
*Topics in Language Resources for Translation and Localisation* is a compilation of works by twenty authors assembled by editor Elia Yeste Rodrigo from University of Zurich. The editor divides the book into twelve chapters.

The first chapter *A comparative evaluation of bilingual concordancers and translation memory systems*, presents two specific electronic tools, being the first one *ParaConc* for Bilingual Concordancer (BC) and the other one *SDL Trados* to represent Translation Memory (TM) and the principal aim of both is “to allow a translator to consult, and if appropriate to ‘recycle’ or ‘reuse’, relevant sections of previously translated texts” (p. 3); the authors first of all provide some background information of the representative tools, including description of how they work, then present an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the two categories tools, the pros and cons of them and where one tool could complement other.

The second chapter *Interactive reference grammars* points out the role of annotated corpora as a reference for grammatical translation problems. It is discussed two kinds of Treebank: Monolingual (Penn Treebank for the English language) and Multilingual (CroCoCorpus German/English), to the author “monolingual and multilingual treebanks can assume the role of grammatical reference works for translation training and practice” (p.35).

Chapter 3, *Corpóra for translator education and translation practice*, aims to show the role that corpora play in the translation professions of the future, the authors carried out questionnaires among students and professionals translators in order to discover why corpora and corpus analysis are not so welcomed in the professional world, and also to clarify the advantages of using them from different purposes “one does not simply teach about corpora, but rather teaches to translate with corpora”(p. 49).

The next work is about *Corpógrafo*, (tool for corpus linguistics and terminology and text research), from University of Porto, consists in a virtual environment tool for students, they access using a surname and password and work following instructions and the student can create database according to his research and teachers and other students can share among them. The author draws attention to the distinction between ‘training and education’ in what refers to the translation market, in other words, the students may be educated to use technology instead of being trained.
In chapter 5, entitled *The real use of corpora in teaching and research contexts* deals with the weak and strong issues of current corpora interfaces, given as examples the pair languages of German and Catalan the authors point out the necessity of a representative corpora of modern language and the lack of a comprehensive general corpora for some languages as Serbian, Basque and others, and recommend the use of web corpora as an alternative helpful tool.

*The use of corpora in translator training in the African language classroom* is the sixth chapter; it is about a perspective from South Africa, (University of Pretoria), at the beginning the author presents a brief introduction of the Afrikaans language, its roots and actual situation. Since 1994, South Africa has eleven official languages recognized, but only two of them, Afrikaans and English, have official status, and also available material for translators, while the other nine have lack of terms, dictionaries, glossaries, etc. and the translators “ends up working in isolation/creating his or her own terminology” (p. 92). The main goal here is to introduce Corpora in translator training in UP as a way of helping them to deal with the lack of information and recycle and reuse existing translations for African languages.

Chapter 7, *CAT tools in international organizations*, is about the language staff at United Nations Office at Geneva, first of all introduce the CAT (computer-assisted translator) as an important help to choose the most appropriate tool for translators, in this particular case: a corpus driven translation tool. Then the author presents the linguistic and pragmatic constraints such as word choice, linguistic insecurity, stylistic interferences and functional adequacy as well as the technical constraints.

Next work *Global Content management*, “Challenges and opportunities for creating and using digital translation resources”, broaches translation as a form of cross-cultural communication, therefore the content must be always update. The author takes many lines to clear up in a comprehensive way the concept of the term ‘content’, that is, data, information and knowledge, after explaining all of them he goes to a global view of content management: A case study on the Centre for Translation Studies at the University of Vienna.

The ninth chapter entitled “*BEYTrans: A Wiki-based environment for helping online volunteer translators*”, aims at designing and developing online translations for volunteers translators work; they exploit the wiki-based technology and the several tools that it offers. First of all the authors describe the types and needs of online volunteers translators, after that address to proposals for solving existing deficiencies and also advice the use of an online CAT environment, and how to use, how it works and finalize concluding that “we hope BEYTrans will provide a way for all communities involved in volunteer translation to improve their skills and enhance quality” (p. 148).
The next section *Standardizing the management and the representation of multilingual data* aims at pointing out the importance of normalization within the translation and localization activities, it explains the methodology and terminology of normalization, specifying a metamodel as well data category, and also gives a description of the Multi lingual Information Framework or MLIF in order to give the translator a larger description of the linguistic content.

The penultimate chapter *Tagging and tracing Program Integrated Information*, presents to the reader a software internationalization, focusing on the PII (program integrated information) translations process and so on a statistical analysis of the characteristics of it. It also mention about a TVT (translation verification test) the problems and difficulties that it faces as well an approach to verify and trying to solve its problems.

And the last article but not least *Linguistic resources and localization* provides many essential definitions that come from localization; there is no doubt about the importance of localization in the translation industry, new technologies are changing rapidly with a necessity of automation and accepted standards, in this session the author defines some terms like *internationalization* and *globalization*; identifies three key phases in localization, and takes a real-life case study to show the use of language resources in localization and the challenges that exist in this area to improve the work of the translator in the use of this tool.

This book is most suitable for students, educators, researchers and professionals linked to translation and localization. It treats several subjects in the area of translation automation and also on corpora and finally it main objective is to provide new tools for translator to evolve his/her its work.

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