

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



TOPIC

Application of fundamental techniques and tools for the translation of legal, technical, personal and academic documents from English to Spanish and from Spanish to English

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SPECIALIZATION PROFESSOR

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1. ABSTRACT

The present work encompasses the process followed by the students in order to achieve the necessary scores to pass the translation fundamentals course. At the beginning, the work reviews the basic concepts of translation and its importance. In addition, the report shows different technological translation resources, computer-assisted translation tools (CAT tools) and the main translation techniques, learned during this course, that are implemented to accomplish good translation works that fit the needs of the text or documents translated. The report also compiles different documents in the fields where translation assistance is required, such as: technology; with operation manuals and car magazines; academic degrees and birth, death and marriage, among other legal certificates that often demand professional translation services; all of them part of the practices completed by the students throughout the course and translated from the source language to the target language (from English to Spanish and from Spanish to English). At last, conclusions and recommendations exhibit the expertise accomplished by the students after all the translation practice performed within the specialization.

Key terms: translation; translation process; CAT tools; translation techniques; professional translation; source language; target language.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Introduction

Languages have always been part of the world; they are the path to communicating with each other. However, there are hundreds of languages; therefore, it is difficult to understand someone else's ideas if they do not speak the same language. In consequence, translation has become part of daily life. This essential field allows people from different countries and cultures to read any document, article, book, and even something as common as news. Based on this, the objective of this portfolio is to present various documents translated into English or Spanish and explain the importance of the field.

In order to understand the portfolio, it has been divided into sections. In the first place, a brief introduction to the topic is presented. This part includes its importance; the students explain why this field is crucial in the modern world. It is essential to understand its relevance since translation plays a significant role in the development of society.

Then, the portfolio contains a section on the translation process. In this section, the students define the concept of the translation process and its significance for obtaining better results as translators. Moreover, a mind map of the students' translation process is attached. This process was followed for each document. Furthermore, each step is explained to understand what the students did to obtain the results, including the use of translation techniques and computer-assisted translation tools (CAT tools).

For the third section, the students attached the documents translated throughout the course. These documents are from different fields; some of them are images taken from books, mechanical and technical manuals, certificates and transcripts, and legal documents. It is vital to understand that they are the result of the translation process, involving several helpful techniques and tools that were fundamental to the translation of each document. They also include their certificate of accuracy, which is required to validate the authenticity of the translation.

After that, it presents the conclusions and recommendations for future students taking the course. Finally, the references used for each part of the portfolio are included. The annexes, including the logo and company's structure the students created throughout the course, are also attached.

2.2. Importance of translation

Isaac Bashevis Singer once stated that translation is the essence of modern civilization (n.d.), meaning that it is a crucial part of our lives but often goes unnoticed since people tend to think that the text was in their native language from the beginning. Nonetheless, it has always been essential because it influences globalization and society's development.

First of all, translation played a relevant role in the Globalization effect. In the 19th century, several events made way for globalization; migration, technology, and entertainment were essential factors for communication methods development. However, to spread those communication methods internationally required translation. The latter is the bridge that made all these events possible. As stated

by Kumari (2019), translation perse is a cross-cultural communication since it helped connect people from around the globe and eliminate the language barriers that did not allow cultural exchange so easily in ancient times. Under this concept, translation is one of the most substantial and indispensable professions for the functioning of modern society.

Secondly, thanks to translation, people can access things made in other languages such as music, movies, and books. From ancient literature and music to every form of information and entertainment consumed today requires the assistance of translation to spread and preserve it (Šimurka, 2020). For example, many people do not speak another language, and there is a relevant influence of international entertainment, so they are translated for more people to access this content. Hence, none of this would have been possible if the translation had not fulfilled its role of universalizing communication allowing us to consume content in any language.

Finally, translation has become the migration path. In a globalized world, people can travel to other countries where their native language is not spoken. Considering this, people shall translate their documents if they want to access the country's education, insurance, job, etc. Mariani (2017) affirmed that translation is crucial to make migration unrestricted and comprehensible to everyone. Therefore, translators' work on birth and marriage certificates, transcripts, and diplomas is imperative for migration to be possible.

To sum up, translation has always been crucial in people's lives. None of this would have been possible without translation, as it gave access to knowledge in

different areas from many parts of the world. It also allowed the building of sustainable economic and social systems. It is present in jobs, medicine, lifestyles, books, music, movies, and any source of entertainment. We can conclude that without translation modern life, as we know it, would not be possible.

3. TRANSLATION PROCESS

3.1. Concept of the translation process

Since the beginning of time, there have been thousands of languages around the globe, and some experts who understand two or more languages tend to translate from one to another in order to share their knowledge. However, at that time, they did not pay much attention to the process of translating. They would translate by taking only the text context or skipping parts of the text (Language Network, 2021); this caused a lack of accuracy or the loss of information. Nonetheless, this has changed over time. Little by little, they developed different processes to obtain a much more accurate translation. However, what is a translation process? In order to answer this question, it is necessary to comprehend the definition of the process and translation process, as well as its importance and implementation.

First of all, it is essential to understand what the process means. According to the Cambridge dictionary, a process is a series of actions to achieve a result. Hence, a process is a series of steps that would help people, for example, to cook, learn, write, etcetera. Processes, in general, might depend on each person. They might also be longer or shorter depending on the result they want to achieve. Therefore, a translation process' definition might be a set of steps to achieve an accurate translation in the target language.

In accordance with Postan (2022), a translation process helps obtain a high-quality product. Each step is crucial when translating since the product needs to be accurate and understandable. The translator uses a personalized process to convey the same message from the source to the target language. Moreover, it

allows the translator to avoid grammar mistakes and master their work. It is essential to remember that translating is more than just changing from one language to another; it is the art of presenting the author's ideas by shaping them to the target audience's context. Therefore, it is fundamental to create one's process.

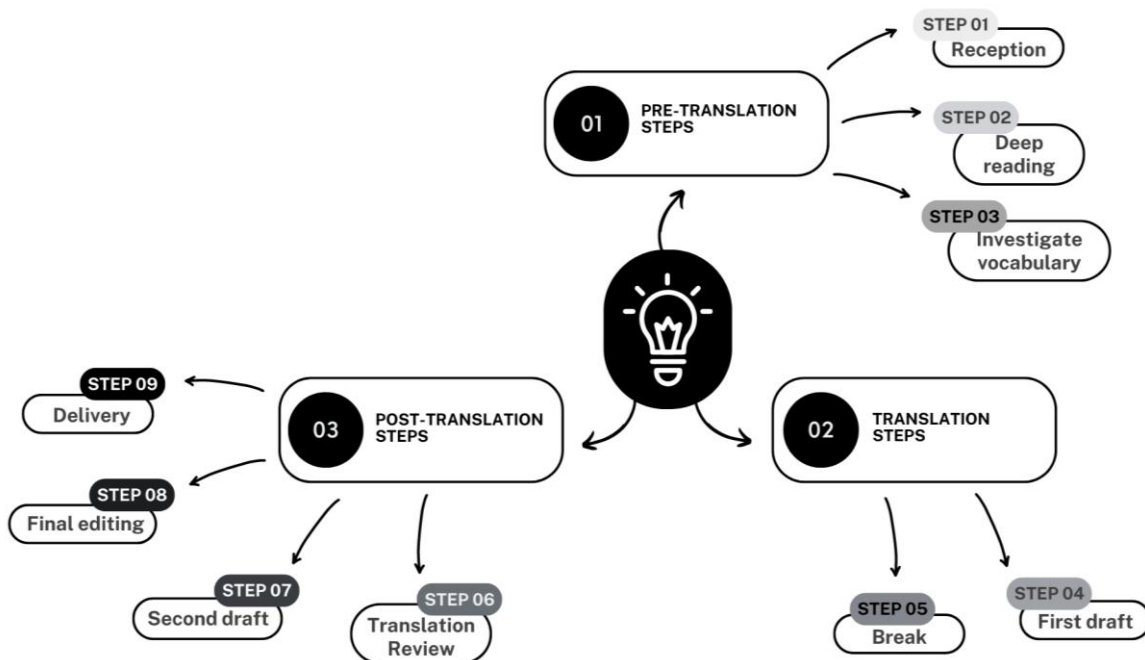
Nonetheless, not all translators know how to create their translation process since various steps can be added or not. Some translation processes might be only three stages, including translation, editing, and proofreading (Postan, 2022), while others might be longer, having six or more than ten steps. When deciding the number of steps, the translator needs to consider the text's field, the source and target audience, the accuracy, etc. If the translator is not an expert in the domain, they would need more time to achieve a better result; or, if the target audience is different from the source public, they would have to adapt the translation more, meaning more steps.

Some of the basic steps to follow might be the ones stated by Postan (2022). All translators need to make a first draft of the translation. They might use a computer-assisted translation (CAT tool) or do it manually. After this, some edit the translation; they check if they have omitted something and if the translation is faithful to its original. Finally, they proofread their work. They put aside the source text and try to adapt the translation to the target language. At this point, they might use more translation techniques to adjust the text. For example, they might use omission since there are words that are not necessary for the target language, or they use equivalents so that the reader can understand what the author said. There are others like modulation, transposition, adaptation, etc. They also ensure

they have kept the correct format, fonts, images, tables, etc. Some experts might add one more step, getting familiar with the source text. This step is added at the beginning because it helps them understand the text and achieve better results.

To sum up, a translation process is necessary for every person who wants to work in this area. It would help them keep their time and work organized and get better results, therefore getting more clients. Some experts have a straightforward process, and others might not even know they have one; however, in the end, they all know they have to translate and check their work.

3.2. Translation process



3.3. Translation steps

- Pre-translation steps:

1. Reception: get a feel of the text, establish deadlines and goals, calculate the time, and make sure to have the right tools.
 2. Deep reading: reading carefully the text, including the analysis of the text (text type, author's intention, register, purpose, language function), complexity, jargon, specific terms, nouns, and acronyms.
 3. Investigate vocabulary: It is time to look for technical words, idioms, expressions, etc., found in step two.
- Translation steps:
 4. First draft: translate the text using a computer-assisted translation tool (CAT tool) if it is possible.
 5. Break: Go ahead and clear your mind, take a deep breath, and get rid of stress.
 - Post-translation steps:
 6. Translation review: In this step, it is highly important to compare both texts, SL (source language) and TL (target language).
 7. Second draft: Take into consideration all the comments made in the previous step, then start the final translation. Try to use as many techniques as possible to obtain better results.
 8. Final editing: Exhaustive revision, punctuation, spelling, format similar to the original one.
 9. Delivery: Hand in the final translation as the client has asked (digital or physical).

4. TRANSLATIONS

From the conception of language under the premise of pure communication, translation can be described as the act of expressing any message from a source language into a target language. However, this would not only detract from the merit of such a complex task but would also greatly simplify the work translators do. Translating is not just writing something in another language. It is a demanding process that involves understanding the intention and context of the original message and conveying it, taking into account the audience's characteristics. It is more than just knowing how to say something in another language. It is to recognize how native speakers think and why they express feelings, emotions, and responses in a certain way. Therefore, a translator must work hard to overcome any cultural barriers that might exist in the original text to communicate successfully and remain as faithful as possible. Nevertheless, translation has always been taken for granted since people think anyone can do it if they know two or more languages.

Translation is always a big challenge for someone who has only studied the language to speak it or teach it; since languages are vast and complex exercises that take years to master and are technically impossible to perfect. One of the first and most challenging obstacles that non-native speakers encounter is not having such a deep knowledge of their second language. Worse still is the lack of linguistic knowledge they come to possess in their native language. When someone has not specialized in translation, they do not understand that translation seeks presenting to the world a version adapted but faithful to the original. However, the few people, who specialize in translation, internalize what translation

means and try to deepen in both languages to overcome the challenges encountered. They understand that translation is not the same as interpretation, two concepts that people tend to confuse. They value the difference between translating and working on a written text and interpreting and assisting in a conversation.

In conclusion, translation is more than writing or changing words from one language to another. It is the ability to accurately transmit a message considering the context of the source and target text. It is a job that should be taken seriously since an inaccurate translation can lead to terrible results and even legal problems depending on the purpose of the text. Translation is a neglected but ever-present art in all aspects of life. It is the door and the bridge to other cultures, traditions, and customs; it is the link that connects people around the world and allows them to get to know the same literature, history, science, and all sorts of art.

4.1. Digestive System

Original

258

BIOLOGY

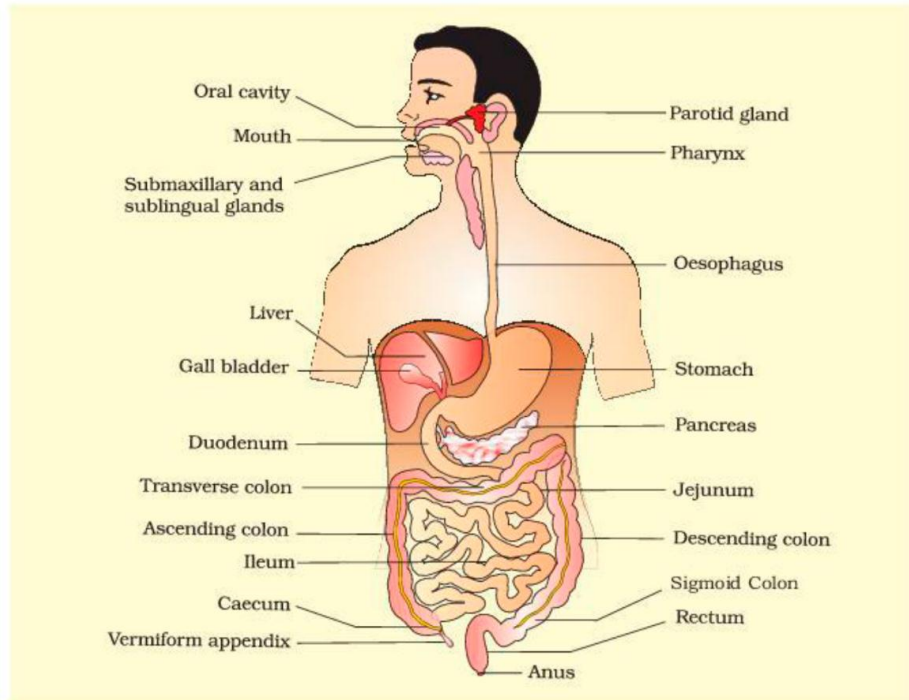


Figure 16.1 The human digestive system

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

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

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

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

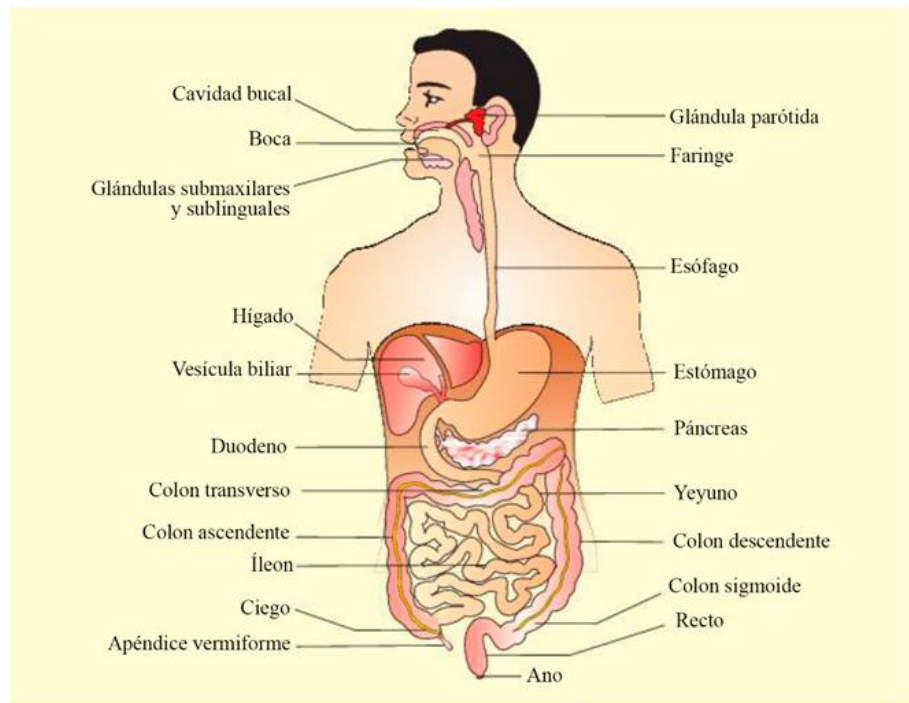
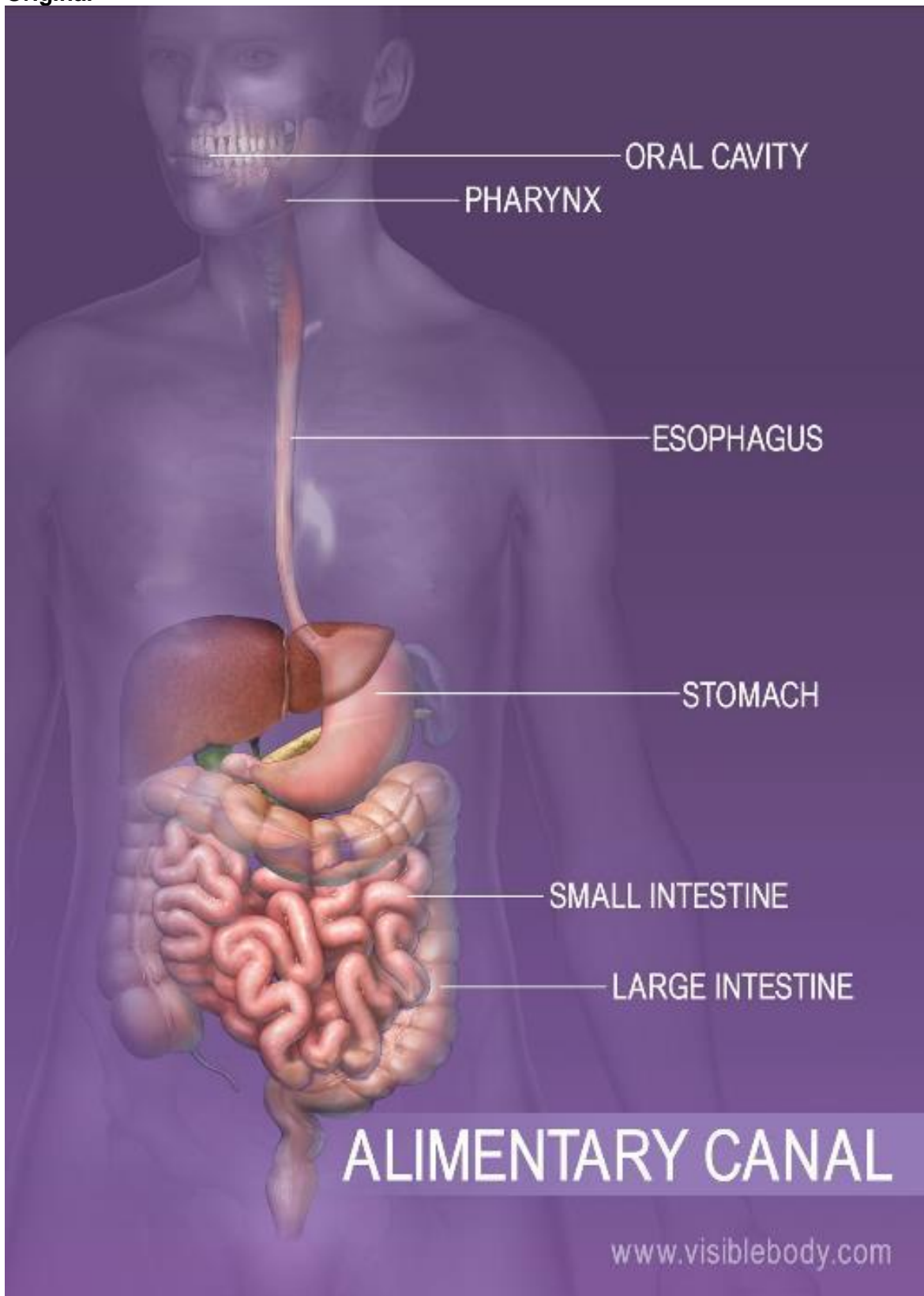


Figura 16.1 El sistema digestivo

tiene 32 dientes permanentes de cuatro tipos diferentes (dentadura heterodonta) llamados incisivos (I), caninos (C), premolares (PM) y molares (M). La posición de los dientes en el maxilar superior e inferior se encuentra en el orden I. C. PM. M. y se representa en el ser humano con la fórmula dentaria $\frac{2123}{2123}$ (2 incisivos, 1 canino, 2 premolares y 3 molares).

Original



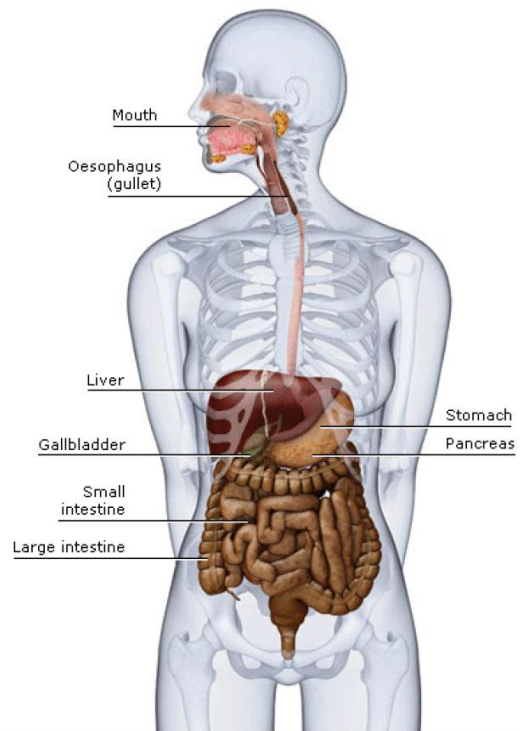


Original

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.

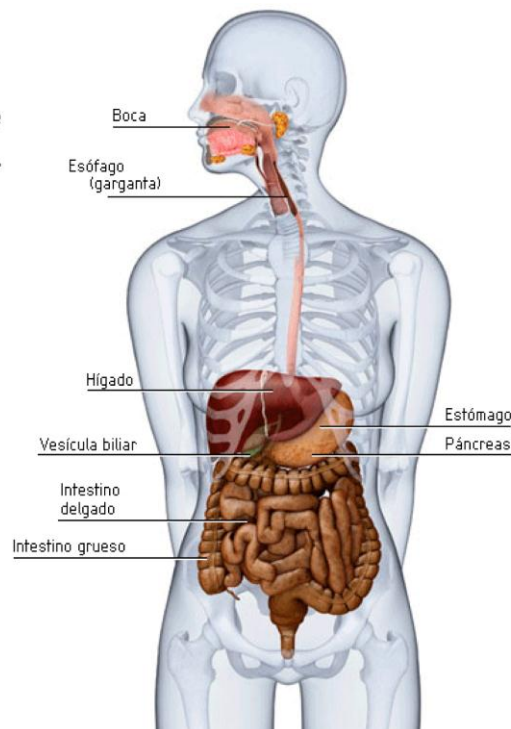


Translation

El sistema digestivo es uno de los mejor definidos del cuerpo.

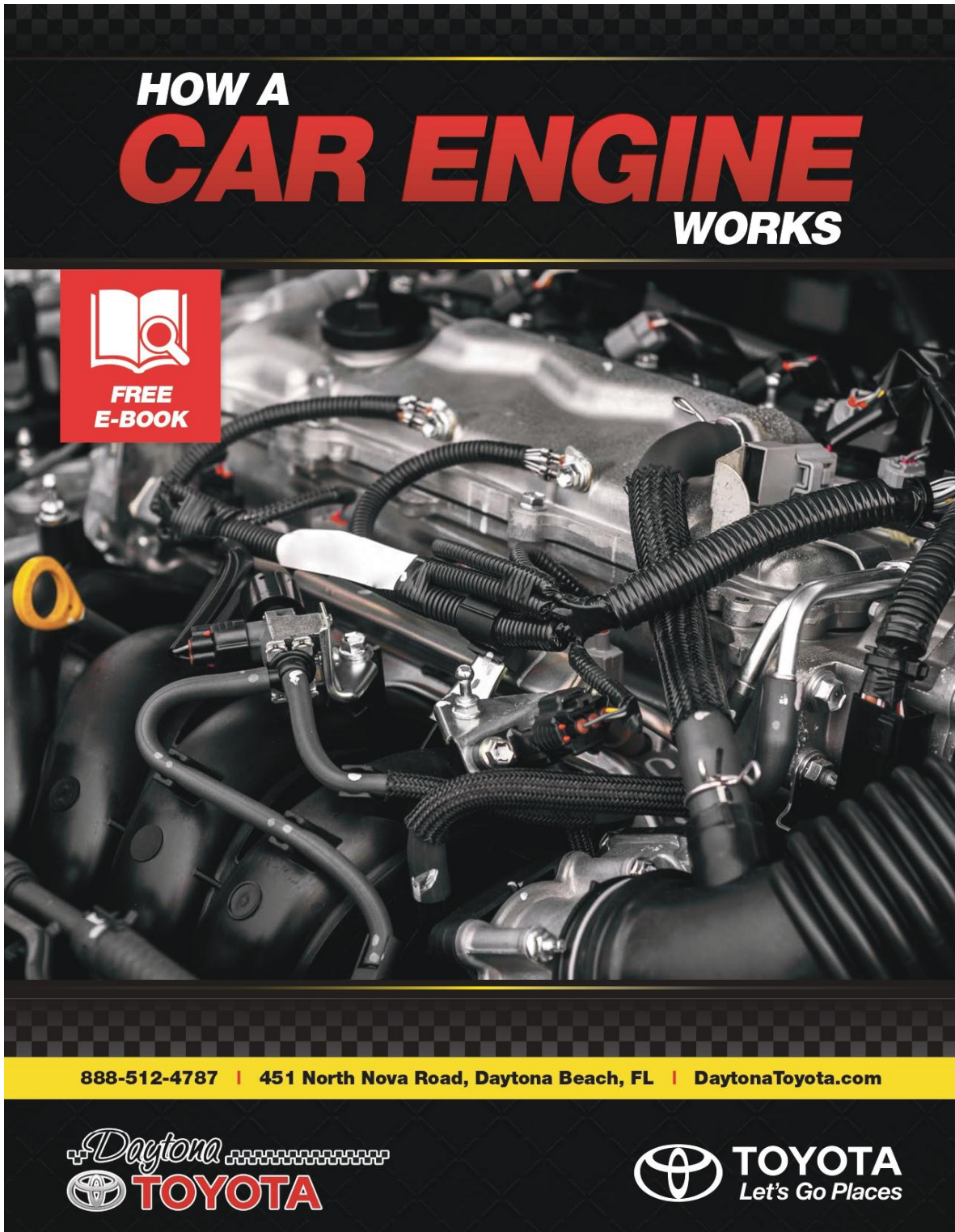
Está formado por un largo conducto, el tubo digestivo, y las glándulas asociadas.

Incluyen el hígado y el páncreas, que están conectados al tracto principal por conductos, o tubos, y vacían sus productos, como las enzimas, en el tracto.




4.2. How engines work



Original



**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.

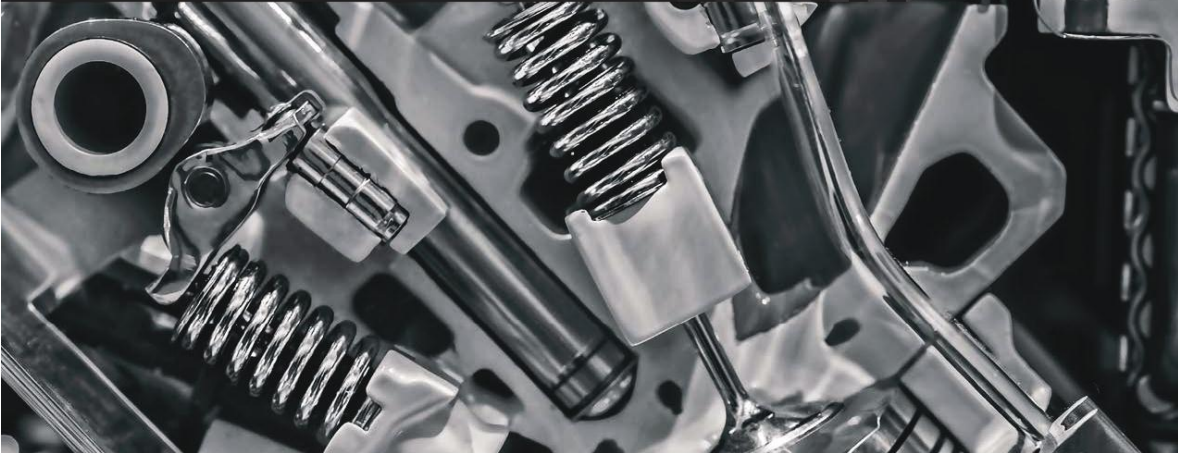
The first internal combustion engine was invented in 1859 by French engineer J.J. Etienne Lenoir. After nearly 200 years of the steam engine being the peak of modern innovation, he built the first continuously operational gasoline combustion engine.

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.

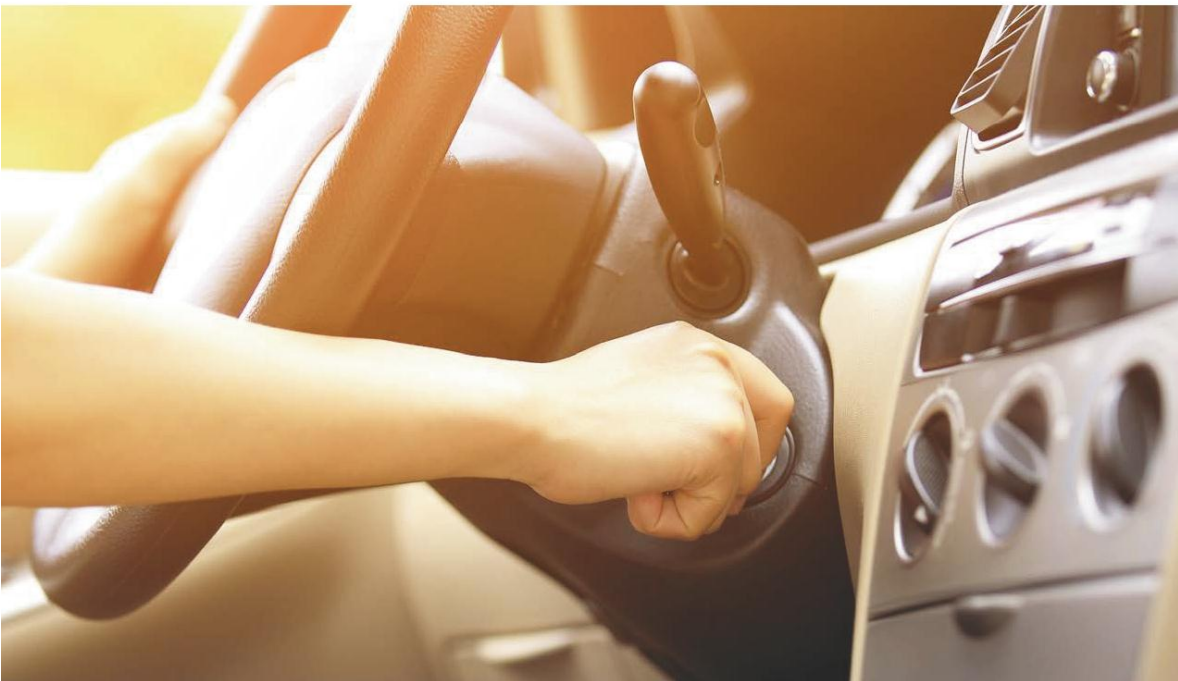
It's very likely that you'll find this type of engine and cycle under your hood. However, there are other types of engines and even different sizes and configurations of ones that use the four-stroke cycle.

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**[®]. A combustion chamber is where the fuel and air mix are ignited by the spark plugs.

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

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

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

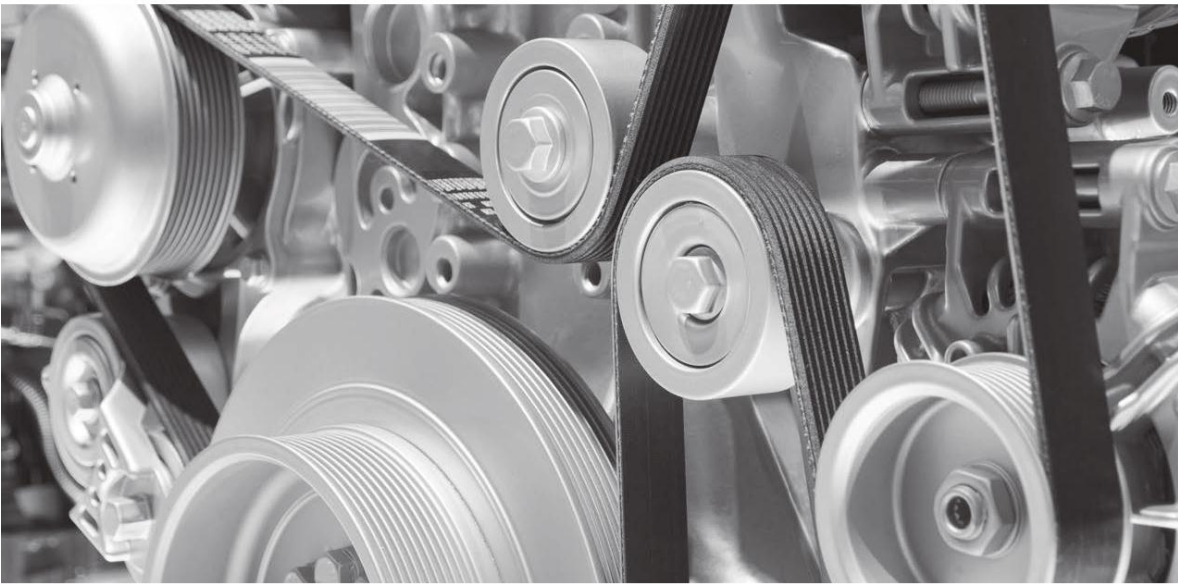
While these types of engines are different in size, shape, and output, they all still follow the same basic rotation and each of them runs on gasoline. However, a **diesel engine** uses a very different method of creating combustion.

Diesel Engines

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

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

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



HOW A CAR ENGINE WORKS



Maintaining Your Engine

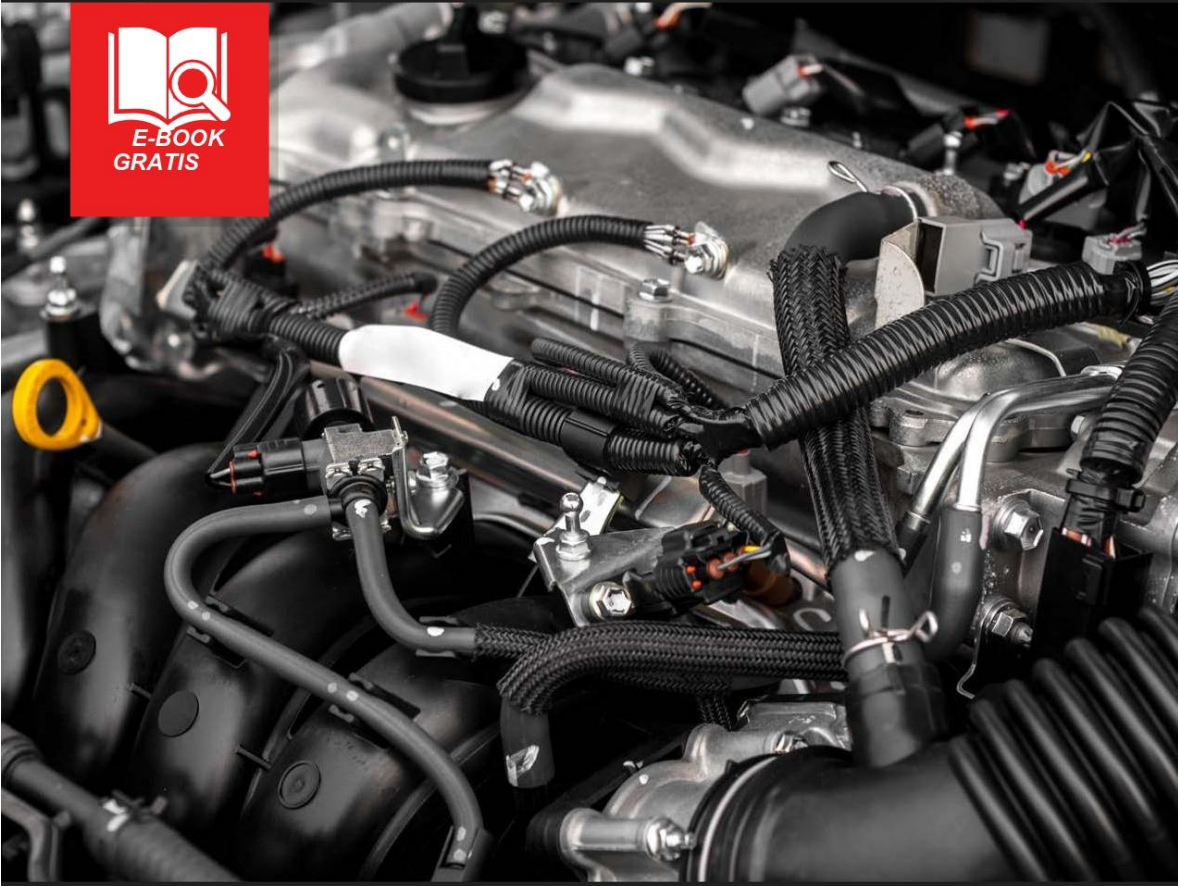
Your engine is constantly at work. With all those moving parts, a lot of heat builds while you're driving. Over time that heat can create friction and cause breakdowns. That's why it's so important to stay on top of your maintenance schedule.

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

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

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

¿CÓMO FUNCIONA EL
MOTOR
DEL VEHÍCULO?



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¿CÓMO FUNCIONA EL MOTOR DE UN VEHÍCULO?

Cada día confía en su automóvil para llegar a su destino. Basta con girar la llave o presionar el botón de encendido y ya está en camino. Pero ¿cómo funciona en realidad su vehículo? ¿Qué hace que el motor se ponga en marcha para que pueda seguir su camino?

Continúe leyendo para conocer más sobre lo que sucede bajo el capó mientras conduce.



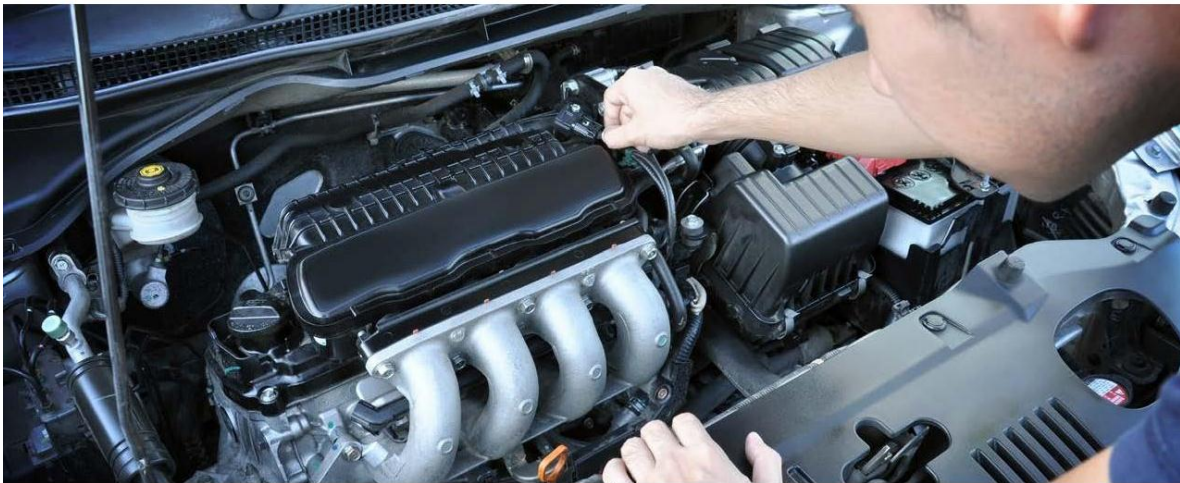
¿Cómo funciona el motor de un automóvil?

La mayoría de los automóviles y vehículos de motor funcionan con un motor de combustión interna. El cual utiliza la combinación combustible de aire, gasolina y una sola chispa para causar una pequeña explosión. Esta reacción se repite una y otra vez gracias a las piezas que están en constante rotación.

El primer motor de combustión interna fue inventado en 1859 por el ingeniero francés J.J. Étienne Lenoir. Después de casi 200 años, en los que la máquina de vapor constituía la máxima innovación moderna, se construyó el primer motor de combustión interna, el cual funcionaba con gasolina y de manera ininterrumpida.

Su principal objetivo es aspirar el aire a través de una válvula de admisión, para luego llevarlo a un cilindro donde se combina con el combustible. Y para la mayoría de los vehículos, ese combustible es la gasolina. Luego, se crea una reacción cuando las bujías encienden esta mezcla. Esta pequeña explosión genera la energía que impulsa su automóvil.

Se repite el proceso y la energía creada sale de la cámara y de su automóvil a través del tubo de escape. Para que esto funcione y se mantenga la rotación, muchas partes intervienen.





Piezas del motor

Un motor de combustión interna funciona con movimiento para repetir el ciclo. Aunque depende de una explosión para que todo funcione, su funcionamiento es similar al de una máquina de vapor o una rueda hidráulica. Algunas de las piezas esenciales son:

- **Bloque del motor:** es la base de su motor. Por lo general, es de aleación de aluminio o de hierro. El bloque del motor es el lugar que contiene los cilindros. Todo el movimiento que produce la reacción de combustión sucede en el interior de los cilindros. La mayoría de los automóviles modernos cuentan con un motor de 4 cilindros, pero muchos también se construyen con seis u ocho cilindros para obtener más potencia.
- **Válvulas:** cada válvula es crucial para mover el aire a través de su motor. Existen válvulas de admisión y de escape. Por lo general, hay uno para cada cilindro. El tren de válvulas es el sistema que controla cuándo entra el aire y cuándo sale por el escape al final del ciclo.
- **Pistones:** Cada uno de 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 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 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 que un motor de combustión interna funcione. Crean la reacción necesaria para impulsar su automóvil y contribuyen al movimiento de rotación que hace que este ciclo sea innovador.



Ciclo de combustión de cuatro tiempos

Ahora que hemos explorado los componentes del 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 cuatro tiempos. A veces esto también se denomina un ciclo Otto. El nombre es en honor a Nikolaus Otto, quien inventó el ciclo por primera vez en 1867, por lo que resulta ser un nombre apropiado. Este proceso consta de cuatro pasos:

1. Al primer movimiento del pistón se le denomina **admisión**. En este paso, el pistón está en la parte superior del cilindro. La válvula de admisión se abre para permitir que, entre aire, a continuación, el pistón desciende para introducir aire en el cilindro.
2. Paso dos **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 alcanza, por fin, la parte superior del cilindro; A esto se le conoce como **explosión** o **expansión**.
A este punto 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 el ciclo **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.

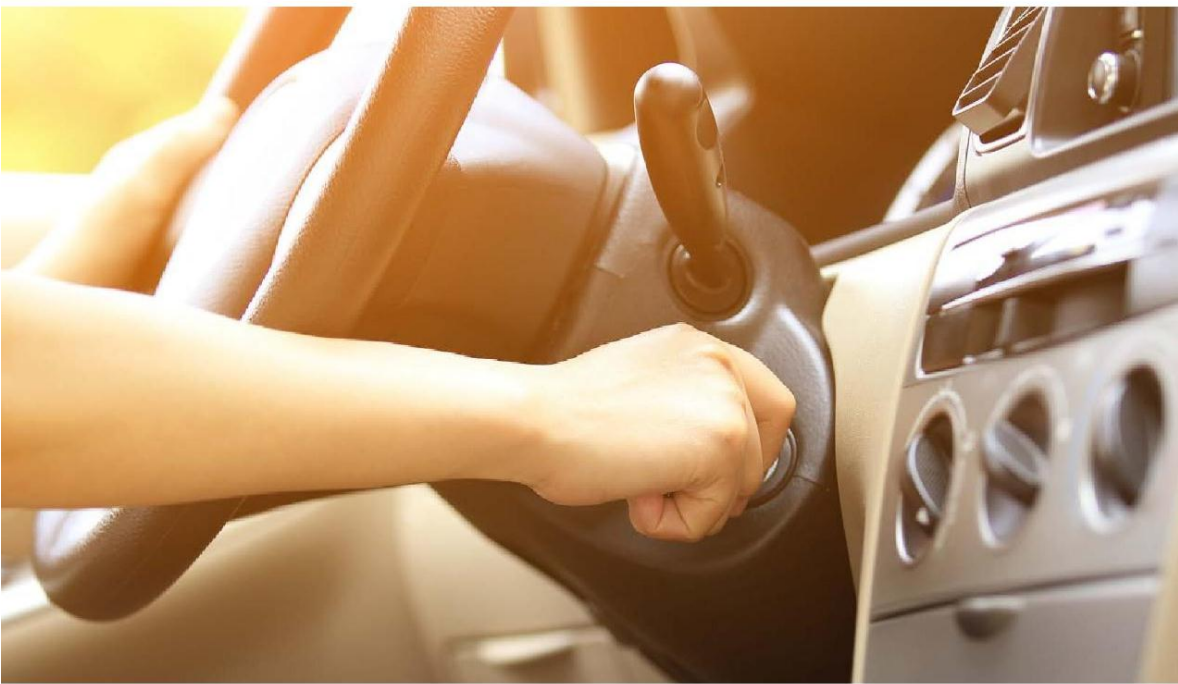
Es muy probable que encuentres este tipo de motores y ciclos debajo de su capó. Sin embargo, hay otros tipos de motores, con incluso diferentes configuraciones y tamaños de los que utilizan el ciclo de cuatro tiempos.

Sistema de encendido

Si bien esto es lo que ocurre en el interior del motor durante la conducción, ¿qué ocurre cuando se gira la llave en el contacto? ¿Cómo se pone en marcha el vehículo y comienza todo el proceso?

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

Estos llevan esa energía y corriente eléctrica a las bujías donde crean la carga y la reacción para que su motor se ponga en marcha.





Tipos de motores

Un motor que utiliza el ciclo de combustión de cuatro tiempos también puede tener distintas configuraciones . Si conduces un sedán o un hatchback, es probable que tengas un **bloque de motor en serie**. Esto significa que los cuatro cilindros están ubicados en posición vertical y en línea recta.

Como la potencia se genera en los cilindros, más cilindros significa más potencia. Muchos carros de alta potencia , camiones y todoterrenos cuentan con un motor seis u ocho cilindros. Sus motores suelen conocerse como **V6** o **V8** porque los cilindros están colocados en un ángulo, formando una V. Algunos motores V8 son contruidos 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 generar más potencia en cada cilindro.

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

Esto hace que los motores de dos tiempos sean muy eficaces, pero, al ser más pequeños, se utilizan sobre todo en herramientas como cortacéspedes y motosierras, así como en algunas motocicletas.

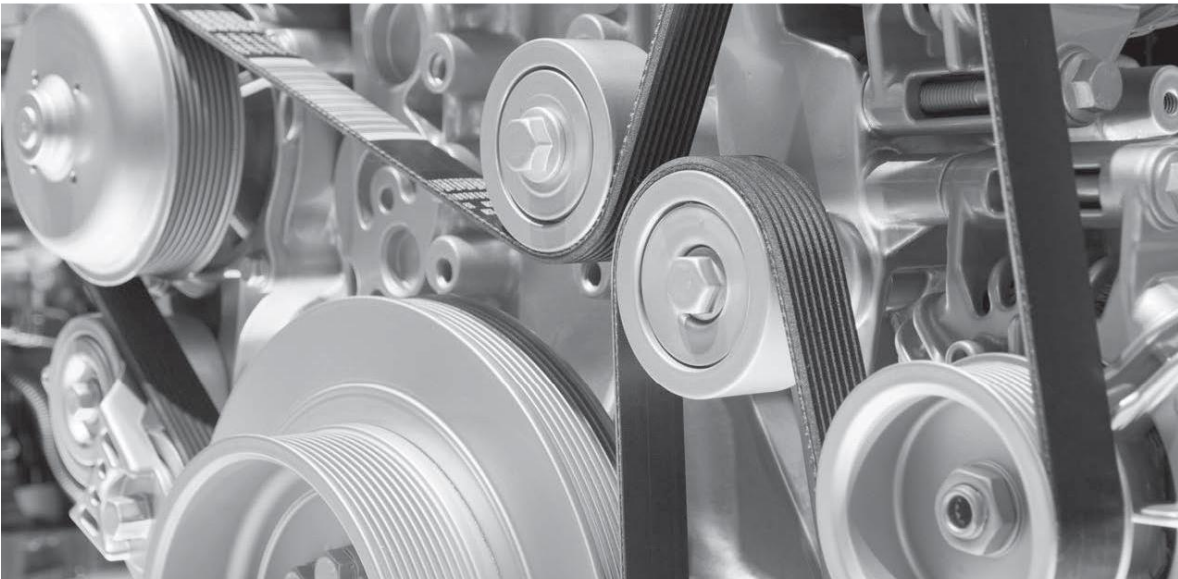
Si bien este tipo de motores son diferentes en tamaño, forma y potencia, todos emplean la misma rotación básica y funcionan con gasolina. Sin embargo, un **motor diésel** utiliza un método muy diferente para generar combustión.

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 su uso en maquinaria pesada en fábricas, más tarde se adaptó para convertirse en una forma alternativa de propulsar automóviles de motor.

Hay dos grandes diferencias entre un motor de gasolina y uno de diésel. La primera es que estos motores funcionan con 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, 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 aire se encienda, un motor diésel 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.



¿CÓMO FUNCIONA EL MOTOR DE UN VEHÍCULO?



Mantenimiento de su motor

Su motor está en constante funcionamiento. Con todas esas piezas en movimiento, se acumula mucho calor mientras conduce. A lo largo del tiempo, ese calor puede crear fricción y provocar averías. Por esa razón es muy importante que el motor este en constante mantenimiento.

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

Gracias a las visitas regulares al centro de servicio para los cambios de aceite, los rellenos de refrigerante y los nuevos filtros de aire, su motor rendirá de manera constante proporcionándole el máximo rendimiento. Realizar el mantenimiento rutinario es la mejor manera de mantener el motor limpio y funcionando sin problemas.

Si tiene alguna pregunta o quiere saber más sobre el motor de su vehículo, contacte a su concesionario local hoy mismo.

4.3. Operation manual mp5 player

Original

OPERATION MANUAL

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



Before installation

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

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

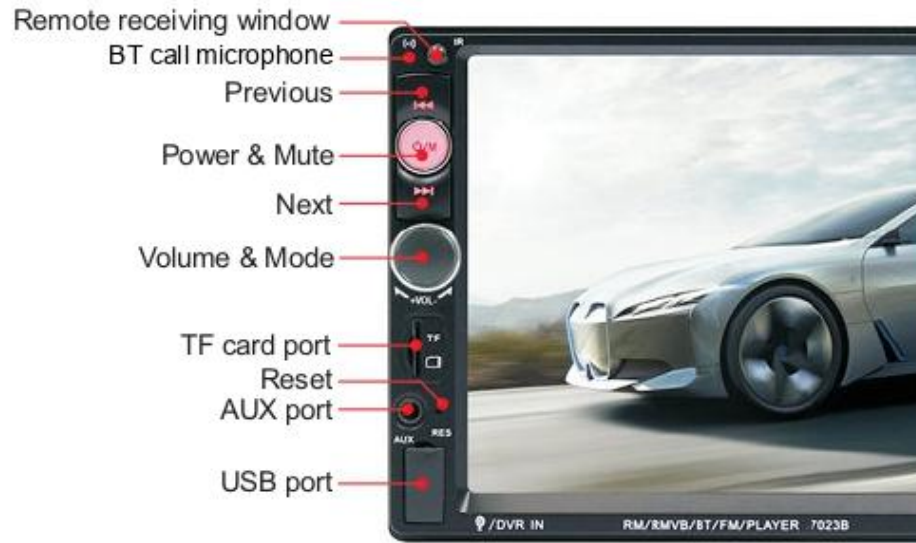
BASIC PARAMETERS

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

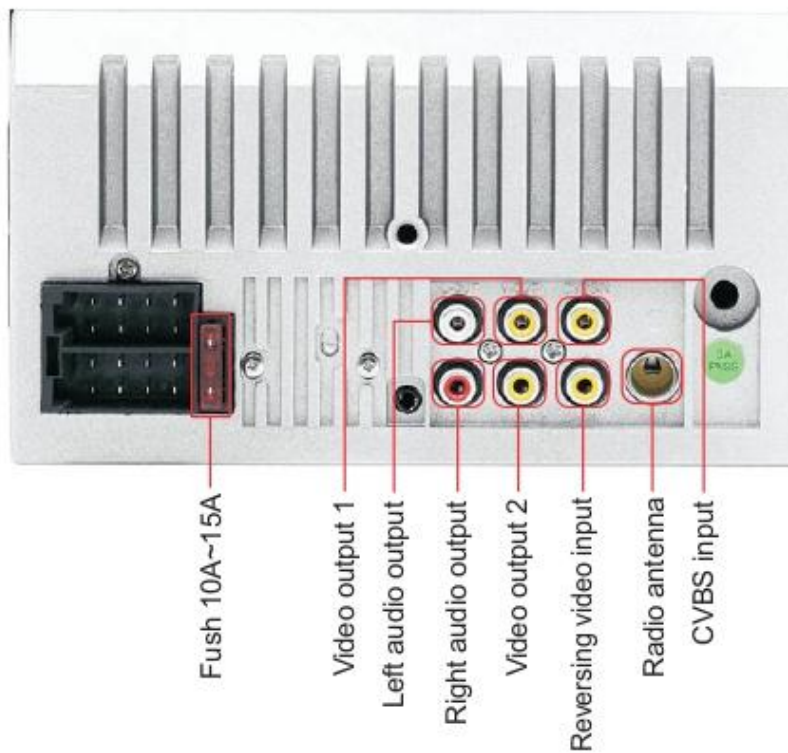
UNIT INSTALLATION SIZE



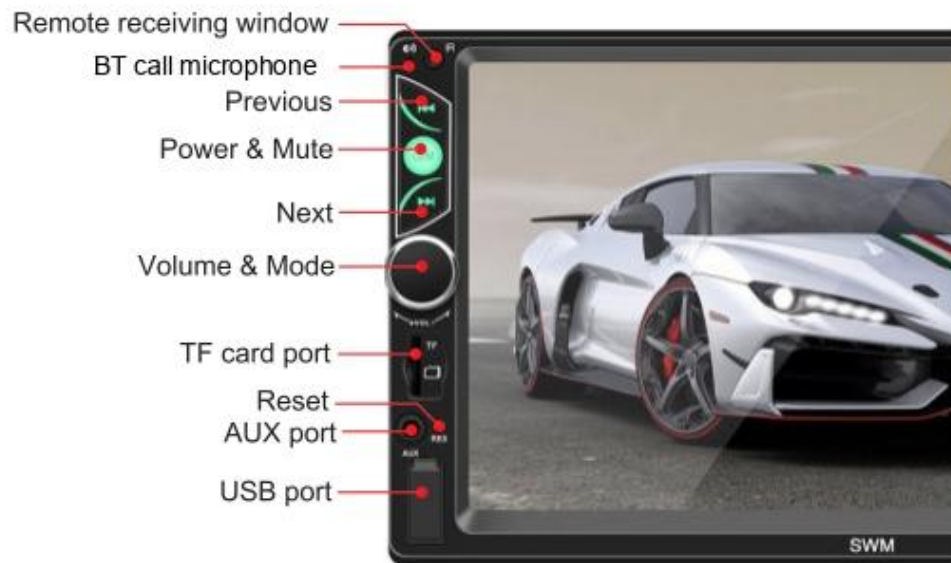
PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION



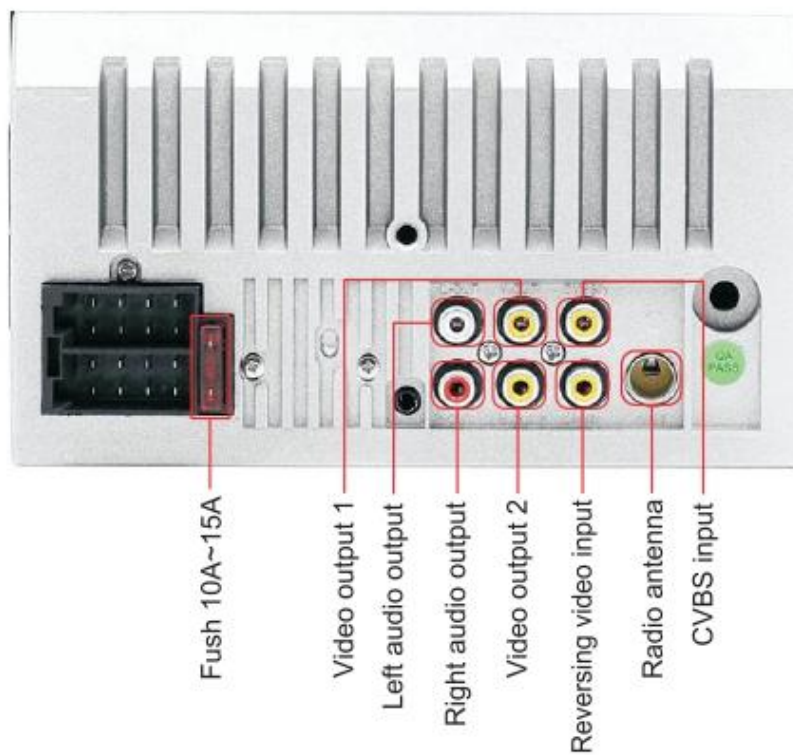
REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



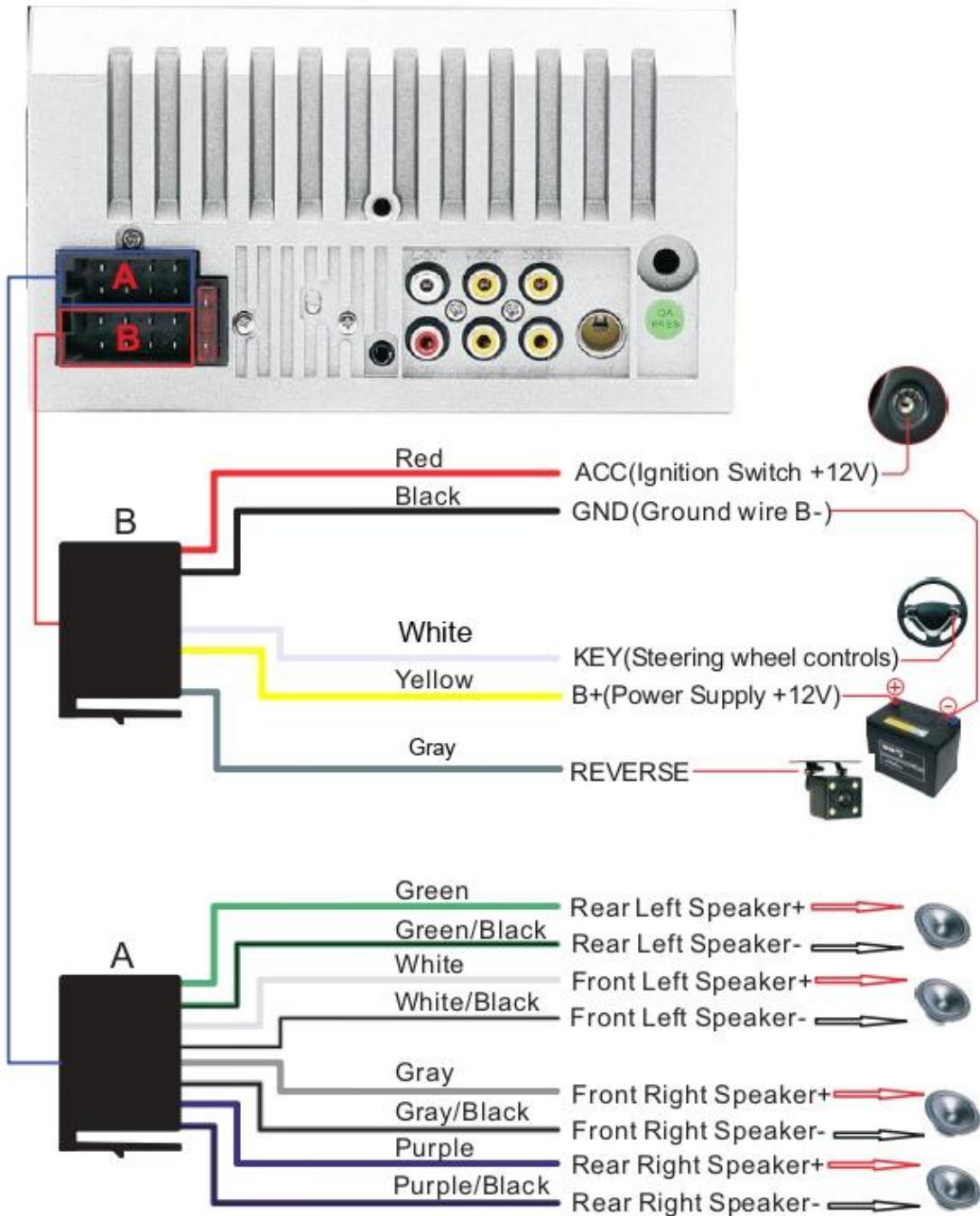
PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION



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.

MANUAL DEL USUARIO

**REPRODUCTOR MP5 PARA
VEHÍCULO
CON PANEL DE
VISUALIZACIÓN HD DE 7
PULGADAS
RECEPTOR DE RADIO FM
BLUETOOTH
MIRRORLINK**



Antes de instalar

Muchas gracias por comprar y utilizar nuestros productos. Por favor no instale el producto de inmediato en el carro ya que paso por un largo proceso de embalaje y podría haber sufrido daños. Por favor, pruebe el dispositivo antes de instalarlo.

Método de prueba: lleve el dispositivo a la batería del carro y pruébelo. Este sistema de entretenimiento para carro requiere una fuente de alimentación de 12V CC. Para ello, debe unir los cables rojo y amarillo a la línea de alimentación del dispositivo al polo positivo de la batería. El cable negro de la línea de alimentación se conecta al polo negativo de la batería. Espere 10 segundos después de conectarlo, presione los botones del estéreo para ver si el dispositivo funciona con normalidad. Si funciona, no hay problema y puede instalarlo. Si no enciende con normalidad, por favor, asegúrese de haber seguido las instrucciones del método de prueba al pie de la letra. Si el problema aún no se resuelve, contáctese con nuestro soporte técnico a la brevedad.

Gracias por su cooperación.

PARÁMETROS FUNDAMENTALES

Voltaje de funcionamiento	DC12V
Corriente máxima	15A
Temperatura de funcionamiento	-10~+60 °C
Tamaño de la pantalla	17.8 cm (7 pulgadas)
Resolución de pantalla	800*480
Sistema	Windows CE
Potencia de salida	60W x 4
Función Bluetooth	Versión 4.0 con micrófono incorporado
Compatibilidad con teléfonos	Android/iPhone (Algunos teléfonos de gama alta no son compatibles)
Formato de video compatible	RM/RMVB/FLV/3GP/MPEG/DIVX/DAT/VOB/AVIMP4
Formato de audio compatible	MP3/WMA/WAV/FLAC/APE/OGG/
Formato de imagen compatible	JPG
Luz del botón	Luz colorida automática / Luz monocromática opcional
Radiofrecuencia	FM 87.5~108MHz
Dispositivos multimedia compatibles	USB 2.0/tarjeta TF
Entrada auxiliar	Interfaz del panel frontal de 3,5 mm
Función para el retroceso	Compatible (opción de cámara)
Control remoto	Control remoto por infrarrojos
Selección de idioma	Inglés/chino/español/portugués/francés/Italiano/ruso/alemán/turco/checo/polaco/tailandés
Mandos al volante	Soporte

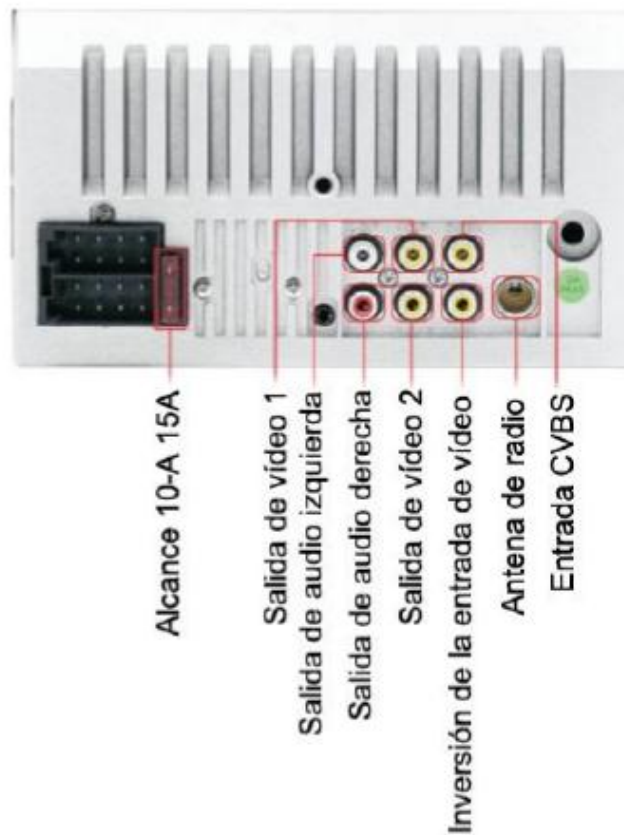
TAMAÑO DEL DISPOSITIVO



COMPONENTES DEL PANEL



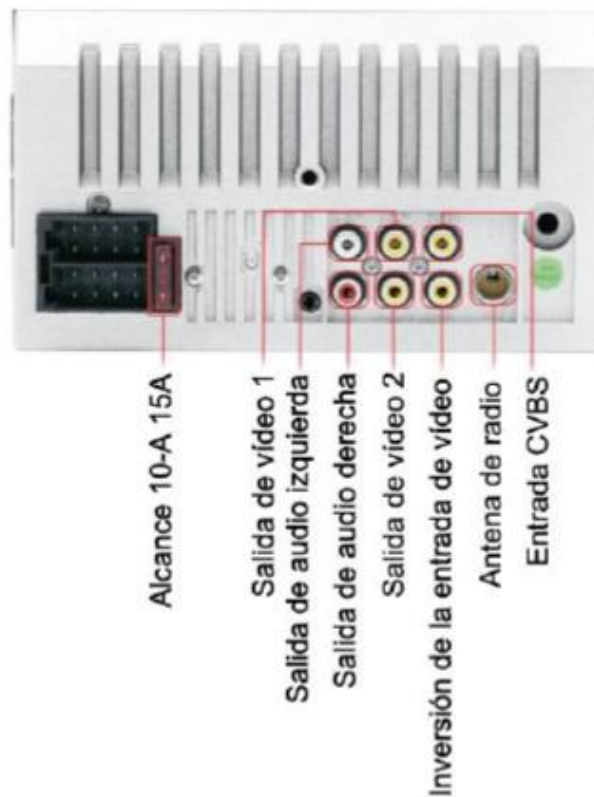
INTERFAZ POSTERIOR



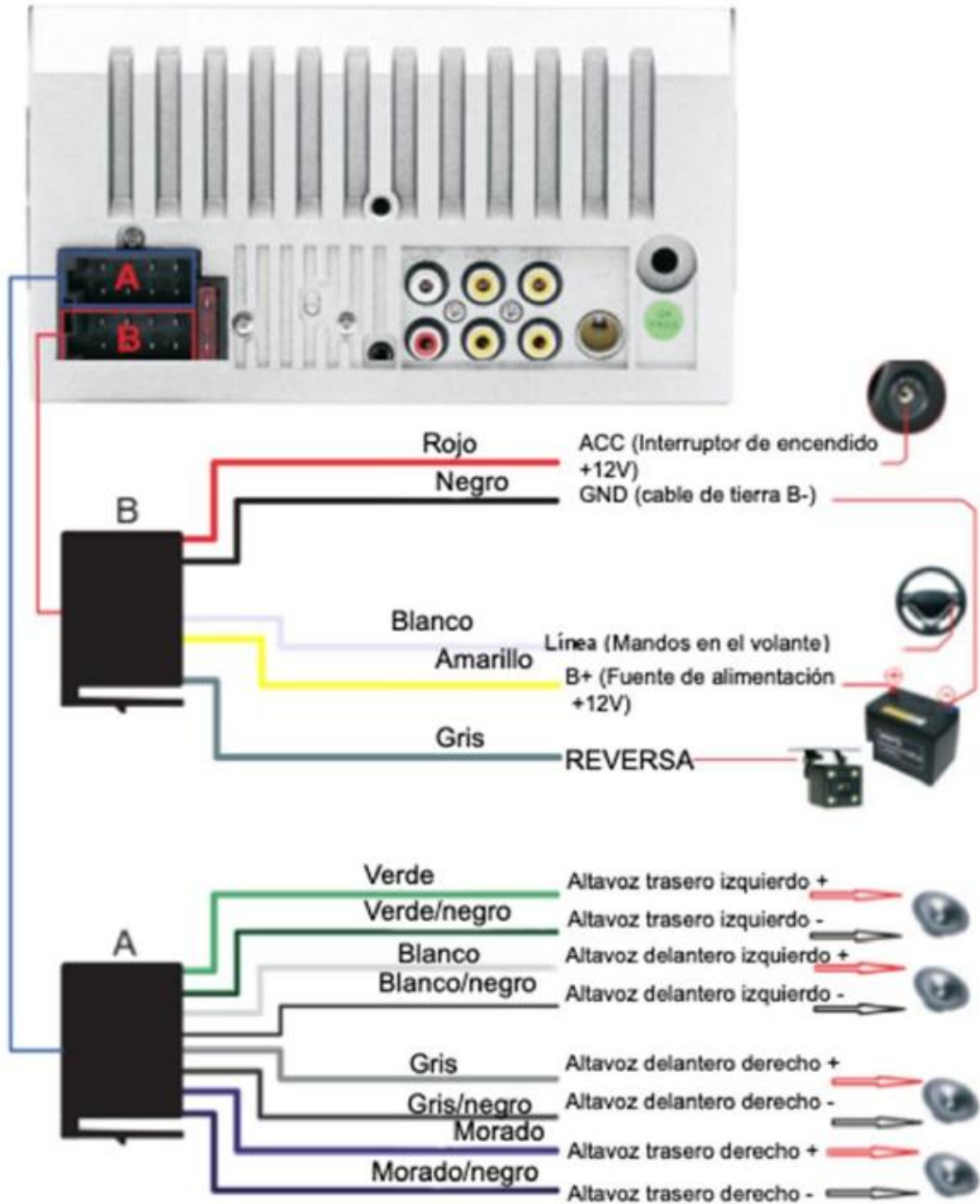
COMPONENTES DEL PANEL



INTERFAZ POSTERIOR



INTERFAZ POSTERIOR



COMPATIBILIDAD CON IPHONE

** Para iOS, modelo X y versiones superiores de iPhone no admiten la "conexión telefónica" con este dispositivo.*

1. Conecte el teléfono al dispositivo a través del cable de datos original.
2. Cuando el teléfono abra el cuadro de diálogo: ¿Confiar en este ordenador?
Seleccione "Confiar", para entrar en el modo de interconexión.



MANDOS DEL VOLANTE

1. Conecte el polo positivo del volante original a la línea (blanca) del enchufe del dispositivo.
2. Conecte el polo negativo del cable del botón del volante original del carro al cable GND (negro) del enchufe del dispositivo.
3. En la ventana de "Ajustes", ingrese a la opción "Volante".
4. Luego presione el botón para activarlo. Después de configurar el botón con éxito presione "Aceptar" en la pantalla. Luego de guardar, utilice los botones del volante original para controlar el dispositivo.

Configuración: mantenga presionado un botón en el volante original del carro y busque el ícono que corresponde a la función del botón en el volante del dispositivo. Al seleccionar este icono, cambiará de color, indicando que el botón se ha configurado con éxito, repita este proceso para configurar los demás botones. Después de haber activado todos los mandos, presione "Aceptar" en la pantalla para guardar la configuración. Si necesita reconfigurar los botones, seleccione "Restablecer" en la pantalla para hacerlo.



SOLUCIONES SENCILLAS A PROBLEMAS COMUNES

1> El dispositivo no enciende con normalidad

--- Razón por la que no enciende

1. Si solo se conectan dos de las tres líneas (amarilla, roja y negra), no funcionará de manera correcta. El cable amarillo debe estar conectado al polo positivo, el cable rojo a la línea de control de la llave, y el cable negro al polo negativo. Si no están conectados o se conectan de forma errónea, el dispositivo no encenderá.
2. Evite conectar la línea original del carro y el cableado del dispositivo. Debido a que el color de la línea original del carro no es estándar, si se conectan de esta manera, no solo no encenderá, sino que podría arruinarse o quemarse.
3. El enchufe original del carro no se conecta de manera directa en la nueva unidad. Incluso si encaja a la perfección, no se puede utilizar ya que no encenderá o se quemará.
4. Los 3 cables están conectados en el orden correcto, pero no enciende. Compruebe si el fusible de la línea amarilla está dañado. Si el fusible no presenta problemas, intercambie los cables amarillo y rojo. Introduzca la llave y pulse el botón de encendido del dispositivo para comprobar si enciende.
5. Cada vez que cambia el fusible, se quema. Por favor, no lo vuelva a cambiar ya que al conectar por primera vez los polos positivo y negativo, el circuito de protección del dispositivo hace cortocircuito. El dispositivo puede repararse bajo la supervisión del experto. No devuelva la base ni la unidad nueva al departamento de posventa. Si estas no son el problema, pero sigue sin funcionar, confirme realizando el último paso. Busque una batería de 12V o una fuente de alimentación de 12V, enrosque el cable " amarillo " y " rojo " en el polo positivo, y el negro en el polo negativo. Luego, presione el botón para verificar si funciona o no. Si funciona, quiere decir que la línea original del carro no está bien conectada o que hay un problema con la línea del carro. Si no funciona, el dispositivo está roto. En caso de que el dispositivo no encienda, revise la línea con detenimiento, no deduzca el problema del dispositivo al azar.

2> Apagado automático

--- El apagado automático suele suceder por las siguientes razones

1. Error de conexión del cable: si el cable azul (fuente de alimentación de la antena automática) está conectado al cable de alimentación del dispositivo, se producirá un apagado automático. Siga el procedimiento correcto de cableado para resolver el problema.
2. Voltaje inestable: busque una fuente de alimentación de 12V-5A y compruebe si se apaga o no de forma automática. Si no se apaga de manera automática después de la prueba, sustituya la fuente de alimentación. Si se apaga en automático, es un problema del dispositivo.

3> Ruidos

--- Los ruidos en general son causados por dos razones

1. La potencia del altavoz original es demasiado baja, lo que produce ruido al subir el volumen.

Solución: al sustituir el altavoz o escuchar una canción, el volumen no debe ser demasiado alto.

2. El cable del altavoz tiene conexión a tierra.

Solución: utilice el cable de altavoz con conexión directa al dispositivo.

4> No se guardan los ajustes (espacio insuficiente en la memoria)

--- No funciona la memoria, sólo 2 opciones son posibles

1. La línea amarilla y roja están conectadas entre sí. Sepárelas, amarillo a positivo y rojo al control de la llave.
2. El amarillo y el rojo están invertidos. Sólo cambie la posición.

5> No funciona el audio del carro conectado a Bluetooth

--- Verifique si el teléfono encuentra el código del dispositivo.

Pasos: encienda el dispositivo, y busque CAR-MP5 desde el Bluetooth del teléfono, luego haga clic en "Sincronizar", una vez sincronizado puede contestar el teléfono o usar el Bluetooth para reproducir música.

Contraseña: 0000 .

6> Si el producto produce humo, significa que el circuito interno se quemó y cambiar el FUSIBLE no resolverá el problema.

--- En este caso, el dispositivo deberá ser reparado.

7> Ajuste de sonido y donde encontrar el ecualizador. En caso de no poder ajustar el sonido:

--- Ajuste de sonido: gire la perilla de volumen para ajustarlo.

--- Ajuste del ecualizador: por lo general, al presionar la perilla de volumen se muestra el ecualizador. Luego gire la perilla de volumen para ajustar cada efecto de sonido.

--- No se puede ajustar el sonido: 1. Reinicie el dispositivo o desenchufe el cable de alimentación y vuelva a conectarlo. 2. Si la perilla de volumen está rota, reemplácela.

8> No admite ninguna imagen de la cámara de retroceso

--- Por lo general, sucede por dos razones

1. Se conectó la línea incorrecta o falta cableado. Para conectar la cámara siga los siguientes pasos:
 - a> Primero, busque los accesorios (una cámara + un cable de alimentación + un cable de vídeo).
 - b> El segundo paso es encontrar el puerto del cableado. Primero busque la línea de control de retroceso en la línea de alimentación del dispositivo. La línea de control es una línea rosa o marrón, al conectar esta línea al polo positivo de 12V, la pantalla se tornará azul. Encuentre en la parte posterior del dispositivo el puerto de entrada de vídeo CAME, y busque el polo positivo y el negativo de la luz de respaldo. El tercer paso es conectar: la cámara tiene dos enchufes, el cable rojo se conecta al cable de alimentación, el amarillo se inserta en el cable de vídeo. El cable rojo de la línea de alimentación y el de vídeo se atornillan juntos en el polo positivo de la luz de retroceso, y el cable negro de la línea de alimentación no se utiliza, el otro extremo del cable de vídeo se conecta al puerto de entrada de vídeo CAME en la parte posterior del dispositivo. La línea roja que sale de la línea de vídeo se conecta a la de control de retroceso de la línea de alimentación.

2. La cámara está rota. Si la lámpara está conectada de forma correcta a la cámara, pero no enciende, significa que está rota, sustitúyala con una nueva.

10> ¿No se ejecuta la memoria USB?, ¿No se reconoce la tarjeta con el mapa?, ¿La ranura no admite la tarjeta?, ¿O la carpeta de mapas está vacía?

— No se ejecuta la memoria flash USB:

Formatee la memoria USB, y seleccione el formato FAT32. Descargue una o dos canciones e inténtelo de nuevo. Si el problema persiste, reemplace la memoria USB.

— No se reconoce la tarjeta con el mapa (solo para modelos GPS):

Formatee la tarjeta en una computadora, y vuelva a descargar el mapa; o reemplácela y descargue el sistema de navegación.

— La ranura no admite la tarjeta:

Compruebe si fue insertada de manera correcta, o si el conector está dañado.

— La carpeta de mapas está vacía (solo para modelos GPS):

Revise la tarjeta en una computadora. Si el contenido no está disponible, descargue de nuevo el sistema de navegación en la tarjeta.

11> No funciona la frecuencia FM

— No sintoniza las estaciones, compruebe los siguientes 2 puntos

1. El enchufe de la antena no está insertado de manera correcta, la antena o la línea está desconectada.
2. Seleccione una estación para sintonizar. Puede mantener presionado el botón AMS por 2 segundos para que el reproductor busque una estación de forma automática, o pulsar los botones arriba y abajo para encontrar una estación. Si los 2 puntos anteriores no funcionan, desconecte la antena y busque un destomillador o una tira de metal para insertarlo en lugar de la antena.

12> El dispositivo no reproduce sonido

— Estimados clientes, el dispositivo se probó antes del envío. Si no reproduce sonido, es posible que exista un error de cableado o el cable original del carro hizo cortocircuito. No desconfíe del dispositivo, siga los pasos para verificar su funcionamiento.

1. Verifique si al estar conectado el cable del altavoz hace cortocircuito. Por favor, vuelva a conectarlo si es el caso.
2. Compruebe cuántos cables funcionan conforme al cable de altavoz original. Si sólo cuenta con 2 cables de altavoz, es necesario redirigir la línea original del carro para comprobar si la línea original del carro coincide con nuestro producto. Un altavoz se conecta a 2 cables y 2 altavoces a 4 cables disponibles.

13> Si el problema persiste

— Desconecte todos los cables de los altavoces (no los retire del todo), y luego busque un altavoz externo para conectar los cables gris y morado de la línea posterior del dispositivo. Conecte un grupo de cables y verifique si funciona. Si lo hace, significa que la línea del carro tiene cortocircuito o el altavoz está dañado. Si no suena, el dispositivo está averiado.

4.4. Birth Certificates

Birth Certificate 1 (Original)



El Infrascrito Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar

CERTIFICA: que a página NÚMERO 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 NÚMERO NOMBRE, 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 PADRE NÚMERO documento único de identidad número NÚMERO, Profesor, originario de CIUDAD del domicilio de el barrio NOMBRE NOMBRE de esta ciudad de nacionalidad Salvadoreña y de MADRE documento único de identidad número NÚMERO de oficios domésticos originaria de CIUDAD del domicilio de el barrio NOMBRE ya mencionado de nacionalidad Salvadoreña El presente asiento modifica la partida número 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 .-. NOMBRE 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

FIRMA

Lic. NOMBRE
Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar

Birth Certificate 1 (Translation)



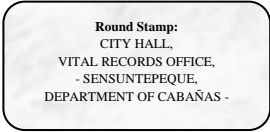
Vital Records Office
City Hall of Sensuntepeque
Department of Cabañas

The Undersigned Head of the Vital Records Office

CERTIFIES THAT on page **NUMBER** of volume ONE of the Book of Corrected Birth Certificates No. FIVE that this office took in the year two thousand five, there is the certificate that literally reads as follows: Birth Certificate **NUMBER** -EI(**NAME** PHANIE, female, was born at 11:00 a.m. on the eighteenth day of June, nineteen ninety-five, in the Health Center of this city. Her par **FATHER** **FATHER** i Ros. **MOTHER** o Amava. The father is a Salvadoran teacher, origin **CITY** ntepeque, domicile **Nombre** San Antonio of this city, bearer of ID docu **NUMBER** | **NUMBER** sh zero (02556736-0). And her mother is a Salvadoran **CITY** rom Sensuntepeque, **Nombre** Barrio San Antonio of this city, bearer of ID d **NUMBER** **NUMBER** nine (00459705-9). This entry amends tl **NUMBER** hundred seventy-seven, registered on folio two hundred ninety-two of the year nineteen ninety-five pursuant to the Act on Names of Natural Persons.//// City Hall of Sensuntepeque, on the first day of Decer **NAME** sand five.- Erlinda M. de G, Registrar.- SIGNED.- It is in accordance with its original with which it was confronted. For the Law purposes, this is issued in the Vital Records Office of Sensuntepeque, this twentieth day of December, two thousand eighteen.

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

Signature



NAME

Head of the Vital Records Office

Avenida Libertad y Calle Dr. Jesús Velasco #2 Barrio San Antonio PBX: (503) 2325-7900, E-mail: alcaldiasensunte@gmail.com

Birth Certificate 2 (Original)



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 **NÚMERO** . **NOMBRE** , sexo femenino, nació a las nueve horas del día catorce de julio del año mil novecientos ochenta y nueve, en Sonsonate; Siendo Hija de **MADRE** de treinta y ún años de edad , Secretaria, originaria de **CIUDAD** y vecina de esta ciudad , de nacionalidad Salvadoreña. Dio estos datos **PADRE** , **PADRE** , de cuarenta y un años de edad, Licenciado en Administración de Empresas, originario de **CIUDAD** 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** Alcaldía Municipal: Sonsonate, dos de octubre del año mil novecientos ochenta y nueve.

NOMBRE // // // **NOMBRE** // // //, 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.

FIRMA

NOMBRE

Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar Inta.



Birth Certificate 2 (Translation)



**CITY HALL OF SONSONATE
VITAL RECORDS OFFICE**

Tel. (503) 2469-3108, (503) 2469-3100. Fax (503) 2469-3109



The undersigned Head of the Vital Records Office of the City Hall of Sonsonate, CERTIFIES THAT on page one hundred seventy-six, volume five of the Birth Certificate book that this office took in nineteen eighty-nine, a birth certificate that literally reads:

Birth certificate No. [NUMBER] . [NAME] , female, born at 9:00 a.m. on the fourteenth day of July, nineteen eighty-nine, in Sonsonate. She is the daughter of Ms. [MOTHER] MOTHER and Mr. [FATHER] FATHER .. Her mother is a Salvadoran secretary, aged of thirty-one years, originally from [CITY] CITY where she also lives. Her father is Salvadoran, aged of forty-one years, Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration, originally from [CITY] CITY Ana where he also lives. This information was given by [FATHER] FATHER ANDA, who declares to be the father of the newborn and signs in such capacity. The undersigned Head of the Vital Records Office identified the father by his ID document card No. [NUMBER] NUMBER r eight. City Hall of Sonsonate, this second day of October nineteen eighty-nine.

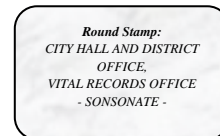
NAME [NAME] , Head of the Vital Records Office SIGNED

It is in accordance with its original with which it was confronted. For the consequent legal effects, the present certification is issued in the City Hall of Sonsonate, this twenty-third day of July two thousand fourteen.



Signature

NAME

Acting Head of the Vital Records Office




Birth Certificate 3 (Original)

**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 _____ NÚMERO _____ NOMBRE _____, varón, nació a las once horas cincuenta y cinco minutos del día treinta de octubre del corriente año, en la Cantón _____ NOMBRE _____ de esta jurisdicción, siendo hijo de _____ PADRE _____ y _____ MADRE _____ 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 _____ PADRE _____, quien manifiesta ser el padre del recién nacido y fué identificado con su Cédula de Identidad Personal número: _____ NÚMERO _____, extendida por las Autoridades Municipales de esta ciudad y firma juntamente con la Infrascrito Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar que autorizan.- Alcaldía Municipal: Guadalupe, veinte de noviembre de mil novecientos noventa y ocho.- Enmendado - el - vale.- _____ NOMBRE _____, Jefe del Reg. del Est. Familiar////// _____ NOMBRE _____ //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 ////.-


Firma _____
Nombre _____
Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar

ALCALDÍA MUNICIPAL DE GUADALUPE

Birth Certificate 3 (Translation)



CITY HALL OF GUADALUPE

CITY HALL OF GUADALUPE



The Undersigned Head of the Vital Records Office

CERTIFIES THAT on pages EIGHTY-EIGHT and EIGHTY-NINE of volume ONE of the Birth Certificate Book Number NINETY-EIGHT that this Office took in the year nineteen ninety-eight, there is the certificate that literally reads as follows: Certificat^{NUMBER} thirty-four, [NAME], male, was born at 11:55 a.m. on the thirtieth day of October of this year, in C^{NAME} an^{CITY}ncisco, [ILLEGIBLE] of this jurisdiction. His parents^{FATHER} io [SURNAME] and^{MOTHER} [SURNAME]. The father is a Salvadoran Student, aged of twenty-four years, originally from this city; and the mother is a Salvadoran Student, aged of nineteen years, originally from^{CITY} ante, with domicile in this same city. – This information w^{FATHER} Rene Antonio [SURNAME], who attests to be the father of the newborn and he was identified by his Personal Identity Dc^{NUMBER} ed and twenty-eight, issued by the Municipal Authorities of this city and signs together with the undersigned Head of the Vital Records Office, who authorizes. City Hall of Guadalupe, this twentieth day of November 1998.- Amended - the- valid.-^{NAME} i, Head of the Vital Records Office////^{NAME} //////////////// //////////////// /SIGNED// // //////////////// It is in accordance with its original with which it was confronted and for the purposes of the Law, this is issued in the Office of the Vital Records, City Hall of Guadalupe, this twenty-second day of September 2021 /////

Round stamp:
 CITY HALL OF
 GUADALUPE,
 VITAL RECORDS OFFICE,
 DEPT. OF SAN VICENTE,
 EL SALVADOR


Signature

NAME
Head of the Vital Records Office

4.5. University transcripts

University transcripts (Original)

UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR

1998  1998 N^o NÚMERO

CINCUENTA CENTAVOS

LA INFRASCrita SECRETARIO DE ASUNTOS ACADÉMICOS AD-HONOREM, DE LA UNIVERSIDAD

DE EL SALVADOR, CERTIFICA QUE: NOMBRE, CURSO Y APROBO

EN ESTA UNIVERSIDAD DESDE EL AÑO ACADÉMICO 1986-1987, AL AÑO ACADÉMICO 1990-1991

LAS ASIGNATURAS ABAJO DETALLADAS SIENDO ACTUALMENTE GRADUADA EN LA CARRERA DE

LICENCIATURA EN QUÍMICA Y FARMACIA.-

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

University transcripts (Translation)



1998

UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR



1998

No. NUMBER

FIFTY CENTS

1 THE UNDERSIGNED ACTING SECRETARY OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS, OF THE UNIVERSIDAD DE EL

2 SALVADOR, HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT NAME HAS STUDIED AND PASSED

3 IN THIS UNIVERSITY THE SUBJECTS DETAILED BELOW FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987

4 TO THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1990-1991 AND IS CURRENTLY A GRADUATE OF THE **BACHELOR'S**

5 **DEGREE IN CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.**

6 ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 SEMESTER I

7 ENGLISH I 8.9 EIGHT POINT NINE PASS

8 GENERAL CHEMISTRY I 8.8 EIGHT POINT EIGHT PASS

9 PHYSICS I 9.1 NINE POINT ONE PASS

10 MATHEMATICS I 9.4 NINE POINT FOUR PASS

11 ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987 SEMESTER II

12 GENERAL CHEMISTRY II 8.8 EIGHT POINT EIGHT PASS

13 MATHEMATICS II 9.7 NINE POINT SEVEN PASS

14 PHYSICS II 9.6 NINE POINT SIX PASS

15 ENGLISH II 8.0 EIGHT POINT ZERO PASS

16 WRITING AND RESEARCH TECHNIQUES 9.2 NINE POINT TWO PASS

17 ACADEMIC YEAR 1987-1988 SEMESTER I

18 MATHEMATICS III 9.2 NINE POINT TWO PASS

19 INORGANIC CHEMISTRY I 7.8 SEVEN POINT EIGHT PASS

20 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY I 8.5 EIGHT POINT FIVE PASS

21 ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY I 8.1 EIGHT POINT ONE PASS

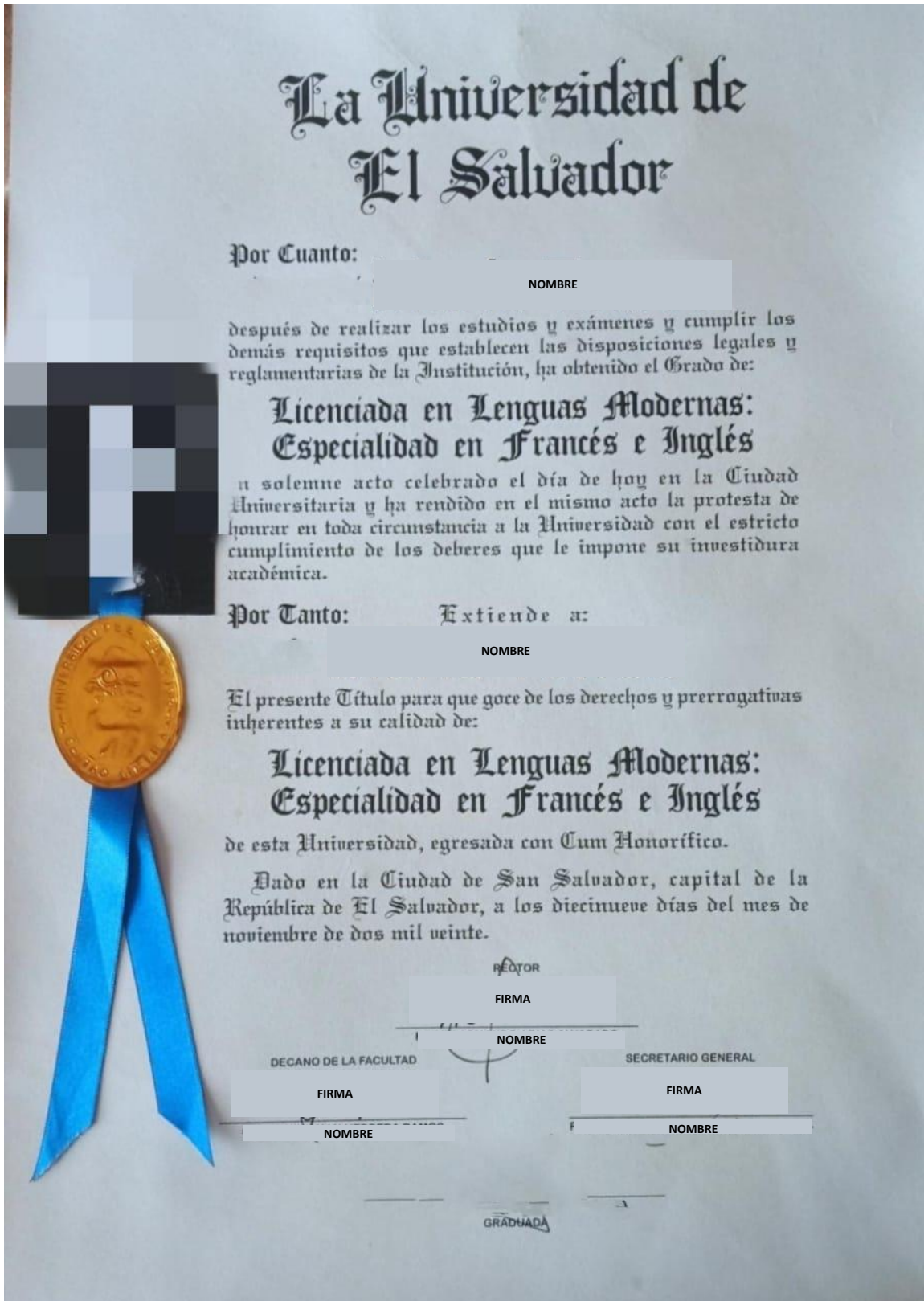
22 ACADEMIC YEAR 1987-1988 SEMESTER II

23 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II 6.5 SIX POINT FIVE PASS

24 ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY II 7.6 SEVEN POINT SIX PASS

4.6. University Diplomas

University Diploma 1 (Original)



University Diploma 1 (Translation)

Universidad de El Salvador

Whereas:

NAME

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 a 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 the strict fulfillment of the duties imposed on her by the academic investiture.

Therefore: this diploma is issued to:

NAME

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

Bachelor in Modern Languages with a Major in French and English

from this university, graduated with Cum Laude.

Given in the city of San Salvador, capital of the Republic of El Salvador, this nineteenth day of November, two thousand twenty.

RECTOR

Signature

NAME

DEAN OF THE SCHOOL

Signature

NAME

GENERAL SECRETARY

Signature

NAME

GRADUATE



University Diploma 2 (Original)

North Stanly High School

Stanly County



North Carolina

This Certifies That

NAME

Has satisfactorily completed a Course of Study prescribed for Graduation
from this School and is therefore awarded this

Diploma

Given in the month of June, Nineteen hundred and eighty-six

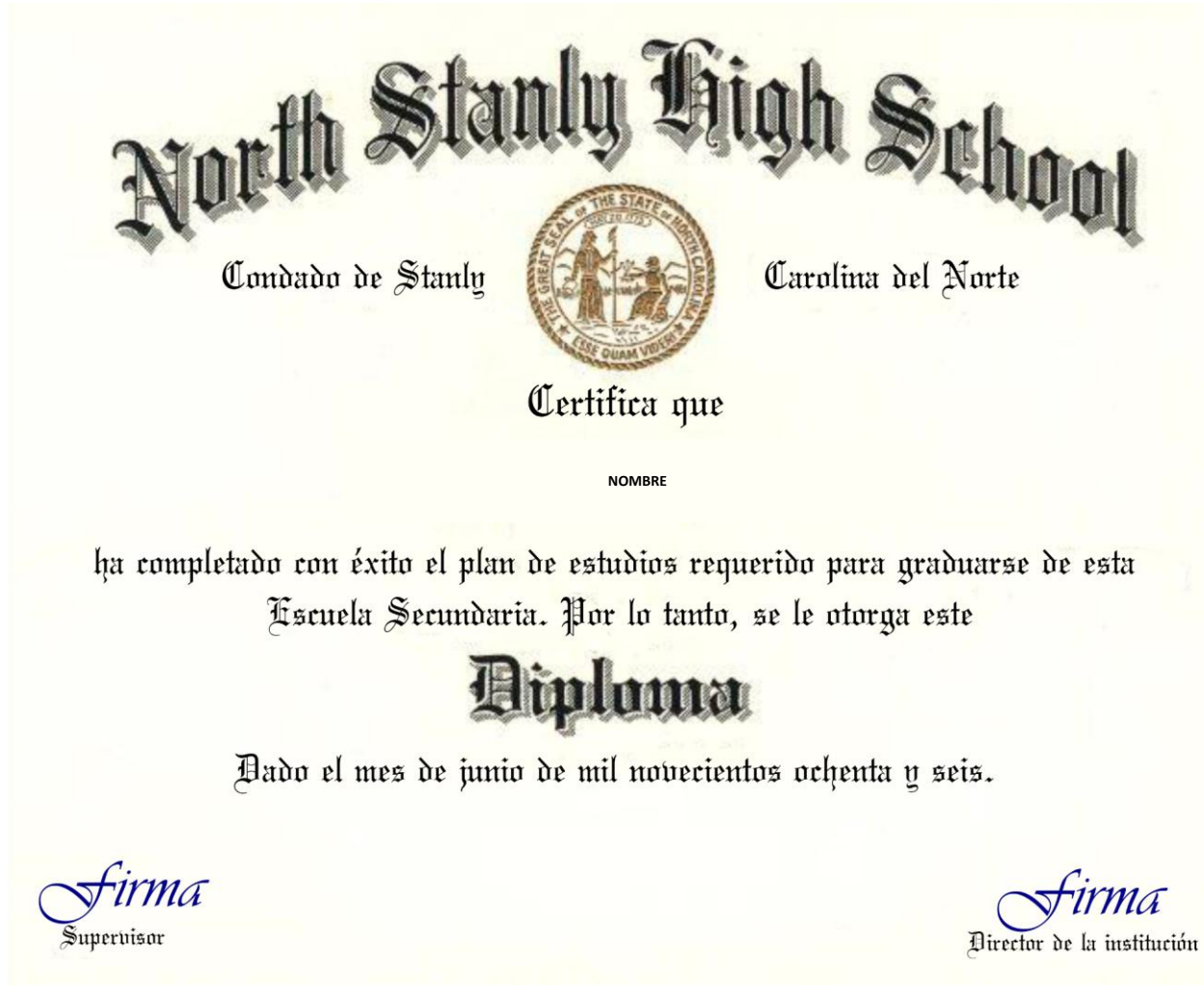
SIGNATURE

Superintendent

SIGNATURE

Principal

University Diploma 2 (Translation)



4.7. Marriage certificates
Marriage certificate (Original)

MODELO DE UN PARTIDA DE MATRIMONIO.

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

Jefe del Registro del Estado Familiar.

Marriage certificate (Translation)

Model of a marriage certificate

Certificate No. _____
(Groom's name) _____
aged of _____ years,
with the marital status being _____,
having the occupation or profession _____,
originally from _____,
with domicile in _____,
(Nationality) _____.
Son of _____ (name of one legal parent) _____ and
_____ (name of the second legal parent) _____,
And (Bride's name) _____,
aged of _____ years,
with the marital status being _____,
having the occupation or profession _____,
originally from _____,
with domicile in _____,
(Nationality) _____.
Daughter of _____ (name of one legal parent) _____ and
_____ (name of the second legal parent) _____,
join in lawful wedlock before _____ (the authority) _____,
In the presence of witnesses: _____

on this _____ day of _____, _____,
Marital property system: _____
City Hall of (name of the town) of the year _____.

Head of the Family Status Registry

5. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it is crystal clear that translation has become more relevant in the world due to globalization, new technologies, migration, etc. Nonetheless, as stated before, people are not aware of it since they think all the documents they use are in their language from the beginning. It might be positive or negative depending on the perspective because, sometimes, the translation sounds so natural that the target audience does not realize it came from another language. Therefore, after researching and compiling this work, the students arrived at various conclusions concerning the field, mainly the misconceptions and the meaning and importance of the translation process.

First of all, the translation process's main point centers on conveying a message in another language. However, that means greatly simplifying its purpose. The author of the original message followed a process to create what he wanted to communicate, and that is where the importance of the translation process shows up. The different translation techniques, sticking to linguistic, grammatical, and syntactic rules in both languages, and knowing how to use all those resources guarantee a high-quality product. Thus, the translation process represents the essential principles to follow to be a good translator.

Likewise, it is not enough to be an active speaker to be able to stick to a translation process. It requires that they, as speakers, possess not one but several skills such as logical thinking, deep reading comprehension, good memory, critical thinking, and common sense, among others. All of them allow the translator to distinguish between what is written and what the text wants to communicate. They need to have a deep knowledge not only of the language but also of colloquialisms, contractions, jargon, double meanings, cultural contexts, and even vulgarities; all this with the purpose of finding the most appropriate expressions to communicate the message and make the necessary adjustments in the translation. Moreover, the translation process requires dedication so that the translator knows how much time and effort the job can take; thoroughness, so that they take into account even the smallest detail to deliver a diligent result. And last but not least, all the patience

required to follow each step and know that no matter how tedious the process may be, this is the way to accomplish the mission of providing quality work.

Furthermore, people think anyone can translate using a machine translation if they know both languages. However, even if there are some CAT tools to help translators in the translation process, a machine will never be as good as the human brain and its capacity. It is one of the most famous misconceptions about translation; most people use Google translate and think it is a great way. Nonetheless, when translating administrative and legal documents and university diplomas, a machine will never be able to understand the context, so machine translations will never come close to replacing human ones.

Considering that the human brain is more developed than CAT tools, working with somebody else can help improve the work and expedite it. On the one hand, some translators work alone doing the translation perse; however, they always have to work with a lawyer or notary to validate their job. On the other hand, some translators work with proofreaders, editors, and other colleagues to maximize their time and quality. Working in a team is crucial for amateurs; they will decide and learn from each other. They might even feel surer of their work in cases of legal documents. Nevertheless, they would have to define their translation process to ensure the quality of their job and time management.

To sum up, translation is everywhere in people's lives and often goes unnoticed, but it does not mean that anyone can do it. An expert in the field would always be aware of the importance of his job. Therefore, translators must diversify their knowledge into different topics or areas and follow a translation process no matter if they use a CAT tool, work alone or in a group, or work on a legal document or not. The work done throughout this specialization has demonstrated that basic knowledge, techniques, technological tools, and many practices in different fields are necessary to become good translators.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Organize your time.** You need to take into consideration the activities that you do besides this specialization, you cannot wait for the last day to complete the weekly activities. Sometimes you need to work on a few tasks, come back the next day with a fresh and calm mind to see your work from a different perspective and correct mistakes or even improve your ideas.
- **Accept criticism.** Consider this specialization a tool to improve, sometimes we have misconceptions about certain topics, grammar, vocabulary, etc. These are areas of opportunity for you to become a better professional.
- **Redefine the term “Teamwork”.** Unfortunately, people have always thought that group assignments are complete after each member delivers their part. It does not work like that in this course. Once having the parts together, you need to discuss them sentence by sentence with your team. Everyone has to agree and then you make a decision. The team was acknowledged by this since the students delivered very good translations.
- **Develop curiosity and interest in other fields.** It is very important for students to do research and educate themselves in other areas besides foreign languages. They have to understand the fields where the translation is applicable to enrich their knowledge, understand how legal processes are completed in other countries, the vocabulary that is used, the context, etc. These are complementary to the things you already know.
- **Avoid literal translation:** during this specialization you will learn the importance of when and how to use literal translation because it does not work all the time. Besides that, when translating you, as a translator, should avoid translating word by word, that is why it is necessary to use translation tools to hand over an accurate translation.

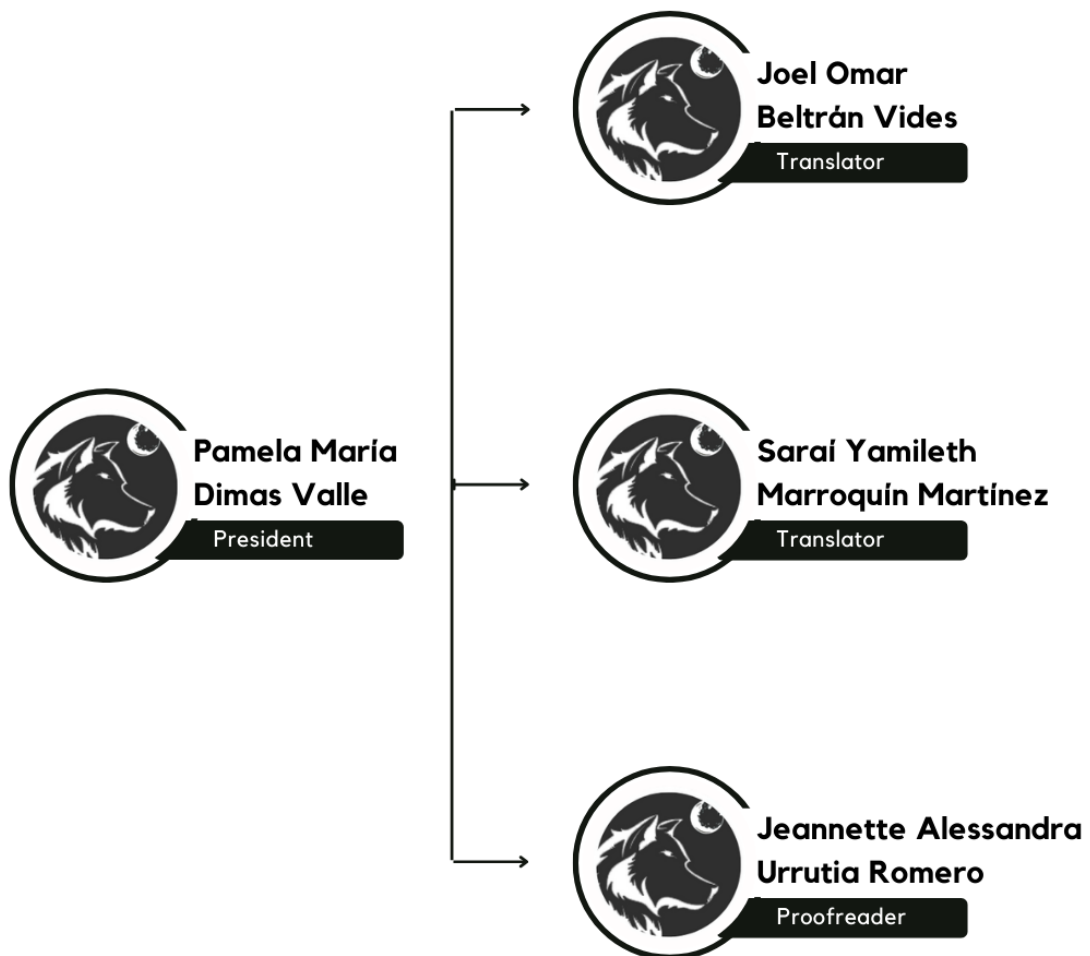
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8. ANNEXES
Annex 1: Logo



Annex 2: Company's structure



Annex 3: Certification of accuracy (English)

I, **Pamela Dimas**, attest that I am fluent in the **English** language. I have translated **the attached University Diploma of [Name]** and to the best of my knowledge, ability, and belief this translation is a true, accurate and complete translation of the original **Spanish** document that was provided to me.

Signature

PAMELA DIMAS

Annex 4: Certification of accuracy (Spanish)

Yo, **Pamela Dimas**, certifico que domino el idioma **español**. He traducido el **diploma adjunto de [NOMBRE]** y que, a mi leal saber y entender, esta traducción es fiel, exacta e íntegra del documento original en **inglés** que se me proporcionó.

Firma

PAMELA DIMAS