번역물 감수와 번역 교육 *Pŏnyŏkmul kamsuwa pŏnyŏk kyoyuk* [Translation revision and translator training]

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Pŏnyŏkmul kamsuwa pŏnyŏk kyoyuk invites the reader to consider translation revision not only as part of a professional activity but also as an essential ingredient for translator training. It is probably the first book written in Korean to comprehensively address considerations surrounding the theory and practice of translation revision. In particular, it is a useful documentation resource for integrating translation revision into translator training and education (see also Nam 2007, Antunović and Pavlović 2011, S. -B. Lee 2013).

Translation revision has been rarely investigated in its own right in translation studies. It is true that since Brian Mossop's *Revising and editing for translators* was first published in 2001, this topic has received growing scholarly attention. However, there is still relatively little research on translation revision, much less on revision *in/for* translator training. This is why any reader interested in the issue of translation revision will appreciate this well-written and insightful book.

Lee's book, based on her doctoral dissertation *Pŏnyŏkmul kamsuŭi*

simch'ŭngpunsŏkŭl t'onghan pŏnyŏkkyoyuk ŭngyongpangan yŏnku
[Translation revision and its pedagogic application], is divided into five chapters. The first two and last two chapters are mainly theoretical, while the third chapter describes empirical studies aimed at capturing the concepts of, and criteria for, translation revision in practical terms.

In Chapter 1, entitled *Sŏlon* [Introduction], Lee outlines research purposes and methods. Her research questions are as follows: (1) What are the limitations of previous research on the concepts of translation revision?, (2) How is translation revision perceived and conducted in the industry?, and (3) What kind of educational model would be most effective in applying translation revision to (postgraduate-level) translator training? (pp. 16-7). These three questions are answered in Chapters 2-4, respectively, in such a way that the findings of each chapter provide a basis for the subsequent discussion. With regard to research methods, Lee rightly argues that any research on the practical side of a translational activity should carefully consider disparities between academy and industry (see also Drugan 2013: Chapter 2). She thus proposes establishing an "integrated approach" that would effectively deal with both the theory and practice of translation revision (pp. 18-29).

In Chapter 2, *Pŏnyŏkmul kamsuŭi ilon koch'al* [Theoretical aspects of translation revision], Lee describes several theoretical aspects related to the concepts of, and criteria for, translation revision. After reviewing the literature on translation revision, she (re)defines it as "examining and correcting **a translated text in its entirety with a reference to the source text** for the purpose of improving its quality, **before it is sent to the client**" (p. 55, emphasis in the original). She then proposes a set of macro-criteria for translation revision, with their potential applications in mind. It appears, however, that despite

her comprehensive literature review, she conceptualizes revision almost solely on the basis of Brunette (2000), and that she does not appropriately address variables such as the 'actor' of translation revision (e.g., 'self-revision' vs. 'other-revision'). It is also hard to understand why revising *part* of a translation cannot be translation revision, given that such practices are widespread in the industry. Indeed, translation revision is a complex professional practice that varies depending on industries, purposes, agents, and situational contexts (see Pym 2011).

Chapter 3, *Pŏnyŏkmul kamsuŭi silche koch'al* [Practical aspects of translation revision], is empirical in nature, and is divided into three sections. First, Internet pages provided by 19 translation services providers (TSPs) in Korea are thoroughly examined to reveal their views of translation revision. Second, 10 freelance and staff translators are interviewed to find out how professional translators perceive and implement revision(s). Third, the criteria for translation revision used by professional translators are identified based on an experiment in which another 10 professional translators revise news translations by eight students in a graduate school of translation and interpreting (GSTI). However, it is doubtful whether the professional translators participating in the interview and experiment can represent the nation's translation industry in general and the TSPs surveyed in particular. Apparently, the TSPs surveyed do not belong to the high-end translation market dominated by 'professional translators' (i.e., graduates from the nation's top GSTIs).

Chapter 4, *Pŏnyŏkmul kamsuŭi pŏnyŏkkyoyuk ch'awŏnesŏŭi koch'al* [Translation revision in translator training], proposes a three-step model that provides translator trainers with an orientation towards effective revision training. However, it would have been better if real-world obstacles to applying the model in the classroom had

been discussed in practical terms.

Finally, Chapter 5, *Kyŏllon* [Conclusion], summarizes the entire book, and presents implications for future work. Also it briefly discusses the limitations of the research, most of which pertain to the practical aspects of translation revision.

Lee's book is truly a valuable resource for researchers, teachers and students alike. It elucidates the concepts of translation revision, and critically discusses various issues concerning translation revision. It also addresses many of the complexities that would come with applying revision in translator training, and provides food for thought for those seeking to learn about the potential roles of translation revision in redesigning translation curricula. Furthermore, it helps students to better understand the dynamics of translation revision, at a time when translation revision is increasingly important not only in the industry but in the classroom.

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