



Book Review

Gloria Corpas Pastor and Isabel Durán-Muñoz (Eds) (2018). *Trends in e-tools and resources for translators and interpreters*. Leiden: Brill/Rodopi ISBN: 9789004351783 (HB).

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Recent years have witnessed the rapid development of translation technology, which has achieved tremendous success in both academia and industry. Due to these rapid advances, it is clear that technology has already profoundly affected the way translation is produced. More recently, translation technology – ranging from translation-specific technologies such as MT to more general-purpose speech technologies and cloud computing – calls into question some of the assumptions about how, by whom, and to what level of quality translation should be done. Commercially viable translation today is almost entirely the computer-aided variety, given the ubiquitous use of computers in text production practices (O’Hagan, 2020).

According to Lynne Bowker, translation technology refers to different types of technology used in human translation, machine translation, and computer-aided translation, covering the general tools used in computing, such as word processors and electronic resources, and the specific tools used in translating, such as corpus-analysis tools and terminology management systems (Bowker, 2002, pp. 5–9). A broader definition is given in *A dictionary of translation technology* (Chan, 2004) which describes translation technology as “a branch of translation studies that specializes in the issues and skills related to the computerization of translation” (p. 258). This means that translation technology includes both computer-aided translation and machine translation. Since machine translation serves basically as an automated aid to human translation, it is considered to be a form of computer-aided translation .

The book under review contains ten chapters in three sections that respectively cover Electronic Tools for Translators, CAT and CAI Tools, and Machine Translation; there is also an appendix and an index. After the editors’ introduction, the remaining nine chapters offer contributions by translation studies researchers and experts in the field, with each dedicated to investigating specific problems relating to translation technology.

In their short introductory chapter, editors Corpas Pastor and Duran-Muñoz explain the book’s main objectives, outline, and foci “on translation technology, namely, e-tools and resources” (p. 1). They begin with a discussion of the effects of the technology on translation by recognising the literature gap in the field. According to the editors, most research has focused on CAT and MT tools, Web-

based resources and applications, and their degree of adoption by translators (cf. Bowker & Corpas Pastor, 2015), whereas much less attention has been devoted specifically to interpreting tools and resources (Corpas Pastor & Duran-Muñoz, 2018, p.1). Accordingly, the book's assembled contributions propose to

[...] provide updated information on the field, (i) by presenting cutting-edge tools and resources for translators and interpreters, (ii) by promoting fresh approaches to teaching using translation and interpreting technology, and (iii) by dealing with the needs and expectations of professional translators and interpreters as well as trainees (p.1).

The first part, *Electronic Tools for Translators*, contains four chapters that include contributions related to two necessary skills of any professional translator or interpreter: informational and technological competence (Chodkiewicz, 2012; Hurtado Albir, 2017; PACTE Group, 2011). The first competence refers to the ability that professional translators and/or interpreters need to develop when looking for any kind of information that is required for their task, and the second one refers to the ability of using technology in their tasks. In the first chapter, *Investigating the Use of Resources in the Translation Process*, Joanna Gough deals with online translation resources and the challenges of carrying out research into the use of these resources. The author claims that while CAT tools and Machine Translation have received much attention, online resources and their uses have not been adequately addressed. In her study, based on a mixed methodology comprising both questionnaire-based surveys and observational research, Gough aims to fill this gap and shed some light on how professional translators interact with online resources during the translation process.

The second chapter, by Anna Zareskaya, Gloria Corpas Pastor and Míriam Seghiri, offers an in-depth exploration on the topic of electronic tools and resources among professional translators. The authors present the results of a user survey on translation technology focusing on different factors that influence translators' adoption of tools. They also discuss translators' preferences regarding features and characteristics of CAT tools. Their findings show that translators not only expect their CAT tools to have a full set of features, but also to be easy and intuitive to use.

The book's editors reappear as the authors of the third chapter, which proposes to extend the use of terminology management systems (TMS) to interpretation also. They argue that the efficient use and management of terminology will enhance the quality of interpretation, and TMS are a key tool for that purpose. Corpas Pastor and Duran-Muñoz provide a thorough look at the various kinds of current TMS, which they analyse according to a set of relevant features related to interpreters' needs and requirements in order to establish a ranked list of the most convenient TMS for interpreters.

The last contribution in this part presents a novel approach to designing meaning-based translation learning activities for a professional translation training course using human translation technology and natural language processing (NLP) applications. Here Éric Poirier discusses innovative ways to enhance translation learning in online as well as onsite environments by helping to operationalise and organise the learning process of translation tasks, and seeks to open new horizons on the multiple uses of NLP for carrying out translation tasks and providing consulting services.

The second part is devoted to computer-assisted translation/interpreting (CAT/CAI) tools. It includes three insightful contributions which approach these technologies individually from different angles, but all with the collective aim of improving and analysing translators' and interpreters' working environment and specific uses.

Picton, Planas and Josselin-Leray (*Monitoring the Use of Newly Integrated Resources into CAT Tools: A Prototype*) bring forward debate over the development of new CAT tools that integrate further functions related to fine-

grained analyses of corpora. They study the relevance of context and co-text in the translation process, and propose the integration of knowledge-rich contexts (KRCs) into the more frequent CAT tools employed by translators. Subsequently, they present a novel application called Argos, which interacts with CAT tools providing KRCs, as well as a testing protocol to assess both the relevance of integrating KRCs in a CAT tool and the integration chosen in the Argos interface.

In the same vein, Moran, Lewis and Saam's paper presents an application developed within the iOmegaT project. Here the main aim is to analyse the user activity data in a CAT tool. According to the authors, a better understanding of how translators work and interact with various computational linguistic technologies can be reached by analysing their productivity and interaction with a CAT tool, potentially leading to an optimisation of translation speed and quality.

Closing the section, Claudio Fantinuoli's article deals with the consequences and changes brought about by technology for interpreters in the digital marketplace. The author highlights the impact that information technology has on interpretation and discusses the way this technology is changing the interpreting profession and the challenges that lie ahead. The paper emphasizes the importance of new technological advances in the current context and the challenges that interpreting studies need to address to bridge the emerging gap between the developing profession and the kind of research which is being carried out in the field.

Machine translation (MT) increasingly arises when discussing translation and interpreting technology, and Part Three effectively rounds out the present book with contributions relating to the topic. Its three papers tackle MT from two viewpoints: on the one hand, the pre-editing and post-editing phases of MT and, on the other, the analysis and categorisation of errors in different languages and textual genres. The contributions highlight the importance of MT in the translation field and the industry efforts to improve the resulting output.

Bouillon, Gerlach, Gulati, Porro and Seretan introduce a freely available platform developed in the framework of a European project and devoted to improving the automatic translation of user-generated content. The authors provide a detailed description of the platform and its functionalities, describe possible uses for teaching and, finally, provide the results of a usability test and qualitative evaluation with students and teachers obtained via an empirical study.

In their article, Rico Sánchez-Gijón and Torres-Hostench discuss the emergence of MT within the translation industry and the need to answer unresolved questions – such as how translation quality is defined, or how post-editors are trained. The authors aim at shedding some light on MT in professional and academic domains by promoting a fresh approach to teaching with translation technology, and to dealing with the needs and expectations of translators regarding MT and post-editing.

The book closes with a chapter by Arda, Hoste and Macken who provide a detailed description of error taxonomy, annotation tasks and inter-annotator agreement results, and also perform an in-depth analysis of machine translation errors for English-Dutch covering three domains and two different MT systems, namely, statistical and rule-based MT systems.

As a whole, *Trends in e-tools and resources for translators and interpreters* draws together a number of interesting topics with a specific focus on translation technology. The various contributors present novel applications, fresh approaches and cutting-edge research, as well as a wide range of electronic tools and e-resources that represent an asset for translators and interpreters. All chapters have been written by renowned authors and peer-reviewed by experts in the field, thereby ensuring their overall quality and importance as contributions to the field. As an added advantage, the book also includes abstracts, key words and references with each separate chapter, further enhancing it as a valuable source of information for scholars, trainees and professionals alike.

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