

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



TOPIC:

“DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRANSLATION PROCESSES TO TRANSLATE LEGAL DOCUMENTS TO IMPROVE THE RELIABILITY OF THE TRANSLATION”

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SPECIALIZATION PROFESSOR

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Abstract

This paper presents the correct usage of an organized and established Translation Process as a pivotal role in producing a high quality translation. In a common context marked by the incorrect interchangeability of terms like ‘translation’ and ‘interpretation, (despite they having distinct meanings) there is a common misconception that translations can be done spontaneously by multilingual speakers without following any kind of translation process, thus translating automatically with little or no preparation.

Incorporating evidence of a personal Translation Process, this study aims to demonstrate that the Translation Process is actually a crucial part of the actual translation that should not be skipped by any new or experienced translators, and that it actually impacts the quality of work produced at the time whenever a process is not developed. This paper argues for the need of every translator to develop and tailor their own Translation Process to ensure the quality of their work, the fidelity to the source language and also to make sure the translation is effective and meaningful for the target audience.

Keywords: translation, translation process, quality assurance, preparation for translation, producing meaningful translations.

Introduction

In this work you will see applying the knowledge of this course called translation, in which we will develop different techniques, the field of it and the type of English we should write, in context of the writing; although, each one has its own style to be understood by the public. At the same time, we normally follow some rules to translate in a better way and it can be meaningful for the reader. As Jakobson said the translation has taken place like two cultural spaces. (Jakobson,1959)

The translation process is a smart line that a good translator should follow to get knowledge and expertise the more the translator makes proof writing the more the document will be clear to the reader. Even though a translation should achieve this on the whole field of context. So, we can take the words of Littau about sign systems to transmit the message. (Littau, 2016)

Ethical values were taught on this course too, how we must be professionals in our translations where we would work, and always learn the field and context we are in the text to show to the reader that the idea is not lost because of our previous learning. Also we can see with two recognized who are Basalamah and Tymoczko, they said the discipline it is a becoming incredibly to verify its own development to end the translation in a completely satisfied way (Basalamah 2019, Tymoczko 2007)

It is important to say we will know our translation can have a good or bad impact on the reader, but it would be dependent on the process we have applied before the last proofreading and check it out if it is clear or we change something to provide an excellent translation. and unforgettable words that Kuang said when he compares the industrial revolution and the translation of assimilation which is not hard to do properly . Kuang (2022)

In this document, you will be able to see also the points of view of each translation according to the document or topic which was distributed to process it and some recommendations along this course we have got to apply in future work of translations. In translation studies, Lefever argued about the translation can be rewriting. Lefevere (1992)

Importance of translation at present day

Since many years ago the translation has existed in different languages, every time we can read about some translators who have lived in this world and they left their translations in different fields, cultures, and context of the time they were living, that is why we should say the translation is important nowadays.

First, the translation is a key to open a knowledge to the same field but in our mother tongue, it can spread information of our interests, we can develop even for getting better ideas of a field for example medicine, home, others, an example is the medicine has had a big impact to our countries from ideas and medicines from many years ago of other cultures.

Second, communication between people is fundamental in diverse cultures. For example, if we can develop international relationships with different countries and share documents it must be translated to understand clearly to not get confused with each other or misunderstandings.

Third, Global intelligence is something that translation can provide to other countries since it shares latest information among societies and a country can have many opportunities to apply it to its population and create new things to grow and progress.

To finish, we have learned many details about translation from many centuries ago, it is useful to communicate, spread information about a topic, provide good relationships between countries and cultures and learn even from them, and the importance of translating is each

time necessary to us. metatheoretical engagement at the level of the discipline as a whole has been called for by Blumczynski and Hassani (2019) who draw attention to the dichotomous and polarized nature of many long-standing theories of translation that tend to be structured around binary oppositions or continua and significantly reduce the complexity of translation as a phenomenon.

Translations

Translation based in our experience, it is basically an important and useful tool which is necessary in the society to provide and share information, knowledge and ideas to create in a different language from other cultures and people who has developed many things which are incredibly made by human brain and even sometimes we do not know until we read maybe a paragraph which has being translated to our mother tongue. As K. Le Guin said that translation can be confusing when you have many ideas like a sea of them and do not know which is the best. For example, to make a sandwich there are many ways to do it and nobody knows which is the best. (K. Le Guin, 1929)

Translation is not only a tool to provide information but also, it has a process to make sure what the translator is saying is in a clearly and understandable way to the reader who wants to get the knowledge from others who are not writing the same language. Also, people who get the knowledge can apply it in society in different fields. One big example is in Medicine.

Translation is the way people can communicate to each other without saying something. We mean we can write to send a message and the reader can understand it, also it has its different ways to do it in different languages. Tymoczko has pointed out that translation studies are a topic which has concerns as other topics like many philosophies can argue for it. (Tymoczko, 2019)

Translation Process

Phrase (2023) defines translation as the process of converting the meaning of a written message from one language to another. This concept, though apparently simple for the naked eye, implies multiple factors that influence the difference between giving someone else an idea of the message being translated and successfully translating a text to a different language. Smartling (2022) lists an important aspect of the translation that should be always regarded as priority, and this is the importance of maintaining the original message and communication. It is not considered enough to only find the respective words in the target language that reference the ones in the source language, but it begs to do substantial work to maintain fidelity to the significance of the original message and to successfully rework it into the target language. This substantial work is comprehended within the Translation Process.

The translation process refers to all the work the translators do in the demanding process of reworking a message from a source language to another target language. However, as per the large community of translators, each one may have one or two differences in their own procedure to complete a translation, but Gengo by Lionbridge (2021) lists three key steps, being these understand, translate, and proofread.

The Translation Process.

Our blended team has agreed on a translation method that comprehends all the outlooks each one of us brought into the team when we were set to work together that do include the three key steps listed in the previous section. The translation process established as the standard for our team is presented as follows:

Initial Research

Initial research includes the process of understanding the meaning of the message. Additionally, we scan for the context of the translation to keep in mind the purpose of the translation and the objective of the same to tailor all vocabulary to ensure the objective is met. During this step, we read the entire message or skim the message to identify concepts that may present an issue later in the translation, such as idioms or ambiguities in the translation. We also craft a draft translation to obtain a preview of the work we are getting done.

Translation + Edit

After gaining understanding of the message, we are working with, we use the draft translation made earlier and start refining it. Collaborative work at this point implies suggesting concepts or fixes for the translation that may help the message be more suitable for the ambience we are translating to and ensure the vocabulary, phrases and techniques used are the best available. Changing words considered inadequate and discarding any fragments that do not meet the quality standards also start during this step.

Mind clearing time

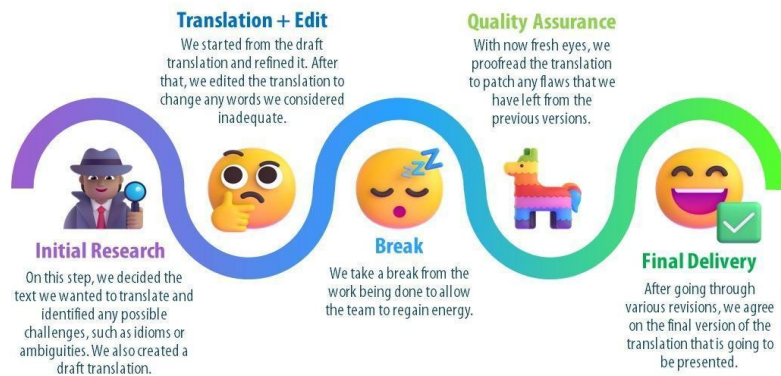
The work is still not completed at this stage, but it is necessary to take a break for a while. During this step, we take some minutes or a few hours to allow us to regain energy to continue with the work being done and to get a new fresher outlook on the work in progress.

Quality Assurance

During this step, the focus is more on assuring that the work in progress meets the expectations of the client. If a word or expression is considered inaccurate or unsuitable, we

review the whole block of text and try to replace it. If even after making the changes the work is still considered unsatisfactory, we discard the block of text and start over with said section.

The Translation Process



Final Delivery

Finally, after the whole process has been completed and the whole team has agreed on the result, we deliver the final piece to the client.

About Translation Techniques

Direct Translation Techniques

The following translation techniques are considered direct translation techniques because they allow pieces of the content being translated to be directly inserted into the final translation with little to no modification on part of the translator. (Kráľ, 2021) These have priority over the oblique translation techniques as they are expected to produce a more faithful translation.

Borrowing

Borrowing is a direct translation technique that borrows words from another language and makes them part of their own. (Grassilli, September 28, 2015) This is a technique more commonly used when the target language does not have an equivalent term for the word that we are looking for and, as a result, the translator opts to use the same word they found in the source language to the target language. Even when this is the most common scenario, this translation method also permits translators to clarify the text being translated within a certain context through the use of certain vocabulary.

Examples of this technique include:

In English:

- Café, from the French café: Let's meet in that new café instead.
- Sombrero, from the Spanish, sombrero: You'll fit right in with this sombrero.

In Spanish:

- Selfie, from English, instead of “autorretrato”: ¡Tomemonos un selfie primero!
- Barullo, from Portuguese, instead of “desorden”: La gerencia del hotel decidió llamar a la policía ante tal barullo proveniente de esa habitación.

It is important to remark that borrowing is essential for many translations and that it brings new riches to a language when used, but it's important to take good care of not abusing the translation to create a comprehensible and natural translation. (TrustedTranslations, January 14, 2015)

Literal Translation

Literal translation makes reference to a technique that looks to produce a translation that is as close to the original text as possible. (“Literal translation: what is it? | Eurotrad”) While it is true that this technique does not forbid room for interpretation by the translators, it strongly discourages it as it aims to replicate every aspect of the source text to the target language, that means that it will do everything at hand to preserve the overall communicative purpose of the original content, comprehending not only the meaning and tone of voice, but also every other aspect possible. (n.d, EuroTrad) It is important to remark that even when this translation may be regarded as unpractical, it is still crucial for translations in various contexts where changing a word may end up modifying the whole translation, or that have great regard for the information being communicated, like sciences, medicine or similar technical documents.

When producing a literal translation, the translator uses a dictionary and looks for the result that is more appropriate for the context at hand. This is comparable to what several online translation services provide, as they usually just run the text one sentence at the time and then return a translation for the words contained in the sentence. (2021, Král’)

Continuing with Král’, among the flaws that accompany this translation technique include that in some times the source language and the target language may not be compatible with this technique when they don’t have similar syntax rules. For example, languages that have more rigid syntax rules, like English, may be compatible with languages with similar rigid syntax rules, like Spanish, but they are not suitable for this technique when the translation is performed with a language with more fluid syntax rules, like Slovak. When this translation technique proves to be inefficient to the work we are trying to do, it allows step to both the calque and the borrowing seen before.

Examples of the direct translations are:

- “I want a glass of water” in Spanish turns into “Quiero un vaso con agua”
- A “Do not disturb sign”, where a direct translation works like a charm, becoming “No Molestar” in Spanish.

Oblique Translation Techniques

The Transposition Technique

Transposition is a translation technique in which the translator changes the grammatical structure of a text while the meaning of the text stays the same. (Mustafin, 2021) The usage of this translation is very important considering that, as we stated in the previous technique, not all languages may be compatible with one another to allow room for a literal translation, so this technique helps us face cases where we need to manually move or adjust the parts of the speech to match the ones in the target language, allowing us to produce a translation that makes sense, that is natural and that is easy to read and understand by the client. (Berba, n.d)

Examples of this method are:

- The blue house turns into La Casa Azul in Spanish (The house blue)
- Near the Spanish Border turns into Cerca de la Frontera Española (near the Border Spanish).
- Right Where You Left Me, a song by Taylor Swift, whose literal translation to Spanish would be “Derecha donde tu izquierda yo”, instead of “Justo donde me dejaste”

Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique that seeks to use a different phrase in the target language to transfer the same idea as the source language to the target language while taking

care of not leaving an odd feeling in the recipient of the translation. (Grassilli, 2016). Defined as “a change in point of view that allows us to express the same phenomenon in a different way” (1990, Hardin et Picot), this technique holds two types of modulation, and more than eleven categories at the same time, where among the most popular we can list the negated contrary and the change from passive voice to active voice.

Examples: For the negated contrary, we can find examples like:

- “I asked for the opposite of this” translated to Spanish as “Esto no es lo que quería” instead of “Yo pedí lo opuesto a esto”

For the changes from passive voice to active voice, we can see:

- “He is said to be an honorable young man” is translated to “La gente dice que es un joven honorable” instead of “se dice que es un jovencito honorable”

Adaptation

Adaptation Is a translation technique that addresses the necessity of looking for an alternate translation when a reference or an idea shown on the original source may not translate as expected to the target language, which could allow room for misinterpretation, so it aims for creating a translation that preserves the same meaning in the target language. (Mustafin, 2021) This also includes instances in which the piece of information we are looking to translate exists and makes sense in the target language, but may convey a rather different text than the one we’re looking to create.

For example, this is likely to happen with Idioms, so:

- When translating “someone is pulling my leg” to Spanish, we say “alguien me está haciendo una broma” instead of “alguien está halándome la pierna”

- When translating “not my tea” to Spanish, we say “esto no es asunto mío”, instead of “no es mi té”

Compilation of Translations done during the course

Translation based in our experience, it is basically an important and useful tool which is necessary in the society to provide and share information, knowledge and ideas to create in a different language from other cultures and people who has developed many things which are incredibly made by human brain and even sometimes we do not know until we read maybe a paragraph which has being translated to our mother tongue.

Translation is not only a tool to provide information but also, it has a process to make sure what the translator is saying is in a clearly and understandable way to the reader who wants to get the knowledge from others who are not writing the same language. Also, people who get the knowledge can apply it in society in different fields. One big example is in Medicine.

Translation is the way people can communicate to each other without saying something. We mean we can write to send a message and the reader can understand it, also it has its different ways to do it in different languages.

Comic “Opportunities”

Original Version

OPPORTUNITIES

KELLY WENDY ALIAGA VALDERRAMA

PUNO

CUY 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.

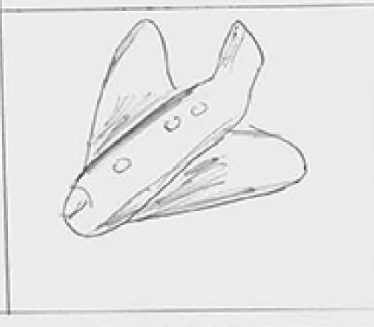
GREAT IDEA MR. CUY.



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.



ROLE PLAY

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

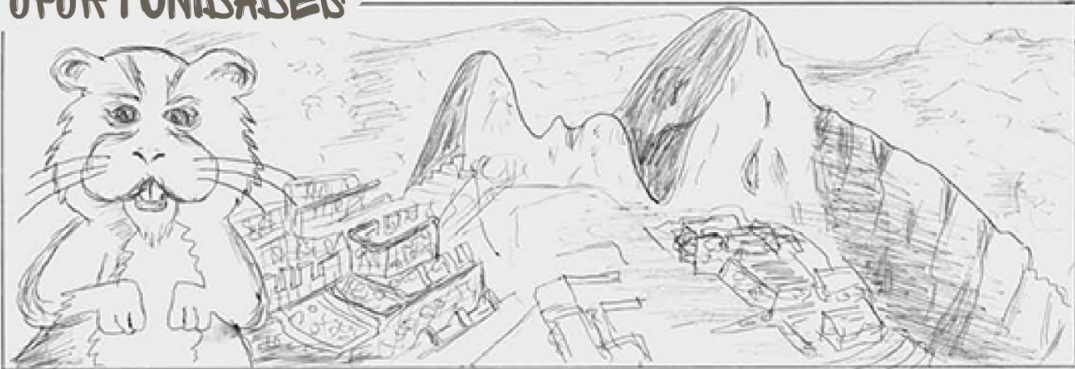
KELLY WENDY ALIAGA VALDERRAMA

PUNO

CUY EN SU PRIMERA CLASE EN EL CENTRO



OPORTUNIDADES



CUY VIAJA A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS PARA OBTENER CAPITAL SEMILLA PARA SU EMPRESA



EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS, CUY HABLA CON INVERSORES Y LES DA IDEAS

BIEN, SR. CUY, LO ESPERAMOS

ESTOY EN CAMINO, SEÑOR SMITH



TENEMOS UN TRATO

ESTE ES MI ESTRATEGICO PLAN DE NEGOCIOS

GRAN IDEA, SEÑOR CUY



GRACIAS, SR. SMITH

SR. CUY, AQUÍ HAY UN ADELANTO PARA EL PROYECTO



CUY VUELVE A PERÚ CON EL CAPITAL



CUY CREÓ MUCHAS COMPAÑIAS Y ESTO GENERÓ MUCHOS EMPLEOS PARA SU GENTE. EL ALCANZÓ SU META.

CONSEGUÍ EL DINERO Y CREE EMPLEO PARA LOS PERUANOS

ALCANCÉ MI META GRACIAS AL INGLÉS Y A MI ESFUERZO



ENTENDIENDO LA HISTORIA

1. ¿QUÉ HAY DE INUSUAL EN ESTA HISTORIA?
2. ¿POR QUÉ CUY ES EXITOSO?

AHORA DINOS

1. ¿POR QUÉ EL AUTOR UTILIZÓ UN CONEJILLO DE INDIAS EN ESTA HISTORIA?
2. ¿CUÁLES SON ALGUNAS IDEAS DE NEGOCIO PARA INVERTIR EN PERÚ?

VOCABULARIO

ESCRIBE UNA ORACIÓN PARA RESPONDER ESTAS PREGUNTAS (HAY MUCHAS RESPUESTAS POSIBLES).

1. ¿QUÉ CONSTRUYE CUY CON LA INVERSIÓN?
2. ¿QUÉ NEGOCIOS CONOCES QUE GENERAN EMPLEOS?
3. ¿CÓMO CUY ALCANZA SUS SUEÑOS?
4. ¿EN QUÉ NEGOCIO REALIZARÍAS UNA INVERSIÓN ECONÓMICA HOY?
5. ¿CÓMO LA EDUCACIÓN EN CUY ES UN TIPO DE CAPITAL?

AHORA TU CREAS

1. ESCRIBE UNA "PREQUELA" (ALGO QUE PASÓ ANTES DE LA HISTORIA) A ESTA HISTORIA DE CUY.
2. CREA UN DIBUJO ANIMADO SOBRE UNA OPORTUNIDAD EN TU ZONA.
3. ENCUENTRA TRES SITIOS WEB DONDE LOS INVERSORES PUEDEN ENCONTRAR PROYECTOS PARA PONER SU CAPITAL.



JUEGO DE ROLES

DIVIDIRSE EN PAREJAS O GRUPOS PEQUEÑOS. ELIGE PAPELES. PLANIFICA PENSANDO EN QUÉ PALABRAS Y EXPRESIONES NECESITARÁS, PÍDELE AYUDA AL MAESTRO O A UN COMPAÑERO. CUANDO ESTÉS LISTO DECIDE QUIÉN HABLA PRIMERO.

1. CUY, SU PADRE: EL PADRE LE DICE QUE ENCUENTRE LA OPORTUNIDAD.
2. CUY, LEONARDO: DISCUTIENDO POR LAS GANANCIAS.
3. CUY, SU ESPOSA: DISCUTEN SOBRE EL HECHO DE QUE CUY SE QUEDE EN CASA PARA TRABAJAR.
4. CUY, UN INVERSOR: HABLANDO DE CAPITAL PARA SU EMPRESA.
5. DOS INVERSORES: DISCUTIENDO LO QUE EL SR. CUY HA SUGERIDO.

Parts of a Plant

Original Version

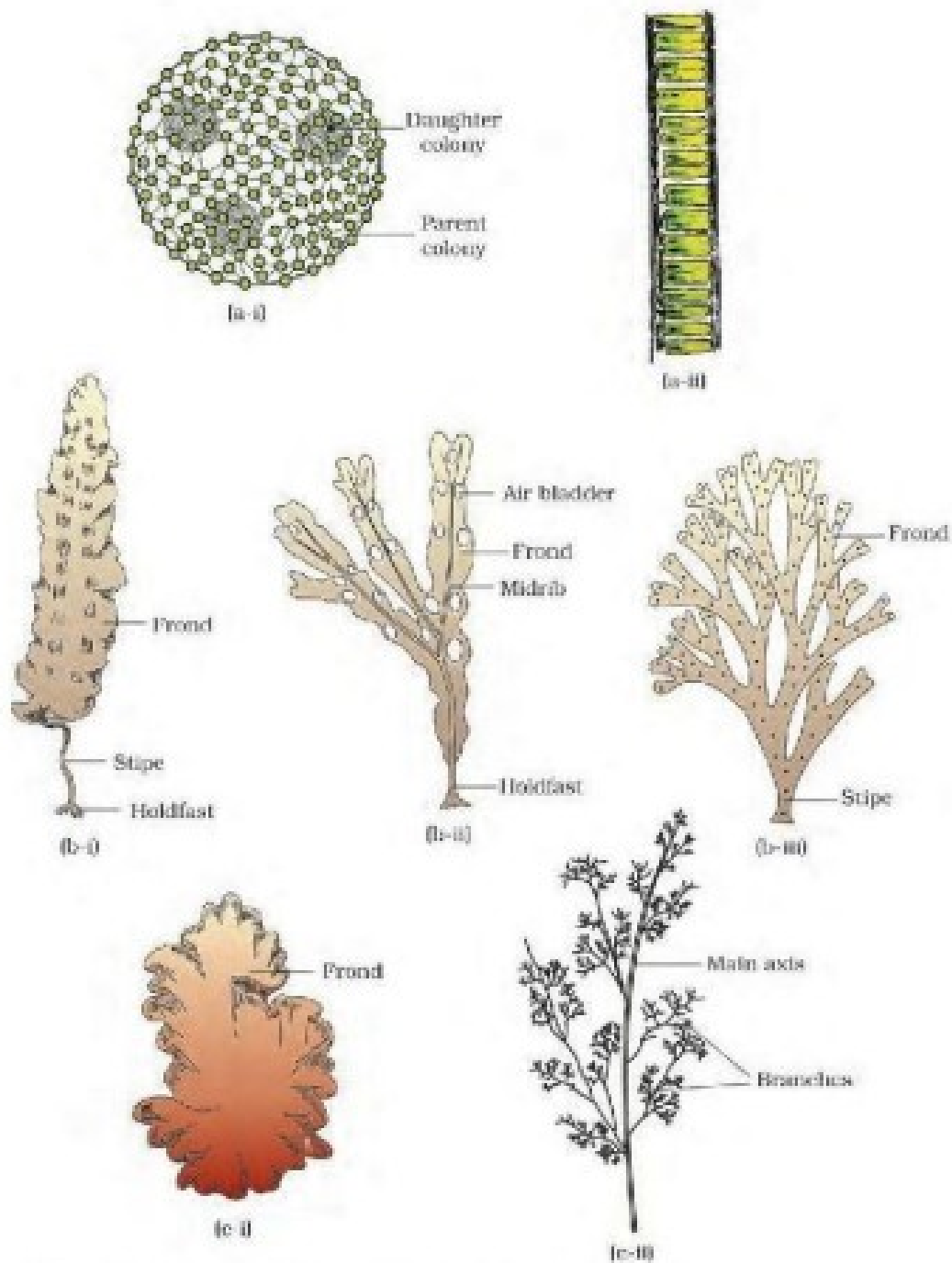


Figure 3.1 Algae : (a) Green algae (i) Volvox (ii) Ulothrix
 (b) Brown algae (i) Laminaria (ii) Fucus (iii) Dictyota
 (c) Red algae (i) Porphyra (ii) Polysiphonia

Translated Version

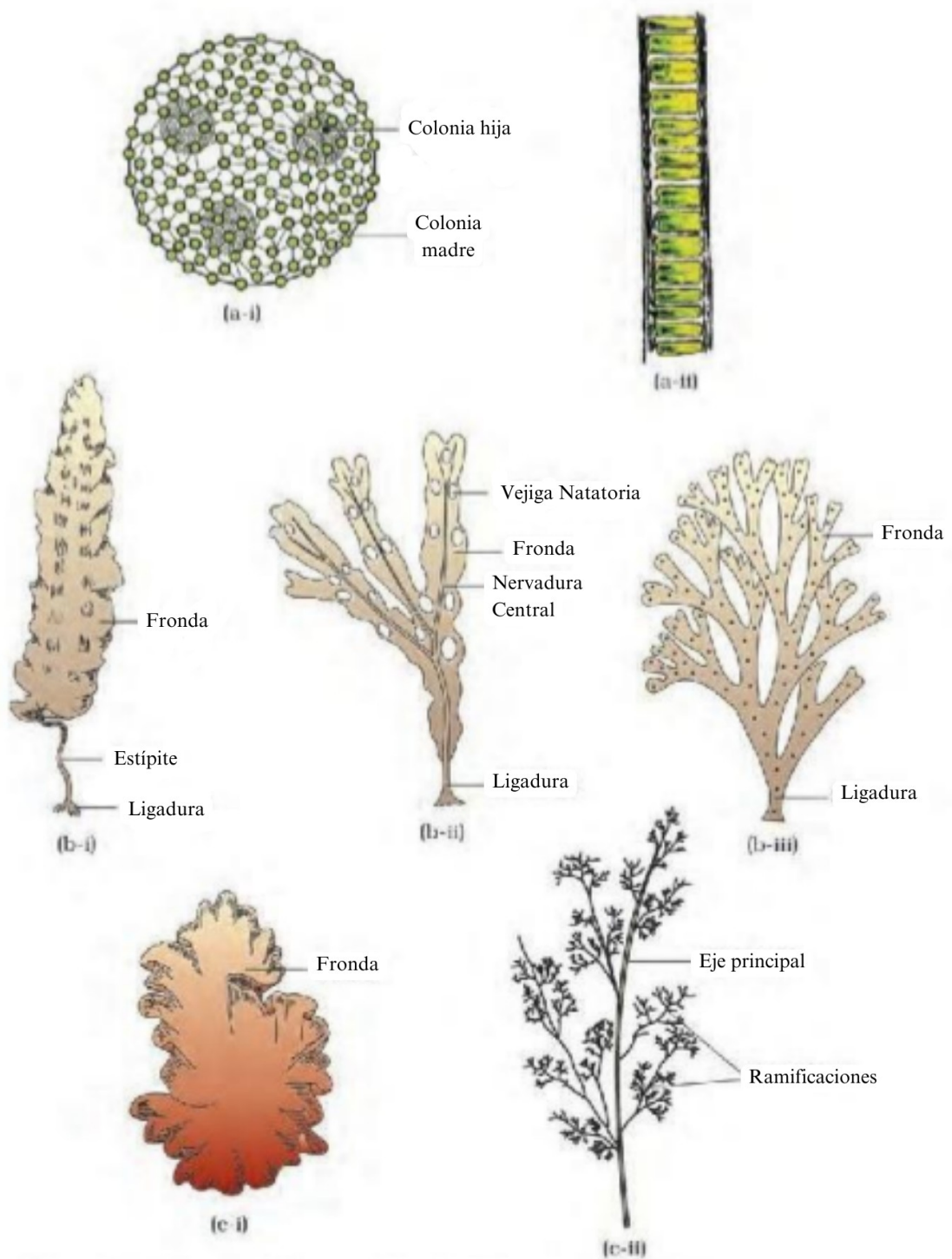


Figura 3.1 Algas (a) Alga verde (i) *Volvox* (ii) *Ulothrix*
 (b) Alga café (i) *Laminaria* (ii) *Fucus* (iii) *Dictyota*
 (c) Alga roja (i) *Porphyra* (ii) *Polysiphonia*

The human digestive system

Original Version

258

BIOLOGY

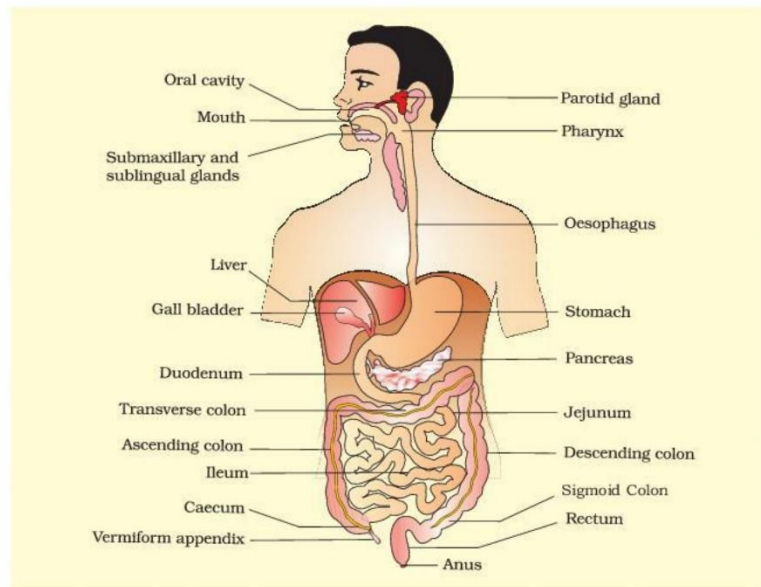


Figure 16.1 The human digestive system

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

2019-2020

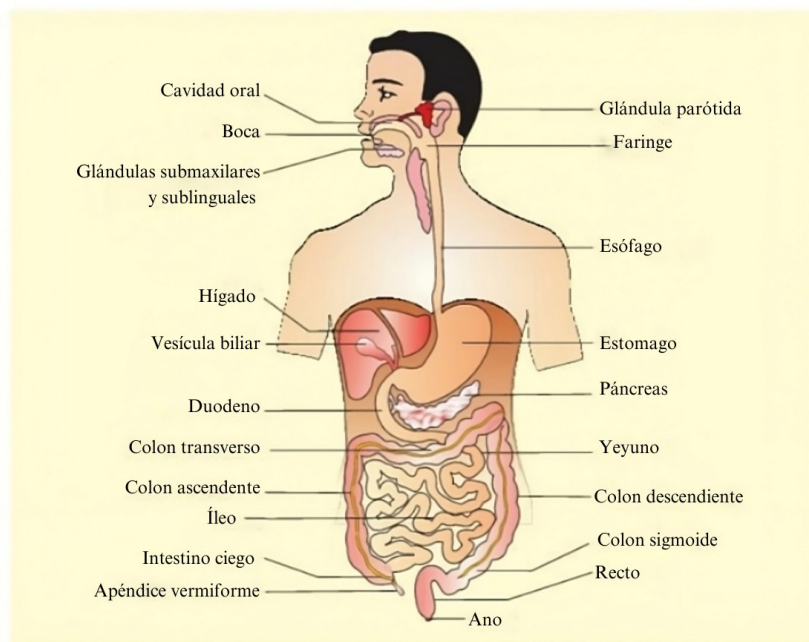


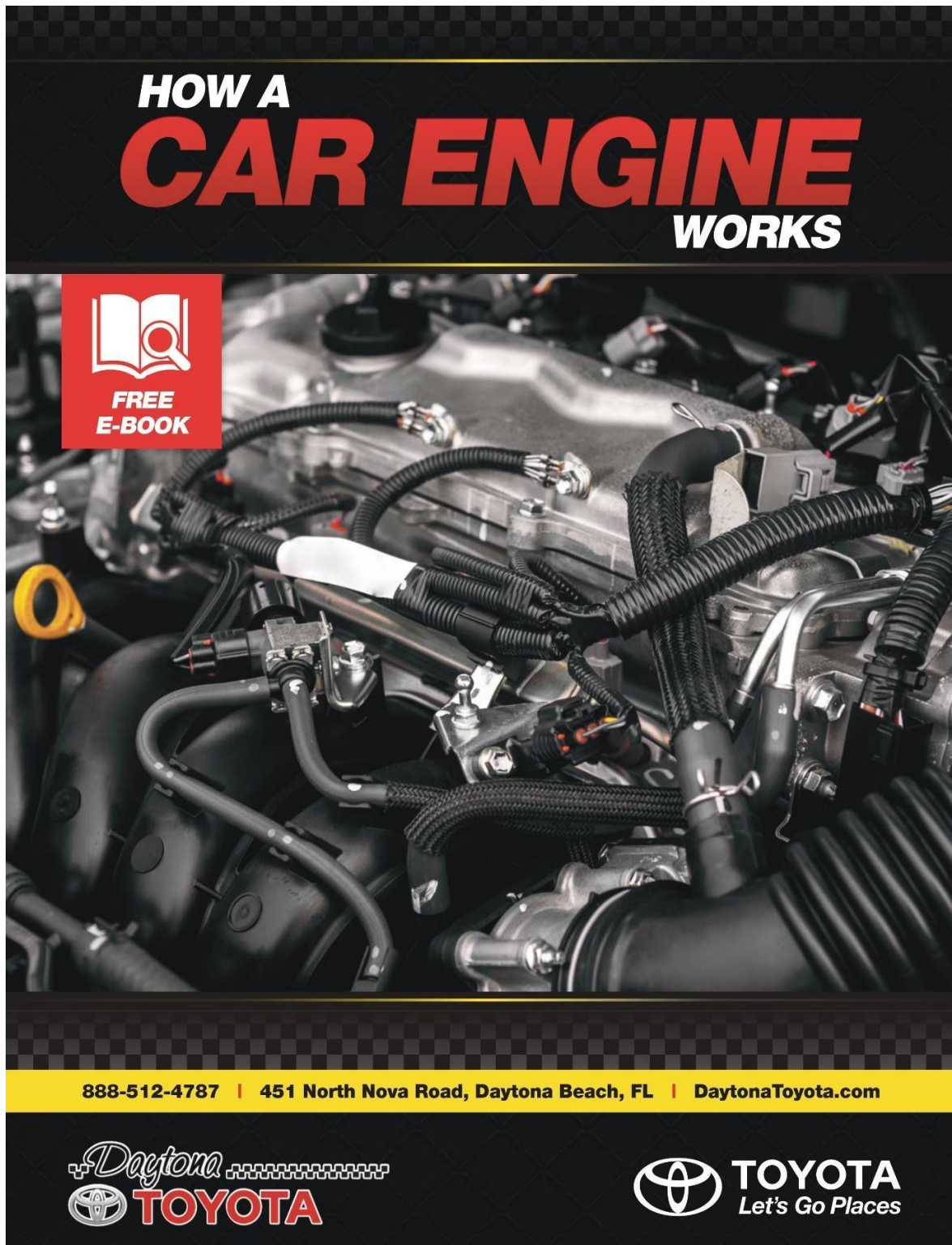
Figura 16.1 el sistema digestivo humano

tiene treinta y dos dientes permanentes que son de cuatro tipos diferentes dentadura heterodonte, nombrado incisivos (I), caninos (C), premolares (PM) y molares (M) disposición de los dientes en cada mitad de la mandíbula superior e inferior en el orden (I, C, P y M) está representado por una fórmula dental que en humanos es 2123/2123. La superficie masticatoria dura de los dientes, compuesta de esmalte, ayuda en la masticación de los alimentos. la lengua es un órgano muscular de libre movimiento adherido al suelo de la cavidad la cara superior de la lengua tiene pequeñas proyecciones llamadas papilas, algunas de las cuales tienen papilas gustativas. oral por el frenillo. la cara superior de la lengua tiene pequeñas proyecciones llamadas papilas, algunas de las cuales tienen papilas gustativas.


La cavidad oral conduce a una faringe corta que sirve como paso común para la comida y el aire. el esófago y la tráquea (tráquea) desembocan 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 largo y delgado que se extiende posteriormente atravesando el cuello tórax y diafragma y conduce a una bolsa en forma de J.

How a car engine works



Original Version



**HOW A
CAR ENGINE
WORKS**


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  **TOYOTA**
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HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS

Every day you rely on your car to get you where you need to be. Just turn the key or press the start button and you're on your way. But how does your car actually work? What makes the engine go so you're able to get on your way?

Keep reading to learn more about what's going on under the hood during your drive.



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.

HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS

- **Spark Plugs** – The spark plugs are located at the top of the cylinders. As their name suggests, they provide the spark to ignite the mixture of fuel and air.
- **Timing Belt** – To keep this cycle going constantly, the timing belt is hooked up to the crankshaft. This belt essentially creates a pulley system that’s used to keep the rotation going.
- **Camshaft** – The top of the timing belt is hooked up to the camshaft. This part controls the motion of the valves. By stringing the timing belt between the consistently rotating crankshaft and camshaft, the engine repeats the cycle so that your vehicle can keep running.

All of these parts are essential to making an internal combustion engine function. They create the necessary reaction to power your vehicle and contribute to the rotational motion that made this cycle revolutionary.



Four-Stroke Combustion Cycle

Now that we've explored the parts that make up the engine and its cycle, let's look at the specifics of how it all comes together to create that explosive reaction.

Most automobiles run on a 4-stroke combustion cycle. This is also sometimes referred to as an Otto cycle. Besides being an appropriate sounding name, it's in honor of Nikolaus Otto, who first invented the cycle in 1867. There are four steps to the process:

1. The first motion is called the **Intake Stroke**. Here, the piston is at the top of the cylinder. The intake valve then opens to allow air in. The piston then lowers down to draw air into the cylinder.
2. Next there's the **Compression Stroke**. The valve closes, and the crankshaft drives the piston up again. This motion and the sealed intake valve force the air and fuel to compress and mix together.



3. The reaction takes place when the piston finally reaches the top of the cylinder. This is the **Combustion Stroke** or **Power Stroke**. At this moment the spark plugs do their job and create a spark, igniting the air and fuel mixture.
4. To complete the cycle, the piston then goes down again, and the outtake valve or exhaust valve opens up. This is known as the **Exhaust Stroke** because the piston will then force out all the exhaust from the reaction. This air ends up being pushed out your vehicle's tailpipe.

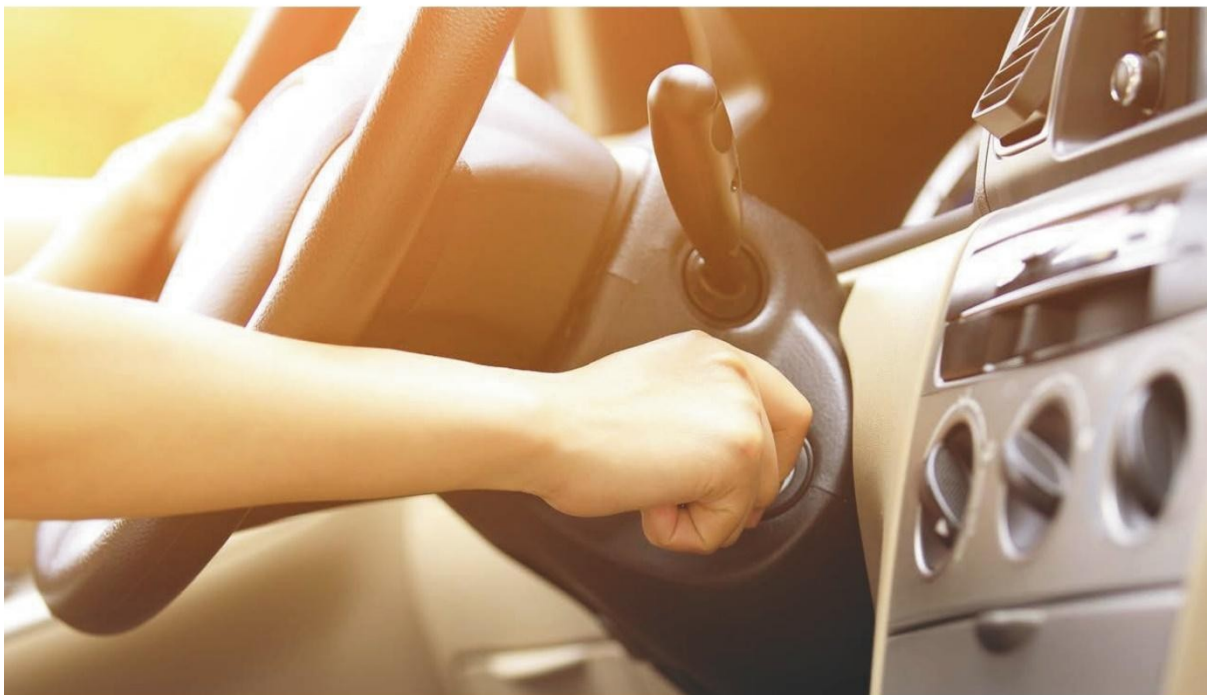
It's very likely that you'll find this type of engine and cycle under your hood. However, there are other types of engines and even different sizes and configurations of ones that use the four-stroke cycle.

Ignition System

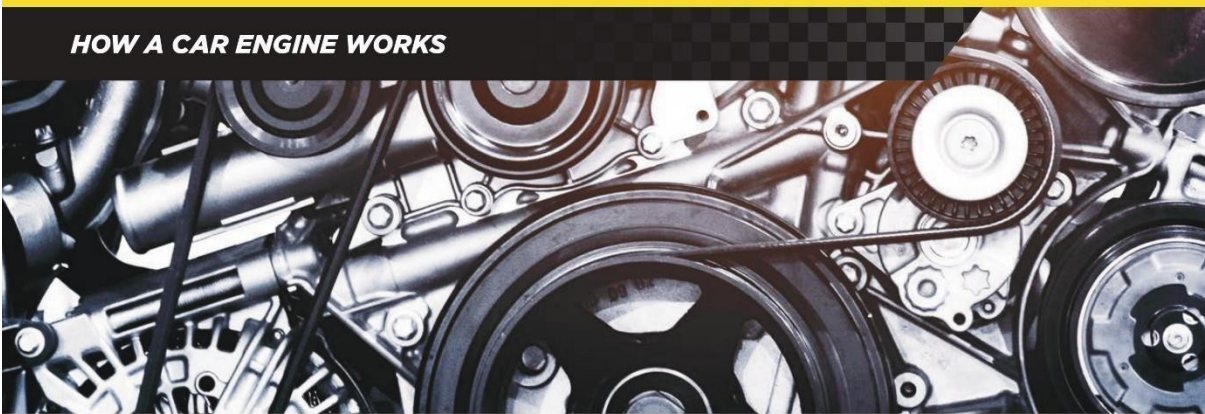
While this is what's going on inside your engine during your drive, what happens when you turn your key in the ignition? How does the vehicle start and the whole process begin?

As you turn the key, an electric starter motor begins to spin. This energy is then transferred to the rest of the system by a part called a starter solenoid. This electrical charge is then transferred to a distributor. This part has an ignition wire connected to each one of the cylinders.

These ignition wires carry that energy and electrical current to the spark plugs where they create the charge and reaction to get your engine up and running.



HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS



Types of Engines

An engine that uses the four-stroke combustion cycle can still appear in a couple different ways. If you drive a sedan or a hatchback, you likely have an **inline engine** block. This means that all four of your cylinders are arranged standing upright and in a straight line.

Since power is generated in the cylinders, more cylinders means more power. Many muscle cars, trucks, and SUVs feature six or eight cylinders. Their engines are usually referred to as **V6** or **V8** because the cylinders are positioned at an angle that makes them form a V shape. Some V8 engines are built with a unique alternate design in their cylinders referred to as a hemispherical combustion chamber or **HEMI**[®]. A combustion chamber is where the fuel and air mix are ignited by the spark plugs.

In a typical engine, the combustion chamber is flat. By having a larger chamber that's shaped like half a sphere, more power can be created in each cylinder.

On the other end of the spectrum, a **2-stroke cycle engine** cuts the steps in half. It produces a combustible reaction every two strokes by removing the valves and igniting the spark plugs every time the piston reaches the top of the cylinder.

This makes 2-stroke engines very effective but, since they're smaller, they're most often used in tools like lawn mowers and chainsaws, as well as some motorcycles.

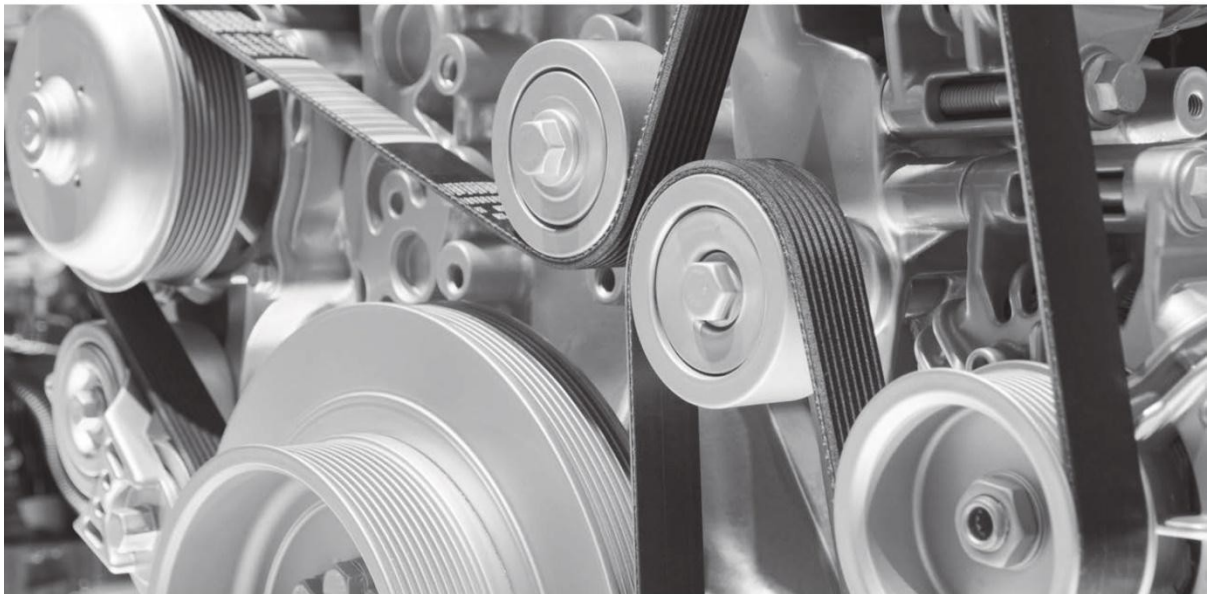
While these types of engines are different in size, shape, and output, they all still follow the same basic rotation and each of them runs on gasoline. However, a **diesel engine** uses a very different method of creating combustion.

Diesel Engines

Named after its inventor, Rudolf Diesel, it's often credited with being a driving force behind the industrial revolution. While it was created for powering heavy machinery in factories, it was later scaled down and adopted as an alternate way to power motor vehicles.

There are two big differences between a gas and diesel engine. The first is that these engines run on specialty diesel fuel instead of gasoline. You've probably seen that it has its own separate pump at the gas station.

The second difference is that a diesel engine has no spark plugs. Instead, it relies on pressure and heat from the compression stroke to create the combustion. Since there is no spark to ignite the fuel and air mixture, a diesel engine needs its pistons to compress more. This creates more heat and energy which gives this type of engine more torque and also allows it to be more fuel-efficient than its gasoline powered counterparts.



HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS



Maintaining Your Engine

Your engine is constantly at work. With all those moving parts, a lot of heat builds while you're driving. Over time that heat can create friction and cause breakdowns. That's why it's so important to stay on top of your maintenance schedule.

Fluids like coolant and engine oil are used to keep the engine temperature cool and lubricate your parts so that they can operate smoothly. Getting your air filters replaced can help keep debris out of the engine block when your pistons are drawing air into the intake valves.

With regular trips to the service center for oil changes, coolant refills, and new air filters your engine will consistently deliver by giving you peak performance. Keeping up with routine maintenance is the best way to keep your engine clean and running well.

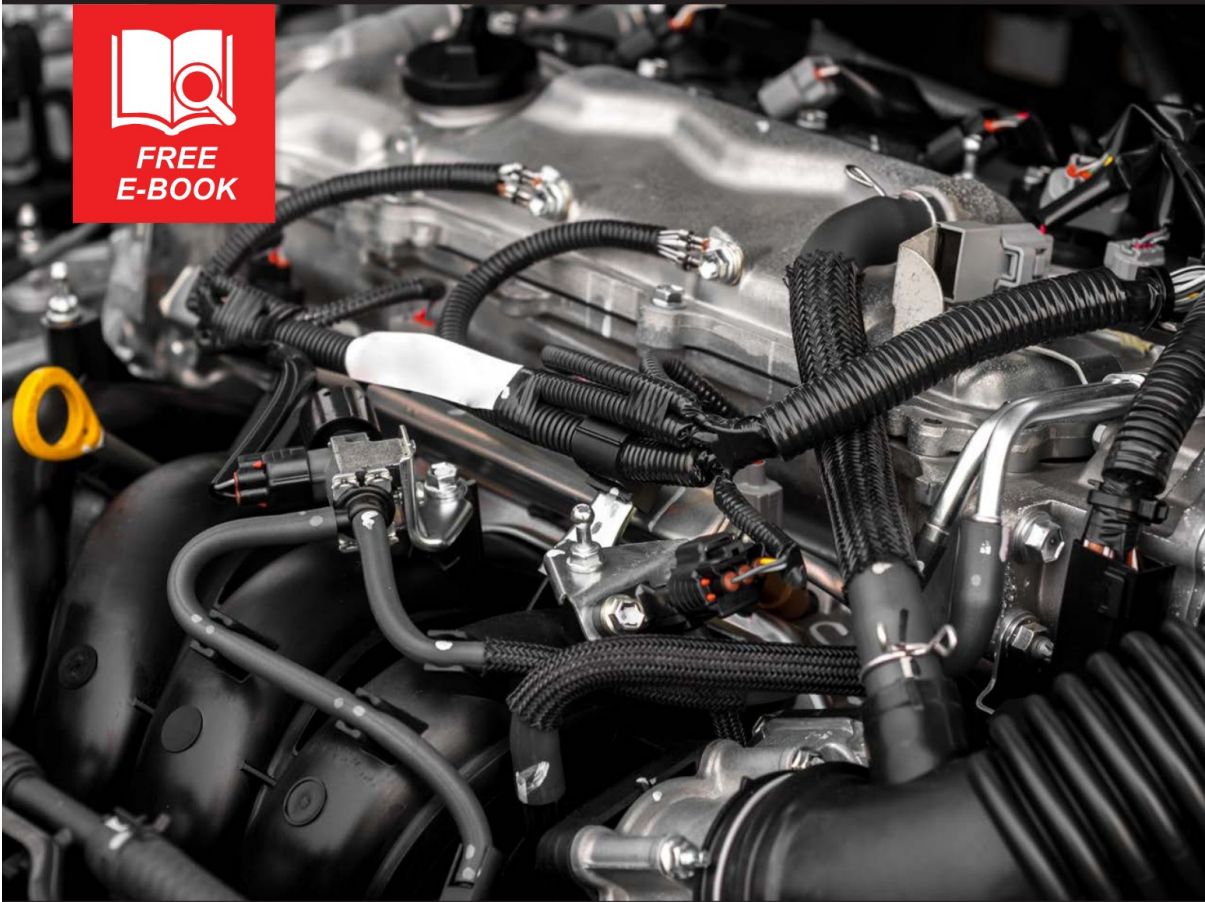
If you have any questions or would like to learn more about your car's engine, contact your local dealership today.

Translated Version

COMO FUNCIONA UN **MOTOR DE AUTO**



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CÓMO FUNCIONA UN MOTOR DE AUTO

Todos los días, usted confía en su auto para llegar a donde debe estar. Un giro de la llave o la activación del botón de arranque es suficiente para ponerlo en marcha. Pero ¿cómo funciona en realidad su auto? ¿Qué hace que el motor funcione de manera que pueda ponerlo en camino?

Siga leyendo para aprender más de lo que pasa bajo el capó durante su viaje.



Como funciona un motor de auto

La mayoría de los autos y vehículos son alimentados por lo que llamamos un motor de combustión interna. Este tipo de motor usa una combinación de aire, combustible y una sola chispa para causar una pequeña explosión. Esta reacción es recreada una y otra vez por las partes que se mantienen en una rotación constante.

El primer motor de combustión interna fue inventado en 1859 por el ingeniero francés J.J. Etienne Lenoir. Después de casi 200 años de que el motor a vapor sea considerado el tope de la innovación moderna, él construyó el primer motor de combustión interna de gasolina continuamente operativo.

Su principio básico es tomar aire a través de la valvula de entrada, luego lo hace entrar en un cilindro donde se combina con combustible. En la mayoría de los vehículos, ese combustible es la gasolina. Después, una reacción es creada cuando la chispa agrega luz a la combinación. Esta pequeña explosión es lo que crea la energía que da energía a su vehículo.

Este proceso se repite y la energía que se crea deja la camara y sale de su auto a través del tubo de escape. Hay muchas partes que desempeñan este proceso y ayudan a mantener esta rotación en funcionamiento.



CÓMO FUNCIONA UN MOTOR DE AUTO



Partes de un motor

Un motor de combustión interna utiliza el movimiento para repetir el ciclo. Mientras se basa en una explosión para hacer que todo funcione. La idea básica detrás de su rotación es similar a la de una máquina de vapor o una rueda hidráulica. Algunas de las partes clave son:

- **Bloque del motor** – Esta es la base de su motor. Por lo general, está hecho de 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 automóviles de hoy cuentan con un motor de 4 cilindros, pero muchos también están contruidos con seis u ocho cilindros para obtener más potencia.
- **Válvulas** – Cada válvula es crucial para mover el aire a través de su motor. Hay válvulas de admisión y salida. Por lo general, hay uno de cada uno para cada cilindro. El tren de válvulas es el sistema que controla cuándo entra aire y cuándo sale el escape al final del ciclo.
- **Pistones** – Cada uno de sus cilindros tiene un pistón por dentro que se mueve hacia arriba y hacia abajo. Esta pieza de metal solido está justo al centro del ciclo de combustión.
- **Cigüeñal** – El cigüeñal está unido a la base de cada pistón mediante una biela. El movimiento del cigüeñal es lo que se utiliza para controlar cuándo suben los pistones y cuándo bajan.

CÓMO FUNCIONA UN MOTOR DE AUTO

- **Bujías** – las bujías están ubicadas en la parte superior de los cilindros. como su nombre sugiere, proporcionan la chispa para encender la mezcla de combustible y aire.
- **Correa de distribución** – para mantener este ciclo constante, la correa de distribución está conectada al cigüeñal. Esta correa esencialmente crea un sistema de poleas que se usa para mantener la rotación en marcha.
- **Árbol de levas** – la parte superior de la correa de distribución está conectada al árbol de levas. Esta parte controla el movimiento de las válvulas. Encadenando la correa de distribución entre los que giran constantemente, cigüeñal y árbol de levas, el motor repite el ciclo para que su vehículo pueda mantener correr.

Todas estas piezas son esenciales para que un motor de combustión interna funcione. Crean la reacción necesaria para impulsar su vehículo y contribuyen al movimiento de rotación que hizo que este ciclo fuera revolucionario



Ciclo de combustión de cuatro tiempos

Ahora que hemos explorado las piezas que componen el motor y su ciclo, veamos los detalles de cómo se une todo para crear esa reacción explosiva.

La mayoría de los automóviles funcionan con un ciclo de combustión de 4 tiempos. A esto también se lo denomina a veces ciclo de Otto. Además de ser un nombre que suena apropiado, es en honor a Nikolaus Otto, quien inventó la bicicleta por primera vez en 1867. El proceso consta de cuatro pasos:

1. El primer movimiento se llama **carrera de admisión**. Aquí el pistón se encuentra en la parte superior del cilindro. Luego, la válvula de admisión se abre para permitir la entrada de aire. Luego, el pistón desciende para aspirar aire hacia el cilindro.
2. Luego está el **golpe de compresión**. La válvula se cierra y el cigüeñal hace subir el pistón nuevamente. Este movimiento y la válvula de admisión sellada obligan al aire y al combustible a comprimirse y mezclarse.



3. La reacción tiene lugar cuando el pistón finalmente llega a la parte superior del cilindro. Este es el **golpe de combustión o golpe de potencia**. En este momento las bujías hacen su trabajo y crean una chispa, encendiendo la mezcla de aire y combustible.
4. Para completar el ciclo, el pistón vuelve a bajar y la válvula de salida o de escape se abre. Esto se conoce como **carrera de escape** porque el pistón expulsará todo el escape de la reacción. Este aire acaba siendo expulsado por el tubo de escape de su vehículo.

Es muy probable que encuentres este tipo de motor y ciclo debajo del capó. Sin embargo, existen otros tipos de motores e incluso de diferentes tamaños y configuraciones que utilizan el ciclo de cuatro tiempos.

Sistema de encendido

Si bien esto es lo que sucede dentro de su motor mientras conduce, ¿qué sucede cuando gira la llave en el encendido? ¿Cómo arranca el vehículo y comienza todo el proceso?

Al girar la llave, un motor de arranque eléctrico comienza a girar. Luego, esta energía se transfiere al resto del sistema mediante una pieza llamada solenoide de arranque. Esta carga eléctrica luego se transfiere a un distribuidor. Esta pieza tiene un cable de encendido conectado a cada uno de los cilindros.

Estos cables de encendido transportan esa energía y corriente eléctrica a las bujías, donde crean la carga y la reacción para que el motor esté en funcionamiento



CÓMO FUNCIONA UN MOTOR DE AUTO



Tipos de motor

Un motor que utiliza el ciclo de combustión de cuatro tiempos aún puede aparecer de dos maneras diferentes. Si conduce un sedán o un hatchback, es probable que tenga un **bloque de motor en línea**. Esto significa que los cuatro cilindros están dispuestos en posición vertical y en línea recta.

Dado que la potencia se genera en los cilindros, más cilindros significa más potencia. Muchos carros, camionetas y SUV cuentan con seis u ocho cilindros. Sus motores generalmente se denominan **V6** o **V8** porque los cilindros están colocados en un ángulo que les hace formar una V. Algunos motores V8 están fabricados con un diseño alternativo único en sus cilindros denominado cámara de combustión hemisférica o **HEMI®**. Una cámara de combustión es donde las bujías encienden la mezcla de combustible y aire.

En un motor típico, la cámara de combustión es plana. Al tener una cámara más grande con forma de media esfera, se puede crear más potencia en cada cilindro.

En el otro extremo del espectro, un **motor de ciclo de 2 tiempos** reduce los pasos a la mitad. Produce una reacción combustible cada dos tiempos quitando las válvulas y encendiendo las bujías cada vez que el pistón llega a la parte superior del cilindro.

Esto hace que los motores de 2 tiempos sean muy eficaces, pero, como son más pequeños, se utilizan con mayor frecuencia en herramientas como cortadoras de césped y motosierras, así como en algunas motocicletas.

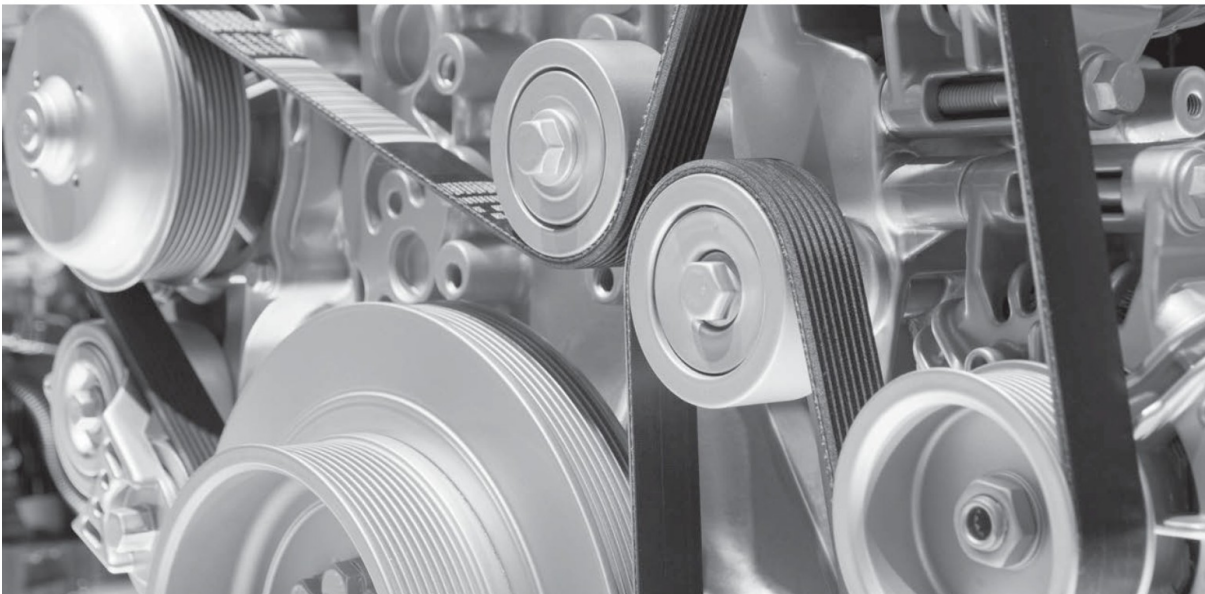
Si bien estos tipos de motores son diferentes en tamaño, forma y potencia, todos siguen la misma rotación básica y cada uno funciona con gasolina. Sin embargo, un **motor diésel** utiliza un método muy diferente para generar combustión.

Motores Diésel

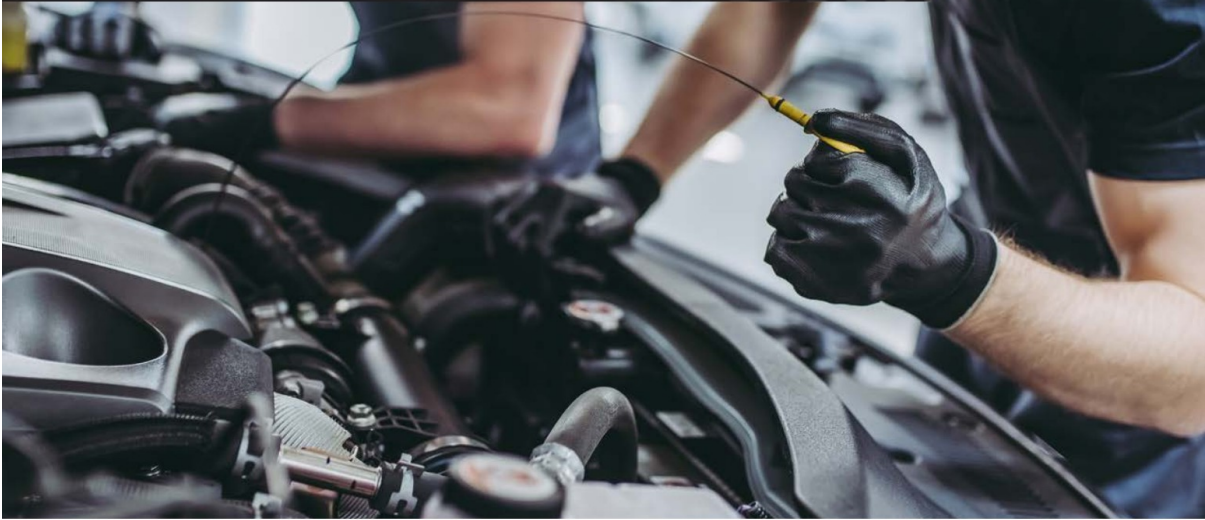
Lleva el nombre de su inventor, Rudolf Diesel, y a menudo se le atribuye ser una fuerza impulsora detrás de la revolución industrial. Si bien fue creado para impulsar maquinaria pesada en las fábricas, posteriormente se redujo y se adoptó como una forma alternativa de propulsar vehículos de motor.

Hay dos grandes diferencias entre un motor de gasolina y uno diésel. La primera es que estos motores funcionan con combustible diésel especial en lugar de gasolina. Probablemente haya visto que tienen su propio surtidor independiente en la gasolinera.

La segunda diferencia es que un motor diésel no tiene bujías. En cambio, depende de la presión y el calor que se produce en la compresión para crear la combustión. Como no hay chispa para encender la mezcla de combustible y aire, un motor diésel necesita que sus pistones se compriman más. Esto crea más calor y energía, lo que le da a este tipo de motor más torque y también le permite ser más eficiente en combustible que sus contrapartes de gasolina.



CÓMO FUNCIONA UN MOTOR DE AUTO



Mantenimiento de su motor

Su motor está constantemente en funcionamiento. Con todas esas piezas móviles, se genera mucho calor mientras conduce. Con el tiempo, ese calor puede crear fricción y provocar averías. Por eso es tan importante estar al tanto de su programa de mantenimiento. Los fluidos como el refrigerante y el aceite de motor se utilizan para mantener fresca la temperatura del motor y lubricar las piezas para que puedan funcionar sin problemas. Reemplazar los filtros de aire puede ayudar a mantener la suciedad fuera del bloque del motor cuando los pistones introducen aire en las válvulas de admisión.

Con viajes regulares al centro de servicio para cambios de aceite, recargas de refrigerante y filtros de aire nuevos, su motor funcionará consistentemente brindándole el máximo rendimiento. Estar al día con el mantenimiento de rutina es la mejor manera de mantener su motor limpio y funcionando bien.

Si tiene alguna pregunta o desea obtener más información sobre el motor de su automóvil, comuníquese con su concesionario local hoy.

Final Translation Project

Original Version

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.

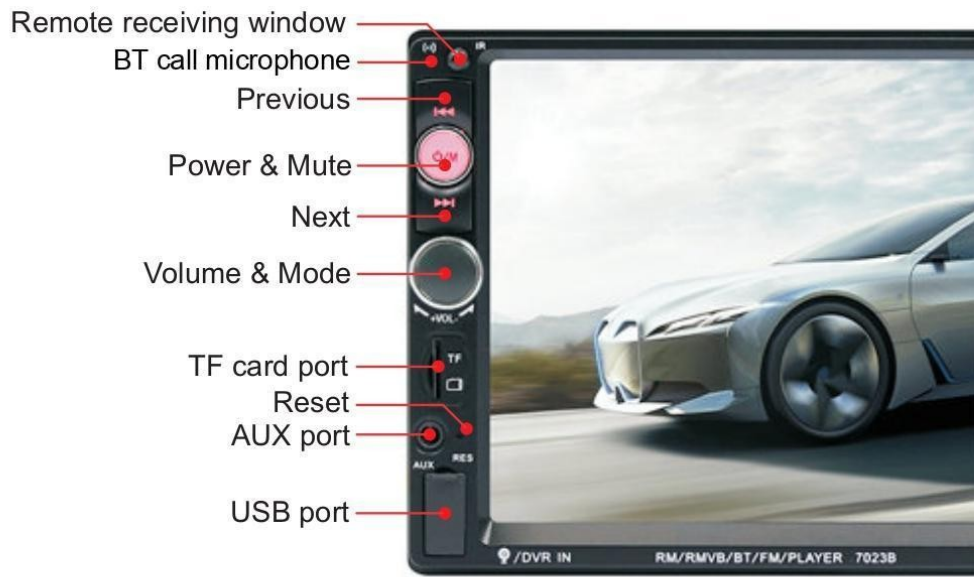
BASIC PARAMETERS

Operating Voltage	DC12V
Maximum Current	15A
Operating Temperature	-10~+60 °C
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

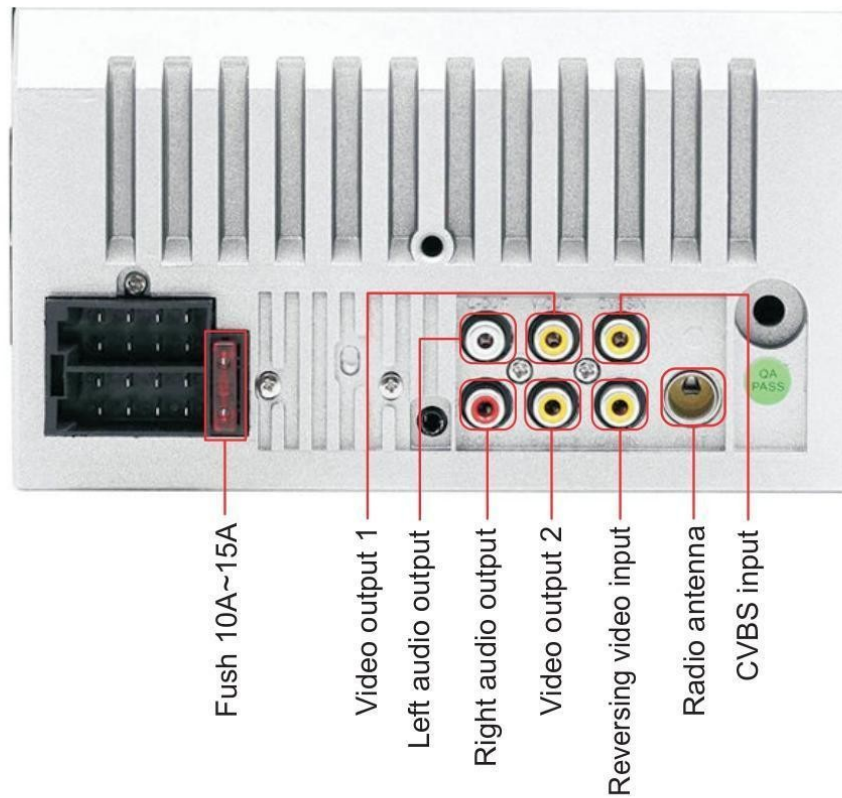
UNIT INSTALLATION SIZE



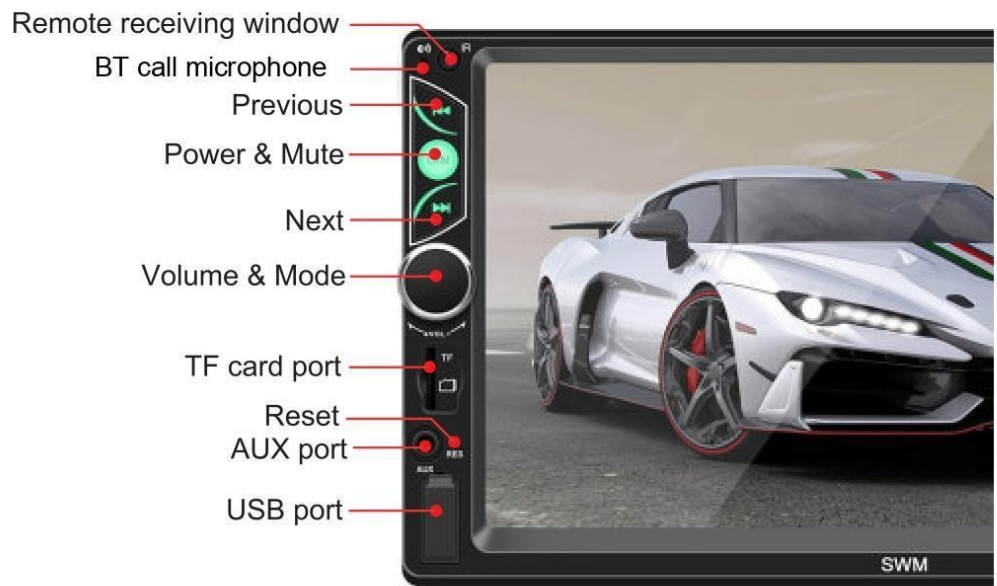
PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION



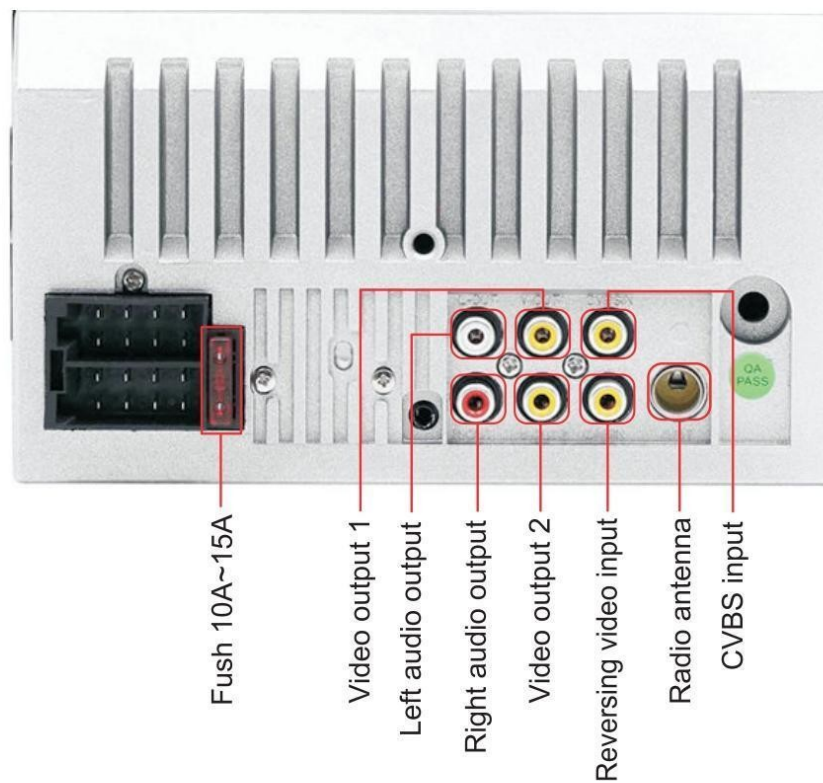
REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



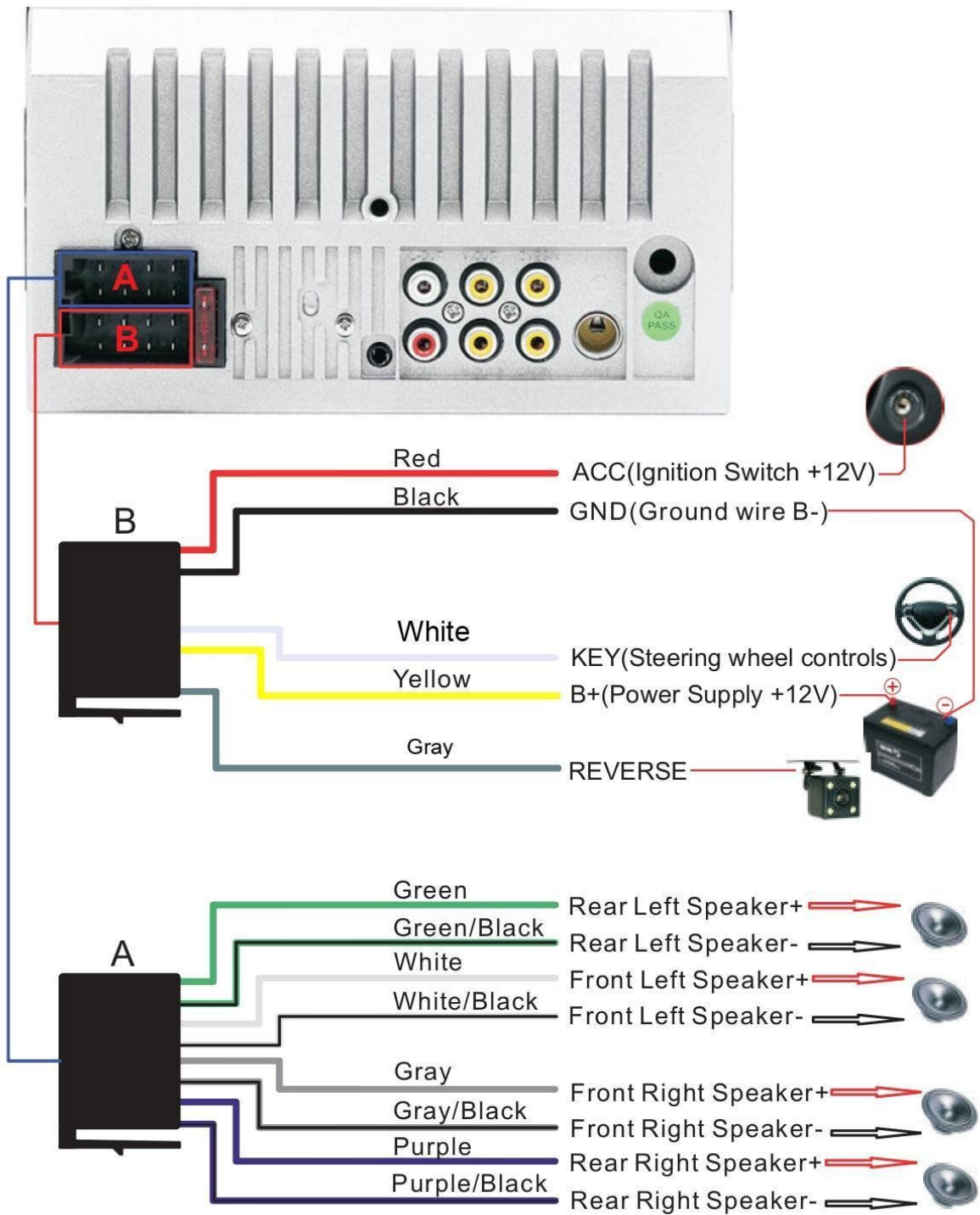
PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION



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.

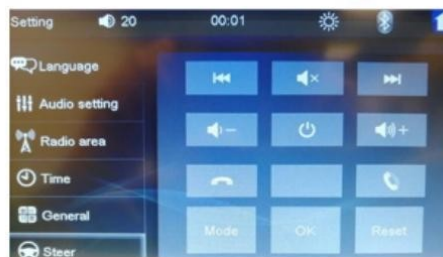
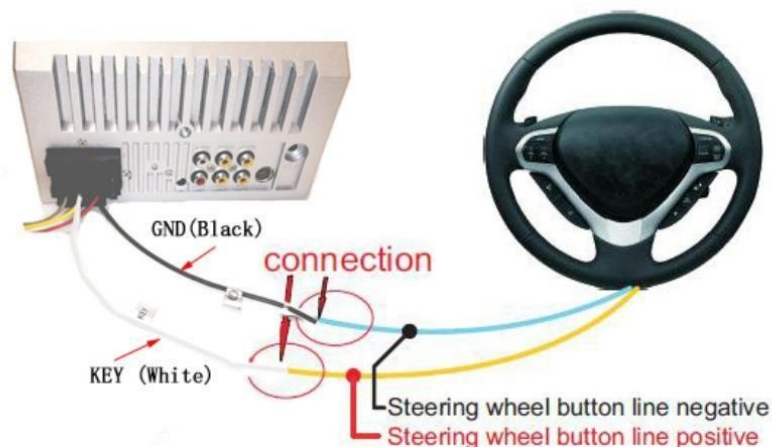
1. Connect the machine and mobile phone with the original data cable.
2. When the phone pops up a dialog box: Trust This Computer? Select Trust to enter the interconnect mode.



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.

Translated Version

MANUAL DE OPERACIONES

**REPRODUCTOR DE MP5 PARA
AUTOS CON PANTALLA HD DE 7
PULGADAS, RECEPTOR DE
RADIO FM Y BLUETHOOTH Y
MIRRORLINK**



Antes de instalar

Muchas gracias por comprar y usar nuestros productos, cuando reciba el producto, por favor no llevar el producto directamente al coche para su instalación, porque el producto viene de un largo trayecto y eso puede afectar el producto. Por favor pruebe el producto antes de instalarlo.

Método de prueba: Lleve la máquina a la batería del automóvil y pruébela. Este estereo de automóvil se aplica a un voltaje de fuente de alimentación de 12 V CC; conecte los cables rojo y amarillo del cable de alimentación de la máquina y conéctelo al polo positivo de la batería. El cable negro del cable de alimentación está conectado al polo negativo de la batería. Espere 10 segundos después de conectarse, presione cada botón de la máquina para ver si la máquina puede arrancar normalmente. Si se puede encender, significa que no hay problema, puede instalarlo. Si la máquina de prueba no puede iniciarse normalmente, vuelva a confirmar que sigue los pasos de nuestro método de prueba estrictamente de acuerdo con la operación. Si el problema aún no se resuelve, comuníquese con nuestra empresa a tiempo. Gracias por su cooperación.

TAMAÑO DE LA UNIDAD PARA INSTALACIÓN



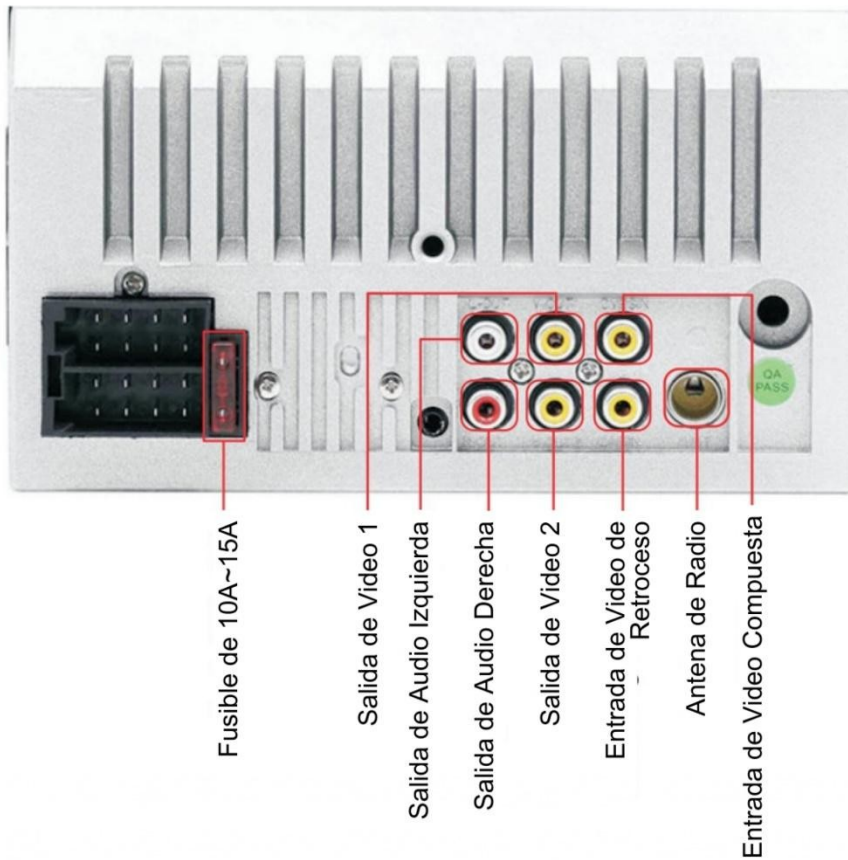
PARAMETROS BÁSICOS

Voltaje Operativo	DC12V
Corriente máxima	15A
Temperatura Operativa	-10~+60 °C
Tamaño de Pantalla	7 pulgadas
Resolución de Pantalla	800*400
Sistema Operativo	Windows CE
Potencia de Salida	60W x 4
Funciones Bluetooth	Versión 4.0 con Micrófono Incorporado
PhoneLink	Android/iPhone (No compatible con algunas versiones más recientes)
Formatos de Video Soportados	RM/RMVB/FLV/3GP/MPEG/DIVX/DAT/VOB/AVI/MP4
Formatos de Audio Soportados	MP3/VMA/WAV/FLAC/APE/OGG
Formatos de Imagen Soportados	JPG
Luz de los Botones	Luces de colores automáticas / luces monocromáticas opcionales
Frecuencias de Radio	FM 87.5~108MHz
Dispositivos de Medio Soportados	USB 2.0/Tarjetas de Memoria MicroSD
Entrada Auxiliar	Interfaz 3.5mm en el panel frontal
Función de Reversa	Soportada (Opción de Cámara)
Control Remoto	Control Remoto Infrarrojo
Selección de Idiomas	Inglés, chino, español, portugués, francés, italiano, ruso, alemán, turco, checo, polaco, tailandés
Controles en el Volante	Soportados

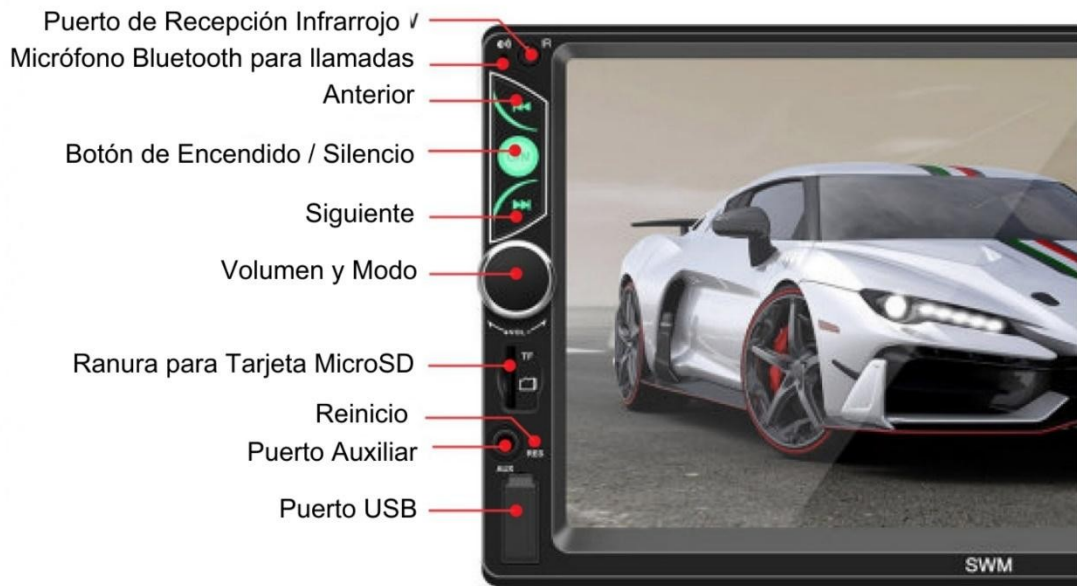
DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS COMPONENTES DEL PANEL



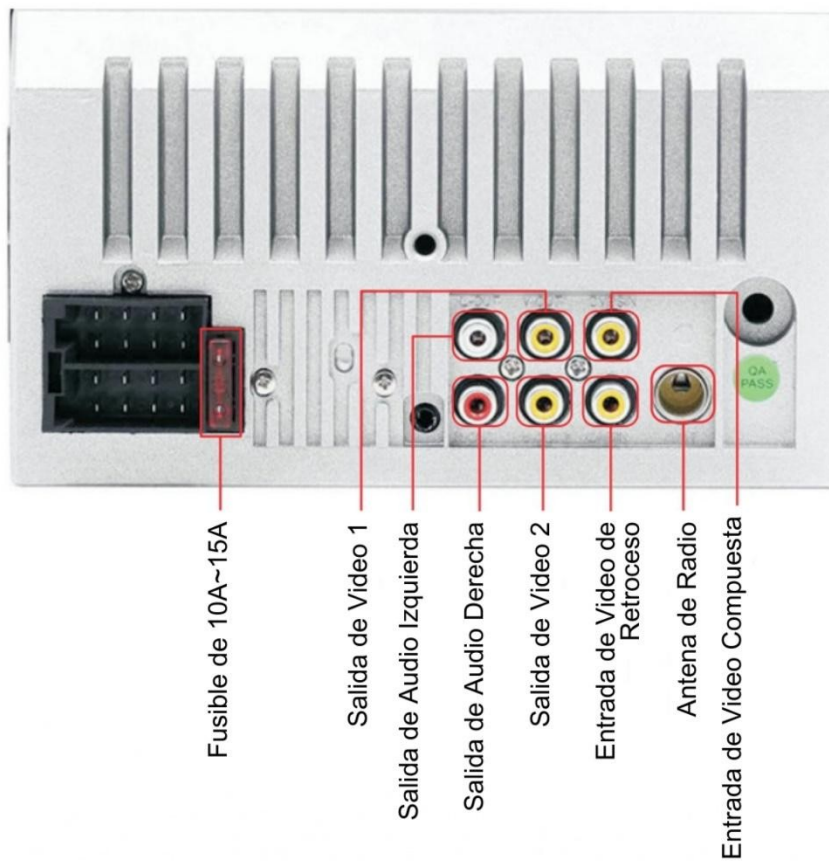
DESCRIPCIÓN DEL PANEL TRASERO



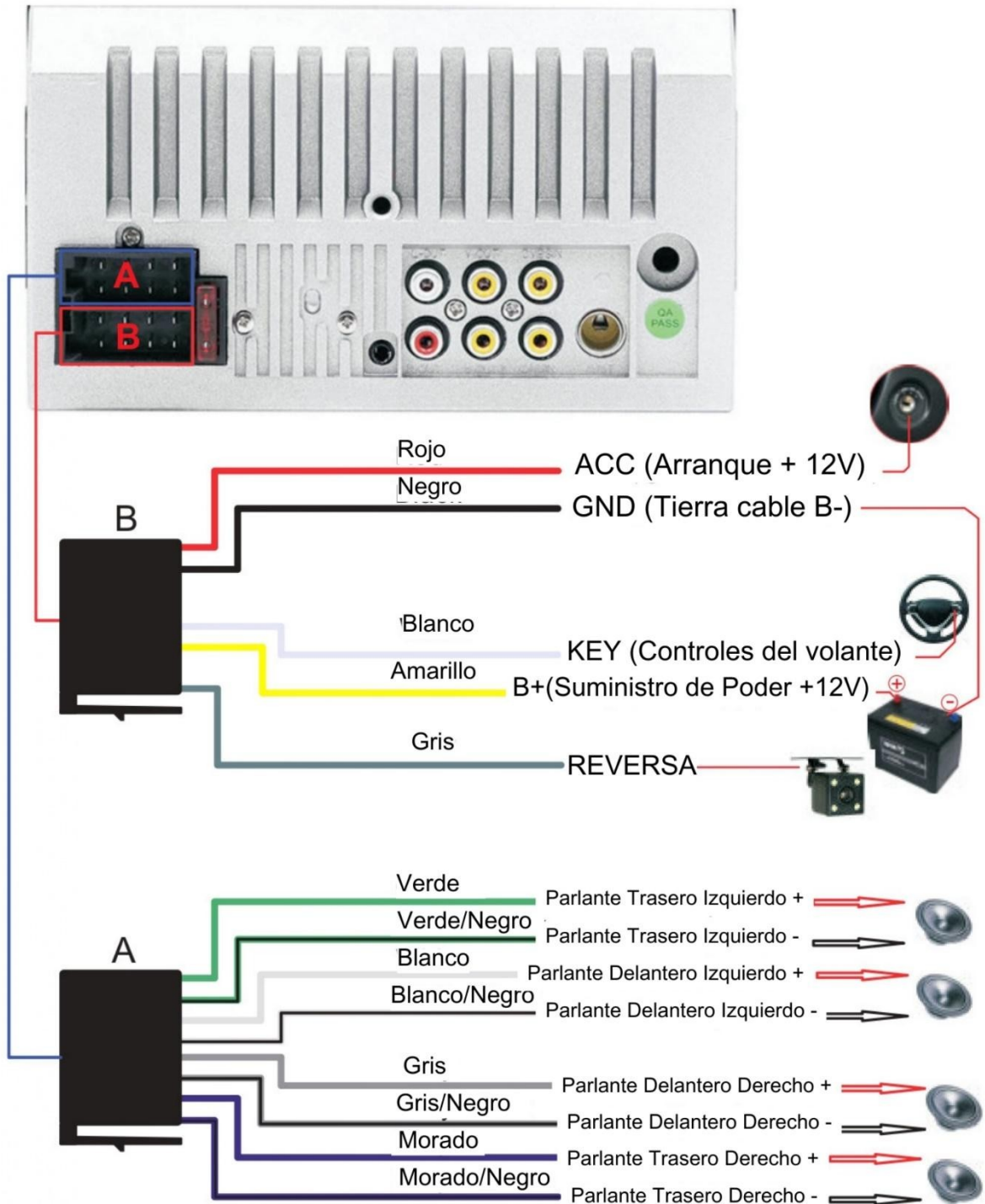
DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS COMPONENTES DEL PANEL



DESCRIPCIÓN DEL PANEL TRASERO



DESCRIPCIÓN DEL PANEL TRASERO



PHONE LINK PARA IPHONE

- Solo disponible en iOS, la serie X y los modelos posteriores de iPhone no son compatibles con "Phone Link" con este equipo.

1. Conecte el equipo y el teléfono con el cable de datos original.



2. Cuando el teléfono muestre el cuadro de dialogo: "¿Confiar en esta computadora?" Seleccione Confiar para entrar el modo de interconexión.

CONTROLES EN EL VOLANTE

1. Conecte el polo positivo del volante original al cable blanco (KEY) del conector del equipo.
2. Conecte el polo negativo del volante original al cable negro (GND) del equipo.
3. En el equipo, vaya a configuraciones. Luego a interfaces, después busque y seleccione Volante.
4. Ingrese al volante y seleccione el botón para reconocer. Luego de que el reconocimiento sea exitoso, presione el botón OK de la página. Luego de guardar sus cambios, puede usar los botones en el volante original para controlar el equipo.

Método de Reconocimiento: Mantenga presionado uno de los botones del volante. Sin soltar este botón, encuentre el botón que tenga la función equivalente en la maquina y presiónelo. Cuando lo haga, el icono cambiará de color para indicarle que el reconocimiento fue exitoso. Puede repetir el mismo proceso con todos los demás botones. Luego de que todos los botones hayan sido ingresados, seleccione OK para guardar sus configuraciones nuevas. Si necesita empezar de nuevo, presione el botón de REINICIAR en la página, y luego empiece el proceso de reconocimiento de nuevo.



PROBLEMAS COMUNES Y SOLUCIÓN DE PROBLEMAS SIMPLES.

1> Imposible arrancar de manera normal.

--- Motivo para no arrancar

1. "Amarillo" "Rojo" "Negro" si de estos 3 cables solo se conectaron 2 de ellos, no va arrancar, debería conectarse el cable amarillo al polo positivo, el rojo al cable de control y el negro al polo negativo, si hay conexión baja o conexión incorrecta este no va arrancar de ninguna manera.
2. El cable original del automóvil y el cableado de la unidad no se pueden conectar al cableado de color ya que, el color del cable de coche original no es estándar, si se conecta así no solo se puede girar pero también puede quemarse.
3. El enchufe original del automóvil no se puede conectar directamente a la nueva unidad, incluso si solo se enchufa, no se podría usar, de lo contrario no se encenderá o se quemará.
4. Los 3 cables están conectados correctamente, pero no arranca. Compruebe si el fusible del cable amarillo está pelado o cortado. Si no hay ningún problema con el fusible, gire los cables amarillo y rojo junto. Encienda la llave y presione el botón de encendido de la unidad para ver si se puede girar.
5. Cada vez que cambias el fusible, se quema. Por favor, no lo cambies de nuevo. La razón es que cuando conectas por primera vez los polos positivo y negativo, el circuito de protección de la unidad está puesto en modo cortocircuito. La unidad puede ser reparada bajo la guía de uno de nuestros expertos. Sin base solo se puede devolver a la postventa (Servicio de mantenimiento que el fabricante o el vendedor ofrece al comprador después de la venta del producto) o unidad nueva. Si estos no son el problema y aun así no arranca, por favor haz el paso final para confirmar, busca una batería de fuente de alimentación de 12V o 12V "amarillo" y "rojo" se giran junto con el positivo, el negro del polo negativo. Presione el botón para verificar si puede arrancar o no, si enciende, demuestra que el cableado de automóvil original no está bien conectado o hay un problema con el cable del automóvil. Y si no arranca, la unidad está rota. Si la unidad no arranca, revise el cable cuidadosamente. No sospeches a ciegas el problema de la unidad.

2> Apagado automático

--- El apagado automático generalmente tiene las siguientes condiciones

1. Error de conexión del cable: Si el cable azul (fuente de alimentación automática de la antena) es Conectado al cable de alimentación de la unidad, se producirá un apagado automático. Por favor Siga el método de cableado correcto para resolver el problema.
2. El voltaje es inestable: encuentre un 12V-5A donde uno es la fuente de alimentación y vuelva a probar para ver si se apaga automáticamente o no. Si no lo hace automáticamente apaga después de la prueba, reemplaza la fuente de alimentación. Si se cierra automáticamente, es un problema con la unidad.

3> Hay un ruido extraño

--- La situación general del ruido se debe a dos motivos

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

Solución: Al reemplazar el parlante o escuchar la canción, el volumen no debe ser demasiado alto.

2. El cable del altavoz está conectado a tierra.

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

4> La configuración no se puede guardar (sin memoria)

- No hay función de memoria, solo hay 2 puntos en la memoria

1. La línea amarilla y la línea roja están conectadas entre sí (separar amarillo a positivo, rojo a la llave del control).

2. El amarillo y el rojo están invertidos (simplemente cambie de posición).

5> Audio del vehículo con bluetooth pero no funciona

- Verifique el teléfono para ver si puede buscar el código de la unidad o no.

Pasos de operaciones: encienda la unidad, use la búsqueda de Bluetooth del teléfono, busque CAR-MP5, luego haga clic en la conexión, después de conectar puede contestar el teléfono o el bluetooth para reproducir la canción.

CÓDIGO PIN: 0000

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

- En este caso, la unidad necesita ser reparada.

7> Cómo ajustar el sonido, dónde está configurado el ecualizador, el sonido no se puede ajustar

- Ajuste el sonido: gire el volumen para ajustarlo.

- Configuración del ecualizador: en general, presione la perilla de volumen para mostrar el SEL del ecualizador y gire el botón de volumen para ajustar cada efecto de sonido.

- El sonido no se puede ajustar: 1. Reinicie la unidad o desconecte el cable de alimentación y conéctelo. 2. La perilla de volumen está rota y se puede reemplazar.

8> no admite imagen de cámara de marcha atrás

- Generalmente hay dos situaciones

1. Conecte la línea incorrecta o menos cableado. Método de conexión de la cámara:

a> El primer paso es encontrar accesorios (accesorio: una cámara + un cable de alimentación + un cable de video).

b> El segundo paso es encontrar el puerto del cableado. Primero busque la línea de control de marcha atrás en la línea de alimentación de la unidad. La línea de control es una línea rosa o línea marrón, conecte esta al polo positivo de 12V y la pantalla se volverá azul.

Encuentre el negro de la unidad, la interfaz de entrada de video CAME, encuentre el positivo y el negativo de la luz de respaldo. El tercer paso es conectar: hay dos enchufes en la cámara, el enchufe rojo está conectado al cable de alimentación, el amarillo se inserta en el cable de video, el cable rojo del cable de alimentación y el cable de video están atornillados juntos en el polo positivo de la lámpara de marcha atrás, y el cable negro del cable de alimentación no se usa, está conectado, el otro extremo del cable de video está conectado a la Interfaz de entrada de video CAME en la parte posterior de la unidad. La línea roja que sale de

la línea de video está conectada a la línea de control de marcha atrás de la línea de alimentación.

2. La cámara está rota. Si la lámpara que está conectada correctamente a la cámara y no está encendida,

está rota y debe reemplazarse por una nueva.

10> El disco flash USB no se puede reproducir, la tarjeta con el mapa no se puede reconocer, la ranura de tarjeta no permite que, entre la tarjeta, la carpeta de la tarjeta del mapa no tiene contenido?

--- El disco flash USB no puede reproducir:

Formatee el disco flash USB y el sistema de archivos está seleccionado como: FAT32, vuelva a descargar

una o dos canciones e intente de nuevo. Si aún no funciona, reemplace la unidad flash USB.

--- No se puede reconocer la tarjeta del mapa (solo para modelos GPS):

Inserte la tarjeta en la computadora para formatear, volver a descargar el mapa o cambiar la tarjeta de memoria para descargar el software de mapas.

--- La ranura de la tarjeta no deja entrar la tarjeta:

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

--- No hay contenido en la carpeta de la tarjeta de mapa (Solo para modelos GPS):

Inserte la tarjeta en la computadora para verla. Si no hay contenido, debe descargarlo de nuevo.

11> FM no recibe el programa

--- Si no se puede recibir la estación verifique estos 2 puntos

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

2. Busque un canal, mantenga presionado AMS y no lo suelte durante 2 segundos La unidad automáticamente buscará o presione el botón arriba y abajo para realizar una búsqueda de canales. No se puede resolver con los 2 puntos: desconecte el enchufe de la antena y busque un destornillador o una tira de metal para insertarlo en lugar de la antena.

12> Instalación reciente, sin sonido

--- Estimados clientes, la unidad ha sido probada antes del envío. Si no hay sonido, generalmente es un error de cableado o el cable original del altavoz del automóvil está haciendo corto circuito con hierro.

Por favor, no dude de la unidad. Siga estos pasos para comprobarlo:

1. Compruebe si el cable del altavoz está haciendo corto circuito y está conectado. Vuelva a conectarse si

tiene cualquier corto circuito.

2. Compruebe cuántos cables de altavoz se corresponden con el cable de altavoz original, si hay

solo 2 cables de altavoz para probar que la línea original del automóvil no coincide con nuestra unidad, usted necesita cambiar la ruta de la línea original del automóvil. Un altavoz debe conducir a 2 cables de altavoz, 2 altavoces deben conducir a 4 cables de altavoz disponibles.

13> Después de un tiempo no hay sonido

--- Desconecte todos los cables de los altavoces de la unidad (no los remueva todos), y luego busque un parlante externo para recibir el gris y el morado de la cola de la unidad.

Intente ver si hay algún sonido. Si hay un sonido, es prueba de que la línea del parlante del automóvil está haciendo corto circuito con hierro o que el parlante está dañado. Si no hay sonido, la unidad está rota.

Marriage Certificate

Original Version



Translated Version



Birth Certificate

Original Version

Department of Health
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Nº 87678

Certified Copy of Local Record

This is to Certify that the attached is a full, true and correct copy of the certificate of Birth of Howard Luon which is on file in this office and of which I am the legal custodian.

In Testimony Whereof witness my hand and seal of office, at Los Angeles, California, this 5th day of January, 1932.

Fee \$1.00
PAID

.....
Registrar of Vital Statistics

By J. W. Peterson
Deputy Registrar

111-A
12-7-31

N° 87678

Departamento de Salud

CIUDAD DE LOS ÁNGELES

DIVISIÓN DE ESTADÍSTICAS VITALES

Copia Certificada del Registro Legal

La presente Certifica que el anexo es una copia completa, del certificado de nacimiento de Howard Guon, el cual está archivado en esta oficina, de la cual soy el custodio legal.

En testimonio de lo cual, estampo mi firma y sello oficial Dado en Los Angeles, California, a los 5 días del mes de enero del 1932.

Firma

Oficial del Registro Civil

Arancel \$1.00
PAGADO

Por

Firma

Registrador Adjunto

Participation Certificate

Original Version



Translated Version



Participation certificate



The language school of the University of Don Bosco
extends this diploma to:

Cristian Alexander Torres

For his participation in the workshop:

"Principios Básicos de Traducción"

Ciudadela Don Bosco, July 6th, 2018

Signature Space

IVETTE DE SORIANO
Saturday English
program coordinator

Stamp

Bachelor's degree

Original Version

La Universidad de El Salvador

Por Cuanto:

después de realizar los estudios y exámenes y cumplir los demás requisitos que establecen las disposiciones legales y reglamentarias de la Institución, ha obtenido el Grado de:

**Licenciado en Lenguas Modernas:
Especialidad en Francés e Inglés**

en solemne acto celebrado el día de hoy a las 4:00 p.m. en la Ciudad Universitaria y ha rendido en el mismo acto la protesta de honrar en toda circunstancia a la Universidad con el estricto cumplimiento de los deberes que le impone su investidura académica.

Por Tanto: Extiende a:

El presente Título para que goce de los derechos y prerrogativas inherentes a su calidad de:

**Licenciado en Lenguas Modernas:
Especialidad en Francés e Inglés**

de esta Universidad.

Dado en la Ciudad de San Salvador, capital de la República de El Salvador, a los veintiséis días del mes de septiembre de dos mil catorce.

RECTOR



The University of El Salvador

Certifies that:

after coursing the studies and evaluations, and complying with the other requisites established by legal dispositions and the rule book for the Institution, has acquired the grade of:

Bachelor's Degree in Modern Languages: Specialized in French and English

in a solemn event celebrated today at 4:00 p.m. in the University Campus, and has pledged during the aforementioned event the protest to honor under all circumstances to the University with strict compliance of the duties that this academic investiture commands him

Henceforth It is being extended to

The present Degree so he can enjoy the rights and prerogatives inherent to his quality of:

Bachelor's Degree in Modern Languages: Specialized in French and English

from this University.

Given in the City of San Salvador, capital of El Salvador, on September 26th, 2014.

PROVOST



Certificate of Register and Authenticity

Original Version



Nº 196721

DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR CERTIFICADO DE REGISTRO Y AUTENTICIDAD

LA DIRECCION NACIONAL DE EDUCACION SUPERIOR, DEL MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION DE EL SALVADOR, CERTIFICA:

I. Que el título de LICENCIADO EN LENGUAS MODERNAS ESPECIALIDAD EN FRANCES E INGLES, obtenido por el día veintiseis de septiembre de dos mil catorce, en UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR, de conformidad con la Ley de Educación Superior y su Reglamento General, contiene firma Auténtica de [redacted] siendo la misma que se encuentra debidamente registrada en esta Dirección Nacional en su calidad de RECTOR de la citada Institución.

II. Que por haberse cumplido con todos los requisitos de ley y encontrándose aprobada la carrera de LICENCIATURA EN LENGUAS MODERNAS ESPECIALIDAD EN FRANCES E INGLES, para ser impartida por UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR, se procedió a registrar dicho título bajo el número 00991409432049-1 de fecha uno de diciembre de dos mil catorce.

Ministerio de Educación, Dirección Nacional de Educación Superior, a los dos días del mes de diciembre de dos mil catorce.


Ing. José Francisco Marroquín
Director Nacional de Educación Superior
Dirección Nacional de Educación Superior

Rev.

Certificate of Grades

Original Version

UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR

1998  1998 N^o 532021

CINCUENTA CENTAVOS

LA INFRASCRITA SECRETARIO DE ASUNTOS ACADEMICOS AD-HONOREM, DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR, CERTIFICA QUE: [REDACTED] CURSO Y APROBO EN ESTA UNIVERSIDAD DESDE EL AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987, AL AÑO ACADEMICO 1990-1991 LAS ASIGNATURAS ABAJO DETALLADAS SIENDO ACTUALMENTE GRADUADA EN LA CARRERA DE LICENCIATURA EN QUIMICA Y FARMACIA.-

AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987 CICLO I			
INGLES I	8.9	OCHO PUNTO NUEVE	APROBADA
QUIMICA GENERAL I	8.8	OCHO PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
FISICA I	9.1	NUEVE PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
MATEMATICA I	9.4	NUEVE PUNTO CUATRO	APROBADA
AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987 CICLO II			
QUIMICA GENERAL II	8.8	OCHO PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
MATEMATICA II	9.7	NUEVE PUNTO SIETE	APROBADA
FISICA II	9.6	NUEVE PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA
INGLES II	8.0	OCHO PUNTO CERO	APROBADA
TECNICAS DE REDACCION E INVESTIGACION	9.2	NUEVE PUNTO DOS	APROBADA
AÑO ACADEMICO 1987-1988 CICLO I			
MATEMATICA III	9.2	NUEVE PUNTO DOS	APROBADA
QUIMICA INORGANICA I	7.8	SIETE PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
QUIMICA ORGANICA I	8.5	OCHO PUNTO CINCO	APROBADA
QUIMICA ANALITICA I	8.1	OCHO PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
AÑO ACADEMICO 1987-1988 CICLO II			
QUIMICA ORGANICA II	6.5	SEIS PUNTO CINCO	APROBADA
QUIMICA ANALITICA II	7.6	SIETE PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA

UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR

1998



1998

Nº 532021

FIFTY CENTS

1	THE UNDERSIGNED SECRETARY OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AD-HONOREM OF THE UNIVERSITY		
2	OF EL SALVADOR, CERTIFIES THAT XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX HAS CURSED AND APPROVED IN		
3	THIS UNIVERSITY FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987, TO THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1990-1991		
4	THE SUBJECTS LISTED BELOW, BEING NOW GRADUATED IN THE MAJOR OF		
5	BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN PHARMACEUTICS AND CHEMICALS.-		
6	ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 SEMESTER I		
7	ENGLISH I	8.9 EIGHT POINT NINE	PASSED
8	GENERAL CHEMISTRY I	9.7 NINE POINT SEVEN	PASSED
9	PHYSICS I	9.1 NINE POINT ONE	PASSED
10	MATH I	9.4 NINE POINT FOUR	PASSED
11	ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 SEMESTER II		
12	GENERAL CHEMISTRY II	8.8 EIGHT POINT EIGHT	PASSED
13	MATH II	9.7 NINE POINT SEVEN	PASSED
14	PHYSICS II	9.6 NINE POINT SIX	PASSED
15	ENGLISH II	8.0 EIGHT POINT ZERO	PASSED
16	REDACTION AND INVESTIGATION TECH	9.2 NINE POINT TWO	PASSED
17	ACADEMIC YEAR 1987-1988 SEMESTER I		
18	MATH III	9.2 NINE POINT TWO	PASSED
19	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY I	7.8 SEVEN POINT EIGHT	PASSED
20	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY I	8.5 EIGHT POINT FIVE	PASSED
21	ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY I	8.1 EIGHT POINT ONE	PASSED
22	ACADEMIC YEAR 1987-1988 SEMESTER II		
23	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II	6.5 SIX POINT FIVE	PASSED
24	ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY II	7.6 SEVEN POINT SIX	PASSED

Conclusion

Translation is an activity to convert a message or written statement into the same message or statement in one language. In this specialization course we have learned what being a professional translator is like. It was a really useful way of doing professional translations with the different skills and knowledge needed. We enjoyed it. Using the different tools and techniques for translating different kinds of documents was really interesting and challenging. In translation, a term is one of the challenges for translators to translate.

Firstly, this is because a term has its own meaning in each language, and it is difficult to explain. Using all these kinds of methods to translate a document, a word or a sentence is easier than translating by heart, because, translation composes the decomposition of the source text, and goes on to explain how it prefers understanding to intelligibility, frees a text from its own culture and resists the conventional notion of the Other.

Second, it is so important take into account different aspects about translation process, because we normally have to follow a guide where we can see an order to provide the best translation if it there were not any order it would be different since we could not translate very well the right message, that is why Anthony Burgess said: Translation is not a matter of words only: it is a matter of making intelligible a whole culture, because following these steps we can understand better other countries and people mind.

Third, professionalism and ethic are other consequences of this process in the end, because we can provide an excellent message to the reader based on which context and public is sending the message, that is why a translator has to know about the field which the translation is carried out to familiarize the reader with the translation even when many masters on it suggest about how important and make the translation clear and easier to provide it to the

reader and we can change the order verifying always the correct process without some steps to process the translation in the best possible way.

Nowadays, many people is learning and studying how to translate from one language to another following an order to send the message clearly as possible, also in the curse they can see the different and many examples how we should follow a process step by step to get a nice job and it would speak from us and also we should take into account if there is a mistake it would be our last translation since this is so serious because we have seen bad examples of people who even had died.

In this curse, we have learnt since different aspects how many masters had written some documents about it and focusing on which process is the best for the field where we are and try out each one and the majority of them finish with the same result, almost the same order and changing some steps and the translation was clear and understandable to the people who were reading some translation in different languages and English language was not the exception.

Finally, as students who have become professionals in the English translation process, we have learnt how important is this academic process we should follow to keep the professionalism and the quality of translation at the end of each work; at the same time, we should see the field and context and look for the best translation process to provide our excellent job and the trust of the reader would be loyal and we will learn more about it.

Recommendations

Taking the translation specialization course is an interesting journey into the intricate world of language, culture, and communication. It's an opportunity to look into the art and science of translation, which goes far beyond the simple act of word substitution. Here, we'd like to offer a list of the dos and don'ts for future students to be successful at becoming skilled and culturally sensitive translators.

Master Your Source and Target Languages: Ensure you have a strong command of both the source and target languages. Proficiency in grammar, vocabulary, and idiomatic expressions is crucial. This means not only understanding the languages, but also being able to communicate the main idea or message.

Build a Solid Vocabulary: Enhance your vocabulary in both languages, especially in specialized fields. Familiarize yourself with specific field-related terms and jargon. Be ready to do your own research to add more words and phrases to your database.

Practice Regularly: Regular practice is essential to improve your translation skills. Translate various types of texts, and challenge yourself with what you're learning during class. The more you practice, the more you will develop your skills and adapt to different writing styles and subject matters.

Use Reference Materials: Create the habit of utilizing dictionaries provided during the course, glossaries, and books to ensure accuracy and consistency in your translations. Even experienced translators rely on references to maintain quality and precision in their work.

Consider Cultural Sensitivity: Understand the cultural nuances and context of the source and target languages. This is crucial for accurate and culturally appropriate translations. Understanding cultural nuances is often very important to convey the message in the target language.

Manage Your Time Effectively: Plan your study schedule to meet deadlines and balance coursework with other commitments. Time management is key to success in this course. Effective time management will help you avoid stress and meet deadlines while maintaining the quality of your work.

Here is what students should avoid while taking this specialization course:

Do not Procrastinate: Avoid waiting until the last minute to complete assignments or study. Procrastination can lead to rushed, low-quality work. Procrastination often results in poor-quality translations and unnecessary stress. Start your tasks in advance.

Do not Overuse Machine Translation: While machine translation tools can be helpful, they should complement your work, not replace it. Relying too much on automated translation can lead to inaccuracies. Machine translation can be a helpful tool, but it should be used as a reference only.

Do not Sacrifice Quality for Speed: Prioritize accuracy and quality over speed when translating. Rushing can result in errors and misunderstandings. Translating too quickly often leads to mistakes and poor-quality work.

Do not Ignore Feedback: Don't dismiss feedback coming from your teacher or your classmates, even if it's critical. Use it as an opportunity for growth and improvement in your translation skills. Constructive feedback is a valuable resource for your development as a translator.

Do not Disregard Formatting: Pay attention to formatting, punctuation, and layout in your translations. Neglecting these aspects can affect the professionalism of your work. Proper formatting is crucial, especially for documents that will be published or shared with others.

Don't Limit Your Learning: While becoming an expert in a particular field is good, don't close the door to exploring other translation areas. Diversify your skills to become a more versatile translator. Being adaptable and open to different types of translation work can expand your career opportunities and experiences.

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