

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



**TOPIC**

**“TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES USED FOR THE TRANSLATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS”**

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**BACHELOR OF ARTS IN ENGLISH WITH A MAJOR IN LANGUAGE TEACHING  
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## **ABSTRACT**

This portfolio focuses on showcasing the process of translation, and the different types of written texts that translators are expected to work on, as well as the multiple techniques and tools accessible to translate such official documents. The main aim of the course was to consciously and thoroughly identify the different types of texts, apply the steps that each student translator deemed necessary, and use whatever tools we considered necessary to present a polished final product that was true to the source material and digestible in the target language. In order to achieve that goal, we made use of many different techniques, such as and a variety of tools that range from online dictionaries to official texts that served as a reference point of what a good translation is expected to be written. After intensive practice of a multitude of translation exercises, the results were outstanding, for we now have a concrete understanding of the nuances and the importance of translation as a vital part of language and cultures. In short, the following portfolio contains the different tasks that were performed during the development of the course, and that served as assessment tools to evaluate our skills as translator.

**Keywords:** Translation process; Written Texts; Techniques, Tools, Target Language.

## INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, translation plays an important role in the development of society, since it functions as a bridge that helps to maintain effective conversations with people from different countries and cultures. It is also a key point for the dissemination of news and information accurately and effectively. On the other hand, it is important to highlight that translation is extremely necessary for all fields since it ensures that all people have access to information on important studies and advances, and also prevents the creation of language barriers. Due to its importance, the present graduation paper aims to address the subject of translation, as well as the role that translators play in this profession and the process they must carry out to perform this task.

For the development of this study, a compilation of translation works done by the students throughout the course was made, presenting the original version and its translation made by the members of this group. This was made to compare both versions and to show that the translations are faithful portraits of the original documents. Furthermore, this work intends to highlight the importance of the field of translation and its professionalism and tries to give value to professionals in this field by exposing the complex process they must follow to perform their work. This process is exemplified in a mind map below and consists of ten steps that were created by the students in charge of this graduation project. Subsequently, each step of the translation process is briefly described.

In essence, the fundamental basis of this work is the translation and everything related to it. The main objective of the students in this course is to demonstrate the importance of this field and also to give value to its professionals. In addition, the translation process is a key point, since the accuracy and quality of the documents presented throughout this project depend on it. Therefore, knowing and implementing this process is indispensable for good translation practice.

## **1. The importance of translation in the present day.**

Some, especially those who are not familiarized with how big of an impact translation has on human communication, connection, and even survival, may think that translation has no use in the modern world, but professional translation prevails as the great mediator and unifier of people, and cultures. Any type of document can be translated, from birth certificates and sales reports to the most dazzling, obscure, and intricate literary work. The translation is today as important as ever because it makes it possible for people to communicate with each other, it brings to light the art of beautiful writing, and it helps society advance scientifically, politically, and socially.

Translation makes communication with others possible. There are hundreds if not thousands of languages and dialects all around the globe, and it would be impossible for people to read all written information in its original language. The average person can only speak one language, and those who speak more than one are fluent in two or three languages at best. The work of translators provides people with texts that are as accurate and true to the originals as humanly possible while adapting the texts to the rules of the target language and the target audience.

Translation brings to light the art of beautiful writing. It opens people up to different art forms, like music, film, and poetry. Even though people can argue that art loses some of its meaning and effect when it is translated, it would be impossible to expect all people to read, listen to, and interpret art if they do not speak the language in which it has been created. That is why professional translators who are also skilled writers work to adapt literature, film, and music to other languages so that everyone has the chance to connect to others' ideas, experiences, imaginations, and feelings. Lun (2018) states that "The translator must play two roles in the process. Firstly, the translator is the reader of the original work. He must act as a source-language reader to understand the literary content of the original work, completely and precisely. Secondly, the translator is the writer of the target-language text. He must convert what he has formerly read and understood to almost the same literary content as the

target language. Hence, in literary translation, the translator acts both as the reader and the writer” (p.391).

Translation helps society advance scientifically, politically, and socially. Suppose translation had never existed, and people did not care for decoding, exchanging, and using information for the benefit of their society. Gulzira, Dilnoza, and Aybek (2021) explain that “All kinds of summits and meetings of heads of state, the signing of laws and degrees, negotiations and debates -all this is conducted in English. International trade, the work of the banking system, and the activities of the transport system on land, at sea, and in the air are carried out in English. This language is a living instrument of communication for academicians, doctors of sciences, and scientists from all over the world” (p.3). The absence of translation would deprive people of new scientific and technological discoveries, new laws, research papers, etc. Throughout history and up to this moment, translation makes it possible for advances in all imaginable subject matters to be accessible to everyone. Translation tools that can be found online, and the internet itself, make it possible for translators to have a helping hand and even points of reference of how a well-translated text would usually look like. Moreover, people can look for any kind of academic source they need for studying or working, and they would certainly find texts in their mother tongue, no matter the original language in which they are written. In the present day, it is as easy as clicking a button and you would have any book, article, essay, and news flash readily available in a matter of seconds. Indubitably, the arduous job of professional translators makes all of that possible.



## **2. TRANSLATION PROCESS**

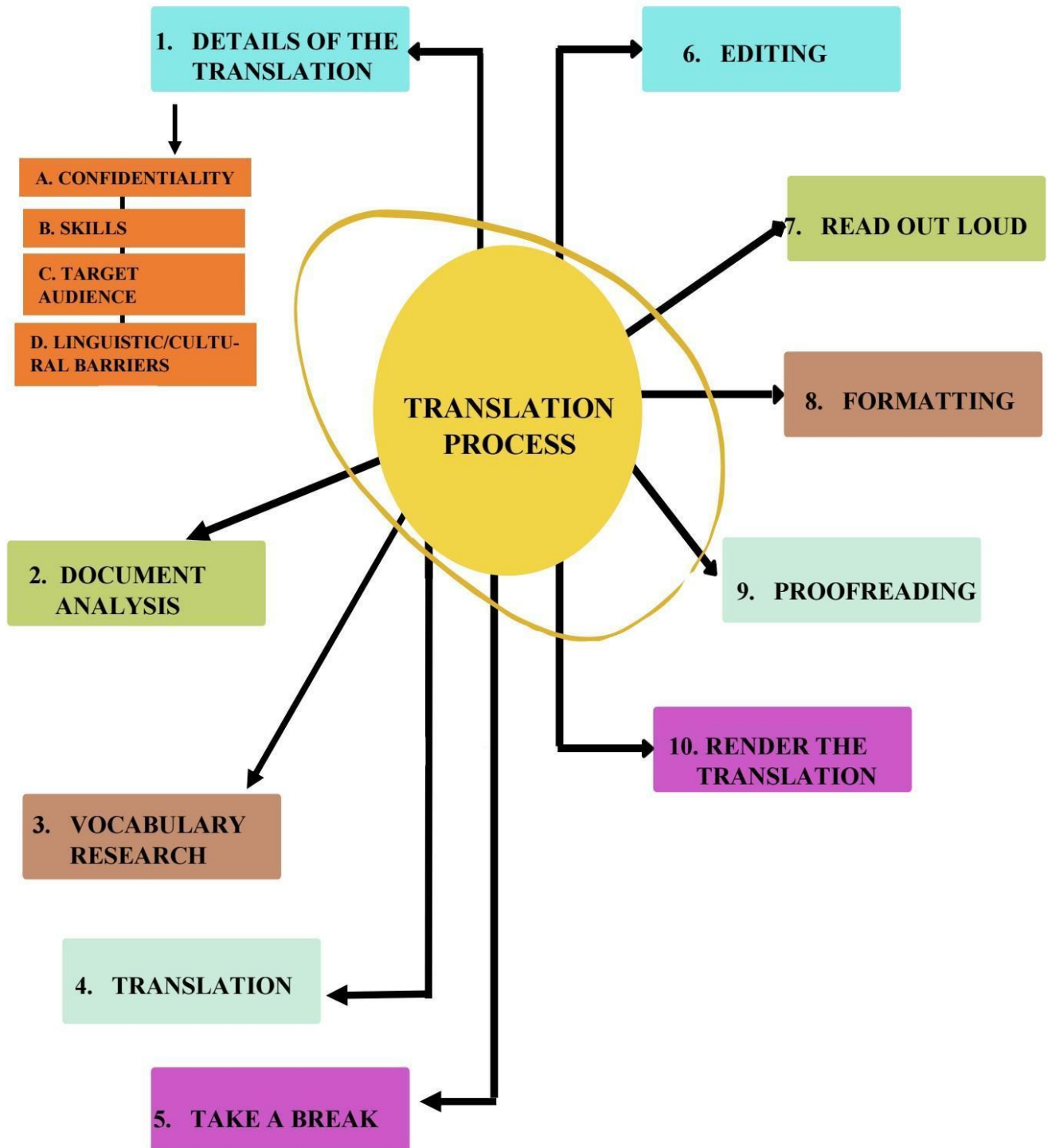
### **2.1 Concept of translation process.**

The field of translation is one of the most essential worldwide. Thanks to it, people from different countries and cultures can communicate and connect. Furthermore, translation prevents misunderstandings and strengthens intercultural relations (Translation Bee, n.d.). However, despite its importance, translation is seen as an easy task when, in fact, it is a complex process, particularly in specialized fields (Pérez, 2021). To understand exactly what translation is about, it becomes necessary to understand the meaning of the “translation process”.

Firstly, it is vital to have a clear idea of what each term means. According to Foster (1958), translation is the act of transferring a text from the source language into the target language. On the other hand, a process is a series of actions one takes to achieve specific results (Cambridge Dictionary, 2022). Hence, the translation process is a series of steps a translator follows to transfer a text from one language to another. According to Pérez (2021), there are at least seven steps all translators should follow to ensure high-quality work; preliminary research, translation of the text, proofreading, spell check, quality assurance, desktop publishing of the document, and the final revision.

Nonetheless, it is necessary to highlight that there are many translation processes. Each professional has a particular method to work and a different point of view. As a result, every process can have more or fewer steps. To illustrate that, the students of this group created their translation process, which consists of ten steps that are detailed in the mind map below.

## 2.2 TRANSLATION PROCESS MIND MAP



## **2.3 TRANSLATION PROCESS STEPS**

### **1. Details of the translation**

First, before starting with the translation, the translator must be clear about the client's needs and the intended use of the work. That is, if the document is legal or contains the client's data, the translator must contemplate aspects such as confidentiality. On the other hand, depending on the document type, the translator should consider beforehand whether he has the necessary skills to translate the document alone or whether he should consult other experts. Furthermore, it is essential to consider the target audience since the complexity of the language will depend on it. Finally, it is crucial to evaluate the linguistic and cultural barriers to avoid misunderstandings.

### **2. Document analysis**

Reading the document to be translated will help the translator not only to become familiar with it but also to get an idea of the techniques to be used. Besides, if possible, it is advisable to have a copy of the original text to highlight important ideas and unknown terms or vocabulary. Also, by reading and analyzing the document, the translator will be able to determine if he needs additional information from the client.

### **3. Vocabulary research**

For this step, it is essential to create a glossary with terms unknown to the translator. This way, it will be easier to study the vocabulary and therefore understand it. In addition, it is also important to identify keywords to clarify the concepts. Furthermore, this will allow the translator to establish appropriate terms for the document. Besides, by establishing the key terms, the reader will be able to understand the document easily.

### **4. Translation**

Once the first three steps have been followed, the translator can proceed with the translation. For this part, it is advisable to translate the text sentence by sentence. This way, it will be easier to memorize the information and translate it. Also, it is important to follow the glossary mentioned in the previous step since some terms may vary depending on the

context. Moreover, it is essential to remember that the first translation is a draft. The translator will have to write several drafts before reaching the final version of the translation.

### **5. Take a break**

Translating is a complex task. So, once the translator has finished the translation, he should take a break. This step is extremely important because after spending a lot of time on this task, the translator will end up tired and might not be able to recognize the mistakes in his work. Therefore, it is a good idea to put the translation aside and rest, preferably, overnight. Doing this is crucial to keep a fresh mind and ensure accurate and effective work. Consequently, taking some time to rest and relax in the middle of this process is necessary.

### **6. Editing**

After the translator has taken a break and his mind is clear, it is time to edit the translation. This part is of utmost importance because it guarantees the quality of the work. This means that the translator will ensure an accurate translation and that he did not miss any information. For this step, asking a colleague to read the document and check it for errors is a good idea. This will further ensure the quality and accuracy of the translation.

### **7. Read out loud**

Reading out loud is a necessary step once the translation is done. By doing this, the translator will be able to notice some errors in grammar, spelling, etc., that he had not noticed before. Also, the translator will be capable of feeling the flow of the text. Meaning that he or she will know if the reader will be able to connect with the translated text. If not, it means that the text needs to be modified.

### **8. Formatting**

The format of the translation is extremely important because it should be equivalent to the original. This is because the translation should feel like the original version. This step intends to give the customer the impression that he or she is reading the original document and not a different version of it. At the same time, this will ensure the quality of the work. Also, it will help the translation look more professional.

## **9. Proofreading**

Reading the document one last time is something essential to correct any details and avoid mistakes. By proofreading, the translator will ensure that the translation is of good quality and the text has the proper format. This is the last revision made to the document before it is delivered; therefore, it is the last chance a translator has to correct any inconsistency. Consequently, it needs to be done carefully.

## **10. Render the translation**

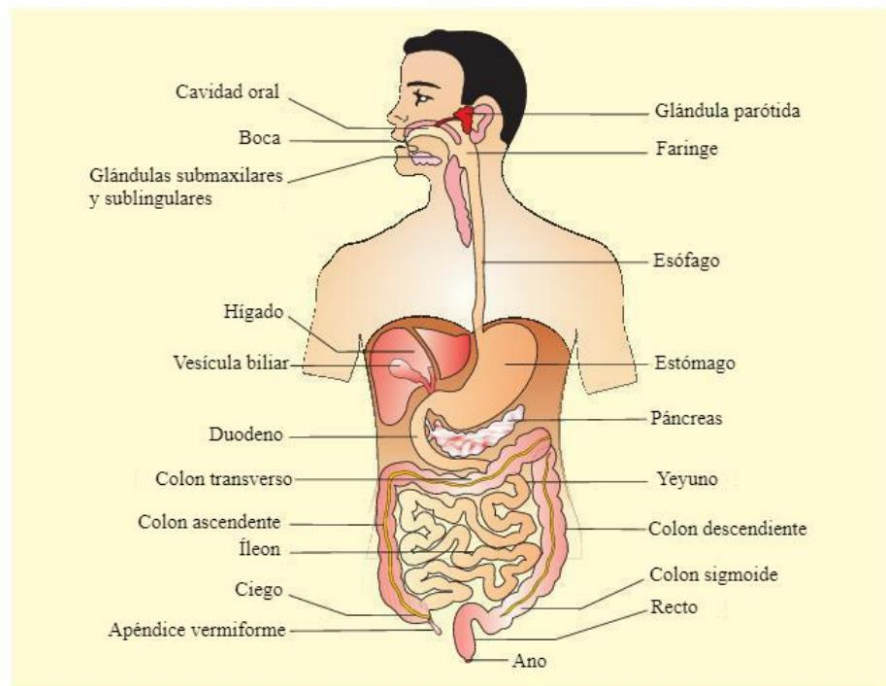
Finally, after following all the steps above, the translator has to deliver the work to the client at the agreed time. It is essential to deliver the work in a timely manner. Otherwise, it will detract from the translator's professionalism. The translation's delivery can be done via email. However, it will depend on the client.

### 3. TRANSLATIONS

#### 3.1 Translation documents

##### A. The human digestive system

Translation:



**Figura 16.1** El aparato digestivo humano

tiene 32 dientes permanentes que son de cuatro tipos diferentes (dentición heterodonta), es decir, incisivos (I), caninos (C), premolares (PM) y molares (M). La disposición de los dientes en cada mitad del maxilar superior e inferior en el orden I, C, PM, M es representada por una fórmula que en el ser humano es  $\frac{2123}{2123}$ . La superficie dura de masticación de los dientes, hecha de esmalte, ayuda a masticar los alimentos.

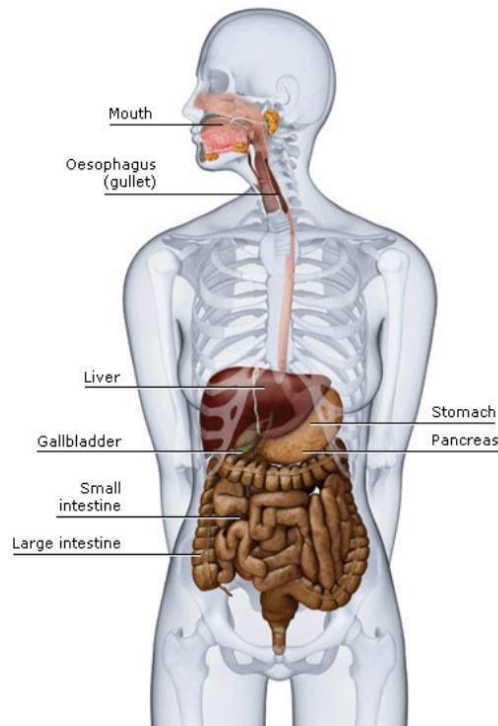
## B. The Digestive System I

### Original document:

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.

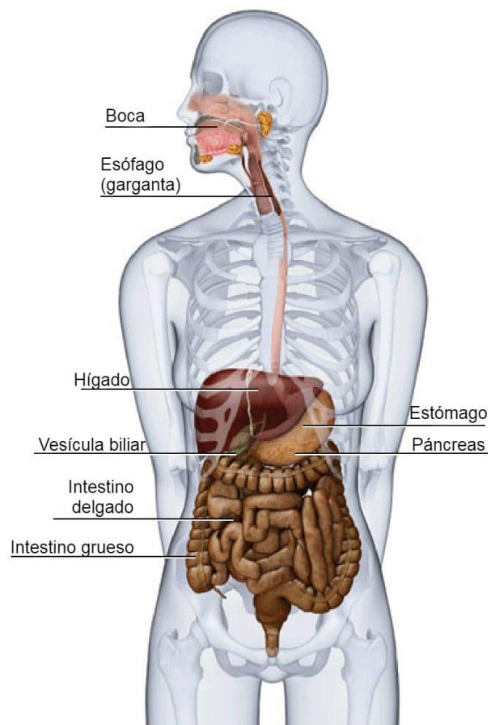


### Translation:

El aparato digestivo es uno de los más definidos en el cuerpo.

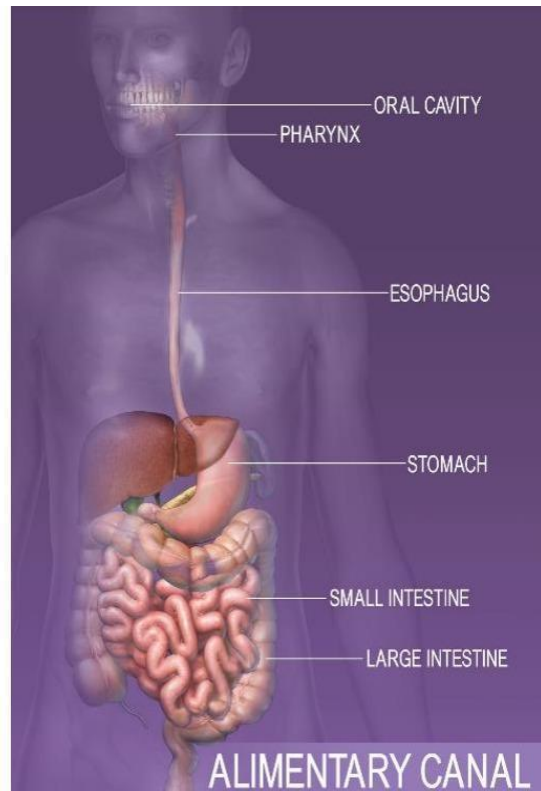
Está formado por un largo conducto, el tracto digestivo y las glándulas asociadas.

Entre ellas se encuentran el hígado y el páncreas, que están conectados al tracto principal por conductos o tubos, y vierten sus productos, como las enzimas, en el tracto.

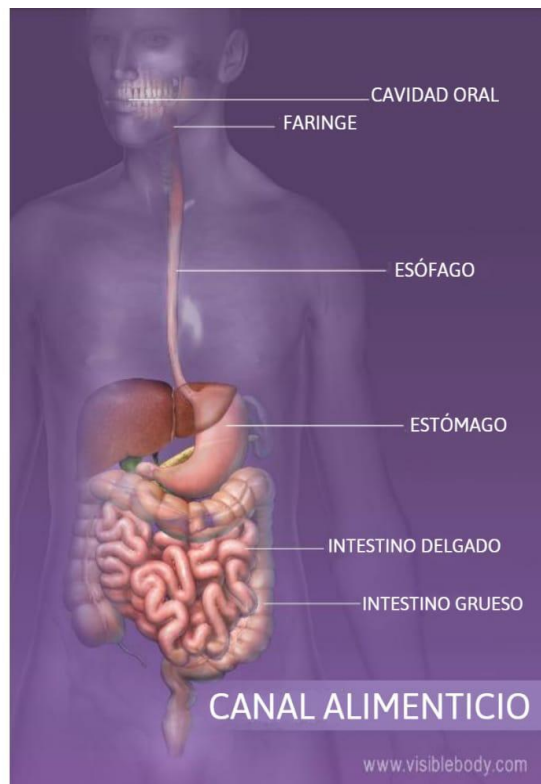


## C. The Digestive System II

Original document:



Translation:





D. How engines work.

Original document:

# 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 your drive.



### *How a Car Engine Works*

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

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

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

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



## HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS



### **Parts of an Engine**

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

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

## HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS

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

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



### Four-Stroke Combustion Cycle

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

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

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



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

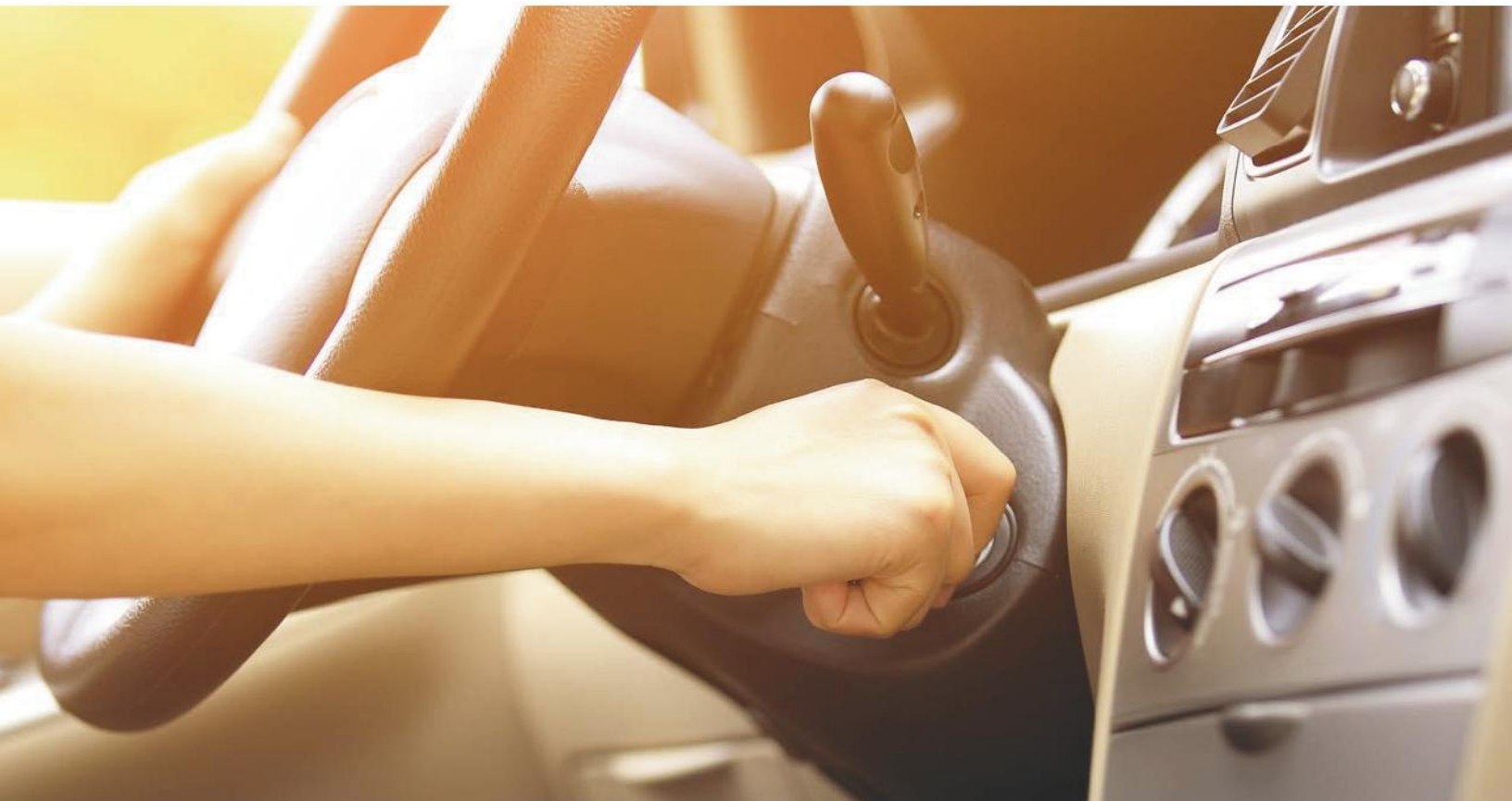
It's very likely that you'll find this type of engine and cycle under your hood. However, there are other types of engines and even different sizes and configurations of ones that use the four-stroke cycle.

### *Ignition System*

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

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

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



## HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS



### *Types of Engines*

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

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

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

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

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

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

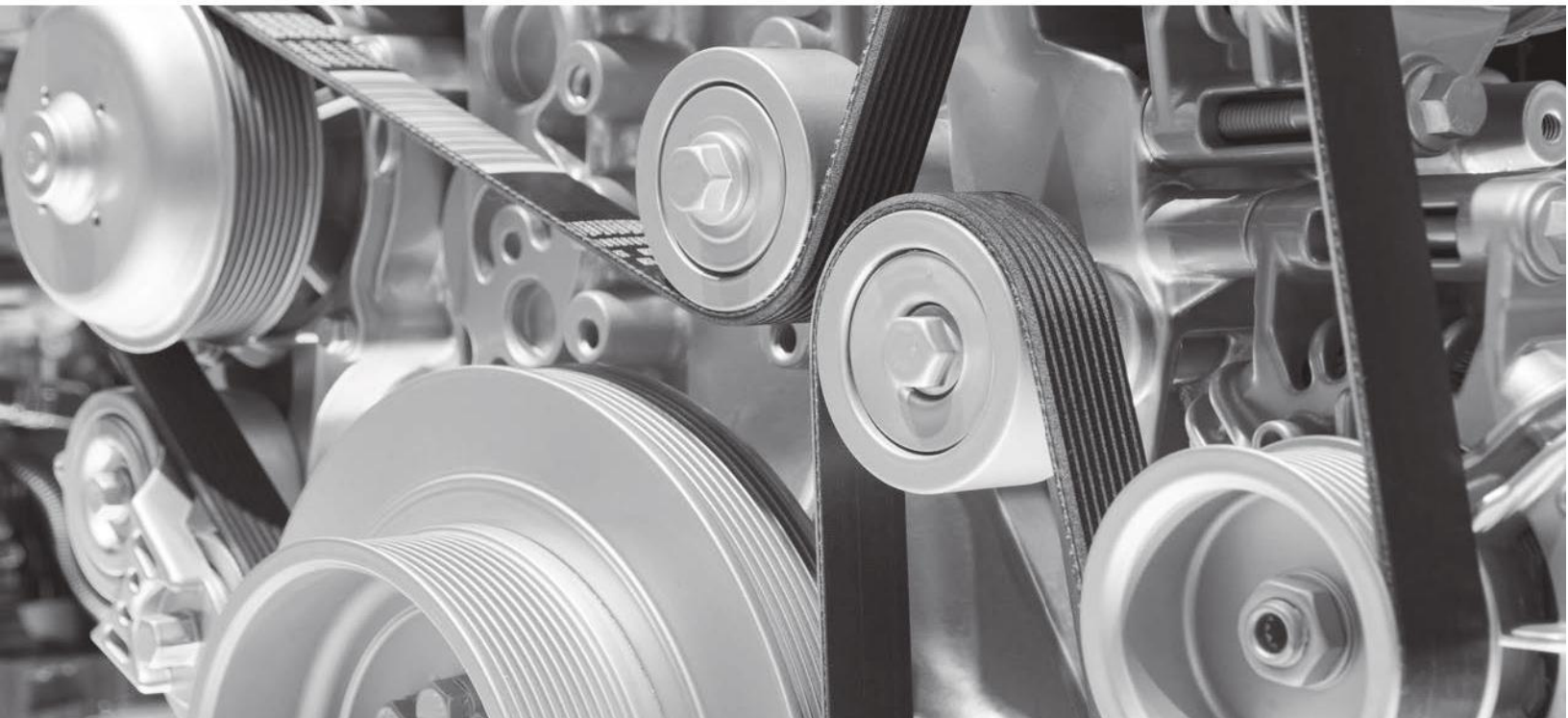


### *Diesel Engines*

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

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

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



## HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS



### ***Maintaining Your Engine***

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

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

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

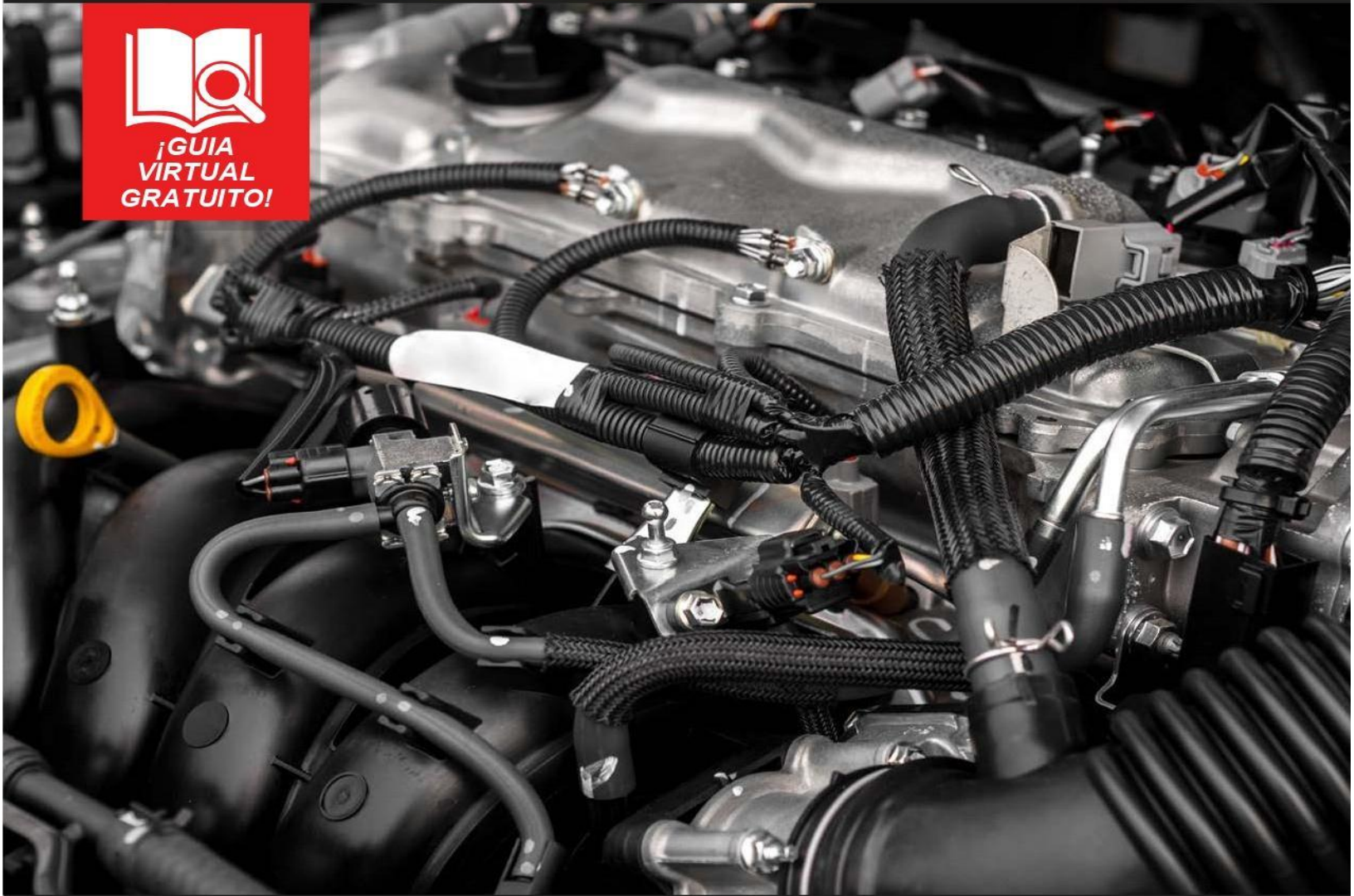
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Translation:

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## CÓMO FUNCIONA UN MOTOR

Todos los días conduce su vehículo para llegar a su destino. Sólo debe girar la llave o presionar el botón de arranque y listo, ya está en camino. Pero, ¿Cómo funciona su vehículo en realidad? ¿Qué hace que el motor funcione para que pueda seguir su camino?

A continuación, podrá obtener más información sobre lo que sucede con el mecanismo de su vehículo mientras usted lo conduce.



## CÓMO FUNCIONA UN MOTOR

La mayoría de los coches y vehículos de motor son propulsados por lo que se llama un motor de combustión interna. El motor hace uso del aire, combustible y una sola chispa para causar una pequeña explosión. Esta reacción es recreada 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 pico de la innovación moderna, se construyó el primer motor de combustión de gasolina en funcionamiento continuo.

Su principio básico es aspirar aire a través de una válvula de admisión, luego hacer que entre en un cilindro donde se combina con combustible. En la mayoría de los vehículos, ese combustible es la gasolina. A continuación, se crea una reacción cuando las bujías encienden esta combinación. Esta pequeña explosión es 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 de su vehículo a través del tubo de escape. Hay un conjunto de sistemas complementarios que hacen que esto funcione y mantiene esta 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:

- **Bloque del motor** – Esta es la base del motor. Por lo general, está hecho de aleación de aluminio o hierro. El bloque del motor es el núcleo de sus cilindros. Todo el movimiento que causa la reacción de combustión tiene lugar dentro de los cilindros. En la actualidad la mayoría de los coches cuentan con un Motor de 4 cilindros, pero muchos también están contruidos con seis u ocho cilindros para más potencia.
- **Válvulas** – Cada válvula es crucial para transportar el aire a través de su motor. Existen válvulas de entrada y de salida. Por lo general, suele haber una válvula por cada cilindro. El mecanismo de válvulas es el sistema que controla cuándo entra el aire y cuándo sale por el escape al final del ciclo.
- **Pistones** - Cada uno de sus cilindros tiene un pistón que sube y baja en su interior. Esta parte metálica sólida está en el centro del ciclo de combustión.
- **Cigüeñal** – El cigüeñal está unido a la base de cada pistón por una biela. El movimiento del cigüeñal es lo que se utiliza para controlar cuándo los pistones suben y cuándo bajan.

- **Bujías** – Las bujías se encuentran en la parte superior de los cilindros. Como su nombre indica, proporcionan la chispa para encender la mezcla de combustible y aire.
- **Correa de distribución** – Para mantener este ciclo en constante funcionamiento, la correa de distribución está conectada al cigüeñal. Esta correa 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 hacer una función de 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 a veces 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 se abre la válvula de salida o la válvula de escape. 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.

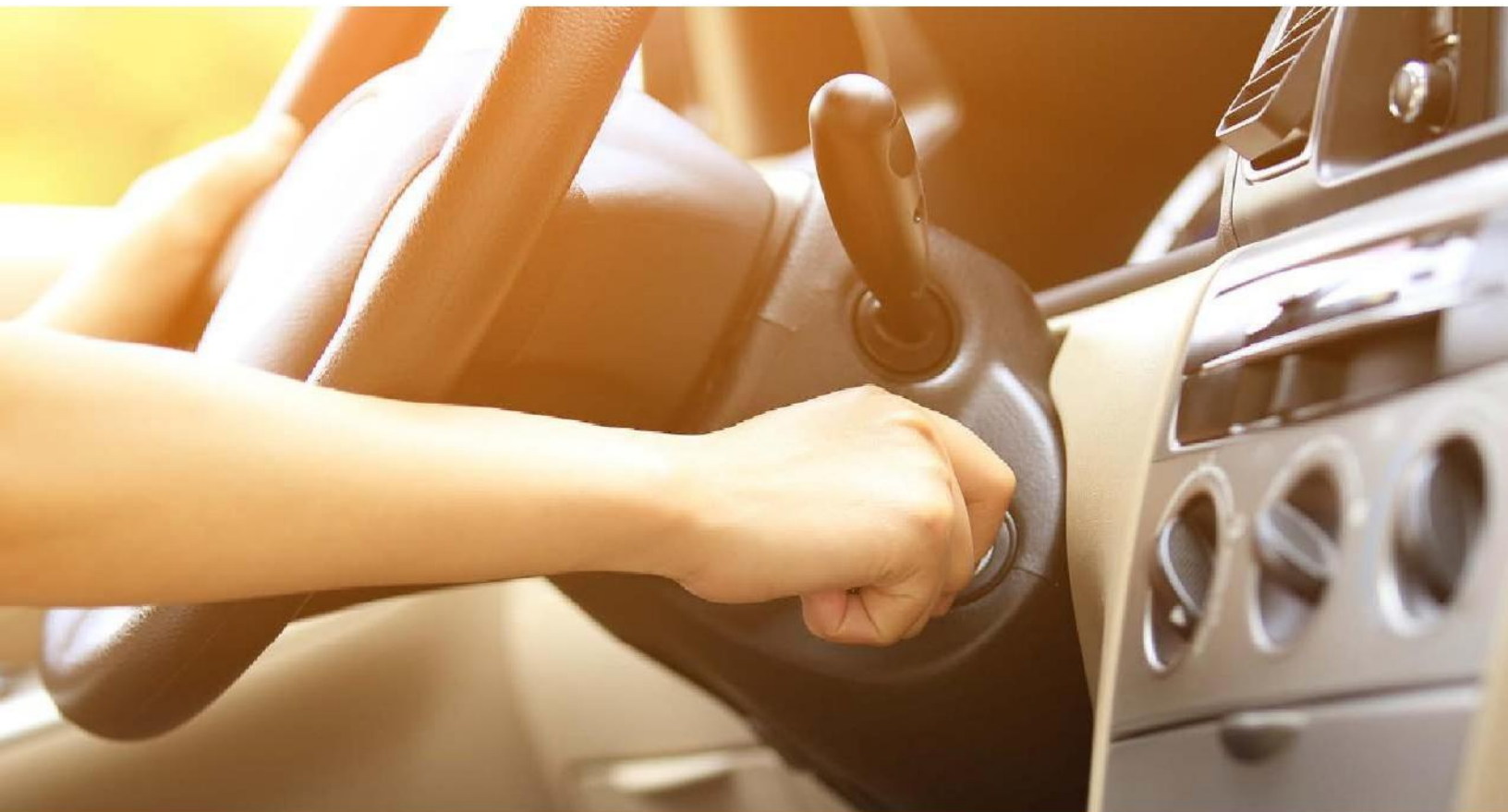


### **Sistema de arranque**

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

Al girar la llave, un motor de arranque eléctrico comienza a girar. Esta energía es entonces transferida al resto del sistema por una parte llamada solenoide de arranque. Esta carga eléctrica luego 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 unas 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 coches musculares, camiones y SUV cuentan con seis u ocho cilindros. Sus motores por lo general se conocen con los nombres de **V6** o **V8** porque los cilindros se colocan en un ángulo y forman una V. Algunos motores V8 están contruidos con un diseño alternativo único en sus cilindros llamados cámara de combustión hemisférica o **HEMI**<sup>®</sup>. Una cámara de combustión es donde las bujías encienden la mezcla de combustible y aire.

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

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

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

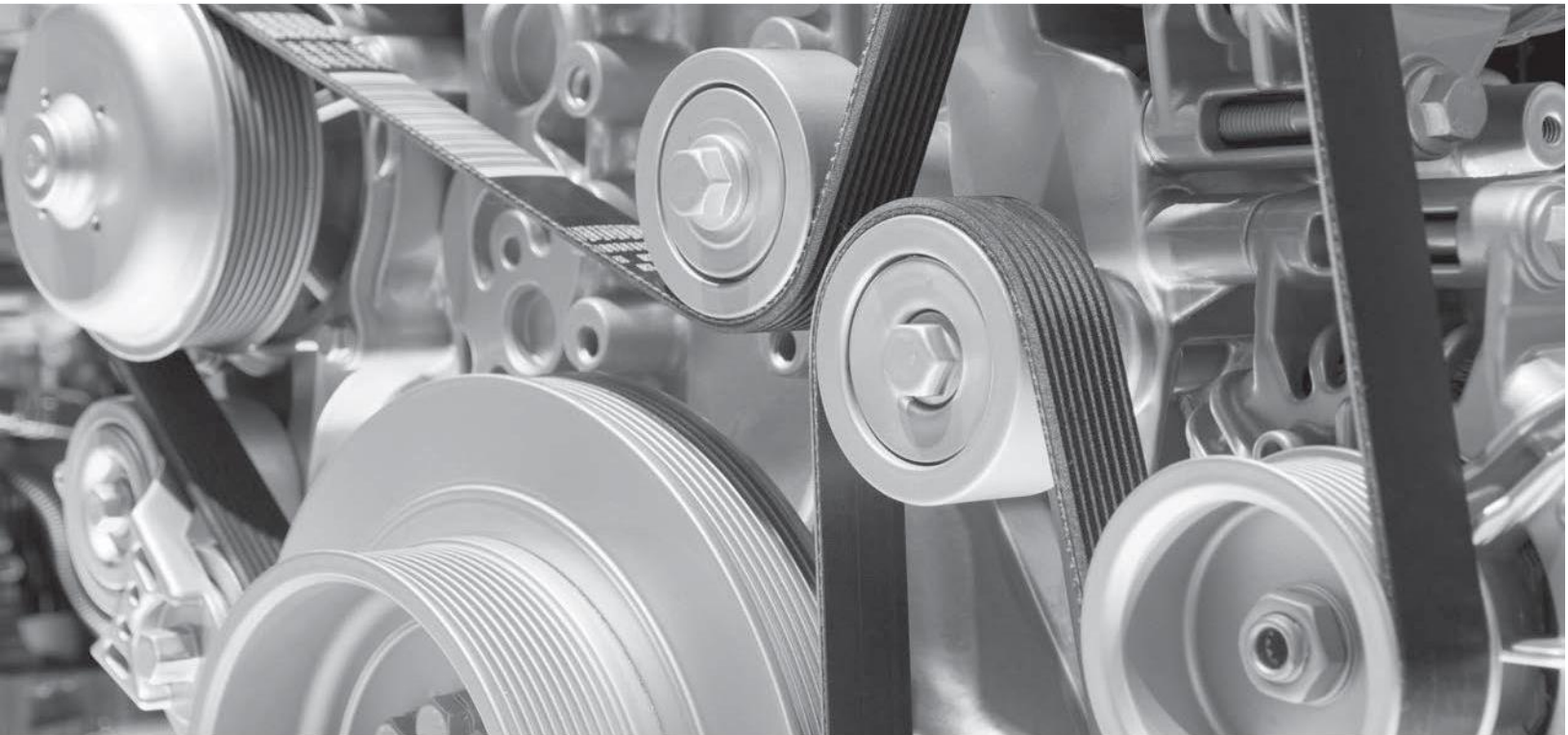
Si bien estos tipos de motores son diferentes en tamaño, forma y potencia, todos emplean la misma rotación básica y cada uno de ellos funciona con gasolina. Sin embargo, un **motor diésel** utiliza un método muy diferente para generar combustión.

### ***Motores diésel***

Llevando el nombre de su inventor, Rudolf Diesel, a menudo se le atribuye ser una fuerza impulsora detrás de la revolución industrial. Si bien fue creado para accionar maquinaria pesada en fábricas, más tarde se adoptó una versión a escala reducida como una forma alternativa de propulsar vehículos de motor.

Hay dos grandes diferencias entre un motor de gas y uno de diésel. La primera de ellas es que estos motores funcionan con un combustible diésel especial en lugar de gasolina. 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, se basa en la presión y el calor del ciclo de compresión para crear la combustión. Dado que no hay chispa para encender la mezcla de combustible y aire, un motor diésel necesita sus pistones para comprimirse más. Esto crea más calor y energía, lo que le da a este tipo de motor más torque y también le permite ser más eficiente en combustible que sus contrapartes alimentadas por gasolina.





### ***Mantenimiento de su motor***

Su motor está en constante funcionamiento. Con todas esas partes móviles, se acumula mucho calor mientras conduce. Con el tiempo, ese calor puede crear fricción y causar averías. Es por eso que es tan importante estar al corriente de la fecha para el mantenimiento del motor.

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

Con viajes regulares al taller para cambios de aceite, recargas de refrigerante y nuevos filtros de aire, su motor ofrecerá consistentemente un rendimiento máximo. Mantenerse al día con el mantenimiento de rutina es la mejor manera de mantener su motor limpio y funcionando bien.

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

**E. Operation manual mp5 player**

**Original document:**

# **OPERATION MANUAL**

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



## **Before installation**

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

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

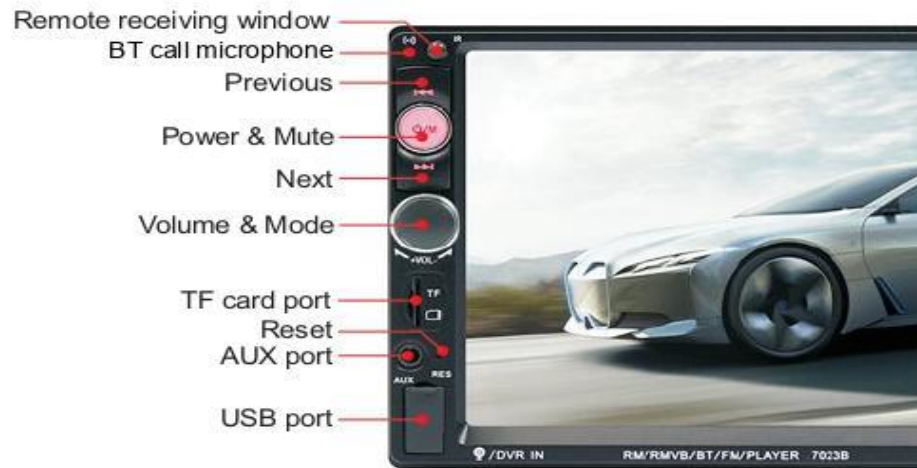
## **BASIC PARAMETERS**

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

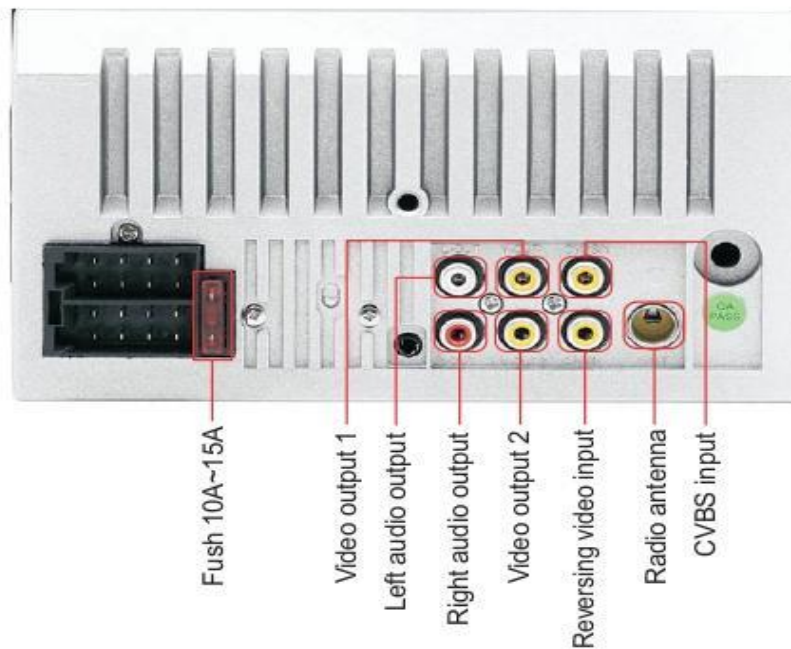
## **UNIT INSTALLATION SIZE**



## **PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION**

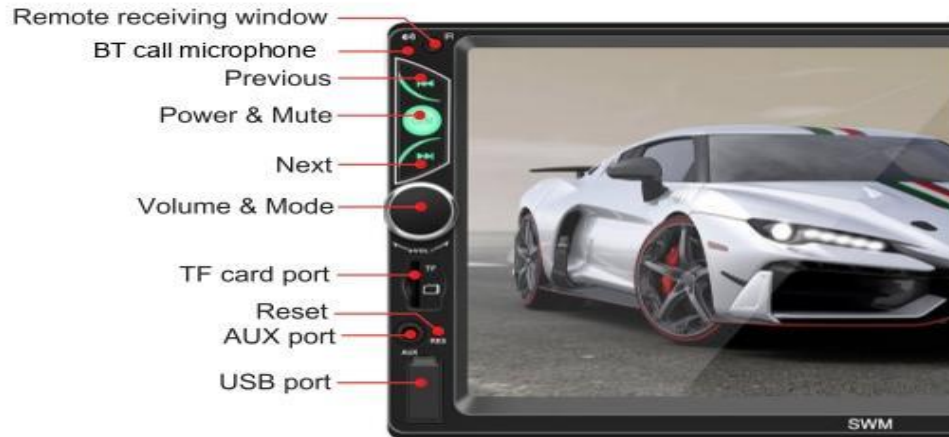


## **REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION**

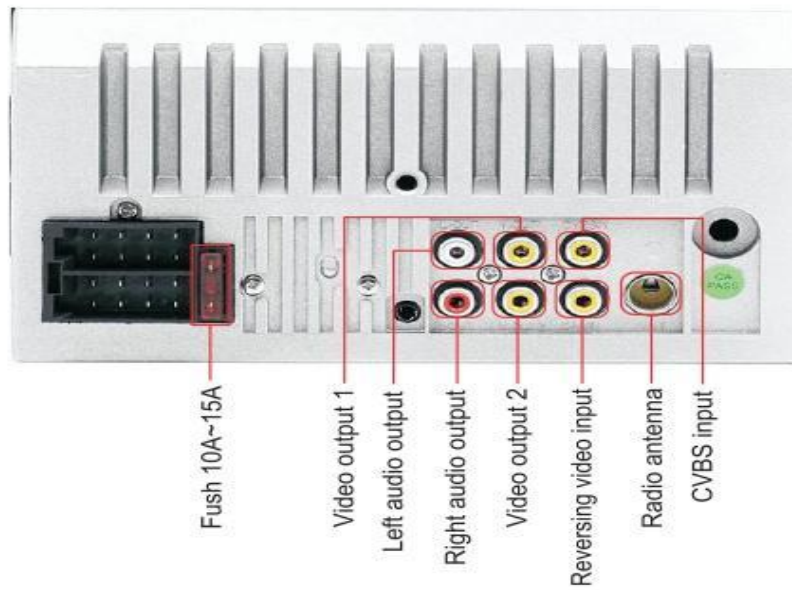




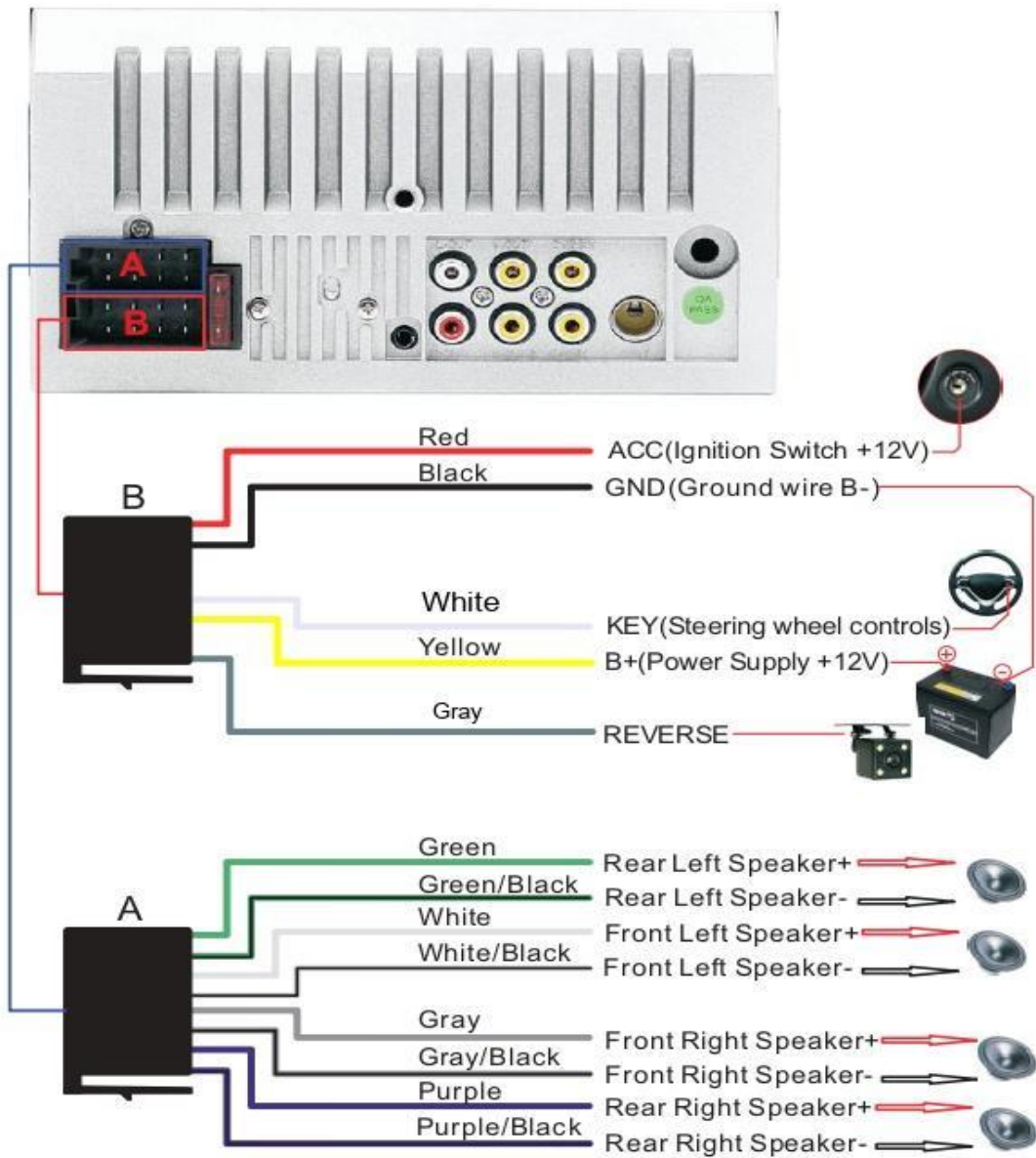
## PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION



## REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



## REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



## **PHONE LINK FOR IPHONE**

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

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



## **STEERING WHEEL CONTROLS**

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

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



## **COMMON PROBLEMS AND SIMPLE TROUBLESHOOTING**

### **1> Unable to boot normally**

--- Reason for not booting

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

### **2> Automatic shut-down**

--- Automatic shutdown usually has these following conditions

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

### **3> Having noise**

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

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

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

2. The speaker cable is grounded.

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

#### **4> Settings cannot be saved ( no memory )**

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

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

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

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

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

**PIN Code:** 0000 .

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **8> Support no image of reversing camera**

--- Generally two situations

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

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

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

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

--- USB flash disk can not play:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **11> FM does not receive the program**

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

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

### **12> Just installed no sound**

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

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

### **13> After a while there is no sound**

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

**Translation:**

# **MANUAL DE INSTALACIÓN**

**REPRODUCTOR MP5 PARA  
VEHICULO CON RECEPTOR DE  
RADIO FM Y PANTALLA HD DE 7  
PULGADAS  
BT  
MIRRORLINK**





## **Antes de instalar**

Gracias por comprar y utilizar nuestros productos. Cuando reciba el artículo que ha comprado, por favor no proceda con la instalación del dispositivo a su vehículo, debido a que el producto viene de un extenso viaje y por ello el artículo puede presentar desperfectos. Por favor, pruebe el producto que ha adquirido antes de instalar.

**Método de prueba:** Lleve la máquina a la batería del carro y enciéndela. Este autoestéreo depende de una fuente de alimentación de 12V DC, conecte el alambre rojo y amarillo del cable de alimentación del dispositivo y conéctelo al polo positivo de la batería. El cable negro de alimentación del vehículo se conecta al polo negativo de la batería. Espere 10 segundos después de la conexión, pulse cada botón del dispositivo para ver si este puede encender de manera correcta, si se puede encender, significa que no hay ningún desperfecto, y puede ser instalado, pero si en la prueba no enciende con normalidad, le sugerimos que verifique si ha seguido los pasos de nuestro método de prueba con exactitud para la instalación. Si el problema persiste, por favor contáctese con nuestro equipo de atención al cliente. Gracias por su cooperación.

## **PARAMETROS FUNDAMENTALES**

Voltaje de operación	DC 12V
Corriente máxima	15 A
Temperatura de funcionamiento	-10~+60 °C
Tamaño de la pantalla	17.78 cm
Resolución de pantalla	800 x 480
Sistema	Windows CE
Potencia de salida	60W x 4
Conexión inalámbrica	Ver:4.0 Micrófono incorporado
Sistema de teléfono	Android/Ipnone (Algunas versiones operativas no son compatibles)
Formato de video	RM/RMVB/FLV/3GP/MPEG/DIVX/DAT/VOB/AVI/MP4
Formato de audio	MP3/WMA/WAV/FLAC/APE/OGG/
Resolución de imagen	JPG
Botón de encendido	Luz automática/ Luz monocromática opcional
Radio frecuencia	87.5 FM ~108 MHz
Dispositivos multimedia	USB 2.0/ tarjeta TF
Auxiliar de entrada	Interfaz del panel frontal de 3,5 mm
Cámara frontal y trasera	Compatibilidad (opción de camara)
Control remoto	Control remote infrarojo
Idiomas	Inglés/Chino/España/Portugal/Francés/Italia/Rusia/Alemán/Turquía/Checo/Polaco/Tailandés
Control del volante	Soporte

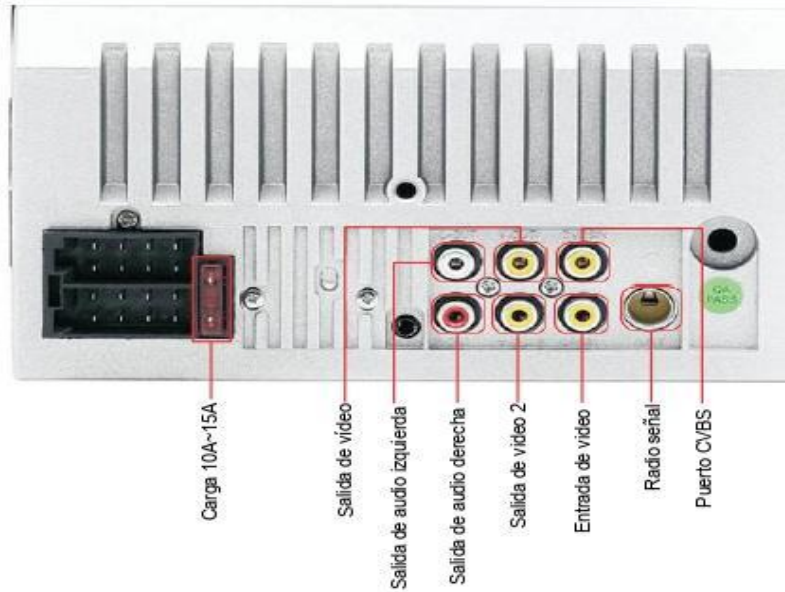
## **MEDIDAS DEL DISPOSITIVO**



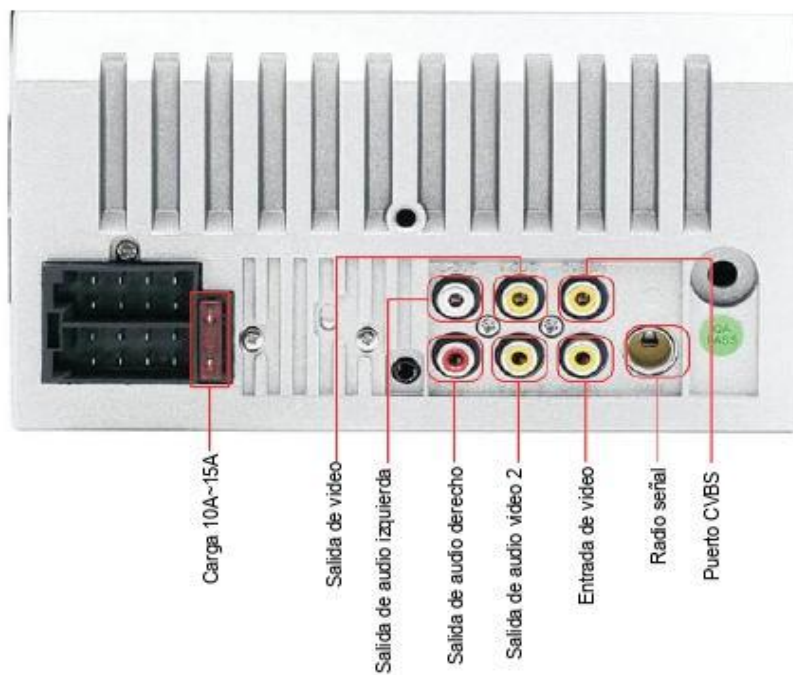
## **DESCRIPCION DE LAS FUNCIONES DEL DISPOSITIVO**



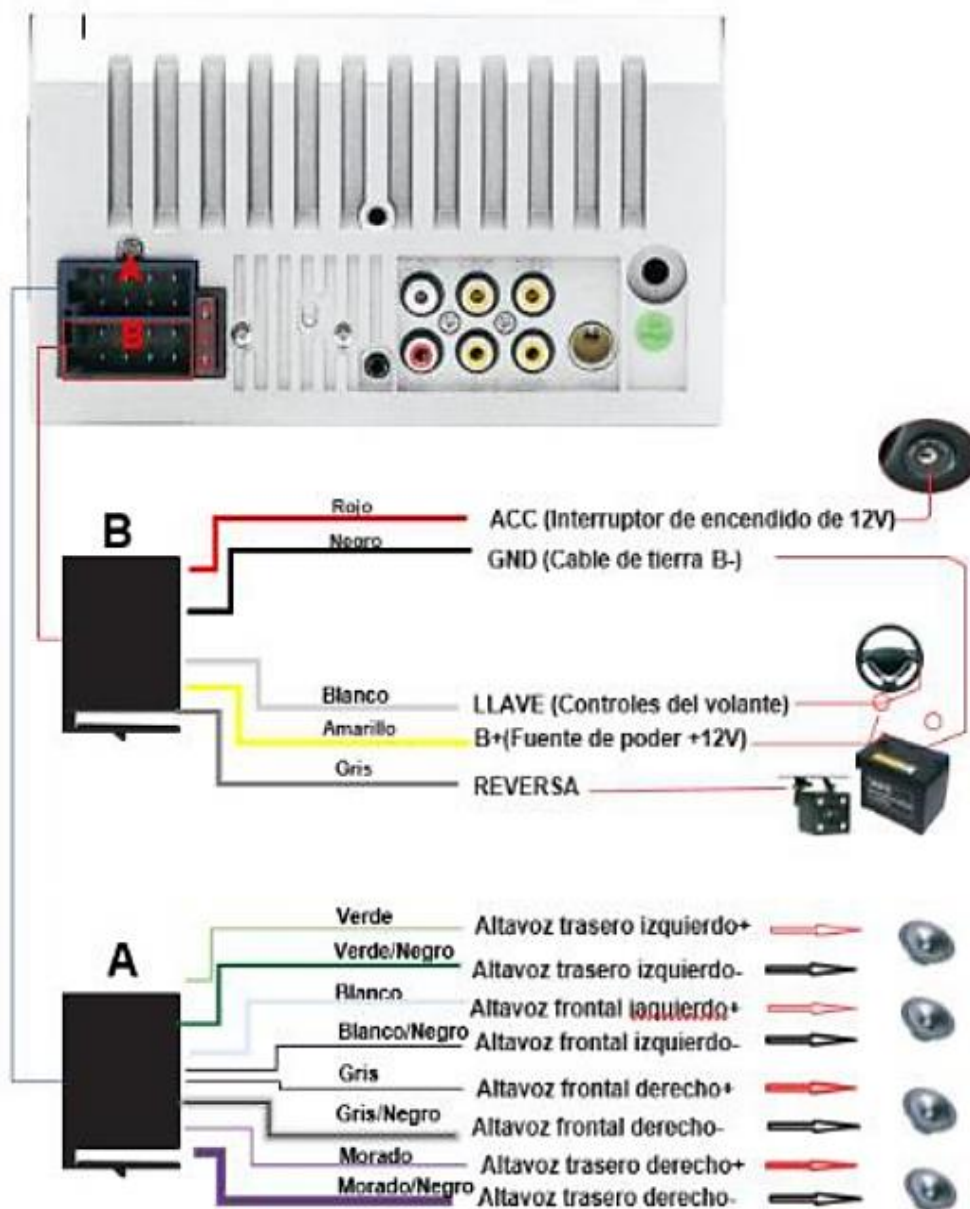
## **DESCRIPCION DE LA PARTE POSTERIOR DEL DISPOSITIVO**



## DESCRIPCION DE LAS FUNCIONES DEL PANEL



## DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA INTERFAZ TRASERA



## **DESCRIPCION DEL PUERTO DE ENTRADA PARA IPHONE**

*\* Para iOS, la serie X y versiones superiores de teléfonos no admiten la "conexión de teléfono móvil" con este sistema.*

1. Conecte el puerto al teléfono móvil utilizando el cable original.
2. Cuando se visualice en el teléfono la notificación de autorización: ¿Permitir conectarse a este equipo? Seleccione Aceptar para permitir el modo de interconexión.



## **CONTROLES DEL VOLANTE**

1. Conecte el polo positivo de la rueda de dirección original a EL PUERTO (Blanco) del sistema.
2. Conecte el polo negativo con el cable original al interruptor del volante con el cable tierra (negro) del enchufe de la máquina.
3. En la interfaz de "configuración", busque "Dirección" e ingrese.
4. Introduzca la dirección y pulse el botón para Encender. Después de conocer el sistema, haga clic en el botón "Aceptar" en la página. Después de guardar, puede utilizar los botones del volante original para controlar el sistema.

**Método de aprendizaje:** presione y mantenga presionado un botón en el volante del automóvil original sin soltarlo, busque el ícono del botón correspondiente a la función del botón en el volante del vehículo. Haga clic en este ícono para cambiar el color, lo que indica que el botón se ha activado con éxito, de la misma manera puede encender otros botones. Después de aprender todas las teclas, haga clic en el botón "Aceptar" en la página para guardar la configuración. Si necesita volver a aprender, haga clic en el botón "RESTABLECER" en la página y luego vuelva a intentar.



## **PRINCIPALES FALLOS DEL SISTEMA Y SOLUCIONES SENCILLAS**

### **1> No se puede acelerar con normalidad**

— Motivo para no arrancar

1. "Amarillo" "Rojo" "Negro" de estas tres líneas solo están conectadas, dos de ellas, no permitirán el correcto funcionamiento, debe estar conectado la línea amarilla al polo positivo, la línea roja al control de la llave, el cable negro al polo negativo.
2. La línea original del vehículo y el cableado de la unidad no se pueden conectar a cualquier color, los cableados del coche no son estándar, si se conecta así, no solo se puede encender, sino también puede quemarse.
3. La conexión original del coche no se puede embragar de forma directa en el nuevo puerto, incluso si sólo se conecta, no se encenderá ni se quemará.
4. Los 3 cables están conectados de manera adecuada, pero no enciende. 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. Cada vez que cambias el fusible, 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. La unidad puede ser reparada bajo el manual de instalación. Si estos no son un problema, o tampoco arranca, 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, negro al polo negativo. Presione el botón. Compruebe si puede arrancar o no, si puede arrancar, mostró que la línea del automóvil original no está bien conectada o hay un problema con la línea del automóvil. Si no puede ser arrancada, la unidad está rota. Si la unidad no arranca, revise la línea cuidadosamente, no sospeche ciegamente el problema de la unidad.

### **2> Apagado automático**

— El apagado automático generalmente tiene estas condiciones

1. Error en el cable de conexión: Si el cable azul (fuente de alimentación automática de la antena) está conectado al cable de alimentación de la unidad, se apagará automáticamente. 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 ver si se apagará automáticamente o no. Si no se apaga automáticamente después de la prueba, reemplace la fuente de alimentación. Si se apaga automáticamente, es un problema con la unidad.

### **3> Ruidos**

— La situación general del ruido se debe a dos razones

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

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

2. El cable del altavoz está conectado a tierra.

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



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

—No hay función de memoria, sólo hay dos puntos en la memoria

1. La línea amarilla y la línea roja están conectadas entre sí (separar el amarillo al positivo, el rojo al control de llaves).
2. El amarillo y el rojo están invertidos (sólo cambian de posición).

#### **5> Audio del carro con BT, pero no funciona**

— Revise el teléfono para ver si puede buscar el código de la unidad o no.

**Pasos de operación:** encienda la unidad, use la búsqueda Bluetooth del teléfono, busque CAR-MP5, luego haga clic en la conexión, después de conectarse, puede responder el teléfono o usar BT para reproducir la música.

**CÓDIGO DE PIN:** 0000

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

— En este caso, la unidad necesita ser reparada.

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

— Ajustar el sonido: gire el volumen para ajustarlo.

— Ajustes del ecualizador: En general, presione el botón de volumen para mostrar el ecualizador seleccionado, y gire el botón de volumen para ajustar cada efecto de sonido.

— El sonido no se puede ajustar: 1. Restablezca la unidad o desenchufe el cable de alimentación y conéctelo. 2. La perilla de volumen está rota y puede ser reemplazada.

#### **8> No admite ninguna imagen de la cámara de marcha atrás**

—Generalmente dos situaciones

1. Conectar la línea equivocada o menos cableado. Método de conexión de la cámara:

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

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

Encuentre en la parte trasera de la unidad la interfaz de entrada de videocámara, encuentre el positivo y el negativo de la luz de respaldo. El tercer paso es conectar: hay dos enchufes en la cámara, el enchufe rojo se conecta al cable de alimentación, el amarillo se inserta en el cable de vídeo, el hilo rojo del cable de alimentación y el hilo del cable de vídeo están atornillados juntos en el polo positivo de la lámpara de marcha atrás, y el hilo negro del cable de alimentación no se utiliza, se conecta, el otro extremo del cable de vídeo se conecta a la interfaz de entrada de vídeo cámara en la parte posterior 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.

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

**10> ¿El disco flash USB no se puede reproducir, la tarjeta con el mapa no se puede reconocer, la ranura no permite la entrada de la tarjeta, la carpeta de la tarjeta del mapa está vacía?**

--- El disco flash USB no se puede reproducir:

Formatear el disco USB flash, y el sistema de archivos se selecciona como: FAT32, volver a descargar en una o dos canciones e intentarlo de nuevo. Si sigue sin funcionar, reemplace la unidad flash USB.

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

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

--- La ranura de la tarjeta no entra en la tarjeta:

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

--- No hay contenido en la carpeta de la tarjeta de mapa (solo para modelos

GPS): Inserte la tarjeta en el ordenador para verla. Si no hay contenido, debe descargarlo de nuevo.

**11> FM no recibe el programa**

--- Si no se puede recibir la estación, compruebe los 2 puntos:

1. El enchufe de la antena no se ha insertado por completo, la antena está desconectada o la línea está desconectada.
2. Para la búsqueda de canales, mantenga pulsado el botón AMS durante 2 segundos, y 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, desenchufe el enchufe de la antena y busque un destornillador o una tira de metal para insertarlo en lugar de la antena.

**12> Unidad recién instalada sin sonido**

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

1. Compruebe si el cable del altavoz está cortocircuitado y conectado. Por favor, vuelva a conectarlo si tiene algún corto circuito.
2. Compruebe cuántos cables de altavoz hay en función del cable de altavoz original. Si sólo hay 2 cables de altavoz para demostrar que la serie de automóvil original no coincide con nuestra unidad, es necesario volver a enrutar la serie de automóvil original. Un altavoz debe llevar a 2 cables de altavoz. 2 altavoces deben tener 4 cables de altavoz disponibles.

**13> Después de un tiempo no hay sonido**

--- Desconecte el cable del altavoz de la unidad (no los desconecte todos), y luego busque un altavoz externo para recibir los extremos gris y púrpura de la línea de cola de la unidad. Coloque cualquier grupo en verde, y luego trate de ver si hay algún sonido. Si hay un sonido, se demuestra que la línea del altavoz del coche está en cortocircuito con hierro o el altavoz está dañado. Si no hay sonido, la unidad está averiada.

## F. Birth certificates

### 1) Birth certificate of Sonsonate

#### Original document:



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, (nombre de la infrascrita), sexo femenino, nació a las nueve horas del día catorce de julio del año mil novecientos ochenta y nueve, en Sonsonate; Siendo Hija de (nombre de la madre de la infrascrita) de treinta y un años de edad, secretaria, originaria de Santa Ana y vecina de esta ciudad, de nacionalidad salvadoreña. Dio estos datos (nombre del padre de la infrascrita), 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 (número de cedula de identidad).

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

D.R(nombre). /////O.M.P (apellido)///// , 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 veintitrés días del mes de julio del año dos mil catorce.

**Translation:**



SONSONATE CITY HALL  
FAMILY STATUS REGISTRY



PHONE NUMBERS: (503) 2469-3108, (503) 22693100. FAX (503) 24693109

The undersigned head of the Family Status Registry of the municipality of Sonsonate CERTIFIES that: on page one hundred and sixty-six of volume five of the Register of Births kept by this institution in the year nineteen eighty-nine there is an entry that literally reads as follows:

Birth certificate number one thousand thirty-one, (registered's name), female, was born at nine o'clock on the fourteenth day of July of the year nineteen eighty-nine, in Sonsonate- Her mother is (name of the registered's mother), who is a thirty-one year old Salvadoran secretary, originally from Santa Ana and resident of this city, This data was given by (name of the registered's father), who is a forty-year-old Salvadoran Business Administrator, from Santa Ana and resident of this city, who states that he is the Father of the newborn baby, and provides his signature as such, The undersigned head of the Family Status Registry identified the informant by means of his ID card with number (ID number) Sonsonate City Hall, second day of October, year nineteen eighty-nine.

D. R(name)////O.M. P (last name). ////, Head of Family Status Registry ////INITIALED/////

It is a true and faithful copy of the original, with which it was compared, and for all legal purposes, this certificate is issued in the Sonsonate City Hall, on the twenty-third day of the month of July of the year two thousand and fourteen,

*Signature*

Sonya Evelyn Monroy Vasquez  
Head of Family Status Registry



1) Birth certificate of Sensuntepeque

Original document:



El Infrascrito Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar.

**CERTIFICA:** que a página DOSCIENTOS SESENTA Y OCHO del tomo UNO del Libro de Partidas de Modificaciones Número CINCO que esta Oficina nevé en el año de dos mil cinco. so encuentra asentada la que literalmente dice: Partida Número doscientos sesenta y ocho (nombre de la infrascrita). hembra. nació a las once horas del día dieciocho de junio de mil novecientos noventa y cinco en el Centro de Salud de esta ciudad. siendo hija de (nombre del padre de la infrascrita), documento único do identidad número (número de identificación). Profesor. originario de Sensuntepeque. del domicilio del barrio San Antonio de esta ciudad de nacionalidad salvadoreña y de (nombre de la madre de la infrascrita), documento único de identidad número (número de identificación), de oficios domésticos originaria do Sensuntepeque. del domicilio del barrio San Antonio. ya mencionado de nacionalidad salvadoreña El presente asiento modifica la partida número novecientos setenta y siete, 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 do dos mil cinco E(nombre) 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.

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



**Translation:**



*Family Status Registry  
Sensuntepeque City Hall  
Department of Cabañas*

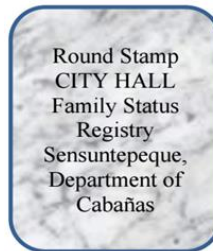
**Head of the Family Status Registry**

**CERTIFIES that: on page TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT of the FIRST section of the Register of Corrected Entries - Birth number FIVE, which this Office took in the year two thousand and five, a birth certificate that literally reads as follows is entered: Certificate number two hundred and sixty-eight, ( r e g i s t e r e d ' s n a m e ) , female, was born at 11:00 a.m. on the eighteenth of June of the year nineteen ninety-five, in the medical center of this city. His father is (name of the registered's father); with the ID number (ID number), Salvadoran Teacher born in Sensuntepeque, whose address is in Barrio San Antonio. Her mother is (name of the registered's mother); with the ID number (ID number), Salvadoran housekeeper, born in Sensuntepeque, whose address is in Barrio San Antonio. The present entry modifies the certificate number nine hundred and seventy-seven registered on page two hundred and ninety-two of the year nineteen ninety-five, hereby ordered by the Act on Names of Natural Persons. ///// Sensuntepeque City Hall, the first day of December of two thousand five.-. - E(name) M. de G. Registrar of family...-INITIALED-. It is a true and faithful copy of the original with which it was compared, and for all legal purposes, the present document is issued in the Office of the Sensuntepeque Family Status Registry on the twentieth day of December of two thousand eighteen.**

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

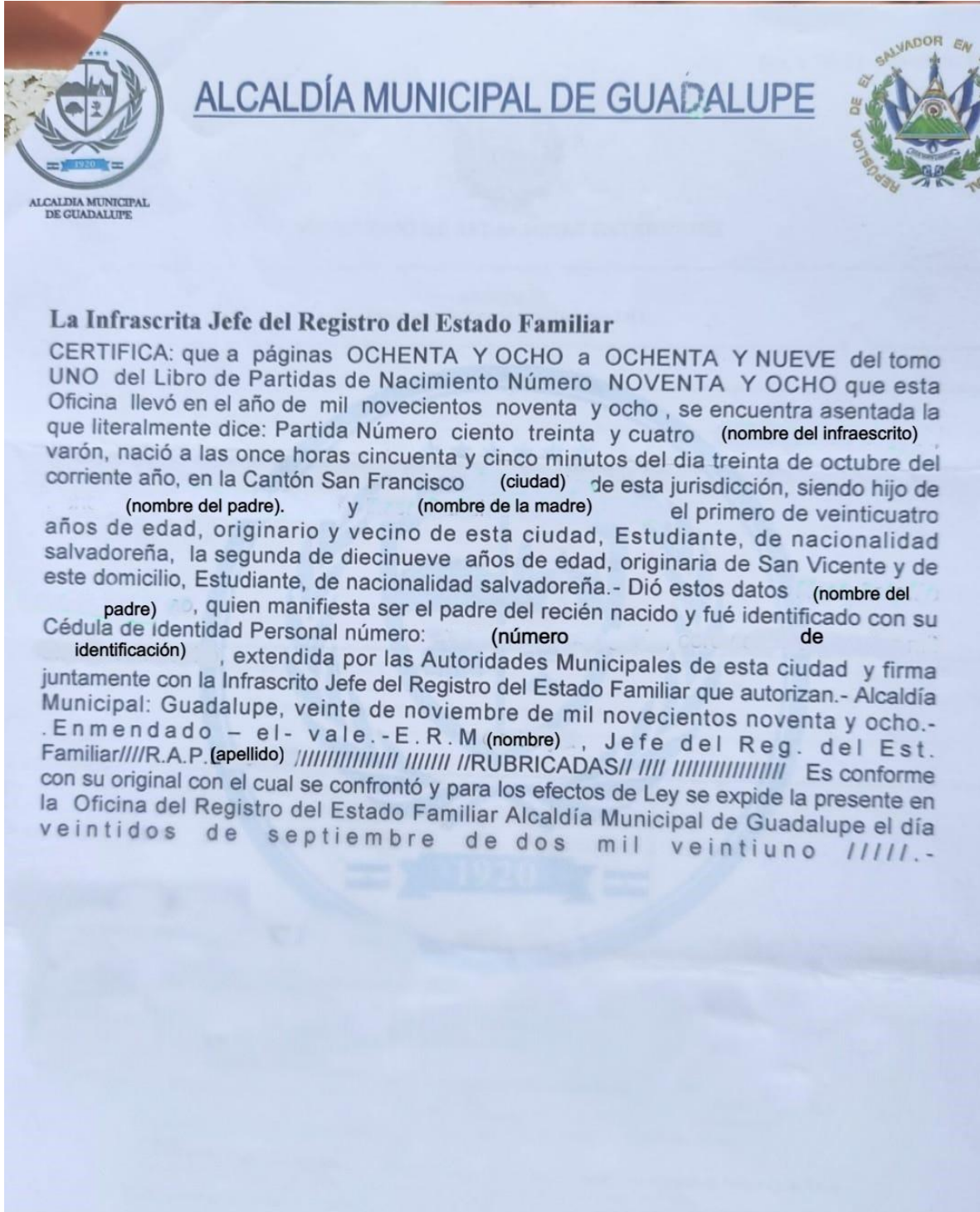
*Signature*

Carlos Antonio Montalvo  
Head of Family Status Registry



## 2) Birth certificate of Guadalupe

Original document:



**Translation:**



CITY HALL OF GUADALUPE



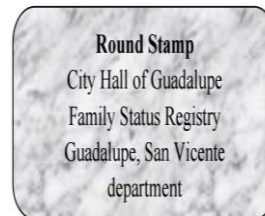
**The undersigned Head of the Family Status Registry**

CERTIFIES THAT on pages EIGHTY-EIGHT and EIGHTY-NINE of volume ONE of the Book of Birth Certificates number NINETY-EIGHT that this office took in the year of nineteen ninety-eight, there is the birth certificate that literally reads as follows: Entry number one hundred thirty-four. (registered's name), male, was born at eleven fifty-five a.m. on the thirtieth day of October of this current year, at Canton San Francisco of this jurisdiction. His father is (name of the registered's name), Salvadoran student, of twenty-four years old originally from and resident of this city, and his mother is (name of the registered's mother), Salvadoran student, of nineteen years old, originally from San Vicente with domicile in this same city. This information was given by (name of the registered's father), who states to be the father of the newborn who (was identified by and) exhibited his Personal Identity Card number: (ID number), issued by the municipal authorities of this city and signed together with the undersigned Head of the Family Status Registry that they authorize. - City Hall of Guadalupe, on the twentieth day of November, nineteen ninety-eight.

. Amended - the - valid. E. R. M (last name), Head of R e g. of Family St. ///R.A.P.L(last name)//////////  
//////// //INITIALED// //// 1////////// It is in conformity with the original with which it was compared and for the effects of the Law this is issued in the Office of the Family Status Registry of the City Hall of Guadalupe on the twenty-second day of September of two thousand twenty-one / / /

*Signature*

Yoselin Melany Pinzon Rivera  
Head of the Family Status Registry Round Stamp





## G. University Transcripts

Original document:

UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR

1998



1998

Nº 532021

CINCUENTA CENTAVOS

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

AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987 CICLO I			
6			
7	INGLES I	8.9 OCHO PUNTO NUEVE	APROBADA
8	QUIMICA GENERAL I	8.8 OCHO PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
9	FISICA I	9.1 NUEVE PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
10	MATEMATICA I	9.4 NUEVE PUNTO CUATRO	APROBADA
AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987 CICLO II			
11			
12	QUIMICA GENERAL II	8.8 OCHO PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
13	MATEMATICA II	9.7 NUEVE PUNTO SIETE	APROBADA
14	FISICA II	9.6 NUEVE PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA
15	INGLES II	8.0 OCHO PUNTO CERO	APROBADA
16	TECNICAS DE REDACCION E INVESTIGACION	9.2 NUEVE PUNTO DOS	APROBADA
AÑO ACADEMICO 1987-1988 CICLO I			
17			
18	MATEMATICA III	9.2 NUEVE PUNTO DOS	APROBADA
19	QUIMICA INORGANICA I	7.8 SIETE PUNTO OCHO	APROBADA
20	QUIMICA ORGANICA I	8.5 OCHO PUNTO CINCO	APROBADA
21	QUIMICA ANALITICA I	8.1 OCHO PUNTO UNO	APROBADA
AÑO ACADEMICO 1987-1988 CICLO II			
22			
23	QUIMICA ORGANICA II	6.5 SEIS PUNTO CINCO	APROBADA
24	QUIMICA ANALITICA II	7.6 SIETE PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA

Translation:

UNIVERSITY OF EL SALVADOR

1998



1998

Nº 532021

FIFTY CENTS

1 THE UNDERSIGNED SECRETARY FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AD-HONOREM, OF THE UNIVERSITY  
2 OF EL SALVADOR, CERTIFIES THAT : [REDACTED] STUDIED AND APPROVED  
3 IN THIS UNIVERSITY FROM ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 TO ACADEMIC YEAR 1990-1991  
4 THE SUBJECTS DETAILED BELOW BEING CURRENTLY A GRADUATE OF THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE  
5 IN CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.-

ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 SEMESTER I			
6			
7	ENGLISH I	8.9 EIGHT POINT NINE	APPROVED
8	GENERAL CHEMISTRY I	8.8 EIGHT POINT EIGHT	APPROVED
9	PHYSICS I	9.1 NINE POINT ONE	APPROVED
10	MATHEMATICS I	9.4 NINE POINT FOUR	APPROVED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 SEMESTER II			
11			
12	GENERAL CHEMISTRY II	8.8 EIGHT POINT EIGHT	APPROVED
13	MATHEMATICS II	9.7 NINE POINT SEVEN	APPROVED
14	PHYSICS II	9.6 NINE POINT SIX	APPROVED
15	ENGLISH II	8.0 EIGHT POINT ZERO	APPROVED
16	WRITING AND RESEARCH TECHNIQUES	9.2 NINE POINT TWO	APPROVED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1987-1988 SEMESTER I			
17			
18	MATHEMATICS III	9.2 NINE POINT TWO	APPROVED
19	INORGANIC CHEMISTRY I	7.8 SEVEN POINT EIGHT	APPROVED
20	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY I	8.5 EIGHT POINT FIVE	APPROVED
21	ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY I	8.1 EIGHT POINT ONE	APPROVED
ACADEMIC YEAR 1987-1988 SEMESTER II			
22			
23	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II	6.5 SIX POINT FIVE	APPROVED
24	ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY II	7.6 SEVEN POINT SIX	APPROVED

## H. University Diploma

Original document:



Translation:

# University of El Salvador

Be it known that:

(Graduate's name)

Having successfully completed the studies and examinations and having fulfilled with all other requirements established by the legal and regulatory provisions of the Institution, has been conferred the Degree of:

**Bachelor of Modern Languages:  
Specialization in French and English**

In a solemn ceremony held today at the University Campus, and in the same ceremony she has taken the oath to honor the Institution in all circumstances with the strict fulfillment of the duties imposed by her academic investiture.

Therefore:

Extends to:

(Graduate's name)

The present Degree in order to enjoy the rights and prerogatives inherent to her quality of:

**Bachelor of Modern Languages:  
Specialization in French and English**

from this University, Graduated with Honors.

Given in the city of San Salvador, Capital of the Republic of El Salvador, on the nineteenth day of the month of November of the year two thousand and twenty.

PRESIDENT

(Signature)

(President's name)

DEPARTMENT CHAIR

(Signature)

(Department Chair's name)

GENERAL SECRETARY

(Signature)

(General Secretary's name)

(Signature)

(Graduate's name)



**I. Marriage or divorce certificates**

**Marriage certificate**

**Original document:**

**MODELO DE UN PARTIDA DE MATRIMONIO.**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar.

**Translation:**

**MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE TEMPLATE**

Certificate number \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

of \_\_\_\_\_ years old,

marital Status \_\_\_\_\_

occupation or trade \_\_\_\_\_

native of \_\_\_\_\_

of the domicile of \_\_\_\_\_

of nationality \_\_\_\_\_

son of \_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_

of \_\_\_\_\_ years old.

marital status \_\_\_\_\_

occupation or trade \_\_\_\_\_

native of \_\_\_\_\_

of the domicile of \_\_\_\_\_

of the nationality \_\_\_\_\_

daughter of \_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_

join in lawful wedlock, before the offices of \_\_\_\_\_

in presence of the witness \_\_\_\_\_

the day \_\_\_\_\_

patrimonial regimen \_\_\_\_\_

City Hall \_\_\_\_\_ of two thousand \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Head of the Family Status Registry

## CONCLUSION

Translation is the art of converting written words from one language to another. It consists of two types of languages, source language (a language that is to be translated into another language) and target language (the language into which a text, document, or speech is translated). The methods of investigation covered in this report have been developed over six months from April to October. In collecting the data, researchers took several steps. They were reading, inventorying, identifying, classifying, counting, and evaluating. In this study, the researchers analyzed three processes, the translation process steps, the techniques in a translation, and finally, the virtual tools they used.

The translation process is merely the conversion of a word, sentence, or text from one language into another; there are a set of steps to follow in order to have a translation with coherence, cohesion, and quality. The first step is evaluating the details of the translation. This step is when translators are going to know about the text, context, process, source text, and translation production. At this point, translators must have a clear understanding of the source language in order to continue with the translation. The second step is document analysis. In this process, the translator will notice the kind of vocabulary, techniques, and if it is going to be necessary to look for more information related to the source language. The third step is vocabulary research. It is very important for translators to do vocabulary research, such as public names, abbreviations, synonyms, and antonyms. This will help the translator to have a clearer idea about how to develop the translation. The fourth step is the translation; this will be the most difficult part because translators must draft documents professionally and accurately.

Besides the four steps previously mentioned, the fifth step is necessary for all translators, whether they are professionals or beginners. The fifth step consists of taking a break. Translation is a branch of knowledge that works with documents in all languages, for this reason, translators develop a translation process that allows them to work on a new translation task in the best way, and it is key to take a break for having a great result. After the break, the sixth step is editing. This process will be easier because the translator will most certainly come up with clearer ideas. Subsequently, the seventh step is reading out loud,

which is very helpful so that translators notice if the text has coherence, cohesion, meaning, and quality.

The next step to follow is step eight, formatting, which takes into account the work done in the second step (document analysis). Document analysis is key for the formatting since in that step translators must identify what is the format of the source text. The ninth step is proofreading. At this point, the product must be almost done, translators can ask for feedback from colleagues, and they can also send a copy to the client to see how the results are coming to life. Finally, the tenth step is rendering the translation. Here, the target source will be completed and the client will be satisfied with the result.

In addition to the translation process steps, there are translation techniques that have been applied in the documents contained in this report. Techniques are procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works, such as literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. Literal translation is a technique of word-for-word translation, creating a text in the target language which is as correct as it is idiomatic. A literal translation can only be applied with languages that are close in cultural terms; it is acceptable only if the translated text retains the same syntax, the same meaning, and the same style as the original text. Secondly, transposition involves moving from one grammatical category to another without altering the meaning of the text. Third, modulation is about changing the form of the text by introducing a semantic change. Fourth, equivalence is a translation technique that implies using a completely different expression to reformulate and transmit the same meaning. Fifth, adaptation is a cultural element that substitutes the original text with one that is better suited to the culture of the target language.

Along with the translation process and techniques, as a third point, there is the translation tool, the body of this report contains multiple original texts that are written in both English and Spanish, and that come in a variety of formats (pdf, jpg, and word). Such documents have been translated with the assistance of tools like Matecat, Cafetran, and Babylon, which are text translation programs that were very helpful for working on long sources such as the “how engines work” document. As well, the illustrations were edited by making use of other programs like PIXLR, which is a great editing program because most of the tools are available for free.



Finally, whatever techniques translators choose, the translator may encounter problems in the translation process, this is when translation strategies are activated. Translators use strategies for comprehension because they play a crucial role in problem-solving. Therefore, based on what was learned during the translation specialization course, it can be concluded that translation has many techniques that can be applied depending on the context and culture of both languages. The translator is able to handle the appropriate techniques so that the main idea of the message is not meaningless and the result is a natural translation.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

With the objective of providing recommendations, the students analyzed all the information provided in the Specialization Course. Also, they studied the documents presented above and the techniques used to work on them. Based on that information, they elaborated some recommendations for future students.

- a) The translators should choose the most appropriate method in the translation process. It is suggested that translators must also be careful in translating the materials. In addition, they should evaluate and recheck their translation before publishing them to the readers.
- b) Meaning must be significantly taken into account in the translation process because basically translating is to transfer meaning from SL to TL.
- c) Translators should never have an automatic default translation for any word. Context is key. Consider it every time.
- d) Do not add information that is not in the source text unless it is absolutely essential to understanding. You are the translator, not the writer.
- e) Revise the translation. Every edit should make the text easier to understand, more enjoyable to read, or more faithful to the original.
- f) Reading the business pages of a good English newspaper will make you a better translator even if you don't translate economic texts.

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