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FACULTAD DE HUMANIDADES Y
CIENCIAS DE LA EDUCACIÓN
CERRERA DE LINGÜÍSTICA E IDIOMAS**



TRABAJO DIRIGIDO

**“THE USE OF TRANSLATION AS A TOOL
FOR SPREADING THE DAILY NEWS OF
THE BOLIVIAN NEWS AGENCY (ABI) WEB PAGE”**

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*Dedicated
with all my love
To the memory
of my beloved
Father
who taught me
all the things
I know*

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I wish to express my deepest gratitude to all those who helped me with their support and unconditional love.

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Finally, I want to give a message to all. Everything is possible, sick or not sick, life indeed does go on! All you need is courage and faith in what you really like in life. I guess the message I would like to send is "Don't give up." Stay involved with your life and do not let anyone or anything to get the best of you. I wish all of you the best in life!

THANK YOU SO MUCH!

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Mayor de San Andrés University (UMSA) as an autonomous Academic Institution has not only the objective of training professionals in all the areas of the human knowledge promoting the investigation, but also contributing to the society through social interaction projects by applying what has been learnt at University and in the continuous formation. In view of that and taking into account that any kind of theory must be followed by practice, which most of the time is not included in teaching-learning process, different universities have implemented other ways for obtaining the Diploma in the area of specialization as it is the case of the Guided Work and our University is not the exception.

Guided Work requires students to put into practice the knowledge, competences and strategies acquired throughout the different areas of training (Teaching, Investigation and Translation). The purpose is to help a company or institution with a given problem that needs to be solved or to cover a deficiency or lack spotted in a given situation or context. In this way, the Mayor de San Andrés University and the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) that depends on the National Direction of Social Communication (DNCS) of the Ministry of Government signed an agreement that seeks to make possible the spread of the most important news of Bolivian current matters into English.

English, without doubt, has become the most used language that serves as a lingua franca between two different languages. Therefore, the need of sharing Bolivian news by means of translation into English has been also a need that the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) spotted in their daily labour.

Every day, around the world, thousands of activities require the dissemination of information, either written or spoken, and as there is not a common language, translation from one language into another is needed, demanding in this way the labour of translators.

The translators' task is not only to take a text and change it from one language into another; the task of a translator implies more than that. According to T. Bell his work is to be a mediator agent between two different language communities because translation as a process of communication allows sharing information and culture making ties between them.

In this sense, the present work will describe what has been done at the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) during the six-month work as part of the agreement UMSA-DNCS in order to obtain the Diploma in the English Area. It has the main objective of contributing with the spread of Bolivian News by means of translating the most important journalistic news into English and in order to put into practice all the things learnt throughout our training, especially translation techniques with the purpose of suggesting a glossary that will be helpful for future works.

1.2 Problem Statement

The expansion of scientific, technical and economic activities on an international scale created a unified world, dominated by two powerful forces -technology and commerce- which soon demanded an international language for the exchange of ideas and goods. Therefore *English* became the lingua franca that would satisfy these particular and specific needs.

If we add to the above stated, the communication revolution, especially the Internet, we are put in front of two important tools of communication – the Internet and English. We can still remember how TV has made a large impact in society: trips to the moon, royal marriages and The Olympics, among other world coverage news have called the attention of hundreds of millions of people of different cultures. But this has changed very quickly, in fact with the U.S. military controlling all news delivery via the American News Channel CNN, the Gulf War was perhaps the last occasion when a single television channel had the rights of emission. The era of the television as the principal supporter of the mass media creation might have come to an end. By 1991, personal computers had already stolen the attention of a full

generation from the seduction of the television screen. As Schellenberg says¹, computers affected the culture in depth because they combine the characteristics of mass media with those of a private one, allowing universal access to individual input and vice-versa. The Internet, which is the earliest and the most complete expression of the electronic data highway, enables a very large number of people to process any kind of information simultaneously.

Thus, the World Wide Web has generated the newest medium for journalism denominated online/cyber journalism. The speed at which news can be spread on the web, and the profound penetration to anyone with a computer and web browser, have greatly increased the quantity and variety of news reports available to the average web user.

Therefore, the digitalization of news production and the diffusion capabilities of the internet are challenging the traditional journalistic profession. As it is the case of the Bolivian News Agency, which is an organization that spreads the Bolivian news in its web page site, where on a daily basis from Monday to Monday, people around the world are updated with the most important Bolivian news in Spanish. Bearing in mind that its web page reaches different places around the world, the institution spotted the necessity to add an icon called "Latest News" for this purpose; therefore, the problem that the Bolivian News Agency faced was whether to use a Computer-aided Translation (CAT) software or to implement in its staff a translator.

We know as linguists that some people held a misconception with respect to the use of CAT software. They believe that all they need to do is to load the electronic file containing the source text into the computer and wait for the finished translation to be produced automatically. Nevertheless, as we said the labour of a qualified translator goes beyond than that of a translation software memory that most of the time takes people to get bad results.

Thus, the problem considered as a starting point for the purpose of this Guided Work

¹ Schellenberg, Kathryn, 1996 "Computers in Society", Dushkin Publishing Group, Sixth Edition, U.S.A.

arises in demonstrating that we could give a quality control of the work to be done, translating the most important news of the Bolivian current matters into English.

The above stated lead us to formulate the problem as follows:

To what extent the incorporation of a translator in the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) would contribute to the spreading of the daily news from its web page instead of using Computer-aided Translation (CAT) software?

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 General Objective

To contribute to the spread of the daily news from the web page of the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) using the translation as a tool of communication.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- To carry out the translation of the main journalistic notes from the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) web page from Spanish into English.
- To be updated with the main events that happen every day in the country in the areas of politics, security and economy, so that contextualization could help to understand better the journalistic notes.
- To put into practice the knowledge, competences and translation techniques learnt throughout the career.
- To identify technical terms from the different covering areas in order to develop a glossary that will help future works.

1.4 Justification

We may say that this Guided Work is considered a contribution to the society mainly to the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) because we are not only translating the most important information that the Agency generates every day, but also we are part of a given social situation that our country is facing since December 2005 when Evo Morales Ayma won Bolivian presidential elections. From then on the figure of our president and everything related to him has become of international interest since he is the first indigenous descendant to hold the presidency. What is more, the official travel to Europe that the Head of State made at the beginning of his government, increased that international interest towards his figure, therefore there was a necessity to create from the Ministry of Communication by means of its News Agency web page a link in English where foreign people could be informed with the current matters of Bolivia, specially the news regarding President Morales.

Talking about President Morales is not only talking about the Government; he is also a representative of our culture, traditions, thoughts, customs, etc. He is like an open window that allows us to show other people how our country is. For that reason, we believe that our work will not only update people with the latest news but also share our culture, our way of thinking or behaving. In this case, particularly, to show the way the current Government rules this country.

It is also justified because it is the first work under the mentioned characteristics to reach an agreement with this public institution (ABI) and the Mayor de San Andrés University, in particular with the department of Linguistics and Languages, opening the possibility of future agreements and participation of other university students.

Finally, we believe this work will contribute with the elaboration of a glossary in the different covering areas that the ABI has, which could help other students to continue with the labour of translation in this institution.

II. REFERENCE FRAMEWORK

2.1 Translation issues

2.1.1 Importance of translation

According to the Journal of Translation², the history of translation is so vast that it is practically impossible to cover it adequately or compress it in a single book but a brief summary was done from which we will just mention the most important things about it. Let us begin by saying that in ancient times, on the whole, translation was utilized as a means to understand the political and religious goals of the ruling classes represented by Kings and religious leaders.

At the beginning of the Middle Ages, Sumerian and Assyrian people gave a big importance to the training of translators because that helped them to break the bridges of language. The development of that activity got its magnificence in Greece because the most important masterpieces of the era were written in Greek by philosophers such as Aristotle and Plato, those classic works were translated by Arabians to Latin and later to Spanish, fact that let us read those masterpieces in our native language. The labour of the medieval translators and copyists that belonged to the Catholic Church facilitated the knowledge of many works that if had not been translated, probably would have been forgotten somewhere else, burnt or lost; and as a result, those ideas would not have reached to those people who, based on those ideas, changed the way of people thinking.

During the Renaissance there were two main important facts that changed Europe. One of them was the invention of the printing, which facilitated the spreading of the knowledge of the most important works of European ideas and from other countries that made important changes in the way people used to think during the Middle Ages. The other fact was the ideological movement known as “Protestantism” that was a movement of protest against the domination of the church authorities over all other

² <http://translationjournal.net/journal/index.html>

social classes. This movement was led by Martin Luther who translated the Bible into German and used it as an ideological weapon of the Protestant movement against the Roman clergy. As we can see translation can change or influence the perceptions and values of the dominated social groups.

From then on, the necessity of the translation of texts from one language to another increased the search in that field. The development of comparative searches and, more recently, the structural and psycholinguistics studies, settled the bases for an empiric translation to a scientific one, becoming in this way a science.

During the XX century, the end of the Second World War left a fast progress of technology and science search as well as the proliferation of international organisms and institutions that were acceding to their independency in that time.³ So, the contact among different nations and the advances in education and technology increased the interchange of cultures and knowledge. Thus it demanded more and more documents and books to be translated. What is more, the Internet opened new ways of sharing information as is the case of the cyber journalism.

So far we have seen that translation not only arises from personal inspiration of individual intellectuals or scholars, but it could be inspired by social conditions or movements, used as a social action that aims to oppose to social forces and/or self-consolidation, or it can change the way of thinking of a dominated social class by the new information that a text could bring to its readers. What is more, translation enables the dominant social class or group to understand and control the dominated class or group. As we observed, the use of translation has many purposes; therefore, it became a phenomenon that needs to be studied, thus it will be explained in more detail in the following sections.

³ Peñaranda, J.M. 2006, “La traducción al idioma inglés como instrumento de comunicación para la difusión de información a través del portal Web de la UMSA”, Trabajo Dirigido, La Paz, UMSA.

2.1.2 Definition of translation

The word translation has a wide variety of definitions; nevertheless, authors agree that the process of translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language. Let us see some definitions given by experts in relation to the subject matter.

“Translation is the way to interpret in another language the meaning of an original text in the sense of what the author wants to say (...) Translation, today is used as much to share the knowledge as to understand and transmit culture between different groups and nations.” (Peter Newmark, 1995:19)⁴

“Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.” (Roger T. Bell, 1991:5)⁵

“Translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the appropriate lexicon and grammatical structure in the receptor language and its cultural context.” (Larson, 1984:3)⁶

Larson also mentions a definition of translation by the Merriam-Webster Dictionary that says: “Translation consists of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one’s own or another language.”

Taking into account those definitions, we can conclude that the process of translation takes into account different aspects but the most important thing to consider is that

⁴ Newmark, P. 1995, “Manual de traducción”, Edic. Cátedra, Madrid.

⁵ Bell, R.T. 1991, “Translation and Transalting”, Longman, 4th Ed., London.

⁶ Larson, Mildred.,1984, “Meaning-based translation”, Summer Institute of Linguistics,U.SA.

we have to maintain the semantic structure no matter if we change the form of the text as Larson adds saying “It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes.”

2.1.3 Translation as a process of communication

According to the Dictionary of Linguistics by Montanillo Merino (1986)⁷ communication is defined as “the relationship established between two or more speakers with the purpose of transmitting certain information, among other possible functions.”

Therefore translation itself is a written process of communication, which is decoded from the Source Language (SL) and transmitted by the translator to the Target Language (TL). According to Newmark that process is considered a bilingual communication process that follows the following steps:

- a) The translator receives the original message
- b) He recognizes the original code
- c) He decodes the message
- d) He retrieves the information
- e) He comprehends the message
- f) The translator selects the target code
- g) He codes the message by means of the Target Language
- h) He selects the channel
- i) He transmits the message in the Target Language.

It can be observed within that procedure, which seems to be simple, that there is a complex cognitive operation in which the translator interprets and analyses all the features of a text, a process which requires ample background knowledge in both languages because, the translator changes a given text from one language to another taking into account the lexicon, grammatical structure (syntax),

⁷ Mentioned by Peñaranda, J.M. 2006, Op. Cit. pgs. 19-20

communication situation (semantics) and cultural context (pragmatics) of the Source Language (SL) text, analyzing it for determining its meaning and then reconstruct the same meaning but this time using the grammatical form of the Target Language (TL) as well as its cultural context.

At this point we have to complement this translation process by defining what syntax, semantics and pragmatics are.

- **Syntax**

According to George Yule⁸, syntax is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms, how they are arranged in sequence, and which sequences are well-formed. According to him this type of study generally takes place without considering any world of reference or any user of the forms.

- **Semantics**

Yule (1996:4) defines it as the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and entities in the world; that is, how words literally connect to things. Semantic analysis also attempts to establish the relationship between verbal descriptions and states of affairs in the world as accurate true or not, regardless of who produces that description.

- **Pragmatics**

Yule (1996:4) also says about pragmatics that is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. In this three-part distinction about syntax, semantics and pragmatics, only this last one allows humans into the analysis. According to him to study the language through pragmatics has advantages because on the one hand we can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kind of actions (for example, requests)

⁸ Yule, G. 1996 "Pragmatics", Hong Kong: Oxford. Pag - 4.

that they are performing when they speak. On the other hand, the big disadvantage according to him is that all these human concepts are extremely complex to analyze.

2.1.4 Types of translation

Two translators could translate from the same source text (ST) into the same target language (TL) reaching different results, because there is no correct translation of a given text. There are many kinds of translation according to the purpose of the text, the translation team itself, and the target language audience for whom the translation is intended. However, most of the authors agree with what is considered the three main kinds of translations, these are: literal translation, transposition and modulation.

While other authors use those terms, Larson (1984:15) gives another denomination to them: literal translation, modified literal translation and idiomatic translation. She also includes other kinds of translation in her classification that goes from literal translation to idiomatic translation. She says that the *Literal translations* follow very closely the grammatical and lexical forms of the source text language, whereas *idiomatic translations* are concerned with communicating the meaning of the source text using the natural grammatical and lexical items of the receptor language, which might be the goal of a translator.⁹

In the present work we will take into account the ones mentioned above as follows:

2.1.4.1 Literal Translation

According to Newmark¹⁰, Literal Translation is the one that follows the form of the source language very close in its translation. The literal translation goes from transferring word-by-word, to that of a sentence for another sentence. Nevertheless, the longer the linguistic structure is, the less probable to use this type of translation is, because it could give to the text lack of sense and little communicative value.

⁹Mildred, Larson 1984 "Meaning-based Translation", Summer Institute of Linguistics, U.S.A., pg.15-17

¹⁰ Newmark, P. 1995, "Manual de traducción", Edic. Cátedra, Madrid, pg. 101

For example; *El trabaja en la casa* : “He works in the house” .

2.1.4.2 Transposition

According to Newmark, it is a procedure when the translator changes the grammatical forms in order to adjust the translation enough to avoid real nonsense and wrong meanings. The change could go from the change of position of two words to the change of bigger structures as the clauses. This technique is very useful when there are no linguistic units in the TL as is the case of the neutral article “lo” in Spanish. For example; *Lo interesante es...* , we can choose between “The interesting thing is..., what is interesting, it’s interesting or the interest of the matter is...”

2.1.4.3 Modulation

Viñay and Darbelnet give the following definition: “modulation is a kind of variation made by means of a point of view, as well as perspective and most of the time due to category thoughts”.¹¹ This type of translation is where the meaning prevails and not the original form of the text. The translator uses more figures, idiomatic phrases; conventional terms and a great inference level so that the final translation reproduces in a natural form the target language meaning. For example; *Date prisa* : “Don’t dealy”, *No tiene nada de tonto* : “He is extremely intelligent”.

2.1.5 Other procedures of translation

2.1.5.1 Technical translation

According to Newmark¹² technical translation constitutes one of the two specialized translations, the other one is the institutional translation that belongs to culture (point that we are going to discuss next). As the author points out, technical translation distinguishes itself from other texts due to the use of terminology that corresponds to

¹¹ Mentioned by Newmark, 1995, Op. Cit., pg. 125

¹² Peter Newmark, 1995, Op. Cit., pg. 208

certain knowledge area; although, it constitutes the 5% to 10% of a text and the rest is “language” itself. So he suggests to be acquainted with the area of knowledge we will work with. He suggests that the translator has to take into account that his or her interest must be centred in the description, function and effect of a concept like “*prevaricato*” and not to learn laws, or axioms, or even theories related to that concept, thus it is more important to be acquainted with the language that is used in certain area rather than learning the subject. He summarises it as follows “...in order to translate a word in a text it is not necessary to be an expert in technical vocabulary, it is enough to understand it and to know, at least, the vocabulary usage.”

He also gives some advice at the moment of translating. Firstly, it is mandatory to pay attention to certain vocabulary; for example in science the centre of the language is the concept while in technology is the object. Secondly, we have to be aware whether we can find an equivalent in the TL for the respective translation, or whether we can describe the word. However, Newmark says that a translator only can describe a word if a) the object is new and does not have a name yet; b) the object does not have the equivalent in the culture c) if the description could bring to the text a clear idea of what has been written.¹³

And as a third advice, he points out that lexically speaking one of the characteristics of the technical language is its richness in most of the scientific areas because when classifying a word it usually appeals to Greco-Latin words that in translation could also be useful when giving an equivalent to a word; for example (*curul*; *sella curullis*)¹⁴

So far we have explained in detail the different types of translation; therefore we can move on cultural translation.

¹³ Peter Newmark, 1995, Op. Cit., pg. 213

¹⁴ Peter Newmark, 1995, Op. Cit., pg. 219

2.1.5.2 Cultural translation

According to Tylor¹⁵, culture can be defined as follows: “all the ways of life including arts, beliefs and institutions of a population that are passed down from generation to generation. Culture has been called “the way of life for an entire society.” As such, it includes codes of manners, dress, language, religion, rituals, norms of behavior such as law and morality, and systems of belief as well as the art.”

For Newmark culture is the way of life that certain community has and which shares a language in particular as a way to express itself and the way of behaving.¹⁶ And more correctly he distinguishes the “**cultural**” language from the “**universal**” language and from the “**personal**” language; for example “to live”, “to die”, “table” “window” are universal words and do not represent any problem when translating, meanwhile, “*preste*” (Saint’s celebration), “*pachamama*” (Mother Land) are cultural words. What is more, if a person expresses himself in a personal manner like the word “*fregar*” trying to express that something or someone is bothering you. Those kinds of words represent a problem at the moment of translating because they are not general words.

Most of the cultures possess their own words for determining certain objects, concepts, sports, food, etc. When this happens Newmark calls this phenomenon “empty space” or “cultural distance” between the Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL). Therefore, he suggests us translating those words in two ways: on one hand to give an explanation of it and on the other hand try to find a generic term culturally neutral.

In connection to what has been said Newmark gives us Nida’s cultural categories in order to deal with cultural “foreign” words as follows.

¹⁵ Tylor, E.B. 1874 Primitive culture: researches into the development of mythology, philosophy, religion, art, and custom. available on www.wikipedia.org

¹⁶ Peter Newmark, 1995, Op. Cit., pg. 133

2.1.5.2.1 Cultural categories

Newmak¹⁷, as we said, tries to classify the cultural categories inspired by Nida's ideas and gives some typical examples for a better comprehension.

2.1.5.2.1.1 Ecology

Translation at this point considers the words under the flora and the fauna aspects and the proximities it could have among countries like for example "tundras", "llanuras", "sabana", or technical terms like "tabuleiros" (Brazilian plateau). The comprehension of these words will depend on the geographic characteristics of the different regions around the world. Nevertheless, thanks to visual diffusion the referent becomes clearer for people that are not used to those geographical aspects.

2.1.5.2.1.2 Material

Food is for most of the translators an important expression of culture; that is why the menus and cookbooks include glossaries; we can also see these words in nutritional cooking guides; tourist leaflets; journalistic articles that nowadays are including in their foreign food pages. Thus, the translator has to explain the meaning of these words; for example, "t'ant'a wawa" (bread with the shape of a child), "phasanqalla" (Andean popcorn), "bizcochuelos" (sponge cake).

Another aspect is men and women **clothing** items; for example, "pollera". Here the translator could on the one hand transfer the meaning of the word, that is to say explain it or add a generic name next to it e. g. *pollera* (Andean skirt).

He also mentions two other important things to consider:

¹⁷ Peter Newmark, 1995, Op. Cit., pg. 135

a) **Houses, cities or towns:** *chalé, hostel, cabañas, pension, aldea, circunscripción, canton, anillo, distrito.*

b) **Transport:** *cabriolet, minibus, radio taxi, trufi, carretón.*

2.1.5.2.1.3 Socio-cultural

At this point we have to take into account the connotative and denotative meaning that a word could have, for example, in many countries there must be no problem at the moment of translating Shopping Centre (*centro comercial*) but in our culture it has a slight different meaning because sellers are not concentrated in one building, instead they sell their products on streets and we call that place “*mercado*” and we add a referent for the article we are referring to like “*mercado negro*”, “*mercado de las flores*”, “*mercado Uyustus*”.

Newmark also mentions the theme of sports that are more known in one place rather than other like “*corrida de toros*”, “*cricket*”, “*hockey*”.

2.1.5.2.1.4 Political, Social and Administrative Organizations

The political and social life of a country is reflected in its institutional terms. When we denominate the Head of State like (*Presidente, Primer Ministro, Rey*) those terms are what Newmark calls them “clear” words, therefore we have to translate them literally in a direct way. As is the example of Ministries (see glossary) e.g. Ministro de Salud as *Minister of Health*.

On the one hand, when the public organization has a “transparent” noun we translate it literally as well, for example: *Fuerzas Armadas* as Armed Forces. However, sometimes the translation depends on whether we are translating for a serious institution, in the sense that the text reaches to a well educated audience, we have to do it literally, but if the translation is not for an educated audience we could find a cultural equivalent; for example: Board of trade (*Departamento Británico de Comercio y Exportación*).

On the other hand, when a public organization has an “opaque” noun like *National Trust*, which is an organization that is in charge of the preservation of Britain monuments and parks. In these cases the translator has to, first of all, verify whether there is a recognized translation of the term, if not he or she has to give a cultural neutral equivalent in order to explain it; for example: *Instituto Cervantes* as organism for teaching and Spanish promotion.¹⁸

2.1.5.2.1.5 International terms

The international terms are known nowadays by their acronyms, which have recognized translations like “OMS” (Organización Mundial de la Salud); “WHO” (*World Health Organization*), “ALCA” (Area de Libre Comercio de las Américas); “FTAA” (*Free Trade Area of the Americas*). In other cases the international acronym remains becoming an international recognized term and maintains its original meaning like: “YPFB”(Yacimientos Petrolíferos Bolivianos), “PEDEVESA” (Petroleo de Venezuela Sociedad Anonima).

2.1.5.2.1.6 Gestures and habits

Regarding gestures and habits Newmark¹⁹ talks about the importance translators have to take into account at the moment of giving differences between a description and function of a gesture or habit due the ambiguity it could bring. Definitely, the aspect of non-verbal part of the communication is of crucial importance; for example, in the high world international business, body language often speaks for itself. Unfortunately, much of the meaning may be lost in translation. The most inoffensive of gestures - when misinterpreted - can cause confusion on business negotiations.

For instance, In the United States the "OK" hand gesture conveys enthusiasm or approval of a business associate's suggestion. But that sign in France, it is synonymous of "zero" or "worthless," and your business counterpart might be

¹⁸ Peter Newmark, 1995, Op. Cit., pg. 140

¹⁹ Peter Newmark, 1995, Op. Cit., pg. 144

tempted to end the business and leave home. The same happens in Brazil, where the "OK" sign has prurient significance and is considered vulgar. So, to prepare a successful communication in a foreign language should include extra linguistic elements, such as those aspects already mentioned along this point.

2.2 Functions of Language

According to Bühler²⁰, the principal functions of language are three: expressive, informative and vocative.

2.2.1 Expressive

The principal function here is the author's mind who expresses his impressions without taking into account the possible answers. The personal components constitute –although only in part- the “expressive” element in an expressive text. From which we can mention literature texts, authoritative texts, autobiographies, essays and personal letters.²¹

2.2.2 Vocative

The nucleus vocative function of the language is the reader, the addressee. Newmark uses the term “vocative” in the sense of making a “call” or “invitation” to the reader to act, to think or feel, in fact, in order to react the way the text wants to. Among these we can mention, signs, instructions, publicity, propaganda, and persuasive writings.

2.2.3 Informative

We will stress this point due to journalistic notes belong to this function of the language.

²⁰ Mentioned by Newmark, 1995, Op. Cit., pg. 61

²¹ Newmark, 1995, Op. Cit., pgs. 61-62

The nucleus of the informative function is constructed by the external situation, the facts of a given situation, the extralinguistic reality, even the ideas or exposed theories. These kinds of texts are related with any knowledge area. In general the format of an informative text is often a manual, a technical report, a newspaper or magazine collaboration, a scientific article, a thesis, or the agenda in a meeting. Newmark says that these kinds of texts present four linguistic varieties, which are explained as follows:

- a) a style which is technical, formal, non emotive, characterized in English; for example, by passive sentences, literal language, without metaphors, verbs semantically “empty”, a texts that contains Latin and jargon vocabulary.
- b) a neutral or informal style with technical defined terms, proper of books, basic conceptual metaphors, and verbs of activity or action
- c) an informal affective or charm style, like books that contain simple structures, a simple vocabulary, although diverse, that gives space to definitions and numerous illustrations and stereotyped metaphors, and finally,
- d) the familiar style, which is not technical, characterized by the popular journalism as well as the surprising metaphors, short sentences, argots, not very conventional punctuation and colloquial words.²²

So far we have seen that is not enough for the purpose of translation owing a linguistic knowledge. The process of translation goes far beyond than that. Therefore, it is competence of the translator to know the extralinguistic factors in order to give an adequate equivalence, which is closely related to the intention of the author. That is why we consider important to contextualize the work mentioning our authors way of thinking and writing, settling the time and place of occurrence.

Roger T.Bell (1991:7) says that the crucial factor in a translation is the *purpose* for which the translation is being made, not only some inherent characteristics of the text itself. He adds “Faced by a text – written or spoken – in a language which we know,

²² Peter Newmark, 1995, Op. Cit., pg. 6

we are able to work out not only (1) the semantic sense of each word and sentence but also (2) its communicative value, (3) its place in time and space and (4) information about participants involved in its production and reception.”²³ And he suggests six questions a translator asks himself or herself as follows:

What? It is the *message contained in the text*; the content of the signal; the prepositional content of the speech acts.

Why? It familiarizes us towards *the intention of the sender (author)*, the purpose for which was issued, the illocutionary forces of the speech acts; the discourse.

When? It is concerned with the *time of the communication* realized in the text and setting it in its historical context; contemporary or set in recent or remote past or future.

How? It is ambiguous, since it can refer to:

manner of delivery: the tenor of the discourse; serious or flippant or ironic...

medium of communication: the mode of the discourse; the channel(s) – verbal/non verbal, speech/writing – selected to the signal.

Where? It is concerned with the *place of the communication*; the physical location of the speech event realized in the text.

Who? It refers to the *participants involved in the communication*; the sender and receiver(s). Both spoken and written texts will reveal, to a greater or lesser extent, characteristics of the speaker or writer as an individual and also, by inference, the attitude the sender adopts in relation to the receiver(s) and the message being transmitted.”²⁴

Mildred Larson supports this when saying that: “The translator should read the source text several times asking himself, “What was the intent of the author as he wrote this particular text? What information does he want to communicate, what mood, and what response did he expect from the readers?” A translator who is oblivious to such questions will not be able to produce a faithful translation. Any author must deal with such choices before he begins to write at all. In the same way,

²³ Roger T.Bell, 1991, Op. Cit., pg. 7

²⁴ Roger T.Bell, 1991, Op. Cit., pgs. 7-6

the translator must also deal with them.”²⁵

2.3 Definition of News Agency

According to Top 200 World News Web a News Agency is an organization that provides news coverage to subscribers, as to newspapers or periodicals. Also called *press agency, press association*.²⁶

Another definition from the Britannica Concise Encyclopedia says that a News Agency is an organization that gathers, writes, and distributes news to newspapers, periodicals, radio and television broadcasters, government agencies, and other users. It does not publish news itself but supplies news to subscribers, who, by sharing costs, obtain services they could not otherwise afford. All the mass media depend on agencies for the bulk of the news they carry. Some agencies focus on special subjects or on a local areas or country. Many news agencies are cooperatives, with members providing news from their area to a pool for general use. The largest news agencies are United Press International, Associated Press, Reuters, and Agence France-Presse.²⁷

2.3.1 The Bolivian News Agency

The Bolivian News Agency (ABI) is a non-profit governmental organization that depends on the National Direction of Social Communication (DNCS) of the Ministry of Presidency, which is specialized in the production of information and analysis about events that happen around the country and Latin America.

It was founded on February 6, 1996 and since then; it has contributed with its service to the country. In recent years, it has taken on a new mission of social advocacy, in an effort to contribute to the process of social change that the country is facing.

²⁵ Mildred Larson 1984, Op. Cit., pg.422

²⁶ www.newsconnect.net

²⁷ www.answers.com

Their goal is to provide information within the highest quality, reliability and objectivity that journal notes could bring in accurate and balance information about Bolivian matters through their web page, emphasizing the problems and situations that affect the human rights of vulnerable and marginalized sectors of the population.

The Bolivian News Agency (ABI) helps to set the news agenda daily, influencing what appears each day in newspapers and broadcast media across the country. It does not have any political views. It writes no opinionated editorials or editorials of any kind. It does not make any campaign. It simply gathers the news and the pictures and distributes them as fast as modern communications systems will allow. But it is important to highlight that they do not sacrifice accuracy or balance for the sake of speed. (See Appendix 2)²⁸

2.3.1.1 The Staff of the ABI

The press group of the ABI is the following, for more information about the duties they develop everyday see the Appendix 2.

- 1 Chief Executive Director of Press and news
- 1 Editor-in-chief
- 2 Editors
- 6 Journalists
- 1 Photographer
- 1 Typist
- 3 Correspondents
- 1 Secretary

²⁸ Information extracted from ABI's leaflet

2.3.1.2 Covering areas

- Politics
- Economy
- Society
- Security
- Culture

Those are the main areas of covering in the ABI, but it is important to highlight that they also cover other sub-areas like Science and Technology, Sports, Human Rights, Documental and History, Ecology, Education, General Information, Meteorology, Home and Foreign notes, Religion, Health, Events, Transport, Varieties and Miscellany. These covering areas are always mentioned at the top of the journalistic notes because they have to be classified under its respective initial, mentioning where the news belongs to, for example: 1-P means that the note is under the area of Politics or 1-M that means that it belongs to Armed Forces. (See Appendix 1 for more details)

At this point we consider important to give some guidelines that could contextualize us more about journalists' profession.

2.4 Journalism

2.4.1 Definition of Journalism

According to the wikipedia encyclopedia²⁹ Journalism is “the discipline of gathering, writing and reporting news, and broadly it includes the process of editing and presenting the news articles. Journalism applies to various media, but is not limited to newspapers, magazines, radio, and television.”

²⁹ www.wikipedia.org

For Robert Niles³⁰ Journalism is a form of writing that tells people about things that really happened, but they might not have known about already. He says that people who write journalism are called “journalists”. They work either at newspapers, magazines, websites or for TV or radio stations.

He takes into account the following aspects:

1) Journalism comes in several different forms:

I. News

- A. Breaking news: Telling about an event as it happens.
- B. Feature stories: A detailed look at something interesting that is not breaking news.
- C. Enterprise or Investigative stories: Stories that uncover information that few people knew.

II. Opinion

- A. Editorials: Unsigned articles that express a publication's opinion.
- B. Columns: Signed articles that express the writer's reporting and his conclusions.
- C. Reviews: Such as concert, restaurant or movie reviews.

2) **Online journalism** can come in the forms listed above, as well as:

- A. Blogs: Online diaries kept by individuals or small groups.
- B. Discussion boards: Online question and answer pages where anyone can participate.
- C. Wikis: Articles that any reader can add to or change.

3) There are three main ways to gather information for a news story or opinion piece:

³⁰ Robert Niles, McKinley Elementary School, Pasadena, Calif. available on www.mckinleyarts.com

- 1) Interviews: Talking with people who know something about the story you are reporting.
- 2) Observation: Watching and listening where news is taking place.
- 3) Documents: Reading stories, reports, public records and other printed material.

2.4.2 News Writing

News writing, also news style or journalistic style is the particular prose style used for news reporting (ie. in newspapers) as well as in news items that air on radio and television. News style encompasses not only vocabulary and sentence structure, but also the way in which stories present the information in terms of relative importance, tone, and intended audience.

News writing attempts to answer all the basic questions about any particular event in the first two or three paragraphs: Who? What? When? Where? and Why? and occasionally How? (ie. "5 W's"). This form of structure is sometimes called the "inverted pyramid," to refer to decreased importance of information as it progresses.³¹

- **The inverted pyramid**

Newspaper articles are usually written in an "inverted pyramid" style where the conclusion and basic facts come at the top of the document. Details or background information comes later, in descending order of importance.

This is an effective style of presentation for the Web since not all users read an entire document. The idea is that the reader can stop at any time and continue reading the most important information.

³¹ www.wikipedia.org

An easy way to follow the “inverted pyramid” structure is to include as many of the “5 W’s” in the first paragraph as possible.³²

Niles gave us some keys he considers for writing a good journalism: “Start your story with the most important thing that happened in your story. That is called your “lead.” It should summarize the whole story in one sentence. From there, add details that explain or illustrate what's going on. You might need to start with some background or to “set the scene” with details of your observation. Again, write the story like you were telling it to a friend. Start with what's most important, then add background or details as needed. When you write journalism, your paragraphs will be shorter than you are used to in classroom writing. Each time you introduce a new source, you will start a new paragraph. Each time you bring up a new point, you will start a new paragraph. Again, be sure that you tell the source for each bit of information you add to the story.”³³ As we observed the aspects he considers include the 5W’already mentioned above.

It is also worthwhile considering Peter Besseau (2004:4) and his collaborators opinions about writing for the Web. According to them experts have determined that users primarily go on-line to retrieve information , so in order to be succesful on how to write effectively for the web they highlight that writing for the Web is different from writing for a print text. According to them, the Web is not structured like a report or a book that people will read in a linear fashion. It is a collection of electronic files that users will read in any order they please. ³⁴

Therefore, they give some key factors involved in writing good Web documents, from which we will mention the most important ones we consider important for this work.

³² Peter Besseau, Christa Money, and Emma Moore “The international Development Research Center (IDRC)”, Canadian Crown corporation.

³³ www.mckinleyarts.com

³⁴ Peter Besseau and others Op. Cit.

- Know your audience
- Insert key messages
- Use plain and simple language
- Legibility and readability
- Scannability and the “inverted pyramid”
- Page length–“chunking” vs. scrolling
- Meaningful titles
- Using headlines and sub-heads
- Navigation: links, buttons, bars and maps
- Accessibility
- Editing and proofreading
- Web content checklist

Know your audience

The key factor in the development of any web site is knowing the target audience. For example, one should determine whether the site will reach an internal, national or international audience. Knowing this basic information allows anyone to decide in which language(s) the text will be written, consider foreign browser capabilities and other important site design elements.³⁵

Use plain and simple language

For Besseau plain and simple language—with correct spelling and grammar—is essential in all communications with the public. And that especially holds true when writing for the Web since users will primarily visit the site for retrieving information so one has to write saying what one means simply and accurately because ambiguous language can frustrate a visitor.³⁶

³⁵ Peter Besseau and others Op. Cit.

³⁶ Peter Besseau and others Op. Cit.

Scannability

Besseau also says that most people do not actually read web pages in a linear fashion; they scan them for areas of interest. And by using links, they jump unpredictably through a site. This behaviour leaves the writer with little to no control over how readers approach their material. That is why it is important to make the document scannable.

Short sentences

Using short sentences allows the user to move quickly through large amounts of information and select the information that is needed. Extended sentences or excessive punctuation can be difficult to read on a screen. So, Besseau recommends to keep sentences to a maximum length of 20 words. They said that this technic encourages repeat visits and helps build clientele.

They also recommend the 'one idea per paragraph' rule. When users scan a page they tend to read only the first sentence of each paragraph. They will probably not stop to absorb a second or third idea buried inside a lengthy paragraph. They advice to keep the paragraphs to no more than five lines.³⁷

³⁷ Peter Besseau and others Op. Cit.

III. METHOD AND TECHNIQUES

3.1 Method

After reviewing the most important literature aspects for our work we will explain the method and techniques used during the six-month work.

According to Gutiérrez ,R. (1996)³⁸ method means “on the road to”; therefore, a method is the procedure or the way of doing something in order to attain a goal, meanwhile the scientific method would be the appropriate procedure to achieve this kind of thought.

Niver Montes (2004:104) says that method is the way to reach an objective, and a set of procedures for ordering an activity or what an investigation work seeks to; according to him it is a systematic way for reaching a certain goal.³⁹

3.1.1 Participants and Beneficiaries

- **Participants**

The participants are : Univ. Erika Catherine Ibáñez Ramos and the Tutor of this work, Lic. Freddy Sepúlveda, who made the respective corrections of the work in all its stages.

- **Beneficiaries**

The main beneficiary is the user of the Web Site since ABI was created mainly with that objective, to reach as many people as possible.

³⁸ Mentioned by Montes, Niver, 2004 “*La Tesis y el Trabajo Dirigido en Auditoria*”, Latinas Editores, Oruro-Bolivia, pag.104.

³⁹ Montes, Niver, 2004 Op. Cit.

As second beneficiary is the institution itself, in this case the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) web page, which strengthened it including the information in the English language.

Thus, both institutions the UMSA and the ABI benefit mutually when decided to help future professionals through the social interaction, matter that was of concern of the Ministry of the Presidency that wants not only sharing the news of country's current matters, but also contributing to the formation of future professionals in the labour field.

3.1.2 Work schedule

The work developed lasted six and a half months; that is to say, from July 23, 2007 to February 6, 2008 within a schedule from 10:00 a.m. to 16:00 p.m. from Monday to Friday including holydays. Also we made turns on weekends following the schedule from 14:00 p.m to 20:00 p.m. We have also to mention that the responsibilities assigned in the institution to us were supervised by the Chief Executive Director of Press and News Dr. Grover Cardozo Alcalá, who gave a final score to the work the same as the tutor of this Guided Work.

3.1.3 Criteria of evaluation

The characteristics of this Guided Work were different in relation to other kind of works done in the translation area because we were not assigned at once with a specific amount of documents to translate in a given period of time, if we consider what news is, we could see that as its name denotes, it is information about a recently changed situation or a recent event that is published in newspapers and broadcast on radio and television about recent events in the country or world or in a particular area of activity⁴⁰. Therefore, we were in contact daily with different kinds of texts depending on the most current matters that could be from the area of politics,

⁴⁰ Collins COBUILD Dictionary on CD-ROOM,2006

economics, health or even natural disasters. Thus, we had to work with the news of the moment but mainly those related to the figure of the President or the country current matters. Nevertheless, as my person had to be evaluated we divided the work in three parts as we will detail in the following chart taking into account the number of journalistic notes translated from the beginning until the end of this work.

STAGE	DATE OF BIGINING	DATE OF FINISH	NUMBER OF NOTES
FIRST	07 - 23 - 07	09 - 24 -07	297
SECOND	09 - 25 - 07	11 - 24 - 07	290
THIRD	11 - 25 - 07	02 - 03- 08	341
		TOTAL	928

Both, the institution and the tutor, gave the respective score to each stage following certain criteria as well as the content as the form of the work itself. The content was evaluated by the tutor who has adopted certain criteria for the evaluation, mainly what concerns to linguistic level, like transferring the meaning of the Source Language to the Target Language preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences taking into account the grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. The form was evaluated in the institution taking into account other kinds of criteria like the punctuality, the number of translations, the participation in different activities, etc.

Now let us move on to the most important part of our work, the techniques we had follow in order to develop the work itself.

3.2 Techniques

When the method was defined by Montes as the road that leads us to the knowledge and which gives us solutions to the Guided Work stated problem, the techniques are according to him the specific instruments that support the development of the

methods; what is more, he says that the procedures are the tools, tasks and concrete actions that should be used for the practical development of the Guided Work.

3.2.1 Dictionaries

So far the reference framework has considered important aspects of translation. What is missing is the recognition that one word has different meanings according context area as T. Bell (1991:95) says: “one word can, so to speak, “call up” another, since concepts and words are not stored in memory in a random manner but in a way which permits linkages to be created between them to both increase the efficiency of the storage system itself and to facilitate recall and retrieval.”⁴¹

Therefore, the dictionary provides us with a model for storing groups of words (and phrases) in a number of ways: where there are synonyms or antonyms or their relations in different contexts.

In this way, the first thing to be done in order to translate a text is to provide you with dictionaries. It is advisable to obtain one monolingual, one bilingual and specialized dictionaries. We worked with *Collins English Dictionary Editions*, one a monolingual CD-ROOM dictionary, and the other a bilingual-specialized dictionary. Thanks to internet multiple uses we could also accede to the on-line dictionaries. Our work was base on three main on-line dictionaries:

- <http://www.wordreference.com>
- <http://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/breach>
- <http://www.intracen.org/tfs/docs/glossary/es.htm>
- <http://www.wikipedia.org>
- <http://ksearch.proz.com/search/>

The first one was useful for finding universal words; the second was a legal dictionary and the third a dictionary of economy that were used at the moment of facing

⁴¹ Roger T.Bell, 1991, Op. Cit., pg. 95

terminology. Sometimes we had to appeal to the on-line *Wikipedia encyclopedia* in order to deepen in the meaning of unknown words in the source language. The last one is the freelance translators web page where one could accede to forums and other kind of information related to translation that we consider very useful at the moment of facing cultural words. Once you have those tools you are ready for the next step.

3.2.2 Sources of reference

- **Compiling glossaries**

A useful technique to adopt when facing a new subject matter is to compile a glossary before you start the translation properly. We have to check what is already available before. So we made a search but we only had access to the Glossary of Military Terminology (see Appendix 2). However, being the first work done under the mentioned characteristic, we had to develop our own glossary that was used as a list reference while we were translating. (See Glossary). We believe that this humble glossary can grow with the contribution of future works and the work of a specialized team that will seek the harmonization on terminology in order to ensure that “standard” terminology would be used.

- **Product literature**

To review the literature in the target language related to the issue translated is a useful source of terminology and a practical way to be aware of how one must express oneself in certain context and to see what kind of words are used. In our case we had to work extra hours in order to build a background knowledge, on the one hand in the Source Language and on the other hand in the Target Language. For the first case, we have to study mainly all things related to politics like the constitution, political parties’ development and so on. With respect to the Target

Language we had to see how other Agencies treat the same topics so we consulted the CNN, BBC, New York Times, Fox sports, etc. Another factor to take into account is that we worked with other web sites for finding different kinds of information that appeared at the moment. However, the dilemma is deciding what to collect, how to store the reviewed literature and how to retrieve it when you need it. Since time is always at a premium, it is hard to see additional reference when you are translating; nevertheless it is very useful for building back ground knowledge and brings an adequate translation product.

- **Past translations**

It would be ideal if one could save all past translations and references. However, there is a limit on how much reference material one can physically store. Anyhow, to see how other professionals treated same kinds of texts is very useful as well.

Once you provide yourself with the enough instruments and sources for the process of translation then you are ready to develop your own strategies that could allow you to make as fast as possible the translational analysis, the process of translation itself and the revision for posting it on the ABI web page. Therefore, we will mention the strategies that were used by my person at the moment of translating the journalistic notes.

3.2.3 Strategies

First, we spotted all non- familiar words and find its meaning. First in a bilingual dictionary and then we confirmed if that word suits the correct meaning in the monolingual dictionary.

Second, we saw all technical words or collocations (SL or TL) in the specialized dictionaries, where you can find the words that most of the times are not found in the bilingual dictionaries.

Third, if you find a word in the dictionary that according to your perception does not make sense in the text, you must not use it.

Forth, you do not have to spend too much time on words that give problems. You have to translate them provisionally according to what makes most sense in the context and finally verify whether it will remain or can be used other word or words instead, always guided by translator's contextual understanding of the piece.

Fifth, you have to translate easier sentences and paragraphs first and then return to the most complicate ones, we have to bear in mind that we do not have to omit any paragraph, if you do not understand the idea of the author you have two options: you should spend relatively more time trying to get the intention of the author or you could ask the author of the journalistic note, he is fortunately working nearby; nevertheless, they are so busy or covering news that the option you must take will depend on the situation.

Sixth, there are two basic articulations of meaning: those of words and those of sentences. Words must have coherence among them; then the meaning of sentences must cohere with those of the previous and the following sentences; then the paragraph; then the text. Grammar is more flexible than lexis; that is to say, literal translation and transposition. You sometimes can make a natural translation by using an alternative structure; for example, "*capitalidad*" (capital's issue).

Seventh, we recommend using footnotes at the moment of explaining a word that only exist in the culture of the Source Language.

Eighth, throughout the translation you will find proper names, and acronyms of political parties and institutions. We already mentioned how to treat those cases in the review literature.

Finally, at the end of the translation you have to read paragraph by paragraph and check possible mistakes. Then read the whole text one more time before posting it into the web page.

Let us conclude by saying that all these suggestions are the strategies followed by the author of the present work, but we have to consider that there are different ways of saying the same thing as Peter Newmark says in his *Approaches to translation* (1988:223) “There is no such thing as a correct or perfect or ideal translation of a challenging text. Ten first-rate translators may well produce ten different, more or less equally good translations of a complicated sentence. So take courage.”

IV. TEXT ANALYSIS

4.1 Types of translation used

Once the translator makes a general and detailed reading of the text and spots the difficulties, mainly technical terms, the following step is to select a type of translation in order to transfer the meaning. This technique; however will depend on the structure of the text. In most of the cases we have chosen literal translation and transposition. Nevertheless, we have used modulation especially in the cases where the actual speech was used.

Let us see some concrete examples of the main types of translation used in this work.

4.1.1 Literal Translation

Source Text:

- El Jefe de Estado viajará este viernes a Santa Cruz, ciudad donde se entrevistará con los jugadores de la Selección Boliviana de Fútbol, a quienes les deseará éxito en su encuentro con Uruguay.

Target Text:

- On Friday the Head of State will go to Santa Cruz, where he will meet the Bolivian Soccer Team in order to give them his best wishes for the encounter with the Uruguayan Team.

Source Text:

ABI: BOLIVIA - ESPAÑA

Cancilleres de Bolivia y España analizan inversiones y migración

Madrid, 15 ene (ABI).- Los ministros de Relaciones Exteriores de Bolivia, David Choquehuanca, y España, Miguel Ángel Moratinos, analizaron ayer, lunes, el estado de los vínculos bilaterales, con énfasis en los temas migratorio e inversiones.

Target Text:

ABI: BOLIVIA – SPAIN

BOLIVIA AND SPAIN CHANCELLORS ANALYZE INVESTMENTS AND
MIGRATION

Madrid, Jan 15 (ABI).- The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, from Bolivia David Choquehunca and from Spain Miguel Ángel Moratinos, analyzed last Monday, the condition of the bilateral ties with emphasis on migratory and investment issues.

4.1.2 Transposition**Source Text:**

"He solicitado la declaración complementaria para decir las cosas como son, asumir la responsabilidad no escapándome del país y entorpeciendo el trabajo del Ministerio Público a través de mañas jurídicas", aseguró el ex colaborador del ex presidente acusado de genocidio.

Target Text:

Sanchez de Lozada's former collaborator assured: "I have asked for the complementary declaration in order to say the things as they are, for assuming my responsibility and not fleeing out of the country, obstructing the legal work of the Public Ministry through tricks."

4.1.3 Modulation**Source Text:**

"Me parece que eso es un grave riesgo, los compañeros chuquisaqueños se están prestando a ese juego de la derecha y están sirviendo a ese tema", precisó.

Target Text:

He specified: "I think that it is a serious risk, our Sucre citizen fellows are forming part of the right purposes and they are helping them, without being aware that they are only used for their own benefit."

It is worth mentioning here that the difference between two languages at word and syntax level most of the time complicate translator's task, because they vary considerably from one language to another. However with practice some minor processes seemed to be easier to cope with. In fact, while we are translating, as Anatar Abdellah⁴² says: "we do not think in our activity as being broken down into phases. After doing our first translation, automatic mechanisms come into play that allows us to translate more quickly; at the same time, we are less and less conscious of our activity in basic processes." So let us move on the following stage:

⁴² Abdellah, S., Anatar, "What every Translator should know", extracted from Translation Subject notes

4.2 Minor Linguistic processes

According to Osimo (2001)⁴³ most mental processes involved in the reading are automatic and unconscious. Therefore while reading the Source Text, most of the time we develop an unconscious process because if it were conscious we would be forced to consume much more time in the act itself. From what has been said we can conclude that when we were translating processes like: word order (adjective + noun), use of nouns before verbs (he, it, we), gender and number concordance or typing mistakes, we automatically processed them without taking so much time thanks to the continuous practice that enables us to be used to them. During the process of translation at the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) we put in practice that automatic mental process in the points already mentioned before. Here are some examples on this issue.

- **Adjective + noun**

Source Text:

La Paz, 02 oct (ABI).- El ex presidente de Argelia, Ahmed Ben Bella, expresó su total apoyo a la candidatura de Evo Morales Ayma para Premio Nobel de la Paz.

Target Text:

La Paz, Oct 02 (ABI).- Algeria's former President, Ahmed Ben Bella manifested his total support for the postulation of President Evo Morales Ayma for the Nobel Peace Prize.

⁴³ Abdellah, S., Anatar, op. cit.

- **Plural concordance**

Source Text:

La oferta de las 39 comunidades de productores del distrito Coroma de Uyuni son el "grano de oro", que sirve para ser utilizado en las recetas comunitarias como...

Target Text:

The offer of the 39 producer communities of the District Coroma from Uyuni is the "gold grain" (*quinua*), which serves to be used in communitarian recipes like...

- **Wrong use of the accent**

Source Text:

La Paz, 20 ago (ABI).- Los ponchos rojos y las mantas cafés de la Provincia Omasuyos de La Paz advirtieron este lunes con marchar a Sucre para defender a la Asamblea Constituyente y evitar su fracaso.

Target Text:

La Paz, Aug 20 (ABI). – On Monday the red ponchos and the brown shawls of Omasuyos, Province of La Paz, warn with marching to Sucre for defending the Constituent Assembly and for avoiding its failure.

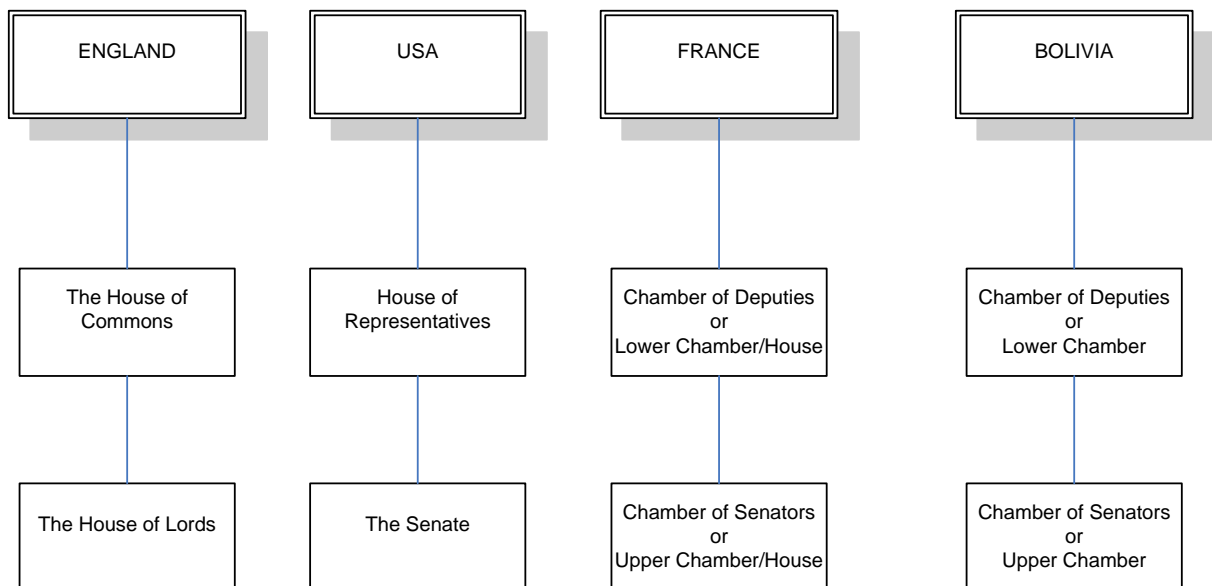
We said that the differences between two languages complicate the labour of the translator, because they vary considerably from one language to the other. So translators have to be aware of many aspects that not only take into account the linguistic knowledge but the extralinguistic ones. In the following examples we will see some of the cases that needed more attention in the process of translation itself.

4.3 Special topics treatment

4.3.1 Legislative Power

At this point we had to be very careful because most of the journalistic notes were related to this topic.

The Legislative Power's division varies according the country. Our labour as translators as we said goes beyond the linguistic knowledge. Therefore we had to investigate the use of the terminology to be used, for example British Parliament is formed of the House of Commons and House of Lords; and in USA the Congress is formed of the House of Representatives and the Senate. This fact lead us to investigate where our country adopted its legislative body distribution from, thus we had to read General History as well. As a result we found that our legislative body comes from France which uses bicameral system like us; thus we opted the following terminology: Chamber of Deputies or Lower Chamber/House and Chamber of Senators/ Senate or Upper Chamber/House.



Let us see an example:

Source Text:

El vicepresidente de la República, Álvaro García Linera, reiteró que la sesión conjunta de las cámaras de Diputados y Senadores fue convocada para las 10.00 en instalaciones del hemiciclo de la Cámara Baja.

Target Text:

Vice President Alvaro García Linera, reiterated that the session of both Chambers, Deputies and Senators, was summoned at 10.00 a.m. at the Lower Chamber.

4.3.2 Culture and Aymara words

We already talked about Culture in the Theoretical Reference point in which we defined culture as the way of life an entire society has, which includes codes of manner, dress, language, religion, rituals, and norms of behaviour; thus, as we said one of the principal characteristics that the translation has is to share not only the ideas but the culture. And if we talk about culture we implicitly talk about Aymara and Quechua culture. Here we had to be very careful with the lexicon given in Aymara and give its correct meaning: like *phasanqalla* (special corn); *bizcochos* (sponge cake); *awtipacha* (dry season); *jallupacha* (rainy season); *Pachamama* (mother land). We can say that at a word level we did not find problems at the moment of translating those terms but if we talk about the semantic and pragmatic level we find one special case that must be searched.

In All Saints Day, we had to face a text that was not reflecting the real meaning of a word, which in Aymara's culture has a different meaning to that wanted to be expressed. Therefore, we had asked Lic. Eulogio Chávez (Professor of Aymara Language) the meaning of the word "Ajayu", he said that if we see that word at the dictionary we could find that its meaning is "soul" but is the soul of people who are alive; so its use was not correctly used because in All Saints Day we celebrate a festivity of encounter between those relatives or friends that are dead. He explained to us that in Aymara's culture there was another expression that must be used instead, which is "Amayaw purini" that means *Amayaw*, corpse or dead body; and *purini*, to stop, to camp. He explained to us that the wrong use of "ajayu" in All Saints is due that our culture was initially searched by foreign people who were not aware of some conceptions Aymaran people have or use in its culture.

Our labour as translators is to maintain the original message in the target text but if we spot a mistake we cannot keep the mistake; thus as responsible of the referent truth we must transmit it in a correct way. That is why we did not use the word "ajayu" and put instead the correct expression. (See full text in the appendix 2)

Source Text:

ABI: DIFUNTOS - CULTURA

Bolivia vive celebración de Todos los Santos con "ajayus y tantawawas"

La Paz, 01 nov (ABI).- Para el mundo andino, la celebración de Todos los Santos, que se celebra en Bolivia, es fiesta de reencuentro y diálogo entre vivos y los muertos, a través de diferentes elementos simbólicos que reflejan la concepción filosófica y expresión de sus principios morales y éticos.

Target Text:

ABI: DECEASED – CULTURE

BOLIVIA WILL CELEBRATE ALL SAINTS DAY WITH “AMAYAW
PURINI AND T’ANT’A WAWAS”*

La Paz, Nov 01 (ABI).- For the Andean World, specially in Bolivia the celebration of All Saints Day is a festivity of encounter and dialogue between the dead and alive people through different symbolic offerings which reflect Andean philosophical conception and expression of moral and ethic principles.

We can also notice in the same journalistic note the lack of Aymara’s phonology knowledge, which gives a wrong meaning to what wants to be expressed. *Tanta* means meeting and *T’ant’a* means bread. Let us see the following example:

Source Text:

TANTAWAWA

Una de estas ofrendas, la más conocida, es la denominada tantawawa o niño de pan.

Target Text:

**T’ANT’AWAWAS*

One of the most used offering is the denominated *t’ant’a wawa* or bread of child.

4.3.3 History

As we can see, being a translator is a continuous search into the general knowledge, therefore to know Bolivian general history was also important for a better comprehension of some political aspects. Let us see an example of it.

Source Text:

En una inédita jornada, el tercero en las elecciones, Jaime Paz, es elegido en el Parlamento Nacional como Presidente de la República gracias al Acuerdo Patriótico entre el MIR y la ADN con 94 votos de legisladores. El líder del MIR se alió con su enemigo de la época dictatorial: Hugo Banzer; Jaime había cruzado "los ríos de sangre".

Target Text:

During an unusual journey, the third chosen in presidential elections, Jaime Paz, was elected in the National Parliament as Republic's President thanks to the political agreement between MIR and AND called "Acuerdo Patriótico" with 94 legislator's votes. MIR's leader made an agreement with his enemy dictatorship Hugo Banzer. In this way, he has been crossing "the blood rivers".

Here we had to contextualize the expression "*cruzó los ríos de sangre*". So at the end of the article we have specified that during Banzer's dictatorship government Jaime Paz Zamora's brother was killed and he said in a speech that he would never make an agreement with him because there was a blood river between them, but despite it he did it. And since then press always refers to him as the person who is capable of crossing "blood rivers".

4.3.4 Terminology treatment

As we mentioned before the technical translation distinguishes itself from other texts due to the use of terminology that corresponds to certain area of the knowledge. The most difficult part of the work was try to create a balanced treatment of both languages and to make an authentic and appropriate translation, especially in the areas of Law and Economy since we had to build up personal background knowledge in order to be familiar with the used terminology. Here are some examples:

Source Text:

ABI: JUICIO - MAGISTRADOS

Presidente de Constitución rechaza fallo judicial que favorece a magistrados del Tribunal

- El diputado Antonio Sánchez aseguró que esa instancia legislativa de la Cámara de Diputados analizará la mañana de este jueves la continuidad de juicio a cuatro magistrados acusados por prevaricato.

Target Text:

ABI: MAGISTRATES - JUDGMENT

CONSTITUTION PRESIDENT REJECTS JURY'S VERDICT THAT FAVOURS MAGISTRATES OF THE COURT

- The Deputy Antonio Sanchez assured that the legislative instance of the Chamber of Deputies will analyze this Thursday morning the judgment continuity against four magistrates accused by contempt-of-court.

One of the first tasks we had to face was the use of terminology in the different areas and as we said we had to build up the knowledge little by little in a continuous searching. So at the beginning we had to paraphrase some words according to their meaning and context. For example the word “*prevaricato*” that means the act of perverting the course of justice or to be guilty of corrupt practice was translated first as “Breach of public duties”, then with the respective searching we found the exact meaning in the target language that is “contempt-of-court”.

That was an example in Law area; let us see an example of Economy.

Source Text:

ABI: TÍTULOS - VENTA NACIONAL

A partir de este jueves el BCB ofertará títulos valores en el interior del país

Target Text:

ABI: SECURITIES - NATIONAL TRADE

SINCE THURSDAY BCB WILL OFFER SECURITIES IN THE COUNTRY

4.4 Other cases

4.4.1 Actual Speech

One of the tasks that a journalist has to do in order to give reliability and validity to his work is when he quotes someone’s exact words and then at the end or at the beginning of the quote he has to mention who said so. The problem we have to face as translators arises because our politicians usually mix their ideas when they express themselves, especially when it is spontaneous. For example:

Source Text:

"Nosotros hemos ido por el cauce legal insistiendo en que se debe respetar, incluso la última decisión del paro con mucha conciencia los paceños han visto que no era necesario hacerlo, sino que había que apelar a la racionalidad y allá ha habido una determinación de la Constituyente que hay que respetarla", expresó Paredes.

Target Text:

"We have gone by the legal channel insisting on respecting it, even the last decision La Paz citizens made of not going into a strike because there was no reason in doing so, but rather to appeal to the rationality. And in Sucre the Constituent gave a determination that must be respected," Paredes expressed.

Another important thing to mention here is that journalists are very careful with President Morales's speech. As we said they have to quote the actual speech of every authority and the President is not the exception, but most of the time the way he expresses himself is not so clear, so what they do is to explain in next paragraphs what he really meant. For example:

Source Text:

"Aquí hay una instrucción del Gobierno nacional para acelerar el trabajo, técnicamente nos informan que de acá a diez días se estaría dando una solución temporal, para la ciudad de La Paz", indicó Morales tras realizar una inspección de la zona.

De acuerdo al Jefe de Estado, hasta este viernes se tendría el informe oficial para constatar la inversión y el tiempo que demandará la reconstrucción del tubo roto.

Asimismo demandó a las autoridades de la Empresa Pública Social de Agua y Saneamiento (EPSAS), acelerar su trabajo.

Target Text:

“Here there is a national Government’s instruction for accelerating the work, we have technical information that in ten days, from now on, temporal solutions would be given to La Paz city” Morales pointed after making an inspection on the zone.

According to the Head of State, until Friday the official report will be ready for confirming the respective investment and the time that will demand the reconstruction of the broken pipe.

He also demanded from Bolivian Water Service Company (EPSAS) authorities to accelerate their work.

We believe that it is difficult for foreign people to understand our politicians, specially our President. In some cases they just translate what he says and at the end of the quotation they specify the following: “Morales said ...,” he was quoted as saying.

On the other hand, we had to face an example of news that was already given in the Target Language so we had to investigate the original actual speech given by the authority in order to copy the original quotation. But it was not easy as it looks like, we had to take more time trying to fit the translation in Spanish to the actual words in English, thus we had to look in different News Agencies in order to find the actual speech given by the authority. (Full text in the appendix 2)

Source Text:

ABI: NOBEL - PAZ

Al Gore y Panel de Clima de la ONU ganan el Premio Nobel de la Paz 2007

... El comité también premió al Panel sobre Cambio Climático por dos décadas de investigaciones científicas que ayudaron a "crear un consenso cada vez más informado sobre la conexión entre las actividades humanas y el calentamiento global", informó la agencia DPA.

Target Text:

ABI: PEACE – NOBEL PRIZE

AL GORE AND U.N. PANEL ON CLIMATE WON THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE 2007

... The committee also awarded the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change for two decades of scientific reports that have "created an ever-broader informed consensus about the connection between human activities and global warming," Agency DPA informed.

4.4.2 Ambiguity

As we know a word, phrase, sentence, or other communication is called "ambiguous" if it can be interpreted in more than one way. Authors said that ambiguity is the property of words, terms, notations and concepts (within a particular context) as being undefined, indefinable, or without an obvious definition and thus having an unclear meaning.

Source Text:

ABI: TRÁNSITO - ACCIDENTES

En 51 casos de cada 100 accidentes de tránsito se registran muertes y heridos

- Las personas fallecidas en accidentes de tránsito el año 2006 registraron un incremento de 94.56 por ciento respecto al 2005, es decir, 712 fallecidos.

... Asimismo, el incremento de los accidentes de tránsito sufrió un crecimiento de 2.32 por ciento el 2006 respecto al 2005, es decir 602 casos más que este último año.

Correction:

ABI: TRÁNSITO – ACCIDENTES

De cada 100 accidentes de transito, 51 de ellos registran heridos y/o muertos

- El número de fallecidos en accidentes de tránsito el año 2006 registró un incremento de 94.56 por ciento respecto al 2005, es decir, 712 fallecidos.

... Asimismo, la tasa de accidentes de tránsito se incrementó en 2.32 por ciento el 2006 con respecto al 2005, es decir 602 casos más que este último año.

Target Text:

ABI: TRANSIT - ACCIDENTS

51 OUT OF 100 TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REGISTER WOUNDED
AND/OR DEAD PEOPLE

- The number of dead people in traffic accidents the year 2006 registered an increase of 94.56 percent with respect to the year 2005, that is to say, 712 deaths.

... Also, the rate of the traffic accidents increased 2.32 percent the year 2006 with respect to 2005; that is to say, 602 more cases than last year.

4.4.3 Acronyms

Acronyms are combinations of the first letters in a group of words to form a new grouping of letters that can be pronounced as a word. For example, *NATO* from North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In our work we have plenty examples of this case but we have just mention the most used ones at Glossary section. An example of it as follows:

Source text:

ABI: VICEPRESIDENTE – EEUU

USAID y ATPDEA serán abordados en visita oficial de García Linera a
EEUU

Target text:

ABI: VICE PRESIDENT - U.S.A.

USAID AND ATPDEA WILL BE TREATED AT GARCÍA LINERA'S
OFFICIAL VISIT TO U.S.A.

Source text:

Igualmente fueron distinguidas la Asamblea Permanente de los Derechos Humanos de Bolivia (APDHB), la Asociación Nacional de la Prensa, la Central Obrera Boliviana (COB) y la Confederación Sindical Única de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia (CSUTCB).

Target text:

Also were awarded the following institutions: "Bolivian Human Rights Permanent Assembly" (APDHB), "Press Nacional Association", "Bolivian Work Central Union" (COB) and "Bolivian Peasant Workers Unique Union Confederation" (CSUTCB).

4.4.4 Abbreviations

An abbreviation is an arbitrary shortening of a word, usually by cutting off letters from the end, as in Gen. (General). Most abbreviations are followed by a period. Usage, however, differs widely, and recently omission of periods has become common, as in UN. In our work we use the abbreviation of months of the year and Military ranks. Here is an example:

Source text:

1-I

ABI: POLICÍA - ASCENSOS

Policía respetará decisión del Ejecutivo para ascensos a generales

La Paz, 11 ene (ABI).- El Comandante General de la Policía, Gral. Miguel Vásquez, aseguró hoy que respetará la Resolución Suprema y Ministerial que habilita a cinco coroneles que, según el Consejo Superior de Personal de la misma institución, no calificaron para ascensos a generales.

Target text:

1-I

ABI: POLICE - PROMOTION

POLICE WILL RESPECT EXECUTIVE DESITION FOR PROMOTING
GENERALS

La Paz, Jan 11 (ABI).- Police General Commandant, Gen. Miguel Vásquez assured today that he will respect the Supreme and Ministerial Resolution that entitle five Colonels, which according to Superior Council of the institution's Staff did not qualified for the promotion to General posts.

4.4.5 Spanglish words

Source text:

A su vez, informó que la Policía Departamental de La Paz, está en proceso de elaboración de especificaciones técnicas para la adquisición de Handies de comunicación y estaciones base.

Target text:

As well, he informed that La Paz Departmental Police is in the elaboration process of technical specifications for purchasing walkie-talkies and base stations.

Source text:

ABI: TARIJA – PODEMOS

Diputado de Podemos rechaza autonomías para “jailones” y pide que beneficie al pueblo

La Paz, 31 jul (ABI).- El diputado del opositor Poder Democrático Social (Podemos), Rodrigo Ibáñez, rechazó este martes un proceso autonómico en el departamento de Tarija sólo para "jailones" (elite regional) y reivindicó que ese nuevo mecanismo de administración sea de beneficio para los sectores más deprimidos de esa región.

Target text:

ABI: TARIJA - PODEMOS

PODEMOS DEPUTY REJECTS AUTONOMIES FOR "JAILONES" AND SAYS THEY SHOULD BENEFIT PEOPLE

La Paz, Jul 31 (ABI).- Podemos Deputy, Rodrigo Ibáñez, rejected this Tuesday an autonomous process in Tarija's department only for "jailones" (denomination given to people that belong to the elite) and he demanded that new administration mechanism as a benefit for the most depressed sectors in that region.

4.4.6 Idioms

According to the Wikipedia online encyclopaedia an idiom is an expression (i.e., term or phrase) whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal definitions and the arrangement of its parts, but refers instead to a figurative meaning that is known only through common use. Let us see some examples:

Source Text:

Declaró que dentro de la movilización en la capital había un grupo de gente que estaba gritando independencia, cuando esto no refleja el sentir de los chuquisaqueños.

"Entonces hay que saber diferenciar lo que son las legítimas demandas que hay que discutir en democracia y de los que son posturas radicales de alguna gente que intenta pescar en río revuelto", indicó.

Target Text:

Paredes said that inside the mobilization in the capital there was a group of people who was shouting independence; when this fact does not reflect the feeling of Chuquisaca citizens.

"Therefore it is necessary to distinguish which really are the legitimate demands that have to be discussed in democracy and which are radical positions of some people who try to benefit themselves throughout this problem," he pointed out.

Source Text:

"Entonces ¿a quién escogemos? Pues existe un indio que nos puede beneficiar, un tonto útil que nos viene de anillo al dedo ¿Cual es su nombre? René Joaquino Cabrera, ¡Sí! es el alcalde de Potosí. Hasta la bandera de su partido (AS) es del mismo color que la nuestra. Con él ganamos en los lugares collas y los apoyamos fuertemente en la Patria Camba", dice ese enunciado.

Target Text:

"So, who are we going to choose? Well, there is an Indian who can benefit us, a useful foolish, he fits us like a glove. Who is he? What's his name? René Joaquino Cabrera, Yes! It's Potosi's Mayor. Even his colour of party flag (AS) is like ours. With him we will win in "collas" regions and we will strongly support him here in our "Camba" country," said the document.

V. CONCLUSIONS

During this six-month period work in the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) we contributed to the spread of the daily news of its web page translating the journalistic notes from Spanish into English of the most important Bolivian news; in this way, reaching the main objective of this project.

The translation is an act of communication because it facilitates to break the boundaries of the language and culture, allowing countries not only sharing their culture but also learning more from each other. Therefore, the ABI strengthened its web page letting people who know English and are interested in Bolivian news to be updated with the current matters, especially those related to the figure of President Evo Morales Ayma, giving as a result a contribution to the institution and society.

But the process of translation is not only the knowledge of syntax and semantics, the translator also needs to be acquainted with the context that surrounds the text he or she will work with, because the meaning of a given word or phrase does not only lies on the connotative meaning, but also in the use of that word or phrase in a particular context or the effect that the author wants to transmit to the reader. In this way, we could evidence that it is better to hire a qualified translator than using Compute-aided translation (CAT) software.

Definitely, putting into practice the things learnt throughout my studies at University consolidated the use of methods and techniques in the area of translation. The difficulties that appeared during the process of translation motivated the author of this work to investigate and read more on the areas that ABI covers not only in the target language, but also in the source language, fact that enriched in a high level the linguistic and extra-linguistic knowledge that only practice can give to anyone.

Finally, we identified technical terms of the different ABI covering areas with which we have elaborated a glossary that we consider will be helpful, in some way, for future works.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

First of all, we consider important to suggest that the Department of Linguistics and Languages must pay more attention to the subject of Translation, which due the lack of necessary academic hours does not cover all the elemental practice of technical terms in the different areas of the knowledge; what is more, the students do not have enough time for practicing the translation from Spanish to English as well as the practice on the different scales of formality that a text could have (formal, neutral, informal, colloquial).

Second, it is necessary to implement a subject that could cover Informatics not only for the area of Translation, but also for the area of Teaching because the use of technology, especially Internet, has become one of the most important tools for getting and giving information. For that reason, as future professionals we do not have to be detached from it.

Third, the Department of Linguistics and Languages must supervise that the institution where a student goes should provide him or her the essential material to work with like specialized dictionaries and an adequate physical environment where one can work at, but the most important thing to take into account is that a person or professional editor is needed in order to proofread the journal note translations before posting them, because as human beings we are not apart from committing mistakes. One could many times read and re-read the same text and do not realize of a committed mistake; what is more, we do not have enough experience and practice in translation, so it is important to have someone else to edit the journalistic notes. We believe that the institution has to give the respective seriousness to our work as it does with the ABI staff, which count with one Editor-in-chief and two editors, therefore to have someone in charge of our work is essential. But in spite of the limitations, one must not be discouraged about those matters and try to overcome those things the better as possible, remember that being a professional translator takes time. As Mona Baker (1992:3) says: "Our profession is based on knowledge and experience. It has the longest apprenticeship of any profession.

Not until thirty do you start to be useful as a translator, not until fifty do you start to be in your prime.”

Talking about the work itself, we suggest that the future translator has to be involved with his or her work completely; that is to say, to become one more journalist in the staff, which implies to be aware of the latest information that occurs in our country. It is not enough to sit in front of the computer and read the notes and translate them, if one does not listen beforehand to the news one will be lost in the reading, thus one could waste time in order to contextualize himself or herself. What is more, it is important to have certain background knowledge about Bolivian history, because sometimes one has to contextualize the reader of the target language about certain matters or expressions that occurred years ago.

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