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The book *Translation, Interpreting and Intermediation in Legal and Institutional Environments* was released by UCO Press –the editorial service at the University of Cordoba– on December 2018, and edited by Castillo Bernal and Expósito Castro. This 200-page paper edition is the second volume belonging to the *Translation and Interpreting Series*, a collection of books designed with the purpose of publishing the latest research studies focused on new phenomena and practices related to different fields of translation and interpreting, within an international framework, and giving testimony of the multiple shapes and forms that both disciplines can take in the 21st century. On this occasion, the volume is dedicated to legal texts from a professional and academic point of view, presenting several approaches on sworn, legal and court translation and interpreting. Moreover, the works included in this book emphasize the key role of interdisciplinarity and diversity in the context of legal translation and interpreting from a wide range of perspectives from several languages and cultures. Thus, authors address a great variety of standpoints covering interdisciplinarity, didactics, linguistics, terminology, corpora, sworn translation, legal translation and interpreting, and undertaking an array of legal texts about court interpreting, civil and criminal judgement, certificates, deontic systems, family law, etc.

To begin with, Hunt-Gómez presents her work titled *Introducing insults, offensive and taboo language in the court interpreting classroom*. The author emphasises the necessity to ensure appropriate training in court interpreting in Spain, in order to professionalise this activity, as there is still a lack of specific education and a standardised certification for interpreters in the country. Hunt-Gómez faces the controversy arisen when dealing with impoliteness in court teaching and training, as some teachers feel unconfident, reluctant or uncomfortable when swearing or expressing offensive and violent intentions in the classroom. However, the author reminds that accuracy is a paramount element in court interpreting, so interpreters should have the competences required to find the pragmatic equivalence. By means of a specific court interpreting didactic material, Hunt-Gómez explores the skills of interpreting students to find out if they are able to produce a pragmatic equivalent in court interpreting when offensive language, taboo words and insults are mentioned, as well as to determine if specific training may compensate the possible lack of linguistic, semantic or cultural knowledge.

In this book, there is room for the history of interpreting too. In her contribution *Le notaire et l'accès au droit des citoyens flamands au 19^{ième} siècle*, Bourguignon depicts the 19th century Belgium, where Walloon, Flemish, German and French were spoken in different regions and amongst different social classes. The author explains that French was the language used for legal matters, so Flemish citizens demanded an interlinguistic translation in order to be able to communicate themselves in legal contexts. By means of a historical overview, Bourguignon illustrates the role of notaries when they had to perform as linguistic mediators and work as translators of written legal texts, for the final purpose of guaranteeing citizen's access to law.

Subsequently, Moreno-Pérez writes *Description of hyperonym-hyponym relationships in contracts for translation purposes*, in which she focuses on the language itself and how synonymy exists in every discipline. More specifically, synonyms are present in legal texts and they affect the comprehension, interpretation and translation of legal documents. The author states that a full knowledge of this phenomenon may be helpful to translators and translation teachers, as they may be able to render a more accurate target text. This work sheds light to the relationship of hyperonyms and hyponyms and their functioning in legal texts through a comparative study of a bilingual corpus consisting of specialized terminology related to contracts in English and Spanish. The objectives of this study are to detect patterns of functioning, as well as to determine whether these semantic relations may influence translation.

From a professional point of view, in the work titled *Dealing with clients' codeswitching in interpreted lawyer-client interviews* Han Xu focuses on the professional interpretation of real lawyer-client interviews and describes how interpreters deal with real-life situations when minority language speakers temporarily switch from their native language to the host country language for a direct conversation. Should the interpreter offer a rendition when the two parties can understand each other? On one hand, this may interrupt the flow of the communication, but on the other, abandoning the communication may result in a hindered and inefficient exchange of information. This study explores how interpreters react to non-native English speakers' codeswitching when working in private interview within the legal framework.

The next two articles lay the foundations for interdisciplinary translation, occurring when legal texts are also related to a second area of expertise. In *Sworn translation for veterinary academia: lexical and cultural challenges in training and professional certificates*, Rodríguez Muñoz aims to identify the terminological and cultural challenges that arise in the translation of academic and administrative documents written in English, related to occupational and research achievements fulfilled by veterinary lecturers. After thoroughly analysing the characteristics of these real assignments for sworn translation of legal documents with veterinary content, the author classifies and describes the specific linguistic and semantic units by the following disciplines: legal, academic, work, politics, science, and culture, so she can offer adequate solutions and suggest the reutilisation of this model of work in the form of glossaries for subsequent projects.

In a work where audiovisual and legal translation converge, Szymyślik presents *Interdisciplinary in Translation: Rendering legal content in Marvel's Daredevil series*. His research departs from a selection of excerpts from different episodes of the TV series aired in Netflix, in which an important load of legal terminology is detected. The contrastive analysis embraces the original version in English and the dubbed version in Spanish and observes the possibilities when transferring certain lexical elements or syntactical structures due to several limitations derived from legal translation –such as the interaction of legal systems and their incompatibility– and from audiovisual translation –space and time restrictions due to synchronization issues– that together may affect the thoroughness of the translated terminology, as long as the impact on the viewers keeps its intensity.

Besides, this compilation provides several works offering an insightful perspective on the utility of corpora for the study of legal terminology. The chapter titled *Deontic values in online legal texts: Conditions Générales d'Utilisation and Condiciones Generales* gives an overview on deontic markers of obligation and necessity in online French and Spanish texts of terms and conditions. After storing texts in French and Spanish from various websites on rural and tourist accommodation, and compiling a parallel corpus, the author Veroz focuses on the mood system to evaluate empirical data through the systematic analysis of certain linguistic features, for the purpose of describing the relationship between the two languages when translating this type of texts. Furthermore, she uses some figures to visually describe the corpus design, the representativeness of the Spanish and the French corpora, and the occurrence of deontic values.

Afterward, Djachy presents her contribution *Les termes du droit de la famille en français et en géorgien: formation et traduction*, a study asserting that specialised language requires a specific treatment on a linguistic, functional and pragmatic level. After constructing an exhaustive description of the *term* concept, the author analyses the terms specific to family law –regarding marriage, child's birth and death of a family member, etc.– in order to constitute a contemporary notion of the family in France and Georgia, as well as to explore the formation of terms on family law in French and Georgian within a legal framework which is in constant evolution. The purpose of this research is to detect the conditions that enable the success of the mediation activity between two languages and two unlike cultures.

Another chapter delves into parallel corpora of legal content, titled '*Eurolect*' and *Spanish legal discourse: a contrastive corpus-based analysis of EU directives and national implementing legislation on environmental issues*, in which Vaquero evinces the wide range of extant literature on the EU legal discourse, although some of those works may seem perfunctory today. By means of an empirical corpus-based study, the author aims to bring up the multilingual law-making process in the European institutions and its implications for the enactment of EU provisions in Spanish legislation, as well as to conduct a contrastive study between European legalese and the Spanish legal discourse in EU directives and transposed national legislation.

As to court documents, Pérez Guarnieri starts a discussion on criminal and civil procedural structures in her work *A contrastive traductological analysis of a civil and a criminal judgment based on a practical case: The murder of James Bulger*. She poses the great challenge of translating between two legal systems within the civil and criminal jurisdictions –confronting Common Law versus Continental Law– by conducting a contrastive translational analysis of two judgements and highlighting the key features. The final purpose is to address specific problems arisen from the presence of technical, semi-technical and common vocabulary, as well as from the specific morphology and syntax of the text, so she can establish a problem-solving methodology and provide a useful tool to resolve difficulties in the transfer from English into Spanish of these elements when found in similar texts.

To finish this book, we find a last article titled *Traduction (français/arabe) spécialisée: combinaison verbe et preposition «sous» ou «sur»*, written by Kalamoun. The author offers a comprehensive approach on the practice of journalistic translation and legal translation, and exposes a terminological extraction together with a description of the legal corpus compiled and a semantic analysis carried out by herself. Secondly, the author exposes the functioning of the verb *statuer* and categorizes the semantic functioning of the said verb when used with the French prepositions *sous* and *sur*, from a contrastive French-Arab perspective.

As we mentioned at the beginning of this review, the series *Translation and Interpreting* by UCO Press was originated with the main purpose of approaching interdisciplinarity, intercultural aspects and varied challenges in the many different fields of translation and interpreting, and it certainly does in the case of this monographic compilation dedicated to legal issues, that is to say, this book brings together tradition and the latest trends in legal translation and interpreting, by means of studies performed from professional and educational perspectives. We consider that this compilation of studies focused on legal translation and interpreting is complete and relevant, as it touches on a wide range of topics and challenges set out by different types of texts formulated within a legal context. Therefore, the book will surely meet the expectations of legal translators, interpreters, terminologists and a broad audience with an expertise on legalese and a certain knowledge of legal systems around the world, as well as the legal bias amongst cultures.