versus one verb — be [English] to express two types of relational processes: intensive and circumstantial); the different ways of expressing “opinions on the probability of a proposition being true and its frequency” (Bell, 1991: 146), as for example, with the use of “modal particles” such as doch in German versus intonation in English.

Altogether, the author accomplishes his main goal — to build a model of translation based on linguistic and psychological issues. Yet, as he poses it, such a model cannot be regarded as the real expression of what happens in the translator’s mind while translating a text, for his model, like the translation process as a whole, “could go on forever” (Bell, 1991: 213). Another important assumption is that, among the various linguistic and social skills that make up the translator’s communicative competence, Bell emphasizes the translator’s “ability to recognize the alternatives that are available in the original, the choices that can be found in the target language and the realization that choices foreclose others” (p.72).

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message conveyed throughout the book concerning recommendations and advantages of joining translator groups. The groups are seen as a source of help in terms of economic factors, professional recognition, information exchange, and quality of work for their members. The American Translators Association (ATA), for instance offers: job contacts and referrals; information exchange on local economic conditions, markets, industries, resources; networking and collaboration; interaction with state and local governments; state certification; public relations; client education and professional recognition; recruitment, training, continuing education and technical support; mediation services; lobbying; collective advertising (p 24).

It seems evident that ATA’s call for affiliation is well-grounded and we are reminded of its importance thoroughly.

Besides offering detailed descriptions of the above mentioned items, the editor also presents the contributors’ suggestions and advice in very specific points. Very serious talk lies behind professional behavior towards clients. It considers personal appearance, attitudes, client-translator controversies, and even a Model Contract for Translator is included.

Not only has the editor presented valuable information in relation to client-translator transactions, but also concerning personal growing. She emphasizes the necessity of staying up-to-date, expanding knowledge of cultures and thought of another nation, maintaining good national and international public relations, and in terms of international business, having a good understanding of global trading. All the provided information is not groundless, on the contrary, a significant number of examples and reflections is presented. Moreover, codes of ethics for court and community interpreters as well as for translators and translation business are clearly exposed.

Not as clear as the codes of ethics, is the role of the university in translator/ interpreter training. The necessity of training courses is sine qua non, the expectation for them is always high, but what is offered by universities does not satisfy the market.

Another important issue raised in the book refers to machine translation (MT). Despite presenting controversial arguments, the ‘for’ arguments seem to overcome the ‘against’ ones, but in the sense of a helper, not as a substitute.

By commenting on the MT existence, it would be difficult not
to mention the translator workstation. It is extensively described through its components—the hardware/software system and the operating environment—and the importance and efficiency in the translators' work across the country and the world.

This book contains vast and important information for translators, however, it is not the same for interpreters, who are most informed in terms of court and community issues.

Professional Issues for Translators and Interpreters serves not only as a starting point or reference book to the issues analyzed in it, but also as an alert of the hard and complex work for those who are eager to enter the world of translating and interpreting.

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Einführung in die Übersetzungswissenschaft (Introduction to Translation Science) is perhaps not the best book for someone who is just beginning with translation studies on a formal base. It presupposes a knowledge of a specific translation theory vocabulary, which is not always known by a layman in that field. However, the author himself is aware of the translation theory terminology issue when he says that there are really moments in which the students are willing to give up on formula and go directly to the translation itself.

The book is divided into two chapters (amazingly exactly half and half): 1. "Grundlagen" (Basis) and 2. "Äquivalenz" (Equivalence) preceded by a preface to the 4th edition and an introduction. Interesting to note that in the introduction itself, before the author explains the contents of the book and to whom it is addressed, he defines translation as science and explains to which fields it is applied (to the process and to the product). In order to define translation as a science, similar to the