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Translation, Revision, and Postediting: Industry Practices and Cognitive Processes is composed by a selection of chapters that reflect on different topics related to revision, post-editing, and translation. In nowadays society, in which the emergence and spread of new technologies is far more than common, it would be expected for new practices and figures to appear in a wide array of disciplines, such as Translation and the linguistic services market. Thus, this book tackles notions such as post-editing (PE) and revision, and explores their possibilities in the current market, as well as studies the line that divides the two activities, posing the question of what makes revision and PE different. This is, the question of what is the difference between a correction of a human translation and one of a machine translation (MT). Some authors in the book also concern themselves with the difference between professional and non-professional revision and PE, and in what contexts they may occur. The chapters of this volume include theoretical as well as empirical studies that aim at exploring these and other questions following different methodologies in a variety of languages, e.g. Afrikaans, Catalan, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, and Spanish.

Consequently, the book is divided into four parts, preceded by an introduction. In this introduction the reader is given context, and learns about the definitions of revision and

post-editing, as well as other related concepts such as machine translation or translation memories (TM). Moreover, information on the origins of revision and PE is given. It is explained that revision dates back to the times of St. Jerome and his revisions of the Bible and evolved in the following centuries, and that PE is more recent, originating in the 50s. Later, the state of the art is explained in terms of research regarding revision and PE. As the authors explain, there are two types of studies regarding this matter: Theoretical and empirical.

The main objectives of this book, which are presented at its start, are: to study jointly revision and PE, something that has not been frequently done before; to explore the methodologies employed in both practices in order to assess its influence in results; to present and analyze common mistakes (e.g. overlooking certain errors in text, introducing new ones, dedicating too much time to perform the service, etc.), and to study relevant aspects for both practices, such as the costs-efficiency relation.

The division into parts is structured according to the generality or specificity of the topic, to conclude with the pedagogical or academic approach to it.

Thus, the first part focuses on the reflection about the differences between PE and revision. Jean Nitzke and Anne-Kathrin Gros present the phenomenon of overediting, i.e. the introduction of preferential changes, something that takes place regardless what the instructions of the commission are. In order to achieve this goal, the authors analyze the data from three studies, gathered through a keystroke logging system. As a conclusion, the authors observe that the majority of the participants overedit their texts due to lexical or syntactical personal preferences. It is also highlighted the difficulty that translators face when it comes to leaving unusual or incorrect structures in the text, even though when meaning is conveyed, as is the case of light post-editing (LPE) assignments.

Félix do Carmo and Joss Moorkens call for the consideration of PE as a translation process instead of a revision one. Do Carmo and Moorkens consider that PE is not a form of revision due to reasons such as the fact that only finalized translations can be revised and machine translated texts are not finalized translations. Rather, they are transferences. Besides, the very own constraints of the PE process, such as not reviewing the work before submitting it, prevent the consideration of PE as revision. In this vein, the authors consider PE as a type of specialized translation that requires training and specialized tools and that constitutes a natural evolution of the translation process.

Joke Daems and Lieve Macken study the revision of MT and the PE of human translations, in order to determine the relationship between both activities. The authors selected different texts from the Dutch Paralell Corpus and translated them with DeepL and Google Translate. Then, the issues of each translation were identified and classified in three categories, according to their seriousness. As a result, it was noted that MTs contained more mistakes than the human ones, and more serious, including grammar mistakes (only to be found in MTs), and lexical and stylistic errors. It was also observed that prices were generally higher for revision than for PE, that quality was lower in the revision of human translations, the highest quality texts being revised MTs. More changes were made in the revision of MT, which led to the hypothesis that more editing translates as a higher quality of the final product. The hypothesis that participants feel more free to make changes when they think they are post-editing an MT than when revising a colleague's text is proven.

In the second part, that focuses on revision distinguishing between professional and non-professional, Matthieu LeBlanc presents the case of a department of the Canadian

Government in New Brunswick. New Brunswick has English and French as its official languages. The department studied is dedicated to social assistance and, in order to comply with the law, the translation and interpreting services provided by the Translation Bureau must be used. However, sometimes the translations coming from the Bureau, even when perfectly correct, are considered as too formal or technical for the target audience and, thus, the civil servants working at the department make changes themselves to adapt the texts. LeBlanc includes interviews both with translators and civil servants and reflects about the questions arising from these practices.

Carla Parra Escarpín and María-Josée Goulet focus on non-professional PE to determine the feasibility of scholars that machine translate their own articles and then post-edit them. In order to achieve this objective, Spanish physicians were surveyed and five of them post-edited their own drafts. Then, the post-edited versions were compared with the services of a professional. Interesting results were drawn: the professional made more changes than the physicians and the physicians made changes that went beyond editing and entailed including new content. As a conclusion, it was deemed that the non-professionals could identify mistakes without any training in PE, however, the resulting texts were not of enough quality to be published.

The third part takes a look at professional revision in different contexts, such as literary or biomedical translations. Madeleine Schnierer analyzes revision quality standards, such as the ISO 17100, the EN15038, the Austrian ÖNORM D 1210 or the German DIN 16511, among others. She focuses on the translation service providers (TSPs) compliance with the norms. Furthermore, Annamari Korhonen explores the way in which revision could take on a bigger role in the translation workflow and how different methods of revision could be used to offer different linguistic services. This way, revision would overcome its conception as quality assurance of translation. In order to do that, different linguistic services providers were surveyed and asked about the way they worked, offered revision services and whether they offered or not creative translation and editing services. Korhonen proposes a conception of revision as part of the text production, expanding towards a kind of editing or creative translation, and calls for the reconsideration of the impact of teamwork.

Susana Valdez and Sonia Vandepitte study the attitudes and expectations of translators and revisers in the context of biomedical translation in a descriptive, interdisciplinary study. They craft a survey about expectations and beliefs about how revisers think translators should translate and how they really do it and viceversa. As a result, it was noted that both groups thought that terminology was relevant in the biomedical context, that both considered that some translators did not self-revise, and that translators had a negative attitude towards the revisers' preferential changes, considering their job subjective at times. This results suggest the existence of a power struggle between the two groups surveyed. The authors warn that miscommunication between groups can affect the quality of the final product.

Ilse Feinauer and Amanda Lourens introduce the topic of revision in literary translation, and analyze the roles of author, translator, reviser and editor in three fiction books by Elsa Silke, translated from Afrikaans into English: *Niggie* (2002), *To hell with Cronjé* (2007) and *My name is Vaseline* (2009). The authors study the translation and revision process from the inside, since they have access to the comments of each of the participating agents and observe that the line between self- and other revision is blurry. This chapter constitutes an interesting approach to the literary translation and editing process, and includes real examples of interactions between agents.

Finally, the fourth part presents the possibilities of revision and PE in the educational context. Kalle Konttinen, Leena Salmi and Maarit Koponen analyze the similarities and differences between the competences associated to revision and PE, in order to propose an effective model for teaching them in the Translation program of the University of Turku. The authors consider that the necessary competences to revise and post-edit are key regarding a translator's skills set and advocate for an approach that integrates teaching of all textual operations.

On the other hand, Gys Van Egdom uses translationQ, a tool designed to help translators with the revision process, in order to analyze the revision carried out by trainers of their trainees' texts. The author analyzes the tool from the point of view of ergonomics, quality standards and usefulness and describes how it is used to assign tasks to students, revise, and make comments. The author also points out some inconveniences, such as the impossibility to visualize the assignment's instructions while revising.

Clara Ginovart Cid and Carmen Colominas Ventura explore PE teaching through syllabus analysis of different MA programs from the European Masters of Translation (EMT), as well as interviews and questionnaires to professors. This study is contained within a larger one which also includes the point of view of individual translators and linguistic services companies. Some of the topics covered in the questionnaires and interviews are: the presentation of a code of ethics to the students, the more valued skills for PE or the topics covered by the professors in their courses. Ginovart Cid and Colominas Ventura's chapter offers an overview of PE teaching in Europe, with the added value of gathering actual professor's testimonies, who also speak their minds with regards to what could be improved.

To sum up, this volume collects a great variety of points of view regarding revision and post-editing, while it explores related topics. The contributions made by the different authors stand out for their relevance, timeliness and, on occasions, for their challenging of the traditional narratives. Furthermore, the division of the book in thematic parts allows the reader to select the chapters that can be more useful for them in a quick manner, and the diversity of the nature of the studies included increases the book's efficiency as a research source. *Translation, Revision, and Postediting: Industry Practices and Cognitive Processes* might be considered as a reference book in the field of revision and post-editing, fit for both experienced researchers, students who might want to deepen their knowledge or commence on the study of these activities, and professors who might be interested in teaching them. This is a book that looks into the future from the current translation market, and it is a first step towards the acceptance and consolidation of revision and post-editing as regular services within said market.