

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



The importance of using techniques, methods, and tools, both printed and digital, for effective translation.

La importancia del uso de técnicas, métodos y herramientas, tanto impresas como digitales para una traducción eficaz.

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**FINAL REPORT OF SPECIALIZATION COURSE
FUNDAMENTALS OF TRANSLATION.**

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE DEGREE OF:

**BACHELOR OF ARTS IN MODERN LANGUAGES WITH A MAJOR IN FRENCH
AND ENGLISH**

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RESUMEN

Durante años la traducción fue un proceso largo ya que no existían las facilidades tecnológicas que tenemos en la actualidad, gracias a la tecnología ahora tenemos diferentes herramientas de las cuales nos podemos apoyar para hacer que el proceso de traducción sea más rápido y fácil. Hoy en día, en un mundo que se ha vuelto tan globalizado, es crucial conocer más de un idioma, no obstante, saber otro idioma, no significa que seremos capaces de interpretar o traducir textos de un idioma a otro en un nivel casi nativo, o que dicha acción será sencilla. Aun si se es muy diestro a la hora de hablar, escribir y escuchar otro idioma, interpretar y traducir textos son destrezas diferentes que requieren un estudio propio en cómo realizarlas de forma adecuada. El siguiente reporte, trata acerca de las técnicas de traducción que facilitaran a los estudiantes y a los traductores a realizar un trabajo impecable, y a mejorar académicamente y profesionalmente, también a entender, crear y aplicar un proceso de traducción que se acople a cada traductor para así facilitar y organizar su trabajo, elaborando traducciones en diversos campos o tipos de documentos como actas de matrimonio, títulos universitarios, y manuales que requieren del trabajo de un traductor, todo esto se realizó aplicando las técnicas que aprendimos durante el curso y con la ayuda de diferentes plataformas y herramientas. En conclusión, cada traductor debe ser capaz de ampliar sus campos y configurar su proceso de traducción de acuerdo a sus capacidades o a la agencia para la cual trabaje, debemos comprender que algunos procesos son más complejos que otros considerando diversos aspectos desde el inicio hasta el final de la traducción, pero siempre irá con la finalidad de obtener producto de alta calidad de un especializado en traducción.

Palabras clave: globalizado, traducción, proceso de traducción, documentos, traductor, procesos.

SUMMARY

For years, translation was a long process because the technological facilities that we have today did not exist. Thanks to technology, we now have different tools that we can use to make the translation process faster and easier. Nowadays, in a world that has become so globalized, it is crucial to know more than one language, however, knowing another language does not mean that we will be able to interpret or translate texts from one language to another at an almost native level, or that such action will be easy. Even if you are very proficient in speaking, writing and listening to another language, interpreting and translating texts are different skills that require self-study on how to perform them properly. The following report is about translation techniques that will help students and translators to do an impeccable job, and to improve academically and professionally, also to understand, create and apply a translation process that suits each translator to facilitate and organize their work, producing translations in various fields or types of documents such as marriage certificates, university degrees, and manuals that require the work of a translator, all this was done by applying the techniques we learned during the course and with the help of different platforms and tools. In conclusion, each translator must be able to broaden his fields and configure his translation process according to his capabilities or to the agency he works for. We must understand that some processes are more complex than others, considering different aspects from the beginning to the end of the translation, but always with the purpose of obtaining a high quality product from a professional translator.

Key words: globalized, translations, translation process, documents, translator, process.

Index

1.1 Introduction	6
1.2 The importance of translation in modern times	7
2.1 Concept of translation process	9
2.2 The translation process	10
2.3 Steps in a translation process	11
2.4 Translation techniques	13
3.0 What is Translation?	15
4.0 Conclusions	79
5.0 Recommendations	81
6.0 References	82

1.1 Introduction

Throughout the years and to this day, translation still has myths in which people who do not know the work of translators may come to believe that this is a simple process and that anyone who speaks two languages can become a translator and translate any subject or document, since they are languages that speak perfectly. However, during our specialization in Translation we learned to create a translation process with which we felt more comfortable, and which would fit our work style. This process helped us to bring order and perform a work of excellent quality, in addition to perfecting our grammar and the writing techniques we learned during our university career.

Taking reasonable time to translate is important, as translation is not as simple as translating from one language to another. As translators we studied and analyzed each topic that each translation was going to deal with, in addition to researching and informing us of the different cultures that exist, since in most papers were legal documents or of high importance such as birth certificates, marriage certificates, university degrees, among others.

Although sometimes this can be a long process, there are translation tools that, thanks to technology, make it easier for us to shorten the working time. However, it was important never to skip the translation process that as a working group we created at the beginning of specialization.

The work of a translator is very important because we must be prepared to translate documents of different categories, as well as medicine, law, finance, engineering, among many others, even if these are not of our total knowledge. That is why as translators we are full of knowledge and vocabulary about the subject to be translated so as not to incur some fault or error that may bring consequences to our customers or to ourselves.

The world of translation is vast and full of knowledge, as we are in constant learning and professional growth, the same knowledge that promotes and adds value to our work.

1.2 The importance of translation in modern times

In our increasingly interconnected and globalized world, the importance of translation has never been more evident. Translation serves as the bridge that spans the linguistic and cultural divides, enabling effective communication, fostering understanding, and driving progress in numerous aspects of modern life. In other words, translation plays a pivotal role in modern times by facilitating cross-cultural communication and global interactions (Smith, 2019).

One of the foremost realms in which translation plays a pivotal role is international diplomacy and politics. In an increasingly interconnected world, where people from diverse linguistic backgrounds collaborate in various domains such as business, diplomacy, academia, and culture, the ability to bridge language barriers has become paramount (Johnson & Lee, 2020).

In the world of business and commerce, translation is equally transcendent. As companies expand their reach into international markets, the ability to communicate their products and services in the languages of their target audiences is vital. Effective translation ensures that marketing materials, contracts, and product documentation can reach a diverse global customer base, thus facilitating economic growth and trade across borders.

Translation serves as a tool for fostering mutual understanding, promoting the exchange of ideas, and ensuring effective communication. It not only enables businesses to expand their global reach but also helps governments engage in international diplomacy and negotiations (Jones, 2018). Furthermore, the importance of translation extends to the realm of science and technology. Researchers and scientists worldwide depend on the translation of academic papers and breakthroughs to keep up with the latest advancements. This fosters global collaboration, accelerates the dissemination of knowledge, and enhances innovation across various fields.

In the field of healthcare, accurate translation of medical documents, patient records, and pharmaceutical information can be a matter of life and death. Providing medical information in the native language of patients is crucial for ensuring proper diagnosis and

treatment. Similarly, during global health crises, like the COVID-19 pandemic, translating critical information into various languages is essential for public safety and the dissemination of preventive measures.

In addition, translation is instrumental in making valuable literature, scientific research, and cultural works accessible to a wider audience, thereby enriching the global tapestry of knowledge and artistic expression (Garcia, 2017).

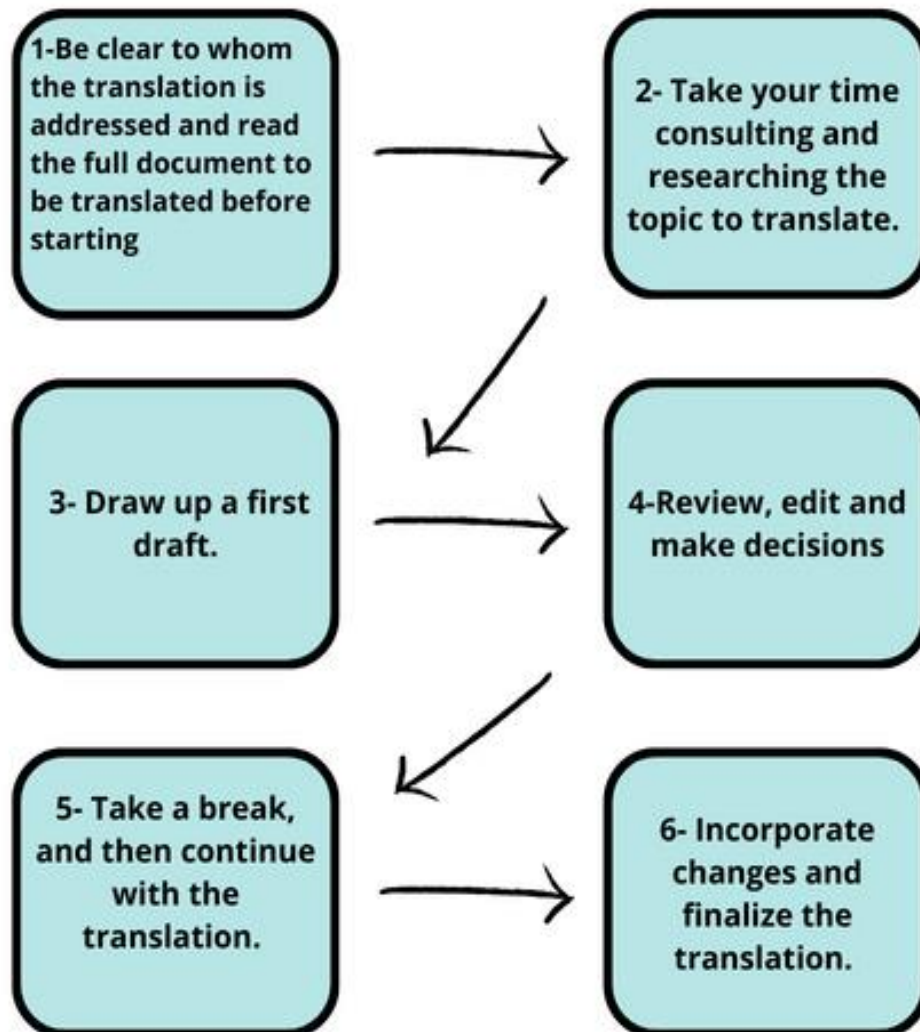
Moreover, the importance of translation extends to the realm of the internet. It enables people from diverse backgrounds to access online information, e-commerce, and social media, breaking down barriers and connecting individuals across the globe. Without translation, the internet as we know it would be a much more fragmented and less inclusive space.

In conclusion, the role of translation in modern times cannot be overstated. It is an essential tool for fostering international cooperation, economic growth, scientific advancement, healthcare accessibility, and cultural enrichment. Translation has the power to bring the world closer together by breaking down linguistic barriers, making it a cornerstone of our interconnected global society. As our world continues to evolve, the need for skilled translators will remain constant, ensuring that we can communicate, collaborate, and coexist in a world that is truly global.

2.1 Concept of translation process

The translation process, in the context of linguistics and language studies, refers to the systematic and multifaceted procedure through which a text, document, or spoken content is converted from one language (the source language) into another (the target language) while retaining its semantic and communicative meaning (Baker, 2018). This intricate process typically involves several stages, commencing with text analysis, where the translator comprehends the source text's content, context, and cultural nuances. Next, translation strategies are selected and applied, considering linguistic, cultural, and structural differences between the languages. The translator then produces a draft translation, subsequently revised and refined, resulting in the final, polished target text. Throughout the process, translators navigate complex linguistic and cultural challenges, making decisions to ensure the accurate and coherent transmission of meaning from the source to the target language. Baker, M. (2018).

2.2 The translation process



2.3 Steps in a translation process

1-Be clear to whom the translation is addressed and read the full document to be translated before starting.

This is essential because it will help you get an initial idea of the theme and style, as well as the length and difficulty level of the text. The entire register must be kept at the end for the translation to be adapted.

2- Take your time consulting and researching the topic to translate.

On this step we identify key words, expressions or ideas that we don't understand. As spending time on consulting and researching the topic is crucial to ensure the accuracy and quality of the translation. We have diverse dictionaries to double check definitions and conjugations, as well as it is highly recommended to consult multiple translating web pages in order to prove accuracy of the translation.

3- Draw up a first draft.

Now we have all the necessary tools to begin the process of translating the text. Start by reading a complete sentence from the source text, and then write its corresponding translation on a newly created document. Continue this process sentence by sentence until you have completed an initial version of the target text. you have to keep in mind that the initial draft does not need to be overly specific or precise. Remember, it will be revised and refined in the later stages of the translation process.

4-Review, edit and make decisions.

Take the time to review your translation and compare it with the source text to ensure the accurate translation of difficult terms and words. This stage requires making final decisions on the appropriate terms to use consistently in the target language. In most cases, except for literal translation, the goal is to make the translation sound as if it were originally written in the target language.

5- Take a break, and then continue with the translation.

Take as long as you consider necessary and prudent to have a rest, prepare something to eat, perform some activity that distracts you and clear your mind a little.

This is very necessary, because being in front of a computer for a long time our eyes get tired and this can cause headaches and can be a little disconcerting. After taking your rest and with a fresh mind, finish with your translation.

6- Incorporate changes and finalize the translation.

In the final step, after reviewing your translation and noticing the necessary changes and improvements, it is time to incorporate them into the final work. Now finished, it's time to deliver or send.

2.4 Translation techniques

Transposition

This translation technique uses a process in which the sequence of a speech is changed while being translated to another language, it makes it so that grammatical structures move position in the original sentence in order to convey meaning in the target language, in some languages the order of the verb-adverb varies, so this must be taken into account while translating resulting in a transposition of said grammatical components. For example, in the English sentence:

- **Grass fed (noun/participle) becomes in Spanish “Alimentado con pasto” (participle + adverbial phrase)**

Modulation

Modulation uses a change in perspective that allows us to express something in a different way. This is used in order to convey the same meaning as the original language without introducing awkwardness in the target language reader in order to place it in a way that is more accustomed in their language in order to make it more understandable. For example:

- **In Spanish, “Dímelo a mí” translates directly to “Tell/Say it to me”, however this is not the usual way an English speaker would express it, that would something more like “Tell me about it”**

Equivalence/Reformulation

This technique uses a completely different set of structures to convey a meaning. This is used when direct translation is impossible due to unexistence of equivalents in the target language. One of the most famous examples in this translation technique occurs in the Spanish translation of the movie title “Fast and The Furious” which was translated to “A todo gas”. This technique also tries to remove unfamiliar words or faulted literal translations to maintain a sense of understanding throughout the translation.

Adaptation

As the name suggests, it makes it possible to adapt cultural intricacies of the source language to a set of more recognizable and familiar ones to the target language. It is mainly used when we are faced with unique sayings from a specific language. A classic example of this in sports, specifically basketball” Shooting from downtown” means that someone is shooting the basketball from way behind the three point line, in Spanish it translates “Desde Saturno”, both are semantically different but culturally provide the same meaning.

3.0 What is Translation?

In our experience throughout the course, we have studied a great array of subjects in the translation world, its history, techniques, approaches and evolution along the whole development of human language and communication.

Translation it's not just a systematic series of steps to be taken in order to transmit a message, it is also not to be taken lightly, it is also a serious profession that requires a great deal of cultural and technical prowess since it serves as a link to multiple fields and languages (Derrida, J., & Venuti, L., 2001).

Translating it's not the same as interpreting, each translator must know grammar, writing, cultural differences in the intervening languages, writing and speech styles and also vocabulary (Maitland. S, 2017). All of these principles play part in the road to a successful translation, the use of tools are crucial in aiding the translator to fulfill this process, visual and graphic tool such as Canva, Pixlr, Clean Up Picture, Photopea are of great importance to provide the means of a good translation in case we encounter documents not easily edited by normal text processors and translators.

The individual aspiring for certification is also important because it enables us to achieve a level of reliability to the eyes of the person who will be employing or paying for an authenticated translation as it is usual with legal or financial documents.

In the start of our journey as translators, we learned that planning ahead of time and having a process to abide by and that is to our comfort is really important, it helps us with the organization and deliver the required translated documents on time and with high quality. We also learned that a translator has to be multi-faceted, and well versed in a variety of topics so that it can be integrated with the language knowledge already acquired throughout the studied career.

The importance of noticing and taking value in our jobs as translators cannot be overstated, for this reason it is important to always strive for excellence, keep mastering our craft and improving constantly to further our professional development of ourselves (Schulte. R, 2012).

3.1 Plants

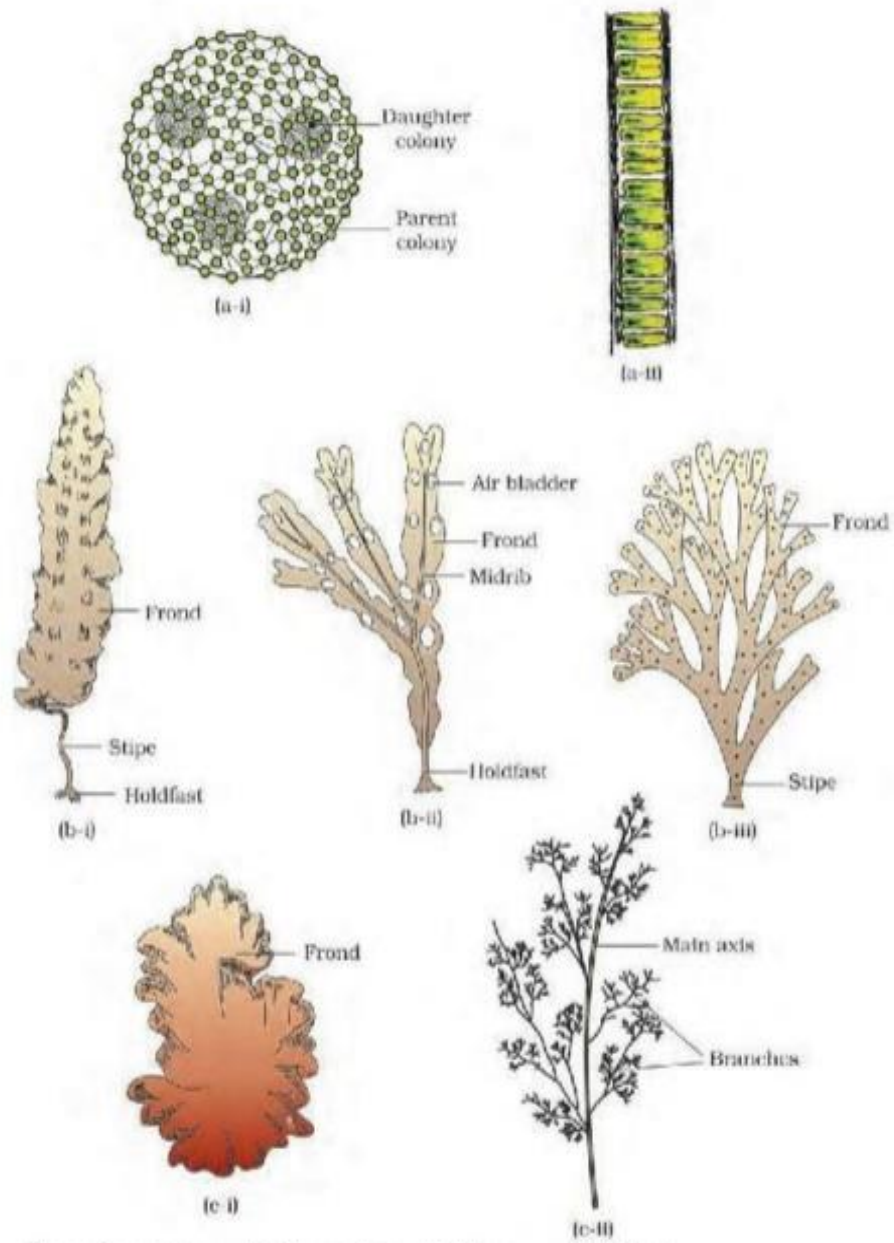


Figure 3.1 Algae : (a) Green algae (i) *Volvox* (ii) *Ulothrix*
 (b) Brown algae (i) *Lamnaria* (ii) *Fucus* (iii) *Dictyota*
 (c) Red algae (i) *Porphyra* (ii) *Polysiphonia*

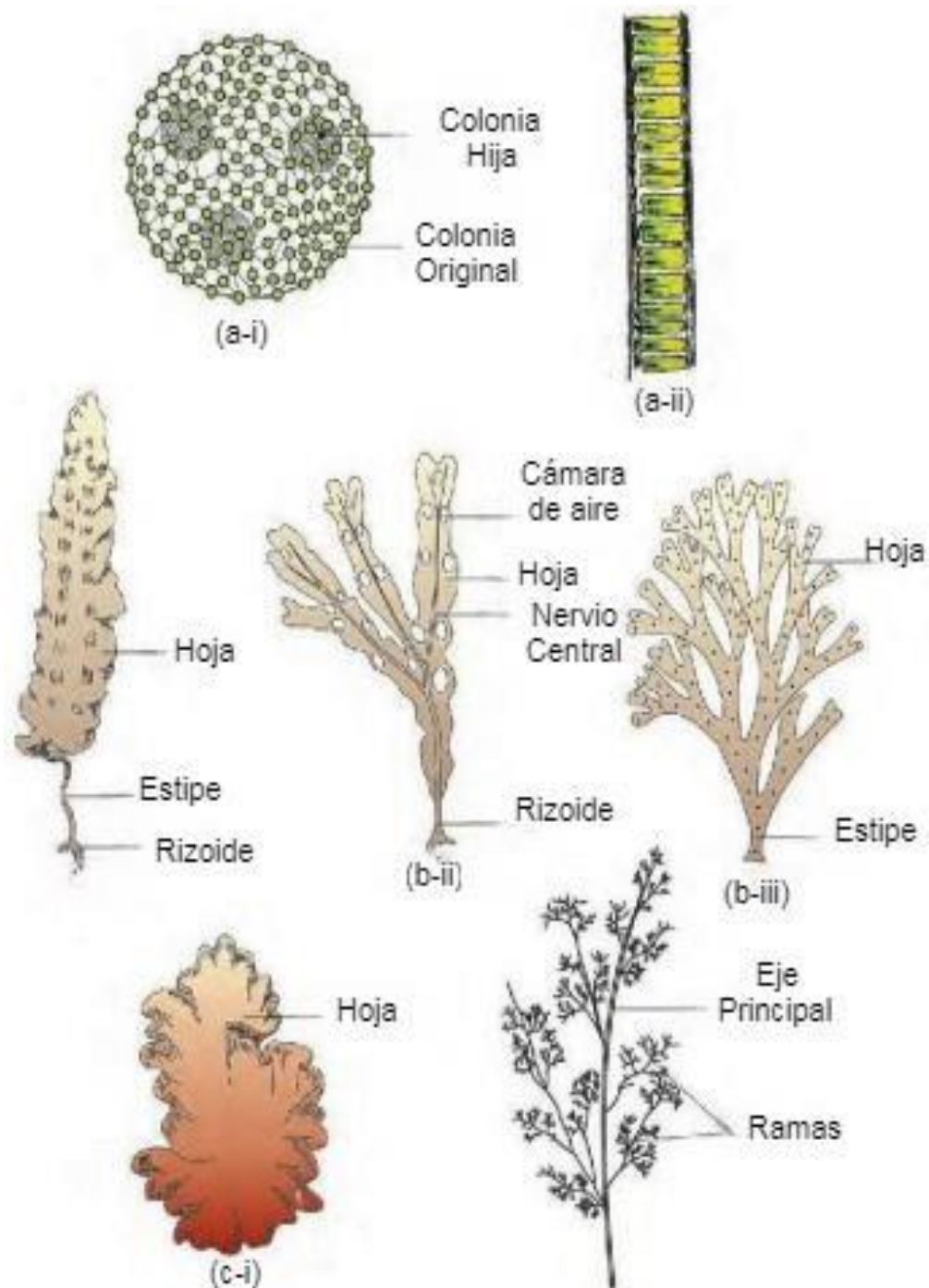


Figura 3.1 Algas: a-Algas verdes i-Volvox ii-Ulothrix
 b-Algas Pardas i-Laminaria ii-fucus iii- Dictyota
 c-Algas Rojas i-Porphyra ii-Polysiphonia

Digestive System

258

BIOLOGY

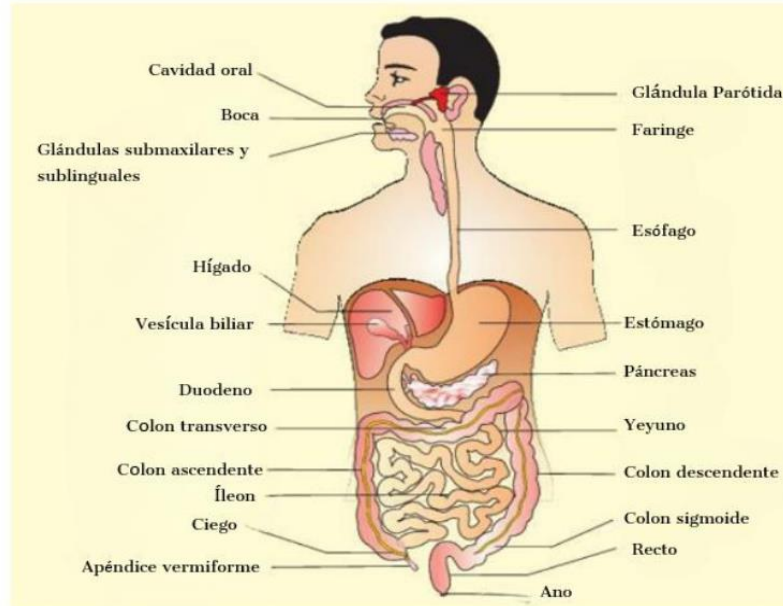


Figura 16.1 El sistema digestivo humano

tiene 32 dientes permanentes que son de 4 tipos diferentes (dentición heterodonte). Nombrados, Incisivos (I), Caninos (C), Premolares (PM) y Molares(M). Arreglos de dientes en cada mitad de la mandíbula superior e inferior en orden I, C, PM, M está representado por la fórmula dental que en humanos es $\frac{2123}{2123}$. La superficie de masticación rígida está compuesta por esmalte, que ayuda a la misma. La lengua es un órgano musculoso de movilidad libre unido al fondo de la cavidad oral por el frenillo. La superficie superior de la lengua tiene proyecciones pequeñas llamadas papilas, algunas de estas son papilas gustativas.

La cavidad oral lleva a una faringe corta que sirve como un pasaje común para comida y aire. El esófago y la tráquea abre hacia la faringe. Una solapa cartilaginosa llamada epiglotis previene la entrada de comida a la glotis-la apertura de la tráquea- mientras se traga. El esófago es un tubo largo y delgado que se extiende posteriormente pasando a través del cuello, tórax y diafragma llevando hacia una bolsa en forma de J...

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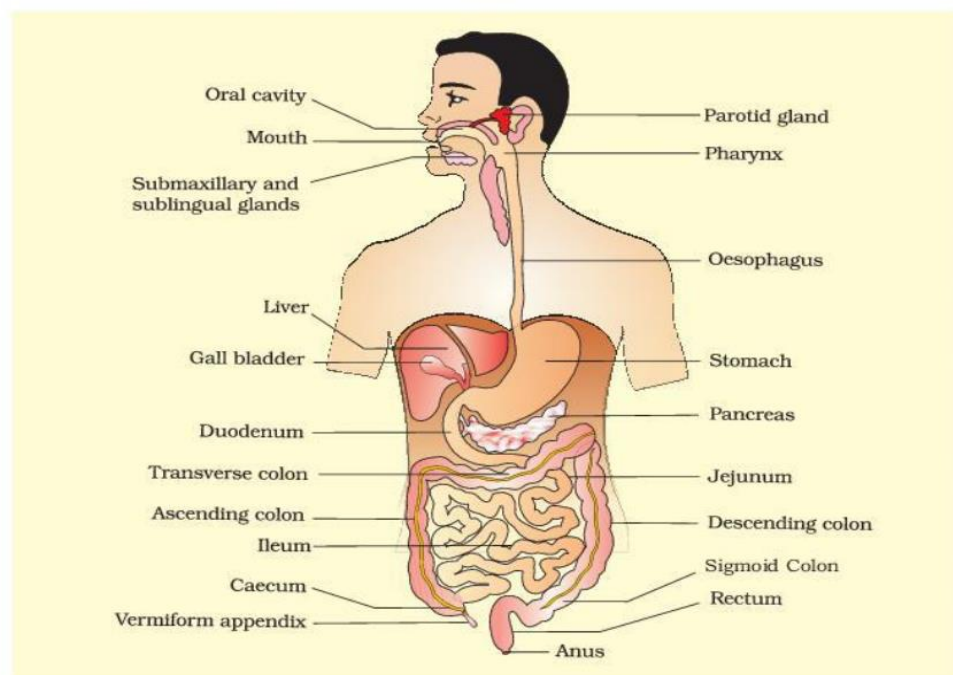


Figure 16.1 The human digestive system

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

OPPORTUNITIES

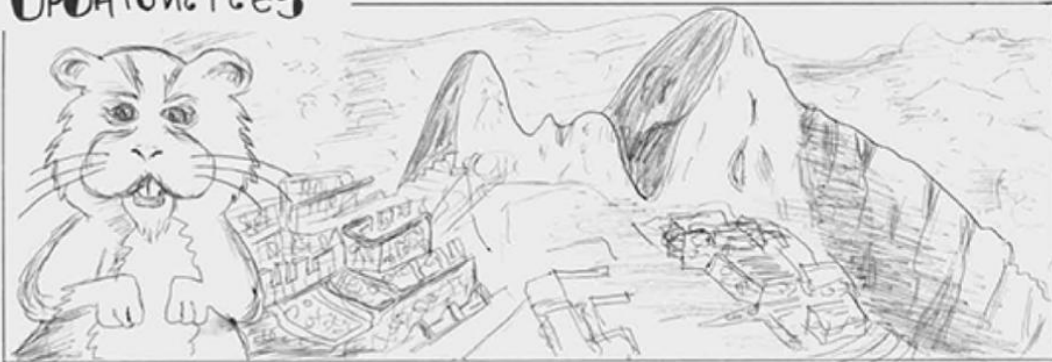
KELLY WENDY ALIAGA VALDERRAMA

PUNO

COY IN HIS FIRST CLASS AT THE CENTER.



Opportunities



WALKING
IN PERU



HI LEONARDO,
I WANT TO GENERATE
NEW JOBS WITH A
COMPANY.

STUDY ENGLISH
AND THE DOORS
WILL OPEN
FOR YOU.



CUY GOES TO THE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
"CULTURAL" TO LEARN ENGLISH.

I'M HERE
TO STUDY.



CUY IN HIS FIRST CLASS AT THE CENTER.

AS SOON AS I FINISH
STUDYING ENGLISH, I'LL
TRAVEL ABROAD TO GET
FINANCING FOR MY
ENTERPRISE.



CUY STUDIES HARD.



THE WORLD
IS YOURS.

CONGRATULATIONS
MR. CUY!

NOW IT'S FOR REAL!
LET'S ACHIEVE MY GOALS!

CUY TRAVELS TO THE U.S. TO GET INVESTMENT CAPITAL TO CREATE AN ENTERPRISE.

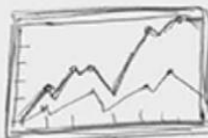


CUY IN THE U.S. TALKS TO INVESTORS AND GIVES THEM IDEAS.

OK MR. CUY, WE WILL WAIT FOR YOU.



MR. SMITH, I'M ON MY WAY.



WE HAVE A DEAL.



THIS IS MY STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN.

GREAT IDEA MR. CUY.



CUY RETURNS TO PERU WITH THE CAPITAL.



THANK YOU, MR. SMITH.

MR. CUY, HERE IS AN ADVANCE FOR THE PROJECT.



CUY CREATED MANY COMPANIES AND THIS GENERATED MANY JOBS FOR HIS PEOPLE. HE ACHIEVED HIS GOAL.



I GOT THE MONEY AND CREATED JOBS FOR THE PERUVIAN PEOPLE.



I ACHIEVED MY GOALS THANKS TO MY EFFORT AND ENGLISH!

UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

1. WHAT IS UNUSUAL ABOUT THIS STORY?
2. WHY IS CUY SUCCESSFUL?

NOW YOU TALK

1. WHY DID THE AUTHOR USE A GUINEA PIG IN THIS STORY?
2. WHAT ARE SOME GOOD BUSINESS IDEAS FOR INVESTMENT IN PERU?

VOCABULARY

WRITE A SENTENCE TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS (THERE ARE MANY POSSIBLE ANSWERS).

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.

OPORTUNIDADES

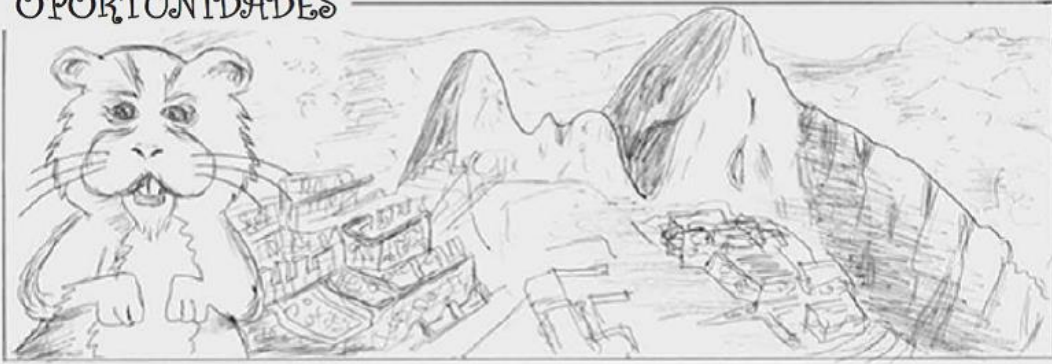
KELLY WENDY ALIAGA VALDERRAMA

PUNO

Cuyo en su primera clase en el centro



OPORTUNIDADES



Caminando por Perú



Hola Leonardo. Quiero generar nuevos empleos con una empresa

Estudia inglés y las puertas se te abrirán



Cuyo va al instituto de lenguas "Cultural", para aprender inglés

Estoy aquí para estudiar



Cuyo en su primera clase en el centro

Tan pronto termine de estudiar inglés, viajare al extranjero, para obtener financiamiento para mi empresa



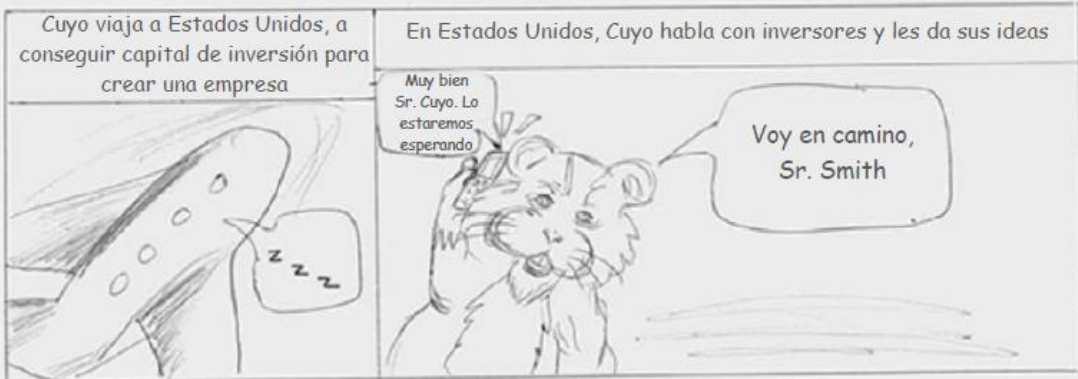
Cuyo estudia duro



El mundo es tuyo

¡Felicidades Sr. Cuyo!

¡Ahora va en serio!
¡A cumplir mis metas!



Entendiendo la historia

1. ¿Qué es lo inusual hacer de la historia?
2. ¿Por qué es exitoso?

Ahora hablas tú

1. ¿Por qué el autor usó un conejillo de indias para la historia?
2. ¿Cuáles son algunas buenas ideas de negocios en las que se puede invertir en Perú?

Vocabulario

Escribe una oración que responda las preguntas (Muchas respuestas posibles)

1. ¿Qué es lo que Cuyo construye con sus inversiones?
2. ¿Qué negocio conoces que genere empleos?
3. ¿Cómo Cuyo cumple sus sueños?
4. ¿Qué negocio sería una buena inversión financiera hoy en día?
5. ¿Cómo la educación de Cuyo es un tipo de capital?

Ahora crea tú

1. Escribe una "precuela" (Algo que pasó antes de la historia) para la historia del Cuyo.
2. Crea una caricatura acerca de oportunidades en tu área.
3. Encuentra tres sitios web donde inversores puedan encontrar proyectos en los que poner su capital.




Juego de rol


Divídanse en pareja o grupos pequeños. Escojan roles. Piensen que palabras y expresiones necesitarán. Pregunten al maestro o compañero por ayuda. Cuando estén listos, decidan quien habla primero.

1. Cuyo, su padre: Su padre diciéndole que encuentre una oportunidad.
2. Cuyo, Leonardo: Discutiendo sobre las ganancias.
3. Cuyo, su esposa: Hablando acerca que Cuyo trabaje desde casa.
4. Cuyo, un inversor: Hablando sobre las ganancias de su empresa.
5. Dos inversores: Hablando sobre lo que Sr. Cuyo sugirió.


How engines work


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



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

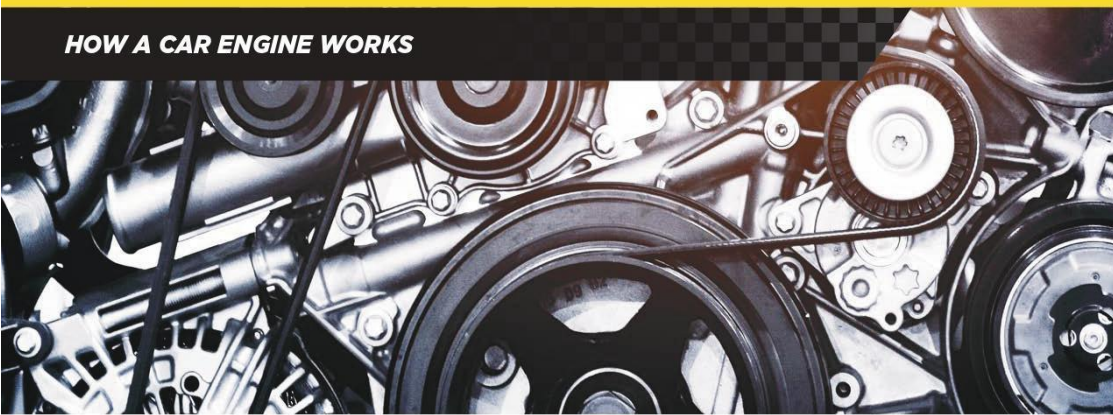
While this is what's going on inside your engine during your drive, what happens when you turn your key in the ignition? How does the vehicle start and the whole process begin?

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.

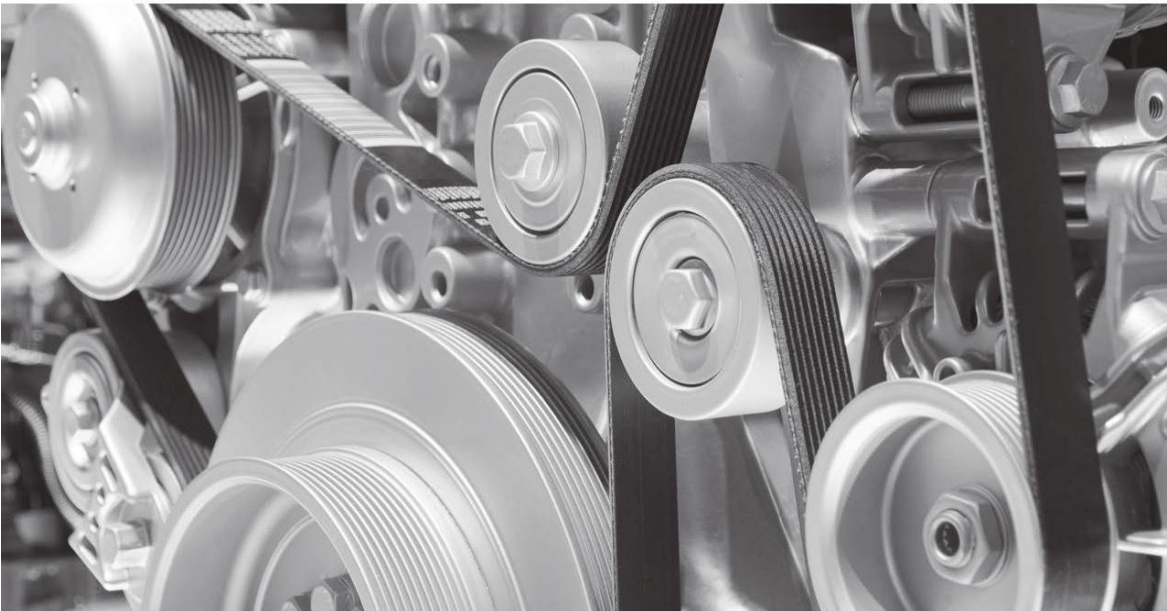
While these types of engines are different in size, shape, and output, they all still follow the same basic rotation and each of them runs on gasoline. However, a **diesel engine** uses a very different method of creating combustion.

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

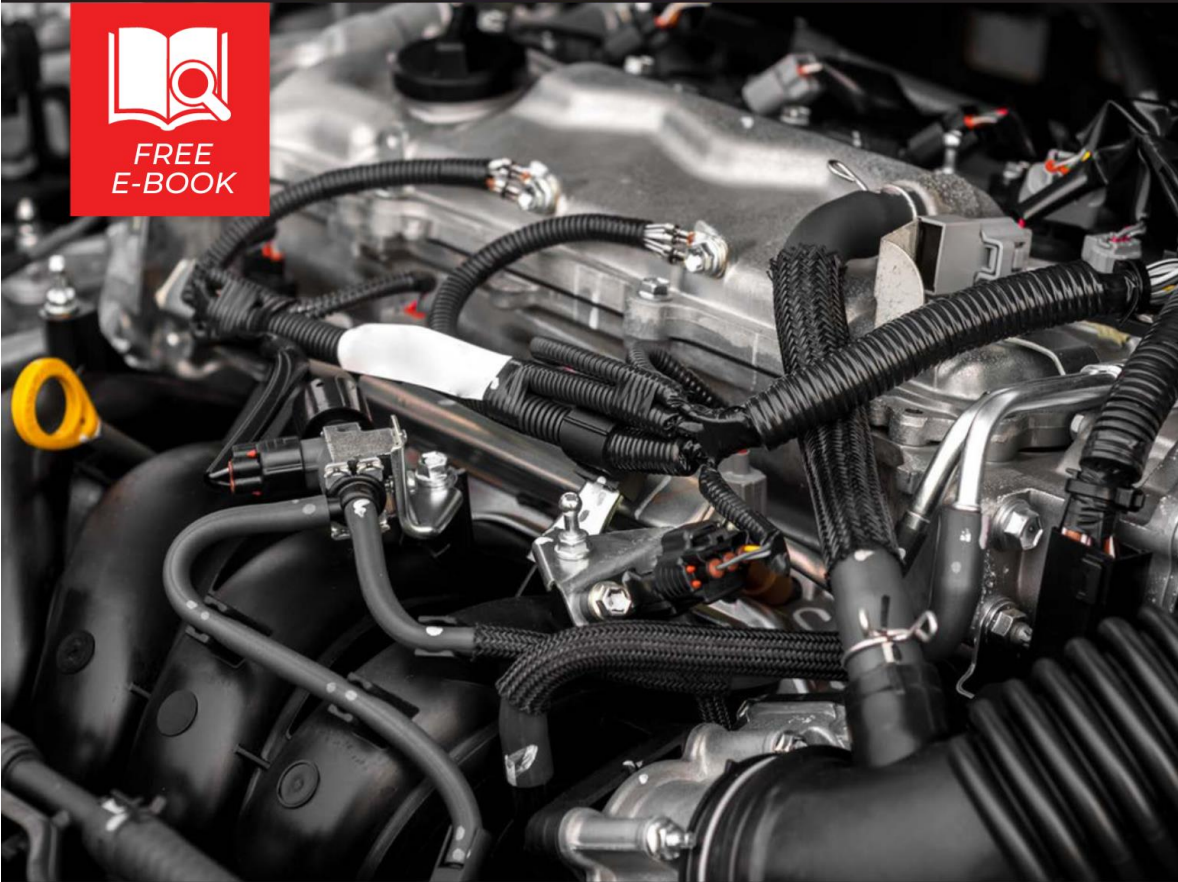
Your engine is constantly at work. With all those moving parts, a lot of heat builds while you're driving. Over time that heat can create friction and cause breakdowns. That's why it's so important to stay on top of your maintenance schedule.

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 auto?



888-512-4787 | 451 North Nova Road, Daytona Beach, FL | DaytonaToyota.com



Cómo funciona el motor del auto

Cada día confías en tu coche para llegar a donde necesitas estar. Solo tienes que girar la llave o pulsar el botón de inicio y ya estás en camino. Pero, ¿cómo funciona su coche en realidad? ¿Qué hace que el motor funcione para que puedas seguir tu camino?

Siga leyendo para obtener más información sobre lo que está sucediendo bajo el capó durante su viaje.



Cómo funciona el motor del auto



Partes de un motor

Un motor de combustión interna utiliza el movimiento para repetir el ciclo. Si bien se basa en una explosión para hacer que todo funcione, la idea básica detrás de su rotación es similar a la de una máquina de vapor o una rueda de agua. Algunas de las piezas clave son:

- **Bloque de motor** - Esta es la base para su motor. Por lo general está hecho de aleación de aluminio o hierro. El bloque de motor es el hogar de sus cilindros. Todo el movimiento que causa la reacción de combustión tiene lugar dentro de los cilindros. La mayoría de los coches de hoy cuentan con un motor de 4 cilindros, pero muchos también están contruidos con seis u ocho cilindros para más potencia.
- **Válvulas** - Cada válvula es crucial para mover el aire a través de su motor. Hay válvulas de entrada y salida. Normalmente hay uno de cada cilindro. El tren de válvulas es el sistema que controla cuándo se introduce el aire y cuándo se expulsa el escape al final del ciclo.
- **Pistones** - Cada uno de sus cilindros tiene un pistón que se mueve hacia arriba y hacia abajo en su interior. Esta pieza de metal sólido 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 cuando los pistones suben y cuando bajan.

Cómo funciona el motor del auto

Bujías - Las bujías se encuentran en la parte superior de los cilindros. Como su nombre sugiere, proporcionan la chispa para encender la mezcla de combustible y aire.

• **Correa de distribución** - Para mantener este ciclo en constante marcha, la correa de distribución está conectada al cigüeñal. Esta correa esencialmente crea un sistema de poleas que se utiliza para mantener la rotación.

• **Árbol 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 encordar 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 hacer una función de motor de combustión interna. Crean la reacción necesaria para alimentar su vehículo y contribuir al movimiento rotacional que hizo este ciclo revolucionario.



Ciclo de combustión de cuatro tiempos

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

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

1. El primer movimiento se llama el **carrera de admisión**. Aquí, el pistón está en la parte superior del cilindro. La válvula de admisión se abre para permitir la entrada de aire. El pistón entonces baja para aspirar aire en el cilindro.
2. Después está la **carrera de compresión**. La válvula se cierra, y el cigüeñal acciona el pistón de nuevo. Este movimiento y la válvula de admisión sellada fuerzan aire y combustible para comprimir y mezclar.



3. La reacción se produce cuando el pistón llega finalmente a la parte superior de la cilindro. Este es el **golpe de combustión** o **golpe de potencia**. En este momento las bujías hacen su trabajo y crean una chispa, encendiendo el aire y la mezcla de combustible.

4. Para completar el ciclo, el pistón vuelve a bajar y la válvula de extracción o válvula de escape se abre. Esto se conoce como la **carrera de escape** porque el pistón expulsará todo el gas de escape de la reacción. Este aire termina siendo empujado fuera del tubo de escape de su vehículo.

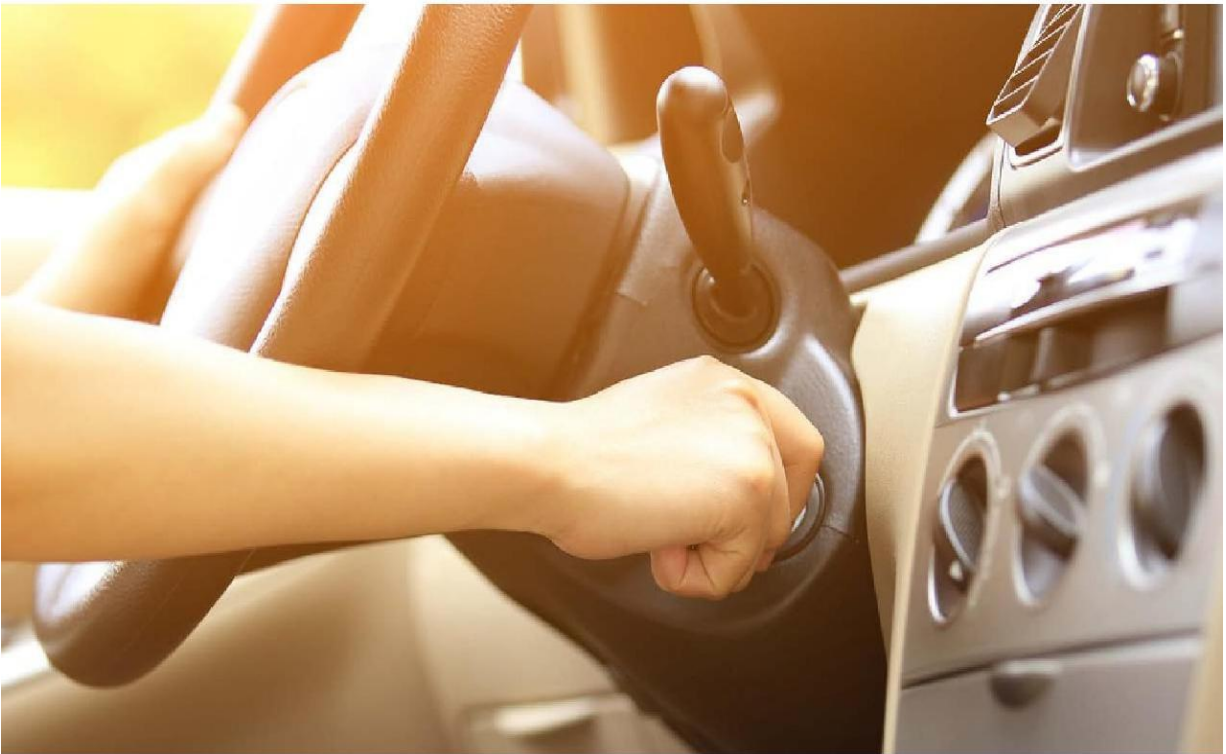
Es muy probable que usted encontrará este tipo de motor y ciclo bajo el capó. Sin embargo, hay otros tipos de motores e incluso diferentes tamaños y configuraciones de los que utilizan el ciclo de cuatro tiempos.

Sistema de encendido

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

Al girar la llave, un motor de arranque eléctrico comienza a girar. Luego, esta energía se transfiere al resto del sistema mediante una pieza llamada solenoide de arranque. Dicha carga eléctrica luego se transfiere a un distribuidor. Esta pieza 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 carga y la reacción para que el motor entre en funcionamiento.



Cómo funciona el motor



Tipos de Motores

Un motor que utiliza el ciclo de combustión de cuatro tiempos, puede aparecer de un par de maneras diferentes. Si conduce un sedán o un compacto, es probable que tenga un bloque de **motor en línea**. Lo que 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 deportivos, camionetas y SUV cuentan con seis u ocho cilindros. Sus motores generalmente se denominan **V6** o **V8** porque los cilindros están colocados en un ángulo que les hace formar una V. Algunos motores V8 están fabricados 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** reduce los pasos a la mitad. Produce una reacción de combustión 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 al ser más pequeños, se utilizan con mayor frecuencia en herramientas como cortadoras de césped y motosierras, así como en algunas motocicletas.

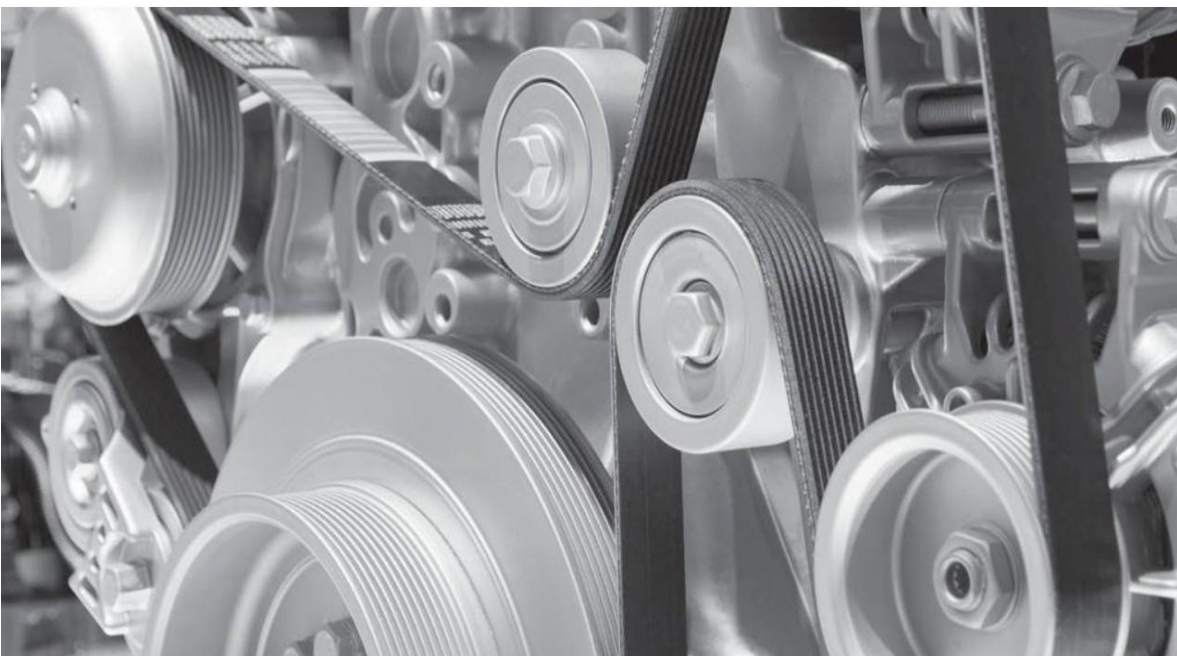
Si bien estos tipos de motores son diferentes en tamaño, forma y potencia, todos siguen la misma rotación básica y cada uno funciona con gasolina. Sin embargo, un **motor diésel** utiliza un método muy diferente para generar combustión.

Motor Diésel

Nombrado en honor a su inventor, Rudolf Diésel, 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, su uso en ello 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 haya visto que tienen 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 del ciclo 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 ser más eficiente en su uso de combustible que sus contrapartes de gasolina.



Cómo funciona el motor



Mantenimiento de su motor

Su motor está constantemente en funcionamiento. Con todas esas piezas en movimiento, se genera mucho calor mientras usted conduce. Con el tiempo, ese calor puede crear fricción y provocar averías. Por eso es muy importante estar al tanto de cronograma 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 entrada.

Con viajes regulares al centro de servicio para cambios de aceite, recargas de refrigerante y filtros de aire nuevos, su motor le brindará un funcionamiento al máximo de su 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 mp5 player**

OPERATION MANUAL

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



Before installation

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

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

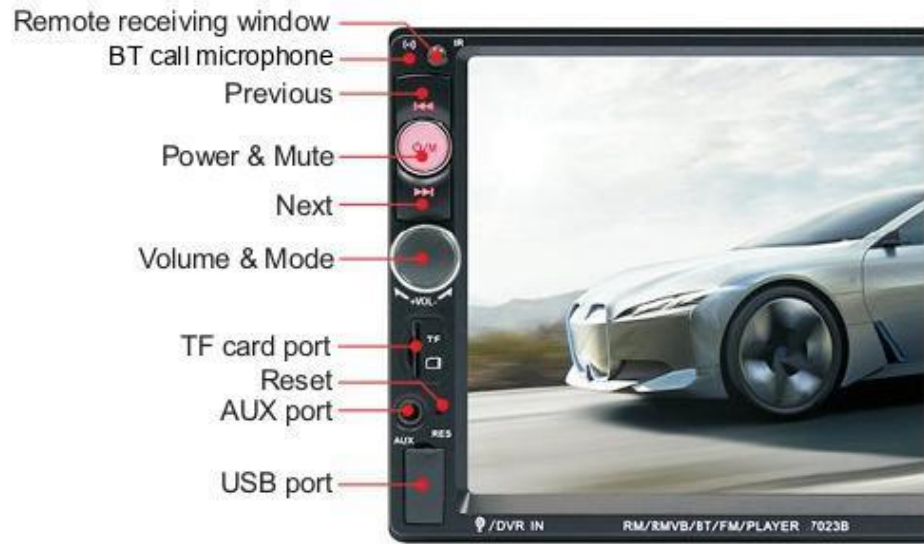
BASIC PARAMETERS

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

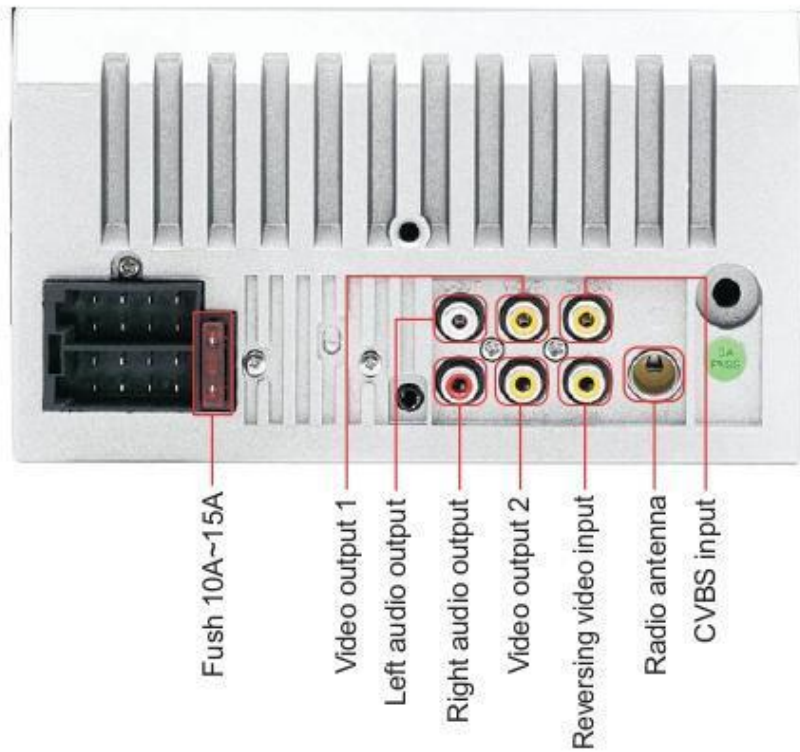
UNIT INSTALLATION SIZE



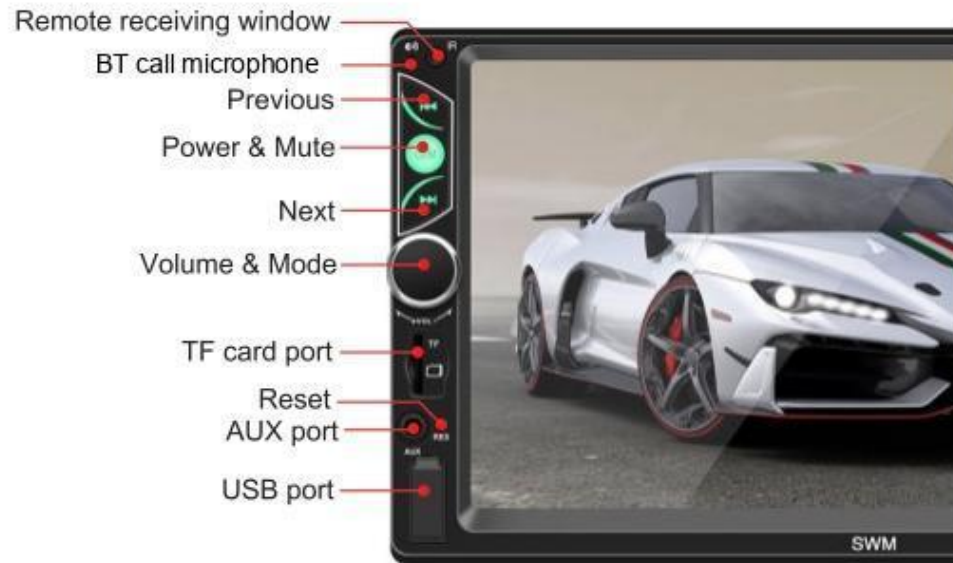
PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION



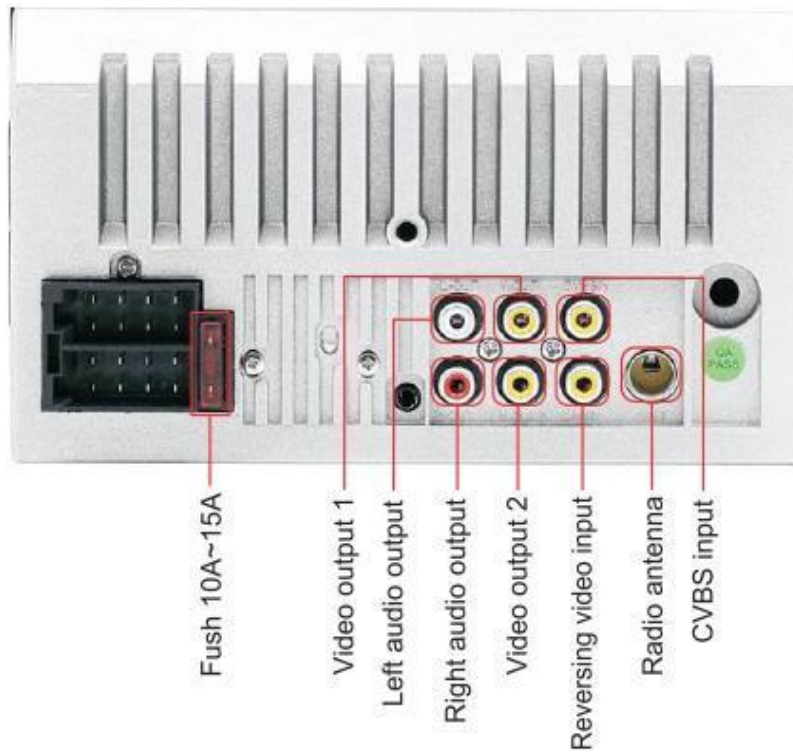
REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



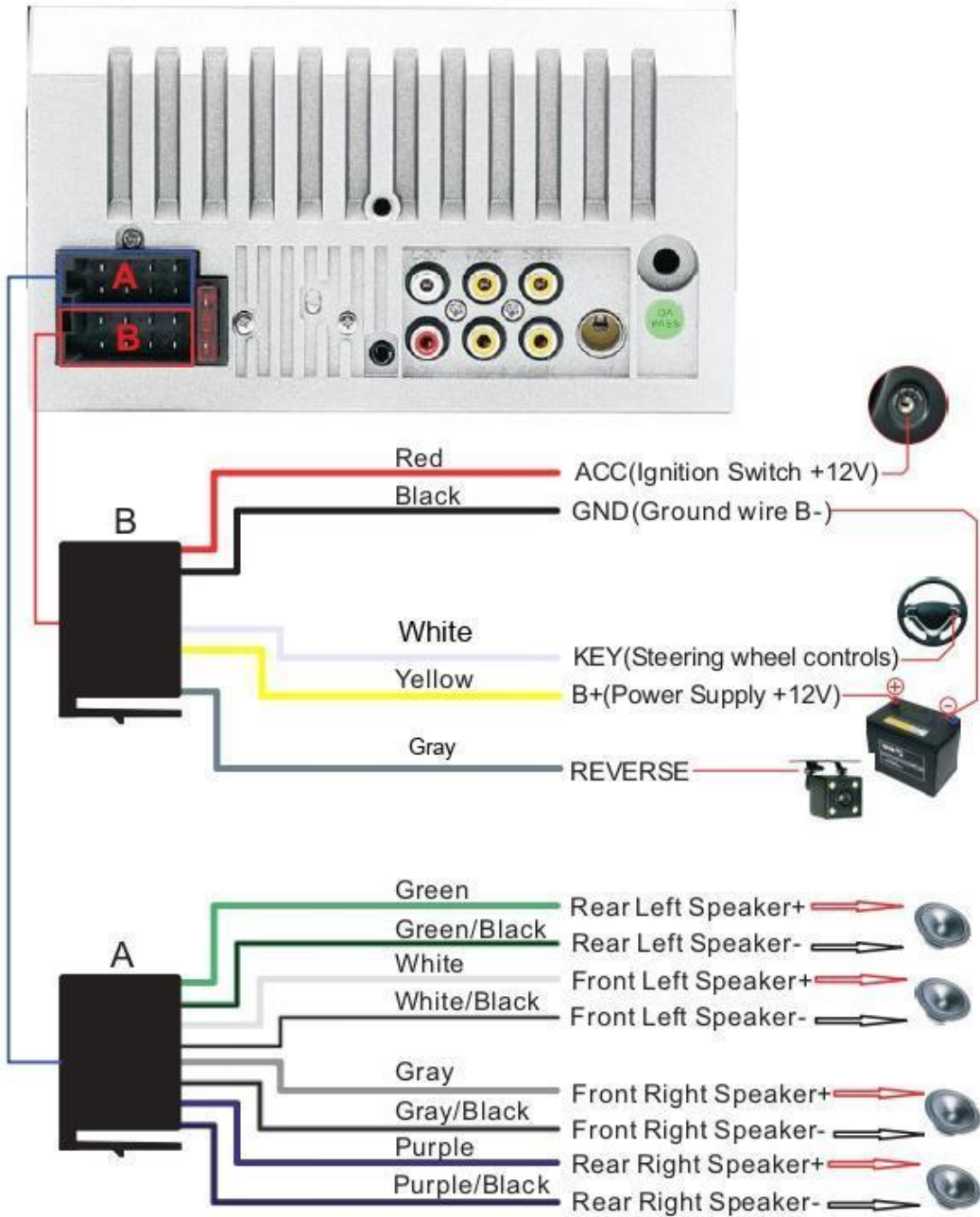
PANEL COMPONENT DESCRIPTION



REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



REAR INTERFACE DESCRIPTION



PHONE LINK FOR IPHONE

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

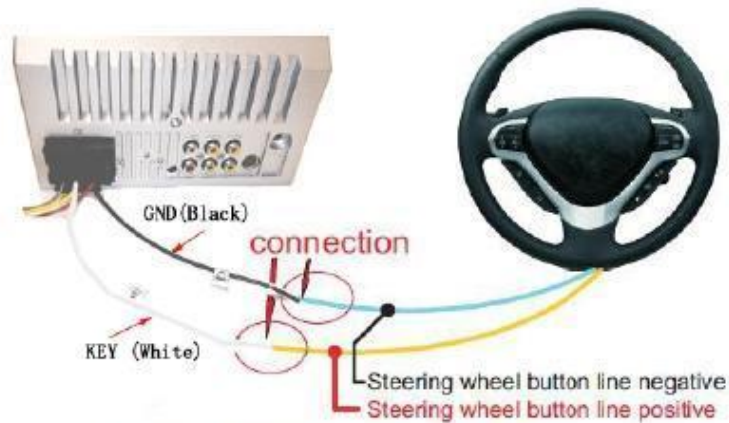
1. Connect the machine and mobile phone with the original data cable.
2. When the phone pops up a dialog box: Trust This Computer? Select Trust to enter the interconnect mode.



STEERING WHEEL CONTROLS

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

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



COMMON PROBLEMS AND SIMPLE TROUBLESHOOTING

1> Unable to boot normally

--- Reason for not booting

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

2> Automatic shut-down

--- Automatic shutdown usually has these following conditions

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

3> Having noise

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

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

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

2. The speaker cable is grounded.

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

4> Settings cannot be saved (no memory)

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

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

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

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

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

PIN Code: 0000 .

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

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

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

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

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

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

8> Support no image of reversing camera

--- Generally two situations

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

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

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

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

--- USB flash disk can not play:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11> FM does not receive the program

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

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

12> Just installed no sound

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

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

13> After a while there is no sound

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

MANUAL DE OPERACIONES

**REPRODUCTOR MP5 CON
PANTALLA ALTA
DEFINICIÓN DE 7
PULGADAS
RECEPTOR DE RADIO FM
BLUETOOTH
MIRRORLINK**



Antes de instalar

Muchas gracias por comprar y usar nuestros productos, cuando reciba el producto, por favor no lleve el producto directamente al automóvil para su instalación, porque el producto podría estar dañado después de un largo viaje. Pruebe el equipo antes de instalar.

Método de Prueba: Lleva la máquina a la batería del coche y pruébala. Este estéreo del coche se aplica a un voltaje de la fuente de alimentación en 12V DC, conecte los cables rojos y amarillos del cable de alimentación de la máquina juntos y conéctelo al polo positivo de la batería. El cable negro del cable de alimentación está conectado al polo negativo de la batería. Espere 10 segundos después de conectarlo, presione cada botón de la máquina para ver si la máquina puede arrancar normalmente. Si se puede activar, significa que no hay problema, puede instalarlo. Si la máquina de prueba no puede arrancar normalmente, confirme nuevamente que sigue los pasos de nuestro método de prueba de estricta conformidad con la operación. Si el problema sigue sin resolverse, póngase en contacto con nuestro equipo de trabajo.

Gracias por su cooperación.

Parámetros básicos

Voltaje de funcionamiento	DC12V
Corriente máxima	15 A
Temperatura de funcionamiento	-10~+60°C
Tamaño de la pantalla	7 pulgadas
Resolución de pantalla	800*480
Sistema	Windows CE
Potencia de salida	60w x 4
Función Bluetooth	Versión 4.0 Microfono incorporado
Enlace telefonico	Android/Iphone (Algunos teléfonos de versión alta no son compatibles)
Formato de video compatible	RM/RMVB/FLV/3GP/MPEG/DIVX/DAT/VOB/AVI/MP4
Formato de audio compatible	MP3/WMA/WAV/FLAC/APE/OGG/
Formato de imagen compatible	JPG
Botón de luz	Luz de colores automática / Luz monocroma opcional
Radiofrecuencia	FM 87.5~108MHz
Dispositivos multimedia compatible	USB 2.0/TF card
Entrada AUX	Interfaz de 3,5 mm en el panel frontal
Función de retroceso	Compatible opción de cámara
Control remoto	Control remoto por infrarojos
Selección de idiomas	Inglés/Chino/España/Portugal/Francés/Italia/Rusia/Alemán/Turquia/Checo/Polaco/Tailandés
Controles del volante	Asistencia

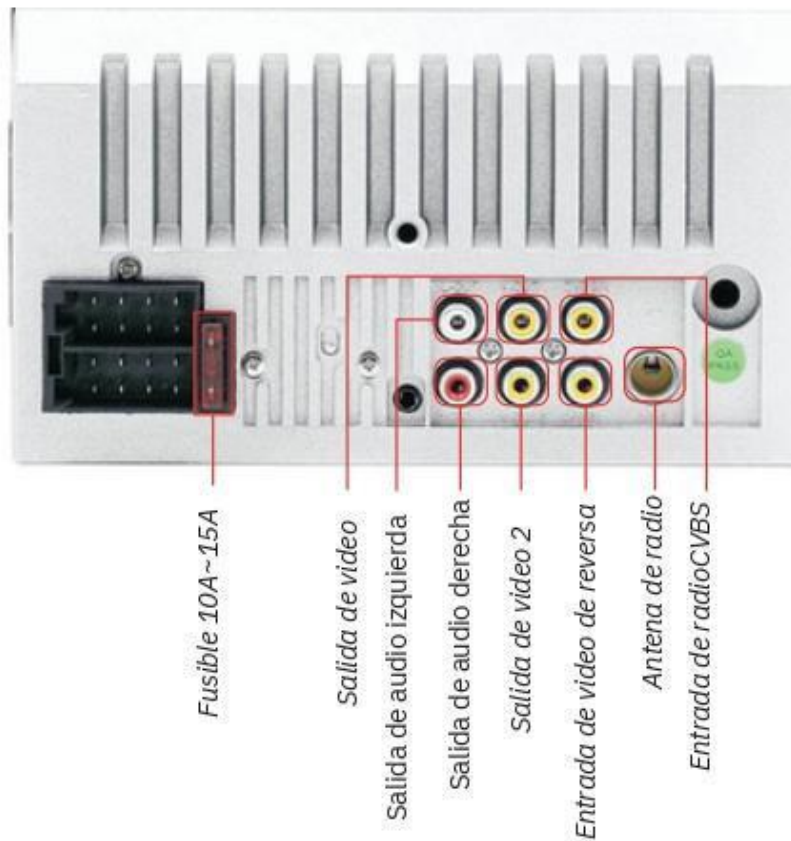
Tamaño de la unidad a instalar



DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS COMPONENTES DEL PANEL

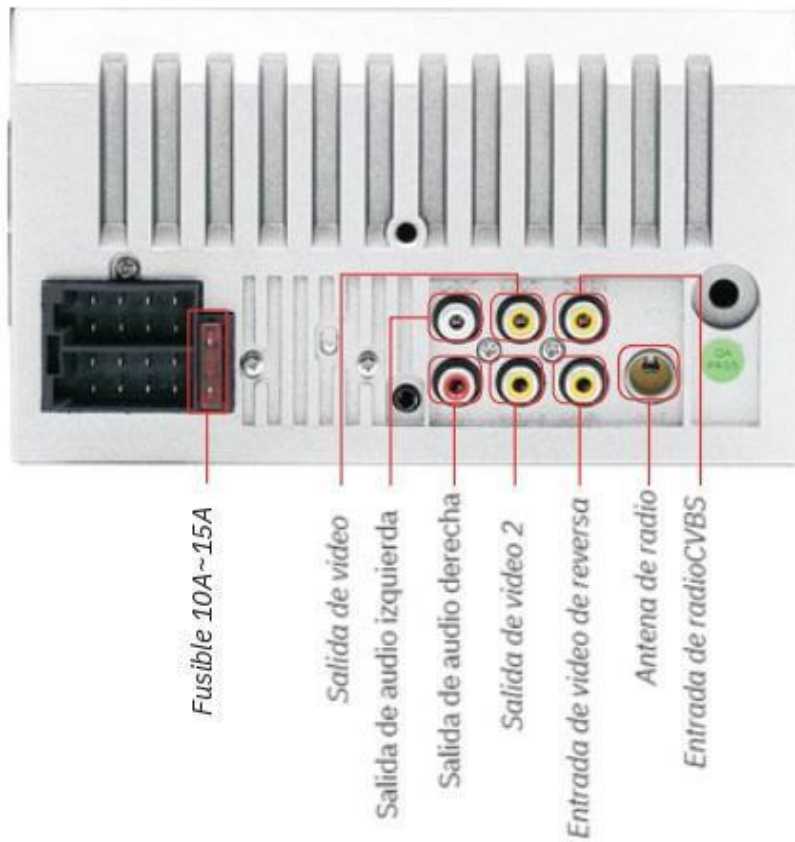


DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA INTERFAZ TRASERA

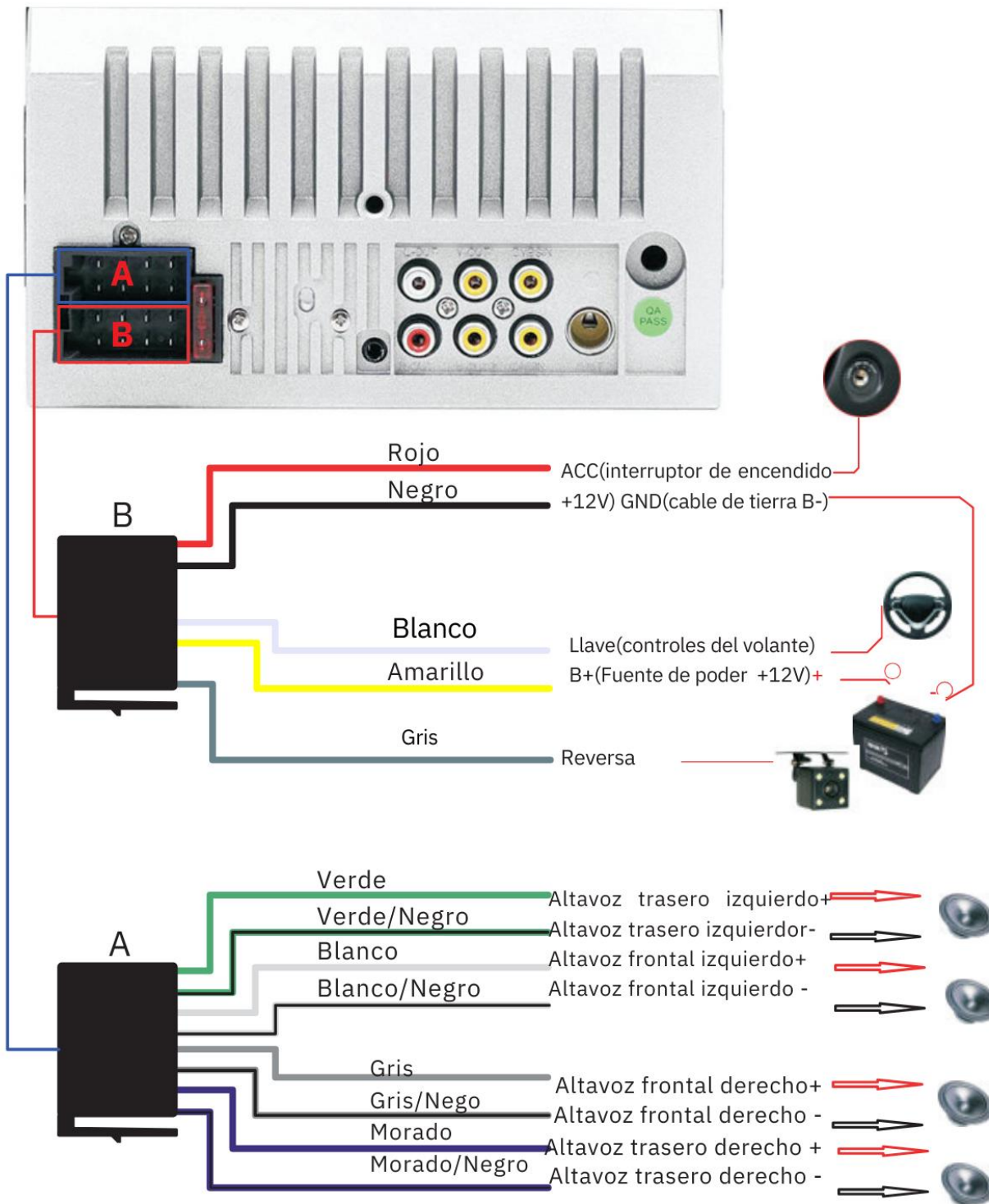




Descripción de la interfaz trasera



DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA INTERFAZ TRASERA



ENLACE TELEFÓNICO PARA IPHONE

** Para iOS, la serie X y las versiones superiores de teléfonos móviles no son compatibles con el "enlace telefónico" móvil con esta máquina*

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



CONTROLES EN EL VOLANTE

1. Conecte el polo positivo del volante original a la línea KEY (blanco) del enchufe de la máquina.
2. Conecte el polo negativo del cable del botón del volante original del automóvil al cable GND (negro) del enchufe de la máquina.
3. En la interfaz de "configuración", busque "Steer" e ingrese.
4. Ingrese el timón y presione el botón para aprender. Después de que el aprendizaje sea exitoso, haga clic en el botón "Aceptar" en la página. Después de guardar, puede usar los botones del volante original para controlar la máquina.

Instructivo de uso: mantenga presionado un botón en el volante del automóvil original sin soltarlo, busque el icono 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 aprendido con éxito, de acuerdo con el mismo la forma en que puede aprender otros botones. Después de que se hayan aprendido todas las teclas, haga clic en el botón "Aceptar" en la página para guardar la configuración. Si necesita volver a aprender, haga clic en el botón "RESET" en la página y luego vuelva a aprender.



PROBLEMAS COMUNES Y SOLUCIÓN DE INCONVENIENTES SIMPLES

1> No se puede iniciar normalmente

--- Motivo por el que no inicia

1. "Amarillo" "Rojo" "Negro" de estas 3 líneas, sólo conectaron 2 líneas, por lo que no encenderá, la línea amarilla debe estar conectada al polo positivo, la línea roja a la línea de control de la llave del arranque y la negra al polo negativo, si hay una conexión menos, o incorrecta, no encenderá.
2. La línea original del coche y el cableado de la unidad no se pueden conectar al color, el color de la línea original del coche no es estándar, si se conecta de esa manera, puede que encienda, pero también puede quemarse.
3. El enchufe original del coche no se puede conectar directamente a la nueva unidad, incluso si nada más se enchufa, no puede usarse; de lo contrario, no se encenderá o se quemará.
4. Los 3 cables están conectados correctamente, pero no inicia. Compruebe si el fusible de la línea amarilla está dañando. Si no hay ningún problema con el fusible, enrolle los cables amarillo y rojo juntos. Gire la llave del arranque y presione el botón de encendido de la unidad para ver si se puede encender.
5. Cada vez que cambias el fusible, se quema. Por favor no lo vuelva a cambiar. La razón es que cuando conectó por primera vez los polos positivo y negativo, el circuito de protección de la unidad sufrió un cortocircuito. La unidad puede repararse bajo la dirección de nuestro maestro. Se le regresara en el servicio postventa sin problemas, o se le dará una nueva unidad. Si estos no son los problemas, o tampoco enciende, por favor realice el último paso a confirmar, busque una batería de 12V o una fuente de poder de 12V "amarillo" y "rojo" se enrollan juntos, se conectan con el polo positivo y negro con el polo negativo, presione el botón para verificar si puede enciende o no, Si puede encender, mostrará que la línea original del coche no está conectada correctamente, o hay un problema con la línea del coche. Si no se puede encender, la unidad está averiada. No encienda la unidad, revisa la línea a detalla, no sospeche ciegamente que la unidad es el problema.

2> Apagado automático

--- El apagado automático suele tener las siguientes condiciones

1. Error en la conexión del cable: Si el cable azul (fuente de poder automática de la antena) está conectado al cable de poder de la unidad, se producirá un apagado automático. Por favor, siga el método de cableado correcto para resolver el problema.
2. El voltaje es inestable: Busque un 12V-5A, cuál haga de fuente de poder y vuelva a probarlo para ver si se apagará automáticamente o no. Si no se apaga automáticamente después de la prueba, reemplace la fuente de poder. Si se apaga automáticamente, es un problema con la unidad.

3> Hace ruido

--- La situación general del ruido se debe a dos motivos

1. La potencia del altavoz original es muy pequeña. Cuando se sube el volumen de la unidad, habrá ruido.
Solución: Al reemplazar el altavoz o escuchar una canción, el volumen no debe ser demasiado alto.
2. El cable del altavoz está conectado a tierra.

Solución: Toma el cable del altavoz de hierro. Conéctelo directamente al cable de altavoz de la unidad.

4> La configuración no se puede guardar (Sin memoria)

--- No funciona la memoria. Nada más puede haber dos motivos.

1. La línea amarilla y la línea roja están conectadas juntas (Sepáralas, la amarilla al positivo, y la roja al control de la llave de encendido).

2. Amarillo y rojo están conectados al revés (Sólo cámbielos de posición).

5> Audio del automóvil con *Bluetooth* pero no funciona

--- Busque en su teléfono móvil si puede encontrar el código de la unidad o no.

Pasos para operar: Encienda la unidad, use la búsqueda de *Bluetooth* de su teléfono móvil, busque *CAR-MP5*, ahora seleccione la conexión, luego de conectar, puede contestar una llamada, o usar *Bluetooth* para reproducir una canción.

Código PIN: 0000.

6> El humo del producto ha demostrado que el circuito interno se ha quemado y cambiar el FUSIBLE del seguro no soluciona el problema.

--- En dicho caso, es necesario reparar la unidad.

7> Cómo ajustar el sonido, dónde está la configuración del ecualizador, el sonido no se puede ajustar.

--- Ajuste de sonido: Por favor, suba el volumen para ajustar.

--- Configuración de ecualizador: En general, presione la perilla de volumen para mostrar las configuraciones del ecualizador y gire el botón de volumen para seleccionar cada efecto de sonido.

--- El sonido no se puede ajustar: 1. Por favor, reinicie la unidad, o desconecte el cable de poder y vuélvalo a conectar. 2. La perilla del volumen está rota, y dicha perilla puede ser reemplazada.

8> No emite imagen en la cámara de reversa.

--- En general es por dos situaciones

1. Conexión equivocada de un cable, o la falta de conexión de uno. Método de conexión de cámara:

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

b) El segundo paso es encontrar el puerto del cableado. Primero, encuentra el cable de control de reversa, en el cable de poder de la unidad. El cable de control es de color rosa o café, conecte dicho cable al polo positivo de una 12V, y la pantalla deberá ponerse azul. En la parte trasera de la unidad, encontrará la entrada del interfaz de video *CAME*, encuentre el positivo y negativo de la entrada de luz de respaldo. El tercer paso es conectar: Hay dos tomas de corriente en la cámara, el toma rojo, se conecta al cable de poder, en el amarillo se inserta el cable de video, la conexión roja del cable de poder y la conexión del cable de video se atornillan juntos en el polo positivo de la lámpara de reversa, y la conexión negra del cable de poder que no se usa, conéctela al otro lado donde el cable del video se conecta a la entrada del interfaz de video *CAME* en la parte trasera de la unidad. La línea roja que sale de la línea de video está conectada a la línea de control de inversión de la línea eléctrica.

2. La cámara está rota. Si la lámpara que está conectada de forma apropiada a la cámara, no está encendida, será porque está rota y debe ser reemplazada por una nueva.

10> No se puede reproducir la memoria flash USB, no se reconoce la tarjeta con el mapa, la ranura para tarjeta no deja entrar la tarjeta, ¿La carpeta de mapas de la tarjeta no tiene contenido?

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

Formatee el disco flash USB y seleccione el sistema de archivos como: FAT32, re-descargue una o dos canciones, e intente de nuevo. Si aún así no funciona, por favor reemplace la unidad flash USB.

--- No se reconoce la tarjeta con el mapa (Sólo para modelos GPS):

Inserte la tarjeta en la Computadora para formatearla, re-descargue el mapa o cambie la tarjeta de memoria para descargar el programa de mapas.

--- La ranura para tarjeta no deja entrar la tarjeta:

Revise si ya hay una tarjeta insertada, o si la clavija está rota.

--- La carpeta de mapas de la tarjeta no tiene contenido (Sólo para modelos GPS): Inserte la tarjeta en la computadora para revisarla. Si no hay contenido, debe descargarlo otra vez.

11> FM no recibe Programa

--- No puede recibir la emisora, comprobar los siguientes 2 puntos

1. El enchufe de la antena no está insertado por completo, la antena está desconectada o la línea está desconectada.
2. Busque el canal, mantenga presionado AMS y no lo suelte durante 2 segundos. La unidad buscará automáticamente o presione el botón arriba y abajo para realizar una búsqueda de canales. No pudo resolver los 2 puntos anteriores, por favor, Desconecte el enchufe de la antena y busque un destornillador o una tira de metal para insertarlo en lugar de la antena.

12> Recién instalado, no hay sonido

--- Estimados clientes, la unidad ha sido probada antes del envío. Si no hay sonido, suele ser un error de cableado o el cable original del altavoz del automóvil hizo cortocircuito con el hierro. Por favor no dude de la unidad. Revise según los pasos.

1. Compruebe si el cable del altavoz está conectado o tiene cortocircuito. Vuelva a conectarlo si tiene algún cortocircuito.
2. Compruebe cuántos cables de altavoz hay según el cable de altavoz original, si solo hay 2 cables de altavoz, eso demuestra que la línea original del coche no coincide con nuestra unidad, necesita cambiar la ruta de la línea original del automóvil. Un altavoz debe conectarse a 2 cables de altavoz. 2 altavoces deben tener 4 cables de altavoz disponibles.

13> Después de un rato no hay sonido

--- Desconecte todos los cables de los altavoces de la unidad (no los remueva todos), y luego busque un altavoz externo para recibir la línea trasera gris y morada de la unidad. Ponga en verde cualquier grupo y luego intente ver si hay algún sonido. Si hay sonido, demuestra que la línea de altavoces del automóvil tiene un cortocircuito con hierro o que el altavoz está dañado. Si no hay sonido, la unidad está averiada.

Birth certificates

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 Quon 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

511-A
TM-7-41

Ministerio de Salud
Nº 87678 Ciudad de los Angeles
Registro del estado familiar

Copia certificada de registro

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 registrado en esta oficina del cual yo soy el responsable legal.

En fe de lo cual, firmo y sello en la ciudad de los Angeles California, a los 5 dias del mes de enero de 1932

Arancel: \$1.00
PAGADO

FIRMA
Oficina de Registro
FIRMA
Jefe de la Oficina de Registro

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.

Conny B. McCormack
 CONNY B. MCCORMACK
 REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK

19-038069



ESTADO DE MISSOURI

**CERTIFICADO DEL CONDADO DE MISSOURI/ CERTIFICADO
RESUMEN DE NACIMIENTO DE LA SECRETARIA DEL CONDADO.**

NOMBRE: JENNIFER SARAH GERHARDT
 FECHA DE NACIMIENTO: 18 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1993 GÉNERO: FEMENINO
 CONDADO DE NACIMIENTO: MISSOURI
 NOMBRE DE NACIMIENTO DE LA MADRE: SRA. GERHARDT
 NOMBRE DEL PADRE: SR. GERHARD

FECHA DE PRESENTACIÓN : 18 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1993

FECHA DE EMISIÓN: 18 DICIEMBRE DE 1993
 NÚMERO DE REGISTRO LOCAL : 19419126828

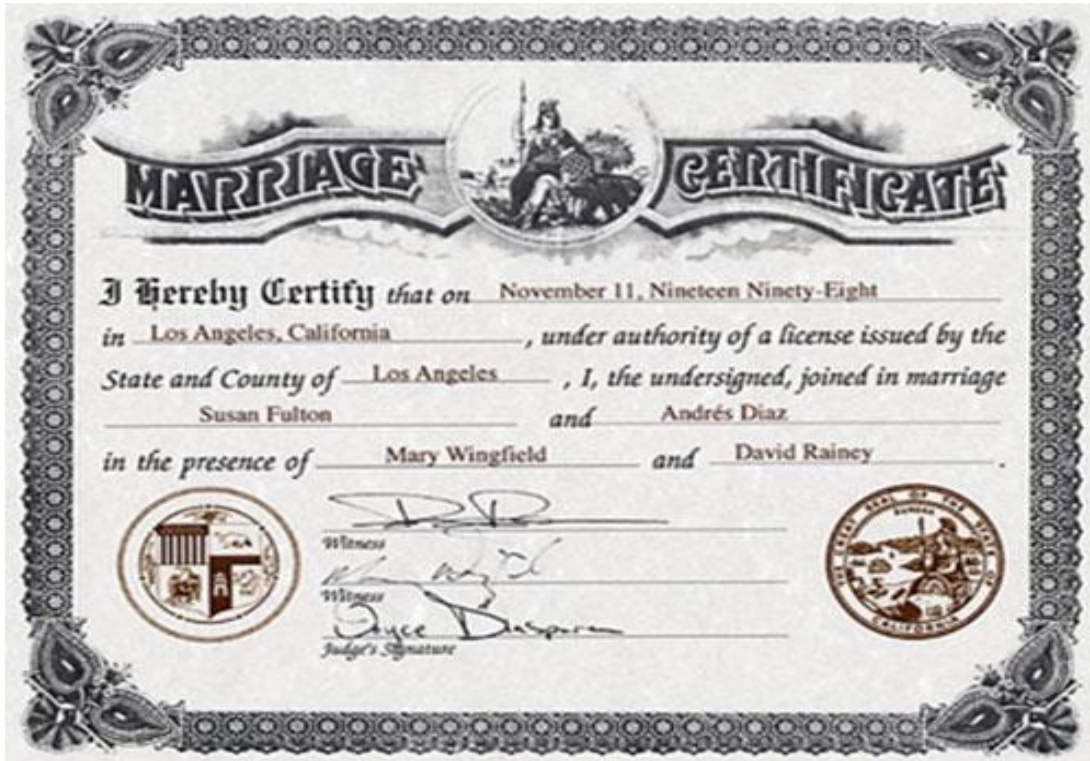


FIRMA
 CONNY B. MCCORMACK
 REGISTRO CIVIL/SECRETARIA DEL CONDADO

19-038069



Marriage Certificates



- University Transcripts

UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR

1998

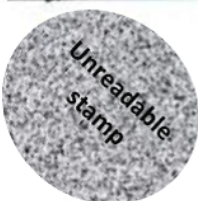


1998

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



UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR

1998



1998

Nº 532021

FIFTY CENTS

1 THE UNDERSIGNED SECRETARY OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS "AD HONOREM" (unpaid), FROM LA UNIVERSIDAD
2 DE EL SALVADOR, CERTIFIES THAT: [REDACTED], STUDIED AND APPROVED
3 AT THIS UNIVERSITY SINCE THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1986-1987, TO THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1990-991,
4 THE SUBJECTS DETAILED BELOW, BEING CURRENTLY GRADUATED IN THE CAREER OF:
5 **BACHELORETTE IN CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.-**

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
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 CERO PASS
16	WRITING AND RESEARCH TECHNIQUES	9.2	NINE POINT TWO PASS
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	ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY I	8.1	EIGHT POINT ONE PASS
ACADEMIC YEAR 1987-1988 SEMESTER II			
23	ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II	6.5	SIX POINT FIVE PASS
24	ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY II	7.6	SEVEN POINT SIX PASS

La Universidad de El Salvador

Por Cuanto:

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 solenne 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:

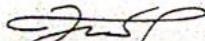
El presente Título para que goce de los derechos y prerrogativas inherentes a su calidad de:

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

de esta Universidad.

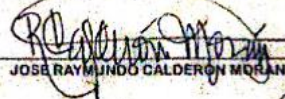
Dado en la Ciudad de San Salvador, capital de la República de El Salvador, a los veintiséis días del mes de septiembre de dos mil catorce.

RECTOR



MARIO ROBERTO NIETO LOVO

DECANO DE LA FACULTAD



JOSE RAYMUNDO CALDERON MORAN

SECRETARIA GENERAL



ANA LETICIA ZAVALETA DE AMAYA



La Universidad de El Salvador

Therefore

After have completed the studies and exams and fulfilling the other requirements in accordance with the law of Higher Education and its General Regulations, he has obtained the degree of:

Bachelor in modern languages:

Specialisation in French and English

In solemn act held today at 4:00 pm in the university campus and has rendered in the same act the protest to honor the university in all circumstances with the strict fulfillment of the duties imposed by its academic investiture.

Whereas This diploma is granted to:

This diploma is to enjoy the rights and prerogatives inherent in his quality of:

Bachelor in modern languages:

Specialisation in French and English

In this University

Obtained in San Salvador, capital of the Republic of El Salvador on Twenty-six of september, two thousand fourteen.



RECTOR
SIGNATURE

MARIO ROBERTO NIETO LOVO

DEAN OF THE FACULTY
SIGNATURE

JOSE RAYMUNDO CALDERÓN MORAN

SECRETARY GENERAL
SIGNATURE

ANA LETICIA ZAVALA DE AMAYA

SIGNATURE

GRADUATE



MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN
REPÚBLICA DE EL SALVADOR

Nº 196721

DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN SUPERIOR CERTIFICADO DE REGISTRO Y AUTENTICACIÓN

**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 [REDACTED]

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 MARIO ROBERTO NIETO LOVO, 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 00991409432049-1 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.


Ing. José Francisco Marroquín
Director Nacional de Educación Superior
Dirección Nacional de Educación Superior



Rev.




DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR

N° 196721

NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION REGISTRATION AND AUTHENTICATION CERTIFICATE

**THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF EL SALVADOR, CERTIFIES
THAT:**

I. In The diploma of GRADUATE IN MODERN LANGUAGES SPECIALTY ON FRENCH AND ENGLISH, obtained by [REDACTED] on September twentieth, year two thousand fourteen, at THE UNIVERSITY OF EL SALVADOR, in accordance with the law of Higher Education and the General Regulations, contains authentication signature of MARIO ROBERTO NIETO LOVO, being the same one that is duly recorded at this national directorate in his capacity of principal of the aforementioned institution.

II. This diploma was registered with number 00991409432049-1 on the first day of December year two thousand fourteen for having fulfilled all the due requirements by Law and being duly recorded in this Department, the MODERN LANGUAGES SPECIALTY ON FRENCH AND ENGLISH major, offered by THE UNIVERSITY OF EL SALVADOR

Department of Education, National Directorate of Higher Education, This second day of December, year two thousand fourteen.



Firma

**Jose Francisco Marroquin
National principal of Higher education
National Directorate of Higher Education**



Certificado de participación



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



Por su participación en el taller:

"Principios Básicos de Traducción"

Ciudadela Don Bosco, 6 de julio de 2018



IVETTE DE SORIANO
Coordinadora de
Programa de Inglés Sabatino



Certificate of participation



The School of Languages of the Don Bosco University extends this diploma to:



For his participation in the workshop:

"Basic Principles of Translation"

Don Bosco Citadel, 6th of 2018

SIGNATURE
IVETTE DE SORIANO
Saturday English
Program Coordinator

4.0 Conclusions

It is important to understand that the action of translating from one language to another is not a simple matter of doing it as many people might think. It is a matter of knowing how the different languages are spoken and understood in the diverse countries.

A person cannot be able to translate a text automatically like a robot, just for knowing different languages. Besides, not even the most advanced machines are able to translate too long texts efficiently. There are always mistakes in the interpretation from one language to another.

Knowing different languages does not qualify people to be able to translate from the mother tongue to another language and vice versa. Translation is not a simple thing that anybody can do or can be done in a mechanical or literal way. Translation means understanding and interpretation. It needs the knowledge of different culture matters, techniques, and other kinds of tools, and sometimes the help of professionals from different fields to translate any text efficiently.

Knowing the different translating techniques and putting them into practice will help translation be more efficient and the final result be more natural. These techniques help, not only to understand better the form and structure of the original text but to structure better the translated text. Therefore, a good translator must know as many techniques as possible to do a high quality translation.

The different translating techniques are a very helpful tool but also it is important to know about the culture of the language in which the translation is going to be done. It is not good to translate word by word from one language to another. That doesn't provide an efficient nor natural translation. Each language has not only its own sentence formation, structure and grammar but its own way on how things are done, and how ideas are related. That is because of the culture that language comes from. That helps the final translation be more efficient and more natural, like the original text would have been written in the translated language.

In addition, it is just as necessary to take a hand in the use of tools and resources so the translator can do his job more efficiently. Nevertheless, all the knowledge the translator

might have, it is always important to use dictionaries to support any concept or difficult word to be found on the way the translation is taking place.

Nowadays, there is a big variety of dictionaries of technical matters to translate in a more accurate way different kinds of texts that are required. Furthermore, the use of systems and translation programs can support the translation of words or concepts that might be too complex or time-taking. Time is another important aspect to consider at the moment of professional translations.

Making good use of all the tools available for translations, without depending on them completely will help the translator to work in a faster way and improve the job even more.

As well, it is necessary the use of image publishing when the text of an image or a document with a specific standard might be required so that the translator could offer a translation not only with the text but with an identical view from the original.

Another important resource to be used is the one of consultants because translators can know a lot about structures and cultural matters from the other language but may not know about specific documents like the ones on lawful, medical or mechanical terms to set examples.

Translation means the combination of many abilities and tools. To start with, the knowledge of a lot of vocabulary from the translator, the correct use of translating techniques, and a good understanding of sentence formation. The most important of all, translation means the use of interpretation on how the other language uses the language to sound correct and natural.

5.0 Recommendations

- It is important to avoid word by word translation. Translators must interpret the text to produce a natural and logical use of the translated language. Changing structures and words, sometimes, can be necessary to have the best resultant translation.
- Another important thing to consider in this activity is transmitting the main idea from one language to another. The message must be the same, even though the words may not be. Because the words used to structure an idea or message can vary from one language to another, but the central idea or message is the crucial part that must remain.
- Try to understand and put into practice the different illustrated techniques shown along this class which will be of a great use to do a good job as for translating matter.
- Be attentive in knowing and, or investigating about the culture of the involved language, beyond structure and grammar points: how this language is used in a natural way by its native speakers and its variety of documents, being certain that many of these documents might be translated in different languages.
- It will also be very helpful to download programs related to dictionaries, translations, image publishers, and have them at hand to facilitate the translation practice. Because it's important for a translator to have all kinds of tools that can be helpful for an efficient translation.
- Finally, we can recommend the translator's own practice by translating personal documents to be acquainted with different techniques and be able to develop an own translation practice.

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