

Reduction And Deletion As Copyeditor's Decisions In Copyediting Process

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Abstract

Reduction and deletion in translation have a similarity that is eliminating certain information of the source text. Specifically, reduction just eliminates the partial information whereas deletion means eliminating the whole information. The reduction and deletion as the copyeditor's decisions in editing the translation draft have not been studied yet. Many translation studies have investigated the translation quality in literary works without examining the text before editing. Meanwhile, it is crucial to compare the translation before the editing process (draft) and the translation after editing to find how the copyeditor's decisions affect the translation quality. This study discusses the result of an investigation on how reduction and deletion as copyeditor's decisions affect the translation quality. A translation approach was used in this qualitative research to analyze the quality of the translation from English into Indonesian. Objective data were collected through purposive sampling from Julie Anne Peters' novel by the Time You Read This I'll be Dead, its translation draft, and its edited version. This study is done to obtain information on how reduction and deletion affect the translation quality of the edited version as the final work that is published. The results show that the reduction and deletion decisions have negative effects on the translation quality. It was found that the reduction decreased the translation quality, especially the accuracy. Meanwhile, the deletion decreased the translation quality not only on the aspect of accuracy but also acceptability and readability. This implies that the copyeditor should be cautious and avoid the reduction and deletion decisions to maintain the translation quality.

Keywords: reduction; deletion; copyeditor's decision; editing; published translation; translation quality.

Introduction

Two significant roles in producing published translation are translator and copyeditor. The quality of the published translation is not only the translator's responsibility, it is the copyeditor's as well since the copyeditor is the last role that makes decisions on the translation draft before the translation is printed and published. A translator transfers the message of the text from the source language into the target language. While a copyeditor plays role in reviewing, revising, altering, refining, emending, and correcting the translation draft produced by a translator (Sharpe & Gunther, 1994: 1). In published translation, the copyeditor plays an important role (Cunningham, 1971: 136) because he/ she is someone who is in control of translation work (Fordoński, 2014: 167). The involvement of copyeditors in translation aims to produce good translation works, together with translators. Moreover, the aim of the copyeditor's work is the creation of such a translation that will be true to the original author's intention (Fordoński, 2014: 170).

The study that compares the translation draft (a work of translator) and edited translation (a work of copyeditor) has rarely been studied. In other words, research on the edited translation still has received little attention. This is because the data source that is the translation draft is very difficult to obtain. There is a study that has discussed the translator's original translation (Rahayu, 2015) but did not compare it with the edited translation by the copyeditor. Therefore, a translation study investigating the translation before and after editing is crucial to do. Thus can be seen the quality of the translation before editing and after editing. In this way, suggestions intended for translators especially for copyeditors can be obtained.

This study focuses on the clauses which is reduced or deleted by the copyeditor. Furthermore, this study investigates the effect of the reduction and deletion decision made by the copyeditor in editing the translation draft of a novel. This study aims at exploring the result of the implementation of reduction and deletion decisions made by the copyeditor in editing the translation draft of the novel *By The Time You Read This I'll be Dead*. This study is done by comparing three texts, which are the source texts (English novel), translation draft (the work of translator) and edited translation (the work of copyeditor). Specifically, this study investigates the translation quality that involves three aspects, accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan, Nuraeni & Sumardiono, 2012).

Literature Review

Translating and Editing

When literary works are translated, the translator's job is to convey a message that is true to the original. Therefore, a translation should have the same intention as the original work, and inspire the same response in its readers (Paul, 2009: 1). A translator must avoid deletion to produce a complete sense of the original work. Omission of words, phrases, and even paragraphs is one of the most common errors in examining translations (Cunningham, 1971: 138). Moreover, omission or deletion can result in decreasing translation quality not only for accuracy aspect but also acceptability and readability aspects.

Editing has a crucial role in publishing a book. Its process is done by improving the draft until it is worth to published (Rohmadi, 2012: 4). In this study, the copyeditor is someone responsible for checking the translation draft so that the final translation (edited) is free from spelling and grammatical errors, and making sure that the translation is accurate, acceptable, and readable. Copyediting is one step in the process by which a manuscript is turned into a final published product (Einsohn, 2000: 4). Copyeditor aims to produce the error-free book (Einsohn, 2000: 3; Christina Thomas in Paul, 2009: 62-63) and the best possible book (Paul, 2009: 20). In translation work, a good copyeditor is like a fresh pair of eyes and edits the translation draft effortless yet find anomalies that the translator may have missed on even a third or fourth reading (Paul, 2009: 62). The copyeditor works on house style, grammar, usage, sexism, accuracy, and also on content, author's style, clarity, and flow (Sharpe & Gunther, 1994: 21) to refine a draft into a publishable book. Copyeditors should be careful to not intervene randomly, merely substitute synonyms that do not improve the translation, or worse, introduce errors, or ambiguous words (Ros Schwartz in Paul, 2009: 65). Despite those criteria, in his/her work, the copyeditor might miss some errors. Nevertheless, though every copyeditor might miss some errors in the work, he or she should not lose part of a translation draft, introduce new errors into a text that is correct and inadvertently change the author's meaning (Einsohn, 2000: 4).

Both translator and copyeditor are having the same goal—a high-quality novel that is true to the original text while being accessible and compelling for target readers in its new market (Paul, 2009: 74). In dealing with the task, the copyeditor plays an important role (Cunningham, 1971: 136) because he/ she is someone who is in control of translation work (Fordoński, 2014: 167). Therefore, the copyeditor should be cautious of the decisions he/ she takes. The copyeditor should be aware of deleting the translation of words, phrases, or clauses since it could lose important messages conveyed by the author (Syahadah, Nababan, Santosa & Djatmika, 2020: 154).

Besides, it could result in the lowest level of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Translation Quality

Assessment of translation quality in the research field of translation is a crucial thing. The study or evaluation of the translation quality both from the aspect of the accuracy of the message and the level of readability can provide important input regarding the ability of the translator in carrying out his/her duties (Nababan, 2003: 121). By assessing the quality of the translation, translators can find out the techniques and strategies that can be applied to improve their translation skills and translation quality.

Translation quality is assessed using three indicators: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. As explained by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012: 44) that the parameters of translation quality are to meet three aspects, including aspects of accuracy, aspects of acceptability, and aspects of readability.

First, accuracy is an indicator of translation quality that focuses on the equivalence of the meaning of words or terms from the source language into the target language. Among the three aspects of translation quality, the accuracy aspect has the highest score, that is 3 (Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono, 2012: 52). This is because the basic concept of translation is as a transfer of messages (accuracy) from the source language text into the target language.

Second, aspects of acceptability are related to the culture present in the target language. The term acceptability refers to whether a translation has been expressed by following the rules, norms and culture applied in the target language or not, both at the micro-level and the macro-level (Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono, 2012: 44-45). The aspect of acceptability has the second-highest score (i.e. 2) because it is directly related to the conformity of the translation with the rules, norms, and culture in the target language (Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono, 2012: 52).

Last, the aspect of readability refers to how easy a translation can be understood by the target readers. If a text is translated with a low level of readability, the target readers will have difficulty in understanding the translation and need to read it repeatedly. The readability aspect has the lowest score (i.e. 1) because the problem of translation is not directly related to the problem of whether or not the translation is easily understood by the target readers (Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono, 2012: 52).

Novel By The Time You Read This I'll Be Dead

The novel entitled *By The Time You Read This I'll Be Dead* is a young-adult fiction written by Julie Anne Peters and published in 2010. This

novel has the main goal of fighting bullying and bullycide that often occurs among teenagers, both at school, at home, and on social media. This novel conveys a great message for those who are used to bullying and those who become victims of bullying. For the bullies (someone who hurts or frightens someone else who is less powerful), this novel teaches the readers that bullying could have fatal consequences, that are ranging from resentment, depression, to suicidal ideation. On the other hand, for the victims of bullying, this novel tells the readers that we could take the positive side of everything that happened in our life and that committing suicide never becomes the right solution.

This novel and its translation draft along with the edited translation are interesting to be analyzed. There are many reduction and deletion decisions made by the copyeditor in copyediting process. Moreover, most of the deletion decisions are done by the copyeditor in the epilogue of the novel. The epilogue is a section at the end of the book that serves as a comment on or a conclusion to what has happened. It serves the moral values or lessons of the story. In the novel *By the Time You Read This I'll be Dead*, the epilogue is written to reiterate the central theme to give important messages, lessons, and reflection. From the epilogue, the readers are given a moment to reflect on everything they have just read. In this case, the writer wants the reader to pay attention to bullying acts that happened among teenagers, both inside and outside the school environment, and reflect the impacts of bullying on bullying targets. This is how important the epilogue is in this novel.

Method

This study applies a descriptive and qualitative method in describing the copyeditor's decisions of reduction and deletion in editing translation of the novel *By the Time You Read This I'll be Dead*. The novel is a read for young adult readers. Therefore, the genre is targeted to teenagers from 12 to 18 years of age, approximately half of young adult readers are adults. The data sources included the novel by the Time You Read This I'll be Dead by Julie Anne Peters (2010), its translation draft by the translator, and its edited translation by the copyeditor. Julie Anne Peters has published 20 novels and they have been published in numerous countries according to National Book Foundation. The novel was selected as the edited translation of this novel contains interesting cases to be analyzed, especially the reduction and deletion decisions of the copyeditor. By studying the decision of the copyeditor, it is hoped that this research provides information about reduction and deletion decisions made by the copyeditor in editing the translation manuscript, its result on the quality and its solution.

The data obtained in this study were 89 data. The data cover the whole pages of the novel which include in reduction and deletion decisions of the copyeditor. The data were collected by using content analysis, questionnaires, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The content analysis was used to compare the translation work before and after the editing process. The content analysis was done by identifying all clauses in the novel *By the Time You Read This I'll be Dead* on which the translation (draft) changed by the copyeditor; and classifying the changes into the terms of the copyeditor's decisions. The identification involved three texts, that are the source text, its translation (draft by the translator), and its edited version (the work of the copyeditor). Meanwhile, the classification was done with raters in focus-group discussion by using the questionnaire. As there has been no study investigating this topic yet, the researcher extracted the term of editing decisions along with raters. The raters involved in this study are three translation experts who are professionals in this field.

Result and Discussion

By the Time You Read This I'll be Dead is a novel about bullying that makes the victims eager to attempt suicide and end their lives. The main character of the novel is Daelyn Rice, a young girl who went through many years of bullying that makes her attempt many trials of suicide. From the identification, there is a total of 89 data that show the reduction and deletion decisions made by the copyeditor in the editing stage.

The result of the study showed that there is one section of the draft that is reduced and two sections that are deleted by the copyeditor in editing the novel entitled by the *Time You Read This I'll be Dead*. The table below shows the classification of reduction and deletion decisions in editing the draft of the translation.

Table 1 Distribution of reduction and deletion decisions made by the copyeditor

Decision	Sections	Total Data
Reduction	Monologue	6
Deletion	Monologue	1
	Epilogue	82
Total Data		89

Table 1 shows that the copyeditor reduced the translation just in the monologue with a total of six data. Meanwhile, the copyeditor deleted the translation manuscript in two sections of the text, which are monologue and epilogue. The deletion applied in monologue is only one data while the deletion applied in the epilogue are 82 data.

A monologue is the verbalization of a character's thoughts (<https://literaryterms.net/monologue/>), most often to express his/her mental thoughts aloud and sometimes to directly address another character or the audience (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monologue>). Meanwhile, an epilogue is a section or speech at the end of a literary work that serves as a comment on or a conclusion to what has happened in the story.

From the analysis, it is found that there are six data reduced by the copyeditor. They are all found in the monologue section. From the six data reduced by the copyeditor, there is only one data of reduction decision that did not decrease the translation quality. The example of the reduction decision that did not affect the translation quality can be seen in Example 1 below.

Example 1:

- Source text : I showed one to my bff and the next day it was on **MySpace** and everyone's calling me a whore. (p.82)
- Draft : Aku menunjukkan satu ke sahabat terbaikku, dan hari berikutnya, foto itu ada di **MySpace**, dan setiap orang memanggilkku sundal.
⁵ **Salah satu media sosial**
- Edited : Aku menunjukkan satu ke sahabat terbaikku, dan hari berikutnya, foto itu ada di MySpace, dan setiap orang memanggilkku sundal. (p.130)

The data above is an example of the reduction decision of annotation. The term "MySpace" is purely borrowed by the translator and attached an annotation of the term, that is 'one of the social media'. The annotation is attached to make it easier for the target readers in getting the meaning. However, the copyeditor decided to reduce the annotation. It might be because the term is widely known by teenagers around the world. In this case, the reduction of the annotation does not reduce the translation quality. Meanwhile, five data of reduction decisions are made because they are considered vulgar for the target readers. Yet, they result in decreasing the accuracy aspect of the translation quality because of the loss of the message conveyed in the source text. The examples of reduction decisions made by the copyeditor that result in decreasing the translation quality can be seen below.

Example 2:

- Source text : He'd leave me at my locker and lean in **like he was going to kiss me**. (p.96)
- Draft : Dia meninggalkanku di loker, dan mencondongkan badannya **seperti dia mau menciumku**.
- Edited : Dia meninggalkanku di loker, dan mencondongkan badannya. (p.152)
(He'd leave me at locker, and lean his body.)

The example above shows how the copyeditor reduce the clause “like he was going to kiss me”. It implies that the copyeditor reduced the clause because it was considered vulgar for the target readers. However, the reduction of the clause results in the loss of the message that Toomey had succeeded in making Daelyn like him and playing her. As a consequence, the edited text loses a significant message of what Santana actually wants to do to Daelyn. Moreover, in this case, the reduction results in decreasing the accuracy aspect. Another example of the reduction decision made by the copyeditor with the reason of vulgarity can be seen in Examples 3 and 4 below.

Example 3:

Source text : I’d wish and pray, **Kiss me.** (p.97)
Draft : Aku berharap dan berdoa, **Cium aku.**
Edited : Aku berharap dan berdoa. (p.152)
(I’d wish and pray.)

Example 3 is the monologue of Daelyn when Toomey flirted with her and made her wish for his kiss. The translator has conveyed the meaning of the complex clause above completely but the copyeditor reduces the clause “kiss me”. As a consequence, the edited text loses the message of what is the wish and prayer made by Daelyn in that situation. This reduction affects the translation quality, especially the accuracy aspect. The edited translation loses a significant message of the actual feeling of Daelyn to Toomey.

Example 4:

Source text : Santana holding me **downsuffocating me with his mouth—** (p.179)
Draft : Santana menahan tubuhku—**dan menyumbat napasku dengan mulutnya –**
Edited : Santana menahan tubuhku – (p.278)
(Santana holding me –)

Example 4 above is also found in monologue. The context is when Daelyn is in Santana’s house. This data is describing the moment Santana kisses Daelyn. Similar to Example 3, the edited text in Example 4 also loses a message conveyed in the source text. This happened because of the reduction decision made by the copyeditor. The reduction decision is made by the copyeditor with the reason of vulgarity. Yet, this decision of reduction made by the copyeditor affects the translation quality, especially the accuracy aspect.

An interesting finding also relates to the decisions which try to change the translation to become less vulgarity yet lead to other weaknesses, that is in translation quality. Moreover, the vulgarities that are conveyed in the source text (novel) are significantly leading

to the story of sexual harassment and bullying which culminate in depression and suicide.

The next discussion is the examples of deletion decisions made by the copyeditor in editing the translation draft. As can be seen in Table 1, it is found that 83 data are deleted by the copyeditor. They are one data in monologue and 82 data in the epilogue section. The deletion decisions applied in these 83 data contribute negatively to translation quality. The example of deletion decision found in monologue can be seen below.

Example 5:

Source text	:	His lips touch mine. (p.179)
Draft	:	Bibirnya menyentuh bibirku.
Edited	:	–

Example 5 is found in monologue. The context of the data above is that when Daelyn's mother has arranged for Daelyn to go to Santana's house. At that time Daelyn and Santana were watching Santana's video memoir. When the film ends, Santana kisses Daelyn's lips that makes Daelyn shocked and tense. This kind of situation has to be conveyed since it could describe Daelyn's feelings inside. In example 1, the word "mine" refers to a thing belonging to the speaker. In Indonesian, it means 'milikku' atau "kepunyaanku". The translator applied explicitation in translating the word to clarify that the word "mine" here refers to the word "lips" or in Indonesian it means "bibir". The message is conveyed in the draft accurately, acceptably, and readably. However, the copyeditor deletes the clause in the draft because it might sound vulgar for the teen readers of the target language. As a result, it loses the important message of what makes Daelyn feel shocked. Moreover, the deletion decision decreases the translation quality as well. The translation quality is not only decreased in the aspect of accuracy but also acceptability and readability.

The next part of the text which is deleted by the copyeditor is the epilogue. The epilogue is a section at the end of the book that serves as a comment on or a conclusion to what has happened. It serves the moral values or lessons of the story. In the novel *By the Time You Read This I'll be Dead*, the epilogue is written to reiterate the central theme to give important messages, lessons, and reflection. The readers are given a moment to reflect on everything they have just read. In this case, the writer wants the reader to pay attention to bullying acts that happened among teenagers, both inside and outside the school environment, and reflect the impacts of bullying on bullying targets.

The deletion decisions applied in the epilogue are 82 data. Here is an example of the deletion decision made by the copyeditor in the epilogue.

Example 6:

- Source text : According to current research, the accepted definition for bullying is as follows: The behavior is repeated over time. The aggressor intends to do harm, if only to embarrass. An imbalance of power exists between the aggressor and the target. (p.208)
- Draft : Menurut riset akhir-akhir ini, definisi yang diterima untuk bullying adalah sebagai berikut: Perilaku terulang berkali-kali Penyerang bermaksud untuk menyakiti, atau hanya untuk mempermalukan. Terdapat kekuatan yang tidak seimbang antara penyerang dan target.
- Edited : –

Example 6 is derived from the epilogue that is deleted by the copyeditor. The epilogue in literary work is an important part since it provides insight and resolution for the readers. Through the clauses in the data above, the novel writer wants to give information about the definition of bullying. The writer wants to make the readers, especially teenagers, aware of bullying actions. The translation draft in the example above is rated with a high score of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Nevertheless, the copyeditor deletes the clauses in which results in the lowest score of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The next example is another one that shows information about bullying action.

Example 7:

- Source text : What you believe is teasing or fooling around may really be bullying. (p.208)
- Draft : Yang kalian percayai sebagai olok-olok atau permainan, mungkin sesungguhnya merupakan bullying.
- Edited : –

From the epilogue, the readers are expected to be able to learn from conflicts in the story. Through her work, the writer wants to convey important messages to the readers that teasing or fooling someone around could be very bad. The clause above contains the reality that many people; in this context, especially teenagers; do not realize that they are actually bullying. However, the copyeditor's decision to delete the epilogue resulted in the loss of moral messages and reflections that the novel writer wanted to convey. Moral messages and reflections in the novel *By the Time You Read This I'll be Dead* become very important considering that the novel contains various ways of committing suicide. If those reflections in the epilogue are

deleted, the target readers, especially teenagers, might misuse the information about the various methods of committing suicide since people of this age are so vulnerable to suicide.

Example 8:

- Source text : Most young people who have considered suicide say they felt hopeless, or isolated, or insignificant. (p.211)
- Draft : Kebanyakan orang muda yang mempertimbangkan bunuh diri mengatakan bahwa mereka merasa tanpa harapan, terisolasi, atau tidak berarti.
- Edited : –

Example 8 is trying to give the readers a view that many young people who want to attempt suicide say that they felt hopeless, isolated, or insignificant. This clause is important to be conveyed to the target readers. Therefore, they become aware of the signs of suicidal ideation (having thoughts or ideas about ending one's own life). The epilogue is trying to make the readers reflect on their real life, as shown in Example 5.

Example 9:

- Source text : Have you ever felt like that? What did you do to change your feelings? (p.211)
- Draft : Pernahkah kalian merasa seperti itu? Apa yang kalian lakukan untuk mengubah perasaan itu?
- Edited : –

Such reflection is needed to be attached in the novel, considering that the novel has various ways of attempting suicide. The novel writer tries to change the readers' minds who are risking committing suicide. Besides, she wants to remind the readers about the solution of bullying other than suicide, which is a help from the professional. See the example below.

Example 10:

- Source text : If you are being bullied, or would like to talk to a trained professional about your situation or that of a friend, there are anti-bullying crisis hotlines. (p.213)
- Draft : Jika kalian menjadi korban bully, atau ingin berbicara dengan profesional terlatih tentang situasi kalian atau situasi seorang teman, ada layanan telepon untuk krisis anti-bullying.
- Edited : –

As seen in Example 10, the copyeditor deletes the clause that suggests a solution for the readers or their friends who are being bullied to contact a trained professional. In fact, the epilogue above

is crucial for the readers as one of the ways to prevent suicidal ideation. Moreover, in Indonesia, we have the anti-bullying crisis hotlines too so that they could be attached in the epilogue.

The novel *By the Time You Read This I'll be Dead* also wants to convey a message that bullying might result in loneliness, depression, and in extreme cases have a higher risk of suicide. What you believe is teasing or fooling around might really be bullying. Through the novel, the author wants to prevent bullying that has a risk of suicide. Therefore, it is required a reflection at the end of the novel so that the target readers could contemplate the incidents that lead to bullying, because a novel is one powerful medium for changing social opinions and attitudes (Knapp & Watkins, 2005: 221). The novel author wants to make the readers especially young adults aware of the risks of teasing and fooling someone around. How teasing or fooling around is actually the most happening and the bullies are not aware that it is included in bullying actions.

The Translation Quality

This part presents the comparison of translation quality between the translation draft (text before edited) and the edited text. By comparing both translation quality, the real result of the reduce and deletion decision made by the copyeditor in the editing stage will be obtained. The comparison of the translation quality of both texts can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2 The comparison of translation quality

Aspect	Level	Draft		Edited	
		Data Total	Score (level x total)	Data Total	Score (level x total)
Accuracy	Accurate	85	255	1	3
	Less Accurate	4	8	5	10
	Not Accurate	0	0	83	83
Sub-total		263		96	
Accuracy Score		2,95		1,07	
Acceptability	Accepted	84	252	6	18
	Less Accepted	5	10	0	0
	Not Accepted	0	0	83	83
Sub-total		262		101	
Acceptability Score		2,94		1,13	
Readability	High Readability	89	267	6	18
	Middle Readability	0	0	0	0
	Low Readability	0	0	83	83
Sub-total		267		101	

Readability Score	3	1,13
Calculation	$\frac{(\text{Accu} \times 3) + (\text{Acce} \times 2) + (\text{Read} \times 1)}{6}$	$\frac{(\text{Accu} \times 3) + (\text{Acce} \times 2) + (\text{Read} \times 1)}{6}$
Translation Quality	2,95	1,1

Table 2 shows that from the aspect of accuracy, acceptability, and readability, the draft has a high score, almost perfect score. Meanwhile, the edited translation has a low score for all three aspects. It proves that the reduce especially deletion decision causes a decrease in translation quality, both in terms of accuracy, acceptability and readability. This finding is in line with Aryana, Nababan & Djatmika (2018, p. 73) that deletion makes the translation categorized in the lowest level of accuracy, acceptability and readability. It is caused by the deletion does not deliver the message of the source language into the target language. Consequently, the edited translation loses the message conveyed by the author in the source text.

From Table 2, it is proved that reduction and deletion decisions of the copyeditor contribute negatively or give a negative result in translation quality. The draft of translation gets a score of 2,95 for accuracy, 2,94 for acceptability, and 3 for readability. From these three aspects, the draft obtains a mean score of 2,95. Meanwhile, the edited translation gets the low scores that are 1,07 for accuracy, 1,13 for acceptability, and 1,13 for readability. From these scores, the edited translation obtains the mean score of 1,1. From these findings, it can be known that the editing process in this study has been decreasing the quality. This happened because of the loss of the messages conveyed in the source text, especially in the epilogue.

The above discussion shows how the reduction and deletion decisions made by the copyeditor have negative impacts on the translation quality. The occurrence of reduction decisions is very rare compared to the occurrence of deletion decisions. The reduction decision leads to a decrease in accuracy score. Meanwhile, the deletion decision leads to a decrease in three aspects, which are accuracy, acceptability, and readability scores. Therefore, the copyeditor should be aware and avoid the reduction and deletion decisions in the editing process to maintain the translation quality.

Conclusion

The findings of this study answer the question outlined at the beginning of this paper regarding reduction and deletion decisions applied by the copyeditor. Reduction is applied in the monologue with a total of six data. The reduction decreases the translation quality, especially the accuracy aspect. Meanwhile, deletion is

applied in two sections of the translation that are monologue and epilogue. In the monologue, there is only one data that is deleted by the copyeditor. It is deleted since it might sound vulgar for the teen readers of the target language. However, it affects the message of the clause. Whereas, in the epilogue, there are 82 data deleted by the copyeditor. It results in losing the crucial meaning that has been intentionally outlined by the novel author. Through the epilogue, the writer of the novel wants to convey important messages and reflections for the readers. The deletions done by the copyeditor result in decreasing the translation quality. The result is not only on the level of accuracy but also acceptability and readability. This study shows that the copyeditor should be aware of the message in the novel, especially in the epilogue, and should deliver and maintain it in the target language. The copyeditor should be aware of reducing the translation since it can decrease the accuracy and avoid deleting the translation since it could lose important messages conveyed by the author and result in the lowest level of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

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