

# THE IMPORTANCE OF REVISION AND EDITING AS THE FINAL STEP IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS

By

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## أهمية المراجعة والتحرير كخطوة أخيرة في عملية الترجمة

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### المخلص:

يُعدّ كلٌّ من المراجعة والتحرير عنصرين أساسيين في عملية الترجمة، إلا أنهما لا يزالان غير مدروسين بشكل كافٍ، وغالبًا ما يُستهان بهما في تدريب الترجمة وممارستها. تبحث هذه الورقة البحثية في أهمية المراجعة والتحرير كخطوة أخيرة في الترجمة، مع التركيز على كيفية تعزيز هاتين العمليتين للدقة والترابط وسهولة القراءة والاحترافية والجودة الشاملة. وبالاستناد إلى نظريات رواد دراسات الترجمة، مثل موسوب ونورد وهاوس، وإلى إرشادات معيار 17100 ايزو تتناول هذه الدراسة الأسس النظرية للمراجعة والتحرير، وتشرح وظائفهما المتميزة. وتعتمد منهجيةً مُدمجةً تتألف من تحليل نظري وجانب عملي يتضمن ترجمة نص إعلامي، يليه إجراء مُفصّل للمراجعة والتحرير. يُبيّن التحليل كيف تُصحّح المراجعة الأخطاء اللغوية والدلالية والأسلوبية، وتضمن الاتساق، بينما يُحسّن التحرير الوضوح وسهولة القراءة وسلاسة اللغة الهدف. وتؤكد النتائج أن المراجعة والتحرير مرحلتان أساسيتان تُسهمان بشكلٍ كبير في ضمان الجودة ومعايير الترجمة الاحترافية. وتختتم الورقة بتوصيات للمترجمين والمعلمين والمؤسسات لدمج ممارسات المراجعة المُهيكلية في سير عملهم وبرامجهم التدريبية.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** عملية الترجمة، مراجعة الترجمة، تحرير الترجمة، ضمان جودة الترجمة، الترجمة الأدبية، الترجمة الإعلامية، الترجمة القانونية، الترجمة التجارية

### Abstract



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Revision and editing are widely recognized as essential components of the translation process, yet they remain understudied and often undervalued in translation training and practice. This research paper investigates the importance of revision and editing as the final step in translation, with a focus on how these processes enhance accuracy, coherence, readability, professionalism, and overall quality. Drawing upon major translation studies theorists such as Mossop, Nord, House, and guidelines from ISO 17100, the paper outlines the theoretical foundations of revision and editing and explains their distinct functions. The study adopts a combined methodology consisting of theoretical analysis and a practical component involving the translation of a media text, followed by a detailed revision and editing procedure. The analysis demonstrates how revision corrects linguistic, semantic, and stylistic errors and ensures consistency, while editing improves clarity, readability, and naturalness in the target language. Findings reaffirm that revision and editing are indispensable stages that contribute significantly to quality assurance and professional translation standards. The paper concludes with recommendations for translators, educators, and institutions to integrate structured revision practices into their workflow and training programs.

**Keywords:** Translation Process, Revision in Translation, editing in translation, translation Quality Assurance, Literary Translation, Media Translation, Legal Translation, Commercial Translation

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is a complex cognitive and linguistic activity that requires accuracy, clarity, and cultural sensitivity. While translators typically focus on producing a draft that conveys the meaning of the source text, the initial version often contains errors related to terminology, grammar, cohesion, style, or interpretation. For this reason, translation is not complete until it undergoes revision and editing. These final steps constitute the quality assurance stage and are recognized in professional standards such as ISO 17100 (2015), which mandates revision by a second qualified translator.

In many academic contexts, however, students and inexperienced translators underestimate the importance of revision. Misconceptions persist that revision is merely “checking for mistakes,” whereas in reality it is an analytical and evaluative stage requiring linguistic, cultural, and pragmatic competence.

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### 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Although revision and editing are vital for ensuring quality, many translators skip or shorten these steps due to time pressure, lack of training, overconfidence, or insufficient awareness of their value. This results in translations that contain avoidable errors, inconsistencies, or stylistic weaknesses, especially in media texts where clarity, neutrality, and accuracy are crucial.

### 1.3 Research Questions

1. What is the significance of revision and editing in the translation process?
2. How do revision and editing contribute to the overall quality of translation, particularly in media texts?
3. What types of errors can be corrected through revision and editing?
4. How does the practical analysis of a media text illustrate the necessity of the final step in translation?

### 1.4 Research Objectives

1. To highlight the importance of revision and editing as final steps in translation.
2. To distinguish between revision, editing, and proofreading
3. To analyze how revision enhances accuracy and fidelity
4. To examine how editing improves clarity, readability, and style

### 1.5 Significance of the Study

This study contributes to translation pedagogy, professional translation practices, and quality assurance standards. It is especially significant for media translation, where errors can lead to misinformation, miscommunication, and public misunderstanding. This research helps students, translators, and trainers understand the value of systematic revision and editing.

## 2. Theoretical Framework

### 2.1 Translation Process Models

Several influential theorists conceptualize translation not as a single, instantaneous act, but as a structured, multi-step process involving successive stages of refinement. Nord (2026), for instance, frames translation as a purposeful action guided by a specific communicative function, which necessitates continuous checking and revision to ensure that the intended purpose is achieved. Similarly, Mossop (2026) underscores the importance of revision as an essential phase in which the translated text is systematically evaluated for both accuracy and appropriateness. From another perspective, House (2015) focuses on translation quality

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assessment, emphasizing the need to maintain functional and pragmatic equivalence between the source and target texts. Meanwhile, Pym (2003) introduces the notion of risk management, arguing that revision plays a critical role in minimizing potential communicative risks. Taken together, these theoretical models converge on the idea that translation is an iterative process comprising drafting, revising, and editing stages, each of which contributes to producing a coherent and effective target text.

### 2.2 Definition of Revision

Mossop (2026) defines revision as the “checking of a translation for accuracy and correctness, comparing it to the source text.” Revision includes:

Correction of mistranslations, checking terminology, evaluating cohesion and logic, ensuring consistency and correcting ambiguities.

Jabre (2005: 73) on the other hand, defines translation revision as “the final step in the translation process that in which translator check, revise and edit their translations”. He adds that the main aim of revising translations “is to check equivalence between the

source text and the target text in view of the text analysis”. Moreover, he argues that the revision process includes checking word, meaning, sentence meaning, spelling check, style, punctuation, format, tone and function. Translators should specifically follow the following steps:

1. Compare the translation with the source text
2. Read the translation to make sure it is cohesive and coherent.
3. Read the translation after editing to check the style and keeps the same tone and function of the original text. (ibid: 37 - 38).

### 2.3 Definition of Editing

Editing is a monolingual activity focusing on the target text alone. It aims to improve; Style, Clarity, Readability, Fluency, Naturalness. Editing ensures the translation sounds like a native text. (ibid).

### 2.4 Proofreading

Proofreading is the final surface-level correction (format, punctuation, typos). It is distinct from revision and editing, which involve deeper cognitive assessment.

### 2.5 Importance of Revision and Editing in the Translation Process

Revision and editing represent essential stages in the translation process, functioning as key mechanisms of quality assurance that enhance accuracy, clarity, and communicative effectiveness. While translation involves transferring meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language

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(TL), revision focuses on verifying the fidelity of this transfer by identifying errors such as omissions, additions, and mistranslations, whereas editing improves the linguistic quality, coherence, and stylistic appropriateness of the target text (Mossop, 2026; House, 2015).

The significance of these processes lies in their contribution to overall translation quality. They ensure semantic accuracy, maintain stylistic consistency, and enhance readability, thereby enabling the translation to fulfill its intended communicative function in line with its purpose (skopos). (Nord, (2026). In addition, revision and editing improve the naturalness and acceptability of the text within the target language and cultural context, while ensuring compliance with professional and domain-specific standards (Munday, 2022; Anthony Pym, 2023).

These stages are also crucial for detecting different types of translation errors, including lexical, grammatical, pragmatic, and cultural inaccuracies. Their importance becomes even more pronounced in specialized fields such as legal, medical, and media translation, where errors may have serious communicative or professional consequences.

With the rise of Machine Translation (MT) and Neural Machine Translation (NMT), revision and editing have evolved into post-editing, where human translators refine machine-generated output. Recent studies emphasize that, despite advances in artificial intelligence, human revision remains indispensable for ensuring quality, especially in terms of nuance, context, and cultural appropriateness (Eva Vanmassenhove et al., 2021; Antonio Toral & Andy Way, 2018).

In sum, revision and editing are integral components of the translation process, ensuring that the final text is accurate, coherent, and fit for purpose across both traditional and technology-assisted translation contexts.

### **2.6 Difference Between Revision and Editing**

Revision and editing are closely related yet distinct stages in the translation quality assurance process, differing in orientation, focus, and function. Revision is a bilingual, source-text-oriented activity that involves systematic comparison between the source text (ST) and target text (TT) to ensure accuracy, completeness, and functional equivalence. Editing, by contrast, is primarily monolingual and target-text-oriented, aiming to improve linguistic quality, readability, and stylistic fluency independently of the source (Mossop, 2026; Rico Pérez, 2024).

In terms of focus, revision addresses meaning-related issues such as terminology, register, and pragmatic adequacy, while editing concentrates

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on form-related aspects, including grammar, cohesion, punctuation, and naturalness. Accordingly, their purposes differ: revision ensures fidelity and communicative adequacy, whereas editing enhances clarity and acceptability for the target audience.

Within professional workflows, revision generally precedes editing, as resolving semantic inaccuracies is necessary before stylistic refinement. Cognitively, revision is more demanding due to its reliance on bilingual comparison and evaluative decision-making, whereas editing primarily involves monolingual text optimization and genre awareness (Riondel, 2024).

Finally, although recent developments in machine translation and post-editing have blurred the boundaries between these activities, maintaining a clear distinction remains essential for effective task allocation and quality control. From a quality assurance perspective, revision functions as a core validation stage, while editing serves as a refinement stage, together ensuring both accuracy and textual quality (Prieto Ramos, 2024; Omar & Salih, 2024).

Ultimately, while revision safeguards the accuracy of meaning, editing ensures the effectiveness of communication, and both are indispensable in producing high-quality translations.

### 3. Literature Review

#### 3.1 Revision and Editing in the Translation Process

Revision and editing constitute a critical final stage in the translation process, ensuring that the translated text achieves both linguistic accuracy and communicative effectiveness. According to Mossop (2026), revision is not merely a corrective activity but a structured and systematic evaluation of the translated text against multiple quality parameters. These include accuracy, completeness, logic, style, terminology, and layout. Mossop's model highlights that translation errors are not limited to lexical inaccuracies but may also involve inconsistencies in meaning, coherence, and textual flow.

This perspective directly addresses Research Question 1, as it demonstrates that revision is essential for validating the reliability and functionality of the translation. Without revision, even technically correct translations may fail to meet professional standards or communicative goals.

#### 3.2 Quality Assurance and ISO 17100

The importance of revision is further institutionalized in the ISO 17100, which establishes internationally recognized requirements for translation

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services. This standard mandates that every translation must undergo revision by a second qualified linguist, emphasizing that quality cannot be ensured through translation alone.

ISO 17100 defines revision as a bilingual examination of the target text against the source text to ensure accuracy, appropriateness, and fitness for purpose. It also requires documented quality assurance procedures, reinforcing revision as an integral—not optional—component of professional translation workflows.

This framework is particularly relevant to Research Question 2, as it demonstrates that revision systematically enhances translation quality by reducing errors, improving clarity, and ensuring consistency, especially in high-stakes contexts such as media communication.

### 3.3 Functionalist Approaches and House's Model

From a functionalist perspective, House proposes a model of Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) based on the concept of functional equivalence. According to House (2015), a successful translation must preserve the communicative purpose and pragmatic meaning of the source text within the target cultural context.

Revision plays a crucial role in achieving this equivalence, as it allows the reviser to detect mismatches in tone, register, and discourse function. In media texts, where persuasive and informative functions are dominant, even minor deviations can significantly alter audience interpretation.

This aligns with Research Questions 1 and 2, highlighting that revision ensures not only linguistic correctness but also communicative appropriateness and audience impact.

### 3.4 Error Typologies in Translation

Scholars such as Mossop (2026) and Künzli (2007) categorize translation errors into several types, including:

Accuracy errors (mistranslations, omissions, additions)

Terminological errors (incorrect or inconsistent terminology)

Linguistic errors (grammar, syntax, spelling)

Stylistic errors (unnatural phrasing, lack of fluency)

Pragmatic errors (failure to convey intended meaning or tone)

Revision and editing are the primary mechanisms through which these errors are identified and corrected. In particular, editing focuses on monolingual refinement (fluency, readability), while revision involves bilingual comparison.

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This directly answers Research Question 3, demonstrating that revision is essential for detecting a wide range of error types that may compromise translation quality.

### 3.5 Revision in Media Translation

Media translation presents unique challenges due to its immediacy, audience reach, and cultural sensitivity. As noted by Bielsa and Bassnett (2009), media texts often require adaptation rather than literal translation, making revision even more crucial.

In news translation, for example, errors in tone, emphasis, or terminology can lead to misinformation or misrepresentation. Revision ensures that the translated message remains accurate while being culturally and contextually appropriate for the target audience.

This section supports Research Question 2 and 4, as it establishes the importance of revision in maintaining quality in real-world media texts and sets the foundation for your practical analysis.

### 3.6 Practical Analysis and the Necessity of the Final Step

Empirical studies (e.g., Robert, 2018; Künzli, 2007) demonstrate that revised translations consistently outperform unrevised ones in terms of accuracy, readability, and overall quality. Practical analyses of translated media texts reveal that many errors—especially those related to meaning and style—remain undetected until the revision stage.

This reinforces the argument that revision is not simply an optional enhancement but a necessary final step in the translation process. Through practical analysis, researchers can clearly illustrate how revision improves translation outcomes and ensures alignment with communicative goals.

This directly addresses Research Question 4, as it provides a methodological justification for analyzing media texts to demonstrate the tangible impact of revision and editing.

## 4. Methodology

### 4.1 Research Design

The study adopts a qualitative, descriptive, and analytical approach, applying revision and editing steps to each example to demonstrate their distinct functions. It uses the following methods:

Theoretical analysis of revision and editing

Practical analysis of a media text translation

### 4.2 Data collection

A short English media text related to world news was selected and translated into Arabic.

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### 4.3 Procedure

Produce a first-draft translation

Identify errors

Apply revision (bilingual checking)

Apply editing (monolingual refinement)

Compare results

### 5. Practical Application of Revision and Editing

#### 5.1 Literary Translation

Example

Source Text (English)

He carried the weight of silence like an inherited curse.

Revised Version

كان يحمل ثقل الصمت كأنه لعنة ورثها عن أسلافه

Edited Version

كان يحمل ثقل الصمت، كأنه لعنة متوارثة

The Analysis:

In this example, the revision stage prioritizes semantic fidelity and the preservation of the metaphorical structure of the source text. The phrase “inherited curse” is rendered explicitly as “لعنة ورثها عن أسلافه”, which maintains the intergenerational connotation and reinforces the cultural depth embedded in the metaphor. This reflects a source-oriented approach, where the reviser seeks to reproduce both imagery and emotional intensity.

During the editing stage, however, the focus shifts toward stylistic refinement within Arabic literary conventions. The edited version condenses “ورثها عن أسلافه” into “متوارثة”, achieving lexical economy and improving textual rhythm. The insertion of a comma enhances prosodic flow, aligning the sentence with Arabic rhetorical norms. Thus, editing transforms the text from a faithful rendering into a more aesthetically cohesive and reader-oriented expression, without compromising meaning.

#### 5.2 Media Translation

Example

Source Text (English)

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The government announced new measures to combat inflation amid growing public concern.

Revised Version

أعلنت الحكومة عن إجراءات جديدة لمواجهة التضخم في ظل تزايد القلق العام

Edited Version

أعلنت الحكومة إجراءات جديدة لمواجهة التضخم، في ظل تصاعد القلق العام

The Analysis:

In media translation, revision ensures the accurate transfer of informational content and preserves the pragmatic function of the text. The phrase “amid growing public concern” is translated as “في ظل تزايد القلق العام”, maintaining neutrality and factual tone. The use of “عن” in “أعلنت الحكومة عن” reflects a structurally acceptable, though slightly redundant, formulation in Arabic.

The editing phase introduces improvements aligned with journalistic style and discourse efficiency. The حذف (omission) of “عن” results in a more concise and standard news expression, as brevity is a defining feature of media language. Additionally, replacing “تزايد” with “تصاعد” subtly intensifies the sense of urgency, which is often preferred in journalistic rhetoric. The comma enhances readability and segmentation of information. Therefore, editing here adapts the translation to target-language media conventions, emphasizing clarity, conciseness, and impact.

### 5.3 Legal Translation

Example

Source Text (English)

This agreement shall enter into force upon signature by both parties.

Revised Version

يدخل هذا الاتفاق حيز النفاذ فور توقيعه من قبل الطرفين

Edited Version

يدخل هذا الاتفاق حيز النفاذ فور توقيع الطرفين عليه

The Analysis:

Legal translation demands terminological precision and adherence to established conventions, which is the primary concern of the revision stage. The expression “enter into force” is accurately rendered as “يدخل حيز النفاذ”, a standardized legal equivalent in Arabic. The structure “من قبل الطرفين” faithfully reflects the agentive construction of the source text.

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In the editing stage, the focus shifts to syntactic efficiency and drafting norms typical of legal Arabic. The phrase “من قبل الطرفين” is replaced with “توقيع الطرفين عليه”, which is more concise and aligns with common legal phrasing. This modification reduces redundancy while maintaining full legal clarity. Editing also ensures that the sentence conforms to institutional drafting standards, where precision, brevity, and unambiguity are essential. Thus, editing enhances the text’s professional acceptability without altering its legal force.

### 5.4 Commercial and Economic Translation

Example

Source Text (English)

Payment shall be made within thirty days of receipt of the invoice.

Revised Version

تم سداد المبلغ خلال ثلاثين يومًا من تاريخ استلام الفاتورة

Edited Version

يتم سداد المبلغ خلال ثلاثين يومًا من استلام الفاتورة.

The analysis:

In commercial translation, the revision phase ensures that contractual obligations are conveyed with accuracy and completeness. The addition of “تاريخ” in “من تاريخ استلام الفاتورة” reflects an attempt to clarify the temporal reference, which is critical in financial contexts. However, the use of the past tense “تم سداد” introduces a subtle shift in modality, potentially conflicting with the prescriptive nature of the source text (“shall be made”). The editing stage corrects this issue by adopting the present tense “يتم سداد”, which better reflects ongoing or obligatory action in Arabic contractual language. The حذف of “تاريخ” simplifies the phrase without losing meaning, as “استلام الفاتورة” already implies a temporal starting point. Editing thus enhances standardization, clarity, and functional adequacy, ensuring that the translation aligns with typical business and legal documentation practices.

### Synthesis

Across all examples, a clear pattern emerges:

Revision is primarily concerned with faithfulness to the source text, including meaning, tone, and function.

Editing focuses on target-language optimization, improving fluency, readability, and genre conformity.

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This distinction demonstrates that high-quality translation is not achieved through a single step, but through a layered process in which meaning is first secured and then stylistically refined according to the expectations of the target audience and discourse type.

### 6. Discussion

The practical examples presented in this study clearly demonstrate the complementary yet distinct roles of revision and editing as final stages in the translation process. By analyzing the differences between revised and edited versions of translated texts, this section highlights how each process contributes to translation quality at semantic, stylistic, and functional levels.

#### 6.1 The Role of Revision in Ensuring Semantic Accuracy

The revised versions of the examples show that revision primarily operates at the level of meaning transfer. In the literary example “He carried the weight of silence like an inherited curse,” the revised translation:

كان يحمل ثقل الصمت كأنه لعنة ورثها عن أسلافه

reflects a strong commitment to preserving the metaphorical structure and emotional intensity of the source text. The addition of “عن أسلافه” (from his ancestors) demonstrates an interpretive decision aimed at clarifying the implicit meaning of “inherited,” thus enhancing semantic transparency for the target audience.

This supports the argument that revision is a bilingual, source-oriented process, where the translator (or reviser) evaluates the adequacy of equivalence. It ensures that:

implicit meanings are made explicit where necessary, metaphors are accurately transferred, and cultural nuances are preserved.

These findings directly address Research Question 1 (the significance of revision and editing) by showing that revision is essential in preventing semantic distortion and mistranslation.

#### 6.2 The Role of Editing in Enhancing Stylistic Fluency

In contrast, the edited version of the same example:

كان يحمل ثقل الصمت، كأنه لعنة متوارثة

demonstrates a shift toward target-language fluency and stylistic refinement. The omission of “عن أسلافه” and its replacement with “متوارثة” reflects an

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editorial preference for conciseness and naturalness in Arabic expression. Additionally, the insertion of a comma improves readability and rhythm. This illustrates that editing is a monolingual, target-oriented process focused on ; improving readability, ensuring grammatical correctness, enhancing stylistic coherence.

Thus, editing contributes significantly to communicative effectiveness and audience acceptability, addressing Research Question 2 (how revision and editing contribute to overall quality).

### **6.3 Types of Errors Addressed Through Revision and Editing**

The practical analysis also reveals that revision and editing target different types of errors:

semantic inaccuracies,  
mistranslations,  
loss of metaphorical meaning,  
cultural misinterpretations.

Editing corrects:

grammatical inconsistencies,  
awkward phrasing,  
punctuation issues,  
stylistic redundancy.

For instance, while the revised version ensures that the metaphor of “inheritance” is preserved conceptually, the edited version refines its linguistic delivery. This distinction answers Research Question 3 by demonstrating that error correction is distributed across both processes rather than confined to one stage.

### **6.4 Interaction Between Revision and Editing**

The findings also emphasize that revision and editing should not be viewed as isolated processes but rather as sequential and interdependent stages.

Revision must precede editing because:

unresolved meaning-related issues can lead to stylistically polished but inaccurate translations,  
editing cannot compensate for fundamental semantic errors.

The practical examples confirm that once the meaning is secured through revision, editing can then optimize the text for fluency and professionalism. This sequential relationship ensures a balance between accuracy and readability, which is crucial in both literary and media translation contexts.

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### **6.5 Implications for Media and Professional Translation**

Although the example analyzed is literary, the implications extend to media translation, where clarity, speed, and audience impact are critical. In such contexts; revision ensures factual and contextual accuracy and editing ensures accessibility and immediacy.

This is particularly relevant in fast-paced environments such as news translation, where even minor errors can lead to miscommunication or misinformation. Therefore, integrating both revision and editing into the workflow enhances credibility and reliability, aligning with professional translation standards.

### **6.6 Overall Contribution to Translation Quality**

Ultimately, the discussion confirms that high-quality translation is the result of a dual-layered quality control process; revision guarantees fidelity to the source text. Editing on the other hand, ensures acceptability in the target language.

The practical section demonstrates that neither process alone is sufficient. A translation that is accurate but stylistically weak fails to engage the reader, while a fluent but inaccurate translation fails to convey the intended meaning.

## **7. Research Findings**

The findings of this study highlight the critical and complementary roles of revision and editing in achieving high-quality translations, particularly within media contexts. Findings are as follow:

### **1. Revision significantly improves accuracy and consistency**

The analysis demonstrates that revision plays a fundamental role in ensuring the faithful transfer of meaning from the source text to the target text.

Through systematic comparison between the original and translated versions, revision helps identify and correct semantic errors, mistranslations, omissions, and inconsistencies. It also ensures terminological uniformity, especially in texts that require precision such as news reports and technical media content. As a result, revision strengthens the reliability of the translation and safeguards the intended message of the source text.

### **2. Editing enhances readability and stylistic quality**

While revision focuses on meaning, editing contributes to refining the linguistic and stylistic aspects of the translated text. The findings indicate that editing improves sentence structure, coherence, punctuation, and overall fluency. It ensures that the translation sounds natural and conforms to the conventions of the target language. In media texts, where clarity and

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audience engagement are essential, editing plays a key role in making the content accessible, professional, and easy to understand.

### **3. Media texts especially require careful revision to avoid misinterpretation**

The study reveals that media texts are particularly sensitive to errors due to their wide reach and immediate impact on audiences. Even minor inaccuracies can lead to significant misinterpretations or distortions of facts. Therefore, revision is crucial in verifying the accuracy of information, preserving tone (e.g., neutrality in news reporting), and avoiding ambiguity. This is especially important in politically or culturally sensitive contexts, where mistranslation may lead to misinformation or unintended bias.

### **4. The combination of revision and editing results in a clearer and more reliable translation**

One of the key findings is that neither revision nor editing alone is sufficient to ensure translation quality. Instead, their combined application produces the most effective results. Revision ensures semantic accuracy and equivalence, while editing enhances readability and stylistic appropriateness. Together, they create a polished final product that is both accurate and communicatively effective. This sequential process—revision followed by editing—emerges as a best practice in professional translation workflows.

### **5. Improvement in overall translation quality and acceptability**

The findings further suggest that translations subjected to both revision and editing are more acceptable to target audiences. They exhibit higher levels of coherence, clarity, and functional adequacy. This is particularly important in media translation, where audience comprehension and trust are essential.

### **6. Error reduction across multiple levels**

The combined processes contribute to the correction of different types of errors, including:

semantic errors (mistranslation, omission, addition)

grammatical and syntactic errors

lexical inconsistencies

stylistic awkwardness

punctuation and formatting issues

This multi-level error correction significantly enhances the overall quality and professionalism of the translation.

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### **7. Reinforcement of professional translation standards**

Finally, the findings emphasize that revision and editing are not optional steps but essential components of the translation process. Their implementation aligns with international professional standards and best practices, ensuring that translations meet the expectations of both clients and target audiences.

In sum, the findings confirm that revision and editing function as complementary quality assurance mechanisms. Their integration into the translation process leads to more accurate, fluent, and reliable translations, particularly in the high-stakes domain of media texts.

### **8. Conclusion**

This paper has demonstrated that revision and editing are indispensable final steps in the translation process. While revision ensures fidelity and functional equivalence to the source text, editing ensures fluency, correctness, and stylistic adequacy in the target language. Their combined application results in translations that are both accurate and communicatively effective. Recognizing their distinct roles contributes to improved

translation quality, clearer pedagogy, and more systematic professional practice. The study demonstrates that revision and editing are not optional but essential stages in the translation process. They ensure accuracy, clarity, and professionalism, especially in sensitive domains such as media translation. Theoretical insights and practical analysis confirm that translation quality dramatically improves when systematic revision and editing are applied. These processes are essential for maintaining international translation standards and should be emphasized in translator training programs.

### **9. Recommendations**

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed for translators, translation trainers, and practitioners:

1. Systematic Application of Revision and Editing: Translators should incorporate both revision and editing as mandatory steps in their workflow to ensure both accuracy and stylistic appropriateness.
2. Genre-Specific Guidelines: Develop detailed revision and editing checklists tailored to literary, media, legal, and commercial translation to improve quality control.

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3. Training and Professional Development: Translation programs should emphasize practical exercises in revision and editing, including source-text analysis and target-text refinement.
4. Use of Technology: Leveraging computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools and revision software can support consistent terminology management, stylistic standardization, and error detection.
5. Quality Assurance Protocols: Organizations should implement formal revision and editing protocols to maintain professional standards in published translations.
6. Integrate structured revision training in translation curricula.
7. Encourage translators to adopt systematic revision procedures.
8. Use checklists (such as Mossop's parameters) to guide revision.
9. Translation companies should comply with ISO 17100 standards.
10. Encourage peer revision among student translators.
11. Media translators should pay special attention to accuracy and neutrality.

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