

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



Universidad de El Salvador
Hacia la libertad por la cultura

TOPIC:

“THE USE OF DIFFERENT METHODS AND PROCESSES IN THE TRANSLATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND ACADEMIC DOCUMENTS FROM ENGLISH TO SPANISH AND VICE VERSA”.

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FINAL REPORT

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AND

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN ENGLISH WITH MAJOR IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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TABLE OF CONTENT

CONTENT	NUMBER OF PAGE
ABSTRACT	5
INTRODUCTION.....	6
JUSTIFICATION.....	7
TRANSLATION PROCESS	8
CONCEPT OF THE TRANSLATION PROCESS	
THE TRANSLATION PROCESS	
TRANSLATIONS	11
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	12
HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS	16
OPERATION MANUAL MP5 PLAYER.....	35
BIRTH CERTIFICATES.....	56
UNIVERSITY DIPLOMA.....	62
UNIVERSITY TRANSCRIPT.....	63
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.....	64
CONCLUSIONS	65
RECOMMENDATIONS	68
REFERENCES	69
ANNEX.....	70
MEMBERS' ROLE	71
TRANSLATOR ATTEST.....	72

Abstract

En el presente proyecto por medio de la práctica de los diversos métodos conocidos para llevar a cabo un proyecto de traducción fiel al documento en el idioma original. El proceso de traducción no es una fórmula estática por lo cual a lo largo de la historia se han empleado muchas estrategias y métodos para lograr la efectividad y profesionalización de las distintas traducciones. Para esta recopilación de proyectos se tomaron en cuenta todos los conocimientos y técnicas adquiridas tomando en cuenta de manera general que, los procesos de traducción pueden variar dependiendo del enfoque de cada traductor o del público al que la traducción es dirigida, debido a ello, es necesario tener en cuenta no solo el conocimiento del idioma meta, sino también realizar una investigación adecuada al tipo de documento para ser capaces de utilizar el vocabulario apropiado para cada tipo de traducción, ya sea que se de un mensaje de texto o incluso un manual de equipo para uso profesional. Cada una de estas traducciones son el producto de una minuciosa investigación con el fin de presentar ejemplos del proceso de traducción moderna, empleando no solo las técnicas y métodos clásicos de la traducción, sino también, a través de la práctica, el uso nuevas metodologías y de las tecnologías emergentes, tales como: bases de datos globales, traductores automáticos, herramientas de edición de imagen que posibilitan un resultado de la traducción mucho más eficaz.

Palabras clave: Teoría de la Traducción; Traducción; Métodos de Traducción; Herramientas Digitales; Tecnología Emergente.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a very deep and complex subject that has been with us since ancient times. According to history and taking a look back to biblical times there was a reason why nowadays there are a lot of languages. As a consequence, the necessity of learning, understanding, and speaking those languages until these days. Currently, while the translation request has increased all over the world, online translators' alternatives have rapidly emerged to help out people with their demands and needs but these digital tools would never reach the same quality as one of the professionals in the field, however, these digital tools are very important to master a translation work. To translate a text requires knowledge not only in the target language which the text is addresses to but also about culture, idioms and some others aspects, also requires time and dedication and from this context; the present document which is a part of the Specialization Course in Translation will show the different given topics and the sequence of these in order to achieve the required objectives of the subject matter since requires translation techniques, terminology search in many dictionaries provided during the course, also translation is not only about text but also professional translators must know about image treatment and translation is guided by steps to achieve a really good translation product. In the case of image processing translation is managed through some technology tools such as Pixlr and even Canvas. Besides this, there is some specific vocabulary in every field, that is the reason why it is mandatory to use different sources which help to search and understand the meaning of words in the target language when translating. On the other hand, translation is so broad that it leads with legal documents all around the world, but in this case, through this course we have translated birth, and marriages certificates, also university diplomas and transcripts from English to Spanish and vice versa.

JUSTIFICATION

Considering the importance and the impact of the translation in these days, professional translators must be a guide, a link to connect the cultures of two different countries or more because professional translators might be able to adapt a message in the same way that is given in the source language to make the receiver get the message without knowing the text has been translated into the target language. Nowadays, translations allow us to know and understand a wide range of topics. We can solve daily problems such as learning how to operate a device, to perform an activity by reading instructions, to acquire new knowledge and to communicate with others, with translation people have first-hand information. Since translation is in our daily lives, it makes our days easier and faster. Translation is a global contribution as it allows humans to handle topics such as culture, medicine, literature, political, military, and religious power. As a matter of fact, translation has shortened the world.

TRANSLATION PROCESS

The translation process is a way to organize the translation project in the most effective and efficient way possible, in order to obtain the best possible results when carrying out a translation project. Each process is totally different and has unique characteristics that vary according to what is established either by the client or what is considered by the translation company (Dotdash Meredith publishing family., 2019) (Torres, MA., 2022)

For our part, the most appropriate process consists of:

1. Initial evaluation:

Before the language translation process even begins. It is important to make an initial evaluation.

Once the quote is accepted and the scope of the work is determined, reasonably, the translator will need to have an initial read of the document at hand. We tried to understand the specific qualities and goals of the material at hand.

Thanks to this first step, we determined that it is an informative text of a scientific nature since its main topic is one of the fields related to psychology.

Fortunately, much of the jargon from that area was not included, so we were able to accept the text to work on its translation. (Dotdash Meredith publishing family., 2019) (Torres, MA., 2022)

2. Recognizing challenges

Some of the challenges we faced were the following:

This effect was strongest for people who stuck to consistently performing the goal behavior during that time.

People who have more time to devote to developing a habit, for example, will be able to do so much more quickly. (Dotdash Meredith publishing family., 2019) (TetraEpik, 2020).

3. First Draft

First copy of the translation, we use internal comparison beside familiarizing with the document, first attempt to translate. No resources or dictionaries are used during this step- in order to write a simple draft. We get together and start to translate after reading carefully without stopping to have a general view of the translation and get the ideas. (Dotdash Meredith publishing family., 2019) (TetraEpik, 2020)-

4. The translation itself

It is recommended to break the text in smaller chunks, to help the translation to be smooth and natural, we have been careful to not change the context and the content. After the first draft with a better understanding of the text we also replaced the inconsistent words with better synonyms, the use of tools to assist such as dictionaries and online tools was required. (Bayan Marketing Team, 2020) (TetraEpik, 2020).

5. Editing and Formatting

It's important for the translator to follow up the format that the original document has, respecting style, font, position, and all the things contained in the original document. Also keep in mind to follow the client's demands. In this case we add the tpe format. (Dotdash Meredith publishing family., 2019) (TetraEpik, 2020).

6. Proofreading

The translator must read consciously the result translation for assuring that there's not grammatical or translation errors and at the same time this resulting translation transmits the same message in the target language. (Bayan Marketing Team, 2020).

7. Take a break

As all professions have their stressed moments and translation work is not the difference, thus, we will suggest taking a deep breath, just leave the translation work like that and relax for a couple of hours to clear the mind, get out of the office, close your eyes and take a nap. For this step we took a break of one day in order to focus more efficiently on the result translation and make some corrections. (PacTranz & Australasian Association of Language Companies (AALC) Inc., n.d.).

8. Comparing with the source text

In order to maintain and keep the same idea, meaning and style we compare both texts, the original text and the resulting translation, just to verify if we transmit the same message or idea, it is important to make this step to ensure the quality of our resulting translation. (Bayan Marketing Team, 2020).

9. Refine translation wording

The professional in charge of translating must do final edits to refine and polish the text, following stylistic purposes such as preserving the appearance of the original document and of course, maintaining both the format and the content of the text. (Bayan Marketing Team, 2020) (TetraEpik, 2020).



TRANSLATIONS

The translation according to the first module needs to be followed by a translation process, each translation is a mental process, which is why we need to follow orders at the moment of translating. It cannot be automatic since the translator might have to concentrate on certain aspects more than others. The translation goal is to sound natural. We learned during the course that even though it is a challenging task, certain tools can be used to simplify our life. However, the use of translation tools does not mean that the tools are going to do our job, a professional translator needs to research the background, the audience, and the appropriate tone.

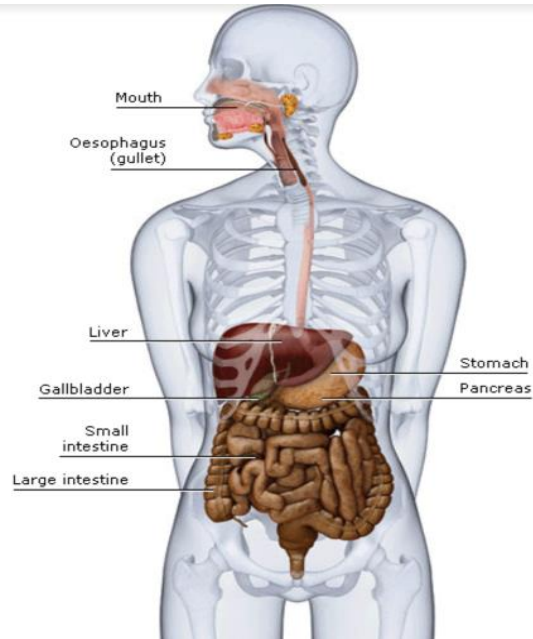
Translation means according to all we learnt the result of the application of the translation process, is the result obtained by a translator. During the translation module, we also learned that not every person who speaks English can translate, since as we mention there are several steps we should follow if not we can have an unnatural result of the translation or misinterpretation of the information. The translation is more than a literal translation, and with that being said we acknowledge the importance of being a translation and consequently doing a translation.

Digestive System

The digestive system is one of the most clearly defined in the body.

It consists of a long passageway, the digestive tract, and associated glands.

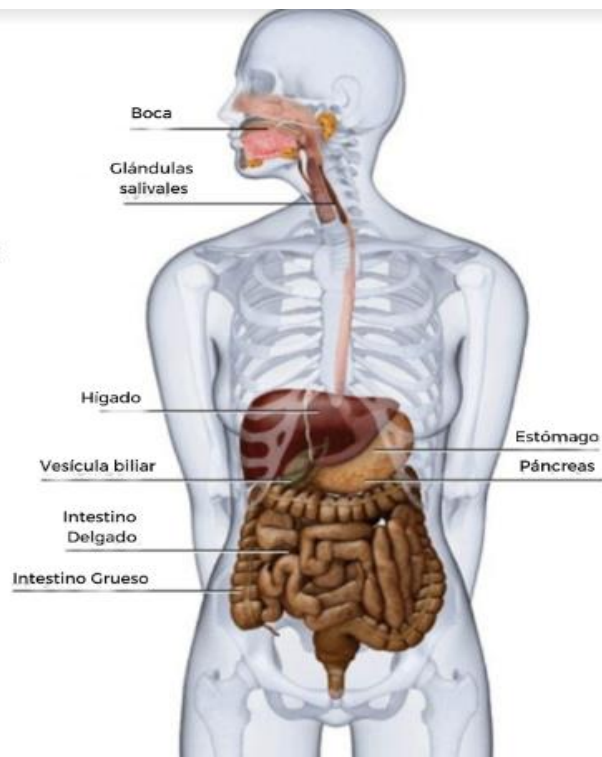
These include the liver and pancreas, which are connected to the main tract by ducts, or tubes, and empty their products, such as enzymes, into the tract.

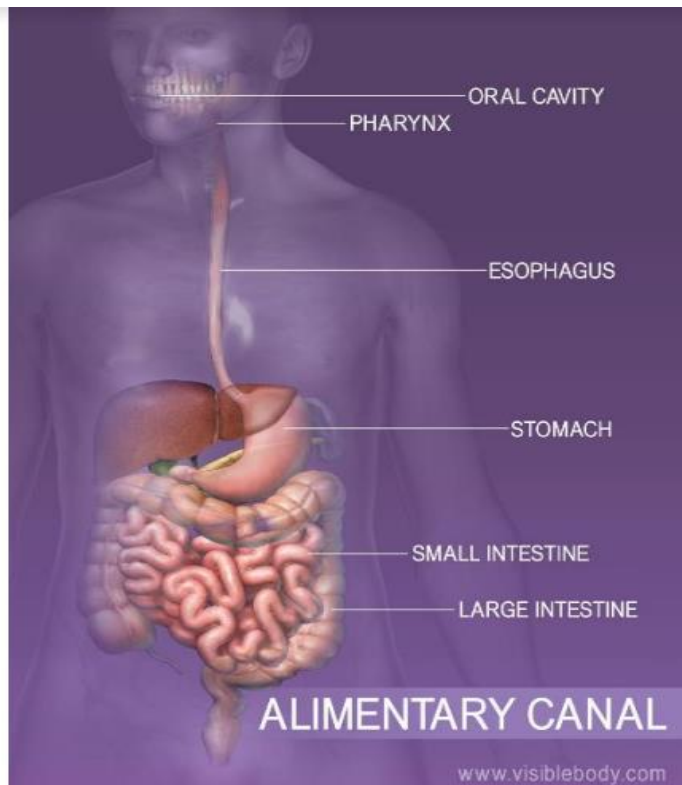


El sistema digestivo es de los más detallados en el cuerpo.

Está constituido por un canal largo, el tubo digestivo con importantes glándulas asociadas.

Además se encuentran organos como el hígado y el páncreas que están conectados por conductos, o canales que vierten sus productos, las enzimas digestivas en el tracto.





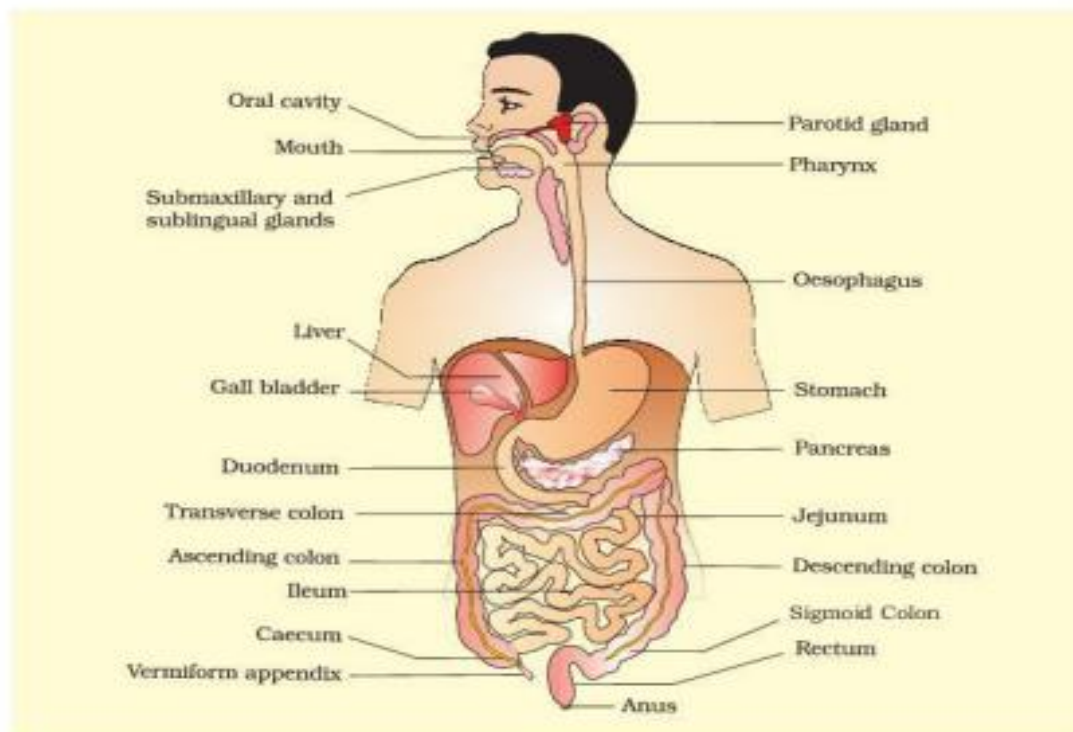


Figure 16.1 The human digestive system

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

is $\frac{2123}{2123}$. The hard chewing surface of the teeth, made up of enamel, helps in the mastication of food. The tongue is a freely movable muscular organ attached to the floor of the oral cavity by the frenulum. The upper surface of the tongue has small projections called papillae, some of which bear taste buds.

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

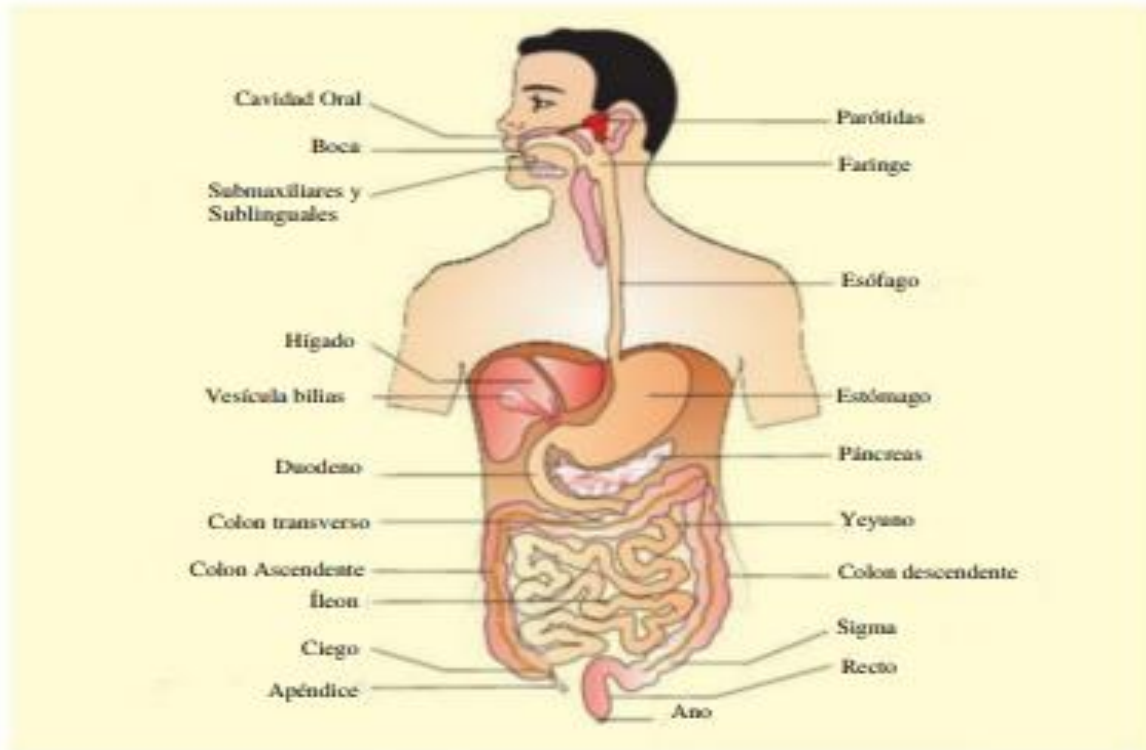


Figura 16.1 El sistema digestivo

Se componen de 32 dientes permanentes que son de cuatro tipos diferentes (dentición heterodonta), entre ellos hay, incisivos (I), caninos (C), premolares (PM) y molares (M). La disposición de los dientes en cada mitad de la mandíbula superior e inferior en el orden I, C, M, está representada por una fórmula dental en el ser humano que

es $\frac{2213}{2213}$. La superficie dura de masticación de los dientes, está compuesta por en esmalte, ayuda

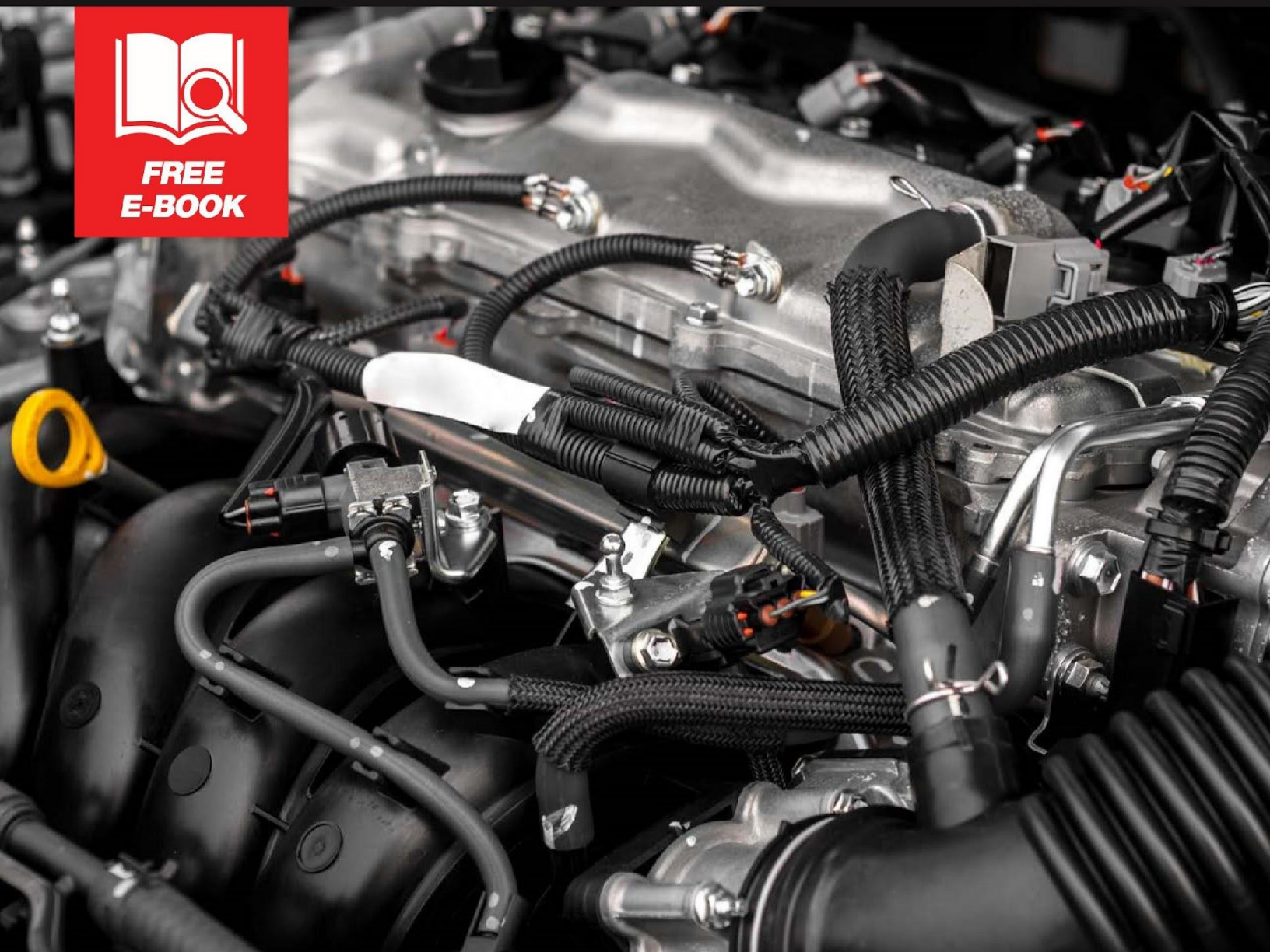
en la masticación de los alimentos. La lengua es un órgano muscular que se mueve libremente y que está atada al piso de la cavidad oral a través de un frenillo. La superficie superior de la lengua tiene pequeñas proyecciones llamados papilas, algunas de las cuales tiene papilas gustativas.

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

HOW A **CAR ENGINE** WORKS



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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 you



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





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.





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 mean 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.

HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS

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.

¿CÓMO FUNCIONA EL MOTOR DE UN VEHICULO?



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¿CÓMO FUNCIONA UN MOTOR DE COMBUSTION INTERNA?

Todos los días confía en su vehículo para llegar a su destino, sólo tiene que girar la llave o pulsar el botón de arranque y listo, ya está en la ruta, pero ¿cómo funciona su vehículo en realidad? ¿Qué hace que el motor funcione para que pueda seguir su camino?

Continúe leyendo para obtener más información sobre lo que sucede debajo del capó mientras conduce.



¿Cómo funciona el motor del vehículo?

La mayoría de los autos y vehículos motorizados son propulsados por lo que se conoce como motor de combustión interna. El motor combina el aire, combustible y una sola chispa para causar una pequeña explosión. Esta reacción es producida una y otra vez por las partes del motor que están en una rotación constante.

El primer motor de combustión interna fue inventado en 1859 por el ingeniero francés J.J. Étienne Lenoir. Después de casi 200 años de que la máquina de vapor fuera el mayor logro de la innovación moderna, fue él quien construyó el primer motor de reacción continua por combustión de gasolina.

Su principio básico, aspira aire a través de una válvula de admisión, luego hacer que entre en un cilindro donde se combina con el combustible (en la mayoría de los vehículos, ese combustible es gasolina). A continuación, se crea una reacción cuando las bujías encienden esta combinación. Esta pequeña explosión es lo que crea la energía que mueve su vehículo.

El proceso se repite y la energía que se creó sale de la cámara y es expulsada del vehículo a través del tubo de escape. Este conjunto de sistemas complementarios hace que esto funcione y se mantenga la rotación en marcha.





Partes del motor

Un motor de combustión interna utiliza el movimiento para repetir el ciclo. Si bien 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 de agua. Algunas de las partes más importantes son:

- **El bloque del motor**— Siendo esta la base del motor. Por lo general, está hecho de aleación de aluminio o hierro. El núcleo de los cilindros es el bloque del motor. Todo el movimiento que genera la reacción de combustión tiene lugar dentro de los cilindros. En la actualidad la mayoría de los vehículos cuentan con un motor de cuatro cilindros, pero muchos también están contruidos con seis u ocho cilindros para más potencia.
- **válvulas**—Cada una de ellas es crucial para transportar el aire a través del motor. Existen válvulas de entrada y de salida. Ya que, por lo general, suele haber una válvula por cada cilindro. El mecanismo de válvulas es el sistema que controla la entrada y salida del aire, cuando este sale por el escape al finalizar el ciclo.
- **Pistones** — En el interior de cada cilindro, se encuentra un pistón. Esta pieza metálica sólida está en el centro del ciclo de combustión.
- **Cigüeñal** —Es otra de las piezas que está unida a la base de cada pistón por una biela. Este componente permite controlar el movimiento de los pistones cuando suben y bajan.

Bujías– Se encuentran situadas en la parte superior de los cilindros. Como su nombre sugiere, es donde se suministra la chispa necesaria para encender la mezcla de combustible y aire.

- **Correa de distribución**– Para mantener este ciclo en constante marcha, la correa de distribución está conectada al cigüeñal y crea esencialmente un sistema de poleas que se utiliza para mantener la rotación en marcha.
- **Árbol de levas** – La parte superior de la correa de distribución está enganchada al árbol de levas. Esta parte controla el movimiento de las válvulas. Al encadenar la correa de distribución entre el cigüeñal y el árbol de levas, el motor repite el ciclo para que su vehículo pueda seguir funcionando.

Todas estas piezas son esenciales para el funcionamiento del motor de combustión interna. Crean la reacción necesaria para alimentar 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 partes que componen el motor y su ciclo, veamos los detalles de cómo todo se une para crear esa reacción explosiva.

La mayoría de los automóviles funcionan con un ciclo de combustión de 4 tiempos. Esto también se conoce como un ciclo Otto. Además de ser un nombre apropiado, es en honor a Nikolaus Otto, quien inventó el ciclo por primera vez en 1867. Hay cuatro pasos en el proceso:

1. El primer movimiento se llama **carrera de admisión**. Aquí, el pistón está en la parte superior del cilindro. La válvula de admisión se abre para permitir la entrada de aire. A continuación, el pistón desciende para introducir aire en el cilindro.
2. El siguiente es la **carrera de compresión**. La válvula se cierra y el cigüeñal vuelve a subir el pistón. 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 alcanza la parte superior del cilindro. Esta es la **carrera de combustión** o **carrera 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 la **carrera de escape** porque el pistón luego expulsará todos los gases de escape de la reacción. Este aire termina siendo empujado fuera del tubo de escape de su vehículo.

Es muy probable que encuentre este tipo de motores y ciclos debajo de su capó. Sin embargo, hay otros tipos de motores e incluso diferentes tamaños y configuraciones de los que utilizan el ciclo de cuatro tiempos.

Sistema de encendido

Si bien esto es lo que sucede dentro de su motor durante la conducción, ¿Qué sucede cuando gira la llave en el sistema de arranque? ¿Cómo se pone en movimiento el vehículo y se inicia todo el proceso?

Al girar la llave, el sistema de arranque eléctrico se pone en marcha. Esta carga eléctrica es transferida al resto del sistema por una pieza llamada solenoide de arranque. Luego la electricidad se transfiere a un distribuidor, esta parte tiene un cable de encendido conectado a cada uno de los cilindros.

Estos cables de encendido llevan esa energía y corriente eléctrica a las bujías, donde crean la carga y la reacción para poner el motor en marcha.





Tipos de motores

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

Dado que la energía se genera en los cilindros, más cilindros significa más potencia. Muchos automóviles de alta potencia, camiones y SUVs cuentan con seis u ocho cilindros. Sus motores se conocen por los nombres de **V6** o **V8** porque los cilindros se colocan en un ángulo y forman una V. Algunos motores V8 son construidos con un diseño alternativo único en sus cilindros llamados cámara de combustión hemisférica o **HEMI**[®]. Una cámara de combustión es el lugar dónde la mezcla de combustible y aire es encendida por las bujías.

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

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

Esto hace que los motores de 2 tiempos sean eficaces, pero al ser más pequeños, a menudo se utilizan en herramientas como cortadoras de césped y motosierras, así mismo en algunas motocicletas.

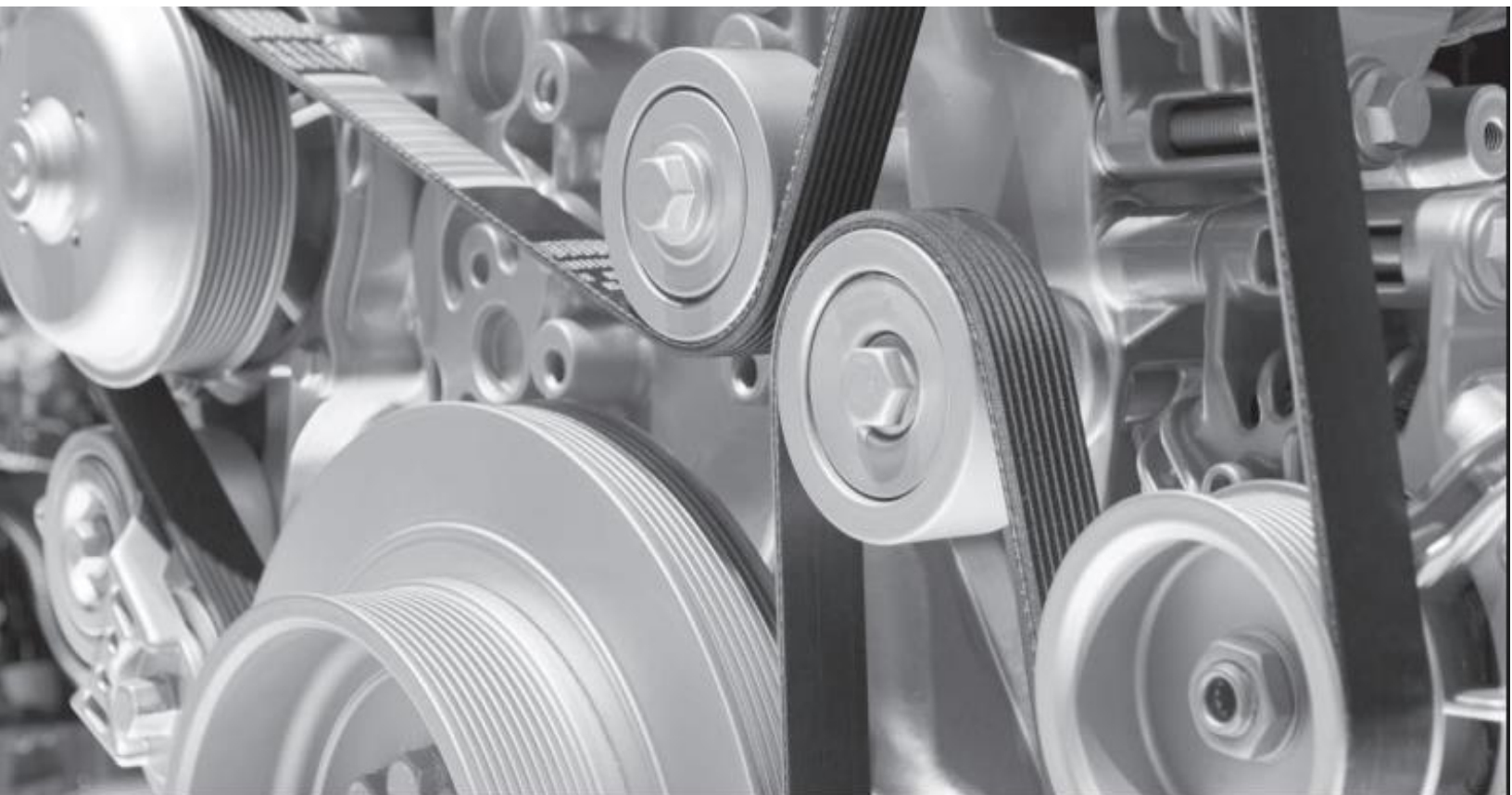
Si bien estos tipos de motores son diferentes en tamaño, forma y potencia, todos siguen la misma rotación básica y cada uno de ellos funciona a base de gasolina.

Motores diésel

Lleva el nombre de su inventor, Rudolf Diesel, a menudo se le atribuye el mérito detrás de la revolución industrial. Si bien se creó para accionar maquinaria pesada en fábricas, luego se adoptó una versión a escala reducida como una alternativa de propulsar vehículos motorizados.

Hay dos grandes diferencias entre un motor de gasolina y uno de diésel. La primera es que el motor funciona con combustible diésel especial en lugar de gasolina regular. Es probable que haya visto que tienen su propia bomba aparte en la gasolinera.

La segunda diferencia es que un motor diésel no tiene bujías. En cambio, depende de la presión y el calor del golpe de compresión para la creación de combustión. Dado que no hay chispa que encienda la mezcla de combustible y que el aire se encienda, un motor Diesel necesita que sus pistones se compriman más. Esto crea más calor y energía, lo que le da una fuerza de rotación a este tipo de motor y también le permite ahorrar más combustible que sus contrapartes recargadas por gasolina.





Mantenimiento de tu motor

Su motor está en constante funcionamiento y con todas sus piezas móviles, se acumula mucho el calor mientras conduce. Con el tiempo, ese calor puede crear fricción y provocar averías. Razón por la cual es tan importante estar al día con el mantenimiento del motor.

Los líquidos como el refrigerante y el aceite del motor se usan para mantener la temperatura fría y lubricar las piezas del motor para que este pueda funcionar sin problemas. Reemplazar los filtros de aire puede ayudar a mantener los residuos fuera del bloque del motor cuando los pistones aspiran el aire hacia las válvulas de admisión.

Con revisiones regulares al taller para cambios de aceite, recargas de refrigerante y nuevos filtros de aire, su motor rendirá de manera consistente y al máximo. Realizar el debido mantenimiento de rutina es la mejor manera de tener su motor limpio y funcional.

Si tiene alguna pregunta o desea obtener más información acerca del motor de su automóvil, comuníquese con su mecánico de confianza a la brevedad posible.

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 cannot 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.

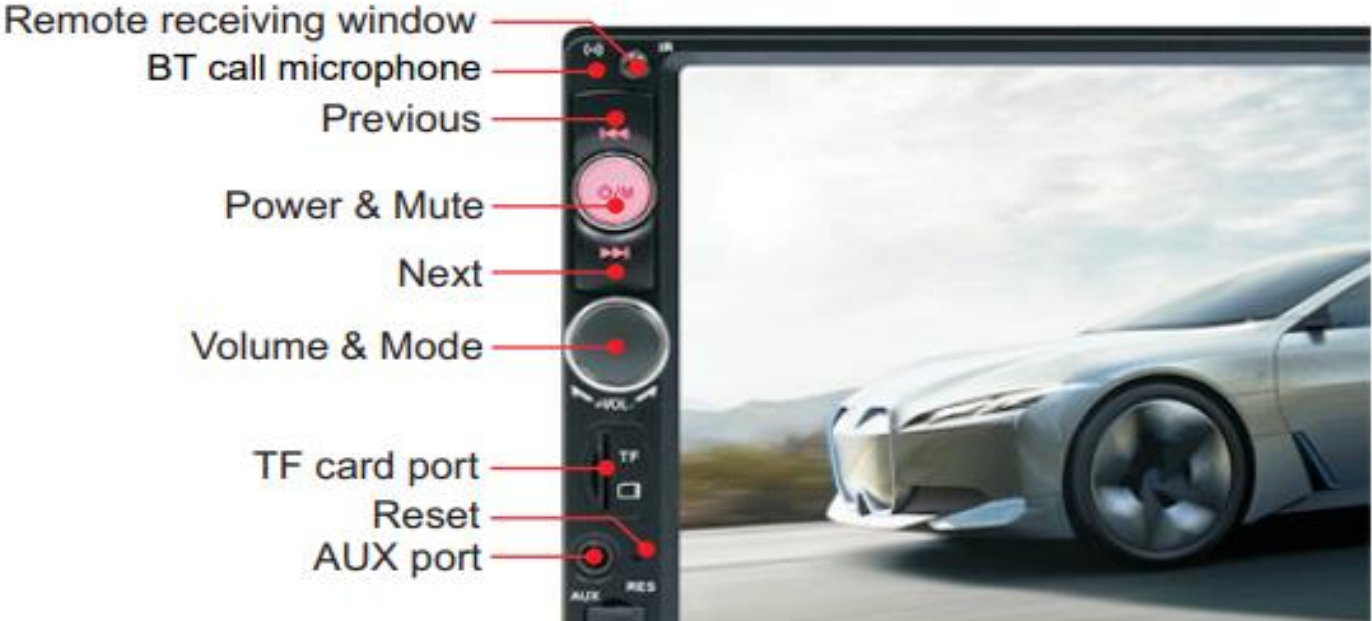
Thank you for your cooperation.

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

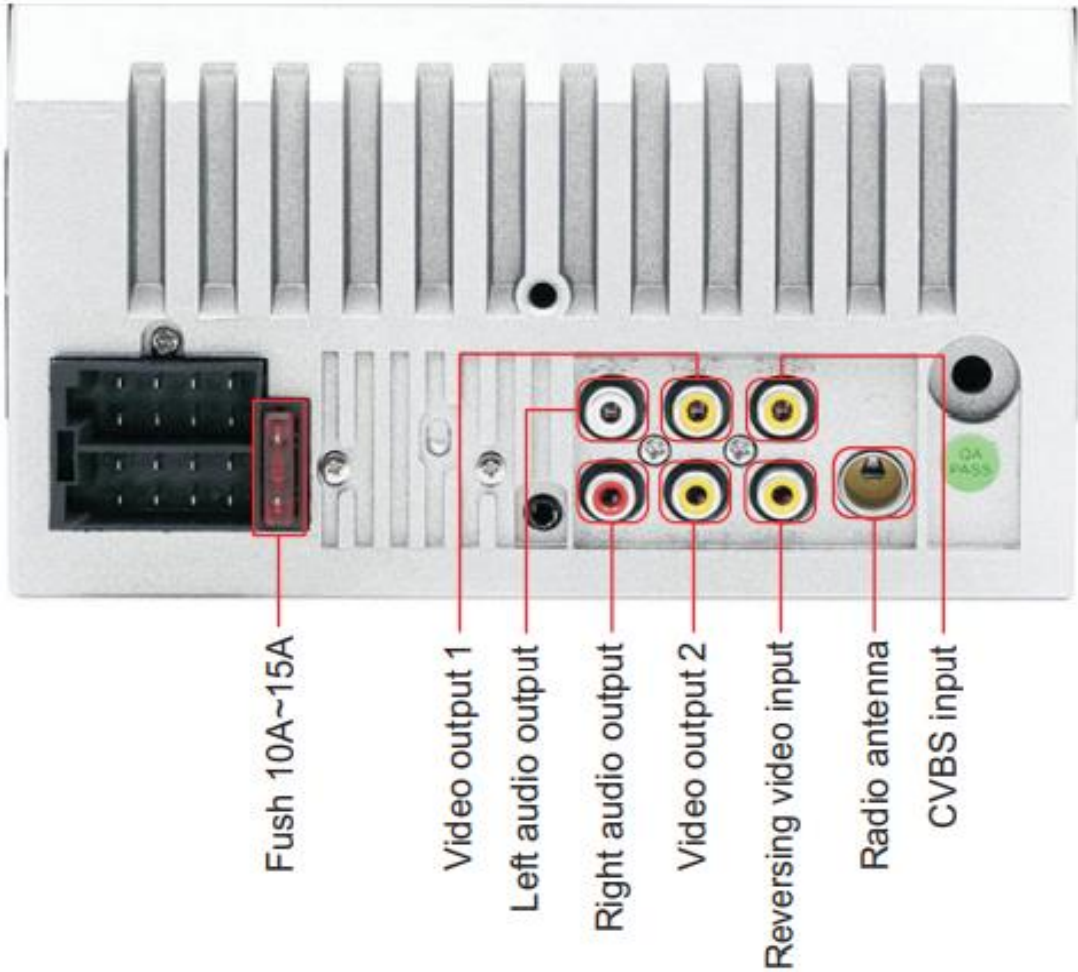
UNIT INSTALLATION SIZE

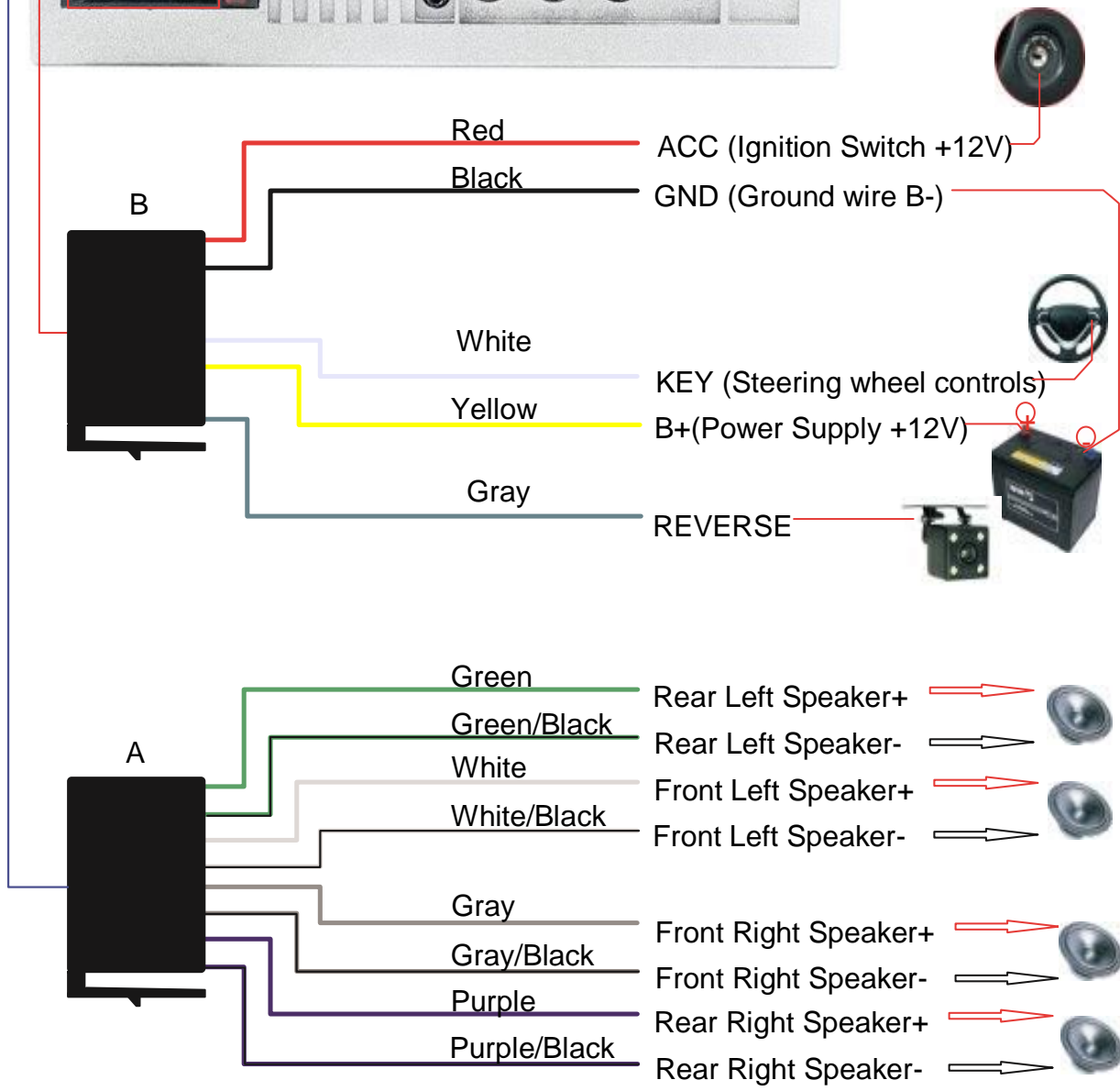
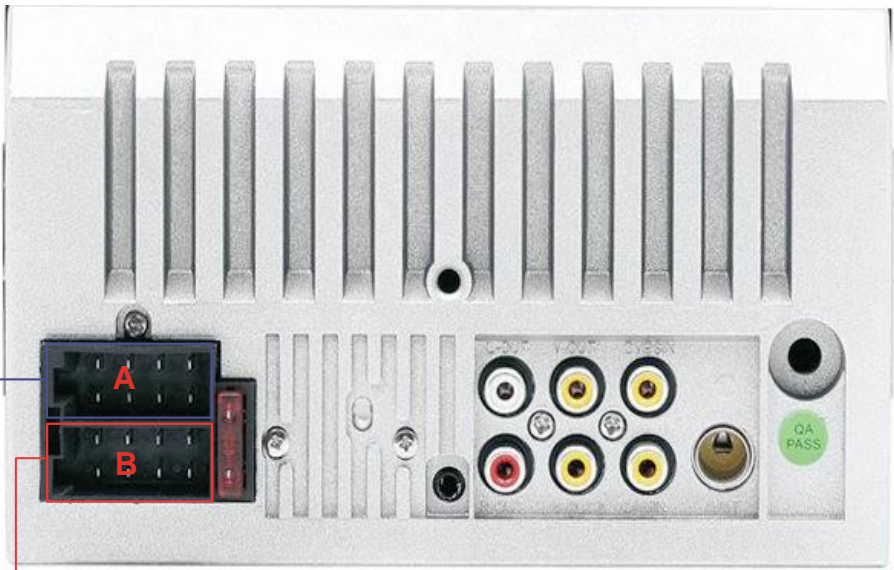


PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION



REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION





PHONE LINK FOR IPHONE

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

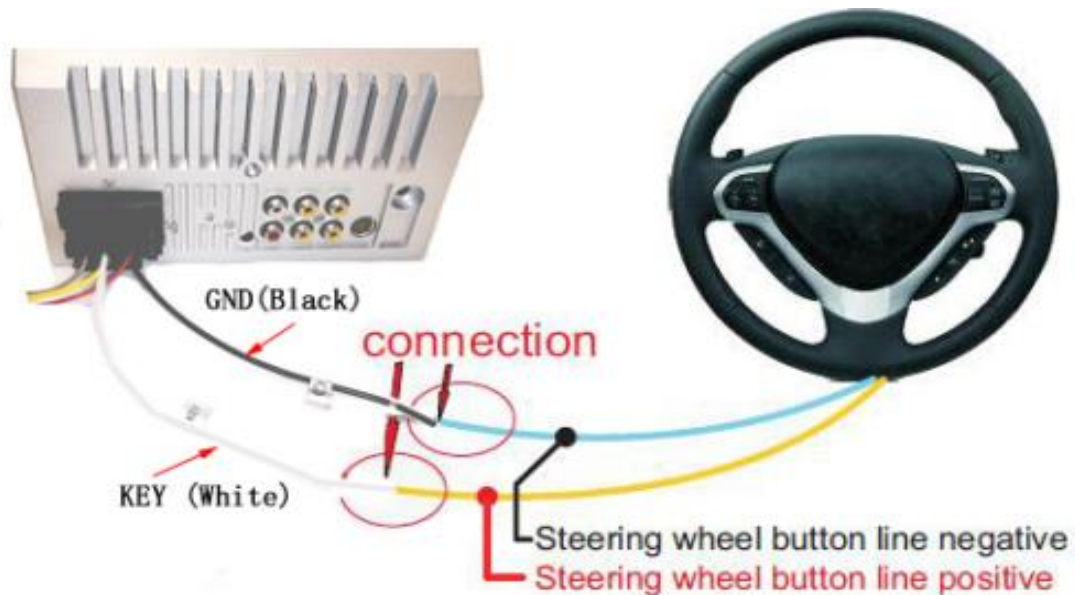
1. Connect the machine and mobile phone with the original data cable.
2. When the phone pops up a dialog box: Trust This Computer? Select Trust to enter the interconnect mode.



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" these 3 lines only connected 2 lines 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 cannot be connected to the color; the color of the original car line is not standard if you connect like that it cannot 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>Setting 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: 000

6> The product smoke has proved that the internal circuit has been burned and change the insurance FUSE cannot 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 cannot 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

a>The first is to find **accessories** (accessory: one camera + one power cord + one video cable).

b> The second step is to find the port of wiring. First find the reversing control line on the line of the unit. The control line is a pink line or brown line, connect this line of the unit. The control line is a pink line or brown line, connect this line to the positive pole of 12 V and the screen will turn blue. Find the back of the unit 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 and the wire of the video cable are screwed together on the positive pole of the reserve lamp, and the clack 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 cannot be played, the card with the map cannot be recognized, the card slot does not enter the card, the map card folder has no content?

--- USB flash disk cannot 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

--- Cannot receive the station check the 2 points

1. The antenna plug is not fully inserted; the antenna is disconnected, or the line is disconnected.

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 have 4 speaker cables to available.

13> After a while there is no sound

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

MANUAL DE OPERACIONES

**REPRODUCTOR MP5 PARA
VEHÍCULO CON PANEL DE
PANTALLA EN ALTA
DEFINICIÓN CON
RECEPTOR DE 7
PULGADAS, RADIO FM Y
ENLACE DE ESPEJO
BLUETOOTH**

Antes de la instalación

Muchas gracias por comprar y utilizar nuestros productos, cuando lo reciba, por favor, no lleve el producto de manera inmediata al vehículo para su instalación, ya que el aparato ha tenido un largo proceso de embalaje y puede afectar al dispositivo. Por favor, antes haga una prueba.

Método de prueba: Lleve el equipo a la batería del vehículo y pruébela. Este estéreo debe conectarse a una fuente de alimentación a 12V CC, conecte los cables rojo y amarillo al cable de alimentación del equipo, luego conéctelo al hilo negro que está conectado al polo negativo de la batería.

Espere 10 segundos después de conectar, presione cada botón de la pantalla para verificar si enciende con normalidad. Si enciende, significa que no hay problema, se puede instalar. Si el equipo en la prueba no enciende con normalidad, asegúrese que ha seguido los pasos de nuestro manual al pie de la letra. Si el problema aún no se resuelve, comuníquese con nuestro equipo de trabajo.

Gracias por su cooperación.

PARÁMETROS FUNDAMENTALES

Tensión de Trabajo	DC12V
Corriente máxima	15 A
Temperatura de funcionamiento	-10 +60 °C
Tamaño de la pantalla	17.7 cm
Resolución de la pantalla	800x480
Sistema	Windows CE
Potencia de salida	60W x 4
Función BT	Ver: 4.0 Micrófono incorporado
Teléfono	Android/IPhone (Algunos teléfonos de alta versión no son compatibles)
Formato de vídeo de soporte	RM/RMVB/FLV/3GP/MPEG/DIVX/DAT/VOB/AVI/MP4
Compatibilidad del formato de audio	MP3/WMA/WAV/FLAC/APE/OGG/
Compatibilidad del formato de imagen	JPG
Botón Ligero	Luz de colores automática /luz monocromática opcional
Radiofrecuencia	FM 87,5 ~ 108 MHz
Compatibilidad de dispositivos multimedia	USB 2.0/Tarjeta TF
Entrada Aux	Interfaz del panel frontal de 3,5 mm
FUNCIÓN GIRO INVERSO	Compatibilidad (opción de cámara)
Control remoto	Control remoto por infrarrojos
Selección de Idioma	Inglés/chino/España/Portugal/francés/Italia/Rusia/alemán/Turquía/checo/polaco/t tailandés
Controles en el volante,	Apoyo

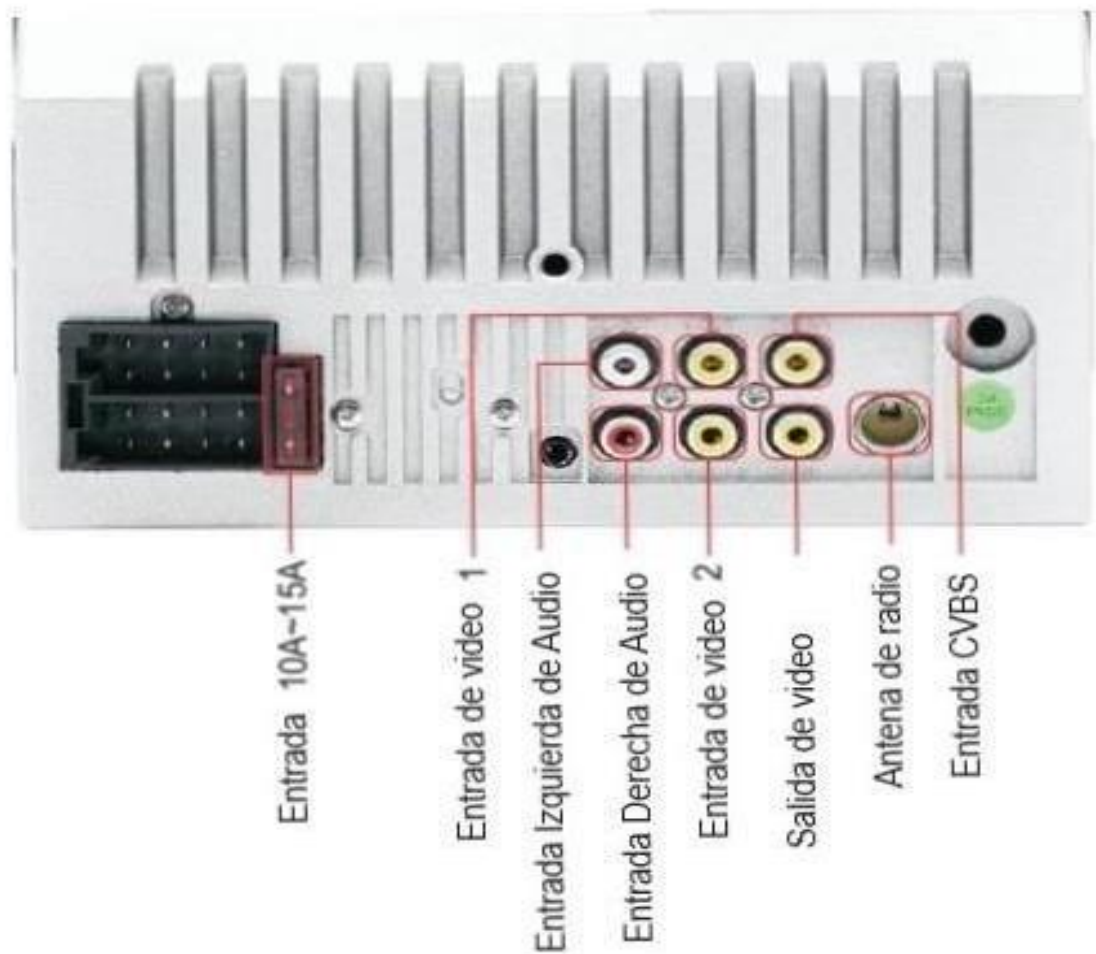
DIMENSIONES DEL DISPOSITIVO



DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS COMPONENTES DEL PANEL



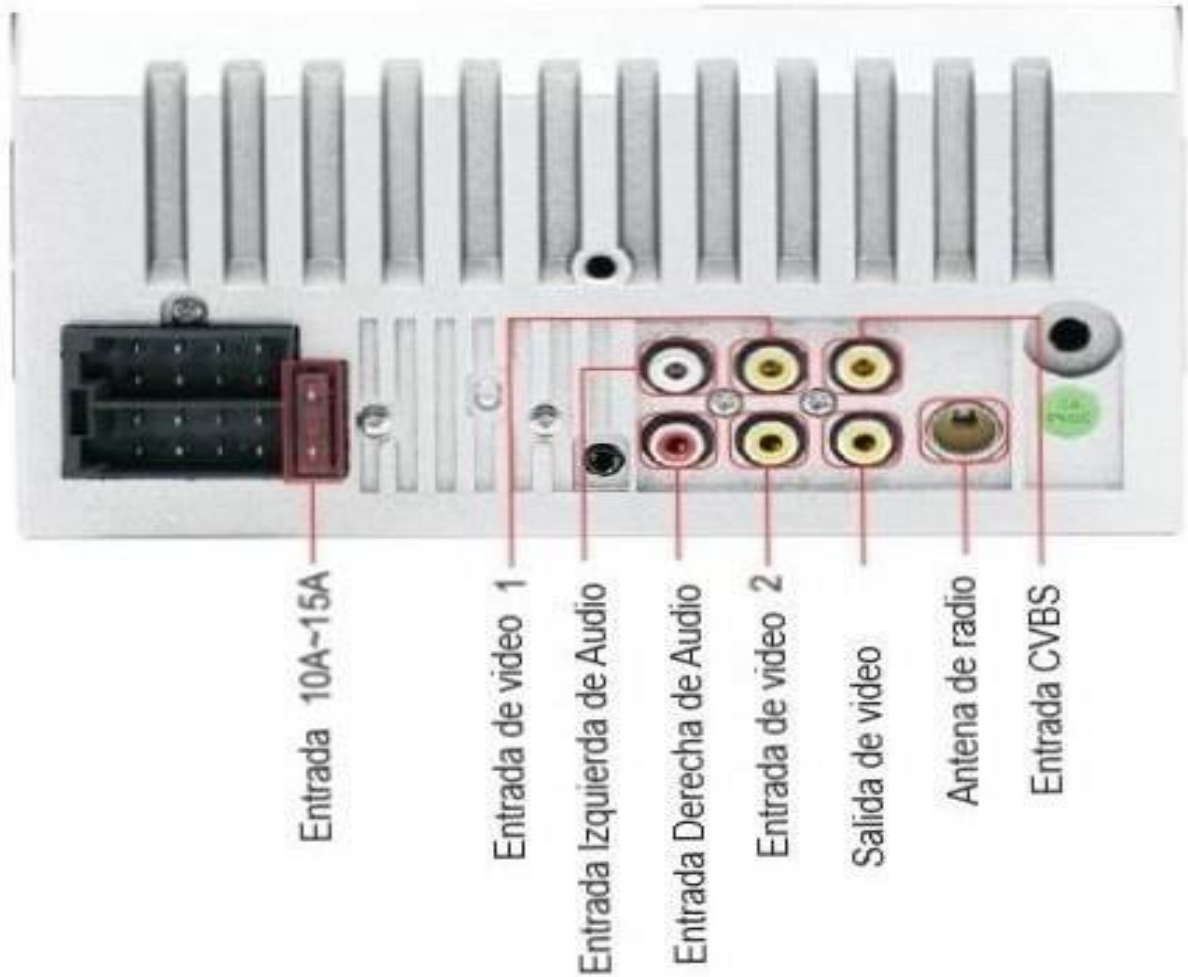
Descripción de Interfaz de Usuario



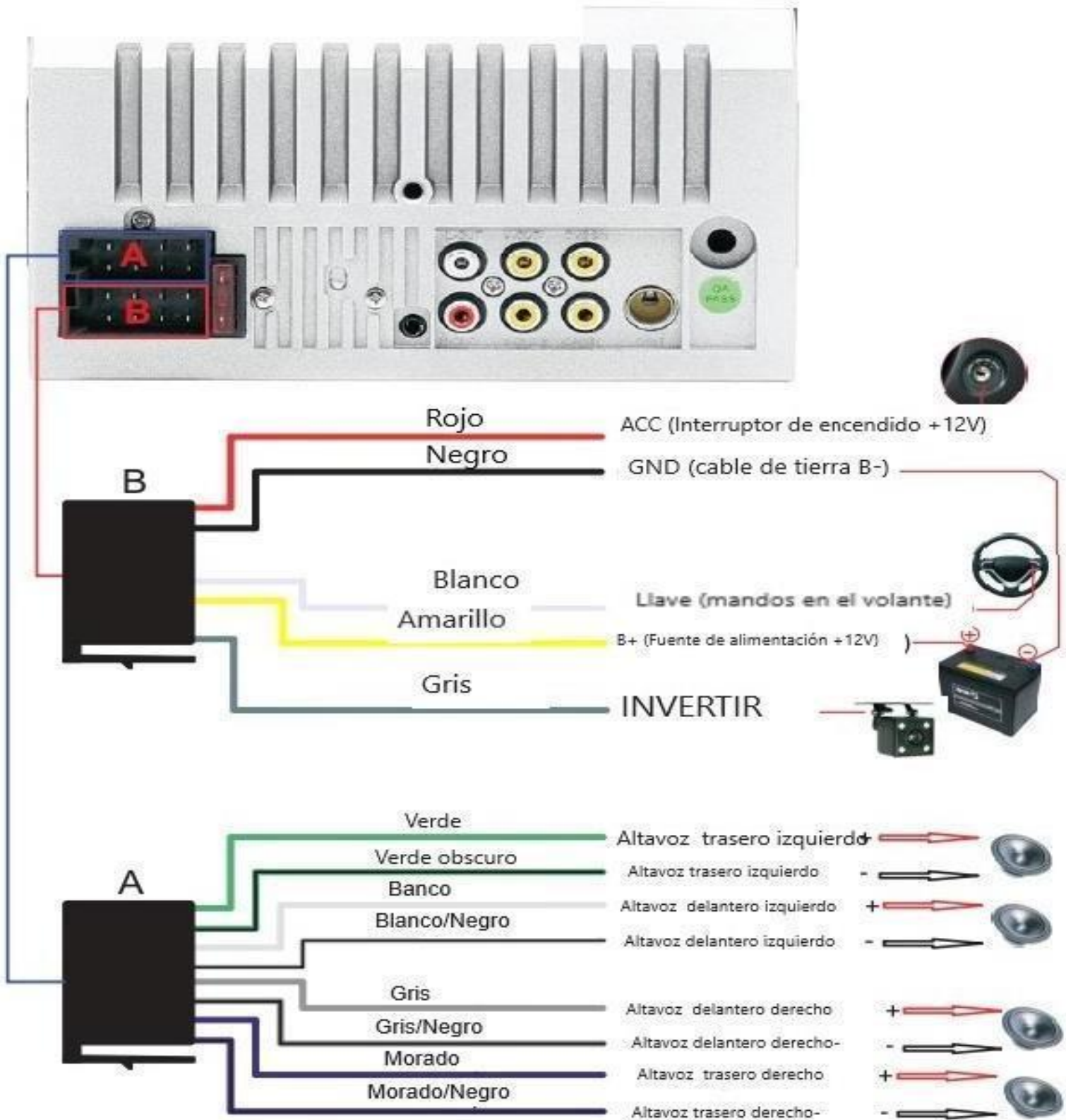
DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS COMPONENTES DEL PANEL



Descripción de Interfaz de Usuario



Descripción de Interfaz de Usuario



CONEXIÓN DE TELÉFONO PARA IPHONE

* Para IOS, la serie X y versiones superiores de teléfonos móviles no admiten el "enlace de teléfono móvil" al equipo.

1. Conecte el equipo y el teléfono móvil con el cable de datos original.
2. Cuando en el teléfono aparece un cuadro de diálogo: ¿Confías en este dispositivo? Seleccione "CONFIAR" para permitir el modo de interconexión



CONTROLES EN EL VOLANTE,

1. Conecte el polo positivo del volante a la línea de LLAVE (blanca) al interruptor del equipo.

2. Conecte el polo negativo al cable con el botón del volante de su vehículo al cable GND (negro) con el interruptor del equipo.

3. En la interfaz de "configuración", busque "Dirección" e ingrese.

4. Introduzca la dirección y pulse el botón para programar. Después que lo haya programado, haga clic en el botón "Aceptar" en la página. Después de guardar, puede utilizar los botones del volante para controlar el dispositivo.

Método de programación: mantenga presionado un botón en el volante del vehículo sin soltarlo, encuentre el icono del botón correspondiente a la función del botón en el volante. Haga clic en este icono para cambiar el color, que indica que se ha programado con éxito, con la configuración establecida. De esta forma se puede programar otros botones. Después de haber programado todas las claves, haga clic en el botón "Aceptar" en la pantalla para guardar la configuración. Si necesita volver a programar, haga clic en el botón "RESTABLECER" en la página y luego vuelva a programar.



PROBLEMAS COMUNES Y SOLUCIÓN SENCILLA

1> No enciende

--- Motivos para no encender:

1. "Amarillo" "Rojo" "Negro" de estos 3 cables sólo se conectaron 2 de ellos, por lo que no se iniciará, debe ser que el cable amarillo está conectado al polo positivo, el cable rojo a la línea de control de la llave, el negro al polo negativo, siendo así; una conexión débil o incorrecta.
2. El cable del vehículo y el cableado de la unidad no se pueden conectar al cable de color, el cual no es estándar, si se conecta así, no solo se puede encender, sino que también puede quemarse.
3. El enchufe del vehículo no se puede colocar de manera directa en la nueva unidad, incluso si sólo se conecta, no se puede utilizar, de lo contrario no se encenderá ni se quemará.
4. Los 3 cables están conectados de forma correcta, pero no encienden. Compruebe si el fusible de la línea amarilla está roto. Si no hay ningún problema con el fusible, gire los cables amarillo y rojo juntos. Encienda la llave y pulse el botón de encendido de la unidad para ver si se puede encender.
5. Cada vez que cambia el fusible, y este se quema. Por favor, no lo cambie de nuevo. La razón es que cuando conecta por primera vez los polos positivo y negativo, el circuito de protección de la unidad está en cortocircuito. El dispositivo puede ser reparado bajo la guía de nuestro técnico. Ninguna base puede devolverse después de su venta ni tampoco entregarle un nuevo aparato. Si estos no son un problema, o tampoco enciende, por favor, haga el paso final para confirmar, encuentre una batería de 12V o fuente de alimentación de 12V "amarillo" y "rojo" gire junto con el positivo, y el negro al polo negativo, pulse el botón para comprobar si puede encender o no, si se puede encender mostrará que el cable del vehículo no está bien conectado o hay un problema con el cable. Si no enciende, el dispositivo está dañado. Si no enciende revise el cable de manera cuidadosa, y descarte que el problema sea el dispositivo.

2> Apagado automático

--- El apagado automático por lo general tiene estas condiciones:

1. El cable de conexión da error: Si el cable azul (fuente de alimentación automática de la antena) está conectado al cable de alimentación de la unidad, se producirá un apagado automático. Siga el método de cableado correcto para resolver el problema.
2. El voltaje es inestable: Encuentre un 12V-5A que es la fuente de alimentación y vuelva a probar para verificar si se apaga automáticamente o no. Si no lo hace de manera automática se apagará después de la prueba, reemplace la fuente de alimentación. Si se apaga de manera involuntaria, es un problema con el dispositivo.

3> En caso de presentar ruido

--- El ruido es causado por dos razones:

1. La potencia del altavoz es demasiado pequeña. Cuando se sube el volumen del dispositivo, habrá ruido.

Solución: Al reemplazar el altavoz o reproducir la música, el volumen no debe ser muy alto.

1.El cable del altavoz está conectado a una base.

Solución: Tome el cable y conéctelo de manera directa al cable del altavoz de la unidad.

4> Los ajustes no se pueden guardar (no hay memoria)

... No hay función de memoria, existen 2 puertos para la memoria.

Los cables, amarillo y rojo se encuentran conectados juntos (separe el amarillo del positivo y el rojo al control de llaves).

2.El cable amarillo y rojo están invertidos (sólo cámbielos de posición).

5> Audio del automóvil con Bluetooth, pero no funciona

... Verifique la conexión del teléfono y compruebe si puede buscar el código de la unidad o no.

Pasos del funcionamiento: encienda el aparato, use el Bluetooth para buscar el MP5, luego haga clic para conectar, después de esto, puede responder en el teléfono o usar el dispositivo para reproducir la música.

Código PIN: 0000

6 si se genera humo en el dispositivo esto quiere decir que el circuito interno se ha quemado y cambiar el fusible de seguridad no solucionará el problema

--En este caso la unidad completa necesita ser reparada.

7>Cómo ajustar el sonido, donde se encuentra la configuración del ecualizador, no se puede ajustar el sonido.

--Ajustar el sonido: gire la perilla para ajustar el sonido.

--configuración del ecualizador: De manera general, presione la perilla para acceder a la configuración, luego gire la perilla para ajustar cada efecto de sonido. No es posible ajustar el sonido: 1. Reinicie la unidad o desconecte la fuente de energía y conecte de nuevo. 2. La perilla del volumen está rota y puede ser reparada.

8> la cámara de retroceso no da imagen

--- Dos posibles situaciones

El cable está mal conectado o no es el original. Método de conexión de la cámara:

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

b>El segundo paso es encontrar el puerto del cableado. Primero encuentre el interruptor de alimentación de la unidad. El interruptor es de línea rosa u ocre, conéctelo en el lado positivo de 12V y la pantalla cambia a azul. Encuentre en el lado posterior la unidad de entrada de la interfaz de la video cámara, luego encontré el lado positivo y negativo de la luz de respaldo, el tercer pasó es conectar: hay dos enchufes en la cámara, el enchufe rojo va conectado al cable de poder, el amarillo es insertado en el cable de video. El cable rojo y el cable de vídeo están atornillados juntos en el polo positivo al reverso de la lámpara, el cable negro a pesar de estar conectado no es utilizado, en la parte final del cable de video a la interfaz de entrada de la video cámara en la parte trasera de la unidad. La línea roja que sale de la línea de vídeo está conectada a la línea de control de inversión de la línea eléctrica.

2.La cámara está averiada. Si la lámpara que está bien conectada a la cámara no enciende, se rompe y se reemplaza por una nueva.

10> ¿la USB no reproduce sonido, no reconoce la tarjeta del mapa, el puerto USB de la tarjeta no entra en la ranura, la carpeta de la tarjeta del mapa no tiene contenido?

--- La USB no se puede reproducir:

Formatear La USB, y seleccionar el sistema de archivos como: FAT32, descargar una vez más una o dos canciones e inténtalo de nuevo. Si sigue sin funcionar, reemplace la unidad flas USB.

--- No se reconoce la tarjeta Mapa (solo para modelos GPS):

Inserte la tarjeta en el ordenador para formatear, descargue una vez más el mapa o cambie la tarjeta de memoria para instalar el software del mapa.

--- El puerto de la tarjeta no entra en la ranura:

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

--- No muestra contenido en la carpeta de la tarjeta de mapa (solo para modelos GPS): Inserte la tarjeta en el ordenador para visualizar. Si no hay contenido, tiene que descargarlo de nuevo.

11> FM no sintoniza las estaciones

--- No se puede recibir la estación compruebe los 2 puntos

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

Canal de búsqueda, mantenga pulsado el botón AMS durante 2 segundos. La unidad buscará de forma automática, o pulse el botón arriba y abajo para realizar una búsqueda de canal. Si no puede resolver los 2 puntos anteriores, desconecte el cable de la antena y busque un destornillador o una tira de metal para insertarlo y sustituir la antena.

12> Acaba de instalar y no hay 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 que da al altavoz del vehículo está en cortocircuito con metal. Por favor, no dude del dispositivo. Sigue los pasos para comprobarlo.

Asegúrese que el cable del altavoz no está dañado y conectado. Por favor, vuelva a conectarlo si tiene algún corto circuito.

Compruebe cuántos cables de altavoz hay en función del cable original. Si sólo hay 2 cables para demostrar que la serie del vehículo no coincide con nuestra unidad, es necesario volver redireccionar la serie del vehículo. Un altavoz debe llevar 2 cables de altavoz. 2 altavoces deben tener 4 cables de altavoz disponibles.

13> Después de un tiempo no hay sonido

--- Desconecte todo el cable del altavoz del dispositivo (no desconecte todos los cables), y luego busque un altavoz externo para recibir el gris y el púrpura de la línea de cola de esta. El color verde en cualquier grupo, y luego tratar de ver si hay algún sonido. Si hay un sonido, se demuestra que la línea del altavoz del vehículo está en cortocircuito con metal o el altavoz está dañado. Si no hay sonido, la unidad está averiada.



El Infrascrito Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar

CERTIFICA: que a página _____ del tomo UNO del Libro de Partidas de Modificaciones Número CINCO que esta Oficina llevó en el año de dos mil cinco , se encuentra asentada la que literalmente dice: Partida Número _____ , hembra, nació a las once horas del día _____ de mil novecientos noventa y cinco , en el Centro de Salud de esta ciudad, siendo hija de _____ , documento único de identidad número _____ y seis guión cero , Profesor, originario de Sensuntepeque, del domicilio de el barrio San Antonio de esta ciudad de nacionalidad Salvadoreña y _____ documento único de identidad número _____ setecientos cinco guión nueve , de oficios domésticos originaria de Sensuntepeque, del domicilio de el barrio San Antonio, ya mencionado de nacionalidad Salvadoreña El presente asiento modifica la partida número _____ asentada a folio doscientos noventa y dos del año mil novecientos noventa y cinco en virtud de lo que ordena la Ley del Nombre de la Persona Natural.////// Alcaldía Municipal de Sensuntepeque primero de diciembre de dos mil cinco .- Erlinda M. de G. Registrador de Familia.- RUBRICADAS.- Es conforme con su original con el cual se confrontó y para los efectos de Ley se expide la presente en la Oficina del Registro del Estado Familiar Sensuntepeque el día veinte de diciembre de dos mil dieciocho




Lic. Carlos Antonio Montalvo
Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar





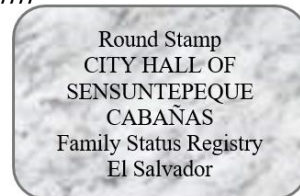
The Undersigned Head of the Family Status Registry

CERTIFICATES: that on page _____ of volume one Book of Corrected Birth Certificates number FIVE which this office held in the year two thousand five, that literally reads: Certificate number two hundred and sixty-eight- _____ - female, was born at eleven p.m. of the eighteenth day of June of the year one thousand ninety-five, in the health Center of this city. His parents are Luis Salvadoran, professor, who exhibited his identity number: _____, originally from Sensuntepeque with domicile in San Antonio neighbor with this city and _____, Salvadoran, housewife, who exhibited his identity number: _____ originally from Sensuntepeque with domicile in San Antonio this registration corrects the birth certificate number nine hundred and seventy-seven, registered on folio two thousand nine hundred two of the year one thousand nine hundred five, pursuant to the Act on Names of Natural Persons. ////City Hall of Sensuntepeque, December first of the two thousand five.-. - Erlinda M. de G Family Status Registry. - INITIALED. - It is true and faithful copy of the original. For the Law purposes, this is issued in the Family Status Registry of Sensuntepeque on December 20th, 2008.

////////////////////////////////////

SIGNATURE

Carlos Antonio Montalvo
Head of the Family Status Registry





ALCALDIA MUNICIPAL DE SONSONATE REGISTRO DEL ESTADO FAMILIAR

Tel. 2469-3108, 2469-3100. Fax 2469-3109



El infrascrito Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar de la Alcaldía Municipal de Sonsonate, CERTIFICA: Que a folios ciento setenta y seis del tomo quinto del libro de Nacimientos que esta institución llevó del año mil novecientos ochenta y nueve, se encuentra asentada la que literalmente dice:

Partida número mil treinta y uno. _____, sexo femenino, nació a las nueve horas del día catorce de julio del año mil novecientos ochenta y nueve, en Sonsonate; Siendo Hija de _____ de treinta y ún años de edad, Secretaria, originaria de Santa Ana y vecina de esta ciudad, de nacionalidad Salvadoreña. Dio estos datos _____

_____ de cuarenta y un años de edad, Licenciado en Administración de Empresas, originario de Santa Ana y vecino de esta ciudad y de nacionalidad salvadoreña, quién manifiesta ser Padre de la recién nacida y en tal concepto firma. El infrascrito Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar identificó al informante por medio de su Cédula de Identidad Personal con número _____

Alcaldía Municipal: Sonsonate, dos de octubre del año mil novecientos ochenta y nueve.

D.Rodri.//////O.M.Parada.//////, Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar //// RUBRICADAS ////

Es conforme con su original con la cual se confrontó y para los efectos legales consiguientes se extiende la presente certificación en la Alcaldía Municipal de la ciudad de Sonsonate, a los veintitres días del mes de julio del año dos mil catorce.


Sonia Evelyn Monrroy Vásquez
Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar Inta.





CITY HALL OF SONSONATE
 FAMILY STATUS REGISTRY
 Phone number (503) 2469-3108, 2469-3100. Fax 2469-3109



The undersigned Head of the Family Status Registry of the City Hall of Sonsonate, CERTIFIES: that from page one hundred seventy-six from book of birth certificates volume fifth which this office held in the year one thousand eighty-nine, one can find filed what that literally reads:

CERTIFICATE number one thousand thirty-one. , female, was born at nine hours a.m. of day fourteen of July in the year one thousand eight hundred nine, in Sonsonate department; being the daughter of , of thirty-one years old, Secretary, originate from Santa Ana neighbor of this city, and Salvadorian nationality. The information was provided by , of forty-one years old. Business Management, originated from Santa Ana and Salvadoran nationality, who declares to be the father of newborn, and in this capacity he signs. The undersigned Head of the Family Status Registry who identified the declaring by his identification card number

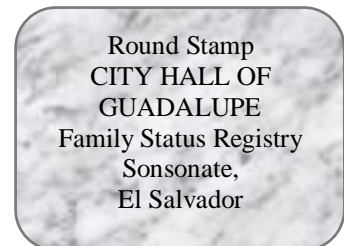
CITY HALL: Sonsonate, on the second day of October, one thousand nine hundred eighty-nine.

D.Rodri/////O.M.Parada///// , Head of the Family Status Registry//// SIGNED ////

It is in conformity with its original with which it was compared and for the effects of Law, the present is issued in the Family Status Registry office of the city hall of Sonsonate city on the twenty-third day of July two thousand and fourteen.

SIGNATURE

 Sonia Evelyn Monrroy Vasquez
 Acting **Head of the Family Status Registry**





ALCALDÍA MUNICIPAL DE GUADALUPE



La Infrascrita Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar

CERTIFICA: que a páginas OCHENTA Y OCHO a OCHENTA Y NUEVE del tomo UNO del Libro de Partidas de Nacimiento Número NOVENTA Y OCHO que esta Oficina llevó en el año de mil novecientos noventa y ocho, se encuentra asentada la que literalmente dice: Partida Número ciento treinta y cuatro [REDACTED] FER, varón, nació a las once horas cincuenta y cinco minutos del día treinta de octubre del corriente año, en la Cantón San Francisco [REDACTED] Agrío de esta jurisdicción, siendo hijo de Rene Antonio [REDACTED] y Rosa Candida [REDACTED], el primero de veinticuatro años de edad, originario y vecino de esta ciudad, Estudiante, de nacionalidad salvadoreña, la segunda de diecinueve años de edad, originaria de San Vicente y de este domicilio, Estudiante, de nacionalidad salvadoreña.- Dió estos datos Rene Antonio [REDACTED], quien manifiesta ser el padre del recién nacido y fué identificado con su Cédula de Identidad Personal número: trece guión, diez guión, cero cero cero cuatro mil ciento veintiocho, extendida por las Autoridades Municipales de esta ciudad y firma juntamente con la Infrascrita Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar que autorizan.- Alcaldía Municipal: Guadalupe, veinte de noviembre de mil novecientos noventa y ocho.- Enmendado - el- vale.- E. R. Montoya, Jefe del Reg. del Est. Familiar///R.A.P.Lozano//////////RUBRICADAS// Es conforme con su original con el cual se confrontó y para los efectos de Ley se expide la presente en la Oficina del Registro del Estado Familiar Alcaldía Municipal de Guadalupe el día veintidos de septiembre de dos mil veintiuno ////.-



Licda. Yoselin Melany Pinzon Rivera
Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar



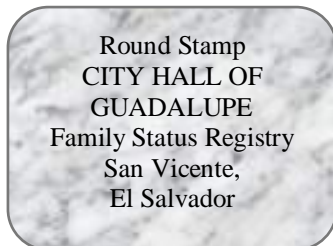
CITY HALL OF GUADALUPE



The undersigned Head of the Family Status Registry

CERTIFIES: that from page EIGHTY-EIGHT to EIGHTY-NINE of the volume ONE of the Birth Certificate Book number NINETY-EIGHT which this office held in the year nine thousand ninety-eight, there is the Birth Certificate that literally reads: Certificate number one hundred thirty-four, male, was born at eleven fifty-five a.m. of the thirtieth day of October of this current year, in *Canton San Francisco*, of this domicile. His parents are _____, Salvadoran, student, aged of twenty-four years, originally from this same city and _____, Salvadoran, student, aged of nineteen years, originally from San Vicente, with domicile in this same city. Salvadoran Student, the second of nineteen years old, originally from San Vicente and of this domicile. Salvadorean student – This information was given by _____ who declares to be the father of the newborn who exhibited his identity number:

_____, extended by the municipal authorities of this city and signs together with the undersigned who authorizes - Head of the Family Status Registry of Guadalupe, November twenty of nineteen hundred ninety eight.-Amended – the- valid- .-E.R Montoya. Head of the Family Status Registry Office////R.A.P. Lozano////////// SIGNED ////////// // // ////////// ////////// It is in conformity with its original with which it was compared and for the effects of Law, the present is issued in the Family Status Registry office of the city hall of Guadalupe on the twenty-second day, September of two thousand and twenty-one ////. –



SIGNATURE

Yoselin Melany Pinzon Rivera
Head of the Family Status Registry

**University of
El Salvador**

Whereas:

María Torres

After having completed her studies and examinations and fulfilled the requirements established in the legal and statutory provisions of this Institution, she has obtained the degree of:



**Bachelor in Modern Languages
with Major in French and English**

In a solemn ceremony that took place today in this Main Campus, and in the same ceremony, she has taken the oath of honoring the University under all circumstances with strict fulfillment of the duties imposed on her by the academic investiture.

Therefore: this diploma is issued to:

María Torres

To enjoy all rights and prerogatives inherent in her capacity of:

**Bachelor in Modern Languages
with Major in French and English**

from this University, graduated with Cum Laude.

Given at San Salvador, Capital City of the Republic of El Salvador, this nineteenth day of November, two thousand twenty.

RECTOR

Signature

ROGER ARMANDO ARIAS ALVARADO

DEAN OF SCHOOL

Signature

OSCAR WUILMAN HERRERA RAMOS

GENERAL SECRETARY

Signature

FRANCISCOANTONIO ALARCON

Signature

GRADUATED



Fifty cents

1 THE ACTING ACADEMIC AFFAIR SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

2 EL SALVADOR, CERTIFIES THAT: HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

3 ALL THE REQUIREMENTS COURSE STUDIES IN THIS UNIVERSITY FROM THE

4 ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 TO THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1990-1991, THE CORRESPONDING

5 SUBJECTS BELOW, BEING GRANTED A DEGREE OF

6 **BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY. -**

7 ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 SEMESTER I

8 ENGLISH LANGUAGE I 8.9 EIGHT POINT NINE PASS

9 GENERAL CHEMISTRY I 8.8 EIGHT POINT EIGHT PASS

10 PHYSICS I 9.1 NINE POINT ONE PASS

11 MATHEMATICS I 9.4 NINE POINT FOUR PASS

12 ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 SEMESTER II

13 GENERAL CHEMISTRY II 8.8 EIGHT POINT EIGHT PASS

14 MATHEMATICS II 9.7 NINE POINT SEVEN PASS

15 PHYSICS II 9.6 NINE POINT SIX PASS

16 ENGLISH LANGUAGE II 8.0 EIGHT POINT ZERO PASS

17 RESEARCH AND EDITING TECHNIQUES 9.2 NINE POINT TWO PASS

18 ACADEMIC YEAR 1987-1988 SEMESTER I

19 MATHEMATICS III 9.2 NINE POINT TWO PASS

20 INORGANIC CHEMISTRY I 7.8 SEVEN POINT EIGHT PASS

21 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY I 8.5 EIGHT POINT FIVE PASS

22 ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY I 8.1 EIGHT POINT ONE PASS

23 ACADEMIC YEAR 1987-1988 SEMESTER II

24 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II 6.5 SIX POINT FIVE PASS

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY II 7.6 SEVEN POINT SIX PASS

Sample of Marriage Certificate

Certificated Number: _____

Name _____

Age _____

Marital Status _____

Occupation or Profession _____

Born on _____

Residing at _____

Nationality _____

Son of _____

And _____

Age of _____

Marital Status _____

Occupation or Profession _____

Born on _____

Residing at _____

Nationality _____

Daughter of _____

And _____

Join in lawful wedlock _____

In the presence of witness _____

And that has been registered this day _____ of _____

at the marital partnership _____

City Hall _____ of two thousand _____

Head of the Family Status Registry

CONCLUSIONS

After knowing all the tools and techniques for translating a document, it's necessary to put it into practice with all the knowledge acquired. Otherwise, it is very difficult to develop the techniques without putting them into context, since there are different situations translators face in the field. The previous module named Translation Practice provided us the opportunity of knowing in deep, the issues that translators deal with when they are translating. It's necessary to review the audience, tone, ages, and status, besides the context and the purpose. To translate requires analyzing, concentrating, doing research, reading, and mastering both, the source and the target language, the following document is showing why is so important the translation practice and the previous modules.

Nowadays, there is a variety of tools that help translators with the task but the lack of human brain and sense makes mechanics translations work non-senses regarding idioms, phrases, and cultural backgrounds, that is why during this Specialization Course we have realized the importance of being a professional in the translation field, not just because of translating a text but also to deliver the same message in the target language, in a way, the reader does not realize the text has been translated. It is clear that translation is a pleasant yet difficult task. To point out, looking for the correct word that matches the context in the target language, and trying to fit the correct phrase or idiom are just some examples of the detail's translators must do when translating. Evidently, the task becomes more and more complicated when translating legal documents such as Birth Certificates, Universities Diplomas, Marriages Certificates, and others that are beyond these ones. Emphasizing that, translating from one language to another as in the case from English to Spanish or vice versa would be an easy task. However, it is not at all since there are many characteristics a translator must consider such as the ones described previously.

Based on what we have come through during this course, a translator will always have her/ his own translation process but what is the core of every translator is to avoid using the literal translation technique since the text will not have concordance with the message is trying to deliver, also a good professional translator ask for some help with some others professionals on the subject matter been translated as for example in the case of a

medical prescription, is necessary to have a general overview from a doctor and that applies on every translation request because of a translator do not know everything, the professional might have a specific specialization area, however, that it does not mean she or he knows everything. In these cases, it is necessary to consider the highs and lows in translation work to take opportunities and make a deeper investigation concerning the language used in a document.

Furthermore, translation includes processing images. It is very useful to have a visual representation to remark on the existence of signatures if they are contained in the translated version of the document, because we cannot copy and paste those signatures and seals that will lead to plagiarism or copyright violation. Moreover, maintain the same style in the translated document which means using the same font, color, etc.; In addition, in some documents that contain images with text it is necessary to translate all this content to provide a better understanding and experience to readers.

Keep using all the knowledge acquired during this specialization to give a professional touch to the work, always ask a colleague for feedback. Maybe they will be able to see what is not correct or mismatched in the document. Your mentor or professor will be very helpful in correcting the work done, when starting translation, it is necessary to have a variety of opinions of people more experienced with this area, with this helpful feedback and correction, it is easier to get familiar with how translation works.

Getting familiar with a variety of documents will help to know and get in touch with different styles and content. It's very helpful when learning translation techniques and tools for translation, it develops the ability to look for words, and idioms, when it is necessary to use certain translation techniques or to avoid literal translation and the use of certain techniques is better than others. All of this prepares the future and all the experience required to start translating as a job. Remember to place the certification of accuracy on the work presented. It will certify that this work was done by a translator who is qualified to do it.

Translation practice was a very helpful module that provided the opportunity to explore this interesting field and meet all the mistakes that should be avoided in the future and how to provide an excellent translation with all the tools and techniques learned during

this time. As future translators, it is necessary to take care of all those matters, to avoid issues in the future regarding the work done.

Reading the work for revising is very important. So, revising helps to find mistakes or find opportunities to change something that could affect the quality of the work or it's not appropriate for the audience or the lack of cultural background could affect the meaning of the desirable message or could lead to a misunderstanding by the audience.

Taking breaks between the work is a must when working on a translation, which could be exhausting for the translator, maybe is not clear that something is missing or something should be corrected to get the point in the true meaning of the message, put aside the translation and take some time to relax helps to get more involved in the job when returning to the difficult task to revise all over again, but now possibilities come easier and faster than trying to solve all the translation in a row.

Last but not least, the translator should be open-minded to feedback and should be clear and consistent with clients' demands or claims, is necessary to place the rules under which the work will be developed also in following customers' instructions, let them know how this will work and how this will be done, place your time wisely to avoid work under lots of pressure and present a non-decent work. Remember to use the time correctly and be productive to avoid problems in future projects. Choose only work related to the specific area already placed. Following all these instructions will lead to efficient work and also being a better translator.

RECOMMENDATIONS

List of recommendations for future students that will take the Specialization Course.

- Have a planner in mind to avoid accumulation of activities and have a deadline.
- It is important to remember to store your translation at the moment of using tools such as CAT tools, besides to create an account before starting the translation.
- Reinforced teamwork in order to have different points of view at the moment of doing the translation.
- Check for more than one resource, do not always go with the first meaning.
- Double check, before sending the final work and ask for other translators' opinions if it is possible.
- Always talk with your client beforehand about the cost of your work.
- Before starting a new translation work, look for the words you don't easily get along with and compile information of the possible meaning of the words.
- Ask your client to whom the translation work is going to be addressed.
- Try to avoid literal translation and look for parallel documents related to your target language in order to get specific vocabulary related to the field.
- Store your documents in order to use them as future references.

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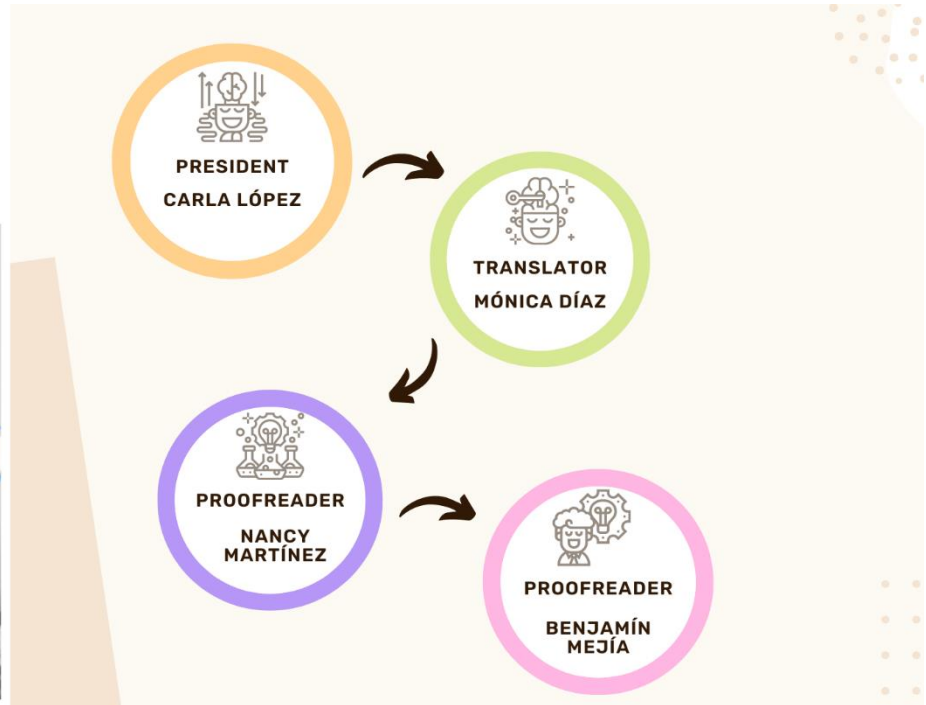
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MEMBERS' ROLE

Members
roles:



TRANSLATOR ATTEST

I, **Carla López**, attest that I am fluent in the **English** language. I have translated **the attached Birth Certificate of** and to the best of my knowledge, ability, and belief this translation is a true, accurate and complete translation of the Spanish document that was provided to me.

SIGNATURE OF TRANSLATOR