**Mohamed Boudhiaf University of M’Sila Faculty of Letters and Languages ….. Module Lecturer: Mrs. Farrah**

**Department of English Language and Literature Module: Translation Eng –Ar …Master II Lit. & Civ.**

**EDITING AND PROOFREADING**

**1 What is Editing?**

We have to think of editing as the big picture process. The translation is compared to the original (source) text, and the translated text is reviewed as a whole. The editor should check for things like word choice, clarity, conciseness, consistency, jargon, and register. This editing process should answer a few simple questions:

1. Does the translation accurately convey the meaning of the source text?

2. Does the translation use the appropriate terminology and style for its intended audience?

3. Is the translated text consistent? (This is especially important when more than one translator was involved.)

**2 What is Proofreading?**

If editing is looking at the big picture, proofreading is like getting out the magnifying glass and doing a careful inspection. At this stage, the goal is to clean up the text; the source text is forgotten and the translated text must stand on its own. Issues to consider are:

1. Style Guides: In-house guide and/or professional guides (such as The Chicago Manual of Style),

2. Mechanics: Spelling, capitalization, punctuation, abbreviations, numbers,

3. Sentence Structure: Run-on sentences, comma splices, sentence fragments,

 4. Regional Differences: UK v. US English spelling and punctuation.

A proofreader may have specific duties that depend on the kind of document or the client. After proofreading, the translation should be ready to use. Most translators include some amount of editing and proofreading in their workflow. For example, when I translate a document, I always compare my translation with the original document. I check it for accuracy, and then I rewrite any part that doesn’t flow well in English. After that, I proofread the entire document for mechanical and formatting errors.