

**UNIVERSITY OF EL SALVADOR
SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**



TOPIC:

How do technological tools influence the professional performance of a translator and the high quality of different types of documents nowadays

PRESENTED BY:

KENIA AZUCENA MARTÍNEZ GARCÍA MG17131

**INFORME FINAL DE CURSO DE ESPECIALIZACION
FUNDAMENTOS DE LA TRADUCCION**

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE DEGREE OF:

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN ENGLISH WITH A MAJOR IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

**MsT. NOHEMY ELIZABETH REYES LÓPEZ
SPECIALIZATION PROFESSOR**

**LIC. MIGUEL ÁNGEL CARRANZA CAMPOS, MsE.
GENERAL COORDINATOR OF THE GRADUATION PROCESS**

SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, OCTOBER 27TH, 2023

**CIUDAD UNIVERSITARIA, DR. FABIO CASTILLO FIGUEROA,
SAN SALVADOR, EL SALVADOR, CENTROAMÉRICA, MARZO DEL 2024**

AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EL SALVADOR

MSC. JUAN ROSA QUINTANILLA

RECTOR

DRA. EVELYN BEATRIZ FARFAN MATA

ACADEMIC VICE-RECTOR

MSc. ROGER ARMANDO ARIAS ALVARADO

ADMINISTRATIVE VICE-RECTOR

LIC.PEDRO ROSALIO ESCOBAR CASTANEDA

GENERAL SECRETARY

AUTHORITIES OF THE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

MSC. JULIO CESAR GRANDE RIVERA

DEAN

MSC. MARIA CRUZ JURADO

VICE-DEAN

MTRA. NATIVIDAD TESHÉ PADILLA

SECRETARY OF SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

AUTHORITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

MTI.JOSÉ ISRAEL OLIVA

HEAD OF THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT

MsE. MIGUEL ÁNGEL CARRANZA CAMPOS, MsE.

GENERAL COORDINATOR OF THE GRADUATION PROCESS

LIC. NOHEMY ELIZABETH REYES LÓPEZ

SPECIALIZATION PROFESSOR

Index

1. Abstract.....	4
1.1 Introduction.....	5
2 . Theoretical Framework	6
2.1 Importance of translation at present day	6
3. Translation process	9
3.1 Concept of translation Process	9
3.2 Mindmap Translation Process	10
Plants.....	18
Digestive System	19
Comics.....	22
How a car engine works	30
Operation Manual	34
Birth Certificate	54
Marriage Certificate	56
.....	56
University Transcripts.....	58
High School Diploma	66
Medical Certificate	68
3. Conclusions	70
4. Recommendations	72
5. References	73

1. Abstract.

The specialization course Fundamentals and Techniques of Translation focused on the practice of modern translation processes and technological tools. The study of different translation techniques, basic concepts, websites that facilitate maintaining the quality of the original document and other related topics were taught through online meetings, assignments and group practice. Each week new activities were carried out to learn more about translation today. The course was divided into four modules to better focus on each important aspect of translation. In the first module, the origins of translation and how it has changed over time. The second module focused on the translation process, techniques and practices with different types of texts, a power point presentation was made to explain the translation process. After that, the third module was focused on translation tools, the teacher presented different tools to make a better translation without losing the quality of the original document. Some of the tools used were MateCat, Cafetrans, Babilone and others. It is important to mention that the translation tools were useful, but it was necessary to use the translator's skills to correct errors and give a better meaning to the text. The focus was on the quality of the document or image according to the context. The fourth module focused on Translation Practices, putting into practice everything that was learned in the previous modules, the use of translation techniques and technological tools to obtain a professional and high quality translation process. During this specialization course was learned translation techniques and the different technological tools or websites to obtain the best quality in the different types of documents that are currently used nowadays!

Keywords: Translation, translation process, translation techniques, translation tools, translation practices, translation programs.

1.1 Introduction

In the present work " How Do Technological Tools Influence the Professional Performance of A Translator and The High Quality of Different Types of Documents Nowadays? ", the development of the different translation methods and their importance in the present day is which was carried out in the specialization course: Fundamentals of Translation. The course was given by the professor Nohemy Elizabeth Lopez, who is responsible of the course from Universidad de El Salvador. The different methods of translation were analyzed with the use of technological tools and their current importance. Translation is essential for individuals aspiring to become professional translators, as well as those who wish to improve their language skills and gain a deeper understanding of the nuances of linguistic and cultural diversity.

Students from Bachelor of arts in English with a major in language teaching, learned about translation techniques, tools, and strategies, as well as gain insights into the challenges and ethical considerations that come with the profession. Translation also often focus on developing proficiency in multiple languages, understanding cultural contexts, and efficient research skills to produce high-quality translations.

Also several translations of different types of documents were developed in order to explore in detail the process of translation of documents such as, comics, birth

certificates, marriage certificates, diplomas, operations manuals and medical certificates which are included in the present work. Therefore, Technological tools were used to maintain the same formatting of the document or images in order to produce a flawless translation of the document. At the end there are some conclusions and recommendations for future students of the course.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Importance of translation at present day

“Translation is more than just changing the words from one language to another. Translation builds bridges between cultures. It allows people to experience cultural phenomena that would otherwise be too foreign and remote to grasp through the own cultural lens. However, skillful translators are required to build these bridges. Translators are people who have a near-perfect understanding of both the source language and culture and the target language. They know precisely how to grasp that “Schadenfreude” and bridge it over to you. They may use a few more words, or perhaps even change the wording of a whole paragraph, but the meaning of the original will get through. Then, you can begin to understand foreign concepts that have been bridged over to the native tongue.” (Lingua Language Center, 2021)

First, translation allows access to a wide variety of information. The Internet has transformed the way we access knowledge, but much of this knowledge is in foreign languages. Translation allows us to overcome the language barrier and access books, articles, websites and online resources around the world. This is crucial not only for learning and research, but also for economic development and informed decision-making.

Secondly, translation fosters cultural diversity and mutual understanding. In a multicultural world, it is essential for people to be able to understand different perspectives and cultures. Translation allows literary works, films, works of art and speeches to be shared around the world, enriching our lives by exposing us to different ways of thinking and living. Moreover, translation plays a crucial role in diplomacy and international relations, facilitating communication between nations and cultures.

Thirdly, translation is essential in the business world. Companies seeking to expand globally need to translate legal documents, contracts, marketing and training materials to reach audiences in different countries. Accurate translation is critical for success in international markets and for building strong relationships with clients and business partners around the world.

Technology has also driven the importance of translation. Computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools and artificial intelligence have improved the efficiency and accuracy of translators, speeding up workflows and enabling real-time translation. This

is especially valuable in emergency situations, such as natural disasters or medical crises, where fast and accurate communication in multiple languages can save lives.

However, translators' performance has more development with the different type of documents, they obtain experience facing new challenges. They are essential for understanding cultural context, capturing linguistic nuances and preserving the intent of the original message. Machine translation can be useful, but it cannot completely replace the skill and sensitivity of a human translator.

High quality in translations documents is due to technological tools that keep the same aspect than the original document. It is very useful to get familiar with technology because there are different cat tools which provide information, dictionaries in less time. Translators must be careful in every detail of the document or text in order to keep a professional work not only in translation of the text but also in aspect of the text.

In conclusion, translation is a unifying force in our globalized world. It facilitates access to knowledge, promotes cultural diversity, boosts international business and improves communication in a variety of contexts. Translation is essential to progress and understanding in the 21st century, and its importance will only continue to grow as the world continues to evolve into an increasingly interconnected global village.

3. Translation process

3.1 Concept of translation Process

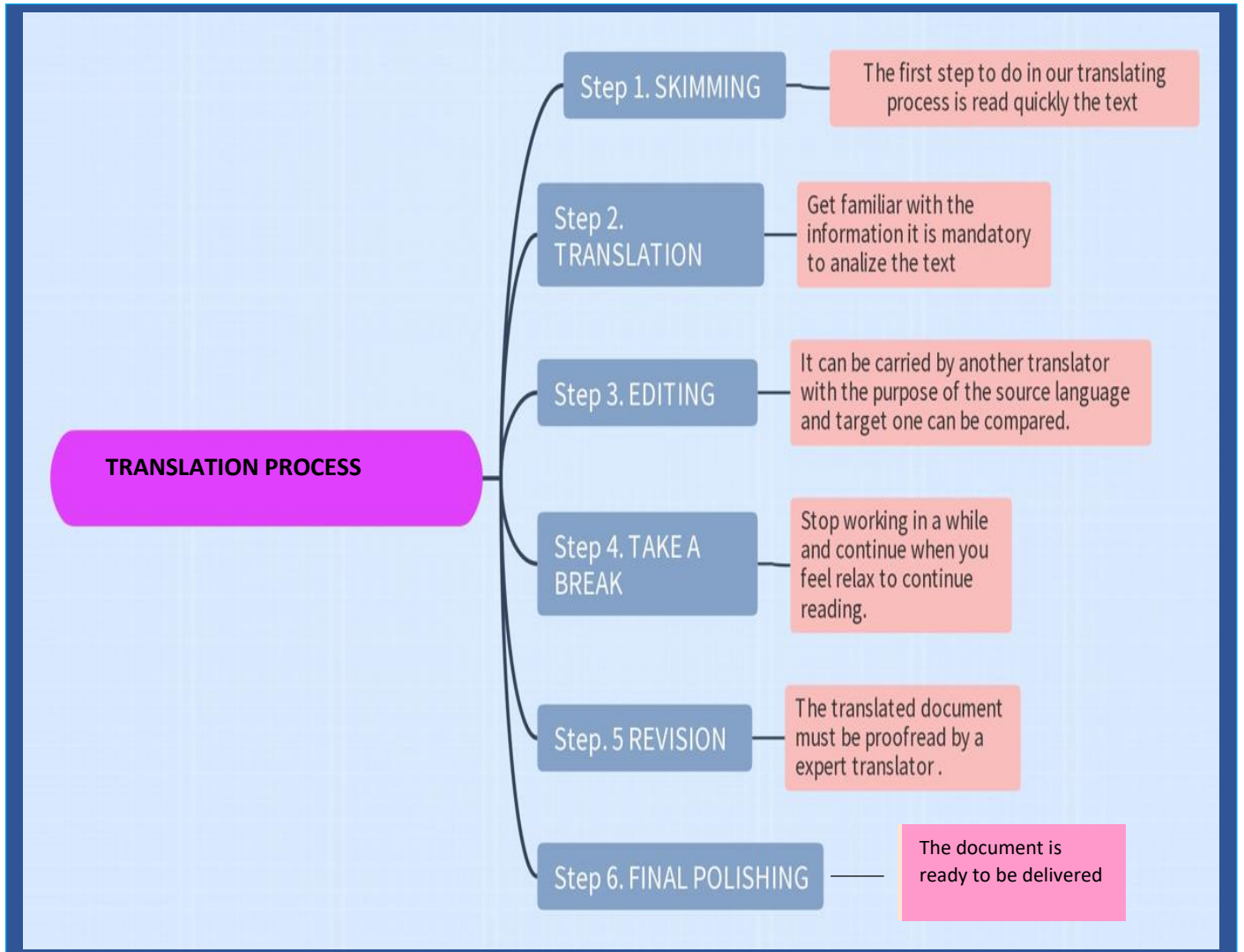
To ensure that a translation conveys the same message and fulfils the purpose of the original text, it is not enough to simply translate the text word for word from one language into another. The translation process is more complex, particularly in specialized fields. (Perez, 2023)

This post describes the seven main stages to follow before delivering a translation, whenever the deadline and other project conditions allow. All these tasks are necessary to provide a top quality translation that helps to communicate clearly and naturally in the Spanish language or another language.

The translation process consists of interpreting and understanding the meaning of a text written in a source language and translating it into a target language while conserving the same meaning and also the same colors, images , shapes, etc.

Before carrying out this translation process correctly, it is advisable to be familiar with the different translation techniques available. Depending on the type of document chosen, the translator will have to adjust to different parameters in order to correctly translate the author's original message without ever losing its meaning in the original language. For this reason translator´s performance is better and very important to determinate the final translation text and documents edition.

3.2 Mindmap Translation Process



3.3 Steps of Translation Process

a) **Skimming**

The first step to do in our translating process is read quickly the information in the text to get the most important idea in a general way.

- Choose a start and an endpoint for the piece of the text
- the piece of the text
- Look for main ideas
- Headings and subheadings of the text at first sight
- Key vocabulary and words in bold.

b) **Translation**

After reading the text and get familiar with the information, it is mandatory to analyze the text. Read it as much as you need to understand everything in a complete way.

- Look for unknown words or phrases to provide the best process to rework the text
- The information must be according to the country in which the text will be translated
- Organize all the ideas and researchers to finish with the most difficult step of translation.

c) **Editing**

It can be carried by another translator with the target language as his native language with the purpose of the source language and target one can be compared.

- Wording and language use
- Sentence structures
- Inconsistencies

d) Take a break

For a translation to be efficient it requires time and concentration on the part of the translator, this being very important for the process, it is necessary that the translator takes a break and continues when he feels more relaxed and comfortable, thus achieving a quality translation.

e) Revision

The translated document must be proofread by a translator who is an expert in both the target and target language. Make sure that the person or company that is going to revise the document is accredited in the translation of texts of different types.

f) Final Polishing

This is where the document should in theory be ready for delivery. It has to be in the time previously stipulated by both parties.

The translated text has been checked for punctuation, grammar, spelling, and should be in order. Besides that, proofread as many times as possible and the document should be clean and well maintained.

4. Translation Techniques

Translation techniques are methods and strategies used by translators to render the meaning of a text from one language into another. These techniques help ensure that the translation is accurate, clear, and conveys the original intent and tone of the source text. There are various translation techniques, and the choice of technique depends on the nature of the source text and the desired outcome.

Translation techniques are essential for producing translations that are not only linguistically accurate but also culturally appropriate and meaningful in the target language. Translators need to be skilled in selecting and applying these techniques to produce high-quality translations that serve their intended purpose. Besides that, they are very useful to maintain cultural relevance, to handle linguistic challenges, adapting different text types, maintaining accuracy and quality.

“Some languages have only a few verb tenses and others have many. Some use complicated grammar structures for formal situations, but others (like English) do not. And every language has unique words that are hard to express in other languages”. (Berba, 2023)

Every translator decides which techniques to use according to the translation. It can change of course because it is a personal decision.

Here are some common translation techniques:

1-Adaptation: Some phrases which are only relevant to someone from the source language's culture need to be even more fully adapted so that they are relevant to someone from another culture.

Example:

Nataliia sat on the floor in the sport complex in **Uzhhorod, in Ukraine's** (Source Language)

Nataliia sentada en el suelo del complejo deportivo de **Úzhgorod, al oeste de Ucrania** (target language)

2 -Amplification: is a translation technique that involves adding additional information or expanding upon the source text in the target language. It is used when the source text is concise or lacks detail, and the translator wants to provide more clarity or context in the translation. Amplification can be applied to various aspects of the text, including grammar, vocabulary, or cultural references.

Example:

One of her key jobs now is to gather **first-hand information** on allegations of international human rights abuses (Source language)

Uno de sus cargos principales en este momento consiste en reunir **información auténtica** sobre las denuncias de los quebrantamientos de los derechos humanos internacionales. (Target language)

3-Transposition: changes the grammatical structure of a text without altering the meaning. This is often necessary for languages where grammatical structures are different – between English and French, German or Spanish.

Example:

In the sports complex, she looked for information that can help to verify civilian casualty **incidents that are happening across the country.** (Source language)

En el complejo deportivo, busca información que pueda ser de ayuda para verificar los enfrentamientos con víctimas civiles que se están produciendo a lo largo y ancho del país.
(target language)

4 -**Equivalence:** The aim here is to ensure that the translation is equivalent in terms of meaning, style, and impact to the source text, even if the words used are different.

Example:

It is hard to remember the exact date of **my concussion.** (Source language)

"Me cuesta recordar la fecha exacta en que **se agitó mi intranquilidad.** (Target language)

5- Borrowing: involves using words or expressions directly from the source language and incorporating them into the target language without translation. This technique is commonly used when there is no equivalent term in the target language or when the borrowed word conveys the meaning more effectively than a translated word.

Example:

Source text (French): "J'ai acheté un sandwich au fast-food."

Translation using borrowing (English): "I bought a sandwich at the fast-food restaurant."

In this example, the word "fast-food" is borrowed from English and used in the French sentence without translation. This preserves the cultural context and conveys the meaning accurately.

Based on the Specialization Course, translation is not only the process of converting the meaning of a written message from one language to another, but it also requires a lot of work to translate the text to maintain the original message and communication while considering factors such as readability, grammar, context, and culture. The objective of translation is to ensure that the target audience can understand the message accurately and effectively.

There are several methods and types of translation, each of them have different purposes and contexts. Nowadays is important to translate documents due to different reasons and translators must be ready to do their best because there are many challenges in translation world but technology tools are impresionant. However, advancements in technology have also created opportunities for translation. It has improved significantly

and can assist in the translation process. Besides that, help streamline workflows, improve consistency, and enhance collaboration among translators and clients

In conclusion, translation is the process of converting the meaning of a written message from one language to another while maintaining the original idea. While translation presents challenges, advancements in technology offer opportunities to enhance the translation process specially in documents with images.

Plants

Step 3:

Using the different software studied in class, process, edit and translate the following document.

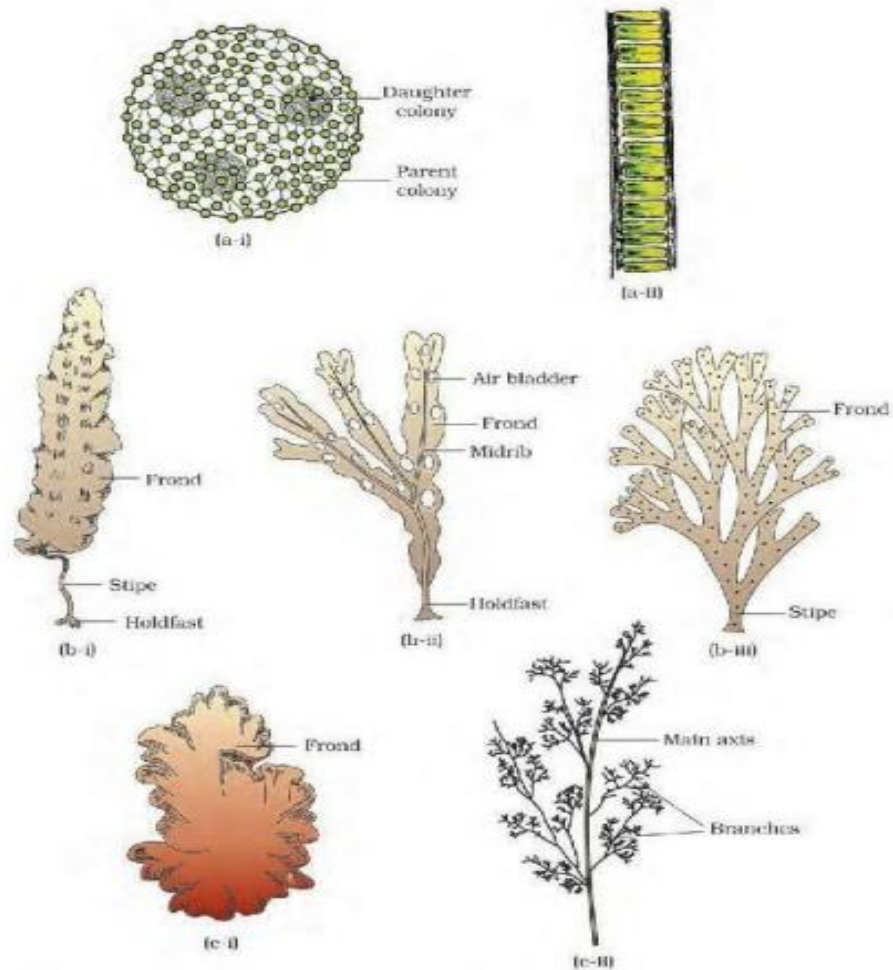


Figure 3.1 Algae : (a) Green algae (i) *Volvox* (ii) *Ulothrix*
 (b) Brown algae (i) *Laminaria* (ii) *Fucus* (iii) *Dictyota*
 (c) Red algae (i) *Porphyra* (ii) *Polysiphonia*

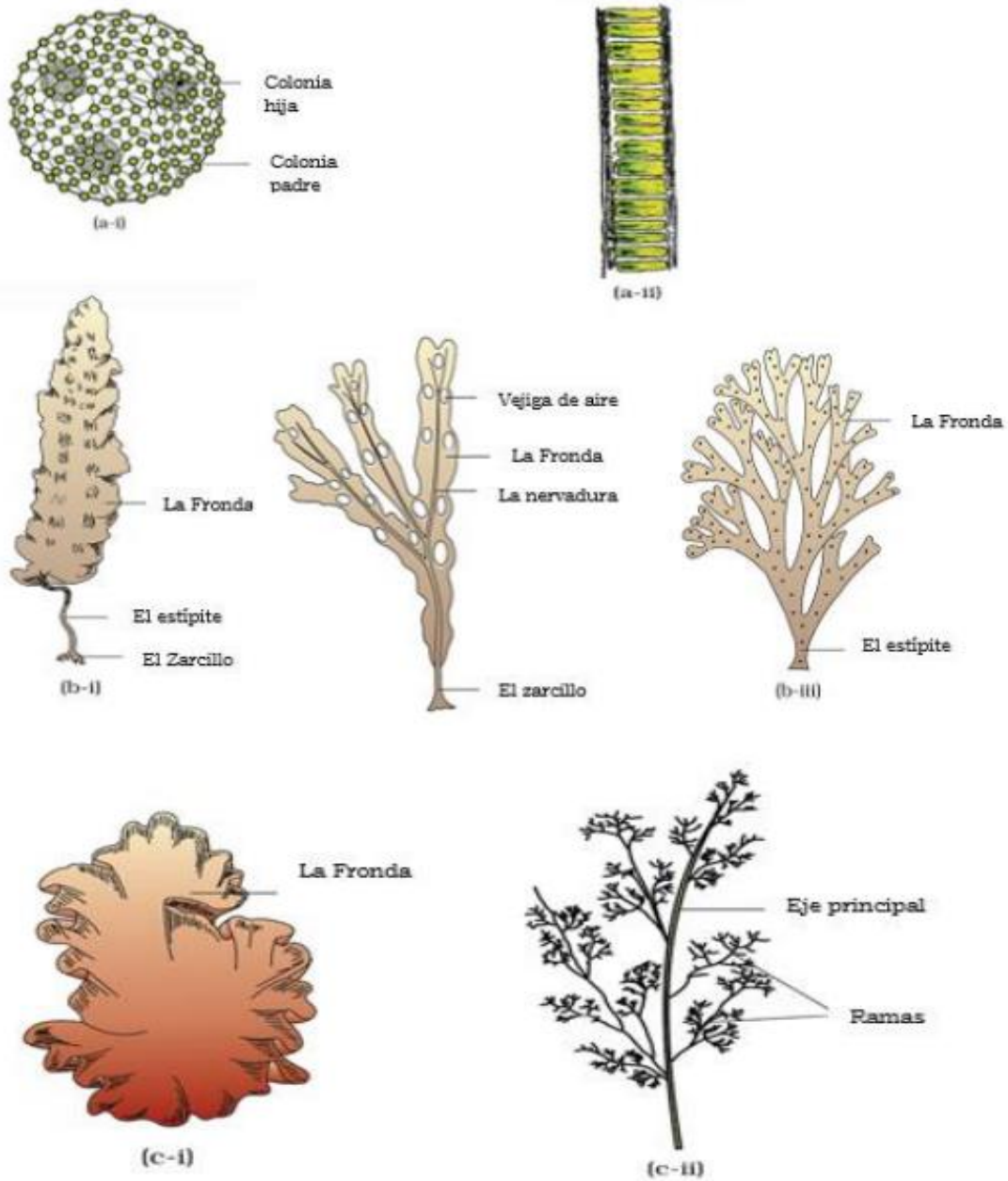


Figura 3.1 Las Algas: (a) Algas verde (i) *Volvox* (ii) *Ulothrix*
 (b) Algas cafés (i) *Laminaria* (ii) *Fucus* (iii) *Dictyota*
 (c) Algas rojas (i) *Porphyra* (ii) *Polysiphonia*

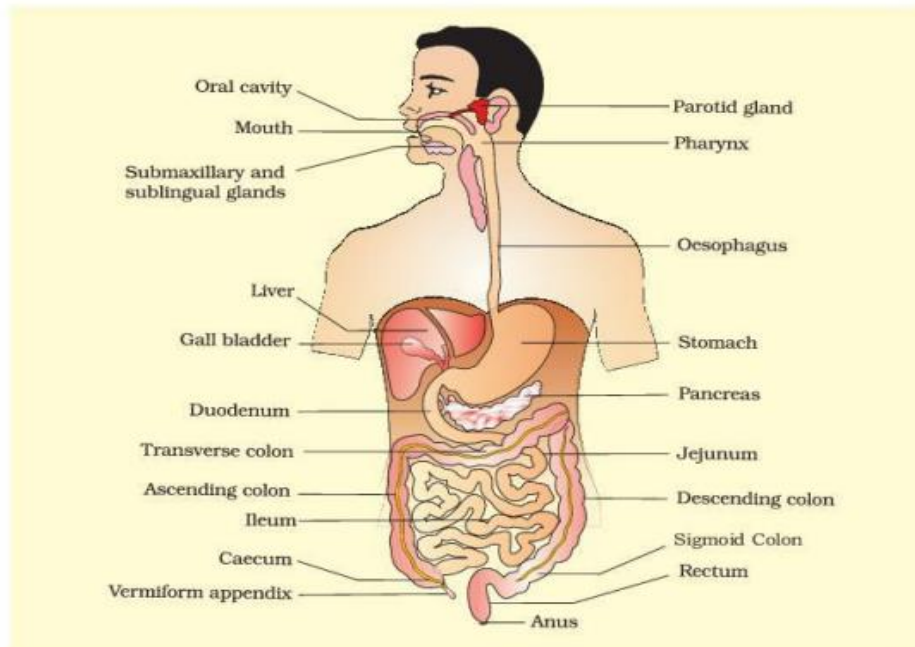


Figure 16.1 The human digestive system

has 32 permanent teeth which are of four different types (Heterodont dentition), namely, incisors (I), canine (C), premolars (PM) and molars (M). Arrangement of teeth in each half of the upper and lower jaw in the order I, C, PM, M is represented by a dental formula which in human

is $\frac{2123}{2123}$. The hard chewing surface of the teeth, made up of enamel, helps

in the mastication of food. The tongue is a freely movable muscular organ attached to the floor of the oral cavity by the frenulum. The upper surface of the tongue has small projections called papillae, some of which bear taste buds.

The oral cavity leads into a short pharynx which serves as a common passage for food and air. The oesophagus and the trachea (wind pipe) open into the pharynx. A cartilaginous flap called epiglottis prevents the entry of food into the glottis – opening of the wind pipe – during swallowing. The oesophagus is a thin, long tube which extends posteriorly passing through the neck, thorax and diaphragm and leads to a 'J' shaped bag

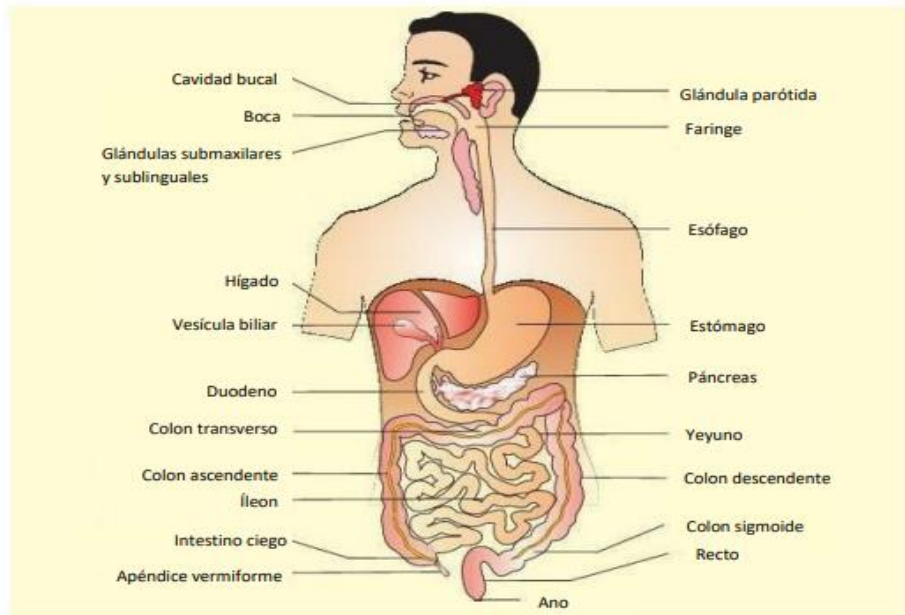


Figura 16.1 El sistema digestivo humano

tiene 32 dientes permanentes de cuatro tipos diferentes (dentición heterodonta) en concreto, incisivos (I), caninos (C), premolares (PM) y molares (M). La disposición de los dientes en cada mitad del maxilar superior e inferior en el orden I, C, PM, M está representada por una fórmula dental que en el ser humano es

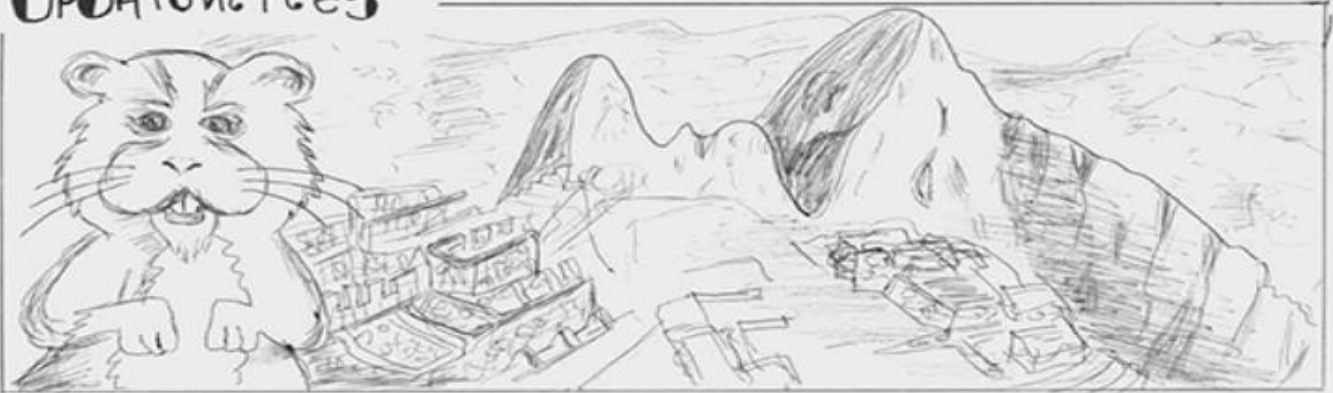
$\frac{2123}{2123}$. La dura superficie de los dientes, compuesta de esmalte, ayuda a masticar

$\frac{2123}{2123}$

los alimentos. La lengua es un órgano muscular que se mueve libremente y está unido al suelo de la cavidad oral por el frenillo. La superficie superior de la lengua tiene pequeñas proyecciones llamadas papilas, algunas de las cuales tienen papilas gustativas.

La cavidad oral desemboca en una faringe corta que sirve de paso común para el alimento y el aire. El esófago y la tráquea se abren en la faringe. Un colgajo cartilaginoso llamado epiglotis impide la entrada de alimentos en la glotis -apertura de la tráquea- durante la deglución. El esófago es un tubo delgado y largo que se extiende hacia atrás atravesando el cuello, el tórax y el diafragma y desemboca en una bolsa en forma de "J".

Opportunities



OPPORTUNITIES

KELLY WENDY ALIAGA VALDERRAMA

PUNO

COY IN HIS FIRST CLASS AT THE CENTER.



CUY TRAVELS TO THE U.S. TO GET INVESTMENT CAPITAL TO CREATE AN ENTERPRISE.

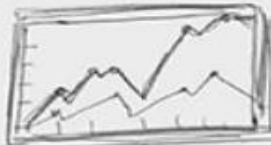


CUY IN THE U.S. TALKS TO INVESTORS AND GIVES THEM IDEAS.

OK MR. CUY, WE WILL WAIT FOR YOU.



MR. SMITH, I'M ON MY WAY.



WE HAVE A DEAL.

THIS IS MY STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN.



GREAT IDEA MR. CUY.



THANK YOU, MR. SMITH.

MR. CUY, HERE IS AN ADVANCE FOR THE PROJECT.



CUY RETURNS TO PERU WITH THE CAPITAL.



CUY CREATED MANY COMPANIES AND THIS GENERATED MANY JOBS FOR HIS PEOPLE. HE ACHIEVED HIS GOAL.



I GOT THE MONEY AND CREATED JOBS FOR THE PERUVIAN PEOPLE.

I ACHIEVED MY GOALS THANKS TO MY EFFORT AND ENGLISH!



UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

1. WHAT IS UNUSUAL ABOUT THIS STORY?
2. WHY IS CUY SUCCESSFUL?

NOW YOU TALK

1. WHY DID THE AUTHOR USE A GUINEA PIG IN THIS STORY?
2. WHAT ARE SOME GOOD BUSINESS IDEAS FOR INVESTMENT IN PERU?

VOCABULARY

WRITE A SENTENCE TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS (THERE ARE MANY POSSIBLE ANSWERS).

1. WHAT DOES CUY BUILD WITH THE INVESTMENTS?
2. WHAT BUSINESSES DO YOU KNOW THAT GENERATE JOBS?
3. HOW DOES CUY ACHIEVE HIS DREAMS?
4. WHAT BUSINESS WOULD YOU MAKE A FINANCIAL INVESTMENT IN TODAY?
5. HOW IS CUY'S EDUCATION A TYPE OF CAPITAL?

NOW YOU CREATE

1. WRITE A "PREQUEL" (SOMETHING THAT HAPPENED BEFORE THE STORY) TO THIS STORY OF CUY.
2. CREATE A CARTOON ABOUT AN OPPORTUNITY IN YOUR AREA.
3. FIND THREE WEBSITES WHERE INVESTORS CAN FIND PROJECTS TO PLACE THEIR CAPITAL.



BREAK INTO PAIRS OR SMALL GROUPS. PICK ROLES. PLAN BY THINKING ABOUT WHAT WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS YOU WILL NEED. ASK THE TEACHER OR A CLASSMATE FOR HELP. WHEN READY, DECIDE WHO SPEAKS FIRST.

1. CUY, HIS FATHER: FATHER TELLING HIM TO FIND OPPORTUNITY.
2. CUY, LEONARDO: ARGUING OVER THE PROFITS.
3. CUY, HIS WIFE: DISCUSSING CUY STAYING AT HOME TO WORK.
4. CUY, AN INVESTOR: DISCUSSING CAPITAL FOR HIS ENTERPRISE.
5. TWO INVESTORS: DISCUSSING WHAT MR. CUY HAS SUGGESTED.

OPORTUNIDADES

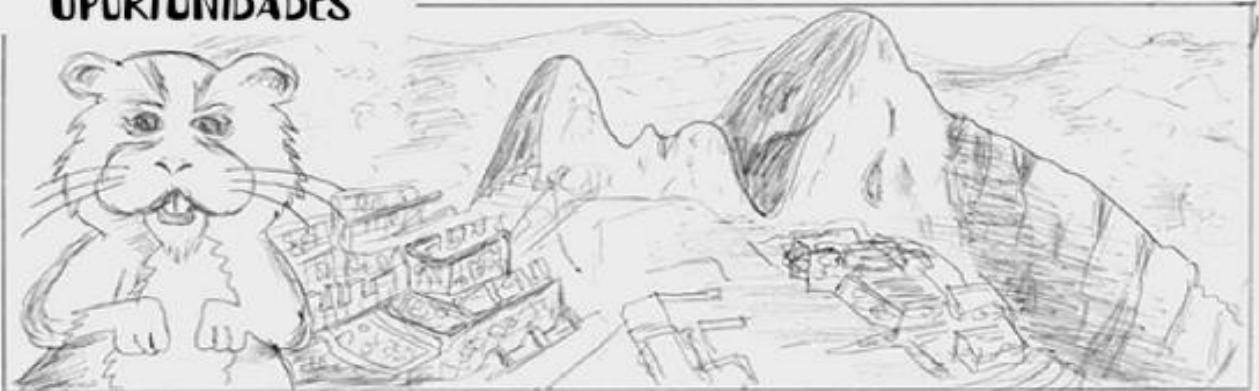
KELLY WENDY ALIAGA VALDERRAMA

PUNO

GUY EN SU PRIMER DÍA DE CLASES EN EL CENTRO.



Oportunidades



CUY VIAJA A EEUU PARA CONSEGUIR CAPITAL DE INVERSIÓN PARA CREAR UNA EMPRESA.



CUY, HABLANDO CON LOS INVERSIONISTAS EN USA

LO ESTAREMOS ESPERANDO



SEÑOR SMITH VOY EN CAMINO



ESTA ES MI ESTRATEGIA DE NEGOCIOS.

EXCELENTE IDEA SEÑOR CUY.

TENEMOS UN TRATO.



GRACIAS SEÑOR SMITH

LE ENTREGO PARA QUE AVANCE EN EL PROYECTO



CUY SE REGRESA A PERÚ



CUY CREÓ MUCHAS EMPRESAS Y ESTO GENERO MUCHOS PUESTOS DE TRABAJO. LOGRO SU OBJETIVO.

CONSEGUI EL DINERO Y PUDE CREAR EMPLEOS PARA LOS PERUVIANOS

LOGRE MI OBJETIVO GRACIAS A MI ESFUERZO

ACERCA DE LA HISTORIA

1. ¿QUÉ ES LO INSÓLITO EN ESTA HISTORIA?
2. ¿POR QUÉ CUY ES TAN EXITOSO?

TURNO DE HABLAR

1. ¿POR QUÉ EL AUTOR USO UN CERDO DE GUINEA EN LA HISTORIA?
2. ¿QUÉ IDEAS SON BUENAS PARA INVERTIR EN UN NEGOCIO EN PERÚ?

VOCABULARIO

ESCRIBE UNA ORACIÓN PARA RESPONDER LAS SIGUIENTES PREGUNTAS (EXISTEN MUCHAS POSIBLES RESPUESTAS).

1. ¿QUÉ HACE CUY CON LAS INVERSIONES?
2. ¿QUÉ EMPRESAS CONOCES QUE GENEREN EMPLEO?
3. ¿CÓMO LOGRA CUY SU SUEÑO?
4. ¿EN QUÉ EMPRESA INVERTIRÍA HOY?
5. ¿CÓMO ES LA EDUCACIÓN DE CUY UN TIPO DE CAPITAL?

TURNO DE CREAR

1. ESCRIBE UNA "SECUELA" (SOBRE ALGO QUE HAYA PASADO ANTES) DE LA HISTORIA DE CUY.
2. DIBUJA UNA CARICATURA SOBRE UNA OPORTUNIDAD EN TU AREA.
3. ENCUENTRA 3 PÁGINA EN INTERNET DONDE INVERSIONISTAS PUEDEN ENCONTRAR PROYECTOS PARA INVERTIR SU CAPITAL.



EN PAREJAS O EN GRUPOS PEQUEÑOS. ELIJE UN PERSONAJE PIENSA QUÉ PALABRAS Y EXPRESIONES UTILIZARÁS, PIDE AYUDA AL PROFESOR O A UN COMPAÑERO. CUANDO ESTÉS PREPARADO, DECIDE QUIÉN HABLARÁ PRIMERO.

1. CUY, SU PADRE: SU PADRE LE DICE SOBRE ENCONTRAR UNA OPORTUNIDAD.
2. CUY, LEONARDO: DISCUTEN SOBRE LAS GANANCIAS.
3. CUY, SU ESPOSA: CONVERSA SOBRE CUY QUEDÁNDOSE EN CASA A TRABAJAR.
4. CUY, UN INVERSIONISTA: DISCUTEN SOBRE EL CAPITAL A INVERTIR EN LA COMPAÑÍA.
5. CUY, DOS INVERSORES: CONVERSAN SOBRE LO QUE HA SUGERIDO CUY.

How a car engine works

HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS

How a Car Engine Works

Most cars and motor vehicles are powered by what's called an internal combustion engine. It uses the combustible combination of air, fuel, and a single spark to cause a small explosion. This reaction is recreated over and over again by parts that are in a constant rotation.

The first internal combustion engine was invented in 1859 by French engineer J.J. Etienne Lenoir. After nearly 200 years of the steam engine being the peak of modern innovation, he built the first continuously operational gasoline combustion engine.

Its basic principle is to draw in air through an intake valve, then have it enter a cylinder where it's combined with fuel. In most vehicles, that fuel is gasoline. Next, a reaction is created when the spark plugs light this combination. This tiny explosion is what creates the energy that powers your car.

The process is then repeated and the energy that was created leaves the chamber and exits your car through the tailpipe. There are a lot of parts that go into making this work and keeping this rotation going.



HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS



Parts of an Engine

An internal combustion engine uses motion to repeat the cycle. While it relies on an explosion to make everything go, the basic idea behind its rotation is similar to that of a steam engine or a water wheel. Some of the key parts are:

- **Engine Block** – This is the foundation for your engine. It's usually made of aluminum alloy or iron. The engine block is the home of your cylinders. All the motion that causes the combustion reaction takes place inside the cylinders. Most cars today feature a 4-cylinder engine, but many are also built with six or eight cylinders for more power.
- **Valves** – Each valve is crucial to moving air through your engine. There's both intake and outtake valves. Usually there's one of each for every cylinder. The valve train is the system that controls when air is brought in and when it's pushed out your exhaust at the end of the cycle.
- **Pistons** – Every one of your cylinders has a piston moving up and down inside it. This solid metal part is at the center of the combustion cycle.
- **Crankshaft** – The crankshaft is attached to the base of each piston by a connecting rod. The motion of the crankshaft is what's used to control when the pistons go up and when they come down.



Cómo funciona un motor de coche

La mayoría de los coches y vehículos de motor funcionan con lo que se llama un motor de combustión interna.

Utiliza la combinación combustible de aire, combustible y una sola chispa para provocar una pequeña explosión. Esta reacción se recrea una y otra vez mediante piezas que están en constante rotación.

El primer motor de combustión interna fue inventado en 1859 por el ingeniero francés J.J. Etienne Lenoir. Tras casi 200 años en los que la máquina de vapor era la cima de la innovación moderna, construyó el primer motor de combustión de gasolina de funcionamiento continuo.

Su principio básico consiste en aspirar aire a través de una válvula de admisión y hacerlo entrar en un cilindro donde se combina con combustible. En la mayoría de los vehículos, ese combustible es la gasolina. A continuación, se crea una reacción cuando las bujías encienden esta combinación. Esta pequeña explosión es la que crea la energía que impulsa tu coche.

A continuación, el proceso se repite y la energía que se creó sale de la cámara y sale de tu coche por el tubo de escape. Hay muchas piezas que intervienen para que esto funcione y mantener esta rotación en marcha



Cómo funciona un motor de coche



Partes de un motor

Un motor de combustión interna utiliza el movimiento para repetir el ciclo. Aunque depende de una combustión para que todo funcione, la idea básica de su rotación es similar a la de una máquina de vapor o una rueda hidráulica. Algunas de las piezas clave son:

- **Bloque del motor** - Es la base del motor. Normalmente está hecho de una aleación de aluminio o hierro. El bloque del motor es el hogar de sus cilindros. Todo el movimiento que provoca la reacción de combustión tiene lugar dentro de los cilindros. La mayoría de los coches de hoy en día cuentan con un motor de 4 cilindros, pero muchos también se construyen con seis u ocho cilindros para obtener más potencia.
- **Válvulas** - Cada válvula es crucial para mover el aire a través del motor. Hay válvulas de admisión y de escape. Normalmente hay una de cada para cada cilindro. El tren de válvulas es el sistema que controla cuándo entra el aire y cuándo sale por el escape al final del ciclo.
- **Pistones** - Cada uno de tus cilindros tiene un pistón que se mueve hacia arriba y hacia abajo en su interior.
- **Cigüeñal** - El cigüeñal está unido a la base de cada pistón por una biela. El movimiento del cigüeñal es lo que se utiliza para controlar cuándo suben y cuándo bajan los pistones. Esta pieza de metal macizo es el centro del ciclo de combustión.

OPERATION MANUAL

**CAR MP5 PLAYER WITH
7 INCH HD DISPLAY PANEL
FM RADIO RECEIVER
BT
MIRRORLINK**



Before installation

Thank you very much for purchasing and using our products, when you receive the product, please do not take the product directly to the car for installation, because the product is in the after a long journey, it may affect the product. Please try the machine before installing.

Test method: Take the machine to the battery of the car and test it. This car stereo applies to a power supply voltage at 12V DC, Connect the red and yellow wires of the power cord of the machine together and connect it to the positive pole of the battery. The black wire of the power cord is connected to the negative pole of the battery. Wait for 10 seconds after connecting, press each button of the machine to see if the machine can boot normally. If it can be turned on, it means there is no problem, you can install it. If the test machine can not start normally, please again Confirm that you follow the steps of our test method in strict accordance with the operation. If the problem is still not solved, please contact our work in time.
Thank you for your cooperation.

BASIC PARAMETERS

Operating Voltage	DC12V
Maximum Current	15A
Operating Temperature	-10~+60 ℃
Screen Size	7 Inch
Screen Resolution	800*480
System	Windows CE
Output Power	60W x 4
BT Function	Ver:4.0 Built-in microphone
Phone Link	Android/Iphone (Some high version phones do not support)
Support Video Format	RM/RMVB/FLV/3GP/MPEG/DIVX/DAT/VOB/AVI/MP4
Support Audio Format	MP3/WMA/WAV/FLAC/APE/OGG/
Support Picture Format	JPG
Button Light	Colorful light automatic / Monochrome light optional
Radio Frequency	FM 87.5~108MHz
Support media devices	USB 2.0/TF card
AUX Input	Front panel 3.5mm interface
Reverse Function	Support (camera option)
Remote Control	Infrared remote control
Language Selection	English/Chinese/Spain/Portugal/French/Italy/Russia/German/Turkey/Czech/Polish/Thai
Steering Wheel Controls	Support

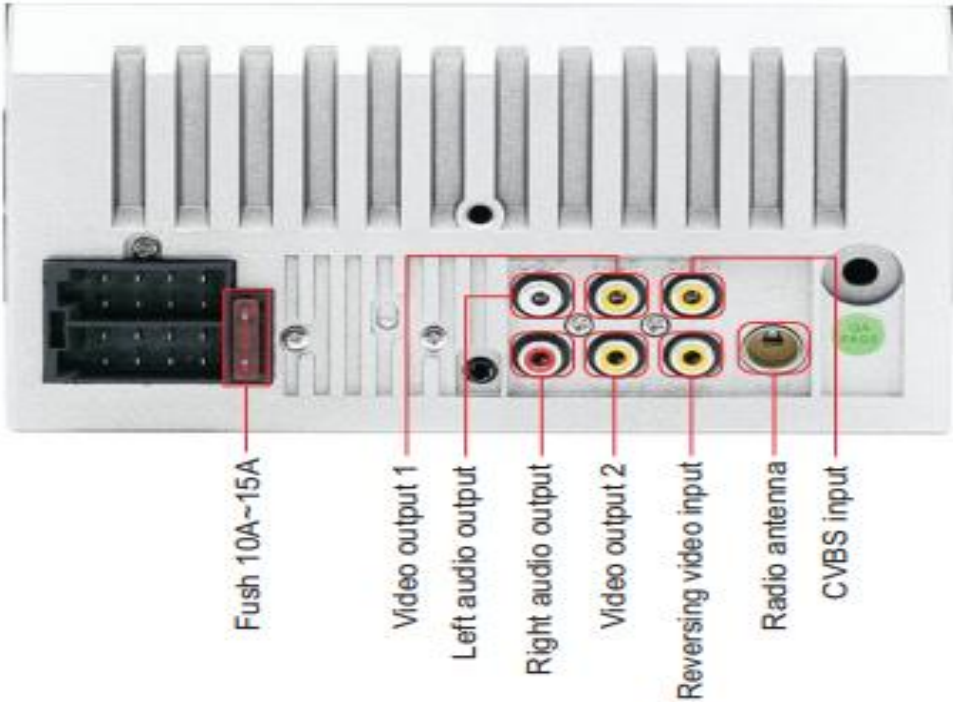
UNIT INSTALLATION SIZE



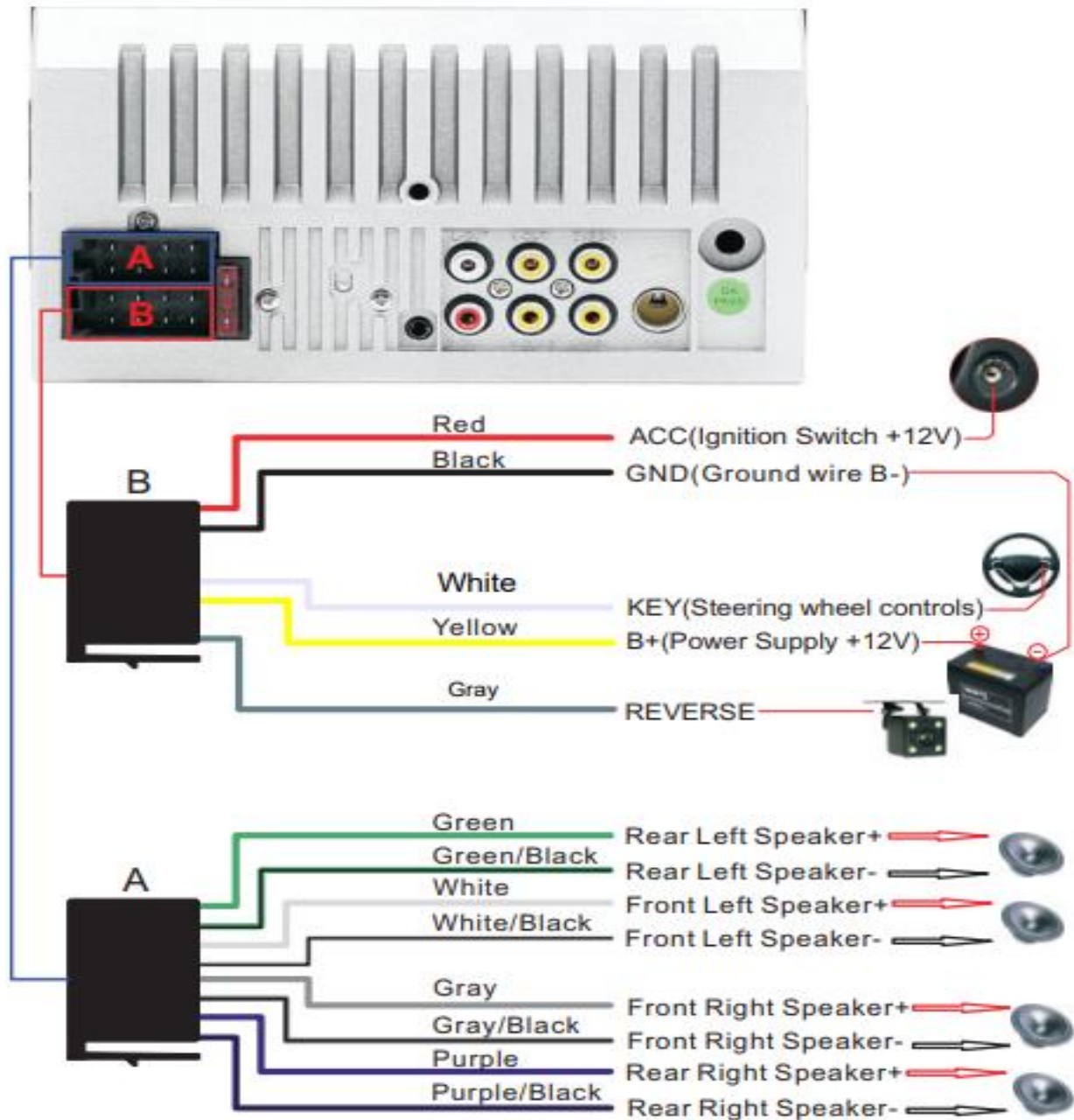
PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION



REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



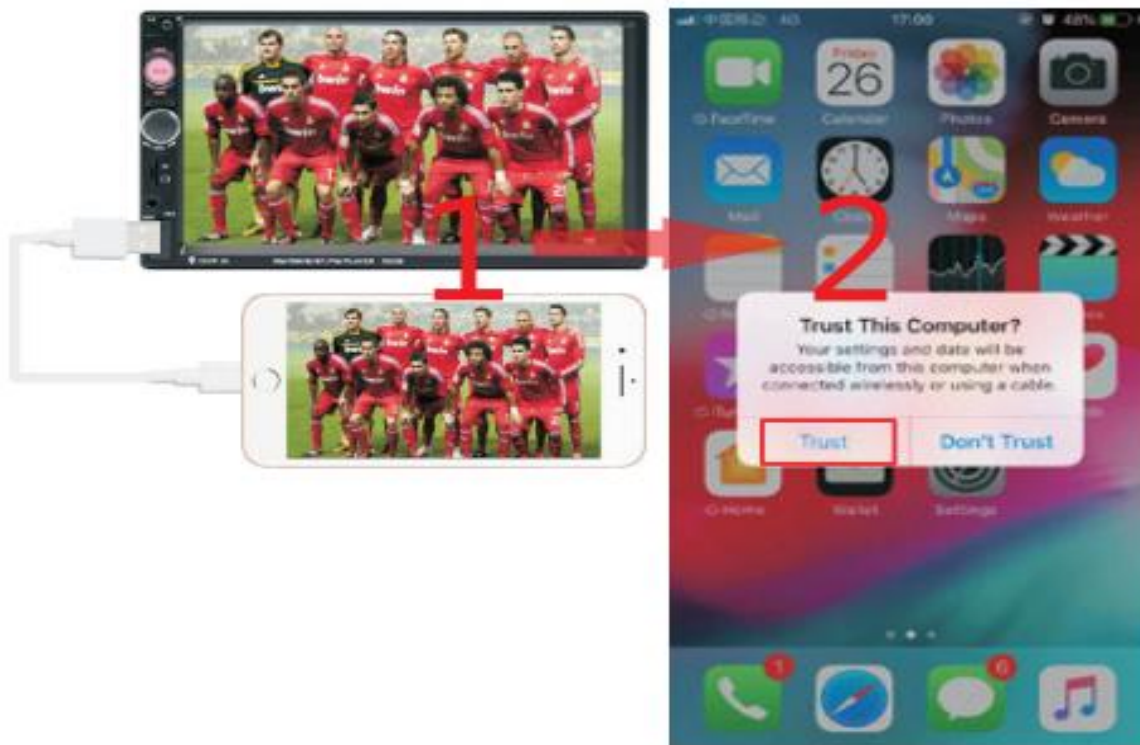
REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



PHONE LINK FOR IPHONE

* For iOS, X series and higher versions of mobile phones do not support mobile "phone link" with this machine.

1. Connect the machine and mobile phone with the original data cable.
2. When the phone pops up a dialog box: Trust This Computer? Select Trust to enter the interconnect mode.



STEERING WHEEL CONTROLS

1. Connect the positive pole of the original steering wheel to the KEY(White) line of the machine plug.
2. Connect the negative pole of the original car steering wheel button wire to the GND(Black) wire of the machine plug.
3. In the "settings" interface, find "Steer" and enter.
4. Enter the steer and press the button to learn. After the learning is successful, click the "OK" button on the page.
After saving, you can use the buttons on the original steering wheel to control the machine.

Learning method: press and hold a button on the steering wheel of the original car without letting go, find the button icon corresponding to the function of the button on the steering wheel of the machine. Click this icon to change the color, indicating that the button has been successfully learned, according to the same The way you can learn other buttons. After all the keys have been learned, click the "OK" button on the page to save the settings. If you need to relearn, please click the "RESET" button on the page and then re-learn.



COMMON PROBLEMS AND SIMPLE TROUBLESHOOTING

1> Unable to boot normally

--- Reason for not booting

1. "Yellow" "Red" "Black" this 3 lines only connected 2 line of them, so it will not start, it should be that the yellow line is connected to the positive pole, red line to the key control line, black to the negative pole, less connection or wrong connection does not boot.
2. The original car line and unit wiring can not be connected to the color, the color of the original car line is not standard, if you connect like that it can not only be turned on but also may burn.
3. The original car plug can't be plugged directly into the new unit, even if it just plugs in, it can't be used, otherwise it won't be turned on or burned.
4. The 3 wires are connected right, but it does not boot. Check if the fuse on the yellow line is broken. If there is no problem with the fuse, twist the yellow and red wires together. Turn on the key and press the unit's power button to see if it can be turned on.
5. Every time you change the fuse, it burns. Please don't change it again. The reason is that when you first connect the positive and negative poles, the protection circuit of the unit is short-circuited. The unit can be repaired under the guidance of our master. No basis can only be returned to the after-sales or new unit. If these are no problem, or also don't boot, please make the final step to confirm, find a 12V battery or 12V power supply "yellow" and "red" twist together with the positive, black to the negative pole, press the button check if it can boot or no, if you can boot, it showed that the original car line is not right connect, or there is a problem with the car line. If it can't be boot, the unit is broken. Does not boot unit, check the line carefully, do not blindly suspect the unit problem.

2> Automatic shut-down

--- Automatic shutdown usually has these following conditions

1. The cable error connect: If the blue cable (automatic antenna power supply) is connected to the power cable of the unit, an automatic shutdown will occur. Please follow the correct wiring method to solve the problem.
2. The voltage is unstable: please find a 12V-5A which one is the power supply and re-tested to see if it will automatically shut down or no. If it does not automatically shut down after the test, please replace the power supply. If it will automatically shut down, it is problem with the unit.

3> Having noise

--- The general situation of noise is caused by two reasons

1. The original speaker power is too small. When the volume of the unit is turned up, there will be noise.

Solution: When replacing the speaker or listening to the song, the volume should not be too large.

2. The speaker cable is grounded.

Solution: Take the iron speaker cable. Directly connected to the speaker cable of the unit.

4> Settings cannot be saved (no memory)

--- There is no memory function, there is only 2 points in memory

1. The yellow line and the red line are connected together (separate yellow to positive, red to key control).
2. Yellow and red are reversed (just change position).

5> Car audio with BT but it can't work

--- Check the phone to see if you can search for the unit code or no.

Operation steps: turn on the unit, use the phone Bluetooth search, search for CAR-MP5, then click the connection, after connecting, you can answer the phone or BT to play the song

PIN Code: 0000 .

6> The product smoke has proved that the internal circuit has been burned and change the insurance FUSE can not solve the problem

--- In this case, the unit needs to be repaired.

7> How to adjust the sound, where is the equalizer set, the sound can not be adjusted

--- Adjust the sound: please turn the volume to adjust.

--- Equalizer settings: In general, press the volume knob to display the equalizer SEL, and rotate the volume button to adjust each sound effect.

--- The sound cannot be adjusted: 1. Please reset the unit or unplug the power cord and plug it in. 2. The Volume knob is broken, and the knob can be replaced.

8> Support no image of reversing camera

--- Generally two situations

1. Connect the wrong line or less wiring. Camera connection method:

- a> The first step is to find accessories (accessory: one camera + one power cord + one video cable).
- b> The second step is to find the port of the wiring. First find the reversing control line on the power line of the unit. The control line is a pink line or brown line, connect this line to the positive pole of 12V and the screen will turn blue. Find the back of the unit the CAME video input interface, find the positive and negative of the backup light. The third step is to connect: there are two sockets on the camera, the red socket is connected to the power cable, the yellow is inserted into the video cable, the red wire of the power cable and the wire of the video cable are screwed together on the positive pole of the reverse lamp, and the black wire of the power cable is not used, connected, the other end of the video cable is connected to the

CAME video input interface on the back of the unit. The red line coming out of the video line is connected to the reversing control line of the power line.

2. The camera is broken. If the lamp that is properly wired to the camera is not lit, it will be broken and replaced with a new one.

10> USB flash disk can not be played, the card with the map can not be recognized, the card slot does not enter the card, the map card folder has no content?

--- USB flash disk can not play:

Format the USB flash disk, and the file system is selected as: FAT32, re-download on or two songs and try again. If it still doesn't work, please replace the USB flash drive.

--- The map card cannot be recognized(Only for GPS models):

Insert the card into the computer to format, re-download the map or change the memory card to download the map software.

--- The card slot does not enter the card:

Check whether the memory card is inserted, the plug is broken.

--- There is no content in the map card folder(Only for GPS models):

Insert the card into the computer to view it. If there is no content, you need to download it again.

11> FM does not receive the program

--- Can not receive the station check the 2 points

1. The antenna plug is not fully inserted, the antenna is disconnect or the line is disconnect.
2. Search channel, hold AMS does not let go for 2 seconds The unit will automatically search or press the up and down button to perform a channel search. Can't solve the above 2 points, Please unplug the antenna plug and find a screwdriver or a metal strip to insert it instead of the antenna.

12> Just installed no sound

--- Dear customers, the unit has been tested before shipment. If there is no sound, it is usually a wiring error or the original car speaker wire is short-circuited with iron. Please do not doubt the unit. According to the steps to check it.

1. Check if the speaker cable is short-circuited and connected. Please reconnect if you have any short circuit.
2. Check how many speaker cables according to the original speaker cable if there are only 2 speaker cables to prove that the original car line does not match our unit, you need to re-route the original car line. One speaker must lead to 2 speaker wires. 2 speakers must be have 4 speaker cables to available.

13> After a while there is no sound

--- Disconnect all the speaker cable from the unit (do not remove all of them), and then find an external speaker to receive the gray and purple of the tail line of the unit. Green any group, and then try to see if there is any sound. If there is a sound, it is proved that the car's speaker line is short-circuited with iron or the speaker is damaged. If there is no sound, the unit is broken.

MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES

**REPRODUCTOR MP5 PARA
COCHE CON
PANTALLA DE 7 PULGADAS
HD
RECEPTOR DE RADIO FM
BT
ENLACE DE ESPEJO**



Antes de la instalación

Muchas gracias por la compra y el uso de nuestros productos cuando reciba el producto, por favor, no tome el producto directamente al coche para la instalación, porque el producto está en el después de un largo viaje, puede afectar el producto. Por favor, pruebe la máquina antes de instalar.

Método de prueba: Lleve la máquina a la batería del coche y pruébela. Conecte los cables rojo y amarillo del cable de alimentación del equipo y conéctelo al polo positivo de la batería. El cable negro del cable de alimentación se conecta al polo negativo de la batería. Espere 10 segundos después de conectar, pulse cada botón de la máquina para ver si la máquina puede arrancar normalmente. Si puede encenderse significa que no hay ningún problema, puede instalarla. Si la máquina de prueba no puede arrancar normalmente, por favor de nuevo. Confirme que sigue los pasos de nuestro método de prueba en estricta conformidad con la operación. Si el problema sigue sin resolverse, por favor póngase en contacto con nuestro trabajo a tiempo. Gracias por su cooperación.

CONFIGURACION BÁSICA

Operación de sistemas	DC12V
Máxima corriente	15A
Temperatura de funcionamiento	-10~+60 °C
Tamaño pantalla	7 pulgadas
Resolución de pantalla	800*480
Sistema	Windows CE
Potencia de salida	60W x 4
Función BT	Ver:4.0 Micrófono integrado
Vínculo telefónico	Android/IPhone (Algunos teléfonos de versión alta no son compatibles)
Formato de vídeo compatible	RM/RMVB/FLV/3GP/MPEG/DIVX/DAT/VOB/AVI/MP4
Formato de audio compatible	MP3/WMA/WAV/FLAC/APE/OGG
Formato de imagen compatible	JPG
Botón de luz	Luz de colores automática / Luz monocroma opcional
Frecuencia de radio	FM 87,5~108MHz
Dispositivos multimedia Compatibles	Tarjeta USB 2.0/TF
Entrada auxiliar	Interfaz del panel frontal de 3,5 mm
Función inversa	Soporte (opción de cámara)
Control remoto	Control remoto por infrarrojos
Seleccionar idioma	English/Chinese/Spain/Portugal/French/Italy/Russia/German/Turkey/Czech/Polish/Thai
Controles en el volante	Soporte

TAMAÑO DE LA INSTALACIÓN



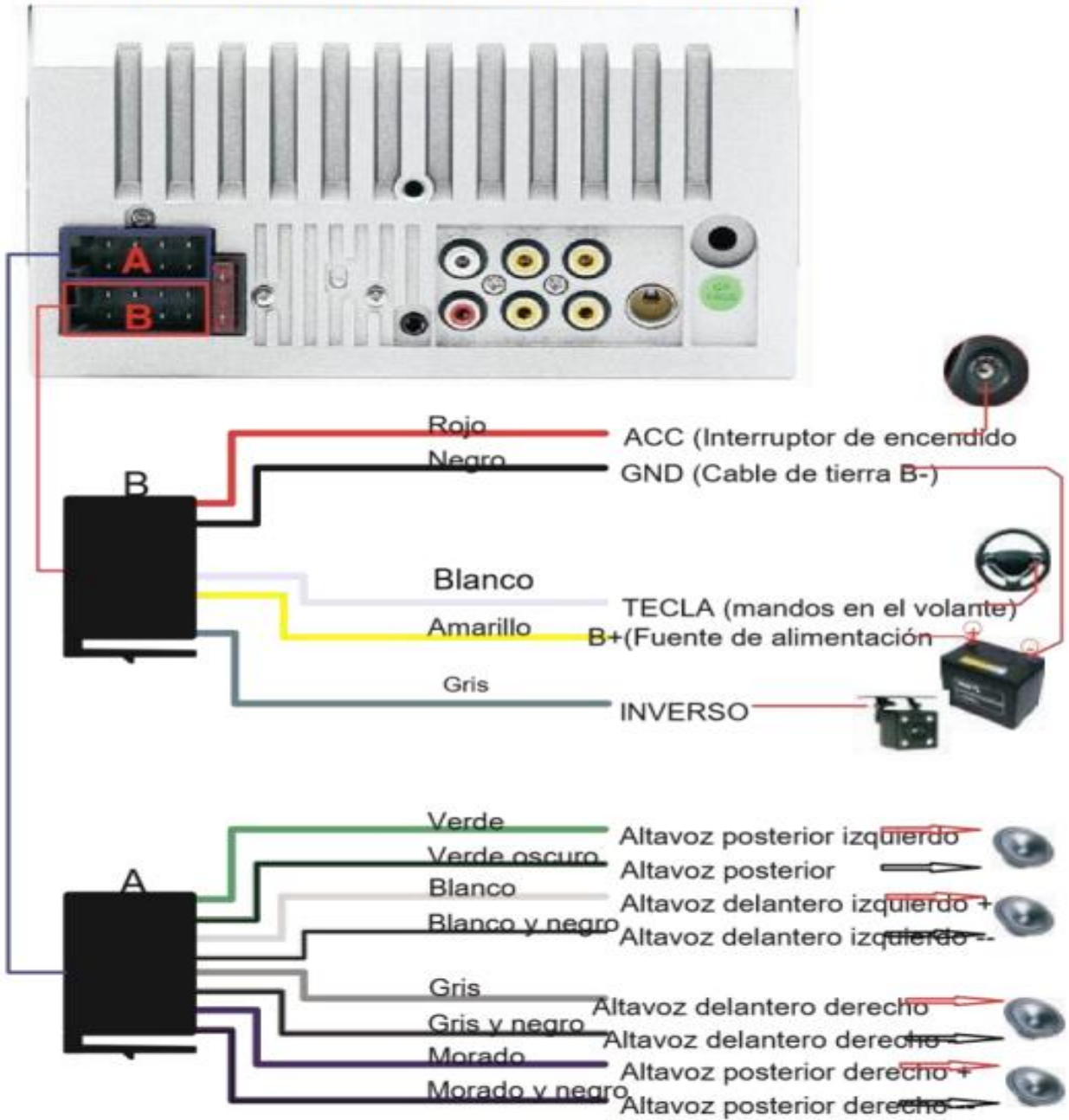
Descripción de los componentes del panel



DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA INTERFAZ POSTERIOR



DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA INTERFAZ POSTERIOR



ENLACE TELEFÓNICO PARA IPHONE

* Para iOS, la serie X y versiones superiores de teléfonos móviles r soportan "enlace telefónico" con esta máquina.

1. Conecte la máquina y el teléfono móvil con el cable de datos original.

2. Cuando el teléfono muestra un cuadro de diálogo: ¿Confíar en este ordenador? Seleccione Confíar para entrar en el modo de interconexión



CONTROLES EN EL VOLANTE

1. Conecte el polo positivo del volante original a la línea (blanca) del enchufe de la máquina.
2. Conecte el polo negativo del cable del botón del volante original del automóvil al cable GND (negro) del enchufe de la máquina.
3. En la interfaz de "ajustes", busque "Dirección" y entre.
4. Introduzca la dirección y pulse el botón para aprender. 5. Después de que el aprendizaje es exitoso, haga clic en el botón "OK" en la página. Después de guardar, puede utilizar los botones en el original volante para el control de la máquina.

Método de aprendizaje: Mantenga pulsado un botón del volante del coche original sin soltarlo, busque el icono del botón correspondiente a la función del botón del volante de la máquina. Haga clic en este icono para el cambio de color, lo que indica que el botón se ha aprendido con éxito, de acuerdo con el mismo.

La forma en que usted puede aprender otros botones. Después de que todas las teclas se han aprendido, haga clic en el botón "OK" a "REINICIAR" en la página y luego volver a aprender.



PROBLEMAS COMUNES Y SOLUCIONES SENCILLAS

1> No se puede arrancar normalmente

--- Razón por la que no arranca

1. "Amarillo" "Rojo" "Negro" estas 3 líneas solo conectadas 2 líneas de ellas, por lo que no arranca, debería ser que la línea amarilla este conectada al polo positivo, la línea roja a la línea de control de teclas, la negra al polo negativo, menos conexión o conexión incorrecta no arranca.
2. La línea original del coche y el cableado de la unidad no se puede conectar con el color, el color de la línea original del coche no es estándar, si se conecta así no sólo se puede encender, sino que también se puede quemar.
3. El enchufe original del coche no se puede conectar directamente a la nueva unidad, incluso si sólo se conecta, no se puede utilizar, de lo contrario no se encenderá o se quemará.
4. Los 3 cables están bien conectados, pero no arranca. Compruebe si el fusible de la línea amarilla está roto. Si no hay problema con el fusible, junte los cables amarillo y rojo. Encienda la llave y pulse el botón de encendido de la unidad para ver si se puede encender.
5. Cada vez que cambiar el fusible, éste se quema. La razón es que al conectar por primera vez los polos positivo y negativo, se produce un cortocircuito en el circuito de protección de la unidad. La unidad puede ser reparada bajo la guía de nuestro maestro. Ninguna base sólo puede ser devuelto a la post-venta o nueva unidad. Si estos no son un problema, o también no arranca, por favor haga el último paso para confirmar, encontrar una batería de 12V o 12V po

2> Apagado automático

--- El apagado automático suele tener estas condiciones

1. Error de conexión del cable: Si el cable azul (alimentación automática de la antena) está conectado al cable de alimentación de la unidad, se producirá una desconexión automática. Por favor, siga el método de cableado correcto para resolver el problema.
2. El voltaje es inestable: busque una fuente de alimentación de 12V-5A y compruebe si se apaga automáticamente o no. Si no se apaga automáticamente después de la prueba, sustituya la fuente de alimentación. Si se apaga automáticamente, es problema de la unidad.

3> Ruido

--- La situación general de ruido es causada por dos razones

1. La potencia original del altavoz es demasiado pequeña. Cuando se sube el volumen de la unidad, habrá ruido.

Solución: Al cambiar el altavoz o escuchar la canción, el volumen no debe ser demasiado grande.

2. El cable del altavoz está conectado a tierra.

Solución: Tome el cable de altavoz de hierro. Conectado directamente al cable de altavoz de la unidad.

4>No se pueden guardar los ajustes (no hay memoria)

---No hay función de memoria, sólo Interfaz de entrada de vídeo CAME en la parte posterior de la unidad. La línea roja que sale de la línea de vídeo se conecta a la línea de control de inversión de la línea de alimentación.

2. La cámara está averiada. Si la lámpara que está correctamente cableada a la cámara no se enciende, se romperá y se sustituirá por una nueva.

5> Car audio con BT, pero no funciona

---Comprueba el teléfono si puedes buscar el código de la unidad o no. Pasos de operación: encienda la unidad, utilice el teléfono Bluetooth de búsqueda, para CAR-MP5, a continuación, haga clic en la conexión, después de la conexión, puede contestar el teléfono o BT para reproducir la canción

Código PIN: 0000

6> El humo del producto ha demostrado que el circuito internacional se ha quemado y cambiar el FUSIBLE de seguro no puede resolver el problema

--- En este caso, la unidad necesita ser reparado.

7> ¿Cómo ajustar el sonido, donde se establece el ecualizador, el sonido no se puede ajustar

--- Ajuste el sonido: Por favor, gire el volumen para ajustar.

--- Ajustes del ecualizador: En general, pulse el botón de volumen para mostrar el ecualizador SEL, y gire el botón de volumen para ajustar cada efecto de sonido.

--- El sonido no se puede ajustar:

1. Por favor, reinicie la unidad o desenchufe el cable de alimentación y enchúfelo.

2. La perilla de volumen está roto, y la perilla puede ser reemplazado.

8> Apoyar ninguna imagen de la cámara de marcha atrás

--- Generalmente dos situaciones

1. Conecte la línea equivocada o menos wiring. Camera método de conexión:

a> El primer paso para encontrar accesorios (accesorio: una cámara + un cable de alimentación + un cable de vídeo)

b> El segundo paso es encontrar el puerto del cableado. Primero encuentre la línea de control de inversión en la línea de alimentación de la unidad. La línea de control es una línea de color rosa o marrón, conecte esta línea al polo positivo de 12V y la pantalla se volverá azul. Busque en la parte posterior de la unidad la interfaz de entrada de vídeo CAME, encuentre el positivo y el negativo de la luz de reserva. El tercer paso es conectar: hay dos tomas en la cámara, la toma roja está conectada al cable de alimentación, el amarillo se inserta en el cable de vídeo, el cable rojo del cable de alimentación y alambre del cable de vídeo se atornillan juntos en el polo positivo de la luz de marcha atrás, y el cable negro del cable de alimentación no se utiliza, conectado, el otro extremo del cable de vídeo está conectado a la

interfaz de entrada de vídeo CAME en la parte posterior de la unidad. La línea roja que sale de la línea de vídeo se conecta a la línea de control de inversión de la línea de alimentación.

2. La cámara está rota. Si la lámpara que está correctamente conectada a la cámara no está encendida, se romperá y se sustituirá por una nueva.

10> ¿Disco flash USB no se puede reproducir, la tarjeta con el mapa no se puede reconocer, la ranura de la tarjeta no entra en la tarjeta, la carpeta de la tarjeta de mapa no tiene contenido?

— USB flash disk no se puede reproducir:

Formatee el disco USB flash, y el sistema de archivos se selecciona como: FAT32, vuelva a descargar una o dos canciones e inténtelo de nuevo. Si sigue sin funcionar, sustituya la unidad flash USB.

— No se reconoce la tarjeta de mapas (sólo para modelos GPS):

Inserte la tarjeta en el ordenador para formatearla, vuelva a descargar el mapa o cambie la tarjeta de memoria para descargar el software de mapas.

— En la ranura de la tarjeta no entra la tarjeta:

Compruebe si la tarjeta de memoria está insertada, el enchufe está roto.

— No hay contenido en la carpeta de la tarjeta de mapas (Sólo para modelos GPS): Inserte la tarjeta en el ordenador para verla. Si no hay contenido, necesita descargarlo de nuevo.

11> FM no recibe el programa

— No puede recibir la emisora compruebe los 2 puntos

1. El enchufe de la antena no está completamente insertado, la antena está desconectada o la línea está desconectada.

2. Busque canal, mantenga pulsado AMS no suelte durante 2 segundos La unidad buscará automáticamente o pulse el botón arriba y abajo para buscar un canal.

12> Recién instalado sin sonido

— Estimados clientes, la unidad ha sido probada antes del envío. Si no hay sonido, por lo general es un error de cableado o el cable del altavoz del coche original está en cortocircuito con el hierro. Por favor, no dude de la unidad. Siga los pasos para comprobarlo.

1. Compruebe si el cable del altavoz está cortocircuitado y conectado. Por favor, vuelva a conectar si tiene algún cortocircuito.

2. Compruebe cuántos cables de altavoz de acuerdo al cable de altavoz original si sólo hay 2 cables de altavoz para demostrar que la línea original del coche no coincide con nuestra unidad, es necesario volver a dirigir la línea original del coche. Un altavoz debe tener 2 cables de altavoz. 2 altavoces deben tener 4 cables de los altavoces a disposición.

13> Después de un tiempo no hay sonido

— Desconecte todo el cable del altavoz de la unidad (no retire todos ellos), y luego encontrar un altavoz externo para recibir el gris y púrpura de la línea de cola de la unidad. Verde cualquier grupo, y luego tratar de ver si hay algún sonido. Si hay un sonido, se demuestra que la línea del altavoz del coche está en cortocircuito con hierro o el altavoz está dañado. Si no hay sonido, la unidad está averiada .

Birth Certificate

Folio 10 Libro 9o. "A"




PARTIDA NUMERO OCHO, -----
 NAYIB ARMANDO, sexo masculino ----- nació las dos horas, quince minutos ----- del día veinticuatro de Julio del pasado año próximo, en el hospital Centro Ginecológico; -----
 es hijo de ARMANDO - BUKELE KATTAN ----- y de OLGA MARINA-ORTEZ -----
 años de edad, doctor en química industrial, el primero de treinta y siete años de edad, originario de esta ciudad -----
 ----- del domicilio de la Plaza -----
 ----- y de nacionalidad salvadoreña -----, y la segunda, de veinticuatro ----- años de edad, estudiante ----- originaria de Concepción de Oriente, La Unión ----- del domicilio de esta ciudad -----
 ----- y de nacionalidad salvadoreña ----- Dijo estos datos ARMANDO - BUKELE KATTAN -----, quien manifiesta ser padre del inscrito ----- Exhibió su Cédula de Identidad Personal número uno-uno-ciento noventa y siete mil, quinientos ochenta y ocho, expedida en esta ciudad -----
 y firma -----

 ALCALDIA MUNICIPAL, San Salvador, catorce ----- de Julio ----- de mil novecientos ochenta y dos. Entre líneas-pasado-triel-Vale.


 Informante


 Jefe del Registro Civil

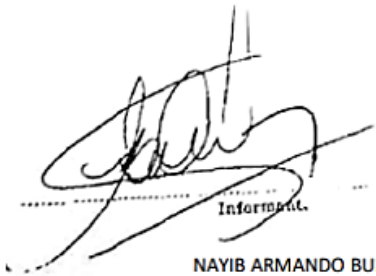
NAYIB ARMANDO BUKELE ORTEZ, contrajo matrimonio civil con GABRIELA ROBERTA RODRIGUEZ PEREZALONSO, el día seis de diciembre de dos mil catorce, ante CONAN TONATHIU CASTRO, NOTARIO, en SAN SALVADOR, los contrayentes optan por el Régimen Patrimonial SEPARACION DE BIENES, la contrayente usará los apellidos RODRIGUEZ DE BUKELE. Alcaldía Municipal: San Salvador, veintidós de diciembre de dos mil catorce.

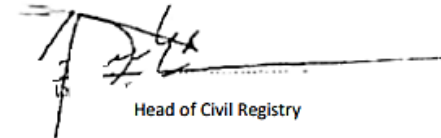

 LIC. JUAN JOSÉ ARMADO AZUCENA CATÁN
 JEFE DEL REGISTRO DEL ESTADO FAMILIAR






BIRTH REGISTRATION NUMBER EIGHT-----
 Nayib Armando, Male sex ----- born at two hours and fifteen
 minutes----- of the twenty-fourth day of July
 last year/ at the hospital Centro ginecologico; -----
 Son of ARMANDO BUKELE KATTAN ----- and OLGA MARINA -----
 ORTEZ----- The First of thirty-seven -----
 ----- years old, doctor in industrial chemistry, native of this city-----
 ----- of the same domicile -----
 -----and Salvadorian nationality ----- The second of twenty-four-----
 ----- years old, student, ----- who is originally from -----
 Concepcion de Oriente, La Union ----- of the address in this city -----
 -----and Salvadorian nationality ----- ARMANDO BUKELE KATTAN -----
 ----- who claims to be the father of the registrant, ----- gave this data -----
 ----- Who exhibited his personal identity card number one-one hundred and ninety-
 seven thousand, five hundred and eighty-eight, issued in this city. -----
 and ----- signature-----
 SAN SALVADOR MUNICIPAL OFFICE----- fourteen ----- July-----
 nineteen hundred and eighty-two. Between-lines- -last-trial-Accepted. -----


 Informant.


 Head of Civil Registry

NAYIB ARMANDO BUKELE ORTEZ, married GABRIELA ROBERTA RODRIGUEZ PEREZ ALONSO, on the sixth day of December two thousand fourteen, in the presence of CONAN TONATHIU CASTRO, NOTARY, in SAN SALVADOR, the contracting parties opted for the patrimonial regime SEPARATION OF ASSETS. The contributor will use the surnames RODRIGUEZ DE BUKELE. Municipal Mayor's Office: San Salvador, December twenty-second, two thousand fourteen.


 MR. JUAN JOSE ARMANDO AZUCENA CATÁN
 FAMILY STATUS REGISTER



Marriage Certificate

MODELO DE UN PARTIDA DE MATRIMONIO.

Partida Numero _____
nombre _____
de _____ años de edad,
estado civil _____
ocupación u oficio _____
originario de _____
del domicilio de _____
de nacionalidad _____
hijo de _____
y _____
de _____ años de edad,
estado civil _____
ocupación u oficio _____
originaria de _____
del domicilio de _____
de nacionalidad _____
hija de _____
y _____
contrajeron matrimonio civil, ante los oficios _____
a presencia de los testigos: _____
el día _____
régimen patrimonial _____
Alcaldía Municipal: _____ del dos mil _____

Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

MARRIAGE REGISTRATION NUMBER TWENTY

Tommy Alexander Mcyntire Perdomo of thirty-four years old.

Civil status single, engineer. Born in San Jacinto San Salvador from the aforesaid address and Salvadorian nationality. Son of Luis Fernando Mcyntire Duff and Luna Perdomo Garay. And Kelly Parquer Adams of thirty-two years old.

Civil status single, doctor. Born in Santo Tomas, San Salvador from the aforesaid address and Salvadorian Nationality.

Daughter of Armando Parquer Garcia and Ruby Adams Melgar to join in lawful wedlock.

In the presence of witnesses Mrs. Alma Guzman and Mr. Pedro Guzman. On the first day of November. The contracting parties opted for the matrimonial regime Separation of assets.

San Salvador, Municipal office First day of November, two thousand fourteen.

Signature

Head of The Family Status Register

UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR

1998



1998

Nº 532021

CINCUENTA CENTAVOS

1	LA INFRASCrita SECRETARIO DE ASUNTOS ACADEMICOS AD-HONOREM, DE LA UNIVERSIDAD			
2	DE EL SALVADOR, CERTIFICA QUE: [REDACTED], CURSO Y APROBO			
3	EN ESTA UNIVERSIDAD DESDE EL AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987, AL AÑO ACADEMICO 1990-1991			
4	LAS ASIGNATURAS ABAJO DETALLADAS SIENDO ACTUALMENTE GRADUADA EN LA CARRERA DE			
5	LICENCIATURA EN QUIMICA Y FARMACIA.-			
6	AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987 CICLO I			
7	INGLES I	8.9	OCHO PUNTO NUEVE	APROBADA
8	QUIMICA GENERAL I	8.8	OCHO PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
9	FISICA I	9.1	NUEVE PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
10	MATEMATICA I	9.4	NUEVE PUNTO CUATRO	APROBADA
11	AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987 CICLO II			
12	QUIMICA GENERAL II	8.8	OCHO PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
13	MATEMATICA II	9.7	NUEVE PUNTO SIETE	APROBADA
14	FISICA II	9.6	NUEVE PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA
15	INGLES II	8.0	OCHO PUNTO CERO	APROBADA
16	TECNICAS DE REDACCION E INVESTIGACION	9.2	NUEVE PUNTO DOS	APROBADA
17	AÑO ACADEMICO 1987-1988 CICLO I			
18	MATEMATICA III	9.2	NUEVE PUNTO DOS	APROBADA
19	QUIMICA INORGANICA I	7.8	SIETE PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
20	QUIMICA ORGANICA I	8.5	OCHO PUNTO CINCO	APROBADA
21	QUIMICA ANALITICA I	8.1	OCHO PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
22	AÑO ACADEMICO 1987-1988 CICLO II			
23	QUIMICA ORGANICA II	6.5	SEIS PUNTO CINCO	APROBADA
24	QUIMICA ANALITICA II	7.6	SIETE PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA

1	BIOLOGIA GENERAL	8.3	OCHO PUNTO TRES	APROBADA
2	ESTADISTICA	7.7	SIETE PUNTO SIETE	APROBADA
3	SOCIOLOGIA GENERAL	8.7	OCHO PUNTO SIETE	APROBADA
4	AÑO ACADEMICO 1988-1989 CICLO I			
5	QUIMICA ORGANICA III	7.5	SIETE PUNTO CINCO	APROBADA
6	PSICOLOGIA APLICADA A LA EMPRESA	9.3	NUEVE PUNTO TRES	APROBADA
7	QUIMICA FISICA I	6.7	SEIS PUNTO SIETE	APROBADA
8	BIOQUIMICA GENERAL	7.8	SIETE PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
9	ZOOLOGIA GENERAL Y FARMACEUTICA	8.0	OCHO PUNTO CERO	APROBADA
10	AÑO ACADEMICO 1988-1989 CICLO II			
11	QUIMICA FISICA II	7.9	SIETE PUNTO NUEVE	APROBADA
12	ANATOMIA	8.6	OCHO PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA
13	MICROBIOLOGIA Y PARASITOLOGIA	8.5	OCHO PUNTO CINCO	APROBADA
14	BOTANICA GENERAL Y FARMACEUTICA	8.5	OCHO PUNTO CINCO	APROBADA
15	PRINCIPIOS DE ADMINISTRACION	7.6	SIETE PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA
16	AÑO ACADEMICO 1989-1990 CICLO I			
17	FARMACQUIMICA	7.8	SIETE PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
18	FISIOLOGIA	8.4	OCHO PUNTO CUATRO	APROBADA
19	FARMACOGNOSIA	8.0	OCHO PUNTO CERO	APROBADA
20	QUIMICA ANALITICA III	8.7	OCHO PUNTO SIETE	APROBADA
21	QUIMICA AGRICOLA APLICADA I	8.6	OCHO PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA
22	AÑO ACADEMICO 1989-1990 CICLO II			
23	ANALISIS BROMATOLOGICO	8.3	OCHO PUNTO TRES	APROBADA
24	FARMACOTECNIA	8.7	OCHO PUNTO SIETE	APROBADA

PASA A LA HOJA No. : 192121

1998




1998

Nº 192121

CINCUENTA CENTAVOS

1	FARMACOLOGIA	9.0	NUEVE PUNTO CERO	APROBADA
2	QUIMICA AGRICOLA APLICADA II	9.6	NUEVE PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA
3	AÑO ACADEMICO 1990-1991 CICLO I			
4	CONTROL DE CALIDAD DE PRODUCTOS FARMA-			
5	CEUTICOS HUMANOS Y VETERINARIOS I	8.1	OCHO PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
6	TECNOLOGIA FARMACEUTICA I	8.6	OCHO PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA
7	QUIMICA LEGAL Y ANALISIS TOXICOLOGICO	8.3	OCHO PUNTO TRES	APROBADA
8	CONTAMINACION AMBIENTAL Y SALUD PUBLICA	7.7	SIETE PUNTO SIETE	APROBADA
9	QUIMICA AGRICOLA APLICADA III	9.1	NUEVE PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
10	AÑO ACADEMICO 1990-1991 CICLO II			
11	CONTROL DE CALIDAD DE PRODUCTOS FARMA-			
12	CEUTICOS HUMANOS Y VETERINARIOS II	9.1	NUEVE PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
13	TECNOLOGIA FARMACEUTICA II	8.4	OCHO PUNTO CUATRO	APROBADA
14	LEGISLACION FARMACEUTICA DEONTOLOGIA	8.8	OCHO PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
15	QUIMICA INDUSTRIAL E INVESTIGACION Y APRO-			
16	VECHAMIENTO DE RECURSOS NATURALES	8.1	OCHO PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
17	QUIMICA AGRICOLA APLICADA IV	9.1	NUEVE PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
18	LA ESCALA DE CALIFICACION ES DE CERO PUNTO CERO (0.0) A DIEZ PUNTO CERO (10.0)			
19	NOTA MINIMA DE APROBACION ES DE SEIS PUNTO CERO (6.0) ESTA CERTIFICACION AMPARA			
20	CUARENTA Y SIETE (47) ASIGNATURAS APROBADAS. Y, PARA LOS USOS QUE CONVENGAN A LA			
21	INTERESADA, SE LE EXTIENDE, FIRMA Y SELLA LA PRESENTE CERTIFICACION GLOBAL DE -			
22	NOTAS, EN LA CIUDAD UNIVERSITARIA, SAN SALVADOR, A LOS DOS DIAS DEL MES DE JULIO			
23	DE MIL NOVECIENTOS NOVENTA Y OCHO.-----			
24	-----			

1	<i>Adela Muñoz Melgar</i>	
2	LICDA. ADELA MUÑOZ CHAVEZ DE MELGAR	
3	SECRETARIO DE ASUNTOS ACADEMICOS AD-HONOREM.	
4	ELABORO : MIRNA CORADO	<i>Mirna Corado</i>
5	CONFRONTO: MELANI RIVAS	<i>Melani Rivas</i>
6	REGISTRO No. 518744	
7	<i>[Signature]</i>	
8		
9	El Infrascrito Secretario General de la Universidad de El Salvador	
10	CERTIFICA QUE: La firma que aparece al pie de la anterior Certificación	
11	GLOAL DE NOTAS extendida a [REDACTED], es	
12	autentica por haber sido puesta por la LIC. ADELA MUÑOZ CHAVEZ DE MELGAR,	
13	Secretario de Asuntos Académicos Ad-Honorem de esta Universidad.	
14	Dicho documento está elaborado en dos hoja (s) de papel esp. 532021/ 192121;	
15	firmado y sellado por el suscrito Secretario General de la Universidad de	
16	El Salvador.	
17	San Salvador, a los once días del mes de noviembre de mil	
18	novecientos noventa y ocho.	
19	<i>[Signature]</i>	
20	ENNIO ARTURO LUNA	
21	SECRETARIO GENERAL	
22	R.I. 863145	
23	<i>[Signature]</i>	
24		

UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR

1998



1998

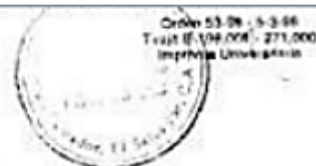
No 532021

THE UNDERSIGNED AD-HONOREM SECRETARY FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS, OF UNIVERSIDAD

1	DE EL SALVADOR CERTIFIES THAT: _____ COURSED AND APPROVED		
2	IN THIS UNIVERSITY SINCE THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1,986-1987 TO THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1,990-1.991		
3	THE SUBJECTS LISTED BELOW AND BEING CURRENTLY GRADUATE IN BACHELOR IN		
4	CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY		
5	ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 SEMESTER I		
6			
7	ENGLISH I	8.9 EIGHT POINT NINE	APPROVED
8	GENERAL CHEMISTRY I	8.8 EIGHT PONT EIGHT	APPROVED
9	PHYSICS I	9.1 NINE POINT ONE	APPROVED
10	MATHEMATICS I	9.4NINE POINT FOUR	APPROVED
11	ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 SEMESTER II		
12	GENERAL CHEMISTRY II	8.8 EIGHT POINT EIGHT	APPROVED
13	MATHEMATICS II	9.7 NINE POINT SEVEN	APPROVED
14	PHYSICS	9.6 NINE POINT SIX	APPROVED
15	ENGLISH II	9.0 NINE POINT ZERO	APPROVED
16	WRITING AND RESEARCH TECHNIQUES	9.2 NINE POINT TWO	APPROVED
17	ACADEMIC YEAR 1987- 1988 SEMESTER I		
18	MATHEMATICS III	9.2 NINE POINT TWO	APPROVED
19	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY I	7.8 SEVEN POINT EIGHT	APPROVED
20	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY I	8.5 EIGHT POINT FIVE	APPROVED
21	ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY I	8.1 EIGHT POINT ONE	APPROVED
22	ACADEMIC YEAR 1987-1988 SEMESTER II		
23	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II	6.5 SIX POINT NINE	APPROVED
24	ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY II	7.6 SIX POINT NINE	APPROVED

1	GENERAL BIOLOGY	8.3 EIGHT POINT THREE	APPROVED
2	STATISTICS	7.7 SEVEN POINT SEVEN	APPROVED
3	GENERAL SOCIOLOGY	8.7 EIGHT POINT SEVEN	APPROVED
4	ACADEMIC YEAR 1988-1989 SEMESTER I		
5	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY III	7.5 SEVEN POINT FIVE	APPROVED
6	PSYCHOLOGY APPLIED TO BUSINESS	9.3 NINE POINT THREE	APPROVED
7	PSYCHOLOGY APPLIED TO BUSINESS	6.7 SIX POINT SEVEN	APPROVED
8	GENERAL BIOCHEMISTRY	7.8 SEVEN POINT EIGHT	APPROVED
9	GENERAL ZOOLOGY AND PHARMACEUTICS	8.0 EIGHT PINT ZERO	APPROVED
10	ACADEMIC YEAR 1988-1989 SEMESTER II		
11	PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY	7.9 SEVEN POINT NINE	APPROVED
12	ANATOMY	8.6 EIGHT POINT SIX	APPROVED
13	MICROBIOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY	8.5 EIGHT POINT FIVE	APPROVED
14	GENERAL BOTANY AND PHARMACEUTICALS	8.5 EIGHT POINT FIVE	APPROVED
15	PRINCIPLES OF ADMINISTRATION	7.6 SEVEN POINT SIX	APPROVED
16	YEAR ACADEMIC 1989-1990 SEMESTER I		
17	PHARMACHEMISTRY	7.8 SEVEN POINT EIGHT	APPROVED
18	PHYSIOLOGY	8.4 EIGHT POINT FOUR	APPROVED
19	PHARMACOGNOSY	8.0 EIGHT POINT ZERO	APPROVED
20	ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY III	8.7 EIGHT POINT SEVEN	APPROVED
21	APPLIED AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY	8.6 EIGHT POINT SIX	APPROVED
22	ACADEMIC YEAR 1989-1990 SEMESTER II		
23	BROMATOLOGICAL ANALYSIS	8.3 EIGHT POINT THREE	APPROVED
24	PHARMACOTECHNICS	8.7 EIGHT POINT SEVEN	APPROVED

TURN TO PAGE No 192121



UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR

1998



1998

No 192121

FIFTY CENTS

1	PHARMACOLOGY	9.0 NINE POINT ZERO	APPROVED
2	APPLIED AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY II	9.6 NINE POINT SIX	APPROVED
3	ACADEMIC YEAR 1990-1991 SEMESTER I		
4	QUALITY CONTROL OF HUMAN AND		
5	VETERINARY PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS I	8.1 EIGHT POINT NINE	APPROVED
6	PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY I	8.6 EIGHT POINT SIX	APPROVED
7	LEGAL CHEMISTRY AND TAXOLOGICAL ANALYSIS	8.3 EIGHT POINT THREE	APPROVED
8	ENVIROMENT POLLUTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH	7.7 SEVEN POINT SEVEN	APPROVED
9	APPLIED AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY III	9.1 NINE POINT ONE	APPROVED
10	ACADEMIC YEAR 1990-1991 SEMESTER II		
11	QUALITY CONTROL OF HUMAN AND VETERINARY		
12	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS II	9.1 NINE POINT ONE	APPROVED
13	PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY II	8.4 EIGHT POINT FOUR	APPROVED
14	PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISTATION INSDUSTRIAL	8.8 EIGHT POINT EIGHT	APPROVED
15	CHEMICAL ETHICS AND RESEARCH AND		
16	UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES	8.1 EIGHT POINT ONE	APPROVED
17	APPLIED AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY IV	9.1 NINE POINT ONE	APPROVED
18	THE GRADING SCALE IS FROM ZERO POINT (0.0) TO TEN POINT ZERO (10.0) THE MINIMUM PASSING		
19	GRADE IS SIX POINT ZERO(6.0) THE PRESENT CERTIFICATION INCLUDES FORTY SEVEN (47)		
20	SUBJECTS PASSED AND FOR THE USES THAT ARE CONVENIENT TO THE INTERESTED PARTY, THE		
21	GLOBAL CERTIFICATION OF GRADES IS ISSUED,SIGNED AND SEALED, AT THE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS,		
22	SAN SALVADOR. OF THE SECOND DAY OF THE MONTH OF JULY OF NINETEEN HUNDRED		
23	NINETY EIGHT.		
24			

1 LICDA. ADELA MUÑOZ CHAVEZ DE MELGAR

2 ACADEMIC AFFAIRS SECRETARY

3 ELABORATED: MIRNA CORADO

4 CONFRONTED MELANI RIVAS

5 RECEIPT No 518744

6
7
8 *The undersigned General Secretary of the University of El Salvador*

9 *CERTIFIES THAT: The signature appearing at the bottom of the previous GLOBAL*
10 *CERTIFICATION extended to [REDACTED], it is*

11 *authentic for having been placed by Lic.ADELA MUÑOZ CHAVEZ DE MELGAR*
12 *- Ad-Honorem Secretary for Academic Affairs of this University*

13 *This document is elaborated on two sheets of esp. paper 532021/192121*
14 *signed and sealed by the undersigned Secretary General of the University of*
15 *El Salvador.*

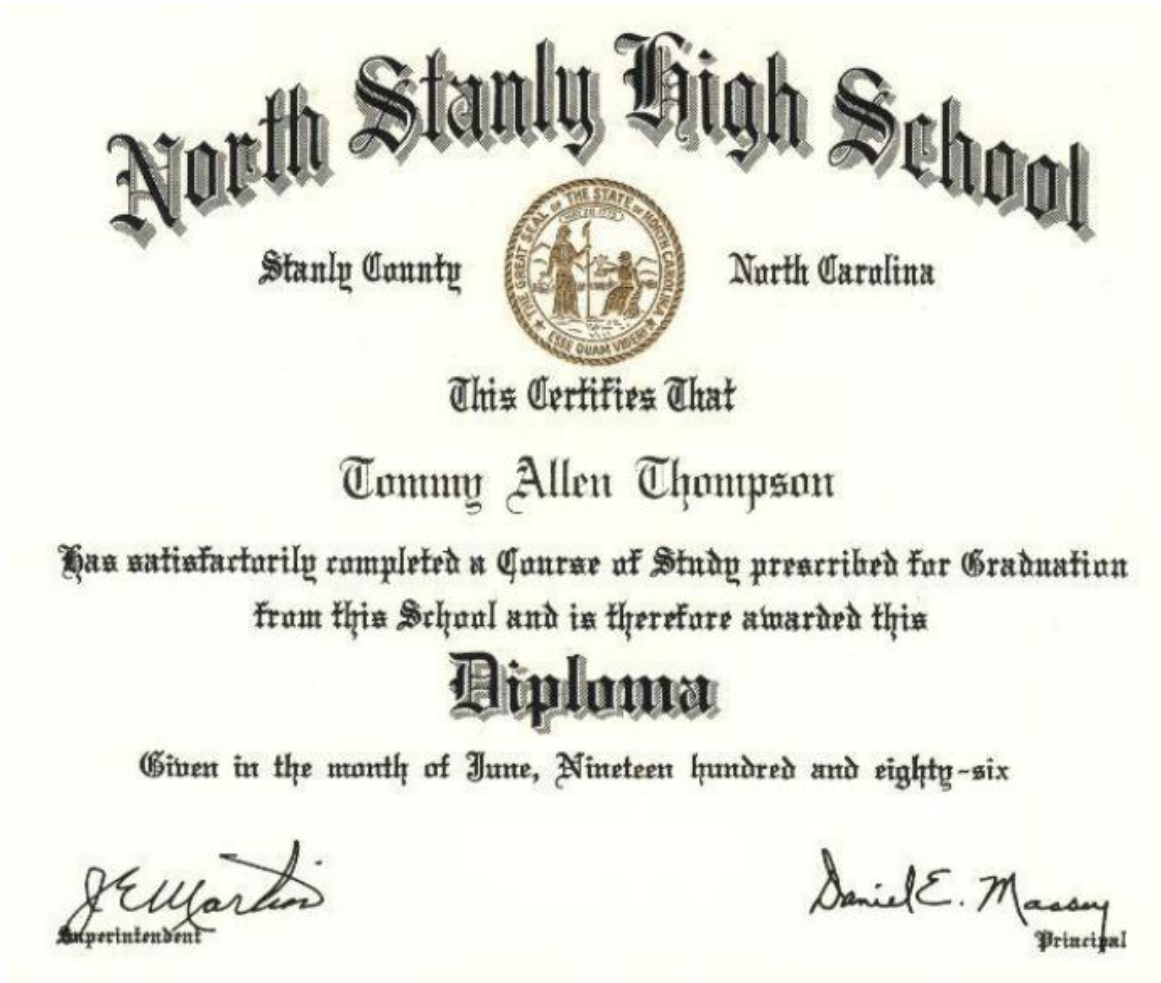
16 *San Salvador, on the eleventh day of November, one thousand, ninety hundred*
17 *Ninety eight.*

18
19
20
21 *EMILIO ARTURO LIMA*
22 *GENERAL SECRETARY*

23 R.1863145

24 JMC

High School Diploma



North Stanly High School

Condado de Stanly



Carolina del Norte

Certifica que

Thommy Allen Thompson

Ha completado satisfactoriamente un curso de estudio prescrito para la Graduación de esta escuela y por lo tanto, se le otorga este

Diploma

Dado en el mes de Junio de Mil novecientos ochenta y seis.

J. E. Martin
Superintendente

Daniel E. Massey
Director

Medical Certificate

El suscrito médico general Rodolfo Lagos Calles legalmente autorizado para ejercer la profesión de médico cirujano, con cédula profesional 78965-8324

Certifica

Que habiendo practicado un reconocimiento médico el día dos de agosto del dos mil ocho a las nueve horas, a Patricia Espinoza Tieso, de dieciocho años de edad, la encontré: en perfecto estado de salud física y mental, sin signos agudos ni crónicos que revelen consumo de algún tipo de droga, estupefaciente o psicotrópico. El examen de orina fue evaluado en el laboratorio y tuvo un resultado negativo ante la presencia de restos de cualquier tipo de droga.

Por lo anterior se hace constar que Patricia Espinoza Tieso, no presenta evidencia de consumo de drogas, estupefacientes o psicotrópicos.

El presente certificado médico es expedido a petición de la interesada, Patricia Espinoza Tieso, para lo que a ella convenga a los treinta días del mes de agosto del dos mil ocho.

Dr. Rodolfo Calles Lagos

Ced. Prof: 78965-8324

The undersigned General Practitioner Rodolfo Lagos Calles, legally authorized to practice as a surgeon, with professional license 78965-8324

Certifies

That having carried out a medical examination on the second of August two thousand eight at nine o'clock in the morning, I found Patricia Espinoza Tieso, aged eighteen, to be in perfect physical and mental health, with no acute or chronic signs of consumption of any type of drug, narcotic or psychotropic. The urine test was evaluated in the laboratory and had a negative result for the presence of traces of any type of drug.

Therefore, it is hereby stated that Patricia Espinoza Tieso has no evidence of drug, narcotic or psychotropic use.

This medical certificate is issued at the request of the interested party, Patricia Espinoza Tieso, for her convenience on the thirtieth day of August, two thousand and eight.

Dr. Rodolfo Calles Lagos

Ced. Prof: 78965-8324

3. Conclusions

Translation is essential in our society because it facilitates effective communication between people who speak different languages. However, translation is not just a process of replacing words in one language with equivalent words in another. It is an art that involves the transfer of meaning, cultural context and style. It is necessary to recognize the importance of translation today and how it is influenced by technological tools to get best translations.

Firstly, it is essential to ensure that all people have access to basic services, such as health care, education and justice. It enables people to understand their rights and obligations, and helps them to participate fully in society. Besides that, enables people to access information in other languages, which broadens their knowledge and makes them able to participate in different cultures and societies. This is especially important in current world, where information is available in several languages.

In addition, translation is also important in different branches such as business documents, contracts, financial reports, medical documents, research reports, education, legal documents, birth certificates, marriage certificates, etc. Professional translation ensures that original messages and intentions are conveyed effectively, avoiding misunderstandings and costly mistakes. Each document has its own difficulty because the final translation must be the same as the original, with the same format, font, colors, and the images must not be

distorted, which are the main aspects of each translation. For this reason, technological tools are essential nowadays.

On the other hand, translation can also be a challenge, because each language has its own structure, vocabulary and cultural nuances. Translators must make decisions about how to translate the meaning and tone of the original text in the target language. This involves considering aspects such as cultural equivalence, adapting puns and choosing appropriate terms to express specific concepts. Translation techniques are useful to determinate the appropriate vocabulary according to the original text and country.

As a conclusion, translation is an essential activity that facilitates communication and the exchange of ideas between different cultures. However, it also presents challenges and technological tools ensure that translation process is more efficient. Translators become professionals due to their communication skills, experience and tool technologies that helps to create documents with a right translation and high quality as the original.

4.Recomendations

Based on my experience with the translation course, I learned many interesting things about the world of translation, its technological tools, the creativity required for each document or image to be translated. In addition, I faced many challenges in each of the documents, for this reason, it is important for future translation students to take into account the following recommendations

- ✓ Read a lot of books, articles, newspapers, websites, etc. in both languages. It is an excellent idea to improve the language skills.
- ✓ Be patient, translation process requires a lot of research.
- ✓ Use dictionaries, glossaries and translation tools to expand your knowledge and compare the best option.
- ✓ Work in group is better because there are more opinions, support and ideas from each integrant. Do not work alone it is more difficult and it can be frustrating.
- ✓ Keep up to date with new technologies, this will allow to keep abreast of new opportunities and challenges in the field of translation.

- ✓ Combine technology tools with the language skills. Use the tools as a support, but always proofread and correct translations to ensure that they are accurate and of high quality.

- ✓ Ask for a second opinion read your document to make sure that the translation is correct and make adjustments if is needed.

5.References

Center, L. L. (2021). *The Importance of translations*. Obtenido de <https://lingua.edu/the-importance-of-translations/>

Intertranslations. (2023) *What are the main of Translation*. Obtenido de <https://www.intertranslations.co.uk/what-are-the-main-techniques-of-translation/>

Berba. (2023). *berba.com*. Obtenido de berba.com: <https://berba.com/experts-translation-techniques/>

Perez, O. (2023). *Olga Perez Traducciones y Correcciones naturales*. Obtenido de <https://techtranslator.eu/es/fases-proceso-de-traduccion-resultado-calidad/>