

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



RESEARCH TOPIC:

QUALITY EFFECTS OF USING TECHNIQUES IN THE TRANSLATION PROCESS

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Abstract

The present research is based on the translation as an ancient art that involves transferring a text from one language to another, from a source language into the target language while preserving its meaning, style, and tone; therefore, this discipline is vital in a globalized world, creating an effective communication between cultures and languages. In this research project the usage of different translations techniques was vital in order to, employ a translation process that is most suitable for the specific context of each translation, as well as using various approaches to achieve successful translations. From a literal approach, seeking word-for-word equivalences, to more dynamic techniques that consider the cultural and linguistic context to effectively convey the message. Among the most common techniques are direct translation, reverse translation, literal translation, adapted translation, and creative translation were used in this research project. The benefits of translation are numerous and extend beyond language barriers. Among them are: Facilitation of communication: It allows for effective communication between people who speak different languages, facilitating mutual understanding and the exchange of ideas. Access to information: Thanks to translation, people can access a wide variety of information and resources in different languages, from academic and literary texts to legal and commercial documents. Promotion of cultural diversity: Finally, translation plays a fundamental role in promoting intercultural understanding and global cooperation, serving as an indispensable tool in an increasingly interconnected world, therefore.

KEY WORDS: Source language, target language, Adaptation, Linguistics, direct translation, effective communication, legal document, cultural diversity, interconnected world.

1. Introduction

The effective use of the translations techniques does not have to be a hard task; however, the significant improvement in the quality of translations is quite noticeable. There are some texts in which translators might be willing to use modulations or transposition techniques, taking into consideration their unique translation processes, opening the possibility of creating a wide variety of translations in the target language (Akhiroh, N. S, 2013). This translation process will start with understanding the source text, analyzing the language, translating sentence by sentence, selecting a formal or informal tone, making adaptation for the target language culture, reviewing and editing to end up with the final version of the translation. There are many reasons for translators to start using these techniques, such as improving the overall nature of a text in the target language, modifying idioms that are difficult to translate, and one of the most important ones is to avoid literal translation. Taking into consideration the different techniques it is possible to create comprehensive paragraphs and texts that will be seen in all the translations presented in this document.

1.1 Importance of Translation

In the present time translation is key to close the gap that divides people who speak different languages, have different cultural contexts, and need specific documents in a different language to travel abroad; additionally, the possibility of creating an understandable text in a target language is appealing for those who wish to enjoy different media such as movies, songs, sports with the help of translations that content can be brought to their native tongue for people to enjoy. The modern translation process is significantly improved by the translation's tools with free access such as PROZ, Word Reference, Linguee reducing the time in more extensive translations providing more time for the translator to proofread the translations (Guo, Z, 2022).

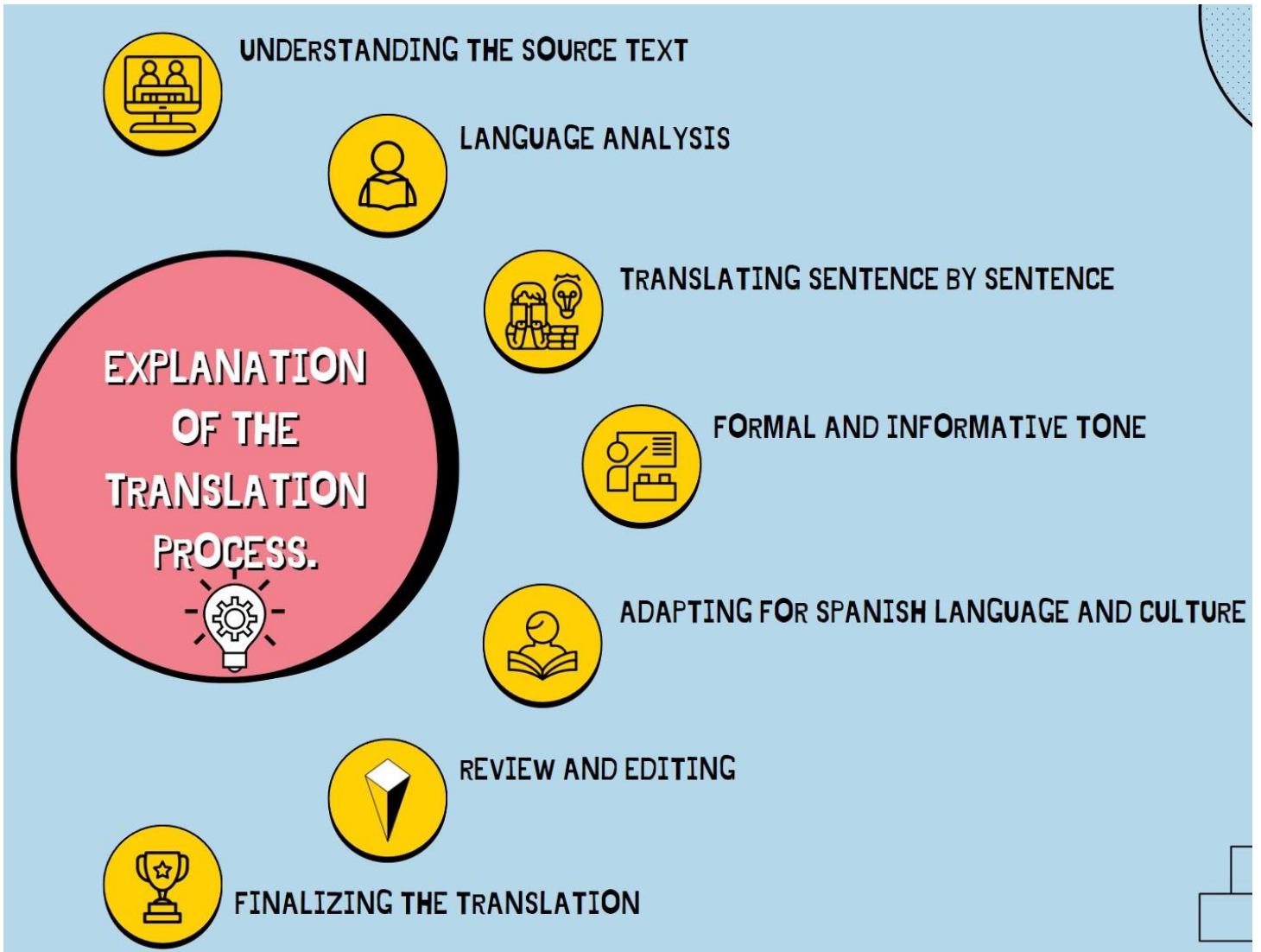
Nowadays there is the possibility of taking advantage of online dictionaries, forums, and machine translations in case there is the need to look into specific vocabulary, furthermore, opening the possibility of collaborative work using MateCat tool to equally divide different texts to translate as well as looking at key terms previously used in the translations keeping the coherence in the final collective translation (Papegaaij, B., & Schubert, K, 2019).

The aspects mentioned come together to create the specific roles in a translation team, beginning with an appropriate understanding of the original text, undoubtedly, other translators' experiences can notably improve the search of specific terms as well as having the possibility of asking different professionals in other areas such as medicine, legal advisors, vehicle mechanics, and many other professionals. Some media, manuals, transcripts, legal documents, and recipes can be accessed throughout the translation to the target language audience, moreover, the importance of having access to any form of knowledge despite its origin is noticeably useful in the modern times as people are easily connected with many people from all over the world.

2.1 Concept of Translation

The translations process guides the group of translators into an organized, well structure translation system to produce the best possible translation using the collective knowledge, (O'Brien, S, 2011) to have an adequate understanding of the source text to adapt it to the target language.

2.2 The Translation Process



2.3 Steps of the Translation Process

1. Understanding the Source Text: It's essential to begin the translation process by thoroughly understanding the source text. This involves not only grasping the literal meaning but also delving into the broader context and nuances. Identifying the key terms and concepts is just the first step; one must also appreciate the subtleties and connotations that might be present. Moreover, recognizing the overarching message and intent of the source text is crucial in order to ensure that the translation conveys the same sense of purpose and direction.

2. Language Analysis: Analyzing the language used in the source text goes beyond mere vocabulary. It involves dissecting the grammatical structure, syntax, and stylistic elements. Understanding the source text's unique syntactic patterns, sentence structures, and use of rhetorical devices allows for a more precise translation. This analysis not only helps in making language choices but also ensures that the translation adheres to the same conventions and writing style, making it feel natural and coherent to the target audience.

3. Translating Sentence by Sentence: The approach of breaking down the source text into individual sentences for translation is instrumental. It permits a focused and meticulous translation process. By handling each sentence separately, a translator can delve deep into the intricacies of the source text, guaranteeing that the translated sentences align with the original text while maintaining consistency throughout. This approach not only safeguards accuracy but also ensures that the intended meaning is consistently conveyed from one sentence to the next.

4. Formal and Informative Tone: Achieving a formal and informative tone is a multifaceted task. In addition to selecting appropriate vocabulary and phrasing, the translator must be attuned to the cultural and contextual implications of the tone. This means being aware of the balance between being formal and not coming across as overly stiff or impersonal. Maintaining an informative tone, on the other hand, involves conveying information effectively and engagingly. This combination requires an acute sense of how formality and informativeness intersect in both the source and target languages.

5. Adapting for Spanish Language and Culture: Adapting the translation to fit the Spanish language and culture necessitates more than a mere linguistic transformation. It demands an understanding of the idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and linguistic norms that resonate with Spanish-speaking audiences. Additionally, awareness of regional variations in the Spanish language is crucial, as terminology, idiomatic expressions, and cultural connotations can differ across Spanish-speaking regions. Adapting for Spanish language and culture ensures that the translation resonates with the intended audience in a way that is relatable and meaningful.

6. Review and Editing: The review and editing phase plays a pivotal role in the translation process.

It serves as a quality control mechanism, identifying and rectifying errors, inconsistencies, and issues related to clarity and coherence. This step is not merely a formality but an opportunity to refine the translation, ensuring that it aligns with the desired formal and informative tone, making it polished and ready for presentation.

7. Finalizing the Translation: Finalizing the translation marks the culmination of a rigorous process. At this stage, the translation is not just a mere conversion of words; it is an embodiment of the source text's meaning and intent. It stands as a testament to the meticulous analysis, adaptation, and revision. The final product reflects the formal and informative tone while accurately conveying the message of the source text, and it is ready to be presented to the target audience with confidence.

2.4 Translation Techniques

1. Transposition, involves moving from one grammatical category to another without altering the meaning of the text. This translation technique introduces a change in grammatical structure.

Example:

After he comes back.

Después de su regreso.

2. Amplification, it promotes a further information to make a more natural translation into the target language.

Example:

And air pollution impacts the climate:

Y, por su parte, la contaminación del aire influye en el clima.

3. Modulation, it allows the translators to change the concept without losing the sense of the original text.

Example:

They make professional paintings and can get the job done.

Existen muchos artistas profesionales que pueden funcionar.

4. Equivalence, it grants the translators modulate idioms into the target language.

Example:

End the open burning of waste.

Quema a cielo abierto.

5. Omission, it allows the translators to reduce some parts of the original without losing the main idea.

Example:

To discuss the new issue, UN News spoke to two experts. Para discutir el tema, Noticias ONU habló con dos expertos.

3. TRANSLATIONS

Translation is a fundamental process that allows us to bridge the gap between different languages and cultures. It is the act of conveying the meaning of a text or speech from one language, known as the source language, into another language, called the target language (Gengshen, H, 2003). This exchange goes beyond mere word substitution; it involves the careful consideration of cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and the intent behind the original text.

One of the primary purposes of translation is to enable communication and understanding among people from diverse linguistic backgrounds. By rendering a piece of content in a language that the audience can comprehend, translation ensures that information, knowledge, and ideas can be shared and appreciated globally. Whether it's translating books, documents, websites or even comics, this process plays a crucial role in our interconnected world (Bielsa, E, 2005).

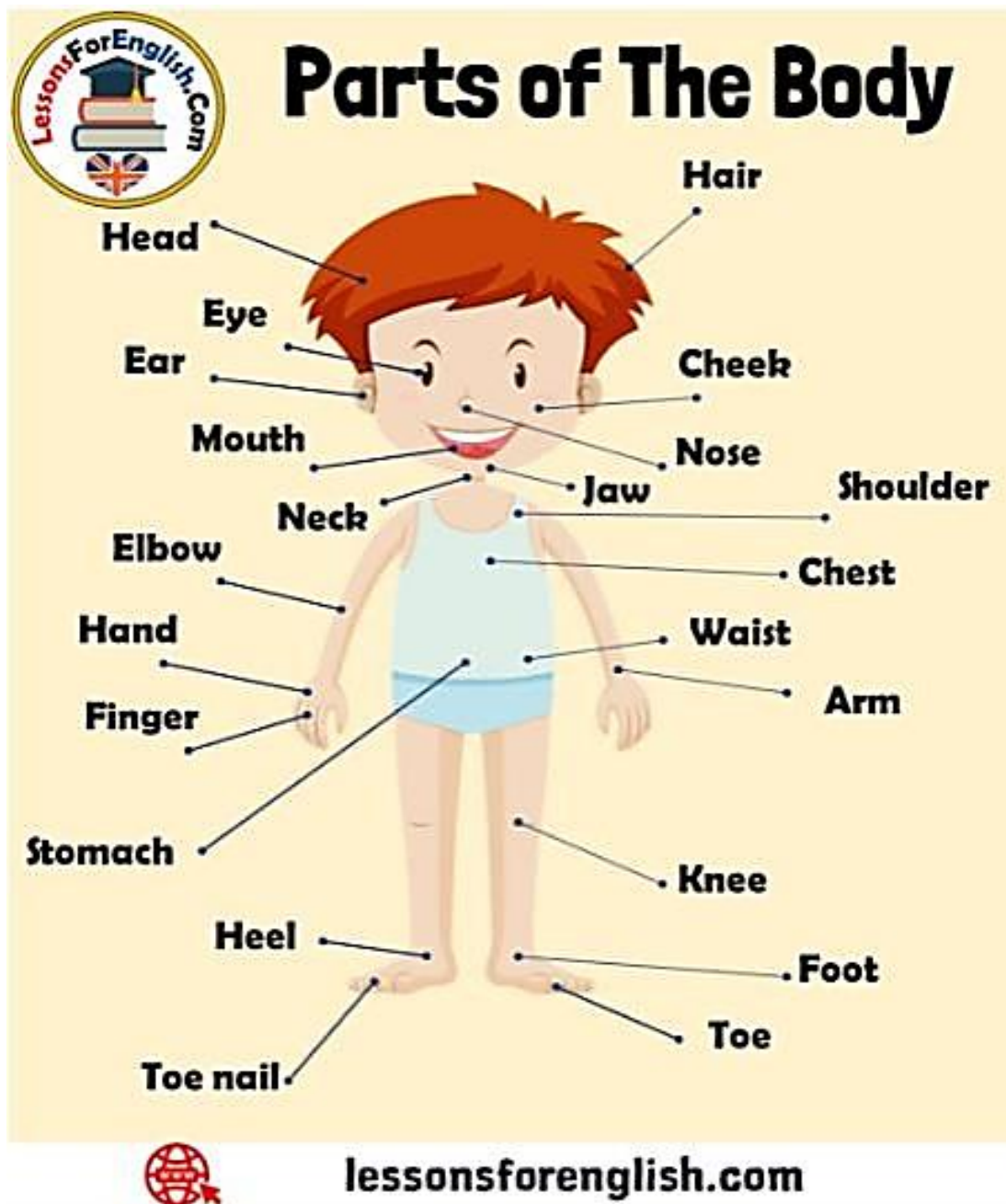
Translation is a delicate craft that requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages. A skilled translator must not only be proficient in the linguistic aspects of the languages involved but also possess cultural awareness. Cultural context is vital because it influences the interpretation and impact of a text (Bassnett, S, 2007). For example, humor, metaphors, and idioms that work in one language may not have the same effect in another. Therefore, a good translator needs to make thoughtful choices to ensure the translated content retains the essence and tone of the original without changing the meaning of the message.

Moreover, translation is not a one-size-fits-all process. There are various techniques and approaches depending on the nature of the content being translated. For instance, literary translation requires capturing the beauty and emotion of the original work, while technical translation focuses on precision and accuracy in conveying information. Each type of translation demands specific skills and knowledge, and the best translators are those who can adapt to the unique demands of the task at hand (Séguinot, C, 2000).

In conclusion, translation is the vital process of conveying meaning from one language to another. It serves as a bridge that allows us to explore and appreciate the rich diversity of global cultures, share knowledge, and communicate with people from different linguistic backgrounds. Successful translation requires more than just linguistic proficiency; it necessitates a deep

understanding of the cultural context and purpose behind the text. The ability to adapt to different types of translation, whether literary, technical, or otherwise, is a hallmark of a skilled translator. In a world where language diversity is a strength, the art of translation is an essential tool for promoting understanding and connection across borders with a more diverse understanding of each culture (Nelson, B, 2007).

3.1 Original and the translation versions





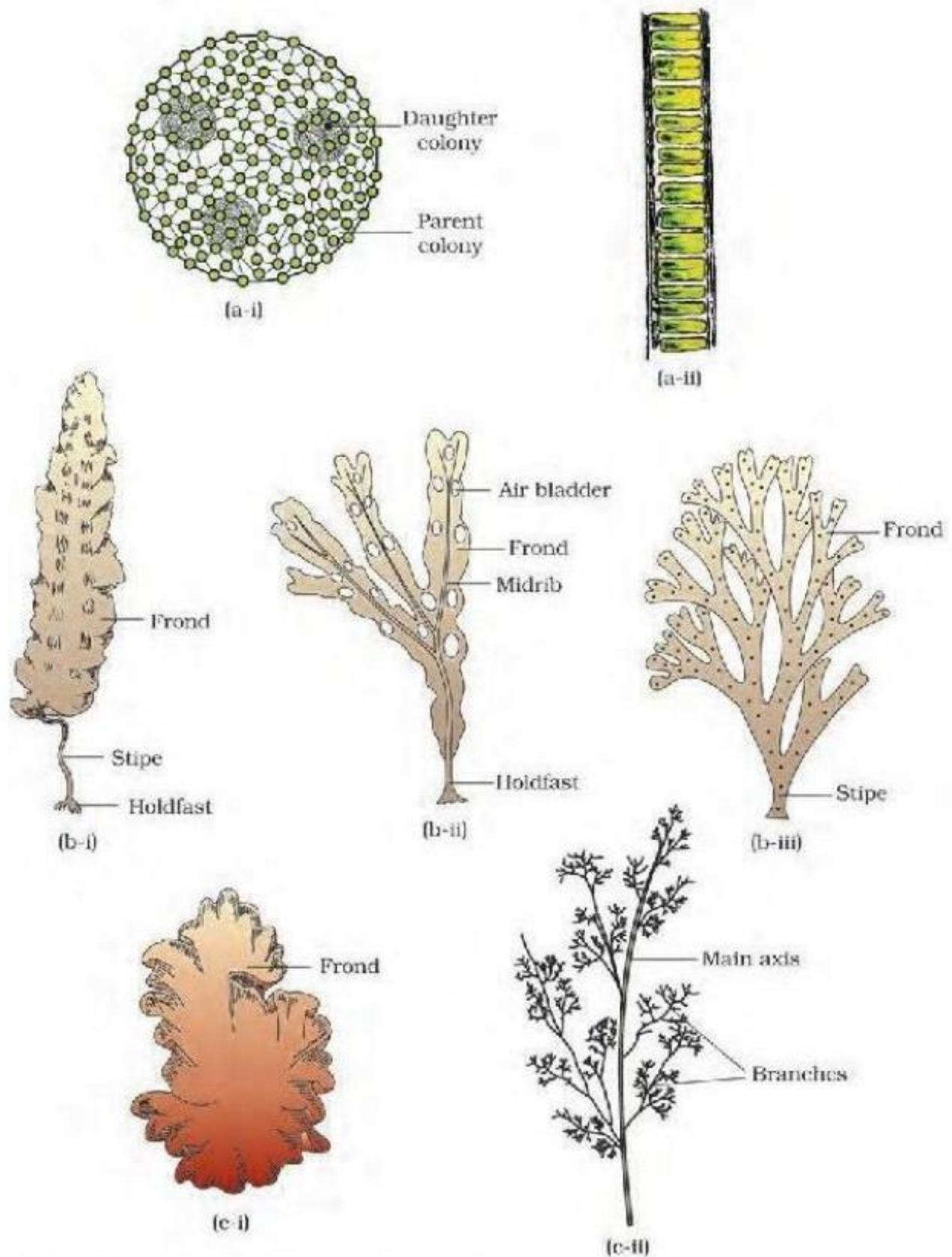


Figure 3.1 Algae : (a) Green algae (i) *Volvox* (ii) *Ulothrix*
 (b) Brown algae (i) *Laminaria* (ii) *Fucus* (iii) *Dictyota*
 (c) Red algae (i) *Porphyra* (ii) *Polysiphonia*

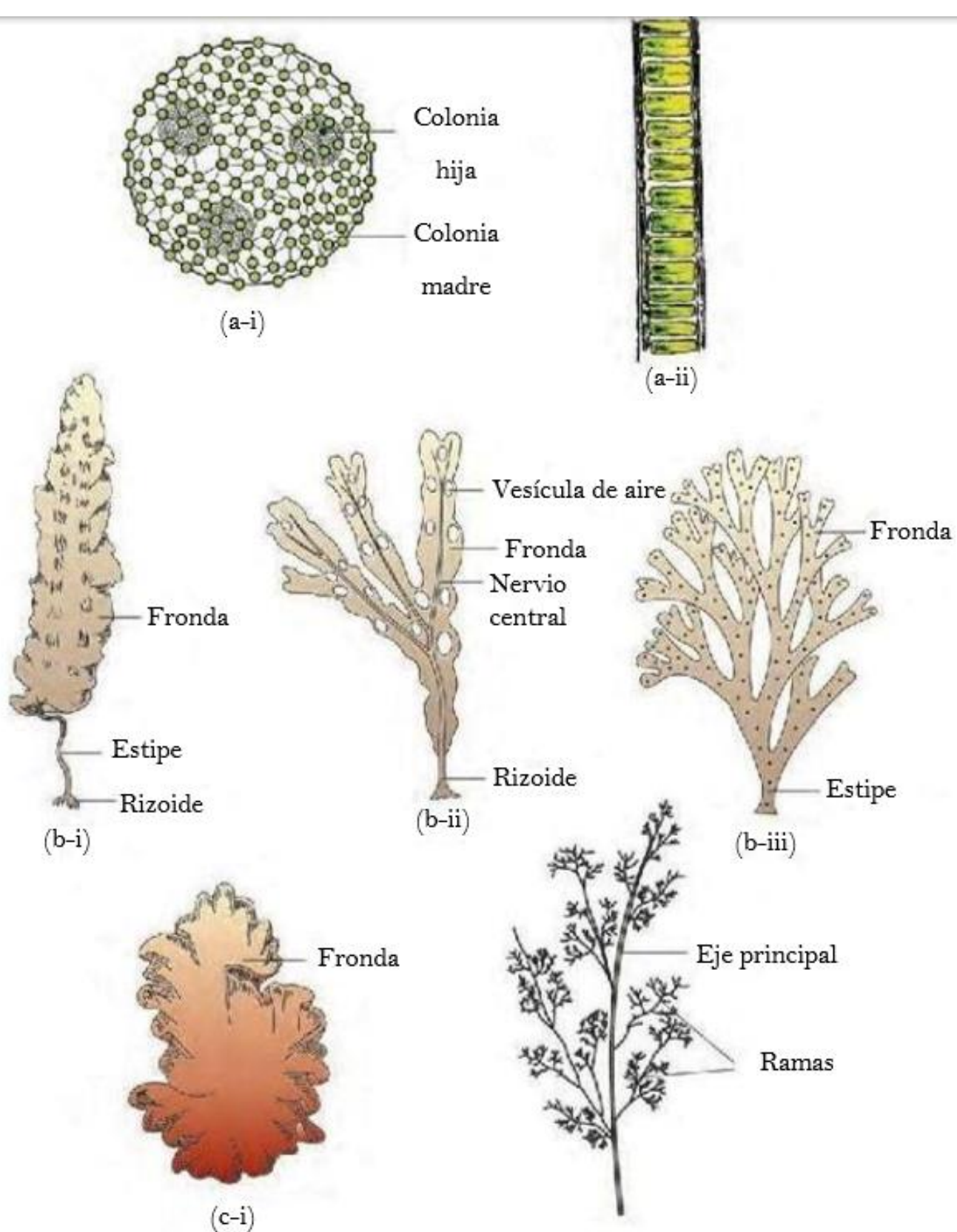


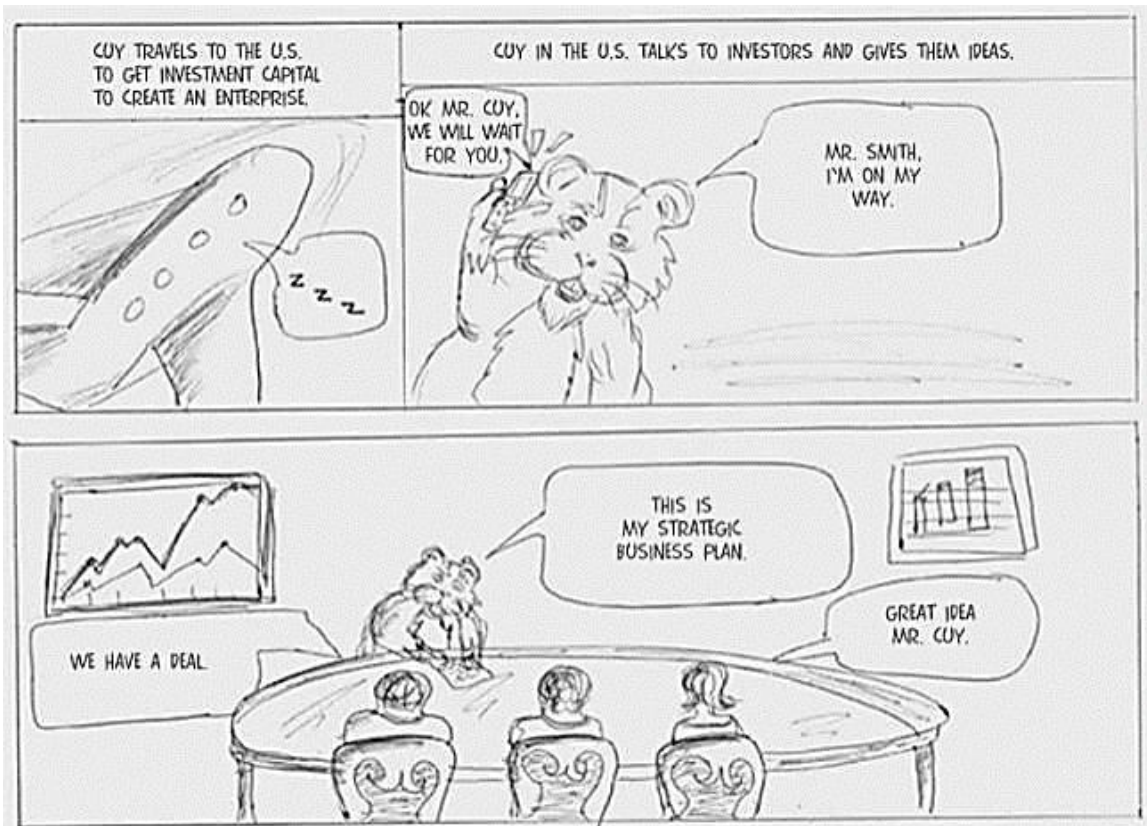
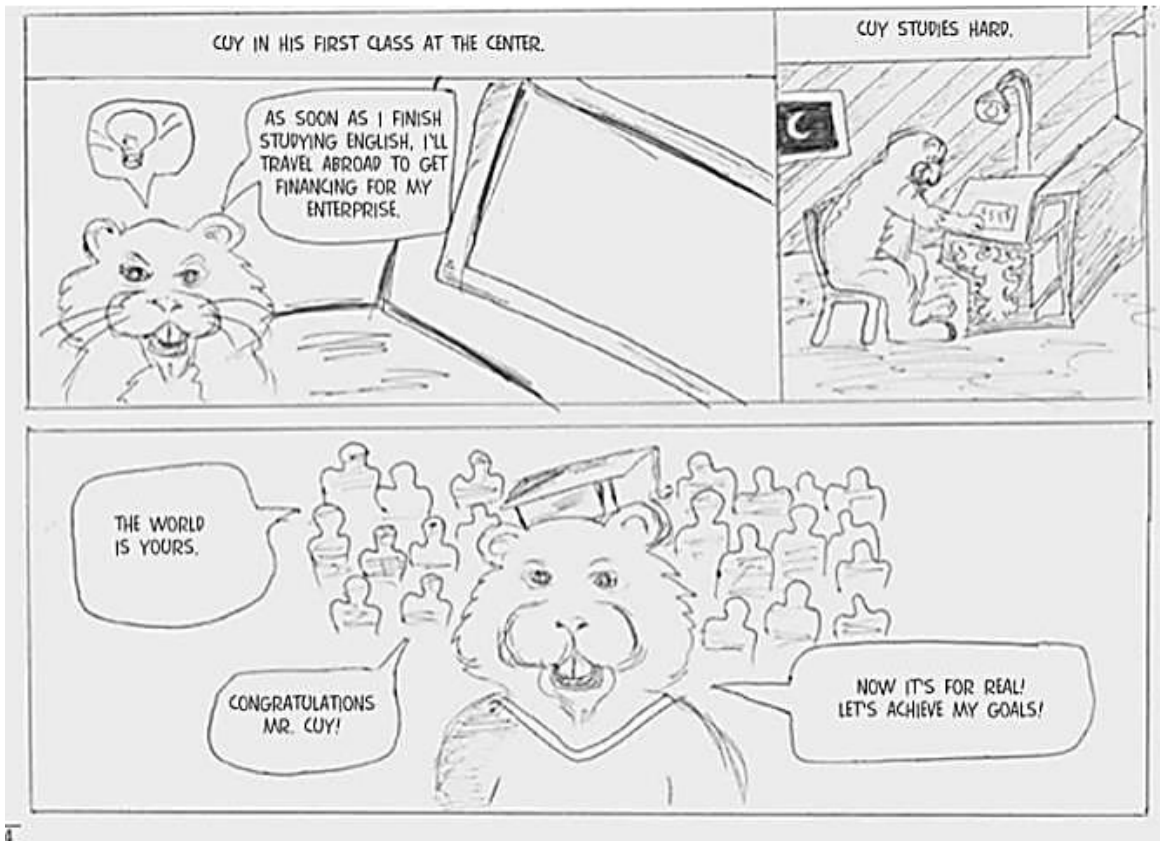
Figura 3.1 Algas: (a) Algas verde (i) Volvox (ii) Ulothrix
 (b) Algas marrones (i) Laminaria (ii) Fucus (iii) Dictyota
 (c) Algas rojas (i) Porphyra (ii) Polysiphonia

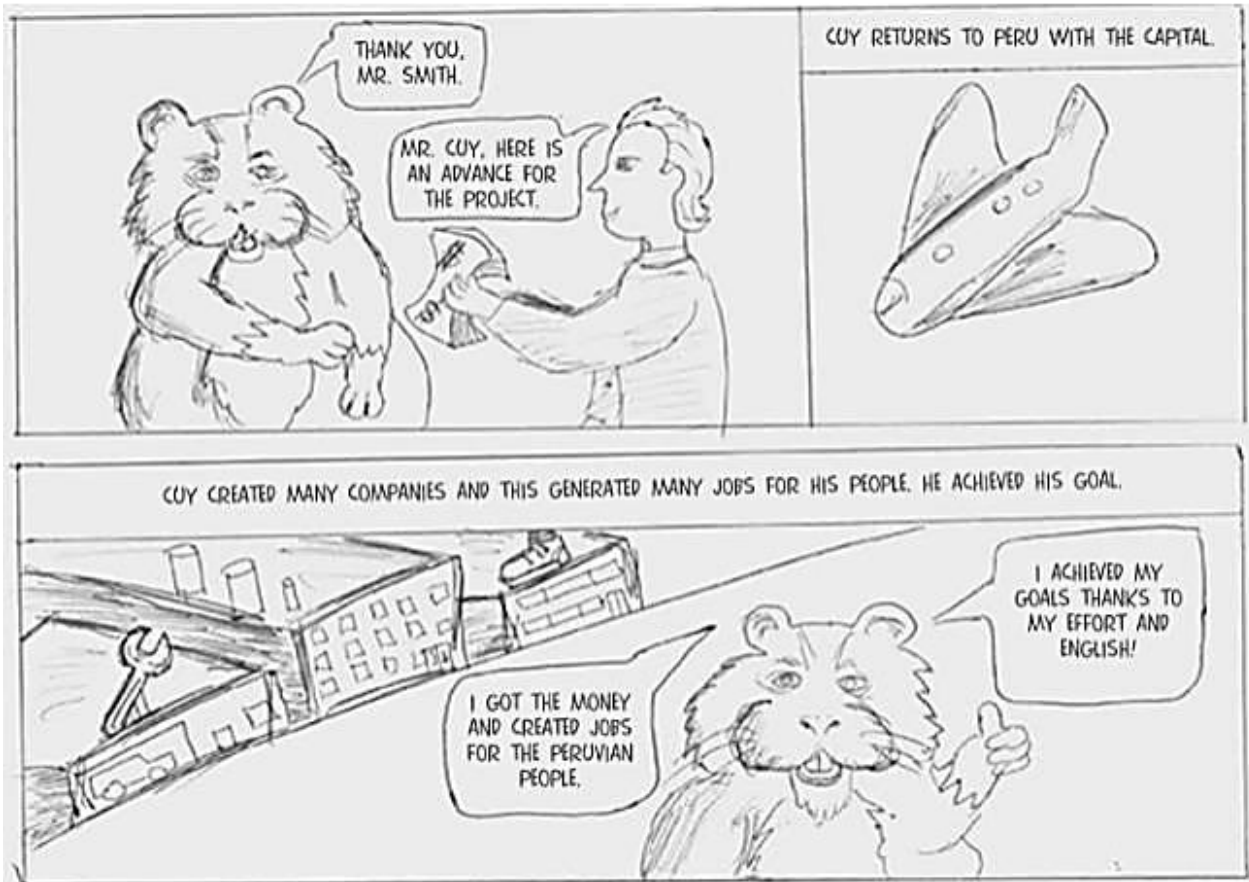
CUY IN HIS FIRST CLASS AT THE CENTER.



Opportunities







<p>UNDERSTANDING THE STORY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WHAT IS UNUSUAL ABOUT THIS STORY? 2. WHY IS CUY SUCCESSFUL? 	<p>NOW YOU TALK</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WHY DID THE AUTHOR USE A GUINEA PIG IN THIS STORY? 2. WHAT ARE SOME GOOD BUSINESS IDEAS FOR INVESTMENT IN PERU?
<p>VOCABULARY</p> <p>WRITE A SENTENCE TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS (THERE ARE MANY POSSIBLE ANSWERS).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WHAT DOES CUY BUILD WITH THE INVESTMENTS? 2. WHAT BUSINESSES DO YOU KNOW THAT GENERATE JOBS? 3. HOW DOES CUY ACHIEVE HIS DREAMS? 4. WHAT BUSINESS WOULD YOU MAKE A FINANCIAL INVESTMENT IN TODAY? 5. HOW IS CUY'S EDUCATION A TYPE OF CAPITAL? 	



**NOW YOU
CREATE**

1. WRITE A "PREQUEL" (SOMETHING THAT HAPPENED BEFORE THE STORY) TO THIS STORY OF CUY.
2. CREATE A CARTOON ABOUT AN OPPORTUNITY IN YOUR AREA.
3. FIND THREE WEBSITES WHERE INVESTORS CAN FIND PROJECTS TO PLACE THEIR CAPITAL.



**ROLE
PLAY**

BREAK INTO PAIRS OR SMALL GROUPS. PICK ROLES. PLAN BY THINKING ABOUT WHAT WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS YOU WILL NEED. ASK THE TEACHER OR A CLASSMATE FOR HELP. WHEN READY, DECIDE WHO SPEAKS FIRST.

1. CUY, HIS FATHER: FATHER TELLING HIM TO FIND OPPORTUNITY.
2. CUY, LEONARDO: ARGUING OVER THE PROFITS.
3. CUY, HIS WIFE: DISCUSSING CUY STAYING AT HOME TO WORK.
4. CUY, AN INVESTOR: DISCUSSING CAPITAL FOR HIS ENTERPRISE.
5. TWO INVESTORS: DISCUSSING WHAT MR. CUY HAS SUGGESTED.

KELLY WENDY ALIAGA VALDERRAMA

PUNO

CUY EN SU PRIMERA CLASE EN EL CENTRO CULTURAL



Oportunidades







<p>Para entender la historia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ¿PORQUE ES TAN INIGUAL ESTA HISTORIA? 2. ¿CUAL ES EL MOTIVO DE ÉXITO DEL CUY? 	<p>TU momento de hablar</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ¿PORQUE MOTIVO EL AUTOR UTILIZÓ A UN COBAYA EN SU HISTORIA? 2. ¿ALGUNAS IDEAS DE NEGOCIO PROMETEDORAS PARA INVERTIR EN PERÚ?
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VOCABULARIO

ESCRIBE UNA ORACIÓN PARA RESPONDER LAS SIGUIENTES PREGUNTAS (HAY MÁS DE UNA POSIBLE RESPUESTA)

1. ¿QUE SE CREÓ CON LA INVERSIÓN DEL CUY?
2. ¿QUE NEGOCIOS CONOCES QUE GENEREN EMPLEOS?
3. ¿DE QUÉ MANERA EL CUY LOGRÓ SU SUEÑO?
4. ¿MENCIONA ALGUNA INVERSIÓN FINANCIERA QUE HARÍAS A DÍA DE HOY?
5. ¿DE QUÉ MANERA LA EDUCACIÓN DE CUY ES UN TIPO DE CAPITAL?

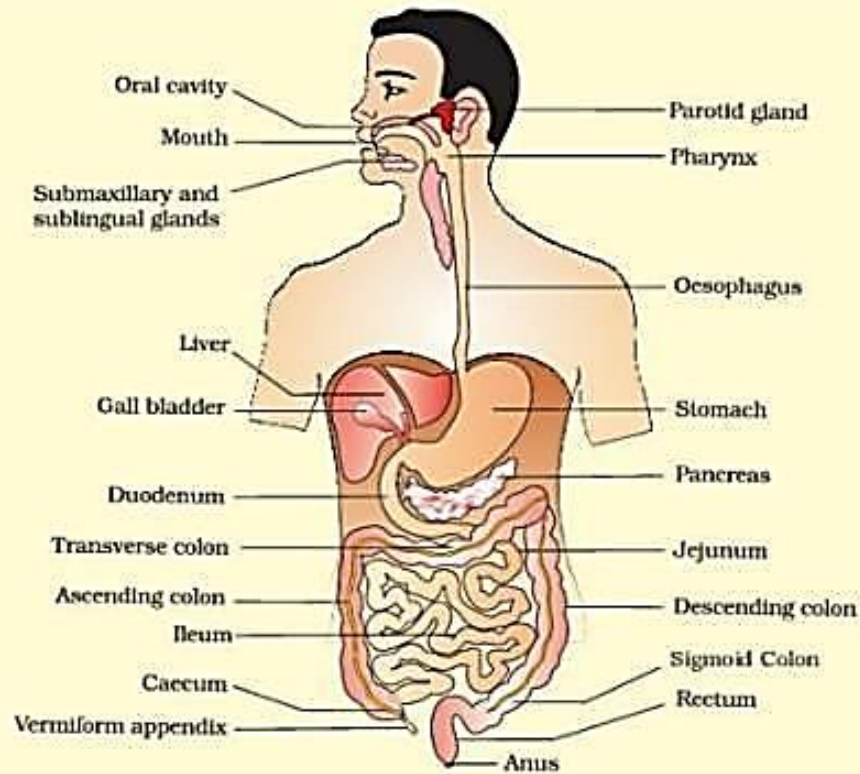
Es tu turno de crear

1. BASADO EN LA HISTORIA DE CUY ESCRIBE UNA PRECUELA (ALGO QUE PASARÁ ANTES DE LA HISTORIA).
2. CREA UNA CARICATURA DE UNA OPORTUNIDAD DE INVERSIÓN EN TU ZONA.
3. INVESTIGA 3 PÁGINAS WEB QUE PROMOCIONAN PROYECTOS EN LOS CUALES LOS INVERSORES PUEDAN APORTAR CAPITAL.



EN PAREJAS O GRUPOS PEQUEÑOS UN ROL DE LA LISTA DE ADEMÁS CUENTA LAS EXPRESIONES Y PALABRAS NECESARIAS PARA TU ROL. APOYATE MAESTRO Y COMPAÑEROS DE CUANDO ESTÉN LISTOS DECIDAN QUIÉN INICIARÁ.

1. CUY, SU PADRE LE DICE QUE BUSQUE UNA OPORTUNIDAD PARA OBTENER CAPITAL.
2. CUY, LEONARDO: DISCUSIÓN ACERCA DE LAS GANANCIAS.
3. CUY, SU ESPOSA: DISCUTEN PORQUE CUY SIGUE TRABAJANDO EN CASA.
4. CUY, UN INVERSOR: DISCUTEN EL CAPITAL PARA UNA EMPRESA.
5. DOS INVERSORES: DISCUTEN LO QUE EL SR. CUY SUGIERE.





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.





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.

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

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



Four-Stroke Combustion Cycle

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

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

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



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

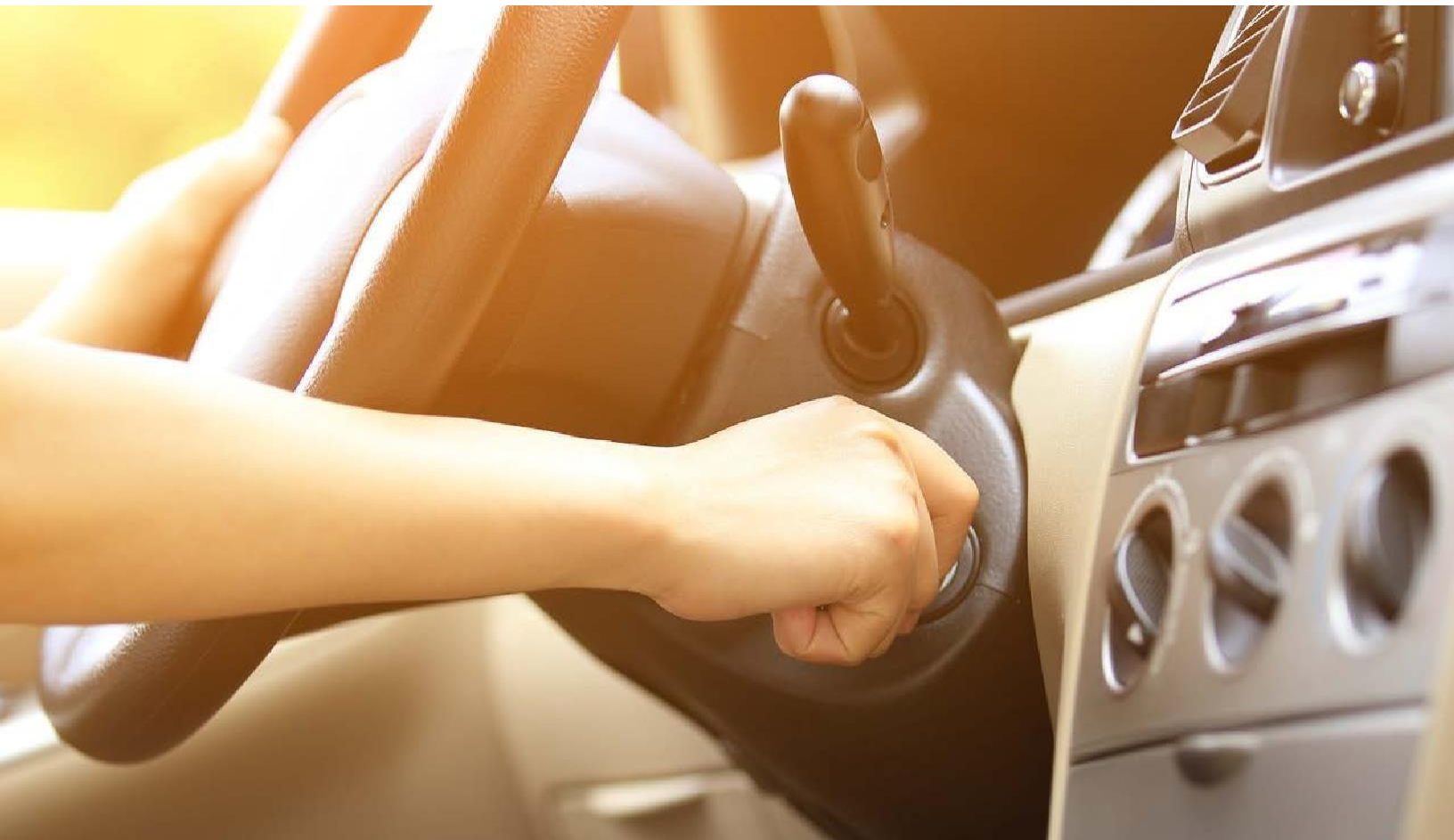
It's very likely that you'll find this type of engine and cycle under your hood. However, there are other types of engines and even different sizes and configurations of ones that use the four-stroke cycle.

Ignition System

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

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

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





Types of Engines

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

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

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

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

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

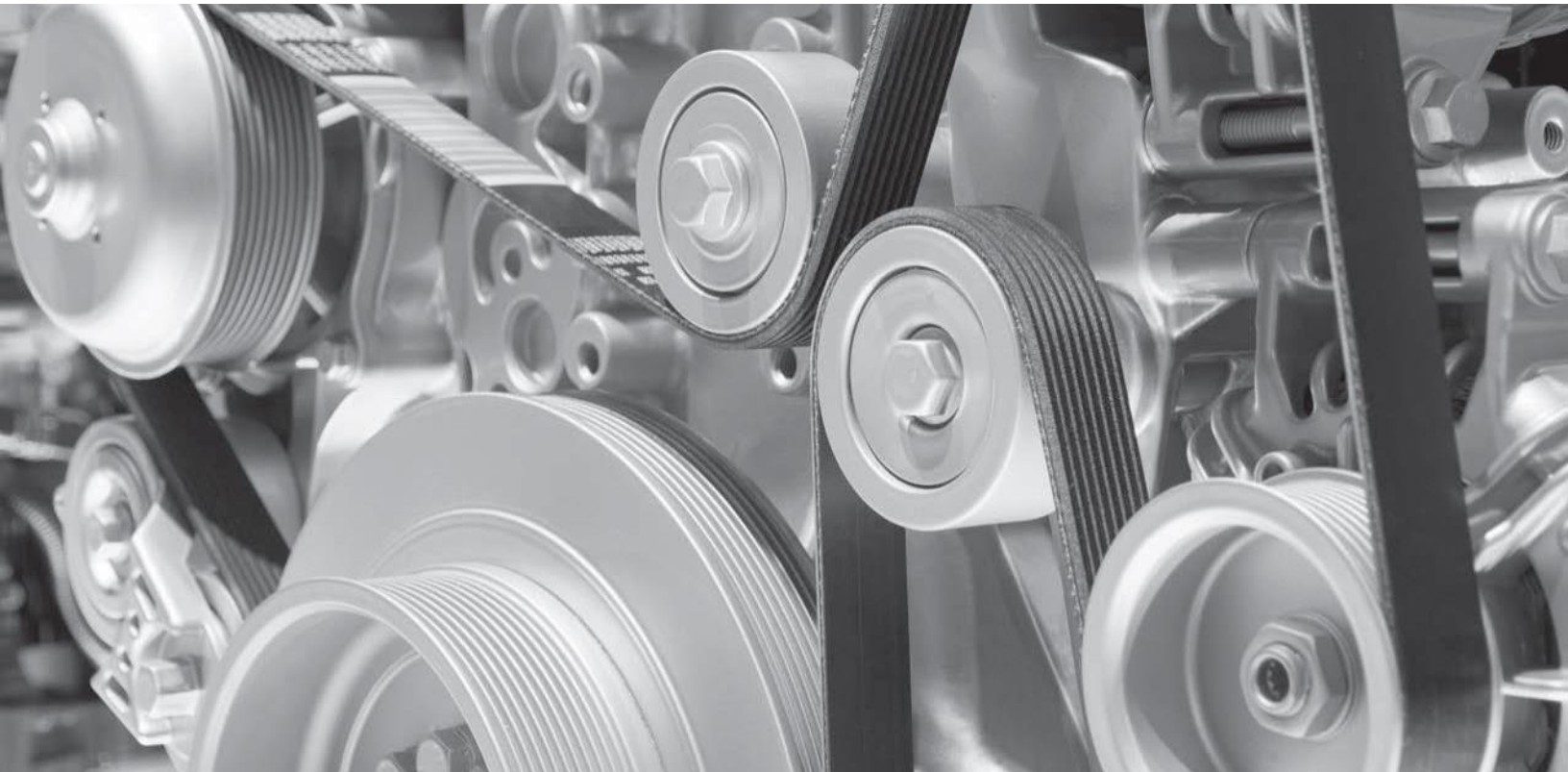
While these types of engines are different in size, shape, and output, they all still follow the same basic rotation and each of them runs on gasoline. However, a **diesel engine** uses a very different method of creating combustion.

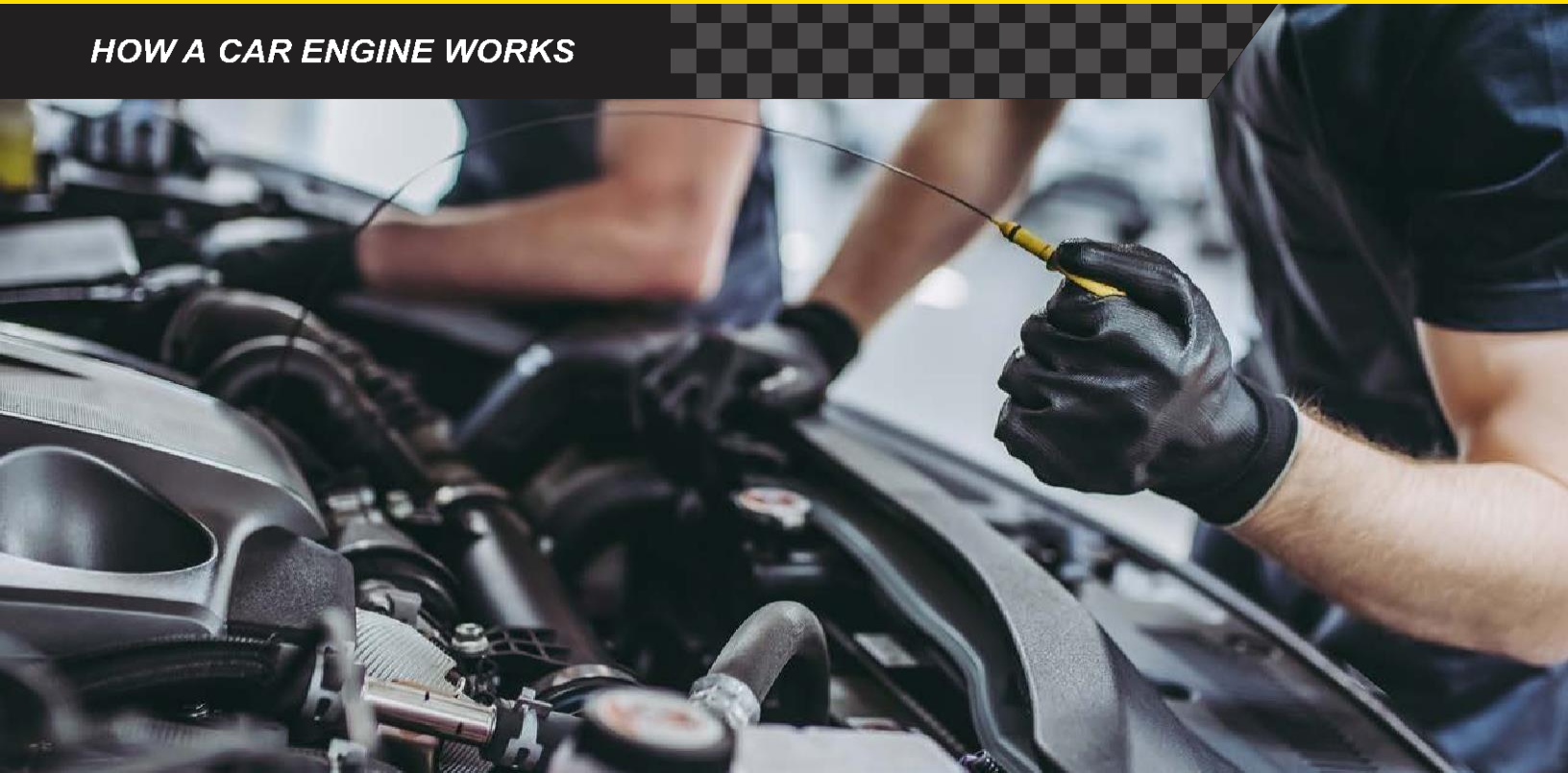
Diesel Engines

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.





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.

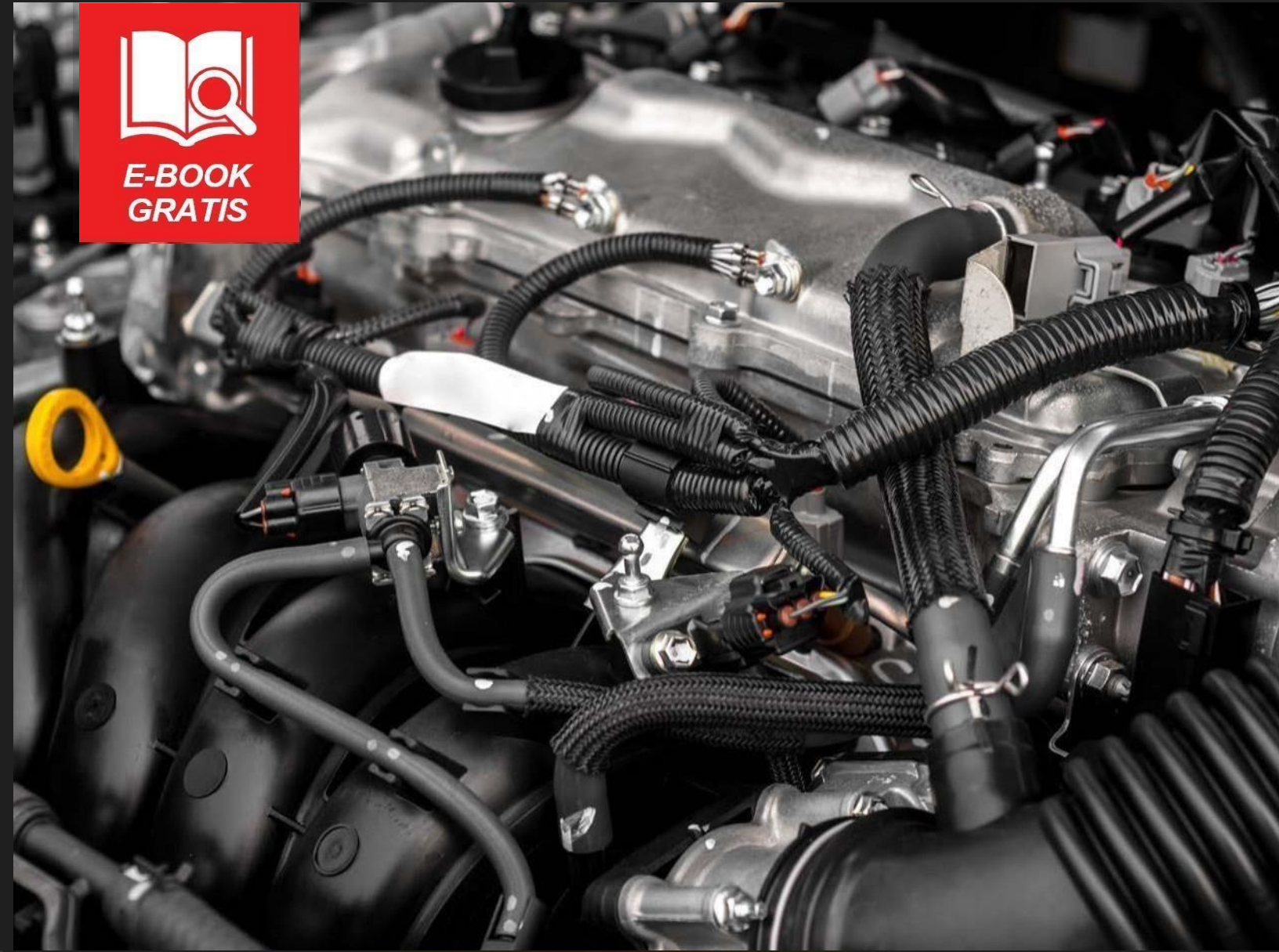
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Cómo funciona el motor de un vehículo

Día a día dependemos de un vehículo para desplazarnos a distintos lugares, por fortuna solo debemos utilizar una llave o presionar el botón de encendido para empezar nuestro viaje, pero ¿alguna vez te has preguntado cómo funciona un vehículo por dentro? ¿Cómo es la ingeniería detrás del motor que permite el correcto funcionamiento de un automóvil?

Continúa la lectura para averiguar más sobre lo que sucede debajo del capó durante tus viajes.



¿Cómo funciona el motor de un vehículo?

La mayoría de los automóviles y vehículos de motor utilizan un motor de combustión interna, ya que éste combina el aire, combustible y una chispa para provocar una pequeña explosión. Esta reacción se recrea una y otra vez por medio de piezas que están en constante rotación.

El ingeniero francés J.J. Etienne Lenoir fue el inventor del primer motor de combustión interna en 1859. Después de casi 200 años, en los que la innovación más vanguardista era la máquina de vapor él ingeniero logró construir el primer motor de combustión de gasolina de funcionamiento continuo.

El principio básico era aspirar aire a través de una válvula de admisión y hacer que entre en un cilindro donde se combina con el combustible. Ese combustible, en la gran mayoría de los vehículos, es la gasolina. Luego, se crea una reacción cuando las bujías encienden creando una pequeña explosión de energía que impulsa el automóvil.

Después, el proceso se repite, la energía creada se expulsa de la cámara y sale del automóvil por el tubo de escape. Para realizar este proceso existen muchas piezas que contribuyen a que esto funcione manteniendo la rotación en movimiento.





Partes del Motor

Un motor de combustión interna aprovecha el movimiento para repetir el ciclo. Si bien depende de una explosión para que todo funcione, la idea esencial de su rotación es parecida al de una máquina de vapor o una rueda hidráulica. Estas son algunas de las piezas principales:

- **El bloque del motor** – Se trata de la base del motor, suele estar hecho de una aleación de aluminio o hierro. Dentro del bloque del motor se almacenan los cilindros y estos cilindros son los responsables de producir todo el movimiento que causa la reacción para la combustión. Hoy en día, la mayoría de los automóviles cuentan con un motor de 4 cilindros, aunque muchos se fabrican con seis u ocho cilindros para aumentar la potencia.
- **Válvulas**– Cada válvula es crucial para el movimiento del aire a través del motor para esto existen válvulas de admisión y de salida. Por lo general, hay una de cada tipo para cada cilindro creando el sistema de válvulas que controla la entrada y salida del aire mediante un tubo de escape al final del ciclo.
- **Pistones** – En cada uno de sus cilindros se encuentra un pistón que se mueve de arriba a abajo en su interior. Esta sólida pieza metálica es el centro del ciclo de combustión.
- **Cigüeñal** – El cigüeñal está fijado a la base de cada pistón por medio de una biela. Su movimiento sirve para controlar cuándo suben y cuándo bajan los pistones.

- **Bujías** - Las bujías se encuentran en la parte superior de los cilindros. Como su nombre indica, proporcionan la chispa necesaria para encender la mezcla de combustible y aire.
- **Correa de distribución** – Para mantener este ciclo de forma constante, la correa de distribución está conectada al cigüeñal. Esta correa crea básicamente un sistema de poleas que se utiliza para mantener la rotación.
- **Mecanismo de levas** – La parte superior de la correa de distribución está conectada al árbol de levas. Esta parte controla el movimiento de las válvulas. Al enlazar la correa de distribución entre el cigüeñal que gira constantemente 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. Generan la reacción necesaria para propulsar su vehículo y contribuyen al movimiento rotativo que hizo que este ciclo fuera revolucionario.



Ciclo de Combustión de Cuatro Tiempos

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

La mayoría de los automóviles funcionan con un ciclo de combustión de 4 tiempos. A veces también se le llama ciclo Otto. Además de tener un nombre apropiado, es un homenaje a Nikolaus Otto, quien inventó por primera vez este ciclo en 1867. El proceso consta de cuatro etapas:

1. El primer movimiento se llama **carrera de admisión**. En esta etapa, el pistón se encuentra en la parte superior del cilindro. La válvula de admisión se abre para permitir la entrada de aire. Luego, el pistón desciende para aspirar aire hacia el cilindro.
2. A continuación, está la **carrera de compresión**. La válvula se cierra y el cigüeñal impulsa nuevamente el pistón hacia arriba. Este movimiento y la válvula de admisión sellada comprimen y mezclan el combustible.



3. La reacción tiene lugar cuando el pistón finalmente alcanza la parte superior del cilindro. Esto se conoce como la **carrera de combustión o carrera de potencia**. En este momento, las bujías hacen su trabajo y generan una chispa que enciende la mezcla de aire y combustible.
4. Para completar el ciclo, el pistón vuelve a descender y la válvula de salida o escape se abre. Esto se conoce como la **carrera de escape**, ya que el pistón expulsa todos los gases de escape de la reacción. Este aire acaba siendo expulsado por el escape de su vehículo.

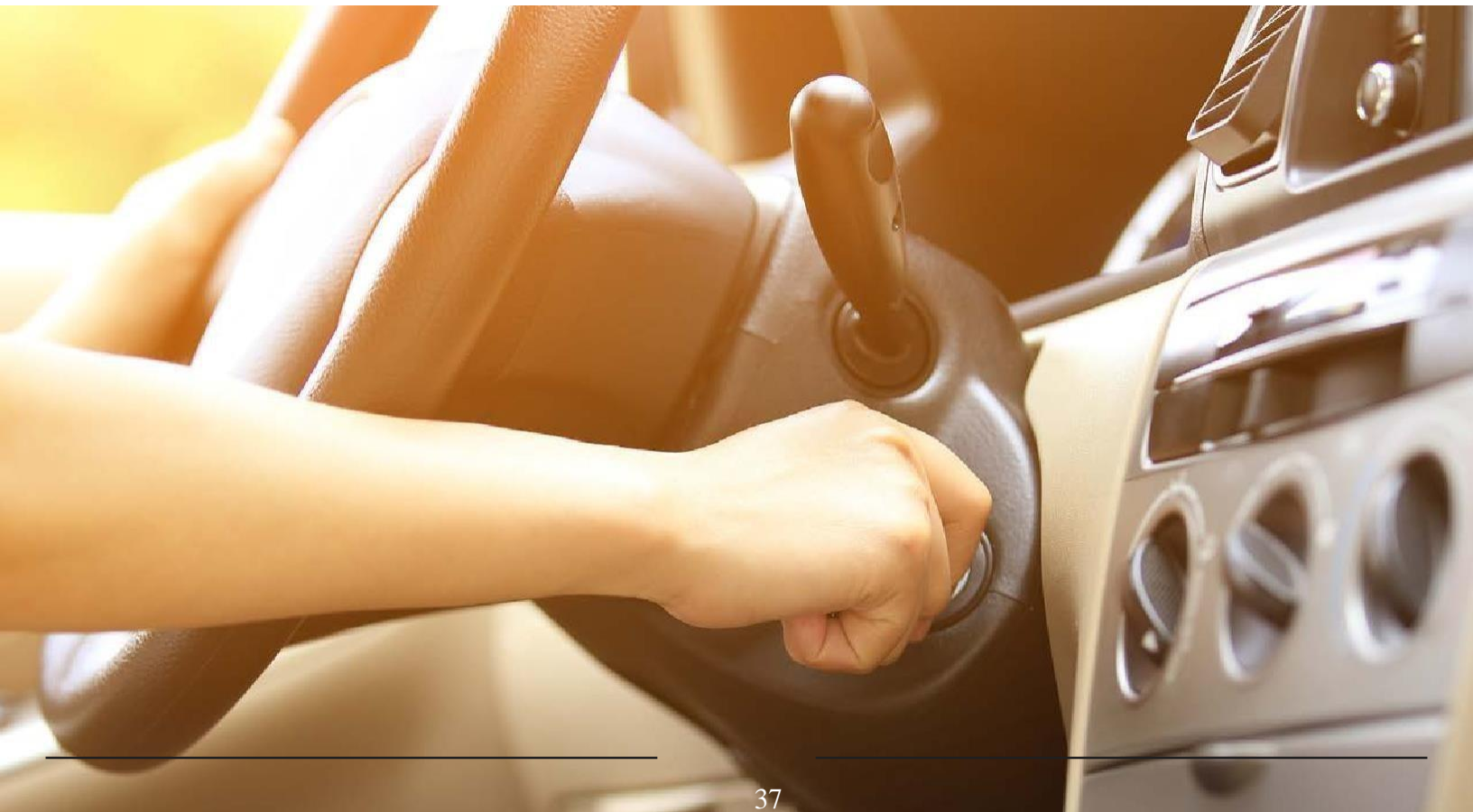
Es muy probable que encuentre este tipo de motor y ciclo bajo su capó. Sin embargo, existen otros tipos de motores e incluso diferentes tamaños y configuraciones que utilizan el ciclo de cuatro tiempos.

Sistema de Encendido

Mientras esto es lo que sucede dentro de su motor durante su manejo, ¿qué ocurre 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 se transfiere luego al resto del sistema mediante una pieza llamada solenoide de arranque. Esta carga eléctrica se transfiere luego a un distribuidor. Esta parte tiene un cable de encendido conectado a cada uno de los cilindros.

Estos cables de encendido transportan esa energía y corriente eléctrica a las bujías, donde crean la chispa y la reacción necesaria para poner en marcha su motor.





Tipos de motores

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

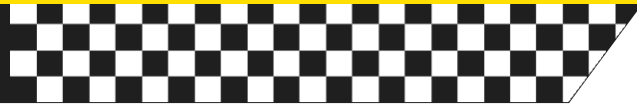
Dado que la potencia se genera en los cilindros, más cilindros significa más potencia. Muchos autos americanos, camionetas y SUV cuentan con seis u ocho cilindros. Sus motores suelen denominarse **V6** o **V8** porque los cilindros están colocados en un ángulo que les hace formar una V. Algunos motores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

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

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

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

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

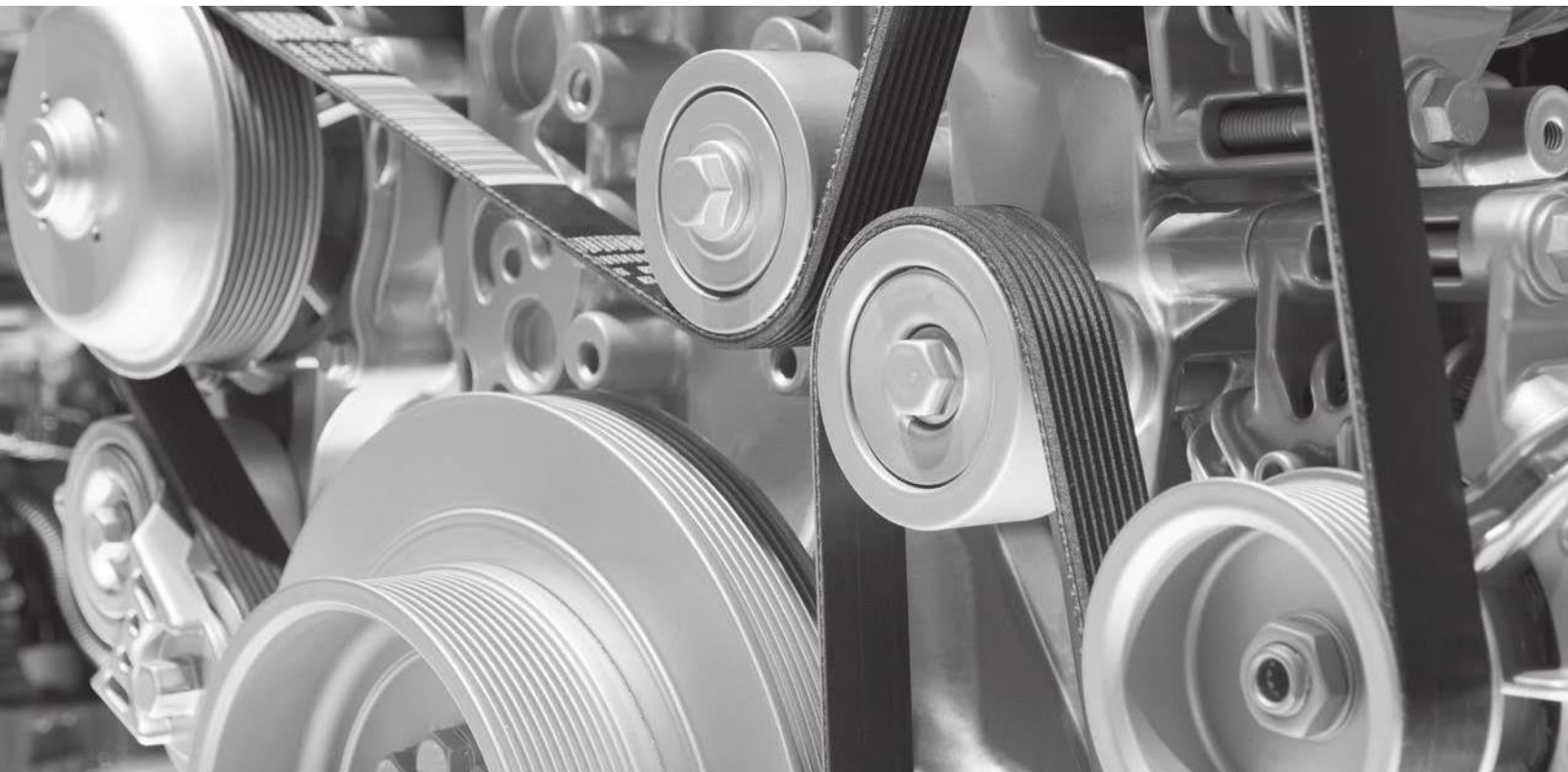


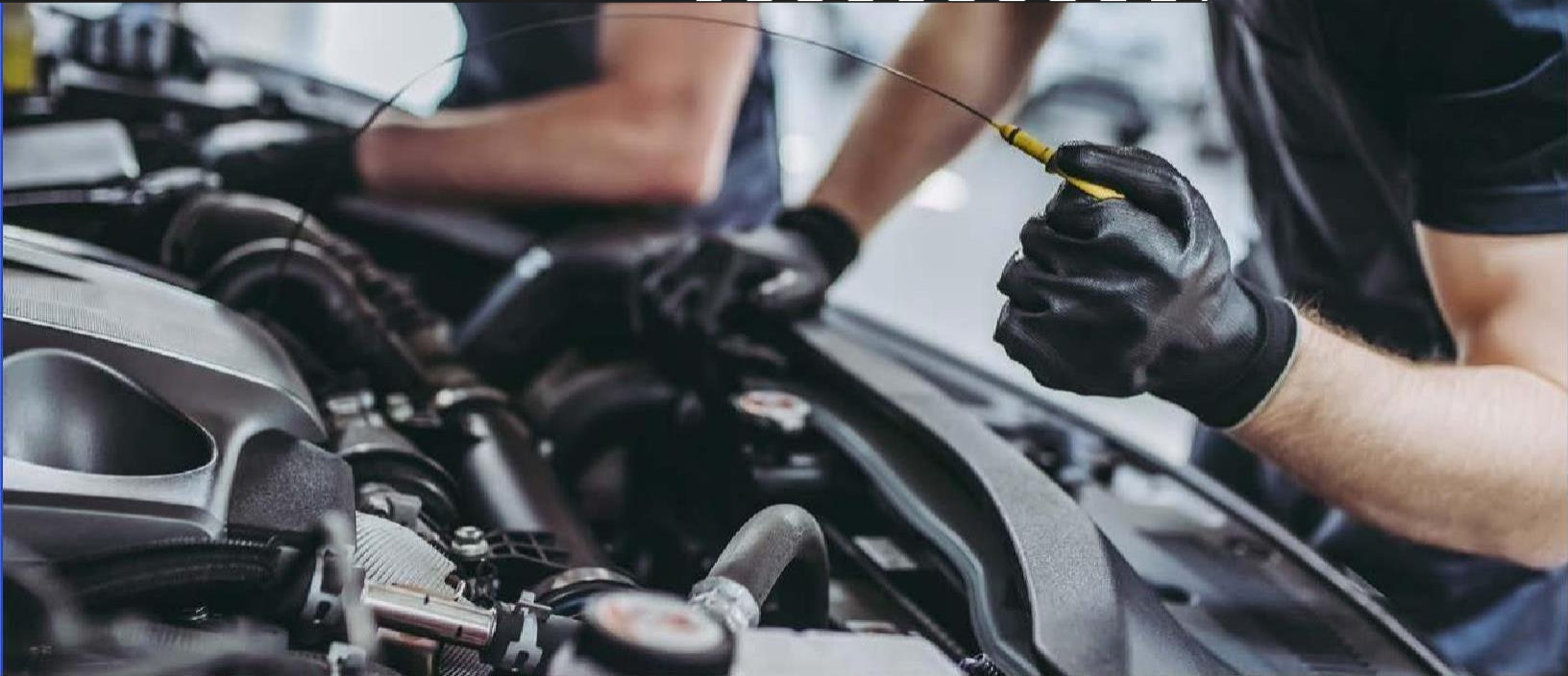
Motores Diesel

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

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

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





Mantenimiento de su motor

Su motor está constantemente en funcionamiento. Con todas esas piezas móviles, genera mucho calor mientras conduce. Con el tiempo, ese calor puede crear fricción y provocar averías. Por eso es tan importante estar al tanto de su programa de mantenimiento.

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

Con viajes regulares al centro de servicio para cambios de aceite, recargas de refrigerante y filtros de aire nuevos, su motor funcionará consistentemente brindándole el máximo rendimiento. 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 concesionario local hoy.

OPERATION MANUAL

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



Before installation

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

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

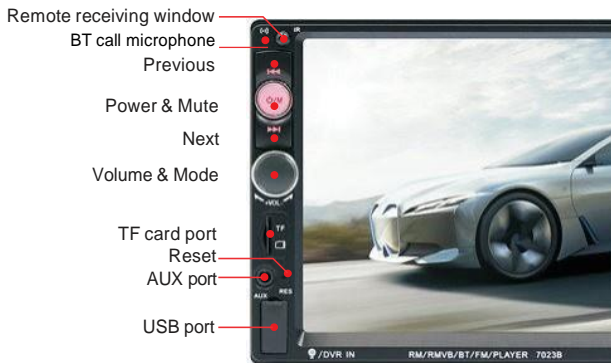
BASIC PARAMETERS

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 B u i l t -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

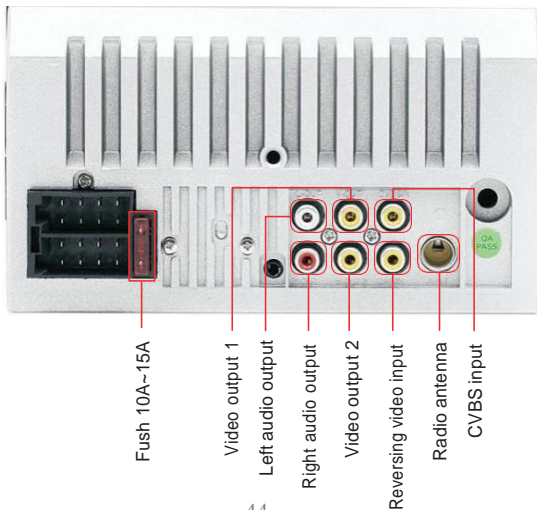
UNIT INSTALLATION SIZE



PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION



REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Remote receiving window

BT call microphone

Previous

Power & Mute

Next

Volume & Mode

TF card port

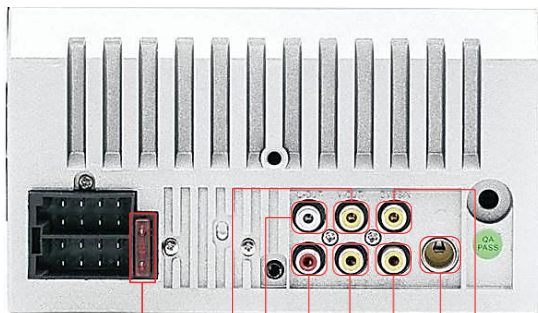
Reset

AUX port

USB port



REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



Fush 10A~15A

Video output 1

Left audio output

Right audio output

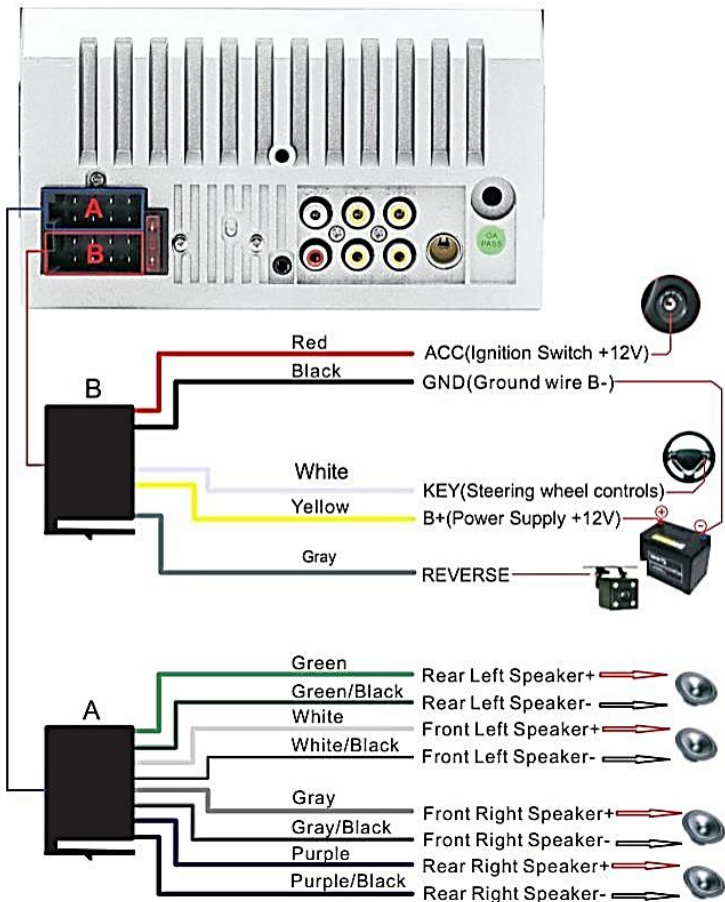
Video output 2

Reversing video input

Radio antenna

CVBS input

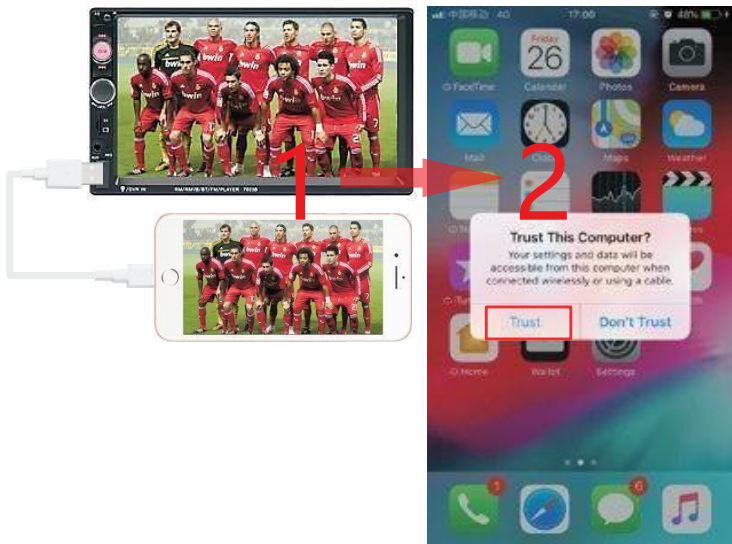
REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



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. Anyway you can learn other buttons. After all the keys have been learned, click the "OK" button on the page to save the settings. If you need to relearn, please click the "RESET" button on the page and then re-learn.



COMMON PROBLEMS AND SIMPLE TROUBLESHOOTING

1> Unable to boot normally

--- Reason for not booting

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

2> Automatic shut-down

--- Automatic shutdown usually has these following conditions

1. The cable error connects: 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 cannot be played, the card with the map cannot be recognized, the card slot does not enter the card, the map card folder has no content?

--- USB flash disk cannot play:

Format the USB flash disk, and the file system is selected as: FAT32, re-download one 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 disconnected or the line is disconnected.
2. Search channel, hold AMS does not let go for 2 seconds The unit will automatically search or press the up and down button to perform a channel search. Can't solve the above 2 points, please unplug the antenna plug and find a screwdriver or a metal strip to insert it instead of the antenna.

12> Just installed no sound

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

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



IdiomaBridge

conectando culturas a través de idiomaBridge



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Translator: José Hernán Melgar Olmedo



MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES

**EL REPRODUCTOR MP5
INCLUYE UNA RADIO FM
CON PANTALLA HD DE 7
PULGADAS RADIO CON
CONEXIÓN BLUETOOTH
UTILIZANDO UN SISTEMA
DE INTEGRACIÓN
SMARTPHONE-
VEHÍCULO**



ANTES DE LA INSTALACIÓN

Le agradecemos la compra y el uso de nuestros productos, después de recibir el artículo por favor no lo instale de inmediato, ya que el producto puede traer algún desperfecto ocasionado durante el transporte. Se le solicita realizar una comprobación del estado de su artículo antes de su instalación.

Método de prueba: Pruebe el dispositivo utilizando la batería de su vehículo tomando en consideración que la radio utiliza 12 voltios de corriente continua. Una los hilos rojo y amarillo del cable de alimentación del dispositivo entre sí y conéctelo al polo positivo de la batería. El hilo negro del cable de alimentación debe conectarse al polo negativo de la batería. Después de 10 segundos de conexión, se debe pulsar cada uno de los botones del dispositivo para ver si la radio puede iniciar con normalidad. Si se enciende, significa que no hay ningún inconveniente con el dispositivo y puede continuar con la instalación. Si en la prueba la radio no inicia con normalidad, por favor confirme una vez más que se siguieron los pasos anteriores de nuestro método de prueba en su totalidad. Si el problema persiste, por favor póngase en contacto en nuestro horario laboral. Le agradecemos su cooperación.

PARAMETROS BÁSICOS

Voltaje de Funcionamiento	12 V CC
Corriente máxima	15 amp
Temperatura de Funcionamiento	-10~+60 °C
Tamaño de la Pantalla	7 pulgadas
Resolución de la Pantalla	800*480
Sistema Operativo	Windows CE
Potencia de Salida	60W x 4
Bluetooth	Versión: 4.0 con Micrófono Integrado
Conexión Telefónica	Android y/o iPhone (Algunos Teléfonos de Gama Alta no son Compatibles).
Soporte de Distintos Formatos de Video	RM/RMVB/FLV/3GP/MPEG/DIVX/DAT/VOB/AVI/MP4
Soporte de Distintos Formatos de Audio	MP3/WMA/WAV/FLAC/APE/OGG/
Soporte de Formatos de Imagen	JPG
Luz de encendido	Luz de Colores Automática / Luz Monocromática Opcional
Frecuencias de radio	FM 87.5~108MHz
Dispositivos Multimedia Compatibles	USB 2.0/Memoria Micro SD
Entrada Auxiliar	Interfaz de 3,5 mm en el Panel Frontal
Función inversa	Soporta cámara
Control remoto	Control Remoto con Infrarrojo
Selección de idiomas	Inglés, chino, español, portugués, Francés Italiano, ruso, alemán, checo, sueco, polaco, tailandés
Controles para el volante	Soporta

TAMAÑO DE INSTALACIÓN DE LA UNIDAD



DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS COMPONENTES DEL PANEL

Ventana receptora del control remoto

Micrófono bluetooth para llamadas

Anterior

Encendido y apagado

Siguiente

Modo y volumen

Puerto para memoria micro SD

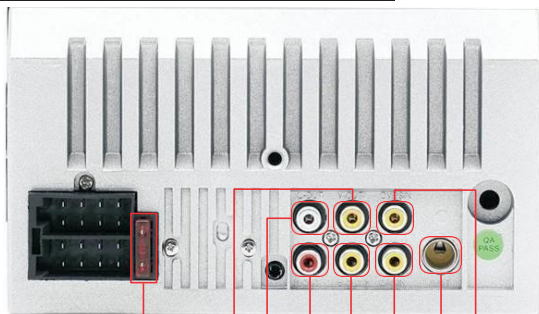
Reiniciar

Puerto auxiliar

Puerto USB



DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA INTERFAZ TRASERA



Fush 10 amp ~ 15amp

Salida de video 1

Salida de audio izquierda

Salida de audio derecha

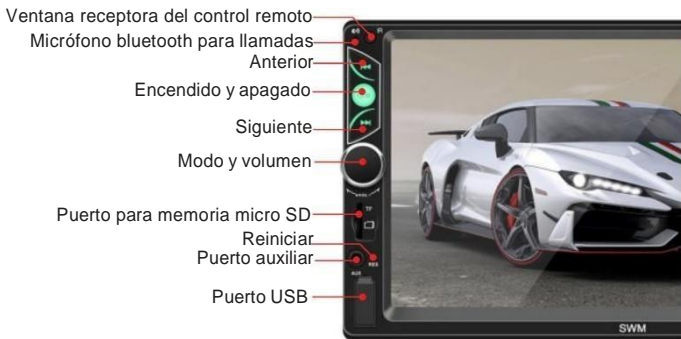
Salida de video 2

Entrada de video invertida

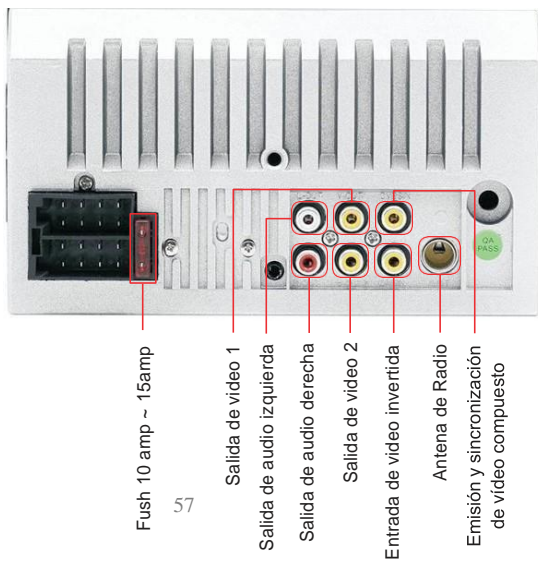
Antena de Radio

Emisión y sincronización de vídeo compuesto

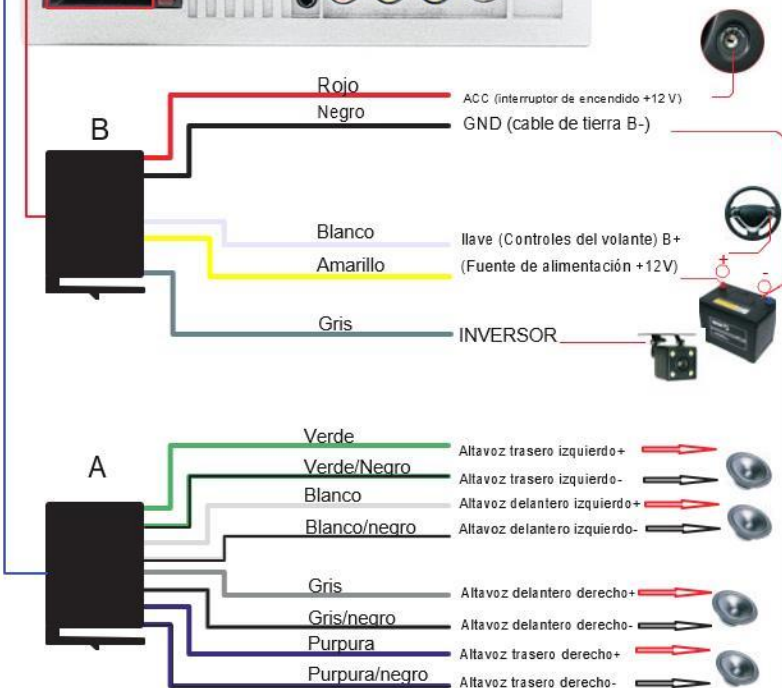
DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS COMPONENTES DEL PANEL



DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA INTERFAZ TRASERA



DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA INTERFAZ TRASERA



ENLACE TELEFÓNICO PARA IPHONE

* Para iOS, la serie X y versiones superiores de teléfonos móviles no admiten el “enlace telefónico” móvil con esta máquina.

1. Conecte la máquina y el teléfono móvil con el cable de datos original.
2. Cuando aparece un cuadro de diálogo en el teléfono: ¿Confiar en esta computadora? Seleccione Confiar para ingresar al modo de interconexión.



CONTROLES DEL VOLANTE

1. Conecte el polo positivo del volante original a la línea (Blanca) del enchufe de la máquina.
2. Conecte el polo negativo del cable del botón original del volante del automóvil al cable GND (negro) del enchufe de la máquina.
3. En la interfaz de "configuración", busque "Dirigir" e ingrese.
4. Ingrese la dirección y presione el botón para configurar. Una vez que la configuración sea exitosa, haga clic en el botón "Aceptar" en la página. Después de guardar, puedes utilizar los botones del volante original para controlar la máquina.

Siga los siguientes pasos: 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 de la máquina. Haga clic en este icono para cambiar el color, lo que indica que el botón se ha encendido de forma correcta, de la misma manera que puede configurar otros botones. Una vez que hayan configurado todas las claves, haga clic en el botón "Aceptar" en la página para guardar la configuración. Si necesitas volver a configurar, haga clic en el botón "RESETABLECER" en la página y luego vuelva a aprender.



PROBLEMAS FRECUENTES Y SOLUCIONES BÁSICAS

1> Dificultad para encender de manera normal

--- Causas de la imposibilidad de arranque

1. De las tres líneas disponibles "Amarilla", "Roja" y "Negra", las únicas dos que deben de conectarse. Para que el arranque sea exitoso, la línea amarilla debe unirse al polo positivo, la línea roja al cable de control de encendido y la línea negra al polo negativo. Una conexión deficiente o incorrecta resultará en la imposibilidad de encender el dispositivo.

2. La correspondencia de colores entre el cableado original del vehículo y el de la unidad es esencial para evitar problemas. Si la correspondencia de colores no es estándar en el cableado original del vehículo, una conexión basada en dichos colores podría resultar en un encendido defectuoso e incluso en daños.

3. No se puede conectar de forma directa el enchufe original del automóvil a la nueva unidad. Aun cuando se haya logrado una conexión, es posible que el dispositivo no funcione con normalidad. En caso contrario, el dispositivo no se encenderá o podría dañarse.

4. A pesar de haber conectado de forma correcta los tres cables, el dispositivo no arranca. Si el fusible en la línea amarilla está en buen estado, es posible que el problema radique en otra parte. En tal caso, se recomienda entrelazar los cables amarillo y rojo, activar la llave y pulsar el botón de encendido de la unidad para comprobar su funcionamiento.

5. Si el fusible se quema cada vez que se reemplaza, es necesario abstenerse de realizar nuevos cambios. Este problema se origina cuando, en la primera conexión de los polos positivo y negativo, se produce un cortocircuito en el circuito de protección de la unidad. Bajo la orientación de nuestros expertos, es posible reparar la unidad. En ausencia de una base sólida, la única alternativa es recurrir al servicio postventa o adquirir una unidad nueva. Si todos los problemas anteriores han sido descartados y la unidad aún no enciende, procede con el último paso para confirmar. Conecta los cables "Amarillo" y "Rojo" junto al polo positivo de una batería de 12V o una fuente de alimentación de 12V. Luego, conecta el cable negro al polo negativo y pulsa el botón para comprobar si la unidad enciende. Si esto ocurre, significa que el cableado original del vehículo presenta problemas de conexión o hay una falla en dicho cableado. Si la unidad no enciende, se confirma que está dañada. Si la unidad no enciende, es fundamental revisar con cuidado el cableado, evitando sospechas infundadas sobre problemas en la unidad.

2> Apagado automático

--- El apagado automático de forma general se debe a las siguientes condiciones

1. Error en la conexión de cables: Si el cable azul (alimentación automática de antena) se conecta al cable de energía de la unidad, se producirá un apagado automático. Para resolver este problema, es crucial seguir el método de conexión de cables adecuado.

2. Inestabilidad del voltaje: Localiza una fuente de alimentación de 12V-5A y realiza una prueba para verificar si se produce el apagado automático. Si el apagado automático no se produce durante esta prueba, considera reemplazar la fuente de energía. Por otro lado, si el apagado automático persiste, es indicativo de un problema en la unidad.

3> Presencia de ruido

--- El ruido suele tener dos causas

1. La potencia del altavoz original es insuficiente. Al aumentar el volumen de la unidad, es posible que se genere ruido.

Solución: Al reemplazar el altavoz o escuchar música, se recomienda mantener un volumen moderado.

2. El cable del altavoz está conectado a tierra.

Solución: Utiliza un cable de altavoz de hierro y conéctalo de forma directa al cable del altavoz de la unidad.

4> Incapacidad para guardar configuraciones (sin memoria)

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

1. La línea amarilla y la línea roja se conectan juntas (amarilla al positivo, roja al control de encendido).

2. La amarilla y la roja están invertidas (solo cambie su posición).

5> Equipo de audio para automóvil con Bluetooth (BT) pero no funciona.

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

Pasos de operación: encienda la unidad, utilice la búsqueda de Bluetooth del teléfono, busque CAR-MP5; luego haga clic en la conexión, después de conectar, podrá contestar el teléfono o reproducir la canción a través de Bluetooth.

Código PIN: 0000.

6> Si visualiza humo, esto indica que el circuito interno se ha quemado y cambiar el fusible de seguro no puede resolver el problema.

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

7> Cómo ajustar el sonido y configurar el ecualizador:

--- Para ajustar el sonido, gire el volumen para hacer los cambios necesarios.

--- Para configurar el ecualizador, presione la perilla de volumen para mostrar la opción SEL de ecualizador, y luego gire la perilla de volumen para ajustar cada efecto de sonido.

--- Si no se puede ajustar el sonido: 1. Por favor, restablezca la unidad o desconecte y vuelva a enchufar el cable de alimentación. 2. Es posible que la perilla de volumen esté dañada. En ese caso, es posible reemplazarla por una nueva perilla.

8> Sin imagen de la cámara de retroceso.

--- En general, existen dos situaciones posibles.

1. Conexión incorrecta de los cables o falta de cableado. Método de conexión de la cámara:

- a> Primer paso: Busque los accesorios (accesorios: una cámara + un cable de alimentación + un cable de video).
- b> Segundo paso: Localice el puerto del cableado. Primero, encuentre la línea de control de retroceso en el cable de alimentación de la unidad. La línea de control es de color rosa o marrón; conecte esta línea al polo positivo de 12V y la pantalla se pondrá azul. Luego, ubique en la parte posterior de la unidad la interfaz de entrada de video de la CÁMARA (CAME), y encuentre los polos positivo y negativo de la luz de retroceso. Tercer paso: Realice las conexiones. En la cámara hay dos enchufes: el enchufe rojo se conecta al cable de alimentación, el amarillo se inserta en el cable de video. El cable rojo del cable de alimentación y el cable del cable de video se atornillan juntos en el polo positivo de la luz de retroceso, y el cable de bloqueo del cable de alimentación no se utiliza. Luego, conecte el otro extremo del cable de video a la interfaz de entrada de video CAME en la parte posterior de la unidad. Conecte la línea roja que sale del cable de video a la línea de control de retroceso del cable de alimentación.

2. La cámara está averiada: Si la luz que se conecta de forma correcta a la cámara no se enciende, la cámara podría estar dañada y necesita ser reemplazada por una nueva.

10> No se puede reproducir la memoria USB, la tarjeta con el mapa no es reconocida, la ranura de la tarjeta no acepta la tarjeta, ¿la carpeta de la tarjeta de mapa está vacía?

--- No se puede reproducir la memoria USB:

Formatee la memoria USB y seleccione el sistema de archivos como FAT32, vuelva a descargar una o dos canciones y pruebe de nuevo. Si aún no funciona, reemplace la memoria USB.

--- La tarjeta de mapa no es reconocida (solo para modelos con GPS):

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

--- La ranura de la tarjeta no acepta la tarjeta:

Revise si la tarjeta de memoria está insertada de forma correcta y si el conector está dañado.

--- No hay contenido en la carpeta de la tarjeta de mapa (solo para modelos con GPS): Inserte la tarjeta en la computadora para verificar. Si no hay contenido, deberá volver a descargarlo.

11> No es posible sintonizar emisoras FM:

--- Si no puede sintonizar estaciones, verifique los siguientes dos puntos:

1. El conector de la antena no está insertado en su totalidad, la antena está desconectada o el cable está suelto.
2. Realice una búsqueda de canales. Mantenga presionado AMS durante 2 segundos. La unidad buscará de forma automática canales o presione los botones de arriba y abajo para realizar una búsqueda de canales. Si los dos puntos anteriores no resuelven el problema, desenchufe el conector de la antena y utilice un destornillador o una lámina de metal para sustituir la antena.

12> Recién instalado y no hay sonido

--- Estimados clientes, la unidad ha sido probada antes de su envío. Si no hay sonido, por lo general es debido a un error de cableado o un cortocircuito en el cable del altavoz del automóvil original con hierro. Por favor, no duden en la unidad. Sigamos los pasos a continuación para verificarlo.

1. Verifiquen si hay cortocircuito y reconexión en el cable del altavoz.
2. Verifiquen cuántos cables de altavoz tiene de acuerdo al cable del altavoz original. Si solo hay 2 cables de altavoz, demuestre que el cableado original del automóvil no coincide con nuestra unidad; será necesario redirigir el cableado original del automóvil. Cada altavoz debe contar con 2 cables de altavoz. Si hay 2 altavoces, deben existir 4 cables de altavoz en total.

13> Después de un tiempo, no hay sonido

--- Desconecten todos los cables de altavoz de la unidad (sin retirar los todos), luego utilicen un altavoz externo para conectar los cables grises y morados del cableado de la unidad. A continuación, prueben para verificar si hay sonido. Si hay sonido, se demuestra que el cableado del altavoz del automóvil está en cortocircuito con hierro o que el altavoz está dañado. Si no hay sonido, la unidad está averiada.

STATE OF MISSOURI

**COUNTY OF MISSOURI REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK
CERTIFIED ABSTRACT OF BIRTH**



NAME: JENNIFER SARAH GERHARDT
DATE OF BIRTH: SEPTEMBER 18, 1993 SEX: FEMALE
COUNTY OF BIRTH: MISSOURI
BIRTH NAME OF MOTHER: MRS. GERHARDT
NAME OF FATHER: MR. GERHARDT
DATE FILED: SEPTEMBER 18, 1993
DATE ISSUED: DECEMBER 8, 1996
LOCAL REGISTRATION NUMBER: 19419126828

This certified document is a true
abstract of the official record
filed with the Registrar-Recorder.

CONNIE B. MCCORMACK
REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK

19-038069

CONDADO DE MISSOURI

JEFE DEL REGISTRO DEL ESTADO CIVIL DEL CONDADO DE MISSOURI / SECRETARIA DEL CONDADO

PARTIDA DE NACIMIENTO EXTRACTADA

NOMBRE: JENNIFER SARAH GERHARDT
FECHA DE NACIMIENTO: 18 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1993 SEXO:
FEMENINO
CONDADO: MISSOURI
NOMBRE DE LA MADRE: GERHARDT
NOMBRE DEL PADRE: GERHARDT
FECHA DE REGISTRO: 18 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1993
FECHA DE EXPEDICIÓN: 8 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1993
NÚMERO DE REGISTRO: 19419126828



Este documento certificado es una copia fiel y
exacta del registro oficial archivado en el
registro del estado familiar

Firma

CONNIE B. MCCORMACK
REGISTRO DEL ESTADO CIVIL DEL CONDADO DE
MISSOURI / SECRETARIA DEL CONDADO

19-038069

Yo, *Ricardo José Hernández León*, de la ciudad de San Salvador, del departamento de San Salvador, de El Salvador declaro solemnemente que:

- 1- Tengo fluidez en los idiomas siguientes: inglés y español.
- 2- He preparado una traducción del inglés al español de ***un certificado de nacimiento a nombre de Jennifer Sarahgerhardt***, cuyo original se adjunta a continuación.
- 3- El documento adjunto es, en todos los aspectos, una traducción verdadera y correcta del inglés al español.
- 4- Hago esta declaración solemne, la cual considero en conciencia, veraz y correcta, sabiendo que tiene la misma fuerza y efecto como si se hiciera bajo juramento.

Firma del Traductor

MARRIAGE



CERTIFICATE

I Hereby Certify that on November 11, Nineteen Ninety-Eight
in Los Angeles, California, under authority of a license issued by the
State and County of Los Angeles, I, the undersigned, joined in marriage
Susan Fulton and Andrés Diaz
in the presence of Mary Wingfield and David Rainey.



[Signature]
Witness

[Signature]
Witness

[Signature]
Judge's Signature





Yo, *José Hernán Melgar Olmedo*, de la ciudad de San Salvador, del departamento de San Salvador, de El Salvador declaro solemnemente que:

- 1- Tengo fluidez en los idiomas siguientes: inglés y español.
- 2- He preparado una traducción del inglés al español de *un certificado de matrimonio de SUSAN FULTON*, cuyo original se adjunta a continuación.
- 3- El documento adjunto es, en todos los aspectos, una traducción verdadera y correcta del inglés al español.
- 4- Hago esta declaración solemne, la cual considero en conciencia, veraz y correcta, sabiendo que tiene la misma fuerza y efecto como si se hiciera bajo juramento.

Firma del Traductor

Department of Health

Nº 87678

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS

Certified Copy of Local Record

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

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

Fee \$1.00

PAID

Registrar of Vital Statistics

By J. W. Peterson
Deputy Registrar

211-A
28-7-31

Nº 87678

Ministerio de Salud

CIUDAD DE LOS ÁNGELES

OFICINA DE REGISTRO DE NACIMIENTOS

Copia Certificada de Registro Local

Mediante el presente documento se certifica que el documento adjunto es una copia fiel y correcta del certificado de nacimiento de Howard QUON el cual se encuentra archivado en esta oficina del cual yo soy el responsable legal.

En fe de lo cual, firmo y sello en la ciudad de Los Ángeles, California, a los 5 días del mes de enero de 1932.

Arancel \$1.00

PAGADO

Texto Ilegible

FIRMA

Oficina de registros

FIRMA

Por

Jefe de la oficina de registro

Yo, *Ricardo José Hernández León*, de la ciudad de San Salvador, del departamento de San Salvador, de El Salvador declaro solemnemente que:

- 1- Tengo fluidez en los idiomas siguientes: inglés y español.
- 2- He preparado una traducción del inglés al español de *un certificado de nacimiento de HOWARD QUON*, cuyo original se adjunta a continuación.
- 3- El documento adjunto es, en todos los aspectos, una traducción verdadera y correcta del inglés al español.
- 4- Hago esta declaración solemne, la cual considero en conciencia, veraz y correcta, sabiendo que tiene la misma fuerza y efecto como si se hiciera bajo juramento.

Firma del Traductor

La Universidad de El Salvador

Por Cuanto:

Nombre del graduado

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

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

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

Por Tanto:

Extiende a:

Nombre del graduado

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

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

de esta Universidad.

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

RECTOR

DECANO DE LA FACULTAD

SECRETARIA GENERAL

Nombre del graduado

Fotografía



La Universidad de El Salvador

This diploma is granted to:

Bachelor's name

After having completed his studies, and examinations, and having fulfilled all other requirements stipulated by the legal and regulatory provisions of the Institution, he has obtained the degree of:

Bachelor's in Modern Languages, with a specialization in French and English.

This solemn ceremony took place today at 4:00 pm at the University Campus. During the same event, he pledged unwavering honor to the University, with a strict commitment to the responsibilities bestowed upon him by this academic distinction.

Therefore, we hereby grant this Degree to:

Bachelor's name

To enjoy all the rights and prerogatives inherent to his capacity of: Bachelor of Modern Languages, with a specialization in French and English.

Given in the City of San Salvador, capital of the Republic of El Salvador, on the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year two thousand fourteen.

Rector

Signature

President

Signature

Secretary General

Signature

Signature

Bachelor's name

Graduated

Picture



I, *Ricardo José Hernández León*, from the city of San Salvador, in the department of San Salvador, El Salvador, solemnly declare that:

1- I am fluent in the following languages: Spanish and English.

2- I have prepared a translation from Spanish to English with a university degree from Participant's name, who's original is attached herewith.

3- The attached document is, in all aspects, a true and accurate translation from Spanish to English.

4- I make this solemn declaration, which I consider to be true and accurate in conscience, knowing that it has the same force and effect as if made under oath.

Translator Signature



MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN
REPÚBLICA DE EL SALVADOR

Nº

DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR CERTIFICADO DE REGISTRO Y AUTENT

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

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

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

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

Director Nacional de Educación Superior
Dirección Nacional de Educación Superior





Nº

**NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY AND AUTHENTICATION**

**THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, OF THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND TECHNOLOGY OF EL
SALVADOR, CERTIFIES THAT:**

I. In the diploma of BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN MODERN LANGUAGES WITH A
MAJOR IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH, obtained by

on twenty-sixth day of September two thousand
fourteen at UNIVERSITY OF EL SALVADOR in accordance with the Law of
Higher Education and its General Regulations, the authentic signature of
, is affixed, which is the same signature that
is duly recorded in this Directorate in his capacity of RECTOR of the afore-
mentioned Institution.

II. This diploma was registered with number on the one
day of December two thousand fourteen for having fulfilled all the due
requirements by Law and by being duly recorded, in this ministry the
bachelor's degree IN MODERN LANGUAGES WITH A MAJOR IN FRENCH
AND ENGLISH, offered by the UNIVERSITY OF EL SALVADOR.

Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology; National Directorate of
Higher Education, this second day of December two thousand fourteen.

Signature

**National Director of Higher Education
National Directorate of Higher Education**



I, *Bryan Mauricio Anaya Nieto*, from the city of San Salvador, in the department of San Salvador, El Salvador, solemnly declare that:

1- I am fluent in the following languages: Spanish and English.

2- I have prepared a translation from Spanish to English of a certificate of registration and authenticity of Participant's name.

3- The attached document is, in all aspects, a true and accurate translation from Spanish to English.

4- I make this solemn declaration, which I consider to be true and accurate in conscience, knowing that it has the same force and effect as if made under oath.

Translator Signature



Certificado de participación



La Escuela de Idiomas de la Universidad Don Bosco extiende
el presente diploma a:

Por su participación en el taller:

Ciudadela Don Bosco, 6 de julio de 2018



Programa de Inglés Sabatino



Certificate of participation



The Language School of the Don Bosco University issues this certificate to:

For his participation in the workshop

Ciudadela Don Bosco, the 6TH day of July 2018

Signature

Coordinator of Saturday
English Program



I, *Jose Melgar Olmedo*, from the city of San Salvador, in the department of San Salvador, El Salvador, solemnly declare that:

- 1- I am fluent in the following languages: Spanish and English.
- 2- I have prepared a translation from Spanish to English of a certificate of participation in the Basic Principles of Translation course, with the original attached herewith.
- 3- The attached document is, in all aspects, a true and accurate translation from Spanish to English.
- 4- I make this solemn declaration, which I consider to be true and accurate in conscience, knowing that it has the same force and effect as if made under oath.

Translator Signature

UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR

1998



1998

Nº 532021

CINCUENTA CENTAVOS

1	LA INFRASCrita 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.-			
6	AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987 CICLO I			
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
11	AÑO ACADEMICO 1986-1987 CICLO II			
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
17	AÑO ACADEMICO 1987-1988 CICLO I			
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
22	AÑO ACADEMICO 1987-1988 CICLO II			
23	QUIMICA ORGANICA II	6.5	SEIS PUNTO CINCO	APROBADA
24	QUIMICA ANALITICA II	7.6	SIETE PUNTO SEIS	APROBADA



FIFTY CENTS

THE UNDERSECRETARY FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AD-HONOREM, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EL SALVADOR

CERTIFIES THAT [REDACTED] HAS COMPLETED AND PASSED
 IN THIS UNIVERSITY SINCE THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 1986-1987 UNTIL THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 1990-1991
 THE SUBJECTS DETAILED BELOW GRANTING THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR IN CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

ACADEMIC YEAR OF 1986-1987 SEMESTER I

ENGLISH I	8.9	EIGHT POINT NINE	PASSED
GENERAL CHEMISTRY I	8.8	EIGHT POINT EIGHT	PASSED
PHYSICS I	9.1	NINE POINT ONE	PASSED
MATHEMATICS I	9.4	NINE POINT FOUR	PASSED

ACADEMIC YEAR OF 1986-1987 SEMESTER II

GENERAL CHEMISTRY II	8.8	EIGHT POINT EIGHT	PASSED
MATHEMATICS II	9.7	NINE POINT NINE	PASSED
PHYSICS II	9.6	NINE POINT SIX	PASSED
ENGLISH II	8.0	EIGHT POINT ZERO	PASSED
RESEARCH AND WRITING TECHNIQUES	9.2	NINE POINT TWO	PASSED

ACADEMIC YEAR OF 1987-1988 SEMESTER I

MATHEMATICS III	9.2	NINE POINT TWO	PASSED
INORGANIC CHEMISTRY I	7.8	SEVEN POINT EIGHT	PASSED
ORGANIC CHEMISTRY I	8.5	SEVEN POINT FIVE	PASSED
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY I	8.1	EIGHT POINT ONE	PASSED

ACADEMIC YEAR OF 1987-1988 SEMESTER II

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY I	6.5	SIX POINT FIVE	PASSED
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY II	7.6	SEVEN POINT SIX	PASSED

I, *Bryan Mauricio Anaya Nieto*, from the city of San Salvador, in the department of San Salvador, El Salvador, solemnly declare that:

1. I am fluent in the following languages: Spanish and English.
2. I have prepared a translation from Spanish to English of a certificate of an academic scoring sheet.
3. The attached document is, in all aspects, a true and accurate translation from Spanish to English.
4. I make this solemn declaration, which I consider to be true and accurate in conscience, knowing that it has the same force and effect as if made under oath.

Translator Signature

4. CONCLUSIONS

Translating is an ancient skill that has traversed human history, playing a role of vital importance in enabling effective communication among people speaking different languages. Over time, translation has evolved into a multidisciplinary field that blends linguistic skills, cultural understanding, and communicative strategies. In this persuasive essay, I will share my reflections on the art of translation, emphasizing its profound significance, the challenges it entails, and its profound impact on society.

To begin with, in the realm of politics and diplomacy, words carry immense weight. This is where translation plays a crucial role, ensuring that terms and clauses in agreements, treaties, and official documents are conveyed with precision and equivalence. This not only prevents misunderstandings and conflicts stemming from misinterpretations but also guarantees that such documents are accessible to all parties involved, regardless of the languages they speak. This consideration is vital for respecting the sovereignty of each country and ensures that everyone has access to the same information in their language. The threat of misunderstandings resulting from incorrect translations of diplomatic agreements is real, and translation accuracy stands as an essential bulwark against such situations.

Furthermore, it cannot be denied that translation plays a fundamental role in the realms of globalization and intercultural communication. In an increasingly interconnected global landscape, the need to translate written documents, texts, spoken conversations, and multimedia content is paramount. Translation allows concepts, knowledge, and cultural elements to transcend linguistic barriers, enabling individuals from diverse regions to engage in mutual exchange and share knowledge. In the absence of translation, international communication would be significantly more limited and restricted.

Moreover, translation is pivotal in the business sphere. Companies aiming to expand internationally rely on skilled translators to adapt their products and services to foreign markets. Effective translation encompasses not only the linguistic transfer of words from one language to another but also the adaptation of messages and marketing strategies to resonate with different cultural contexts. This adaptation directly influences the success of businesses on a global scale and contributes to the global economy as a whole.

Another significant aspect is the role of translation as a cornerstone in education, allowing access to a wide range of resources and knowledge in various languages. Educational materials,

including books, articles, and online resources, can be translated to make them available to students in their native language, facilitating the learning process. Furthermore, translation serves as a pedagogical strategy to aid students in acquiring new languages. Texts and exercises are translated to enable students to understand and practice the structure and vocabulary of the language they are learning.

However, the art of translation is not without its own set of challenges. One of the most apparent challenges is the complexity of accurately capturing the essence and nuances of a text in another language. Each language possesses its unique nuances, grammatical structures, and connotations, turning translation into a multifaceted endeavor. Translators must not only be proficient in both the source and target languages but also possess a profound understanding of the cultural and social contexts in which the text is embedded. This demands a high level of competence and knowledge from translators.

Another challenge faced by translators is the ever-evolving nature of languages and the emergence of new terms and jargon. Technology and culture are in a constant state of transformation, requiring translators to stay updated and adapt to new forms of expression. Despite significant advances in computer-assisted machine translation in recent years, it still exhibits limitations in terms of accuracy and capturing cultural nuances.

Lastly, ethical considerations are integral to the practice of translation. Translators must make ethical decisions regarding what information to disclose and how to present it. This ethical dimension is especially relevant in the translation of legal, medical, and journalistic documents, where accuracy and integrity are of paramount importance. Translation can also be susceptible to manipulation or exploitation, raising ethical dilemmas concerning the translator's role in communication.

In summary, translation is an essential skill that has evolved to become an intercultural bridge, enabling global communication and the dissemination of knowledge and culture. Its significance ranges from facilitating communication in an increasingly connected world to its pivotal role in business and cultural dissemination. However, we must not overlook the challenges faced by translators, from capturing cultural nuances to ethical issues. Ultimately, translation is an art that requires skill, knowledge, and a profound respect for cultural diversity. As a society, we should value translators and support their work, promoting ethics and excellence in this vital discipline.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The translator team encourage diversification in the use of techniques. By incorporating a range of strategies such as literal translation, paraphrasing, and cultural adaptation, the team can ensure that translations are not only accurate but also culturally sensitive, which enhances the overall quality of the translated work.
- It is crucial for the translator's team to promote training and education programs. These programs should focus on equipping translators with a deep understanding of various translation techniques, enabling them to make informed decisions about the most suitable technique for a given context.
- The translator's team emphasize the importance of selecting techniques that are tailored to specific text types, such as legal, technical, or literary documents. This awareness enables the team to cater to the unique demands and nuances of each genre, resulting in more effective translations.
- Robust quality assessment criteria should be developed and used. These criteria should encompass the impact of translation techniques on the final product. This way, translations are evaluated not just for linguistic accuracy but also for their alignment with the source text's intent.
- The translator team encourage to explore innovative translation techniques and technologies, including machine translation, neural networks, and AI, to augment human translators and further enhance the translation process.
- The translator team aim to promote collaboration among translators and the use of peer review processes. This collaboration allows team members to learn from each other's experiences and provide valuable feedback on the effectiveness of different techniques, resulting in continuous improvement.
- Cultural sensitivity should be a primary concern for translators. They must choose translation techniques with an acute awareness of the cultural implications of words and phrases. By doing so, they ensure that the target audience can fully comprehend and relate to the translated text, maintaining cultural fidelity.

6. REFERENCES

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