

Translation Revision in Professional Translation Companies in Turkey¹

Türkiye'deki Çeviri İşletmelerinde Çeviride Düzeltme

Research/Araştırma

Özgür ŞEN BARTAN*, **Caner ÇETİNER****, **Selim Ozan ÇEKÇİ*****

*Assist. Prof. Dr., Kırıkkale University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Western Languages and Literatures, Department of Translation and Interpreting, ozgursen1@yahoo.com, ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0002-7351-7858

**Res. Assist., Kırıkkale University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Western Languages and Literatures, Department of Translation and Interpreting, canercetiner88@gmail.com, ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0003-0414-8451

*** Res. Assist., Kırıkkale University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Western Languages and Literatures, Department of Translation and Interpreting, selimozancekci@gmail.com, ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5629-6494>

ABSTRACT

Translation revision is an essential part of professional translation, and it has been one of the biggest workloads of translation companies. However, far too little attention has been paid to it within the relevant literature on translation studies. To fill this gap, this study aims to analyze the translation revision policies of translation companies in Turkey through a questionnaire developed by Rasmussen &Schjoldager (2011). For this study, the questionnaire was adapted and slightly modified to reflect the specific situation in Turkey. The questionnaire was answered by 15 revisers and/or managers of translation companies in Turkey, specifically in three big cities (including İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir). The data derived from the questionnaire show the revision types that translation companies mostly prefer. The answers of the respondents in translation companies offer a brief insight into the parameters that translation companies consider during the revision process. The remarks of the respondents also highlighted the scarcity of the revision training within translation companies. In addition, the answers of the respondents showed that they give importance to the problems of the transfer and content of the text as well as language

¹This study was presented in the 2nd International Black Sea Conference on Language and Language Education, Sinop, 21 - 22 September 2018.

and presentation as suggested by Mossop (2007, 2014). This study, in short, tries to reflect a view on the current status of translation revision in Turkey through 15 translation companies.

Keywords: Translation revision, professional translation companies, revisers' profile, revision parameters

ÖZET

Çeviride düzeltme profesyonel çevirinin önemli bir parçasıdır ve çeviri şirketlerinde iş yükünün büyük kısımlarından birini oluşturmaktadır. Ancak, çeviribilimde konuyla ilgili alanyazında çok az araştırma yapıldığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışma söz konusu eksikliği gidermek amacıyla, Rasmussen ve Schjoldager (2011) tarafından geliştirilen bir anket aracılığıyla Türkiye'deki çeviri şirketlerinin çeviride düzeltme politikalarını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada kullanılan anket Türkiye özelindeki durumu yansıtabilmek adına kısmen değiştirilip uyarlanmıştır. Anket Türkiye'de özellikle üç büyük şehirde (İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir) çeviri şirketinde çalışan 15 düzeltmen ve/veya şirket yöneticisi tarafından yanıtlanmıştır. Anket aracılığıyla elde edilen veriler çeviri şirketlerinin çoğunlukla tercih ettiği çeviride düzeltme türlerini göstermektedir. Ankete verilen cevaplar çeviri şirketlerinin çeviride düzeltme esnasında dikkate aldıkları parametrelere ilişkin bakış açısı sunmaktadır. Ayrıca ankete verilen cevaplar, çeviri şirketlerinde çeviride düzeltme konulu eğitimlerin eksikliğini de vurgulamıştır. Bunun yanında ankete verilen cevaplarda Mossop (2007, 2014) tarafından önerilen çeviride dil ve sunum sorunlarının yanı sıra aktarım ve metnin içeriğine de önem verildiği gösterilmiştir. Kısaca bu çalışma Türkiye'de çeviride düzeltme işinin güncel durumuna ilişkin 15 çeviri işletmesi örneklemeyle betimleyici bir görünüm sunmaya çalışmaktadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Çeviride düzeltme, profesyonel çeviri şirketleri, düzeltmenlerin profili, çeviride düzeltme parametreleri

1. Introduction

Translation revision is an integral part of the professional translation process. However, the number of empirical studies is relatively low compared to other research areas within translation studies.

The greatest challenge to conducting research on translation revision is that it is an ambiguous term especially for professional translators, and it does not have the same meaning for all researchers or translators. In other words, as Mossop (2014) asserted, there is no “generally recognized English terminology for revision activities. Terms such as revise, re-read, check, cross-read, proofread, review and quality-control are each used in a variety of meanings” (p. 116). Touching on the skills needed for revision, Mossop (2014) tried to clarify the term as follows,

...revision may be used to refer to a full rereading of the translation for accuracy and language quality, with each sentence being compared to the corresponding part of the source text; ‘quality control’ is then used to refer to less-than-full revision. (p. 115)

In addition to Mossop, Parra (2016) shed light on the ambiguity of the term translation revision by defining it as “the comparison of the target text (TT) and source text (ST) carried out by a third person (the reviser) with the aim of ensuring translation quality” (p.40). However, Mossop (2014) formulated two different processes: self-revision and other-revision. Self-revision is performed by a translator as “an integral

part of his/her translation process” (p. 167). The term self-revision also referred to as checking in the European standard EN 15038 (European Committee for Standardization 2006 hereinafter called the Standard) for translation services, is the revision of the TT carried out by the translator himself or herself. Furthermore, the International Organization for Standardization (International Organization for Standardization, 2015) defines self-revision as checking.

Regarding the skills of a reviser, it is stated that the reviser has all the competencies that translators should have as defined in the standard including translation competence, linguistic and textual competence in the source and the target languages, competence in research, information acquisition and processing, cultural competence, technical competence and domain competence (ISO, 2015). Regarding the difference between a reviser and a translator, Robert, Terryn, Ureel, and Remael (2017) proposed that “a reviser is someone other than the translator, who also checks his/her own translation, but this step is called checking and is carried out before revision” (p. 4).

While a variety of definitions for the translation revision have been suggested, this paper will use the definition first suggested by Mossop (2014) who considered it as rereading. Mossop (2007; 2014) proposed 12 parameters and divided them into four groups. The researcher suggested that these parameters were for “discussion and reflection about revision practice” (p. 135).

Table 1 demonstrates Mossop’s (2014) revision parameters.

Table 1. Mossop’s (2014, p. 134) Revision Parameters

Parameters	Specific parameters	Related questions
Group A – Transfer Problems of meaning transfer	(Transfer)	1. Does the translation reflect the message of the source text? (Accuracy) 2. Have any elements of the message been left out? (Completeness)
Group B – Content Problems of content	(Content)	3. Does the sequence of ideas make sense? Is there any nonsense or contradiction? (Logic) 4. Are there any factual, conceptual or mathematical errors? (Facts)
Group C – Language Problems of language and style	5. (Smoothness)	Does the wording flow? Are the connections between sentences clear? Are the relationships among the parts of each sentence clear? Are there any awkward, hard-to-read sentences?
	6. (Tailoring)	Is the language suited to the users of the translation and the use they will make of it?

	7. (Sub-language)	Is the style suited to the genre? Has correct terminology been used? Does the phraseology match that used in original target-language texts on the same subject?
	8. (Idiom)	Are all the word combinations idiomatic? Does the translation observe the rhetorical preferences of the target language?
Group D – Presentation Problems related to the visual rather than the verbal aspect of the text	10. (Layout)	Are there any problems in the way the text is arranged on the page: spacing, indentation, margins, etc.?
	11. (Typography)	Are there any problems related to bolding, underlining, font type, font size, etc.?
	12. (Organization)	Are there any problems in the way the document as a whole is organized: page numbering, headers, footnotes, table of contents, etc.?

Another term that is frequently mentioned for translation revision is proofreading. It is “often used in translation services for any kind of linguistic checking, or in a more restricted way to checking for mechanical slips (typing errors, missing words, errors in page layout)” (Mossop, 2014). The term editing can also be confusing, however, Mossop (2014) defined editing as “the task of textual amendment” and classified four broad types of amending work: copyediting (correcting pre-set rules), stylistic editing (tailoring vocabulary and sentence structure to the readership, and creating a readable text), content editing, and structural editing. He emphasized the first two of them due to the fact that “these are the tasks that translators are most likely to be asked to perform” (p. 15).

Translation revision is as old as the translation itself and it has a direct influence on the quality of the final product. Nevertheless, the studies that take translation revision into account especially on an empirical base have been limited in number. However, recently, researchers have shown an interest in translation revision and discussed the challenges and strategies for facilitating and promoting editing and revising (Mossop, 2007; Rasmussen&Schjoldager, 2011; Uotila, 2017), revision policies (Künzli, 2007; Makoushina, 2007; Rasmussen &Schjoldager, 2011; Uotila, 2017), unilingual and comparative revision (Brunette, Gagnon, & Hine, 2005), translation revision competence (Robert et al., 2017), and post-editing (de Almeida, 2013; Koponen&Salmi, 2015).

Rasmussen and Schjoldager (2011), for instance, examined revision policies in Danish translation companies and carried out a questionnaire survey in 24 Danish translation companies and held a total of 13 interviews. The aim of their study was to discover how professional revision was performed. Its results indicate that “translation

companies use linguistic correctness and presentation as the only revision parameters” (p. 87). Another important finding was that “revision is not carried out by specialized revisers, but by staff translators, who revise the work of colleagues and freelancers on an ad hoc basis” (p.87). In spite of this, translation companies (19 of the 24) had specific revision guidelines.

Additionally, Uotila (2017) replicated Rasmussen and Schjoldager’s study and investigated how Finnish translation companies revised their translations and whether their views on revision and quality assurance differed from the Danish companies’ views. It has been demonstrated that more than 50% of translations are revised; the majority of the respondents (7 out of 9) stated that their company applied comparative revision on 91–100% of their translations; 66% of translation companies mentioned that they had no specific rules/guidelines regarding revision. Uotila (2017) reported that the categories Language (C) and Content (B) (Mossop, 2014) were alluded to as general categories instead of specific categories.

Another major discussion in translation revision is whether amendments should be carried out unilingually or comparatively. Brunette et al. (2005) made a comparison between the efficiency of unilingual revision and comparative revision and explored whether comparative revision provided the best results concerning the quality. However, as Parra underlined, according to the description of the revision process in the Standard, “it is unclear if the reviser shall examine always the translation by comparing the source and target texts” (Parra, 2016, p.48). While some researchers (Gile, 2009; Mossop, 2014) claim that unilingual revision is essential and revisers need to start with the unilingual before comparing ST and TT, others (Horguelin& Brunette, 1998, p. 39 as cited in Rasmussen &Schjoldager, 2011; Robert 2008, p. 13) recommend starting with comparative revision. In view of the strengths and weaknesses of each approach, researchers (Mossop, 2014, p.140; Rasmussen &Schjoldager, 2011, p.91) claim that “both unilingual and comparative revisions are very time-consuming and costly procedures”, so a partial revision is recommended. In addition, another issue related to translation revision is whether all amendments are, in fact, necessary. It is indicated that up to 25% of the post-edits analyzed were classified as preferential rather than essential (de Almeida, 2013, p. 189).

Moreover, Temizöz (2016) analyzed the types of professional translators’ errors and subject-matter experts within the context of machine translation post-editing. The result of her study indicated that translators made terminology or language errors while experts made mostly language errors, with small numbers of mistranslations (p.10). Künzli (2007) examined how professional translators were dealing with a terminological problem while revising technical translations and how they failed to achieve quality improvement in the translations. Besides, Künzli (2007) investigated the changes made by a group of translators who revised the same draft translations and reported that those who spent the most time revising produced the best results.

Another aspect of translation revision is the reviser’s profile and as it was defined in the Standard (CEN, 2006, p. 7), “revisers shall have the same competence as

translators” and should have translation experience in the field concerned”. According to Parra (2016, p. 49), the reviser “should have more (or at least the same) domain knowledge, translation competence and experience in the field as the translator”.

With regard to the recognition of translation revision in Turkey, relatively little is known about how it has been implemented in Turkey, though Turkey has its own National Occupational Standards for Translators by Vocational Qualifications Institution (Mesleki Yeterlilik Kurumu-MYK) besides binding international agreements. For translators, these principles and standards are coded with Level 6together with other requirements, descriptions, pre-, during and post-translation standards. In addition, it is stated in article E.1.3 that “The reviser checks target text unilingually, independently from source text” and “s/he cooperates with an expert on the specific field of translation for the control of target texts’ in terms of terminology and linguistic aspects” (p.16).

To sum up, it is highly significant for a translation reviser to have knowledge of the features, kinds, and parameters of translation revision as well as other aspects of revision. Thus, this study aims to examine the situation of translation revision in the workplace. The present study focuses on finding out the policies of translation companies regarding translation revision. It tries to broaden the scope of work in the revision policies in Turkish translation companies by investigating how professional revision is performed in Turkey and examining how they give importance to Mossop’s parameters. In line with the above-mentioned aims, this study addresses two research questions: 1) What are the translation revision policies of professional translation companies in Turkey? 2) What are their views on Mossop’s revision parameters?

2. Methodology

As stated in the introduction part, this study aims to shed light on the professional revision policies of translation companies in Turkey. To this end, by adapting the questionnaire developed by Rasmussen and Schjoldager (2011) and slightly modifying it to reflect the specific situation in Turkey, the researchers tried to analyze the revision policies of translation companies. The objective of the adapted questionnaire (see Appendix) is to investigate the views of translation company owners and translation revisers though the scope of the items is broad enough to cover other professional titles that can be active during translation processes such as director, translator, reviser, and project manager. All the data from the questionnaire were recorded and computed by the Microsoft Office Excel program and transferred into charts to spot the differences among the respondent translation companies.

2.1. Participants

The questionnaire was answered by 15 revisers and/or the owners of the translation companies representing the company in Turkey, specifically in three big cities

(İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir). The respondents are either revisers or managers of translation companies.

The contact information of the respondent translation companies was obtained from the website of the Turkish Association of Translation Companies (Çevirişletmeleri Derneği-ÇİD). Based on the number of members (69) registered in the Turkish Association of Translation Companies in 2018, the respondents represent 21% of Turkish professional translators who are registered in the association. In addition, the companies were selected according to the criteria that their main business function was written translation since there were some companies that support translators or interpreters by providing sound and video systems or translation of other media such as subtitling. These companies were exempted from this study due to the research objectives. In parallel with the study of Rasmussen and Schjoldager (2011), some prerequisites are defined. Thus, the respondents are supposed to be responsible for revision policies or to have information about the revision process within the company. Although these prerequisites limit the number of companies to be included in the study, it enables that the obtained data is relevant in terms of comparability. A restricted sampling method was utilized for this study because of the expected difficulty of obtaining data.

2.2. Data Collection and the Questionnaire

This section gives information about data collection procedures and how the instrument of the study was adapted.

As the first step for the study, the link to the questionnaire (see Appendix) was sent to the e-mails of the relevant companies with a brief note about the scope and aim of the study. Then, the data were obtained with the informed consent of the respondents between May 2018 and July 2018. The duration to fill out the questionnaire is between 10 to 15 minutes. The researchers decided to use the questionnaire online with the intention of accessing a greater number of translation companies. However, with this online questionnaire, the researchers confronted with a hindrance. The researchers tried to reach the respondents through email. Nevertheless, the respondents were reluctant to spend time on the online version of the questionnaire due to time constraints. The researchers tried to overcome this problem via social media networks such as LinkedIn, Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook by reaching more people. As it is known, they are usually regarded as appealing tools for “matters of reaching potential candidates for survey or case study research” (Mirabeau, Mignerat, & Gtange, 2013).

Since every country has its own set of translation market rules and conditions, it was inevitable to adapt the questionnaire. Accordingly, the researchers asked Rasmussen for permission to use and adapt the questionnaire according to the context of Turkey. Thus, some items were added, and some were re-written. Furthermore, the last section on the importance of Mossop’s parameters was included considering that

the context of Turkey is different from Danish or Finnish contexts. The questionnaire encompasses a total of 25 items consisting of 7 open-ended questions and 17 multiple-choice questions. The last question was designed as a 5-point Likert type scale. The reason why the researchers preferred to use a Likert scale type partly arose from the intention to present structured questions concerning translation revision parameters.

The general structure of the questionnaire can be categorized into two parts. The first part investigates the first question of the study: What are the translation revision policies of professional translation companies in Turkey? The second part inquires the second research question: What are their views on Mossop's revision parameters?

The questions within the first part (1st-17th) aim to collect data regarding the translation companies such as the number of employees or language pairs that are mostly used for translation. For this reason, these questions were directed to company owners, directors or project managers. The questionnaire encompasses general topics such as institutional information about respondent translation companies and revisers (1-7), translation workload and language pairs (8, 9) and revision policies (10-25), and terminology issues (23).

The following questions about revision policies (10-24) were prepared and translated into Turkish:

- Are all of the texts that the company translates revised?
- If not, what are the selection criteria?
- Is revision comparative?
- Are revision guidelines established and what are the parameters?
- Who are the revisers and what is the status of the corrections?
- What do you understand with translation quality in your company?

Also, some of the questions were added as follows:

- Have you/your staff been trained about editing and/or revising?
- Are translation technology tools or instruments used?
- Do you use other translation tools for editing and revising?

Furthermore, the questions in the second part (18-25) of the questionnaire were directly related to the revision process; therefore, they were directed to the respondents who were responsible for revision at first hand. The last question (25) of the second part of the questionnaire focused particularly on the revision parameters of Mossop (2007; 2014). For the purpose of collecting structured data on how these parameters are important for translation revisers, a Likert type scale was developed, as well. As Büyüköztürk et al. (2009) stated, Likert type scales are rating scales that are mostly used to show attitudes of respondents towards a variable and to reveal the views of respondents on a subject. The scale was formed as a 5-point Likert type scale

in order to collect structured data and to avoid biased selections and to ensure a normal distribution.

The last question (25), consisting of Mossop's *content, transfer, language and presentation parameters* (2014), was designed to assess how important translation revision is in terms of the four parameters. It has a balanced scale of answer choices with a 5-point Likert scale as extremely important (5), very important (4), moderately important (3), slightly important (2), and not at all important (see Appendix).

In view of the fact that the questionnaire covers both open and closed questions, it needs both quantitative and qualitative analysis. Some items are closed in that respondents are expected to select the appropriate answers while others are open and allow respondents to formulate their own answers. In line with thoughts of Rasmussen and Schjoldager (2011), the aim of the study is not to render statistical facts but to analyze and interpret the respondents' answers and to draw inferences about the revision tendencies within the professional translation market, though there are some items that investigate numerical facts about translation companies.

Having agreed on the items to be added or deleted in the questionnaire, the draft version of the questionnaire was submitted for an expert opinion. One of the experts is from the translation business sector for over 40 years and owns a translation company. The other two are professional translators. According to the feedback of these experts, some items were modified, and the questionnaire was finalized.

3. Findings

This study focuses on finding out the translation revision policies of translation companies through a questionnaire survey developed by Rasmussen and Schjoldager (2011). It examines how professional revision is conducted in Turkey (related to the first research question of the study: What are the translation revision policies of professional translation companies in Turkey?) and how revisers give importance to Mossop's revision parameters (related to the second research question of the study: What are their views on Mossop's revision parameters?). The analysis of the survey showed many significant findings about revision policies of translation companies in Turkey.

As stated in the participants' part, 15 translation companies in Turkey responded to the questionnaire. These translation companies are located specifically in three big cities including Istanbul, Ankara, and İzmir.

With regard to the first question of the study, the results presented in this study are related to the four specific classification topics of the questionnaire such as information about respondent translation companies and revisers (1-7), translation workload and language pairs (8, 9) and revision policies (10-24), and terminology issues (23) regarding the outline of the survey.

The first category includes information about the respondents and translation companies (1-7). The answers of the respondents for the first question show that 50% of the respondents graduated from Translation and Interpreting departments, and 29% of them graduated from departments of English Language and the remaining respondents graduated from other departments including English Language and Literature, Business Management, etc.

The second and third questions were about revisers' experience as a translator and revisers' experience as a reviser and the data were compared as seen in Figure 1.

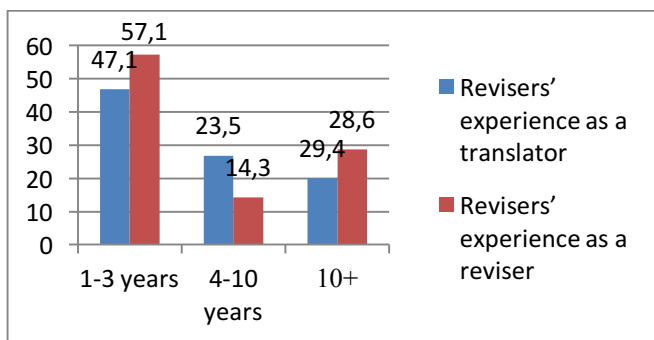


Figure 1. Revisers' experience as a translator and reviser

As it is clear from Figure 1, around 47% of the revisers have 1-3 years of translation experience while around 23,5% of them have 4-10 years of experience. As for the second question, which asks revisers' experience as a reviser, the majority of the revisers (57%) reported that they have 1-3 years of experience as a reviser; around 29% of the revisers have more than 10 years of experience in revising, and 14% of them have 4-10 years of experience.

According to the answers given to the fourth and fifth questions (definition of the job), out of 15 participants, 10 participants stated that they are responsible for the general coordination of the workflow in the company while 5 of them stated that their primary responsibility is translating and editing/revising. Moreover, the majority of the participants (10 participants) defined their main duty in the workplace as a translator/reviser and the remaining 5 participants defined themselves as the owner or director of the company.

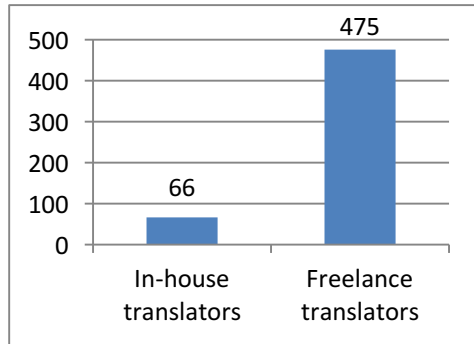


Figure 2. Translators' status (mode of work)

In addition, it is clear in Figure 2 (questions 6 and 7) that the majority of the translators (475) work as freelancers rather than in-house translators (66). It is seen from the data that 15 translation companies employ only 66 translators and/or revisers in their workplaces while they have a wider pool of workers covering 475 translators and/or revisers working online basis.

The second category of the questionnaire consists of translation workload and language pairs (8, 9). Respondents are asked to sort the translation workload from the most frequently translated to the least according to the given domains as seen in Figure 3.

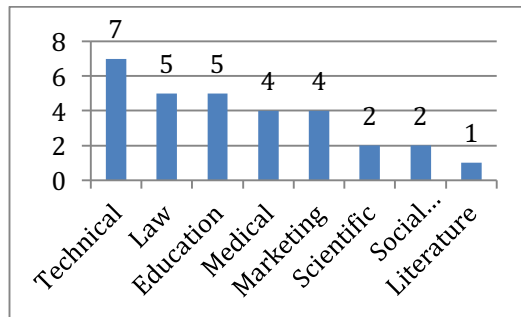


Figure 3. The frequency of the workload according to the domains

As reported in Figure 3, the technical domain ranks the first while the literary domain ranks the last.

The questionnaire also asks which languages are mostly used for translation purposes. The answers of the respondents are given in Figure 4 below:

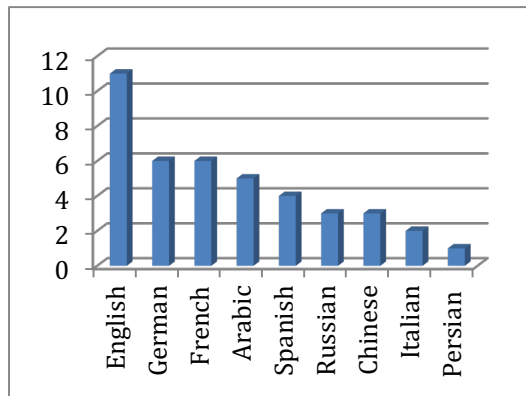


Figure 4. Translation workload according to the language

With regard to the languages that are mostly used for translation purposes, it is seen in Figure 4 that English ranks first while Persian ranks the last.

With respect to the 10th question, which asks whether all translations are revised or not, most of the respondents (13 respondents) stated that all translations are revised while the remaining participants (2 respondents) stated that they do not carry out translation revision. Regarding the 11th question (If not, what are the selection criteria?), two primary criteria are found: the reliability of the translator and the feedback and demand of the customer.

When the participants were asked about the type of revision (questions 12 & 13), 8 respondents reported that they use mostly comparative revision and 7 respondents reported that they use unilingual revision.

The item 14 inquires whether the companies have predetermined criteria for translation revision, the answers of the participants show that the majority of the translation companies (12) revise in accordance with predetermined criteria. With respect to this question, the respondents are subsequently asked whether revision guidelines are established and if exist any, what the parameters are within them? (questions 15, 16& 17). As this question was open-ended, respondents were given space to write their responses. The answers of the respondents were classified, and it was found that the guidelines of ISO17100 and the parameters of the Turkish Language Association (TDK-Türk Dil Kurumu) were the most referred ones.

As regards the training, 54% of the respondents indicated that they took in-service training. In addition, some of them reported that they were trained by the Translators' Society of Turkey (ÇEVİR-Çevirmenler Meslek Birliği) and others stated that they were provided training within their translation company.

Moreover, the respondents were asked about their professional positions in the company as a reviser (question 18). There are a variety of answers as seen in Figure 5.

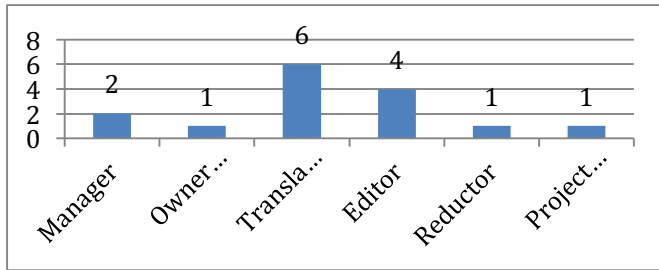


Figure 5. Professional positions of revisers within the company

It is clear from Figure 5 that translators and editors make up 66% of total positions. In other words, 10 out of 15 positions that hold the responsibility of revisers are either translators (6) or editors (4). Translators and editors rank the first with 66% of total positions. Out of 15 participants, 6 participants stated that translators are in the position of the reviser, and 4 participants stated that editors work in the same position, while the remaining 5 participants state that people in other positions work as a reviser.

Regarding the importance of the revision for translators (question 19), the respondents were asked whether translators take the revisions into consideration or not. Apart from one participant, all of the respondents(14) stated that revisions were taken into account.

Respondents were asked about the use of technology during the translation or revision process (questions 20 & 21). The results are given in Figure 6 below.

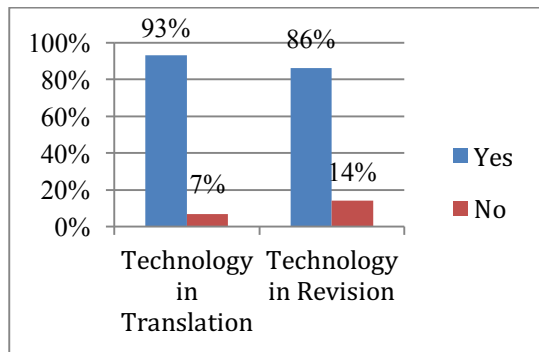


Figure 6. Using technology in translation and TR

Concerning the use of technology tools during translation or revision, it is seen that translation technology is used in all the translation companies except one. 93% of the respondents verified using translation technology while one of the respondents stated that they do not use translation technology in their company. Similarly, as for the comparison of using technology for translation and revision, a slight difference is seen.

Another open-ended question asked to the respondents (question 22) was how they define translation quality in their company. Participants largely defined the translation quality as the compliance between source and target texts, terminology of the target text, the ISO17100 standards, natural and fluent language and perfect deliverance of translation in a predetermined time.

With regard to the specific term for revision activities, respondents were asked to select from a few options including editing, proofreading, post-editing, and quality assurance (question 23).

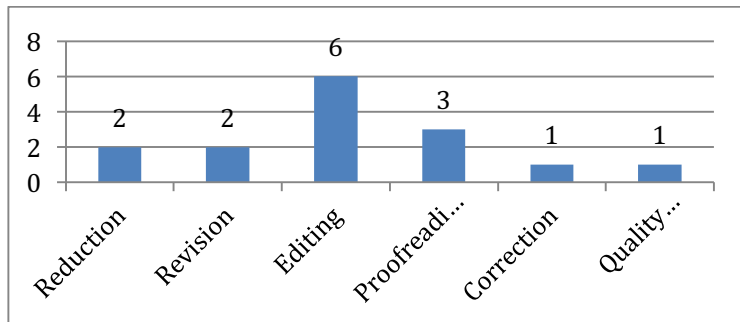


Figure 7. Terminology for revision activities

Though their answers differed significantly, the term “Editing” was the most preferred one as shown in Figure 7.

The respondents were asked about the most important points to be considered during the revision process. This open-ended question (questions 12 & 13) allowed a variety of responses as seen in Figure 8.

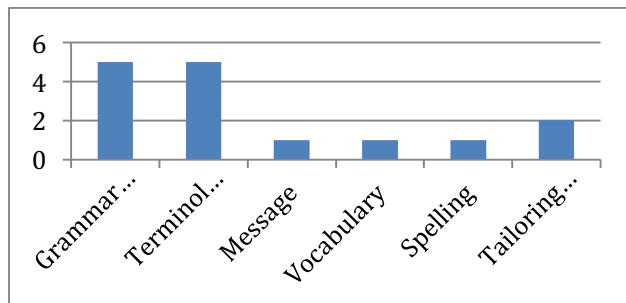


Figure 8. The most important points in the revision

As seen in Figure 8, regarding the most important points in revision, translation companies stated that the most important issues in revision were respectively grammar/accuracy (5), convenient terminology (5), tailoring the text according to the reader (2), message (1), and fluency (1).

In regard to the second research question of the study (What are their views on Mossop’s revision parameters?), the respondents were requested to select one of the

options indicating the degree of importance that they give to Mossop’s parameters. In this question, numbers represent specific parameters: accuracy (1), completeness (2), logic (3), facts (4), wording (5), connections between sentences (6), any awkward, hard-to-read sentence (7), tailoring (8), the style suited to the genre (9), terminology (10), idiom (11), grammar (12), spelling (13), punctuation (14), layout (15), typography (16), and organization (17).

The numbers in the vertical line (y)of Figure 9 refer to each one of the above-mentioned parameters while the horizontal line (x) refers to the total of the respondents.

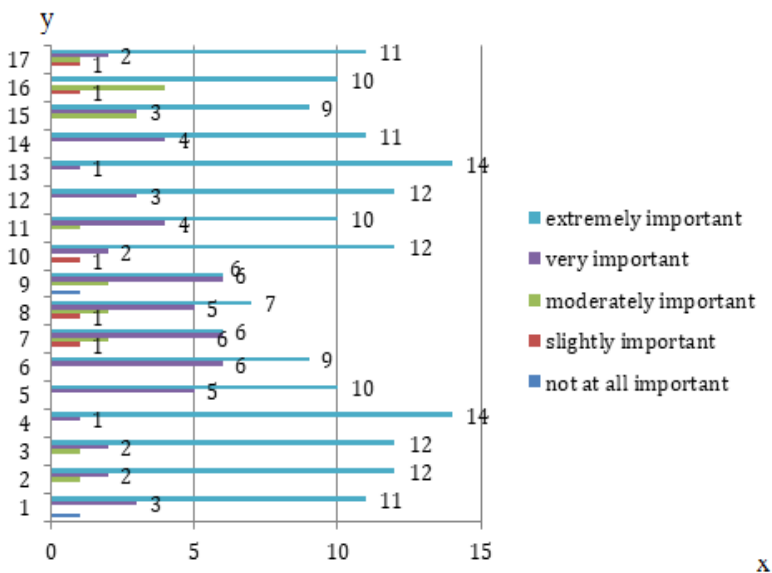


Figure 9. How the respondents give importance to Mossop’s parameters

As reported in Figure 9, the results clearly indicate that the revisers give priority to the facts and spelling in that 14 respondents have chosen extremely important for the facts and spelling. Besides, 12 respondents reported that they think completeness, logic, terminology, and grammar are also extremely important. Moreover, it is observed that 11 respondents regarded accuracy, punctuation, and organization as extremely important. (For more information, see Table 1)

4. Conclusion

The place and importance of revision for the professional translation process is an undeniable fact. Thus, this study aimed to explore the views of translation

companies regarding revision policies with the help of a questionnaire survey developed by Rasmussen and Schjoldager (2011), adopted, and modified by the researchers for the context of Turkey. However, with a small sample size (15 translation companies), caution must be applied, as the findings might not be transferable to the general population of translation companies in Turkey.

Regarding the first question of the research which inquires the translation revision policies of professional translation companies in Turkey the following conclusions can be drawn within the restricted study sample.

In this study, it is observed that the reliability of the translator and feedback of the customer can be regarded as the primary revision criteria. In the study of Rasmussen and Schjoldager (2011), five criteria are presented for the selection of translations to be revised. These are (1) the translator's competence and experience, (2) the difficulty of the translation, (3) text type/genre, (4) the intended use of translation, and (5) the importance of the client. However, the reliability of the translator is also mentioned as a factor for the translations to be revised in Danish translation companies (Rasmussen & Schjoldager, 2011). These criteria overlap with the criteria mentioned in the study carried out by Uotila (2017), as well.

With respect to the revision types that the companies prefer, most of the respondent companies (9) in our study stated that they performed the comparative revision. This result is seemingly similar to that of Danish companies. However, as Uotila (2017) warned, the detailed interviews with Danish company respondents revealed that most of the revision was carried out on a unilingual basis due to such reasons as the urgency of the translation or financial concerns, so partial revisions were applied most of the time. However, this point needs to be studied in detail with a broader population.

Concerning the criteria referred to during the revision process, it is clear from the answers of respondents that most of them (12) have pre-defined revision criteria. However, when they are asked about what these criteria are, their answers are not so clear-cut due to the ambiguity surrounding the revision terminology. In other words, there is not an agreement over the term used for the revision process. Most of them referred to editing while other terms including proofreading, reduction, correction, etc. also prevail. Concerning the revision criteria, two of the respondent companies in this study reported that they took into account the national style guideline for revision. However, they also made it clear that international style guidelines that the clients adopted might also be considered if necessary. Interestingly, one of the respondents stressed that they cannot share their revision parameters due to confidentiality issues. In line with the study of Rasmussen and Schjoldager (2011) and Uotila (2017), it can be asserted that the needs or expectations of the clients can define the revision criteria and specific guidelines for revision.

Nearly half of the respondents indicate that the staff is trained for editing/revising. However, as mentioned in the studies carried out by Rasmussen and Schjoldager (2011) and Uotila (2017), it can be seen that in most of the translation

companies, revision is not performed by specialized revisers. This issue overlaps with our findings in that the duty of the revisers within the company is mostly translation. It means that the companies mostly do not employ a separate reviser but use translators as revisers, instead. The respondents were asked what type of training the revisers had received, and one of them stated that they provided in-service training for revisers. Another respondent referred to the training once organized by the Translators' Society of Turkey (ÇEVİR). This is also important in that it reveals the need for professional revision training in Turkey.

The answers of the respondents unveil different views on translation quality. Some define quality according to the satisfaction of the client while some mention using the right terminology or appropriateness to source and target language rules. Another respondent expresses that a high-quality translation should be fluent, coherent, and free of spelling errors. These criteria of the respondent bear similarities with the previous studies that Rasmussen and Schjoldager (2011) and Uotila (2017) conducted in that they all require appropriateness to some kind of linguistic issues. However, it is different from Rasmussen and Schjoldager (2011) considering the fact that respondent companies did not mention the competences or skills that revisers should have for a high-quality translation. While the Danish companies focus mainly on linguistic correctness and presentation as their only parameters, the Turkish companies have versatile requirements for defining translation revision including the equivalence between the source and target texts, suitability for target text's terminology, following the ISO17100 standards, natural and fluent language. This shows that there is a lack of consensus on the criteria for revision within the translation industry. In addition, this study did not investigate the correlation between fields of graduation and thoughts on revision parameters. This can be elaborated in detail with further analysis in subsequent studies.

Additionally, the respondents were requested to select how they gave importance to Mossop's parameters in detail with a five-point Likert scale to inquire about the second research question (What are their views on Mossop's revision parameters?). Though the number of the participants in the study was low to generalize the results, it was found that Turkish revisers tend to give importance to the problems of the transfer and content of the text as well as language and presentation. Furthermore, because of time and financial constraints, it is observed that translation revision is performed by providing the most important parameters as content and transfer (facts, completeness, accuracy, logic) and mechanics (spelling, punctuation, and grammar). Similarly, Yazıcı (2017) analyzed the reasons for failure in the field translation from the perspective of Turkey and mentioned that one of the main barriers was "the low income and status of translators as professionals" (p.45). However, it needs to be studied with more data.

Briefly, according to the data derived from restricted sample of the study, the following main results are obtained according to the first question of the study: i) translation companies generally tend to perform comparative revision rather than

unilingual revision, ii) the competences of translators and expectations of the clients play a paramount role in deciding whether translations should be revised or not, iii) most of the time partial revisions are applied, iv) the translation companies have pre-defined revision criteria, v) revision is not performed by specialized revisers although it is mostly mentioned that the staff is trained for editing/revising. Besides, regarding the second question, it can be briefly concluded that revisers give importance to the problems of the transfer and content of the text as well as language and presentation as suggested by Mossop (2007, 2014).

This study focused on private Turkish translation companies. For further studies, formal government agencies can be a wide scope to study as well as an answer can be sought for the question of what the optimum balance of revising for the translation revision process is.

5. Acknowledgments

We would like to show our gratitude to Kirsten Wølch Rasmussen and Anne Schjoldager, Aarhus School of Business, Aarhus University, Denmark for kindly giving permission to use their questionnaire. Also, we would like to express our very great appreciation to Osman Kaya who is the founder of CİD (Association of Translation Companies-Çeviri İşletmeleri Derneği) for his valuable and constructive suggestions during the planning and development of Turkish version of the questionnaire.

References

- Almeida, G. de. (2013). Translating the post-editor: an investigation of post-editing changes and correlations with professional experience across two Romance languages (Ph.D. Thesis). Dublin City University, Dublin.
- Brunette, L., Gagnon, C., & Hine, J. (2005). The GREVIS project: revise or court calamity. *Across Languages and Cultures*, 6(1), 29–45.
- Büyüköztürk, Ş., Akgün, Ö. E., Demirel, F., Karadeniz, Ş., & KılıçÇakmak, E. (2009). *Bilimselaraştırma yöntemleri* (3rd ed.). Ankara: Pegem.
- European Commission (2010). Revision manual. Directorate-General for Translation, Spanish Department. Brussels: European Commission. Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/translation/spanish/guidelines/documents/revisionmanual_en.
- Horguelin, P. A. and Brunette, L. (1998). *Pratique de la révision*. Québec: Linguatéc
- Gile, D. (2009). *Basic Concepts and Models for Interpreter and Translator Training*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- International Organization for Standardization. (2015) *Quality Management Systems - Requirements* (ISO standard no. 9001:2015). Retrieved from <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:9001:ed-5:v1:en>

- Koponen, M., & Salmi, L. (2015). On the Correctness of Machine Translation: A Machine Translation post-editing task. *The Journal of Specialised Translation*, (23), 118–136.
- Künzli, A. (2007). The ethical dimension of translation revision. An empirical study. *The Journal of Specialised Translation*, (8), 42–56.
- Makoushina, J. (2007). Translation Quality Assurance Tools: Current State and Future Approaches. In *Translating and the Computer 29* (pp. 1–39). London: Aslib.
- Mirabeau, L., Mignerat, M., & Gtange, C. (2013). The Utility of Using Social Media Networks for Data Collection in Survey Research. Presented at the Thirty-Fourth International Conference on Information Systems, Milan.
- Mossop, B. (2007). Empirical studies of revision: what we know and need to know. *The Journal of Specialised Translation*, (8), 5–20.
- Mossop, B. (2014). *Revising and editing for translators*. London: Routledge.
- Parra, S. (2016). Translations revision: fundamental methodological aspects and effectiveness of the EN 15038:2006 for translation quality assurance. In J. Zehnalova & O. Molnar (Eds.), *Interchange between Languages and Cultures: The Quest for Quality* (Vol. 5, pp. 39–52). Olomouc: Palacký University Olomouc.
- Rasmussen, K. W., & Schjoldager, A. (2011). A Survey of Revision Policies in Danish Translation Companies. *The Journal of Specialised Translation*, (15), 87–120.
- Robert, I. S., Terry, A. R., Ureel, J. J. J., & Remael, A. (2017). Conceptualizing translation revision competence: a pilot study on the ‘tools and research’ subcompetence. *The Journal of Specialised Translation*, (28), 293–316.
- Temizöz, Ö. (2016). Postediting machine-translation output: subject-matter experts versus professional translators AU -Temizöz, Ö. *Perspectives*, 24(4), 646–665. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0907676X.2015.1119862>
- Uotila, A. (2017). *Revision and Quality Assurance in Professional Translation A Study of Revision Policies in Finnish Translation Companies* (Master Thesis). University of Tampere, Tampere.
- Yazıcı, M. (2017). The barriers in translator training. *International Journal of Language Academy*, 5(7), 43–50.

Appendix

Türkiye'deki Çeviri İşletmelerinde Çeviride Düzeltme

Sayın gönüllü,

Öncelikle bu araştırmaya zaman ayırdığınız için teşekkür ederiz.

Bu araştırma Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, İngilizce Mütercim Tercümanlık Anabilim Dalında görevli Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özgür ŞEN BARTAN, Arş. Gör. Dr. Caner ÇETİNER ve Arş. Gör. Selim Ozan ÇEKÇİ tarafından yürütülmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı Türkiye'deki çeviri işletmelerindeki çeviri sonrası düzeltme ve son okuma stratejilerinin belirlenmesidir. Çalışmaya çeviri işletmelerinde yöneticive/veya düzeltme görevi niüstenmiş kişiler katılabilmektedir. Bu amaçla yapılacak anket sorularının yanıtlanması yaklaşık olarak 10 dakika sürmektedir.

Çalışmamızda hiçbir suretle katılımcıların veya çeviri işletmesinin ismi yer almayacaktır. Bu araştırma yeralmak gönüllülük esasına dayalıdır. Araştırmanın sonuçları bilimsel amaçlarla kullanılacaktır. Anket maddelerine veya araştırma sonucuna yönelik sorularınızı için canercetiner@kku.edu.tr, selimcekci@kku.edu.tr ya da ozgursen@kku.edu.tr adresine e-posta atabilirsiniz.

Bu anketin bölümlerinden oluşmaktadır. Anketin ilk bölümünü (1-14) kurumla ilgili bilgilere yönelik olduğundan çeviri işletmesi sahibi/ sorumlu müdür/proje yöneticisinin yanıtlanması beklenmektedir. İkinci bölümü ise doğrudan çeviride düzeltme sürecindeki sorumlu kişilerin yanıtlanması beklenmektedir.

1. Mezun olduğunuz bölüm. Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

Mütercim-Tercümanlık/Çeviri Bilim

Dil ve Edebiyat Bölümleri

Yabancı Dil Eğitimi

İşletme/İktisat

Diğer

2. Kurumda çalışan düzeltmenin çevirmen olarak iş deneyimi (Yıl olarak)

Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

1-3

4-10

10+

3. Kurumda çalışan düzeltmenin düzeltmen olarak iş deneyimi (Yıl olarak) Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

1-3

4-10

10+

4. Kurumdaki göreviniz

5. Sorumlu olduğunuz iş

6. Kurumda çalışan (her günü işegelen) çevirmen sayısı

7. Kurumda serbest çalışan çevirmen (freelancer) sayısı

8. Aşağıdaki çeviri alanlarının kurumunuz a gelen işlerini yoğunluğ u bakımından en sık olana en seyrek olana doğru sıralayınız. Her satırda yalnızca bir ş ıklı işaretleyiniz.

	Hukuk	Tıp	Edebiyat	Bilimsel	Teknik	Eğ itim	Pazarlama	Sosyal Konular (Kadın, çocuk, göç vb)
1. sırada								
2. sırada								
3. sırada								
4. sırada								
5. sırada								
6. sırada								
7. sırada								
8. sırada								

9. Kurumunuzda hangi dillerde çeviri hizmet veriliyor? En sık olana en seyrek olan doğru aşağıdaki satırlarda sıralayınız. Her satırda yalnızca bir ş ıklı işaretleyiniz.

	İngilizce	Fransızca	Almanca	İtalyanca	İspanyolca	Çince	Rusça	Arapça	Farsça	Japonca	Diğ er
1. sırada											
2. sırada											
3. sırada											

4. sırada												
5. sırada												
6. sırada												
7. sırada												
8. sırada												
9. sırada												
10. sırada												
11. sırada												

10. Tüm çeviriler düzeltiliyormu? Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

Evet Hayır

11. Eğrtümçevirilerdüzeltilmiyorsa,düzeltilme yapılacak çeviri metni hangi ölçütlere göre seçiliyor?

12. Düzeltme kaynak ve hedef metniçerir. Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

Evet Hayır

13. Düzeltme yalnızca hedef metniçerir. Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

Evet Hayır

14. Kurumunuzda düzeltme ölçütleribelirlenmiştir. Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

Evet Hayır

15. Kurumunuzda düzeltme ölçütleri belirlenmişse ölçütler/parametrelernelerdir?

16. Kurumunuzdakiçalışanlararasındaçeviridedüzeltilmevesonokuma(editingandproofreadin

g) kapsamında eğitim almış olan varmı? Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz. Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

Var Yok

17. Varsaeğitimaldıđıkurum/programvs.adını yazınız.

II. Bölüm

18. Düzeltmenlerin kurumdaki görevinedir? Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

Müdür

Kurum Sahibi

Çevirmen

Editör

Redaktör

Proje Yöneticisi

Diğer

19. Düzeltiler çevirmenler tarafından dikkate alınır mı? Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

Evet Hayır

20. Çevirilerde çeviri teknolojisi kullanılıyor mu? Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

Evet Hayır

21. Düzeltilerinizde çeviri araçlarından yaralanıyormusunuz? Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

Evet Hayır

22. Çeviride kaliteyi kurumunuzda nasıltanımlıyorsunuz?

23. Çeviri metni düzeltme süreci için hangi terim kullanıyorsunuz? Yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

Redaksiyon

Revizyon

Edit/Edisyon

Son Okuma

Düzeltilme

Son Kontrol

Kalite Sağlama

Diğer

24. Çeviride düzeltme konusunda en çok hangi noktalara önem veriyorsunuz?

25. Aşağıdaki çeviride düzeltme parametrelerini önem derecesine göre 1(önemsiz)-5(son derece önemli) arasında puanlayınız. Her satırda yalnızca bir şıkkı işaretleyiniz.

		Önemsiz	Biraz Önemli	Orta Derecede Önemli	Önemli	Son Derece Önemli
1	Çevirinin, kaynak metnin anlamını yansıtmaması					
2	İletide atlanmış bir kısmın olup olmaması					
3	Fikirlerin sıralanışı; bir çelişki veya anlamsızlık olup olmadığı					
4	Gerçeklerle çelişen, kavramsal veya maddi hataların olup olmaması					

5	Üslubun akıcı olması					
6	Cümle içi ve cümleler arası bağlantıların açık olması					
7	Okuması zor cümlelerin olup olmaması					
8	Dilin hedef kitlenin (okur) kullanımı için uygun olması					
9	Bişemin (style)metin türüne (genre) uygunluğu					
10	Doğru terminolojinin kullanılması					
11	Deyim, metafor, atasözü, eşdizim vb. gibi unsurları içeren ifadelerin hedef dilde doğru kullanılması					
12	Dil bilgisinin doğru kullanımı					
13	Yazım kurallarına dikkat edilmesi					
14	Noktalama kurallarına dikkat edilmesi					
15	Metnin sayfa üzerindeki düzenlemesinin (boşluk bırakma, girintileme, kenar boşlukları, vb.) sorunsuz olması					
16	Kalın harf, italik, alt çizme, yazı tipi ve boyutu, vb. (tipografi) gibi sorunlar					
17	Metnin bütünüünün düzeninin (sayfa numaraları, başlıklar, dipnotlar, içindekiler, vb.) sorunsuz olması					