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Translation revising is an essential task performed by professional translators to identify and correct any shortcomings in the draft translation, as determined by the concept of quality. This process plays a crucial role in ensuring the overall quality of the translation (Mossop, 2020). Post-editing is another similar concept, which involves editing and correcting machine-translation (MT) output. With the advancement of MT technology and the increasing demand for translation services, post-editing has become an important production process. Post-editors review and correct MT output to enhance its quality and applicability (Muftah, 2022). Although revision and post-editing are comparable processes, they differ in that revision involves checking human translation while post-editing involves checking the machine-translated text. Despite numerous studies on both revision and post-editing, few have explored their interrelation or investigated these two types of translation checking work together. This book, edited by Maarit Koponen et al. (2020), delves into these topics as well as other interesting aspects related to translation checking work and contains contributions from various experts in the field.

Translation Revision and Post-editing: Industry Practice and Cognitive Processes is a comprehensive book that provides an in-depth analysis of the translation revision and post-editing processes. It is structured into three parts and contains twelve insightful chapters authored by prominent scholars in the fields of translation revision and post-editing. The first part provides an overview of the translation revision and post-editing processes, including their history, current practices, and challenges. The second part focuses on the cognitive processes involved in these processes, including attention, memory, decision-making, and problem-solving. The third part discusses the industry practices related to translation revision and post-editing. Preceding the first chapter is a comprehensive introduction that delves into the latest research on revision and post-editing, covering both theoretical publications and empirical studies.

The first part, spanning from Chapters 1 to 3, examines over-editing tendencies in revision and post-editing activities (Chapter 1), explores the conceptual restrictions between editing, post-

editing, and revision while highlighting the role of editing in post-editing studies (Chapter 2), and investigates the inconsistencies between post-editing and revision in terms of efficacy and quality by having translators revise and post-edit translations without knowing their origin, human vs. machine translations (Chapter 3).

The second part (Chapters 4 and 5) focuses on revision and post-editing tasks performed by non-professionals. Chapter 4 presents a study on non-professional translation revision within a Canadian government department. The findings indicate that although translations provided by the Translation Bureau were believed to be of good quality, they were not always suitable for their anticipated readers. As a result, civil servants ordering the translations often made stylistic and lexical edits for end-users. Chapter 5 analyzes the quality of post-editing performed by Spanish-speaking physicians who are non-professionals in translation. The results suggest that while non-professionals were able to identify some syntactic and terminological errors in machine-translated outputs, their post-edited texts were not up to par with proofreaders making numerous stylistic and syntactic edits.

The third part (Chapters 6 to 9) of the book delves into the professional practice of revision in various contexts. Chapters 6 and 7 focus on translation agencies, while Chapter 9 examines the literary publishing sector. Chapter 8 probes into the dynamics between translators and revisers. Chapter 6 explores how Austrian translation service providers have received and implemented two translation quality standards, namely EN 15038 and ISO 17100. Moving on to Chapter 7, the author delves into the revision process of Finnish language service providers and introduces the concept of a "revision continuum" that spans from a basic linguistic review to creative stylistic editing, highlighting the intricacy and adaptability of the revision task (p. 133). Chapter 8 investigates the anticipations and attitudes of translators and revisers towards each other, as well as the power dynamics at play in their working relationship. Finally, in Chapter 9, the authors explore the involvement of multiple stakeholders in the revision process using examples from literary translation manuscripts and argue that the revision process is a complex loop involving translators, revisers, authors, editors, and proofreaders alike (p. 180).

The acquisition of skills and proficiencies related to revision and post-editing is a frequently discussed theme in the field, as evidenced by various studies such as those by O'Brien (2002), Robert et al. (2017, 2018), and Scocchera (2019). The final part of the book, Chapters 10 to 12, is devoted to revision and post-editing training. Chapter 10 of this book proposes a comprehensive and unified approach to teaching revision and post-editing in translator training programs. It examines the similarities and differences between the competencies required for these two tasks. Chapter 11 takes a technological perspective on revision training, evaluating the effectiveness of the translationQ tool in improving trainer-to-trainee revision quality. The study shows that translationQ can reduce repetitive practice and promote feedback consistency through error memory and extensive feedback. The concluding chapter provides a thorough account of the MT post-editing training in Europe depending on the information gathered through questionnaires, an examination of course syllabi, and interviews with lecturers for the European Master's in Translation (EMT).

This book offers cutting-edge research on translation revision and post-editing across various sectors, including government departments, translation agencies, literary publishing, and volunteer work. While other books focus primarily on translation revision, this volume stands out by exploring both the similarities and differences between revision and post-editing practices. It covers a range



of topics such as over-editing behavior (Chapter 1), conceptual restrictions (Chapter 2), quality and efficacy (Chapter 3), and specific competencies required for each task (Chapter 10), which only occasionally appear in earlier publications. Particularly noteworthy is the unique emphasis on the overlap between revision and post-editing, explored in Chapter 3, where the authors compare human revision with post-editing and examine the challenges of distinguishing between the two. The editors highlight how both processes share similar cognitive demands, such as attention, memory, and decision-making, while operating within different contexts—human versus machine translation. By drawing these comparisons, the book bridges the gap between the two tasks and provides valuable insights into how revision and post-editing complement each other in practice, especially in professional settings. Additionally, the varied and complementary research methods used throughout the book, including theoretical reflections combined with empirical investigations like questionnaires, eye-tracking, interviews, and keyboard logging, deepen our understanding of how translation technologies continue to shape these processes.

One of the standout features of this collection is its interdisciplinary approach and comprehensive coverage. The contributors come from various fields such as linguistics, psychology, computer science, and translation studies. This interdisciplinary approach allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the translation revision and post-editing processes and covers a wide range of topics including industry practices, cognitive processes, quality assessment, and technology tools. The topics include the translation revision process (Chapters 4, 7, 9), the quality of revision and post-editing products (Chapters 5, 6), translator and reviser relations (Chapter 8), and training in revision and post-editing (Chapters 10, 11, 12). This book will therefore inevitably be valuable to its target audience, which includes academics, teachers, undergraduates, and postgraduates in relevant fields of study, as well as translation professionals with an aptitude for editing work.

Another strength of this book is its practical focus. The industry practices discussed in the book are based on real-world examples from various sectors such as medical translation, legal translation, and technical translation. This practical focus makes the book relevant to professionals working in these sectors. Some of its strong points are its clear writing style and its benefits for practitioners and researchers. The writing style is clear and accessible, making it easy for readers to understand complex concepts. The book is also beneficial for both practitioners working in the translation industry as well as researchers interested in studying translation revision and post-editing processes.

Despite its numerous strengths, this book still has space for development. In this regard, the ratio of theoretical to empirical research in the book's layout is imbalanced. Only two chapters (Chapters 2 and 10) cover the theoretical aspects of proofreading translation, with the remaining ten chapters focusing on verifying hypotheses concerning revision and post-editing based on quantitative or qualitative findings. Moreover, some contributions should be viewed with caution because of the research's limited sample size. For example, just five participants were recruited in the experiment described in Chapter 5 and only four translation agencies were looked at in Chapter 4. Due to the fact that the majority of contributions primarily discuss revision and post-editing including English and other European languages, studies with broader language pairings and wider scope would have been viewed more favorably.



Translation Revision and Post-editing: Industry Practice and Cognitive Processes is an excellent resource for those interested in understanding translation revision and post-editing, offering valuable insights through a blend of empirical and theoretical studies. Its interdisciplinary approach and practical focus make it a key reference for scholars, students, and professionals in the field. However, one area that deserves further exploration is machine translation post-editing (MTPE) in audiovisual contexts. While the book concentrates on text-based translations, MTPE is increasingly relevant in the audiovisual translation (AVT) sector, particularly in subtitling and dubbing, where machine translation technologies are transforming workflows. Recent studies by Koglin et al. (2022) and Bolaños García-Escribano & Díaz-Cintas (2023) highlight the unique challenges in audiovisual MTPE, such as ensuring linguistic accuracy while synchronizing with visual and auditory elements. These studies underscore the need for specialized skills to manage the temporal and spatial constraints of subtitles while maintaining narrative coherence. Future editions or complementary studies could expand on these insights, addressing how MTPE in AVT intersects with human editing, thus broadening the scope of translation revision and post-editing processes in multimodal contexts.

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