In a setting such as Transylvania, bilingual speakers tend to devalue the profession of translation and interpreting as they assume that one only needs to speak two or more languages in order to perform such tasks successfully. Therefore, teaching these skills in higher education programmes may increase the prestige of translation and interpreting. When it comes to the Hungarian minority, it is important to note that there is only one higher education institution in Romania that includes the Hungarian language as one of their working languages, namely Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania. *Bevezetés a tolmácsolás elméletébe* (Introduction into the Theory of Interpreting) by Fazakas Noémi and Sárosi-Márdirosz Krisztina may be considered a unique course book both because it is written in Hungarian for Hungarian language students and because it provides an introduction into the theory of interpreting for undergraduate students, while most translation and interpreting programmes are offered at the graduate level in Romania.

The book is divided into two main parts with the first one’s focus being on interpreting studies (Chapter 1–13) and the second part exploring interpreter studies (Chapter 14–20), following the structure of the two-semester course. Thus, the first part presents the historical background of the profession, the different epistemological interpretations of the concept of interpreting, and its existing typologies. In addition to discussing the most recent EU regulations and the applicable Romanian legislation relevant to interpreting, the authors demonstrate their expertise even in terms of the technical aspects of the profession in the chapters on remote interpreting, media interpreting, and machine interpreting.
The second part of the book shifts the focus to the interpreter as a person: psychological-cognitive aspects, personality traits and concepts such as intelligence, introversion, extroversion, and concentration are introduced. The readers of the book may consciously assess the inherent features and challenges of working as an interpreter, while becoming familiarized with the theoretical frameworks of memory, creativity, and stress in interpreting. There are no definite criteria for the quality assurance of interpreting available, yet the last chapter attempts to shed light on the different factors that may play a role in it, the (mostly linguistic) norms one must adhere to.

Although there is a clear distinction between translation and interpreting in the scholarly literature, the two concepts often overlap when discussed by certain institutions, organizations, or other legal/official entities in formulating directives and proposing standards in relation to one or both of these activities. Fazakas and Sárosi-Márdirosz deliberately rely on and make use of the similarities between translation and interpreting, while they explicitly differentiate them. An instance of this is the competences for professional translators, experts in multilingual and multimedia communication as outlined by the European Commission’s EMT (European Master’s in Translation) expert group. In Chapter 15, while noting that these were drawn up for translation training programmes, the authors of the book apply this set of competences to interpreting: (1) service provision competence, (2) language competence, (3) intercultural competence, (4) information mining competence, (5) thematic competence, (6) technological competence (Gambier et al. 2009). In identifying these competences, the aim was not to determine a hierarchical but rather an interdependent relation between them. Yet the service provision competence is presented as more prominent in interpreting together with the interpersonal challenges it implies, an aspect which is further addressed in the contexts of community interpreting, interpreting as profession and business, quality assurance, etc.

As promised by the authors, the practical dimension of each topic is explored in detail, and some chapters may be considered a practical guide on their own. Chapter 11 on interpreting as profession and as business gives an in-depth analysis of the process of becoming a certified interpreter on the Romanian market. It discusses the different undergraduate and graduate programmes that offer interpreting training in the country, the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, as well as the financial aspects and legal procedures of starting and operating a company in Romania. A separate chapter is dedicated to the duties and obligations of the client so that future interpreters are aware not only of what can be expected of them but of the demands they can make such as being provided all available information prior to the event and ensuring optimal conditions for interpreting.
The structure of the book reflects its educative purposes: there is a summary of the topic discussed at the end of most chapters, and the Hungarian and international bibliographical references and online sources are listed separately for each chapter. Moreover, there is a glossary at the end of the book that includes the definitions of certain linguistic terms and elaborates on the background of the legal terminology used.

*Bevezetés a tolmácsolás elméletébe* (Introduction into the Theory of Interpreting) is intended to be a guide for translation and interpreting students and as such provides a comprehensive overview of the subject. The greatest asset of the book is that the authors are experienced professionals in the field of interpreting, echoed not only by the thorough inquiry into each topic but also by their very own voices and personal insights that bring the profession closer to students than the mere theoretical frameworks would. At the same time, the book remains a useful resource for all those interested in making a living out of interpreting.

**References**