Translation of a Spanish Text on Human Rights for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador
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1 Introduction

This paper describes some of the challenges presented in a communicative translation. The source text document includes specialized terminology belonged to the field of human rights. It also contains localized information related to the usage of Spanish in Ecuador.

There are different ways to approach to the translation work. Some translators would prefer to focus on the Source Text and pursue a semantic translation (Newmark, 1981), others, would prefer to attempt a fluid translation (Venuti, 1995) or a foreignizing translation (Schleiermacher, 1813) according to their needs and preferences.

I preferred to approach to my translation project through the lenses of the Skopos theory. In a further chapter I would justify my decision and describe some of the challenges that I faced in the process, considering the limitations and possibilities resulted from this choice. I must clarify that in this paper I decided to use the word challenge rather than problem or difficulty to describe the issues that I found on the translation process, because it reflects in a much better way, the attitude that I perceive that some translators feel about their work. We feel encourage to across the language barrier to make the communication possible among people across the world enhancing the respect for the different cultures and by promoting the integration for everyone.

It is my hope to contribute with the practice of translation by presenting some useful examples from which we can learn something else about this passionate profession.
2 Motivation

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is characterized for inspire the curiosity of its students towards the exploration of new ways to improve people’s life by producing creative solutions to solve old problems across the different disciplines.

Translators and Interpreters solve language problems. Enabling oral or written communication between two who do not speak or understand the same language is a way to promote universal rights and promote the respect of cultural differences. Translators and Interpreters improve people’s life by helping them to be and feel included within local and global society. The creativity, discipline and commitment that characterizes translators’ work and all what I described above is which inspires me.
3 Acknowledgments

I would like to express my gratitude to all the people who encouraged me to pursue my graduate studies. Specially,

To my advisor, Laura Ramirez Polo, for her patience, support and guidance.

To my daughter Sophia. To whom I want to dedicate this effort.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Text</th>
<th>ST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Text</td>
<td>TT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Language</td>
<td>SL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Language</td>
<td>TL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Culture</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Culture</td>
<td>TC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Memory</td>
<td>TM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termbase</td>
<td>TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Audience</td>
<td>TA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Audience</td>
<td>SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Assisted Translation Tools</td>
<td>CAT tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Translation</td>
<td>MT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>TRST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language B</td>
<td>LB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Translation Request

4.1 Background Information

As a part of the requirements of my course, I must work on a project that includes the translation of a technical text. Therefore, I wrote to three organizations to let them know about this circumstance that offers to us a unique opportunity that in my case was to train my translation skills and for them is to get a translated document. I was fortunate to receive a positive response from the three organizations, but I decided to work with the first institution that responded to my invitation to collaborate for this project and it was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador. They wrote me my right away to request a translation into English of a document in Spanish that contains information on human rights and its compliance in Ecuador. From this moment, they would be identified in the document as the client. According to the client, the translation is going to be uploaded in their website as soon as they receive it. They provided me a translation brief in which the purpose of the translation was described in more detail. It also provided information regarding the audience, medium, place of text production and text reception, deadline and time of publication., motivations and other instructions.

4.2 The Translation Brief

According to Nord (2005) the reading of the translation brief is very important, because it helps to understand the function of the translation since it is based on the motivation and communicative intentions of the client. (12). Read the brief in the attachment section.

The brief responded the central questions:

What is the function of this text?

To communicate and disseminate information about human rights among non-Spanish speaker users of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador website.

Who is the audience or target reader?
Group a: Tourist, Immigrants, International Students and Refugees. Group b: Journalists, Movie producers, media in general. Group c: other governmental institutions. Group d: Governmental counterparts such as Foreign Ministries, Ambassadors. Group e: International Police, lawyers or investigators. Group f: Other NGOs (National and International)

What is the medium of transmission or publication?

Internet. Ministry of Foreign Affair of Ecuador web site.

Where the ST was produced?

It was produced in the Communication area of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, which is located in the capital of the country, Quito-Ecuador.

Where is the translation deadline?

May /2016.

When the TT is going to be published?

As soon as they receive the translation, and it will be updated after sixth months.

What is the language requested for the translations?

English form the United States

What is the thematic in the ST?

Human Rights

What is the preferred Register?

Formal y respectful
4.3 *Planning*

Planning is vital in translation. Translators must organize time very well, so they can dedicate a fair amount of time to the translation daily to be able to comply with the deadline marked by the client. Creating a project timeline help to value the time invested in each phase of the process but also, it allows translators to observe in a broad way the status of their project, the priority and the delays. The first phase in the translation process is to create a schedule that should be coordinated with proofreaders and reviser too. A continuation observe my first plan:

**Project Start (Jan 18- Feb 5)**
- Macro and Micro Analysis of ST
- Review and selection of corpus
- Identification of terminology
- Preparing resources and tools
- Advisor Feedback
- Setting up term base (TB) and, translation memory(TM)

**Beginning Translation (Feb 5- Feb 28)**
- Beginning
- Advisor Feedback
- Translation techniques
- Problems and solutions
- CAT tools troubleshooting
- Proofreading by native speaker

**Review and Approval (Feb 28- Mar 28)**
- Final draft of translation
- Proofreading by native speaker and Advisor Feedback
- Prepare package on SDL Trados
5 Text Analysis

Nord suggest to analyze the ST carefully to identify the type of document that we are going to translate, this examination would help us to understand its purpose and its problems too. For her, “translation is basically functional” (5). Therefore, this analysis could not be done without a strategy. She proposes to distinguish the different levels from which the analysis must be done and what are the elements within those levels that must be taken into account regarding the purpose of the text. (99).

5.1 Methodology for Text Analysis

My goal was to identify the communicative intention, typology and quality of the text. Then, I proceed to make an analysis of the macrostructure and microstructure to recognize lexical structure, register, style and other important features.

Figure 1. Outline for Text Analysis adapted from Nord (2005).

5.2 Communicative Intention of the text

This document is aimed to communicate information about human rights and its compliance in Ecuador. It must enable the access to this information to visitors of the website of the Ministry of Foreign Language of Ecuador who does not speak Spanish, but understand English.
5.3 Type of Text

This is an informative text. This type of text is characterized for having a purpose which is to advise or inform you about a particular subject. This type of paper is published in newspaper, bulletin or internet web sites. Usually they contain and develop the subject in a clearly manner. They are limited to certain number of words and avoid unnecessary repetition. The ST meet these characteristics greatly but is repetitive in some parts. It does not have a specific writing style, since it contains fragments of information extracted from various documents.

5.3.1 Genre Conventions: Spanish

In Spanish, redundancy and long sentences are common. They contain graphics, illustrations and figures sometimes. The writing style is topic-oriented and descriptive. The text also contains citations and references from reliable sources to gain credibility.

5.3.2 Genre Conventions: English

In English the content is direct and concise. The emphasis of an idea does not rely on the repetition, instead it uses supportive arguments or examples. Sentences are shorter.

5.4 Macrostructure and Microstructure

This analysis allowed me to observe the main features of the ST from two perspectives. Firstly, in a broad sense that observes the format of the text and its organization considering the context and cultural background. In second place, it focuses on the structure of the text in the syntactic level like sentences and its relationships with other larger or minor elements.
### 5.4.1 Macrostructure

#### 5.4.1.1 Extratextual Factors

**Genre:** Informative

**Author:** Department of Communication at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador.

**Structure:** Title. Table of Content. Heading and subtitles. No illustrations or graphics.

Cultural and historical background. The content of the ST is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related documents. Then, it focuses on compliance of rights in Ecuador, including qualitative and quantitative data.
5.4.2 Microstructure

In this analysis, I observe semantic and syntactic structure of sentences and its relationship with other smaller units. I search for idioms, dialectics, sociolects, grammar and collocation of words. In the analysis I noticed that the text is characterized by the use of performative verbs, legal terminology, elaborated vocabulary, prepositional phrases and legal doublets as one can observe in the following table.
Figure 4. Legal notions found on ST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performative Verbs</th>
<th>Legal Terminology</th>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Prepositional Phrases</th>
<th>Legal Doublets</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nadie estará sometido a esclavitud o servidumbre</td>
<td>Instrumentos internacionales, prescritos</td>
<td>Integridad, indivisibilidad, interdependencia,</td>
<td>En concordancia con; a través de</td>
<td>Celeridad y eficacia; participación e inclusión</td>
<td>In Dubio Pro Hominem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5. Geographical and cultural notions found in ST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment #</th>
<th>Geographical</th>
<th>Segment #</th>
<th>Cultural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Constitución de la República del Ecuador</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>El Buen Vivir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Como dijera el presidente Rafael Correa en la CELAC: Abbreviation for Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>Revolución Ciudadana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>El Atlas de las Desigualdades Socioeconómicas del Ecuador</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>El sustancial avance en el acceso a educación básica se observa principalmente entre la población de niños, niñas y adolescentes indígenas, cuya cobertura aumentó en un 20% durante el periodo inter-censal, seguido por la población afro ecuatoriana que subió alrededor del 15%.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6. Human Rights specialized language found in the ST (sample)

| Derechos Humanos | ONU | Derecho a la vida a la libertad y a la seguridad jurídica, | La integralidad y la indivisibilidad se refieren a ver los derechos como un conjunto integrado que articula los derechos civiles y políticos con los económicos, sociales y culturales. | Se garantiza la inviolabilidad del domicilio, la correspondencia ni sufrir ataques a su honra o reputación, |

It is important thinking on the terminology without limiting our work to the translation of words, we need to understand the words in order to understand the ultimate meaning of the entire text and its intention. Baker (1992) is very descriptive explaining how to think of words within the relations and connections they have and their impact in any different aspect from what it could be analyzed (17). ST present some challenges regarding the equivalence in the level of the
expressive meaning. Some terms may have a linguistic parallel in the TL but may not carried the same meaning in the level of their communicative intention.

5.5 Quality of Text

The most important issue that I found in this type of document is the lack of consistency along the text regarding the register, tone, style, etc. Since the ST is a document that combines fragments from different publications, the narrative vary from one paragraph to another. The text also has some grammatical problems.

Figure 7. Errors found in the ST (sample)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>La interdependencia se refiere a que no existe separación entre los mismos por lo tanto el disfrute de un derechos específico o un grupo de derechos depende para ser de otro derecho</td>
<td>Mispell Must be singular Derecho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Por último, la progresividad implica gradualidad y avance. Resulta claro que la efectiva total de los derechos no se logra de una vez,</td>
<td>Mispell Must be efectividad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garantizar sin discriminación alguna el efectivo goce de los derechos establecidos en la Constitución y en los instrumentos internacionales..”</td>
<td>Punctuation Must be (,..)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To summarize pros and cons contained in the source text regarding of the translation process I enlisted them using the SWOT model.

Figure 7. SWOT model adapted to ST analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Consistency in the terminology</td>
<td>-The document lacks of uniformity falls in a mix of different types of register, style, etc. segments that are part of the text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Plain text without special design</td>
<td>-Redundancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Table of content</td>
<td>-Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-List of references and sources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Updated content</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Existence of parallel text</td>
<td>-An incomplete idea can affect the meaning of a sentence. Having different segments with different registers is like having a suit with patches of different colors, is a challenge to turn those “different voices” in one steady and clear voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Reliable sources for the information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Function of the text is clear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Spanish-English (language pair)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.6 Conclusion

The information resulted from the text analysis allowed me to take some decisions through the recognition of the relevant features of the text and how these elements affect the translation. These problems could lessen the accuracy, coherence, consistency and quality in the TT. It helped me to foresee the strategies that I may use in some cases to make the TT meet the requirements of the translation brief. The quality of the ST would affect translator’s decision. An incomplete sentence can change the meaning of an idea. In the ST, there is one incomplete sentence and it represent a challenge because I cannot guess what is this. The feedback with the client is important during this phase of the translation brief and the ST.

6 Theoretical Framework

In the light of the Skopos theorie (Vermeer & Reiss, 1984), the purpose of the translation is the “North Star” of the translation. Is necessary to clarify a conceptual distinction made by Nord (1997) regarding the differences between intention and function. She states that intention represent the interest of the sender, while the function value the receiver expectations, needs and use of the translation. This approach is supported by other views in regard of the equivalence, direction, etc.

Figure 8. Theoretical Framework Chart
A communicative translation tends to be instrumental because it produces a new communicative interaction between the cultures and language involved (Nord, 1989). It tends to be foreignizing, because the main purpose of the translation is to make the TT understandable for TA.

7 Computer Assisted Translation Tools

Technology have changed the work of translators in many aspects. The productivity of their work have increased thanks to these tools that are created to satisfy various needs in the industry. CAT tools save money, time and enhance the quality of translators’ work. The selection of CAT tools would depend on the preference of translators.

![Figure 9. focus oriented CAT tools](image-url)
My experience using CAT tool was positive. I firmly believe the quality of the translation rely in part in the efficient use of these tools. In the next figure, I illustrate the process of translation using these tools and my goals in each phase.

Figure 10. Sequence of events supported by CAT tools during the TRST

7.1 Corpus Analysis Rational

According to Bowker (2002), corpus-based research is an old practice among translators that group and examine a variety of documents that are similar to the ST but they are written in the target language. These documents are called parallel text and become the content of a corpus that will allow translators to identify linguistic patterns that would help them further during the translation when they are dealing with terminology and other challenges presented in the process (43).
In this project, the selection the documents that were part of the corpus was one of the most important actions to ensure the quality of the translation. The role of the information resulted from this analysis affected the quality of the translation but also made my work productive and increase the capacities of TM and TB.

7.1.1 Corpus Analysis

7.1.1.1 Corpus Selection Criteria

Three goals norm my selection of documents that were part of my corpus. Observe the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Credibility</th>
<th>Well known, recognized, authorized sources</th>
<th>UN, Human Rights Watch, Ecuador government official sites, universities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consistency</td>
<td>Publications with the same thematic, related topics, comparable communicative intention</td>
<td>Human Rights, HR definitions, HR statistics, HR in Ecuador.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity and Format</td>
<td>At least 5 parallel texts, each one must contain at least 5,000 words. They are compiled in electronic form. Written on legal or journalistic register.</td>
<td>Html, doc, pdf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1.1.2 Corpora

There are thousands of publications produced by organizations like United Nations with glossaries, abbreviations, nomenclatures and definitions of specialized terms. The search for terms is more productive and less time consuming if we extract some of them from the corpus before we started the translation. If the parallel text chosen has not a good quality on regard of reliability and accuracy, it will be reflected on the lack of effectiveness of these terms in its application.
Figure 11. Documents that are part of the Corpora for this project (Sample)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th># Words</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Watch</td>
<td><a href="https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/related_material/ecuador_sp_2.pdf">https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/related_material/ecuador_sp_2.pdf</a></td>
<td>Currents Events HR</td>
<td>PDF</td>
<td>2115</td>
<td>SPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Database of Americas</td>
<td><a href="http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/Ecuador/english08.html">http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/Ecuador/english08.html</a></td>
<td>Constitution of Ecuador (translated document)</td>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>55930</td>
<td>ENG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.1.3 Corpus Analysis Tools

For this project I used AntConc for the term extraction. This is a free Concordance software that is created by Anthony Laurence. The most important feature of this application is that it allows to generate a list of target words extracted from the corpora which is a group of parallel text in Spanish and English. The format of presenting information is called ‘KWIC’: Key Word In Context. So, users can observe the collocation and the frequency of the words.

7.1.4 Corpus Analysis Issues

- Format of documents:

  If the documents are not converted and clean, they would complicate the alignment of the parallel text.

- Alignment of Parallel Text

  If the documents are not clean, the results from the alignment would not be the expected.

![Figure 12. Issues during the alignment](image)
7.1.1.5 Conclusion

The selection and analysis of the corpus is probably one of the key phases of the translation process. Even before the translation starts, in this stage the quality route begins. This phase requires *attention, scrutiny and patience*.

7.2 Terminology

The ideal terminology is characterized by its suitability, transparency and disambiguation. According to Dubuc in Kennedy’s translation (1997), “the purpose of a definition in terminology is to provide a clear understanding of the meaning of a term specific to a given subject field” (109). Translators should be concerned about the terminology because it would affect the quality of the translation. In this project, the use of standard is highly recommended since the ST main function is to communicate. Therefore, the terms play an important role to convey the message as clear as it could be to make the translation functional for the TA.

7.2.1 Termbase

7.2.1.1 Terms Selection Criteria

I set the goals for the selection of terms:

- The terms should be accurate (focus on meaning rather than words).
- The terms should be reliable (preferred in TC and used in TL)
- The terms should be consistent (suitability in TT)

Other guidelines to gather the terms:

- The terms should be specialized in Human Rights (UN glossaries)
- The terms are equivalent above the word level (Baker 1992)
- Geographical (Spanish from Ecuador/ English from the United States)
7.2.1.2 Term Management Tools

I used SDL Multiterm2014. This tool allows me to:

- Create TB
- Modify content
- Adding terminology when translating in SDL Studio Trados 2014
- Import and export terminology

7.2.1.3 Termbase creation

This activity is divided in four phases before-during and after the translation is realized. It takes account on the objectives that were set regarding the terminological expectations and aimed to meet the purpose of the translation.

Figure 12. TB creation phases and processes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phases</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>SDL Multiterm</th>
<th>Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Term extraction after reading ST</td>
<td>Create from scratch</td>
<td>Edit /delete entries</td>
<td>Equality Gender Discrimination Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Term extraction from Corpus</td>
<td>Frequent terms</td>
<td>Adding entries</td>
<td>Human Rights Obligation Promotion protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Term extraction from old TB, TM and UN glossaries</td>
<td>Usage in TC</td>
<td>Adding and editing entries</td>
<td>Abbreviations Proper names Conventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Search for equivalent terms in dictionaries, parallel text, glossaries, etc.</td>
<td>Cultural equivalences</td>
<td>Adding and editing entries</td>
<td>Patria Grande Buen Vivir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2.1.4 Terminological Issues

We need to keep on mind: 1) the communicative intention of the text and 2) the TT reader. There are many challenges regarding the terminology work. To illustrate these challenges, we can start answering these questions? How to distinguish a term from what is not a term? My TB is term oriented or concept oriented? What are the characteristic of the terms? What re the equivalence parameters in which I am located? Baker (2009) mention Cruse’s
distinction of four main types of meaning in words: “prepositional meaning, expressive meaning, presupposed meaning, and evoke meaning”. (26) These categories are helpful to identify some terminological issues.

Figure 13. TB creation phases and processes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Alternative 1</th>
<th>Alternative 2</th>
<th>Alternative 3 y 4</th>
<th>Types of Meaning</th>
<th>Challenge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Parroquias</td>
<td>County (in the US) a political and administrative division of a state, providing certain local governmental services</td>
<td>District (an area of a country or city, especially one regarded as a distinct unit because of a particular characteristic)</td>
<td>Civil Parishes (territorial division of small communities) Parish (catholic religious community, place where people receive sacraments)</td>
<td>Evoked/geographical</td>
<td>In the target language the term parish is commonly used in the religious context. <strong>Distinguishing Term vs. Concept</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. El Buen Vivir</td>
<td>Good living</td>
<td>The good life</td>
<td>Living well</td>
<td>Culture-specific context/Expressive</td>
<td>Switch code. From Quechua into Spanish. This term expresses the vision of life and social coexistence and the respect to nature. The term is well known in Andean countries and is used in political context currently. For example, it appears in reformed constitutions of Ecuador and Bolivia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Patria Grande</td>
<td>Homeland</td>
<td>Fatherland</td>
<td>Motherland</td>
<td>Not translate</td>
<td>Expressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Progresividad</td>
<td>Escalation</td>
<td>Progressivity</td>
<td>Progressiveness</td>
<td>Language convention</td>
<td>The preferred term is progressivity. *Corpus Analysis/TC conventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Principio por persona</td>
<td>Pro homine (Latin)</td>
<td>Pro individual for the person principle</td>
<td>Specialized terminology in Legal setting</td>
<td>Misspelling in ST Correct: Principio pro persona</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22
In examples 2 and 3 reflected in the table above we can observe the terms that have an expressive meaning are much more complex than others. In this project, is helpful to have clear the purpose of the translation, which in this case is to disseminate specialized content. Therefore, it must to preserve the communicative intention of the text. The selection of the terminology in the translation must support the goals of accuracy and clarity that makes clear and comprehensive the translation for target readers. In this case I decided to translate El Buen Vivir as the Good Living, including a note that explain the definition when the term appears for first time. The term Patria Grande was not translated because it just appeared once in the entire text. So, I decided to add a footnote to explain it. The concepts motherland and fatherland have their unique expressive meaning in the target culture. Other issues found in terminology are related to errors that are present in the ST for example.

7.2.1.5 Conclusion

The use of SDL Multiterm ease the terminology work of the translation. It is a good feature to add terms while translating. The TB saves time and facilitate the exchange of the files with a reviser. Language and culture competence regarding the TL must be skills that translators must have, sometimes the challenges do not appear in the linguistic level but in the semantic level in which notion are complex, without an understanding of the TC the decision when selecting a suitable term may be the incorrect one. Translators must be aware of the connotation and usage of the term in the TT culture, misspelling words, or distinguishing from false friends. The terminology work is synchronized to the translation process. A third opinion is necessary to discuss the use of a particular term and the feedback from proofreaders and reviser are highly important in this regard, especially if translators are not experienced.
7.2.2 Translation Memory

7.2.2.1 Translation Memory Tools

I used SDL Studio Trados 2014. This software alike Multiterm facilitates my work; more importantly, it gives me the possibility to translate faster, especially if the content is reliable and these are the main features of TM. Saves time by helping translators to work faster and ensures consistency and quality within translations.

Figure 14. View of TM in SDL Studio Trados

Having this in mind, translators cannot think that translation’s quality is an isolated situation, the quality of the translation is the result of the sum of the quality of the termbase, and the quality of the TM, and the quality of the ST. If the corpus selection was good, the quality of the TM will be good too. If the quality of writing in the ST is clear and consistent, the TM is going to offer a
better result. If we add to our project a qualified termbase, the translator will be supported by all these elements that are reusable, perfectible and expandable.

7.2.2.2 Translation Memory creation

In this project the first TM resulted from the alignment of the corpus. I also used an old TM from a former class, the previous TM was created to translated the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, therefore it was useful for my new project. The last changes of TM were updated every time the translation was changed and corrected. Is important to identify where the TM file is going to be saved because if not, you may confuse it among other similar. I did start a TM from my current translation just because I lost the files. Some of the issues I facer regarding the TM where related to my experience using the software.

7.2.2.3 Translation Memory Issues

I found two situations that lead to problems in this phase:

- File’s organization of TM in the computer
- Updating TM’s
  • I used the TM resulted from the alignment to start my project, then, I did not notice that I save many versions of TM and I was not sure what was the last updated. It caused that I have to search for the correct one.
  • I have problems when trying to generate Target Files and I could not do that because I have lost the XLIFF document.
  • I open my TM and I found that all the changes were not saved or updated because I was not adding the new translated segments.
  • If I have issues related to format: hyperlinks. If the hyperlink is not located as it should, Trados show a message and do not let generate Target Files.
7.2.2.4 Conclusion

The usefulness of the TM is undiscussable. Now what is arguable is the quality of the TM. Not all TMs are useful. A bad translation will generate a TM that is not useful. It is necessary to review the translation to ensure the TM is updated. One can spend significant amounts of time translating more than one a segment that was not properly saved.

8 The Translation

8.1 Methodology

The methodology is illuminated by the Skopostheorie. In regard of the equivalence, perhaps the major challenge is in the view of Baker (1992) related to culture-specific concepts (21). These culture specific concepts are related to Ecuador and its cultural and historical references.

8.1.1 Translation Challenges and Procedures

In the light of the Skopostheorie, I kept two ideas in mind. The first one, I want to pursue a communicative translation, that use ST as a model but focus on the TT reader needs and meet the requirements from the client described in the translation brief.
I set some goals:

- I want to focus on “meaning” rather than “words”
- I want to respect the conventions of TC in TT (it could imply a reformulation of expressions and change the order or form of the sentences.
- I want to achieve a reliable translation in terms of accuracy and consistency

I found three major challenges that were classified as it is reflected in the following illustration adapted from Baker (1992).

**Figure 16. Translation Goals**
**Figure 17. Translation challenges and procedures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Trados</th>
<th>Challenge type</th>
<th>TT</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Como dijera el presidente Rafael Correa en la CELAC:</td>
<td>Grammatical It is written in third person and it its imperfect subjunctive which generally indicates past but also can refer to future. I cannot translate this sentence in English in the same order that it is written in Spanish.</td>
<td>President Rafael Correa said in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ECLAC Summit II:</td>
<td>Transposition of form. Sentence structure changed. Como dijera vs. President Rafael Correa Indirect speech vs. Direct speech. Clarification: ECLAC Summit II vs. la CELAC. Conventions: look for the official abbreviation in English of Spanish CELAC which is ECLAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>La erradicación de la pobreza es un imperativo moral para nuestra región y para el planeta entero</td>
<td>Convention in TC</td>
<td>The eradication of poverty is a moral imperative in our region and globally.&quot;</td>
<td>Literal translation Modulation of content Follow convention in TC. Planeta entero= back translation= entire planet. VS. Globally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Avance de país</td>
<td>Convention in TC</td>
<td>Progress of the country</td>
<td>Modulation of content However, I could have translated as Advancement of the country, but I preferred to use the preferred term to express that idea in TC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>La Revolución Ciudadana</td>
<td>Equivalence above word level (It represent the ideology of ruling party) Just the word revolution have a lot of connotations related to parties of left.</td>
<td>Citizen’s Revolution</td>
<td>Literal translation. My goal is to favor the communicative function of the text. So, I believe this is understandable in the context and it does not need further clarification. Another alternative is to write a definition in a footnote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>El Presupuesto del sector social, pasó de USD 2 160,62 millones de dólares en el año 2006 a USD 9 606.31 millones de dólares en el 2013 y a USD 8 965,12 millones de dólares al 2014.</td>
<td>Convention in TC</td>
<td>The social sector budget increased from $2 160,62 million in 2006 to $9 606.31 million in 2013, and up to $ 8 965,12 million in 2014</td>
<td>Respect the Convention Ho write numbers correctly in English. “Money Use digits for exact amount (e.g. $ 24,28) but used digits and words for rounded and large amounts (e.g. 98 dollars; 15 million)” University of New England. Academic Skills Office. Writing Correctly. Numbers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table: Modulation, Transposition, and Literal Translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>Type of translation resulted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modulation of content</td>
<td>Indice</td>
<td>Table of content</td>
<td>instrumental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explicitation and Modulation</td>
<td>El Buen Vivir</td>
<td>El Buen Vivir, from now on Good Living, comes from the Quechua Sumak Kawsay that refers to the harmonious coexistence among people and their respect to nature.</td>
<td>domesticating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformulation and reduction.</td>
<td>El 10 de diciembre de 1950 la Organización de las Naciones Unidas –ONU- proclamó el Día Internacional de los Derechos Humanos para celebrar la Declaración Universal de los Derechos del Hombre, adoptada en el seno de dicha Organización el 10 de diciembre de 1948</td>
<td>In 1950, the United Nations declared December 10, as International Human Rights Day to commemorate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by the organization in December 10, 1948</td>
<td>Foreignizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transposition of Form and literal</td>
<td>El Estado ecuatoriano, desde la creación del Consejo de Derechos Humanos en 2006, mediante Resolución de la Asamblea General 60/251, ha tenido una participación activa en este espacio, demostrando su firme compromiso con la promoción y garantía de los derechos humanos no solo a nivel nacional, sino también como política</td>
<td>Since the creation of the Human Rights Council (HRC) in 2006, by General Assembly resolution 60/251, Ecuador has been actively involved in this area, demonstrating its strong commitment to the promotion and guarantee of human rights, not only on a national level but also in international policy as well.</td>
<td>Foreignizing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 16.** Modulation, Transposition and Literal translation adapted from Vinay & Darbelnet (1995)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literal</th>
<th>Derecho a la vida a la libertad y a la seguridad jurídica,</th>
<th>Right to life, liberty and legal security.</th>
<th>Foreignizing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>Con la vigencia de la nueva constitución</td>
<td>In compliance with the new Constitution</td>
<td>Foreignizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omission</td>
<td>es fundamento que garantiza la defensa de lo humano por encima de los intereses públicos o privados que los nieguen o los incumplan.</td>
<td>which is the foundation for the defense of human rights over public and private interest.</td>
<td>Foreignizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transposition of form</td>
<td>Derecho a una alimentación adecuada.</td>
<td>The right to adequate food.</td>
<td>Foreignizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transposition of form</td>
<td>Derecho a una vida digna, ambientalmente sustentable</td>
<td>The right to a dignified environmentally sustainable life</td>
<td>Foreignizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>erradicar la pobreza de manera sostenida y sustentable, mediante la revolución productiva, del trabajo y del empleo, el ejercicio pleno de los derechos del Buen Vivir, el fortalecimiento de capacidades y oportunidades, y el fortalecimiento de la participación ciudadana y el poder popular”.</td>
<td>“to eradicate poverty in a continuous and sustainable manner by means of a productive revolution of work, employment, the full exercise of good living rights, strengthening of capabilities and opportunities and encouragement of citizen participation and popular power in order to achieve a fair and empathic society”.</td>
<td>Foreignizing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 17. Incomplete segment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Sin embargo, no hay que olvidar que en el país, los ciudadanos y las instituciones en materia de derechos sino su efectiva vigencia.</td>
<td>However, It should not be forgotten that in the country, citizens and institutions</td>
<td>I cannot guess, so I leave it and I will report to the client.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.1.1 Conclusion

The challenges that I faced in this translation were mostly related to:

- Grammar constructions
- CAT tools expertise
- Time management
- Cultural References
I needed to meet the conventions for English use for writing. The feedback from revisers was very useful to correct linguistic problems and cultural related issues.

Regarding Cat tools, it took some time to understand some features, but this experience helped me to develop my skills using them.

The timeline project helped me to schedule my activities and set priorities. However, I was behind my planned agenda.

9  Translation Quality

9.1  Assurance of Quality in Translation

According to Philip Crosby, a businessman who contributed to management theory and quality management practices in his *Quality is Free* (1979), “Quality is conformance to requirements”. The American Society for Quality (ASQ) in its website define it as “Quality denotes an excellence in goods and services, especially to the degree they conform to requirements and satisfy customers”. We, translators must be clear about whose expectations and requirements we want to satisfy.

| Specifications Phase | 1)Requester (Provide clear instructions and information)  
2)Translator (Self revision of the ST, ask questions to clarify information) | Purpose of the translation.  
Target Audience  
Use of the translation  
Contextual and information of the target culture.  
Indicator: Translation Brief |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Production Phase     | 1)Translator  
2)B Language Reviser  
3)CAT tool Specialist  
4)Requester (question, clarification) | **Cat Tool**  
Selecting the software  
Indicator: Number and frequency of technical problems  
**Corpora**  
Selecting ST and TT documents  
Indicator: TM matches  
**Terminology**  
Linguistic Equivalence  
Semantic Equivalence  
Cultural Equivalence  
Indicator: Termbase Reviser notes  
**Target Text**  
Syntax  
Collocation of words  
Localization  
Consistency  
Indicator: Reviser Notes  
**Target Text Style**  
Register  
Tone  
Cultural References  
Indicator: Reviser Notes |
| Post -Project Review | 1)Translator  
2)Reviser | Accuracy  
Readability  
Consistency  
What would be the indicator here? |
9.1.1 Planning vs Reality.

Planning is very important as I mention at the beginning of the document. However, it is necessary to reflect on the problems related to this action. The creation of a timeline project helped me to review the priorities of my work and also observe my progress as I mention before.
9.1.2 Use of Standards

To support our work in this sense, the Standard Guide for Quality Assurance in Translation (F 2575 – 06) was created to support translators to understand their own role and clarify what are the specific needs of the people involved in the activity. The guide also provides
us other specifications that help us to locate ourselves on the right context to prepare for our translation in the best way possible.

In the following table, I will illustrate the route of the translation based on the guide, so the assurance of quality starts before the translation begins.

Figure 20. Taken from the Standard Guide for Quality Assurance in Translation (3)

![Diagram of translation process](image)

Each translator can decide if they want to use this model or prefer using an adaptation of the model or even customize their own model according to their needs. However, having an outline is better than the lack of one. Another important step to ensure quality in the translation is to determine some indicators.

9.1.3 Use of Cat tools

9.1.3.1 SDL Studio Trados

I used SDL Studio Trados in this project. I felt comfortable using this software which did not present problems, contrarily it supported every stage during the process of translation. The termbase has a friendly interphase that facilitates the entry of the terms. The translation in Studio
Trados allow to view ST and TT at the same time. The translation is made by segments and I can select and add older TM or use the termbase in the same screen. The TM was created from the actual translation and supported by the TM generated by the Corpora alignment. The quality of the translation is the result of the quality of the parallel text and the former translations. One of the problem that I faced managing the TM is more of technical kind. I forgot to save the TM changes when I should. So, I needed to work on these changes many times. The benefits were greater compared to the difficulties. I worked on previous translations in similar thematic. The TM was able to review it and to compare it with the new translation by checking the grammar, the collocation and the appropriateness of the translated segment.

9.1.3.2 SDL Multiterm

The creation and management of the terminology before and during the translation is a key factor for the success of the translation. In the previous stage of the translation, when we make the first revision of the ST, we look up the terms that we recognize but also those terms that are more complex and difficult that challenge us. The analysis of the corpus is another significant step to ensure quality of terminology in an early stage. A good corpus in first place would contribute to the quality of the termbase but also to the quality of the translation memory. It will also save time significantly. The terms extracted from the corpus and from the self-revision of the ST would facilitate the creation of the termbase since the beginning. The termbase itself is an asset and involves a tedious work. However, the time invested in this stage is necessary and is worthy. In engineering, one of the most important parts of the construction process is setting the foundations. If the foundation is strong the construction will be strong, if the foundation is week, the construction will generate future problems that will cost more money and more time. In translation, if we take the creation of the termbase slightly, we will lose time
and effort, because we would have to comeback several times to review and correct the terms, when we could do that from the beginning. If we do not have a good base of terms, we would limit our possibilities in the translation. Therefore, the development of a good translation will rely on the quality assurance of the termbase. The termbase is a useful resource for translators undoubtedly. The use of software like SDL termbase to manage the terminology makes this tiresome task handier for translators, improving their alternatives, saving their time, making the resources reusable, etc. This software also allows translators to exchange bases and contribute with peers in order to expand them.

9.1.4 Research

Research skills are necessary. The entire process of translation is also an ongoing process of research. First, when we are looking for parallel text, and then, when we are creating the TB and TM. The research allowed us to gather information, organize it, compare it, discuss it, discriminate it, validate it or eliminate it.

Figure 21. Table showing the sources searched to guarantee reliability of TM and TB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Link</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
9.1.5 Revision of Translation

9.1.5.1 Proofreader and Reviser’s Role

The reviser is probably one of the best allies of the translator. The saying says two heads think better than one. The proofreader and the reviser have an important mission which is to observe the translation not with the idea to find something wrong but with the aim to enhance it through a constructive and positive critic. There are different levels in which the opinion of the revisers supports the process of quality in translation. The proofreader which is a native speaker of B language, is after the grammatical coherence of the text, the collocation of words and its pertinence regarding the target culture. On the other hand, the reviser looks after these elements too but also observe, style, conventions of language, see if the purpose of the translation is preserved. The commentaries resulted from both proofreader and reviser are from all point of view necessary and beneficial.

Figure 22. Proofreader comments (Sample)
Nord make us to reflect on the concept of loyalty, she thinks that if translators must be loyal to ST but also they owe loyalty to other people involved in the process of translation, for her, translators own the right to take their own decisions but need to consider to those that are part of the translation process.

This translation was reviewed from three people. Two native speakers were proofreader of the different draft of the translation. The reviser was part of the whole process of the translator and her commentaries covered other factors related to the translator process, like the management of terminology, the best use of CAT tools, translation memories, etc. The reviser feedback was significant and helpful to the translation.

**Figure 2. Collaborators on the Proofreading and Revision of the translation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reviser</td>
<td>Laura Ramirez Polo</td>
<td>Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreader</td>
<td>Daniel Ross</td>
<td>UIUC Instructor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proofreader</td>
<td>Phoebe Shelor</td>
<td>UIUC Classmate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**9.1.6 Learning Outcomes**

Language Competence and Translator’s Experience are vital.

Translators must use all the resources available to do their best. In my experience, is necessary to have on mind the following:

- Planning (time, resources, finances)
- Discipline and hard work
- Comparing and contrasting theory and practice
- Detecting and eliminating errors
• Value feedback from others
• Taking advantage of the resources available

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11 Attachments