumlah kalimat yang dipilih dari empat terjemahan Bahasa Inggris artikel berita daring di situs resmi Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia. Beberapa kalimat dari keempat terjemahan artikel itu secara acak dipilih untuk dibahas secara mendalam pada penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga aspek yang dapat direvisi dalam terjemahan artikel-artikel itu. Keempat aspek itu adalah akurasi, tata bahasa, tanda baca dan kesalahan ketik, serta gaya.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan, revisi, editor, artikel berita daring

1. BACKGROUND

In some cases, translation can become a multifaceted and lengthy process. A translation activity in general might comprise three processes, namely pre-translation process, translation process, and post-translation process. The pre-translation process may include selecting documents or texts to translate, deciding who the translator(s) and the reviser(s) are, determining the objectives of the translations and the target readers of the translations, and many others. Meanwhile, the translation process can include the process of transferring messages from one language into another language. This process may also include using resources such as related dictionaries, glossaries, books, or even consulting experts. In the meantime, the post-translation process might include revising the translation, proofreading the translation, and sending the translation to clients, or to some extent, publishing the translation.

When it comes to the translation process itself – which is part of the whole translation activity as mentioned before – Nida (1974) argues that the process can be described in the following model.

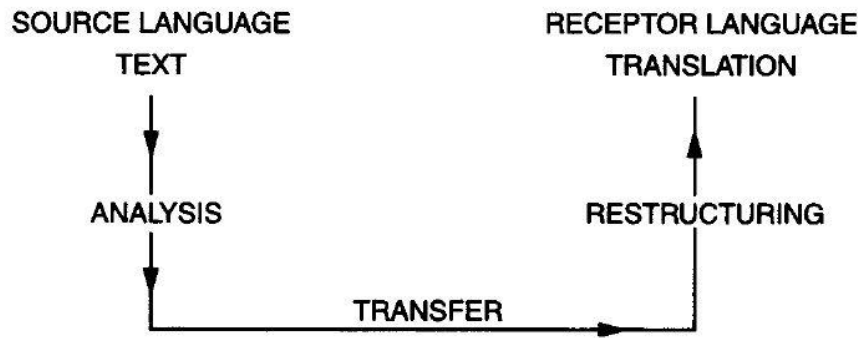


Figure 1. Nida's Model of Translation Process

Based on Nida's model above, a translation process consists of analysis, transfer, and restructuring. Nida also mentions the concepts of 'source language' and 'receptor language'.

Regarding the term 'revision', it might be occasionally confused with the term 'editing' although these two terms in many contexts can have similar meanings and are interchangeable. The 2011 National Occupational Classification published by Canada's employment industry in Mossop (2001) states that:

Editors review, evaluate, and edit manuscripts, articles, news reports and other material for publication, broadcast or interactive media and co-ordinate the activities of writers, journalists, and other staff. They are employed by publishing firms, magazines, journals, newspapers, radio and television networks and stations, and by companies and government departments that produce publications such as newsletters, handbooks, manuals and Web sites. Editors may also work on a freelance basis.

For this paper, the word ‘revision’ will be used instead and the person who carries out the revision is called ‘reviser’.

In the meantime, news articles uploaded to the official website of the Cabinet Secretariat also undergo this long translation process. For the record, the Cabinet Secretariat, as one of the government institutions in Indonesia, offers its own official website in the Indonesian and English languages. One of the features of the website that is available in both the Indonesian and English versions is the online news section. Those news articles – especially about the Indonesian government’s foreign policies, national policies, news about infrastructure development, breaking news, and the like – are translated from its original version in Indonesian into English.

The whole process of translating the online news articles begins with selecting the news articles to be translated from Indonesian into English, deciding on the translators to be assigned, translating the news articles, revising the translations, proofreading the translations, and uploading the translations to the English version of the website. The whole translation process is carried out by a team consisting of several translators and several revisers. For this paper, the focus will be on the revision stage of the translation of those news articles.

The revision stage itself is an inseparable part of a series of process involved in the translations of many texts. In fact, revision plays an important role to determine the final quality of the translation. In many cases, revision can serve as the last point before a translation is published or submitted to client(s). Regarding the concept of revising – or editing –, Mossop (2001: 29) says that dictionary definitions of ‘edit’ presents a considerable variety of meanings, including:

- assembling, preparing or adapting (an article, a book) so that it is suitable for publication;
- preparing an edition of (a literary author’s work), especially by researching manuscripts;
- be in overall charge of the content and arrangement (of a newspaper, journal, etc)

- rewording, revising, or altering (a text) to correct, altering the emphasis, etc.

Thus, as can be seen from the definition of editing above, editing has many facets and a broad meaning although in the context of revising a translation, the most suitable definitions of 'editing' are to reword, revise, or alter (a text) to correct, alter the emphasis. The revision process, including in translation, is basically aimed at eliminating mistakes and errors, such as typographical errors, spelling errors, grammatical errors, and the like.

In revising a translation, another important task of the reviser is to ensure that the translation can be of a 'good quality', especially because the translations are to be widely read by the public. The 'good quality' here can refer to being accurate, being clear, and being natural. Nevertheless, there are different opinions about what makes a 'good' translation. Dolet (1509-1546), for example, argues that to produce an adequate translation, a translator should 'avoid the tendency to translate word for word', since word for word translation "misinterprets the original content and spoils the beauty of its form" (cited in Miremadi, 1993:74). In the meantime, Foster (1958:6) argues that the only good translation is one 'which fulfils the same purpose in the new language as the original did in the language in which it was written,' while word for word translation does not seem to be considered as a good one by Nida (1964), since such renderings, 'generally make for a doubtful translation' (p.14). Regarding the ideal in translation, Souter (1920:7) claims that, 'our ideal in translation is to produce on the minds of our readers as nearly as possible the same effect as was produced by the original on its readers.' In the meantime, Belloc (1931:22) believes that a good translation must possess the potential of being evaluated "like a first-class native thing". He also maintains that translation must "consciously attempt the spirit of the original at the expense of the letter" (p.153).

There are also a number of reasons why revision is important in translation. *First*, mistakes and errors are often made unconsciously and inadvertently by translators, especially when they work under a time constraint, under a tight deadline, or when they are not in a healthy condition. *Second*, mistakes and errors in translation can be made when the translator has to translate from his/her language into another language or the one that is not his/her first language. Therefore, when a translator works into another language other than his/her first language, grammatical mistakes are often unavoidable; so it is the task of the reviser to point out the errors and correct them. *Third*, occasionally the translator misunderstands several words or phrases in the Source Text (ST) because of various reasons, including the ST that is not clear, hard to understand or contains ambiguous words, phrases, or sentences; thus producing inaccurate translations. However, it is also important to bear in mind that translation in many cases is a matter of choice, meaning that in the translation process, a translator can have many options when translating a word or a phrase, depending on his/her taste or style, and that there is no correct or incorrect choices among many options. Therefore, it would be advisable for a reviser to be aware of this phenomenon or the personal choices that a translator makes as long as those translation choices are still accurate. In other words, it is important for the reviser to draw a line between aspects that *have to be revised* or corrected and aspects that *have to be 'respected'* because they are basically the choices of a translator.

Therefore, it is because of those three reasons that revising is important in a translation process and equally, a reviser plays an important role in determining the quality of the translation. However, questions remain as to what constitute revising a translation. For that reason, this paper seeks to investigate aspects that can be revised in a translation and a general guideline for a reviser.

2. METHOD

This research adopts a qualitative method with a comparative conceptual method (William and Chesterman: 2002) in which the analysis is carried out by comparing the ST and the Target Text (TT) and analyzing the likely reasons behind the translations. This is also a case-study translation research in which only one speech and its translation is used as the source data for this research. This research can also be categorized as experimental research. Angeleli and Baer (2016) argue that experiments are scientific investigations in which an environment and/or a particular task (beyond simply reporting information, e.g, through questionnaires) is created, controlled, or manipulated for the specific purpose of collecting data in order to improve one's knowledge of the object of the study. Data source used for this research is several sentences of English translations of online news articles from the official website of the Cabinet Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia. Every analysis involves comparing the ST – in Indonesian – and its English translation (TT).

3. TRANSLATION

There are many definitions of translation, one of which is the one proposed by Juliane House (2014). According to her, translation can be defined as the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-produced in another language. In her definition, House also suggests that translation is both a linguistic and textual activity that involves the reproduction of a text written in one language into another language. She also argues that translation is not only a linguistic act but also an act of communication. Meanwhile, Larson (1984) states that translation is the act of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language and this is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a

second language by way of semantic structure. In other words, in her definition of translation, Larson puts more emphasis on the meaning over the form. In the meantime, Hatim and Mason (1994) state that basic problems faced by translators in their work in broad and general terms can be listed as follows:

1. Comprehension of Source Text:
 - (a) parsing of text (grammar and lexis)
 - (b) access to specialized knowledge
 - (c) access to intended meaning
2. Transfer of Meaning:
 - (a) relaying lexical meaning
 - (b) relaying grammatical meaning
 - (c) relaying rhetorical meaning, including implied or inferable meaning, for potential readers
3. Assessment of Target Text
 - (a) readability
 - (b) conforming to generic and discursal TL conventions
 - (c) judging adequacy of translation for specified purpose.

Meanwhile, translation, as previously discussed, can be a multifaceted and lengthy process that involves a pre-translation stage, the translation stage, and the post-translation stage. In a similar vein, Ronald H. Bathgate (1983) argues that a good translation should follow the following steps:

- a. *Tuning*. By this we mean, the translator is trying to understand the context and the language style of the text that is about to be translated. It can be performed through reading and digging information in discussion as much as you can about the content and the context.
- b. *Analysis*. Once the content and the context of the text have been well established in the translator's mind, in this stage the translator has attempted to analyze the sentence level identification. It can be done by dividing the SL text into clauses and phrases and examining the syntactical relation one another.
- c. *Understanding or Comprehension*. In this step, translators try to catch the overall meaning of the text with his vast knowledge of the text. Thus, it will be influenced by translator basic knowledge about the subject matter.
- d. *Terminology*. After obtaining the overall meaning of the text, in this

step, translators have to find equivalent and appropriate terms for the transfer of every word, phrase and clause from SL into TL.

- e. *Restructuring*. After obtaining complete equivalent terms to be transferred from the SL into the TL, translators try to arrange new well-formed structure in the Target Language text.
- f. *Checking*. It means proofreading. Translators check the final draft for typing errors and passages. To make sure it is quite common for someone other than the translator to read through the finished translation text and suggest more details from his point of view.
- g. *Discussion*. After having been reviewed from experts or editors, then it goes to the last step. In this step, the final draft in Target Language is ready to be published.

Simply put, translation always involves transferring messages from one language into another and just like many other processes, translation also has its own challenges and problems. Equally, there are also challenges in revising a translation that will be further discussed in the next sections.

4. REVISING TRANSLATION

Revising, or editing translations, as previously mentioned, is part of a series of steps in the translation process. What should be pointed out is that revising a translation can be different from revising other non-translation texts. One of the things that sets revising translations apart from revising other non-translation texts is that revising translations *always*, ideally should, involve comparing the translation, or the Target Text (TT) with its Source Text (ST), while in revising non-translation documents, the reviser is usually focused on a single text only. In other words, a reviser working on a translation cannot work merely on the translation itself. This phenomenon, according to House (2014) is called a double-bind relations. According to her, 'in translation, there is always both an orientation backwards to the existing previous message of the original text and an orientation forwards towards how texts in a corresponding genre are composed in the target language.' Comparing the TT with the ST is especially

important to check whether messages contained in ST are accurately conveyed in the TT. Furthermore, Mossop (2001) argues that editing or revising is not a matter of a vague “looking over”. He further specifies things the editor or the reviser is looking for and several ways in which a text might be defective:

- There are many typographical errors
- Sometimes the main numbered headings are bolded, and sometimes they are italicized.
- There are unidiomatic word combinations
- You often have to read a sentence twice to get the point.
- You often come across a word like ‘it’ or ‘they’ and you cannot tell what it refers to.
- The text contains a great many words, which the readers will not understand because they are not very highly educated, or because they are not experts in the subject matter of the text.
- The text is not written in a way appropriate to the genre. For example, it is a recipe, but it does not begin with a list of ingredients, it is rather vague about how to make the dish, and it is full of commentary on the history of the dish and the chefs who are famous for making it.
- If the text is a narrative, it is hard to follow the sequence of events. If it is an argument, it is hard to follow the steps.
- There are passages which contradict each other.

Munday (2001) also writes that the Chartered Institute of Linguists (IoL) Diploma in Translation gave the following criteria for assessing translations:

1. accuracy; the correct transfer of information and evidence of complete comprehensions
2. the appropriate choice of vocabulary, idiom, terminology and register;
3. cohesion, coherence and organizations
4. accuracy in technical aspects of punctuations etc.

5. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In this section, revising in translations will be discussed from three aspects, namely accuracy, grammatical errors, punctuation and typographical errors, and style.

5.1 Accuracy

Accuracy is arguably one of the most important aspects in translation. In fact, one of the criteria of a 'good' translation can be whether or not it is accurate, meaning that it can convey the messages contained in the ST. According to Shuttleworth and Cowie in Anari and Bouali (2009), accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the degree of correspondence between the translated and original text, while accuracy is defined by Rahimi in Anari and Bouali as the suitable and detailed explanation of the source message and the transmission of that message as exactly as possible. It can be concluded that accuracy occurs when the message in the source language is transferred correctly into the target language. The problem of accuracy is one of the main consequences from fundamental concept of translation which means that a text can be translated into target language if it has equivalence relation. In this regard, a reviser has to pay a serious attention to the aspect of accuracy in the translation. One of the ways to check accuracy of a translation is by comparing the translation with its ST. In assessing the accuracy of a word or a phrase for example, the reviser also has to carefully check it from other sources like dictionaries, parallel texts, and many others. Researching the common usage of those words/phrases is also advisable. The accuracy of the translation is an important element of a translation because accurate translations can convey the message/s contained in the ST.

The following example shows how a reviser can revise a word that is inaccurately translated from Indonesian into English.

President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo ensures that the assistance for repairing earthquake affected houses in Lombok would begin to be distributed gradually starting on Tuesday (14/08/18).

The President met with the affected residents refugees (note: refugee is only for the victims of war) in North Lombok Regent Office field on Monday (13/8). During the meeting, President Jokowi said that Central Government has budgeted Rp50 million for each head of household whose homes have been severely

Figure 2. Translation Case Number 1

In the example above, the word *pengungsi* in Bahasa Indonesia is translated into *refugees* in English by the translator. This translation is inaccurate because the word *refugee* in English according to online Cambridge dictionary means ‘a person who has escaped from their own country for political, religious, or economic reasons or because of a war’.¹, while based on the context of the ST, the word *pengungsi* in this context of the text refers to those who are affected or displaced by a natural disaster. In this case, it is the task of the reviser to correct the error and replace it with an accurate translation, like *affected residents*, *displaced residents*, or *evacuees*. Another example of inaccuracy issue in a translation is as follows:

In his speech President Jokowi said, Indonesia and the Czech Republic are old friends. “The Czech Republic is one of the first European cCountryies to recognize admit Indonesia’s Independence,” hHe said.

On the occasion, President Jokowi also expresses his gratitude for Czech Republic support for Indonesia as 2019-2020 non-permanent members at the UN Security Council.

Figure 3. Translation Case Number 2

The Indonesian word *mengakui* is mistakenly translated as *to admit* into English. In fact, the word *mengakui* for this should be *to recognize* ²

TT

¹ <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/refugee>

² to accept that something is legal, true, or important:

In his speech President Jokowi said, Indonesia and the Czech Republic are old friends. "The Czech Republic is one of the first European countries to recognize admit Indonesia's Independence," hHe said.

On the occasion, President Jokowi also expresses his gratitude for Czech Republic support for Indonesia as 2019-2020 non-permanent members at the UN Security Council.

Figure 4. Translation Case Number 3

From those two examples above, when it comes to errors or mistakes related to accuracy in a translation, it is important for the reviser to correct the inaccuracy and produce an accurate translation of a word or a phrase. At the end of the day, a good translation is arguably the one that conveys the messages of the ST accurately. Therefore, I argue that accuracy should be the number one aspect that a reviser has to consider in revising a translation. At this point, the reviser can use his/her 'authority' to revise the translation for the overall quality of the translation itself. It is also important and advisable for the reviser to also check a number of monolingual dictionaries.

Nevertheless, another factor that must be considered is the translator's choice. To some extent, translation is a matter of choice, meaning that in the process, a translator can choose several choices when translating a word or a phrase for example. Occasionally, two translation choices can have the same meaning. In this regard, it would be advisable for the reviser to 'respect' the translation choice that a translator makes, as long as it is still accurate.

5.2 Grammatical Errors in the Target Language

Grammatical errors can be unavoidable when a translator works from his/her language into a second or a foreign language. Burt and Kiparsky (1974) argued that grammatical error is an error which is not suitable to the grammatical rules that may make writing become not good, while Ellis (1997) argued that grammar is traditionally concerned with the principles which determines the formation and interpretation of words, phrases and sentences.

In the case of translating the news articles, the translators work from Indonesian into English. In this regard, several experts in translation argue that it would be highly advisable for a translator to translate *into* their own language to create quality of the translation (Hoed: 2016). However, in the context of translators who work for the

Indonesian government, most of them, in fact, have to translate from Indonesian into foreign languages, predominantly English.

In the meantime, some of the most common grammatical errors found in the translations of the news articles are missing articles, tenses errors, and many others. Some of the examples of grammatical errors in the translations are as follows:

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President Jokowi then invited President Geingob into the Lotus Room of the Bogor Palace for a joint photo session and signing guest book. After that, President Jokowi invited President Geingob to plant ironwood in the backyard of the Palace, followed by a veranda talk.

Figure 5. Translation Case Number 4

In the translation above, the translator did not add the indefinite article 'a' in the translation. This is probably due to the fact that in Indonesian, the article *sebuah* is not obligatory to be added before a noun although it refers to a singular, countable noun. Nevertheless, in English, the definite article 'a' in that context is mandatory. Therefore, it is the task of the reviser to fix the grammatical error in the translation. Another example of grammatical error is found in the translation of a headline of a news article as follows:

Figure 6. Translation Case Number 5

In the example above, the translator made an error by using simple past tense in the title of a news article. In English, news articles have to be stated in a simple present form, instead of past tense form. The following sentence also contains a grammatical error in which the translator treats the word 'loan' as a verb, while in fact, it is a noun; thus, the editor has to add the verb 'to provide' so the sentence can make sense in English.

Indonesia Will Not Provide Loan from IMF, Sri Mulyani Says

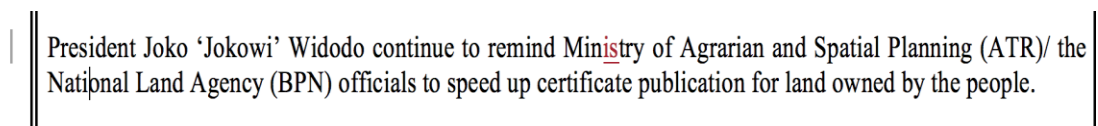
Figure 6. Translation Case Number 5

One of the most important reasons why grammatical errors have to be pointed out and corrected in a translation is because they can change the meaning; thus having the potentials to affect accuracy, for example, in the case of errors in tenses usage. It must be borne in

mind that the Indonesian language does not have a tenses system, while the English does. Therefore, when translating from Indonesian into English, it is crucial for the translator – and the reviser – to pay attention to this issue. Wrong tenses usage in English may create misunderstanding in English. For example, whether an incident has happened, is happening, or will happen.

5.3 Punctuation and Typographical Errors

Punctuation is another aspect that a reviser has to pay attention during the revision of a translation. In editing an English translation in which the ST is Indonesian, there is occasionally a tendency for translators to ‘carry over’ the Indonesian punctuation in the English translation. In this case, translators may carry over the Indonesian punctuation into English. Thus, it is the task of the reviser to adjust the punctuation and make it acceptable in English punctuation system. Despite the fact that almost all translators these days use a computer or a laptop to translate – and most of the computer systems are equipped with a spelling check to point out a typographical errors (typos) – yet, in some cases, typos are avoidable and are often made by translators. It can also be caused by several factors such as when the translators work under time constraint, under stress or some other psychological factors. Therefore, it is the task of the editor to pay a close attention to those typos. Following is an example of a typo made by a translator when typing the word *university*.



President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo continue to remind Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning (ATR)/ the Natipnal Land Agency (BPN) officials to speed up certificate publication for land owned by the people.

Figure 6. Translation Case Number 5

Typo might sound ‘trivial’ but it can also affect the quality of a translation as a whole, especially when a translation is published. Certain typos might be easily detected, but some might not be detected when the typo word is also another word, for example, when a

translator actually intends to type 'dam' but ends up typing 'damn'. Therefore, the reviser is also expected to pay a close attention to every single word in the translation to ensure that there is no typo found in the translation.

5.4 Styles

Certain organizations, media companies or publishing companies have their style guides to serve as manuals for their written publications. For example, types of English used, whether it is American English or British English, the writing of a headline, whether the headline uses a capital letter in the first word or uses a capital letter in every word in the headline, and many others. For consistency, it is important for translators to always follow the style guides. Nevertheless, occasionally a translator might not always follow the style guides, for example because of oversight or errors. In the case, the task of a reviser is to correct the mistake(s) and make the translation in accordance with the style guides. The following example illustrates the point I mentioned above.

Also attending this closed door meeting is ~~Minister of~~ Public Works and Public Housing ~~Minister~~ Basuki Hadi Muljono, ~~Minister of~~ Technology and Higher Education ~~Minister~~ M Nasir, ~~Commander of the the~~ Indonesian ~~National Defence Forces Military~~ (TNI) ~~commander~~ Air Chief Marshal Hadi Tjahjanto, ~~Chief of the Indonesian~~ National Police ~~ehief~~ General Tito Karnavian, ~~Head of the~~ Creative Economy Agency (Bekraf) Triawan Munaf, ~~Head of the~~ Development Finance Comptroller (BPKP) ~~head~~ Ardan Adiperdana, ~~Chief of the~~ National Intelligence Agency (BIN) ~~ehief~~ General Budi Gunawan, Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan, ~~West Java~~ Deputy ~~G~~overnor Uu Ruzanul Ulum, ~~Chief of the~~ Indonesian Asian Para Games Organizing Committee (INAPGOC) ~~ehief~~ Raja Sapta Oktohari, ~~Chief of the~~ Indonesian Sports Committee (KONI) ~~ehief~~ Tono Suratman, and Echelon 1 official in presidential ~~institutions~~ institutions.

President Joko "~~Jokowi~~" Widodo (~~Jekowi~~) on Friday (9/7), at Bogor Palace, West Java, leads the closed door meeting about the preparation of the 2018 Asian Para Games, which will be held in Jakarta and ~~Sentul~~ Bogor, West Java, on October 6-13th.

Figure 6. Translation Case Number 5

Another example of error in style is shown in the following sample:

“That is why, I applaud President Trần Đại Quang to protect Indonesian investors and give them a good and fair treatment,” the President concluded.

Furthermore, Indonesia and Vietnam will also exceavate-explore potentials in other sectors and -Both nation agreed to cooperate in the eradication of illegal fishing in both territories of the two countries.

Figure 7. Translation Case Number 5

In the translation above, the translator makes an error in the style. The word ‘president’ is usually written with a capital ‘P’ but the translator typed the word with a non-capital ‘P’. Another example is as follows:

The task of a reviser of a translation might not be that simple. In fact, the end product of the translation can largely depend on the work of the reviser. In other words, the quality of translation published for the public depends on the quality of the revision done by the editor. Therefore, it is important for the reviser to pay attention to the following things. First, *close reading*. The way a reviser approaches a text or a translation is different from the way general readers approach them. In this case, a reviser must carefully read the translation and pay close attention to details, starting from words, phrases, sentences, and even above sentences such as coherence of the whole text, the style – whether or not the translation confirms to a certain style –, and many other aspects. Scanning or skimming in the revision process should be avoided. Second, *always compare the ST and the TT*. As previously mentioned, what makes editing or revising a translation different from editing or revising other non-translation texts is that

editing or revising a translation *must* always involve comparing the translation and its source text.

It must be borne in mind that a translation is basically not a text that ‘stands alone’. Rather, it is ‘connected’ with its source text. This is why, it is important for the translation reviser to check whether or not the translation conveys the messages of the source text. In some cases, the quality of a translation often depends on whether or not the translation is accurate or not. *Know what to revise and what to leave as they are.* In many cases, translation is a matter of choice made by the translator. A translation is an accumulation of choices that the translator makes. For example, a translation might choose a certain adjective over the other can be based on his or her choice as a translator. In cases like this, provided that the translation choice is accurate, it would be best for the editor to ‘respect’ the choice made by the translator because basically the translation is the translator’s work, not the reviser’s work. Use resources including editing tool from Microsoft word.

5. Conclusion

Revising is an important part of a translation process that can be a long one. The task of a reviser therefore determines the quality of a translation. In general, there are four aspects that a reviser can pay attention to when revising a translation, namely accuracy, grammar, typo, and punctuation/style. The main focus in revision should be accuracy because fundamentally a good translation is the one that can convey the messages of the ST accurately. Another important thing that a reviser has to bear in mind when revising a translation is that there are several things that he/she can change or revise, for example when a translation is not accurate or when the translation is not grammatically correct. Nevertheless, there are also aspects in which

the reviser is also expected to 'respect' the translation choices made by the translator.

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