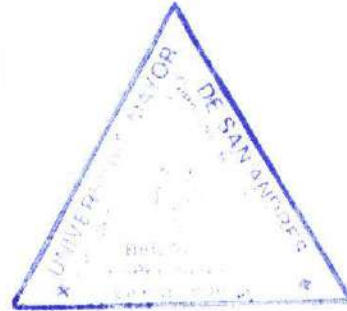


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UNIVERSIDAD MAYOR DE SAN ANDRÉS
FACULTAD DE HUMANIDADES Y CIENCIAS DE LA EDUCACIÓN
CARRERA DE LINGÜÍSTICA E IDIOMAS

LIN-



**EL USO DE LOS TIEMPOS VERBALES EN LA REDACCIÓN
PERIODÍSTICA DE NOTICIAS Y SU TRADUCCIÓN DEL
ESPAÑOL AL IDIOMA INGLÉS**

74 h.

**THE USE OF VERBAL TENSES IN JOURNALISTIC NEWS
WRITING AND THEIR TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH INTO
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Trabajo Dirigido para obtener el título de Licenciatura

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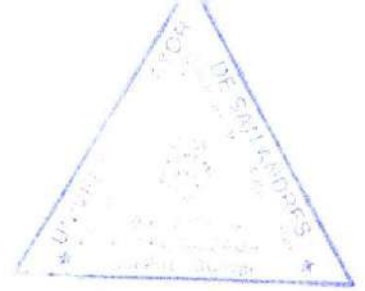
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TO MY FAMILY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I was fortunate to be able to count on the invaluable help of many people whose ties of friendship encouraged me to continue. Without their help I could not have finished this present work proposal. A special word of thanks goes to all of them. I would like to acknowledge the organization which has given me the opportunity to provide a significant contribution to society. Thank you very much.

SUMMARY



The present work centres on the classification and analysis of Spanish verbs in the journalistic notes of news bulletins of the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) and their translation into English. In this respect the most representative examples have been selected in relation to tenses and moods. With this description and classification certain verbs are manifested which appear most frequently in the journalistic notes of news bulletins and whose example reflect the use of the source language (Spanish). It deals with techniques of translation which apply to valid constructions in translating the target language (English) in a way that the translated text transmits and expresses the same intention as the original to disseminate the information.

In the first chapter the background and organization of the institution is presented, where ABI stressing the necessity and importance to count on the help of a professional translator in charge of translating the journalistic notes of its webpage.

The second chapter discusses the literature review where the translation theories and translation techniques are deal with and also the journalistic translation, the journalistic genres, digital journalism and grammar of verbs.

In the third chapter one finds the objectives and justification of the work proposal, the performance indicators and action strategies, and also the statement of the problem.

The fourth chapter focuses on the breakdown of the proposal or the verb analysis and the application of translation techniques in the selected segments. The achievements and results are mentioned.

Finally, there are the conclusions and recommendations, and the bibliography used. An annex is included with journalistic notes translated for the ABI webpage.

INTRODUCTION

"Translation is one of the oldest communicative processes that humankind knows and some of its objectives include making better human relations and preserving the linguistic diversity of the planet". Brower, 1959:19.

In an increasingly globalized World, one may realize that the needs and demands of the worldwide market have been modified in the few last years in the framework of an information society that has made it absolutely unavoidable for the adaptation to the technical capacity for the needs of global communication which requires the use of English as a lingua Franca incorporating other determinant languages in different markets for the dissemination of information.

With the arrival of the internet on the information scene the mass-media services around the World is converting their information to digital formats. The Bolivian News Agency (ABI) is not an exception. ABI is a news agency which has a website www.abi.bo on internet and broadcasts its outstanding news in English. This innovation in this media not only responds to the needs and demands of the users that seeks information in this medium, but also gives the website's users information about events happening in Bolivia. In this sense, the institution appointed a student of Linguistic and Language as a translator in order to translate journalistic notes from Spanish into English in adherence to the terms stipulated in the agreement between the Mayor de San Andres University (UMSA) and The National Board of Social Communication–Dinacom (La Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social), an institution within the Ministry of the Presidency.

The translation project stressed the translation of journalistic notes, though in the development of the work mainly on the procedures of translating verbs and also on the translation strategies used in particular. The translation of verbs is not optional from Spanish into English since its translation and choice of a suitable equivalent in a given context depends on a wide variety of factors such as the text and its

communicative interaction (text - context) where the grammar component is included (syntactic and semantic description), the constitutive principles of textuality standards (cohesion, coherence), extralinguistic situation (pragmatics) and the rules of situationality, and inter-textuality.

From what has been seen in the results of the sample it can be assumed: On the one hand, the use of verbs in journalistic text has specific textual marks like verbal tenses such as the simple present, simple past, future of indicative mood, periphrases and passive voice, the last more proper form of English presenting an adaptation in Spanish though the use of pronoun "se" in the passive voice gives it an impersonal trait.

On the other hand, strategies of translation that were used more in the translation of verbs were transposition, literal translation, and modified literal translation than amplification, compression and omission which are used more frequently in journalistic translation than in the cases that were necessary. Other translation procedures such as calque, transference, borrowing were used with certain words related to institutions, political parties acronyms, proper names, typical textiles, culinary specialties, titles, cultural allusions, popular customs, etc.; words that belong to the culture in which the author of the text is immersed so that the reader understands the text.

Finally, Mildred Larson, Vinay and Darbelnet, and Peter Newmark's views on translation and their translation strategies provided the basis for this work, although E. A. Nida & Ch. R. Taber's theory about grammatical analysis in *The Theory and Practice of Translation* 1986 is also accounted for and brought up as relevant. Likewise, we based our study on the bibliography available on Spanish and English grammar, which contains theoretical support for each language. This theoretical support defined the existing differences related to a semantic and syntactic point of view besides other aspects in both languages.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The National Board of Social Communication–Dinacom (La Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social) the executive and technical body of The Bolivian News Agency–ABI (Agencia Boliviana de Información) was created to report the official statements of the Government and to coordinate and monitor the information system of the Presidential Palace.

1.1. HISTORICAL SUMMARY AND LEGAL BACKGROUND

The historical development of establishing The National Board of Social Communication–Dinacom goes back to October 5, 1965 under the name of Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social (DNSC), and subsequently on June 21st,1971 was turned into the Ministry of State without portfolio¹.

On August 14, 2002, by D.S. (Supreme Decree) 26771 it functioned as a department of the Ministry of Presidency as the Communications Unit of the National Government–UNICOM (Unidad de Comunicación del Gobierno Nacional), until January 9, 2004 by D.S. (Supreme Decree) 27308 The National Board of Social Communication–Dinacom (La Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social) was created which has the responsibility to implement a communication policy that provides timely, true, and clear information about the government².

¹ Convenio 023/008 Resolución Administrativa No.121-B/2008. Pág. 4

² Dinacom 43 Años Humanizando la Comunicación. Pág. 2

1.2. INSTITUTIONAL GOAL AND VISION

The mission of the ABI is:

To inform the country and the world in the most timely, creative and objective way, about the actions, initiatives and endeavours that promote all the state system and civil society for changing, improving and building the country.

The vision of the ABI is:

To contribute using a state media like the ABI towards the construction of a supportive, fair and inclusive country.

1.3. PRESS AND INFORMATION UNIT (Bolivian News Agency - ABI)

The Bolivian News Agency summary is based on the ABI leaflet and a diagnosis of the current situation of ABI and the highlights of the press and information unit.

One of the strengths of The National Board of Social Communication–Dinacom (La Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social) is being recognized as a focal point among the Bolivian News Agency (ABI), New Homeland Network (Red Patria Nueva) and Channel 7 in order to position main matters of the state agenda at the national level. Like any other institution it also shows some weaknesses regarding infrastructure, staff, equipment, economic resources and the need for a professional translator of the English language.

Among their opportunities the development of communication activities through networking organizations nationwide is a priority. One common threat is the restructuring of journalist staff due to political-circumstances.

The Bolivian News Agency (ABI) has local coverage national and international broadcasting offers a range of information and carries out plans, projects and programs of the Bolivian State in the framework of the National Development Plan – PND (Plan Nacional de Desarrollo).

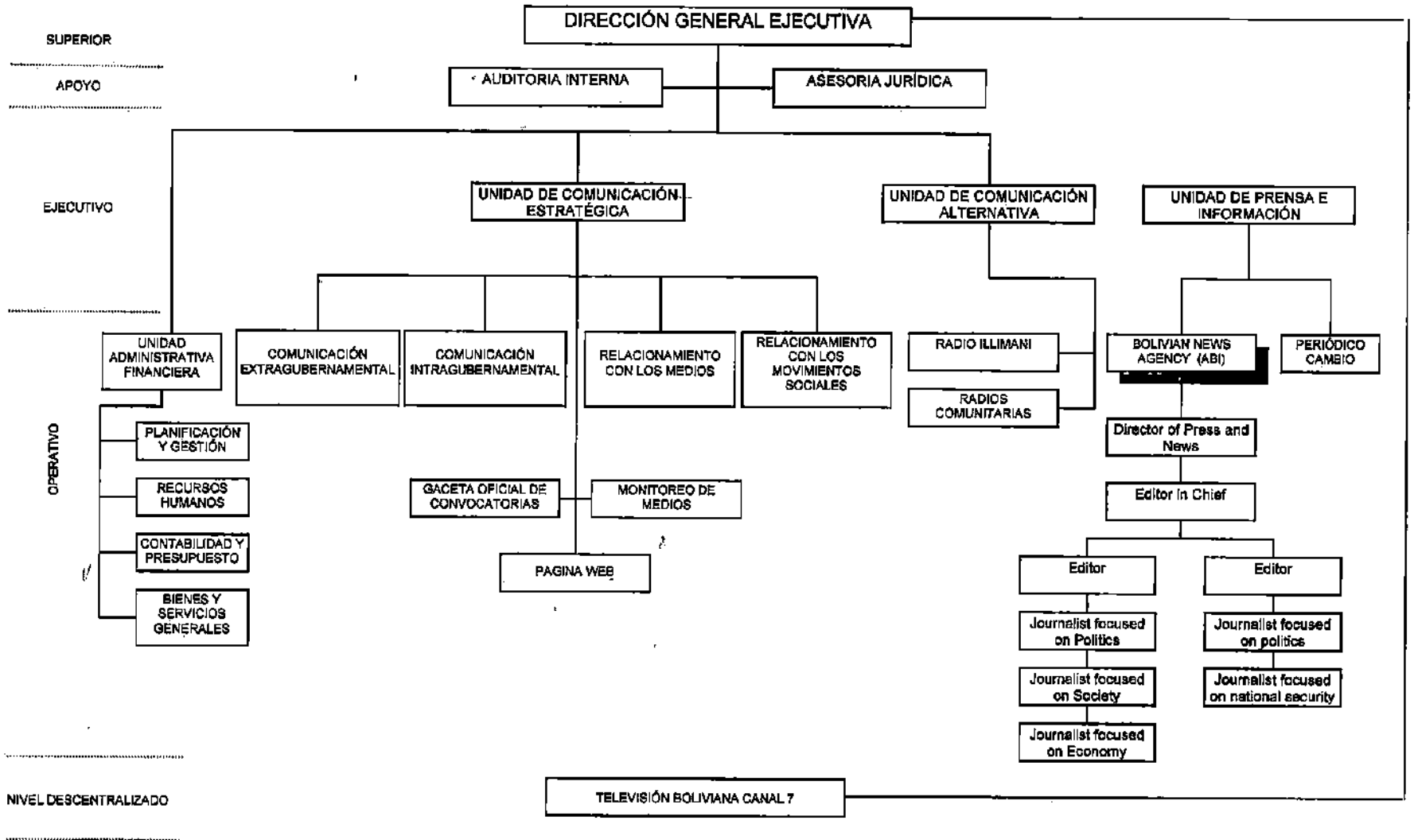
The Bolivian News Agency (ABI) was established on February 6, 1996. The creation of the ABI became a reality after several attempts in several government efforts to establish an agency to disseminate the activities of various government departments of the State. Since then it makes available to the media nationwide its text and photography services displayed through these websites: www.comunica.gov.bo – www.abi.bo

The Bolivian News Agency (ABI) is a state entity and becomes a news source for oral, written and television media that are also broadcast through its website whereby its users can get access to all its publications.

The goal of the ABI is to generate objective and reliable information about government activities and disseminate them, fulfilling the duties of coordination, review and dissemination of information focused on politics, society, and national security issues.

**1.4. ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE BOLIVIAN NEWS AGENCY (ABI)
AN INSTITUTION WITHIN THE NATIONAL BOARD OF SOCIAL
COMMUNICATION (Dinacom)**

ORGANIZATION CHART OF Dinacom (Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social)



1.5. WEBPAGE

The ABI's webpage is designed in a standard format, contains information strictly informative. The news is displayed on a virtual platform with a drop down menu to choose the module which the user wishes to access. By clicking on the drop down menu the user has access to the rest of the news and consequently to an activation in different links and hyperlinks which allow the contents to be displayed in a separate window.

The diversification of the information generated by the Bolivian News Agency–ABI to the internet is uploaded by the *upload.c* program linking (comunica.gov.bo) with (abi.bo). It is a design of the automatic reply system of the information on the main page with the contracted mirrors.

The BABY operating system widely known in the ABI through nearly 14 years of work and in use since the inception of the Bolivian News Agency has permanently helped in the daily work of broadcasting news.

The LATEST NEWS section that began in 2007 is designed to be an exclusive section of international information whose goal is to broadcast news in the English language.

The Bolivian News Agency website (abi.bo) broadcasts through its website a daily average of 30 to 40 journalistic notes and has an average from 120,000 to 150,000 national and international visitors that fluctuate weekly because the ABI is a point of reference for news in Bolivia.

1.6. INFORMATION

The production of the information is unfolded in three dimensions:

Temporary: the production of information is daily and continuous.

Multi-thematic: incorporates specific issues on politics, economy, society, national security and justice areas.

Multi-geographic: has a national and international coverage area.

The production activities of the information are:

- Collecting and registering information through recordings and notes
- Information processing to produce journalistic notes, chronologies and reports.
- Dissemination of the information generated.

1.7. DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION

The main areas of information coverage are: Politics, Economy, Society, National Security and Justice.

1.7.1. POLITICS

This information area concerns the legislative branch of power, their commissions and committee. Moreover it also has to do with events inside the Government Palace.

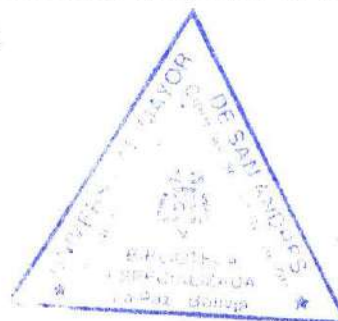
1.7.2. ECONOMY

This area concerns the ministries of Economy, Hydrocarbons, Mining, Rural Development, Public Works and their respective Vice Ministries.

1.7.3. SOCIETY

This area reaches the ministries of Water Services, Education Health Care and their respective Vice Minister. This area also includes a special coverage of the Bolivian Union Organization and their activities.

1.7.4. SECURITY AND JUSTICE



This area concerns the Ministry of Government, Justice and their respective Vice-Ministries and the National Police Force, Supreme Court of Justice and its entities.

1.8. TARGET AUDIENCE

- **The State:** The Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary, prefecture, City Hall and autonomous institutions.
- **International organizations:** Embassies, foundations, international cooperation, multilateral institutions.
- **Civil society:** Universities, media, social movements, national, departmental and local organizations, non-governmental organizations international and the general public.

1.9. ABI's NEED FOR SUPPORT

The Bolivian News Agency (ABI) produces digital publication relating to what happens in the country which has allowed not only the Bolivian citizens to be aware of national events but also foreign media interested in current events in Bolivia. Likewise, as a state media it focuses its greater attention on the four main branches of the government and on the figure of the president of Bolivia.

For this reason the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) implemented in the website a new section called LATEST NEWS which displays the information and allows downloading the text in English.

However, one of the weaknesses of the institution is the lack of a professional translator which puts the ABI in an unfavorable position considering the new technological revolution of digital media since the explosion of the internet.

Due to this situation the ABI saw the urgent need to translate objective, reliable and current information so it can be consulted, read and discussed and be

available to audiences worldwide in this foreign language keeping its competitiveness in the digital press area in the digital age.

CHAPTER TWO

REFERENCE FRAMEWORK

2. TRANSLATION

We take two scholars' definitions in consideration for this research:

"Going from language A to language B to express the same reality but in a different code". Translation is a process based on the theory that it is possible to abstract the meaning of a text from its forms and reproduce that meaning with the very different forms of a second language.

Translation, then, 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 lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. **Mildred Larson. 1998:3.**

"To analyze the expression of the original text language in terms of pre-nuclear statements, and translate them into equivalent pre-nuclear statements in the final language and transform these into appropriate stylistic expressions". For Vázquez Ayora, translation is treated as a process that literally changes the code and gives meaning to the final text taking into account the morphosyntactic structures of the target language, maintaining the sense, the semantic, terminology, stylistic equivalence, etc. **Gerardo Vázquez Ayora (1977): Introducción a la Traductología: 386.**

In both definitions we see that in order to determine the meaning of the source language, and then reconstructing the same meaning into the target language. The translator will need to make many adjustments in form (lexicon and grammatical structure) in order to reproduce in the receptor language a text which communicates the same message as the source language, but using the grammatical and lexical choices of the receptor language.

2.1. TRANSLATION THEORIES

Translation Theory is a number of theoretical approaches to the study of translation.

Translation theory's main concern is to determine appropriate translation methods for a widest possible range of text or text-categories. It provides a framework of principles, restricted rules and hints for translating texts. The theory demonstrates the possible translation procedures and the various arguments for and against the use of one translation theory rather than another in a particular context.

Translation theory recognizes that different languages encode meaning in different forms based on understanding of how language works. Translation theory includes principles for translating figurative language, dealing with lexical mismatches, rhetorical questions, inclusion of cohesion markers context, the rules of grammar of both languages, their writing conventions, their idioms and many others crucial constraints to perform a good translation. It guides translators to find appropriate ways of preserving meaning while using the most appropriate forms of each language, gives translators some insights about where problems are, when translating texts etc.

Translation theory is concerned with choices and decisions, not with the mechanics of either the source language or target language, but attempts to give some insights into the relation between thought, meaning and the cultural and individual aspects of language.

Here we mention two main scholars who have suggested methods of translations. They tried to provide a model of translation theory:

Peter Newmark has suggested communicative and semantic methods of translation. By definition, communicative translation attempts to produce on its

readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the source language. Semantic translation, on the other hand, attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the target language (TL) allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original. Newmark finds that only semantic and communicative translation fulfils the two main aims of translation, which are first, accuracy and second, economy.

Newmark contends that there are three basic translation processes:

- a) The interpretation and analysis of the SL text;
- b) The translation procedure (choosing equivalents for words and sentences in the TL.
- c) The formulation of the text according to the writer's intention, the reader's expectation, the appropriate norms of the TL, etc.

Newmark: A Textbook of Translation (1988: 48).

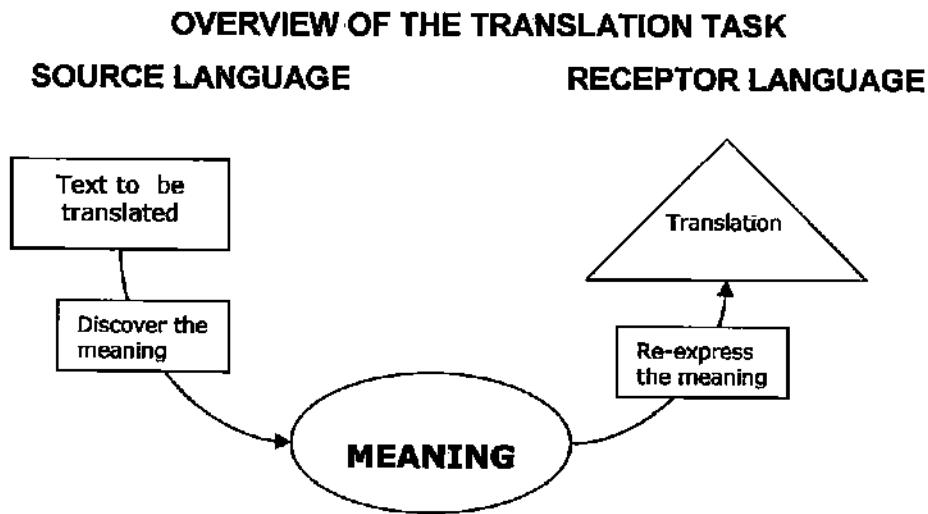
Mildred Larson states that basically there are two competing theories of translation. In one the predominant purpose is to express as exactly as possible the full force and meaning of every word and turn of phrase in the original, and in the other the predominant purpose is to produce a result that does not read like a translation at all, in the hands of a good translator neither of these two approaches can be entirely ignored and should meet three important requirements namely:

- 1) Familiarity with the source language,
- 2) Familiarity with the target language,
- 3) Familiarity with the subject matter to perform to their job successfully.

Based on this premise, the translator discovers the meaning behind the forms in the source language (SL) and does his best to produce the same meaning in the target language(TL), using the target language forms and structures. When we talk of forms, we are referring to words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs etc. spoken or written. Those forms are denominated the *surface structure*. Larson also

says that translation consists in translating without distortions the meaning of the source language into the target language. This is only possible through the semantic structure; what is supposed to change is the form and the code and what should remain unchanged is the meaning and the message. **Mildred Larson: Meaning-based Translation. 1998: 4.**

Diagram for Larson, page 4



2.2. METHODS OF TRANSLATION

The three main kinds of translation mentioned by authors are: **the literal translation, the modified literal translation and the idiomatic translation.**

According to Larson translation falls on a continuum from very literal, to literal, to modified literal, to near idiomatic, to idiomatic, and they may even move on to be unduly free **Mildred Larson: Meaning-based Translation. 1998: 17.**

Diagram from Mildred Larson, 1984: 17

very		modified	near		unduly
literal	literal	literal	idiomatic	idiomatic	free

On the other hand, Newmark proposes some specific translation procedures; where the two main kinds of translation are: Semantic translation and Communicative translation.

Diagram from **Newmark. A textbook of Translation 1988:45.**

SL emphasis

Word for word translation

Literal translation

Faithful translation

Semantic translation

TL emphasis

Adaptation

Free translation

Idiomatic translation

Communicative translation

Translation methods or strategies involve the basic tasks of choosing a set of formulated rules or principles which a translator may use to reach the goals determined by the translating situation of the SL text and developing a method to translate it. A translation strategy is a conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it. The notion of consciousness is significant in distinguishing strategies which are used by the learners or translators according to the purpose of the text and the target language audience.

Newmark mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes that, "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language". **Newmark.1988:81.**

Some procedures of translation do not have a clear-cut division from one another. A particular procedure may contain in some degrees the characteristics of other procedures. The procedure is named based on its dominant characteristics. When more than one procedure, through their characteristics, equally dominates the translation of a word or expression, the procedure is called *combination procedure*.

Here, we go on to refer the characteristics of the following methods of translation:

2.2.1. LITERAL TRANSLATION

- Linguistics translation of the semantic meaning of the original element.
- Attempts to follow the form of the source language.
- Word for word translation keeping a total parallelism and leading to a close translation.
- Choose literal equivalents for the words.

Larson (1984:16)

Source Language	Target Language
tragarse la pildora	to swallow the pill
Tener la palabra en la punta de la lengua	to have a word on the tip of the tongue
conducir a un fin	to draw to an end
Lo hizo por si mismo	He did it by himself

2.2.2. MODIFIED LITERAL TRANSLATION

- Change the order (grammatical structure) into the receptor language structure
- Lexical items are translated literally.
- Changes are done to adjust the translation enough to avoid complete nonsense and wrong meanings, but the result does not sound natural.
- Choose literal equivalents for the words.

Larson (1984:16)

Source Language	Target Language
El encuentro había sido adelantado por el presidente Evo Morales para las 18.00 de este miércoles. ABI 1-P 17-8-08	The meeting had brought forward by the President Evo Morales on Wednesday at 18,00.
Gaza: bombardeo pone en peligro a heridos del hospital Al Quds. ABI 1-B E6204 22:01:17 15-01-2009	GAZA: Bombing puts in danger injured men in Al Quds Hospital.

2.3. TRANSLATION PROCEDURES

2.3.1. BORROWING

This is one of the procedures which consist to transfer the word or a locution like it is (without translation) from the SL to TL. example: vodka, whisky, basic, sexy, pub, ticket, performance, input, output, show, full-time, spot, etc. The borrowings incorporated to the lexical have turned into a staff of the language and have lost its nature of borrowing. **Vinay and Darbelnet.**

Reasons	Examples
because of use	The inspector said bravo
because of absence of an equivalent	Let's go to the pub Vamos al pub
in order to create a rhetoric effect. (colocate, humor etc.)	

2.3.2. CALQUE

Consists of borrowing an element of the SL (source language) and translating literally the elements which compose it; that is to say, there is a transfer of signifiers of the SL to the text of the TL (target language) but signifiers of the target language are employed. For instance:

Source Language	Target Language
Heavy-hand	Mano dura
football	balonpié

2.3.3. TRANSPOSITION

It involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL and change of one part of speech for another without changing the semantic content, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of a SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth. **Newmark, 1988:86**

Example:

Source Language		Target Language	
Noun	it was a completely failure	Adjective	fue un completo fracaso
Adjective	medical students	Noun	estudiantes de medicina
Noun	for sale	Verb	a la venta
Adverb	with a certain testy reluctance	Adjective	con cierta irritación y desgano
Adjective	Endless	Noun	sin fin
Conjunction	because / because of	Preposition	A causa de

2.3.4. MODULATION

This changes the semantics and the point of view of the SL. This procedure let to have two structures completely different between the two languages: transfer from the abstract to concrete, from the particularity to general, from the affirmation to negation.

Example:

Source Language	Target Language
es fácil de mostrar	It is not difficult to show
café soluble	instant coffee
el medio en el que se desenvuelve	the circles in which he moves

2.3.5. AMPLIFICATION

Amplification is the procedure whereby in the target language (TL) is used more monemes (lexemes and morphemes) than in the source language (SL) to express the same idea. If the structure of the target language (TL) needs them the translator would use more structures in the target text, but can affect other grammatical categories. Example:

Source Language	Target Language
We are dancing to the accordion	Bailamos al son del acordeón
The house beyond the church	La casa que está más allá de la iglesia
I do not know what you mean	No sé lo que quieres decir

2.3.6. SUBSTITUTION

Substitution consists of supplanting the original element for another of the target culture. Example:

Source Language	Target Language
One dollar	un euro con veinte

2.3.7. REPETITION (NO TRANSLATION OR TRANSFERENCE)

The use of this technique makes the translator decides consciously transferred the original element in order to give local colour, to attract the reader, to give a sense of intimacy between the text and the reader or simply there is not equivalence at word level which means that the target language lacks a specific term. However, one of the translation procedure that permits to give references about the element without changing the original element in the target text is the intratextual gloss which goes in the body of the text itself between brackets or in cursive script. **Esperanza Alarcón Navío 2005.**

Example:

Source Language	Target Language
De esta forma el primer presidente indígena en la historia de Bolivia realizó la celebración de la fiesta del Willkakuti (solsticio) rodeado del consejo de Ayllus y Comunidades originarias donde cada 21 de junio se marca el inicio del Machaq Mara (año nuevo aymara), que consiste en recibir los primeros rayos del sol, los que atraviesan la Puerta del Sol, trasciende el templo de Kalasasaya iluminando al monolito Bennett. ABI D79 21-06-08	In this way the first Indigenous president in Bolivia's history enhanced the ceremony of Willkakuti <i>winter solstice</i> surrounded by the council of Ayllus <i>native societies</i> and native communities. Each June 21 st starts the beginning of Machaq Mara <i>Aymara new year</i> which consists of receiving the first sun rays of sunlight that crosses through La Puerta del Sol <i>Sun gate monument</i> and comes across Kalasasaya temple lighting up the monolith Bennett.

2.4. JOURNALISTIC GENRES TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES

The three specific techniques used for Journalistic translation are **linguistics amplification, linguistics compression and omission.** The use of these

techniques is functional and is determined by the characteristics and needs of the journalistic genres and the requirements of the new communicative framework.

2.4.1. LINGUISTIC AMPLIFICATION

Linguistics amplification is a technique to introduce details that do not appear in the source text. In the case of journalistic translation it is a technique frequently used and necessary for the new language reception circumstances of the translated article. The amplification is used for different purposes:

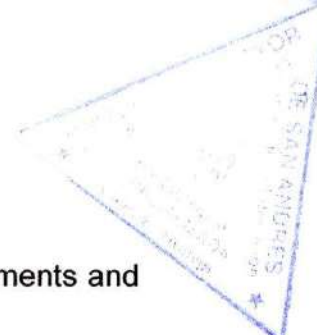
- 1. Update of information:** the role of informing, predominantly in the journalistic genres, sometimes explains the expansion of the source text's information about news and updated daily news.
- 2. Explanation of information:** the news must always be easily understood. For this reason it is sometimes necessary to explain the information.
- 3. Contextualization of information:** the new socio-cultural context sometimes forces contextualizing of the information which refers to the details of the events.

2.4.2. LINGUISTIC COMPRESSION

Linguistics compression is a technique consisting of synthesizing linguistic elements. The needs of the receptor channel and the new format of the translated text requires the use of techniques that shorten its content. Nowadays, the electronic edition gives each news article a fixed length to fit the available space. Asymmetries can happen when incorporating into the new channel a text that came from another media.

The application of this technique has effects at the discourse level since the resulting text varies greatly in relation to the source text which can begin with the

synthesis of specific passages of a text or select the most important elements and end with extreme cases.



2.4.3. OMISSION

Translation procedure whereby the translator decides to leave out some information that is present in the source text. It can be seen as a translation error if the translator does not have an acceptable reason for the omission. This procedure might be the result of reducing a grammatical structure or delete redundant elements in the translation.

The use of omission is very common affecting all textual varieties of journalistic genres although in different degrees where the application of this technique ranges from different journalistic genres. Although in the journalistic genre its omission or deletion strategy use is determined by the role of the news in the new communicative framework, it would mean that one has to determine if the information is relevant enough to be expressed or not, in the rest of the text varieties. **Hernández Guerrero, Journalistic Translation: 2005:186-190.**

2.5. IMPORTANCE OF CONTEXT IN TRANSLATION

Context is the overriding factor in all Translation, and has primacy over any rule, theory or primary meaning. **Newmark 1981:113.** By context what is meant is the entire environment in which the word or sentence is expressed or stated. For seeking the context of a text there may be two categories of factors that may influence the meaning of the text this is the linguistic context and the situational context.

Linguistic context cites the linguistic factors influencing the meaning of the text any word in the text is not present in isolation but interacts with other words in the text and with the whole text at large. This interaction among words determines their meaning rather than its isolated meaning but also the knowledge stored in mind

about something concerned on a talk or any text. Situational context refers to the factors of situation and circumstances influencing the meaning of a text. The situational factors may pertain to the facial expressions, gestures and stances at micro level and the social, political and economical milieu and the culture at large. Conventions, ideologies may also be a factor to refer to the context.

2.6. JOURNALISTIC GENRES

Journalistic genres are divided into three main kind categories: *informative*, *interpretative* and *argumentative* genres:

In the case of the *informative genres* the source text is used as a base to create a new text that must function as news for a different audience and be inserted into new textual conventions. In this type of translation it is not unusual that regardless of the space that might be allotted to certain news, elision of parts of the text is frequently deleted (information which is not deemed relevant to the new reader) along with compression and amplification. These are techniques that are necessary so that the news functions as required in the new communication framework.

The textual varieties of *interpretative genres* are: news, reports, stories, etc. Few alterations are necessary to adapt them to the new communicative situation. Even so, the most relevant are those derived from the space allocated to the translated text. If the translator has enough space it is most common for the translator to use all the source language content, if not, he very often resorts to elision.

Finally, in *argumentative genres*, with respect to the source text the authors of the editorial are professional journalists of distinguished trajectory and as a rule the different means of communication respect the whole content of these texts, however, not only argumentative genres but also all other textual varieties of journalistic genres are not free from changes imposed by the new media that

publishes them even though to a less degree. Thus, the usage of elision is not very common (it would break the argumentation and make it difficult to understand the text) and when it is used due to lack of space, mainly affects the final paragraphs.

2.7. JOURNALISTIC TEXT

Journalistic text can be defined as a verbal object, communicative, semantic, pragmatic predominantly expository and argumentative which has its own internal organization that keeps the information unity and balance through the intertwining of the diverse units of integration of a linguistic system where the text producer and the receiver of the text intervene as participants in the communication. **Tusón and Calsamiglia 1999: 219.** When we talk about journalist texts we are facing different kinds of texts with specific structures and textual features which vary from the arrangement of the text structure, plot, syntax, and style, use of linguistics resources, its purpose and the author's psychological attitude.

According to several authors there are three main requirements of a news article: 1) The brevity (a calm and objective expression, but vigorous on the facts), 2) clarity (should describe in order to better understand), and 3) a content-building that captures the attention (use of stylistics techniques).

These are achieved through the careful and accurate choice of words and their right use in reproducing the vision and experience of the event. Only necessary and meaningful correct words should be used to express what is meant through short phrases supported in the head nominal. Avoid using passive verbs; on the contrary active verb forms are recommended. These same recommendations are for the translator his style should be in the same manner as the journalist in order for information to flow smoothly with clarity, conciseness, accuracy, fluency, and ease to make the translation of the text easily understandable to readers. **Martínez Albertos 1974:34-35.**

2.7.1. TEXTUAL MARKS OF A JOURNALISTIC TEXT IN SPANISH

Journalistic texts in Spanish focus on the message of the content and we will highlight and cite in this part of the work some text marks that are features of this kind of language constructions used by the media.

- Use of simple present tense of indicative
- Use of simple past of indicative
- Use of future tense of indicative.
- Use of gerund
- Use of periphrases
- Use of pronoun 'se' that indicates an impersonal way
- Frequent use of the passive voice
- Tendency of nominal style over the verbal
- Use of acronyms and quotation
- Use of conditional

2.7.2. TEXTUAL MARKS OF A JOURNALISTIC TEXT IN ENGLISH

In the same way in the Journalistic text in English the verb tenses will give us the idea that it is an informative text:

- Use of passive voice
- Use of linking verbs
- Use of indirect style in quotations
- Prevalence of nominal style
- Clear, simple and concise
- Impersonal style

2.8. THE NEW COMMUNICATIVE FRAMEWORK

The text that was published in a media within a given time frame for a given receptor and a specific purpose undergoes a series of changes when translated into another language and culture which is published in other media. The translated text presents in the new channel significant changes compared to the source text. This can be used with the same or different function than the channel matrix, but always in a new communicative framework determined by the receiver and the characteristics of the new media.

The intended reader determines the treatment of the translated texts. When translating texts from other linguistic and cultural areas, we must think of the target text reader using a bit of explanation and lend greater importance than the rest of the information more near in its contents through which he feels more attracted. The source text was addressed to specific readers who shared with the author a social and cultural framework. This shared knowledge between author and receptor made it easy for the communication between them.

2.9. DIGITAL JOURNALISM

Digital journalism information is a "free" and 24-hour information service. The content of the information deals with articles, photos, videos, recordings, or computer graphics. The website provides access to more readers and the internet also encourages the development of interactivity and gives access to twenty years of newspaper archives, representing over a million articles online. The advertisements are aimed at media like internet sites. **Marc Tessier: Label France N°68 2007: 35.**

The information structure of a website should have the following characteristics:

1. Contents should be structured through abstracts and tables of contents

2. The text should be organized with highlighted words, numbered lists, separation lines, etc. The titles and subtitles should be clear, simple and concise.

3. Paragraphs should have a single idea.

4. Use the inverted pyramid writing style, beginning with the conclusion and ending with the details. This way, optionally the person who wishes to go into this topic in any depth can continue reading without affecting the user who is just scanning the information quickly.

5. Should use half of the words that would be used in drafting a common printed document.

6. Must use the target language without excessive adjectives, redundant words or statements not based on evidence. It means the opposite of promotional language.

7. Using a combination of text and background colors with enough contrast, light text on dark background or vice versa.

8. Simple and informal language is more appropriate than the elegant and formal because reading is faster.

9. Should not use flashing or gliding text which make it difficult to read and focus attention on another part of the page.

2.10. GENERAL ASPECTS OF JOURNALISTIC TEXT

2.10.1. PRAGMATICS ASPECTS

Pragmatics is the study of the aspects of meaning and language use which mainly depends on the transmitter and the recipient and other elements of the

communicative outline in the context of an utterance: the channel, discourse intention, context, code, message, a particular communicative situation or knowledge of the fact. These elements determine the use of the language and the effect that the following have on the speaker's choice of expression and the addressee's interpretation of an utterance. Journalistic Translation is very sensitive to all aspects of a pragmatic type to achieve the communicative purpose.

Here we mention these aspects:

Transmitter: A particular person (journalist, editor, reporter, columnist) who makes the message and represents the interests of a particular group.

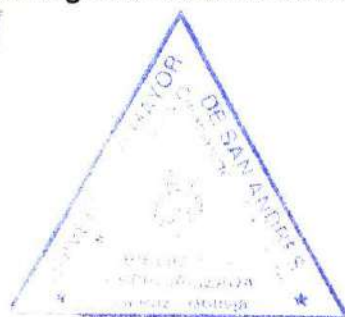
Recipient: A large and heterogeneous public, which can not either possibly answer or verify the accuracy of the information. Just one can verify the distance between what happened and how it appears in media. If only one somehow is involved in it.

Channel: Newspaper and Internet. Strategies and complex technical processes involved that seems to be simplified by the transmitter.

Message: It comes conditioned by current events either objective or subjective. Only what is current appears in newspaper articles. Several elements depend on a fact with pertinent importance in politics, social or economics, the protagonist's reputation, facts of general interest to the public.

Code: Mixed linguistic code plus extra-linguistic codes.

Discourse Intention: Each genre establishes and imposes the intentionality of the speech.



2.10.2. LINGUISTICS ASPECTS

The journalistic language uses a variety of linguistic elements of different aspects at the morpho-syntactic level. One of these elements is the verb.

The use of various Spanish verb forms gives the message richness and precision, however, journalism limits itself to the use of a few forms which reduces the possibilities of expression. These established constructions in journalistic text are one more example of the broadcasting power of linguistic uses that the media employs.

Here, we go on to refer to the verb tenses used in journalistic notes.

2.10.2.1. THE INDICATIVE MOOD

The matter of modality depends on the attitude of the speaker before the facts being communicated and in this sense the journalism enunciates the fact in a real way since the indicative mood is used for real facts. Hernández defines the indicative as: “an objective mood, by means of which the speaker or subject of the utterance conveys his message without taking part in it, without adding to it any feature of subjectivity”.

2.10.2.1.1. THE PRESENT TENSE (PRESENTE SIMPLE)

The present tense is used to report what is happening and what is true now. The present tense marks the time when the subject performs the action of speaking. Furthermore, the present tense can be pin-point specific or cover vast amounts of time which allows it to be used with values that are different. Journalists use these virtualities of the present tense indicative to their advantage in such a way that on occasion is a feature of style to get closer to the action, is an incorrect substitution of that which is being said by the commentator.

Consider three kinds of “present” below:

The specific present (right now):

Dudan de justicia boliviana y **piden** a UE apoyar a Unasur en investigación de masacre.
ABI E 1600 13-10-2008

Use of present as past:

Conmemoran en Bolivia 41 aniversario de la ejecución del Che Guevara

Use of present as future:

El presidente Evo Morales **recibe** este fin de semana a una comisión de cinco miembros de diversas fuerzas del Parlamento Europeo.

El mes que viene Gobierno **promulga** ley que garantiza gratuidad de la prueba de ADN.

2.10.2.1.2 THE PRETERITE TENSE (PRETÉRITO PERFECTO SIMPLE)

The simple past tense indicates a completed action in the past. It shows a finished action in the past. According to Romero Gualda: **El Español en los Medios de Comunicación:2008:36** the preterite (pretérito perfecto simple) is widely used by audiovisual media, digital journalism and written press, the reason journalistic syntax uses this tense in an indiscriminate way is to report a fact that happened previously. An important aspect in the use of the verb is the difference between the written and spoken language. The simple past is used mostly in written language and the present perfect is used in everyday speech. Example:

ABI: CRONOLOGIA-MASACRE-OCTUBRE

Diez días de intensa lucha social **tumbó** a Goni y **sentó** bases de un nuevo país
Fueron Diez días de intensa lucha social que **conformó** un bloque popular que **derrotó** en las calles a un régimen que había enajenado los recursos naturales y que **cobró** decenas de vidas en esta ciudad, que en octubre de 2003 **sentó** las bases para la construcción de un nuevo Estado. ABI E1737 16-10-2008

2.10.2.1.3. THE FUTURE TENSE (FUTURO)

The future tense is used in journalistic text and as its name implies, the future tense is often used to refer events that have not happened yet. In the same way the future tense indicates an action as a possibility about something.

Example:

1-B ABI: ORURO-BANDAS

Más de 5.000 músicos **participan** del Octavo Festival de Bandas de Oruro

Oruro, 13 feb (ABI).- Más de cinco mil músicos **participarán** en el octavo festival de bandas de música que **se cumplirá** este sábado en la ciudad de Oruro, quienes **entonarán** al unísono el Himno Nacional y canciones del folklore boliviano.

Este acontecimiento musical que forma parte del programa del "Carnaval de Oruro 2009", **se cumplirá** en la víspera del Convite, que **es** la entrada pre-carnavalera con uniformes de calle y el anticipo de la Entrada orureña "Obra Maestra del Patrimonio Oral e Intangible de la Humanidad".

Este acontecimiento que forma parte de la tradición folklórica de Bolivia, **tendrá** su epicentro con la Entrada del sábado 21 que es la peregrinación en honor a la Virgen del Socavón. ABI E7113 09:22:20 13-02-2009

However, the future is a tense richly tinged with significant modal values that exceed the mere reference to a time or period after being described or spoken.

The future in Spanish language is very often expressed by *ir a +infinitive*. This form may express intention or they may simply be a colloquial substitute for the future as well as the present of indicative tense which expresses things scheduled, planned or which are going to happen naturally, but only the future tense may be used for the suppositional future. **Butt & Benjamin 1994:219.**

2.10.2.2. PERIPHRASES AND PHRASES (PERIFRASIS Y LOCUCIONES VERBALES)

In Spanish, a periphrasis is a special construction with at least two verbs (and sometimes other words) that behaves as a group like a single verb would.

Periphrases normally have a helper verb, which is fully conjugated, but does not provide the main meaning in the periphrasis, and another non-finite verb (ie. an

infinitive or a participle) which is not conjugated, but provides the main meaning of the periphrasis

Verbal periphrases (*perífrasis verbal*) is used to express different aspects *ir a + infinitive* denotes an inchoative aspect it indicates the beginning of the action (*iré a comer a casa de mi hermana*). *Ir o estar + gerund* construction is used to reflect a progressive aspect of a verb that expresses its duration.

The periphrases *ir a + infinitive* is the most used structure in Spanish language usually expresses future or continuity of an action as an equivalent to the future to express the idea of immediate future in any of the tenses used.

Examples:

1-P ABI: CONGRESO - DESIGNACIONES

"Definitivamente no **vamos a entrar** a ninguna forma de negociación (con la oposición) porque eso en la práctica es cuoteo político", aseguró. **ABI E5452**

11:54:53 25-12-2008

1-E ABI: EMPRESARIOS - PRIVADOS

"Lamentablemente se ha limitado a la producción a cinco mil hectáreas y eso no nos **va a dejar producir** una economía a escala, yo creo que las industrias **van a tener** problemas y los productores también, por lo que se reducirá la producción", señaló, Pedro Yhovich.

1-P ABI: CAMPESINOS - RADICALIZA

"Ya no **vamos a permitir** más el abuso de la media luna, no quieren firmar el acuerdo y **están buscando hacer fracasar** el diálogo, ante eso **hemos decidido replegarnos y radicalizar** el bloqueo de caminos en Santa Cruz hasta que se firme un acuerdo, esa es una decisión orgánica y nadie nos **va a hacer cambiar**. **Estamos dispuestos a ejercer** la protesta si la situación no cambia", aseguró el presidente de la Coordinadora Nacional para el Cambio (Conalcam), Fidel Surco. **ABI E0357 20:38:59 21-09-2008**

Spanish written use of periphrases and expansion of ideas with (locuciones verbales) gives the impression that it is really about a contagious of the spoken language of the speaker especially of the politicians' discourse but these complexities of the expression in journalistic text (considering these segments above) add only slowness and do not contribute to the economy of language so important in the written language.

2.10.2.3. THE PASIVE VOICE (VOZ PASIVA)

We will highlight that Spanish prefers active voice rather than passive. We find in journalistic text both forms the complete passive voice but also the preceded by "se", greater attention is paid due to its far greater use in everyday conversation. We resort to this form when we have a complement of agent that we can not turn into subject. For example: "Las tierras son abandonadas" – "Se abandonan las tierras" "Los damnificados son ayudados con dinero" – "Se ayuda a los damnificados con dinero".

ABI: DIÁLOGO – PREFECTOS

"La mayor preocupación de los cuatro prefectos se centraba en la necesidad de convencer al Gobierno nacional de abrir una discusión profunda sobre la nueva Constitución Política del Estado. ABI E1170 05.10.2008

ABI: LA PAZ – MARCHISTAS (enfoque)

La multitud es asistida por varios grupos de médicos bolivianos y cubanos, cuyos protagonistas presenta malestares como ampollas en los pies, a causa de la caminata. Muchos se retomaron a sus lugares de origen, pero la abrumadora mayoría persisten en su decisión de volver a sus pagos con el referendo entre sus manos. ABI: E1924 20.10.2008

There is an excess of use of periphrases of passive voice. It is noticeable the use of "se" in the passive voice in journalistic texts. Journalism uses the pronoun "se" because it gives an impersonal feature to the journalistic note taking care to protect the protagonist of the action or maybe because he is unknown.

2.10.3. STRUCTURAL ASPECTS

Generally speaking *news* is the information of general interest to the target audience; it is the communication of recent events or previously unknown information.

All information to be complete must answer these fundamental questions: What, How?, Where?, When?, Why?, Who?, to whom, by what means, under what circumstances.

News features are:

- Will be valid that is, what is being told is current.
- Refers to unpublished facts (unknown).
- Deals with issues which are of interest to the public.

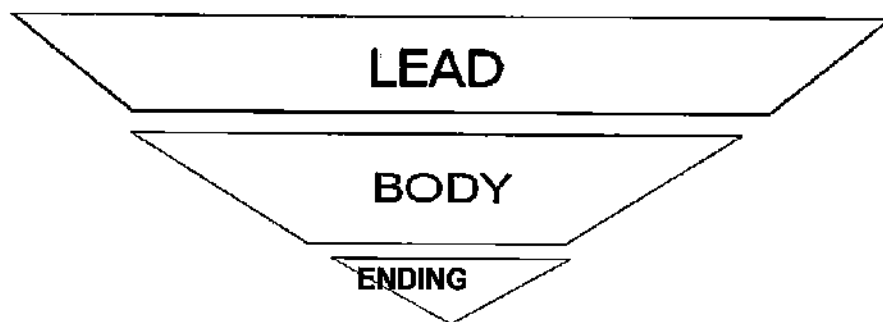
News must be:

True: The journalist honestly tells the news just the way he/she sees it.

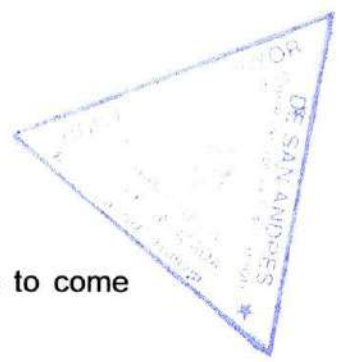
Objective: Journalists should be limited to presenting facts and events without adding opinions or views.

Accurate: The facts of any story must correspond to reality as far as possible.

Conventional Scheme of News



News: this variety of journalistic genre text presents in Spanish a conventionalized structure in which the headline is stressed, which informs the reader about the basic facts without the reader having to read the entire information. This



determines two stylistic devices: brevity and concentration. It's not rare to come across nominal constructions without a verb.

The *headline* expresses the most important or most "surprising" part of the news. At the same time it is an interpretation of events, facts or actions from the journalist's view. Its function is to draw our attention to the issue that may interest the reader. The headline is followed by the lead that introduces, incorporates or summarizes the most significant information and after that we have the body.

Grammatically they often express incomplete sentences with nouns without definite or indefinite articles. Many times they are nominalizations often followed by a location. They are often in bold or capital letters.

The *lead* should summarize the whole content of the news while at the same time introducing pragmatic information specifying time, place, circumstances, the main participants, events and main actions expressed in a few phrases. The *lead* may express the main results or consequences of actions and events or speeches of important spokesperson. The lead summary requires an appreciation of what is important, interesting or relevant, and this opinion depends naturally on the interpretation and valuation that the reporter of the events makes so that the result is not biased.

The *news body* explains and supports what the entry says. The news account has an organization determined by levels or degrees of importance and specificity (details). The practical reason for this kind of organization is due to the fact that the journalists must be able to quickly reduce the account of the report, omitting only the last part. That is why the usual news account can not have a conclusion. In other words, the global organization or outline of a news account requires several kinds of relevant categories rather than lack of necessary time for setting aside relate information. **Teun A. Van Dijk, textual structure of the News Media: 86.**

The *content* of the news is structured in an *inverted pyramid* style where the most important facts come at the beginning and less relevant ones come later, in descending order of importance. This technique is still applied, but is used with

others since they are a set of textual conventions that journalists both know and apply.

2.11. SPANISH GRAMMAR VERB

The verb plays what can be considered the most important role of the sentence. Often the verb either expresses the subject's action, the subject's condition, essence, state and tense. Spanish verbal system composed by 17 different tenses which are divided in 9 simple tenses and 8 compound tenses (also known as perfect tenses that has the auxiliary verb (have) and the non personal forms (infinitive, gerund and participle).

The verb main part of the sentence shows more variation and consists of a root or stem generally stays the same and an ending which is replaced according to the subject. In these examples **am-o** and **am-amos** are clearly showed these two parts. The verb undergoes changes in its structure because the verb form changes with each subject and in each tense also denote their different moods. It should also consider the verbal action aspect.

1. The *voice* of a verb indicates whether the subject is performing the action expressed or whether is the receiver of the action. In the first case the active voice (yo amo) and in the second the passive voice (yo soy amado).

The passive voice is constructed with the verb *-ser-* and sometimes *-estar-* that's why they are called auxiliaries, followed by the participle of the verb which is conjugated. In contrast to other languages Spanish use the active voice rather than passive. The passive voice with *-se-* gives it and impersonal feature whose use is frequently instead of the construction *be+ past participle* it is formed with the verb 3rd person, preceded by *-se-* and the agent has to agree on the verb (*se prohíbe fumar, se venden pisos de madera*).

2. Verb *mood* denotes the speaker's attitude about what he says. According to the RAE (Real Academia de la Lengua Española) in Spanish only there are three moods: indicative, subjunctive and imperative besides of these moods there are non-personal forms without endings of number and subject that each verb has which present three non personal forms: infinitive, regarded as the infinitive form of the verb (amar a Dios), gerund has an adverbial value (habla gritando) and participle which is equivalent to an adjective (hombre muerto). Therefore, Spanish verbs are conjugated in these four categories.

The indicative mood states the facts as real and objective way (Pedro estudia medicina en la Universidad).

Potential mood presents the facts as not real facts, but as possible, almost always depend on a condition (si trabajaras más, ganarías más dinero) Grammarians consider the potential mood as a tense part-of/within the indicative mood, called conditional and not as a mood.

The subjunctive mood indicates an action subordinated to another verb to express desire, fear, will, supposition, etc. (quiero que *vengas*; temo que *llueva*). The imperative mood is used to issuing orders, express a request, or giving advice (ama a tu prójimo, has tu tarea).

3. *Tense* it indicates that the verbal action takes place in a present moment, past (or preterite) or future. From a structural point of view, there are simple tenses, formed by a single word (amo, amaremos), and compounded by two or more (he amado, habremos sido amados). The latter have been constructed with the auxiliary and the participle of the verb adds a perfect aspect, it means express the action as finished.

4. Each tense of the Spanish verb is comprised of six forms corresponding to the three person singular grammatical number (yo, tú, él) and three in the plural (nosotros, ustedes, ellos). These three indicate the person or persons who perform

the action of the verb. The first (yo, nosotros, nosotras) are those who speak (yo trabajo arduamente) the second (tú, ustedes) refers to the interlocutor the first person singular or plural (ustedes tienen que trabajar arduamente) and the third (él, ellos, ellas) refers to those people who are speaking about (ellos trabajaban arduamente).

5. The verbal *aspects* of the action concerns how to consider it as to the proper meaning of the verb denotes an instantaneous character (disparar-morir) durative aspect (morir) reiterative (insistir), perfective (nacer) or imperfective (correr) The use of tense is also essential for the expression of the aspect. **Hector Perez Grajales, Lenguajes Verbales y no Verbales 2001: 44-45.**

2.12. ENGLISH GRAMMAR VERB

Verbs in the English language are a lexically and morphologically distinct part of speech which describes an action, an event, or a state. While English has many irregular verbs for the regular ones the conjugation rules are quite straightforward. Being partially analytic, English regular verbs are not strongly inflected; all tenses, aspects and moods except the simple present and the simple past are periphrastic, formed with auxiliary verbs and modals.

English has two main kinds of verbs: main verbs (called lexical verbs) and auxiliary verbs. The difference between them is mainly in where they can go in a sentence. Some verbs are in both groups, but there are very few auxiliary verbs in English. There are also two kinds of auxiliary verbs: modal verbs and non-modal verbs.

The main verb can be the only verb in a sentence and can also be used with one or more helping verbs.

We can further break them down into the following classifications:

- Transitive, Intransitive and Ditransitive Verbs
- Linking Verbs
- Dynamic and Static Verbs
- Regular and Irregular Verbs

All the above categories are often mixed. A verb could be irregular, transitive and dynamic; others could be regular, transitive and stative.

In English and many other languages, verbs change their form. This is called inflection. English verbs come in several forms. For example, the verb “eat” can be: to eat, eat, ate, eaten, eating, eats; a total of 6 forms. Most English verbs have six inflected forms, but *be* has eight different forms. We use the different verb forms to make tenses. Some of the verb forms look the same, but they are not the same. For example, the plain present and the plain form of *walk* have the same shape. The same is true for the past and the past participle. But these different forms can have different shapes in other verbs. For example, the plain present of *be* is usually *are* but the plain form is *be*.

There are three main systems related to the verb: tense, aspect, and mood.

1. *Tense* is mainly used to say when the verb happens: in the past, present, or future. English language has basically two tenses: present and past but the form of the verb which can refer to future time (future tense), rather is show future aspect with certain auxiliary verbs or with the help of present tense. However, the idea of tense is usually extended to include aspect and voice.

Each tense can be expressed in all four aspect possibilities. Each of these can be expressed in two voices, also there are the conditionals. If we add combinations with the modals (*will, would, can, could, etc.*) each modal can be used with the four aspects and two voices, the number of tenses increases considerably. Twenty four tenses is the count usually given in some of the grammar books but these 24

tenses are 24 verb phrase patterns that include factors other than the two principal tenses.

2. *Aspect* refers to the nature of the action described by the verb. There are three aspects: indefinite (or simple), complete (or perfect), continuing (or progressive).

3. *Mood* is the form of the verb that shows the mode or manner in which a thought is expressed. English verbs have four moods: indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and infinitive.

Indicative Mood: expresses an assertion, denial, or question.

Imperative Mood: expresses command, prohibition, entreaty, or advice.

Subjunctive Mood: expresses doubt or something contrary to fact.

Infinitive Mood: expresses an action or state without reference to any subject.

4. *Voices: Active and Passive.*

2.13. DIFERENCES BETWEEN SPANISH AND ENGLISH

Verbs are found in virtually all the languages of the world, and their existence is a characteristic feature of languages in general. Nevertheless, the type of information they carry does not vary greatly: Spanish and English indicate time and there is a relation between tense and time. Verbs in Spanish and English have finite and non-finite forms and they may be classified in terms of full verbs and auxiliaries. In both languages there is an active and passive voice which differs from each other rather than in specific semantic features in the syntactic relation with other elements of the clause. However, each language differs from the other in its specific ways of constructing them syntactically and expressing their message.

Regarding the grammatical structure, morphology, syntactic and cohesion, it is necessary to mention that there is not a correspondence in the linguistic systems in both languages. Spanish and English differ because they involve different codes. There is no one-to-one correspondence in the use of the tenses the same way the

syntax since the way sentences in Spanish are ordered does not always match the same order in English. As an example we can consider the order in the construction of questions. The same way, Spanish is an inflexional language its verbal features are expressed almost entirely by inflexion which shows up mostly in the verb conjugation, whereas English is an isolating language it has no inflectional features.

As far as one can see Spanish verbs function in a different way of English verbs. In English the use of pronouns are significantly important. In Spanish pronouns are not relatively important. The purpose of the Spanish verb is to indicate the doer of the action. In contrast to English verbs are accompanied by auxiliaries as indicators of time. Examples of such auxiliary verbs are have, had, was, will, would etc., and while in Spanish is the ending of the verb that changes to show the tense.

Vinay and Darbelnet applies the theory of comparative stylistics in this pair of languages in this sense, English is presented as a language that operates at the level of reality and objectivity and is characterized by the economy and conciseness. According to these authors, the abundance of nouns, prepositions, nominal tendency, the use of passive voice and forms of indicative the rigorous and effective order, their tendency to lexicalization, etc. The Spanish, on the other hand moves at the intellectual and moves toward the general to abstract. Spanish dominates the subjectivity that is manifested in the abundance of adjectives, the range of the verbal system (aspect, subjunctive mood), the greater flexibility of sentence structure etc. **Vinay and Darbelnet:1970.**

CHAPTER THREE

JUSTIFICATION

This project responds to the proposed action of the Bolivian News Agency-ABI which together with the National Board of Social Communication- Dinacom (Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social) are trying to spread information in English and have exposure in the whole world, not only by the increasing interruption of digital technologies, but also by the need to communicate and raise awareness of the national news events taking place as a strategy presence on the Internet so that they can spread and expand their reach to a wider audience of English speakers, bilingual and multilingual to create a greater awareness of news events, which will lead to creating an English version of news.

It is considered relevant since one of the primary motivations for developing this plan of action is to stay informed through web pages. One needs to obtain significant information about politics, the economy, society, national security and the justice system of Bolivia given that the ABI's webpage becomes a media that allows retrieving information for English speakers besides the globalization of markets that requires keeping relationships with a wide variety of countries.

Therefore, with this action, the translator will provide a practical solution to the ABI's need for carrying out the supervised work at this institution and present the information about current events, translated into English and its uninterrupted dissemination in this language which reduces this deficiency and optimizes this service in a language the beneficiaries understand. In this way the information is in a language that the speakers have a knowledge of.

Another reason for carrying out this task is the translation of verbs from Spanish into English. This is a particular meaningful because these languages belong to separated categories. The difference between a source language and a target language and the variation in their cultures makes the process of translating a real challenge.

3. PARTICIPANTS AND BENEFICIARIES

3.1. PARTICIPANTS

According to the inter-institutional cooperation agreement signed between the National Board of Social Communication (Dinacom) and the Mayor San Andres University (UMSA), these two organizations establish and implement a work project within the legal framework to initiate the inter-institutional cooperation between both institutions, accepting students who belong to the Department of Linguistics – Humanity Sciences of Education Faculty, who have finished the curriculum of studies specifically on the area of Foreign Languages and have chosen as a major the English language to carry out translation work for an unpaid apprenticeship that serves the common interests of both parties involved. These are:

The National Board of Social Communication (Dinacom) legally represented by Mr. Gregorio Delfín Arias Vargas C.I. 2245450 L.p., designated by Ministerial Resolution 153/08, March 14, 2009 as CEO and hereinafter referred to as the management.

F. Carol Castillo Cortez hereinafter referred to as science major applicant.
(agreement No. 023/008) page 1.

The purpose of this agreement is to count on the help of the student of Linguistics and Language to carry out translation work from Spanish into English for the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) dependent on the Press and Information Office of the National Board of Social Communication (Dinacom) acronym of Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social.

The Agency provided a laptop computer, material necessary for a good work development and a desk in the Bolivian News Agency-ABI.

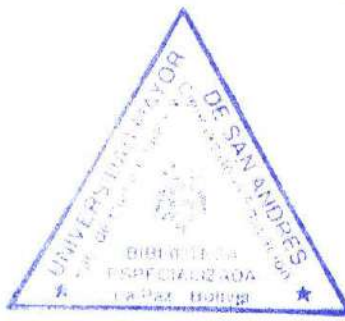
3.2. BENEFICIARIES

Firstly, are the users of the ABI's webpage who verify and inquire about the news in English and Spanish that is uploaded to the ABI's website. Secondly, is the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) that has available the translation of journalistic notes. Thirdly, is the translator candidate that on the one hand is allowed to provide a significant contribution to society and on the other hand demonstrates that has developed both linguistic and communicative competence in the languages involved in her translating exercise which is definitely expressed in her work.

3.3. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem considered as a starting point arose in the lack of a qualified translator in the Bolivian News Agency which puts the ABI in an unfavorable position. Due to this situation the ABI includes in its staff a student of Linguistics and Languages career who contributes with the spread of news throughout its website by means of translating the journalistic notes from Spanish into English. Thus, the translator candidate covers the lack spotted in a given situation and helps the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) to solve a need with a given problem.

On the other hand, in the process of translation the idea arose for the purpose for this proposal of work to obtain information about the frequency of use of certain Spanish verb tenses that journalistic written text employs, but also we were concerned with to see what verb forms to represent the source text meaning in the target text in the translation.



3.4. OBJECTIVES

3.4.1. MAIN OBJECTIVE

To translate the journalistic notes from Spanish into English focused on the use of Spanish verb tenses.

3.4.2. SPECIFIC OBJETIVES

- (a) To identify the Spanish verb tenses in the corpus of journalistic notes.
- (b) To classify the Spanish verb tenses which appear are repeated in the text more often than another in the text.
- (c) To apply translation techniques that favour the translation of certain verb tenses.
- (d) To show what Spanish verb tenses can be expressed by means of the English verb tenses.

3.5. WORK SCHEDULE

The Guided Work developed lasted six months and ten days; that is to say, from September 8th, 2008 to March 8th, 2009 within a schedule from 9:00 a.m. to 16:30 p.m. from Monday to Friday including holidays. Also we made turns on weekends following the schedule from 14:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

We have also to mention that the responsibilities assigned in the institution to us were supervised by the Chief Executive Director of Editorial staff, Mr. Gregorio Delfín Arias, who gave a final score to the work developed in the Bolivian Information Agency – ABI. As well as the tutor of this Guided Work.

3.6. PROCEDURE

In order to study the Spanish verb tenses in journalistic notes, the procedure of analysis begins with the identification, selection and classification of verbs in accordance with the frequency of use, with regard to time and mood. Afterwards the verbs are quantified and interpreted in a general list of occurrences to show in figures the differences in frequency of use of Spanish verb tenses in journalistic notes.

On the basis of the results of Spanish verb tenses, we arranged the most representative examples. Analyzing contrastively the verb structures of both languages looking at it pragmatically for their application in the statements that fit better with the context since the context reaffirms their significance.

To translate the journalistic notes we followed the next steps based on our plan translation:

First, we read and comprehend the original text for achieving the main idea, topic of the text, intention of the text, the addressee and the place and time of issue.

Second, we spotted the words that belong to the culture of the source text such as acronyms, titles, political parties, institutions, culinary specialities, cultural allusions, popular customs, etc.

Third, we translated sentence by sentence despite of the long, complicated sentences we find in the text. After translating we analyzed contrastively the structures of both languages for adjusting the message of the source to the receptor language by taking into account the structural aspect, communicative situation and/or cultural aspects.

Fourth, we translate the journalistic notes using the translation methods and procedures that fit better with the text.

Finally, we revised the translation verifying the use of the terms in the context of the source and target languages, placing information in context, structuring the translated text and verifying the coherence and cohesion of the translation. We verified the re-expression of the cultural aspect when necessary. After, we once again read the whole text paying attention to the sense of the text before posting it onto the webpage of the ABI.

CHAPTER FOUR

METHODOLOGY

4.1. TYPE OF STUDY AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The type of study can be characterized as descriptive because its purpose is to describe a specific situation and how it is manifested. According to Hernandez Sampieri a descriptive study selects and measures the concepts or variables of the object of investigation independently. The investigator should be able to define what is going to be measured and how accuracy will be achieved in that measurement. **Metodología de la Investigación: Roberto Hernández Sampieri 2005:61.**

The identification and classification of Spanish verb tenses were reached by means of two parameters: grammatical structures and quantitative analysis.

4.1.1. GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES

The Spanish verbs were obtained and arranged according to their categories known as moods: indicative and subjunctive and three non- personal forms: infinitive, gerund and past participle moods, as well as their system of verb tenses: simple tenses and compound tenses (also known as perfect tenses), passive voice, and periphrases.

4.1.2. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

In order to describe and to analyze the set of data we have resorted to descriptive statistics, a method that implies the compilation and presentation of the obtained information that can be observed, measured, analyzed and applied in graphs to establish bases for possible explanations and continuing later with a description of its characteristics.

4.2. THE SAMPLE

The statistical systematization used in the interpretation of data is the following:

To determine the size of the probabilistic sample for the verbs study we have employed simple random sampling. We will then examine the necessary steps to determine the size of the sample:

The present study is based on journalistic notes in Spanish over a time period of 6 months where 370 notes were obtained. This data for us will be our population information $N=370$. We will at the same time work with a confidence level of 95% which based on normal distribution tables will be $Z=1.96$. The margin of error is 0.1 and the proportion of $P=0.5$.

The calculation of the sample size is $n=?$

Let's apply this formula to calculate the size of the sample:

$$n = \frac{N \cdot Z_{\alpha}^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}{e^2 \cdot (N-1) + Z_{\alpha}^2 \cdot p \cdot (1-p)}$$

Where

Z: is the level of the chosen confidence

P: 50% of the favourable cases of the simple present

e: Precision (maximum permissible error in terms of proportion)

N: Size of the population

Let's replace the data we have in the formula to calculate the size of the sample:

$$n = \frac{370 \cdot 1.96^2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot (1-0.5)}{0.1^2 \cdot (370-1) + 1.96^2 \cdot 0.5 \cdot (1-0.5)}$$

$$n = \frac{355.348}{4.6504}$$

n=76.4123

n=76 journalistic notes

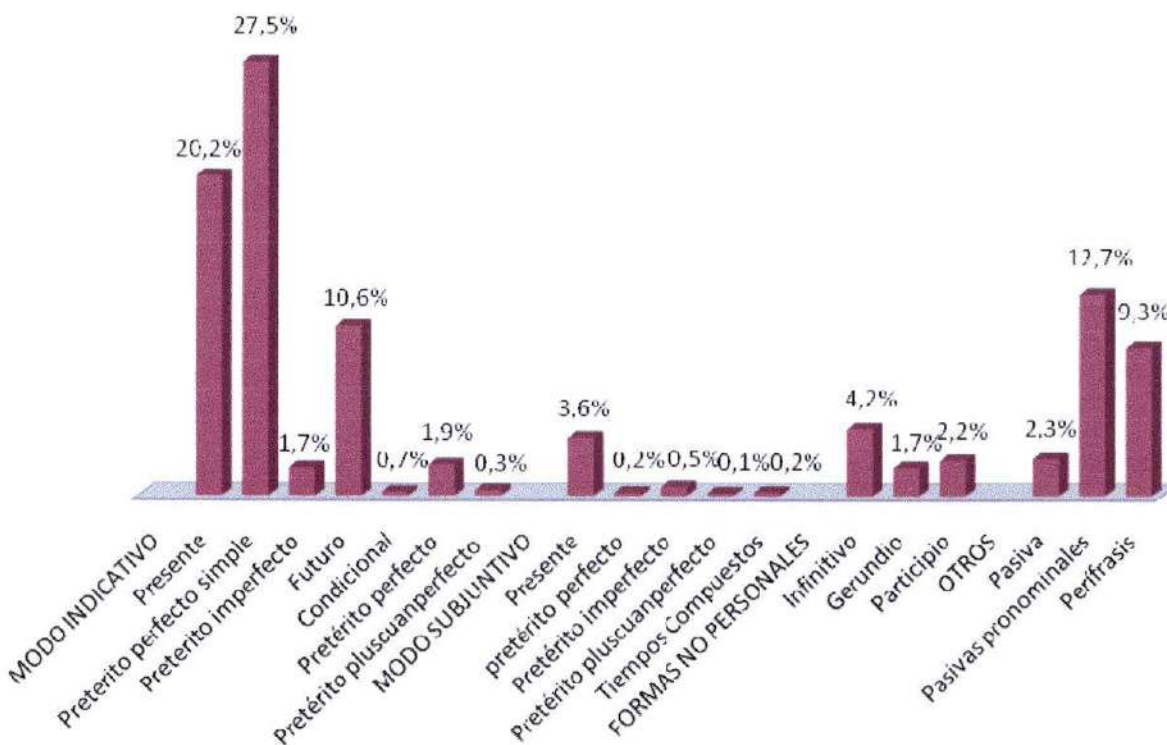
This is the sample size which we will use in our investigative work.
Considering that the total number of Spanish journalistic notes translated was 370.

4.3. DATA COLLECTION OF SPANISH VERB TENSES OCCURRENCES

The data collection of Spanish verb tenses were obtained from Spanish journalistic written texts; the final results and the quantitative analysis is expressed in percentages and the correspondent figure shows their frequency of use.

Fig. 1

SPANISH VERB TENSES OCCURRENCE (%)



In this figure are the differences of the Spanish verb tenses occurrence. Simple Present (20,2%), Simple Past (27,5%), Future (10,6%) of Indicative Mood, Pronominal Passive (12,7%) and Periphrasis (9,3%) and the rest of the structures are used less frequently.

4.3.1. INDICATIVE MOOD

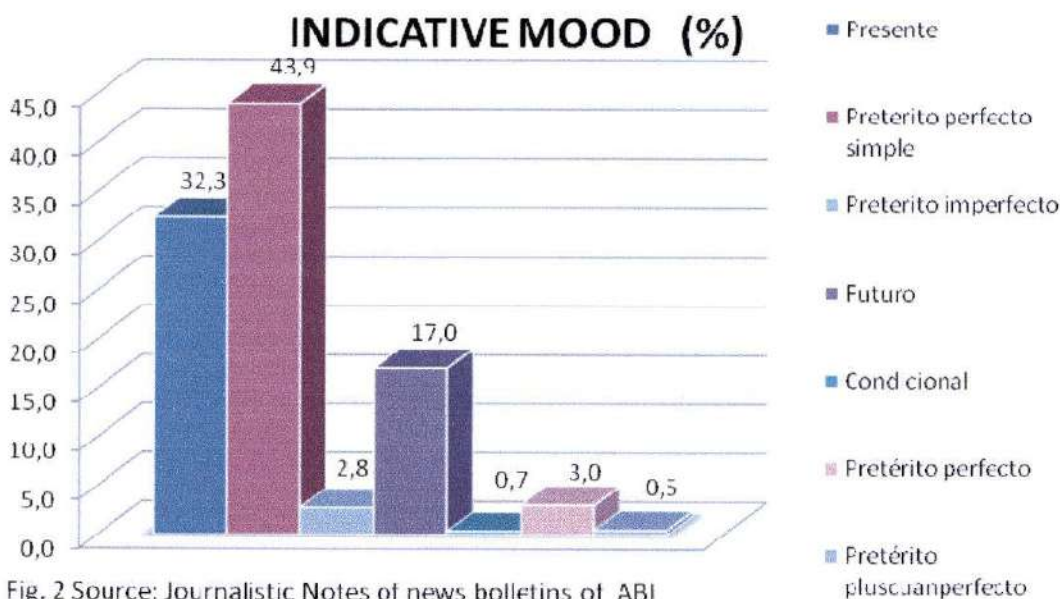


Fig. 2 Source: Journalistic Notes of news bolletins of ABI

FREQUENCY OF VERB TENSES THAT OCCUR IN THE INDICATIVE MOOD

INDICATIVE MOOD		
Verbal Tenses	N ^o of Ocurrence	%
Presente	446	32,3%
Pretérito perfecto simple	606	43,9%
Pretérito imperfecto	38	2,8%
Futuro	235	17,0%
Condicional	5	0,4%
Pretérito perfecto compuesto	42	3,0%
Pretérito pluscuamperfecto	7	0,5%

The graph shows that there are seven verb tenses of Spanish Indicative Mood of which three verb tenses are often used in journalistic text. These are: Simple Present (32%), Preterite or Simple past (44%) and Future (17%).

4.3.2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

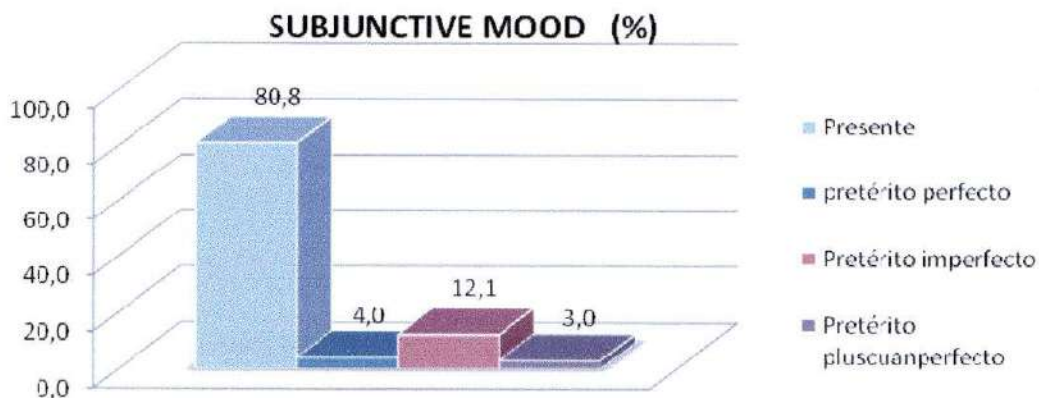


Fig. 3 Source: Journalistic Notes of news bollet ns of the Bolivian News Agency (ABI)

FREQUENCY OF VERB TENSES THAT OCCUR IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD		
Verbal Tenses	N ^o of Ocurrence	%
Presente	80	80,8%
Pretérito perfecto	4	4,0%
Pretérito imperfecto	12	12,1%
Pretérito pluscuamperfecto	3	3,0%

The graph shows the Present Subjunctive Mood (81%) is used more than the rest of the tenses.

4.3.3. NON PERSONAL FORM

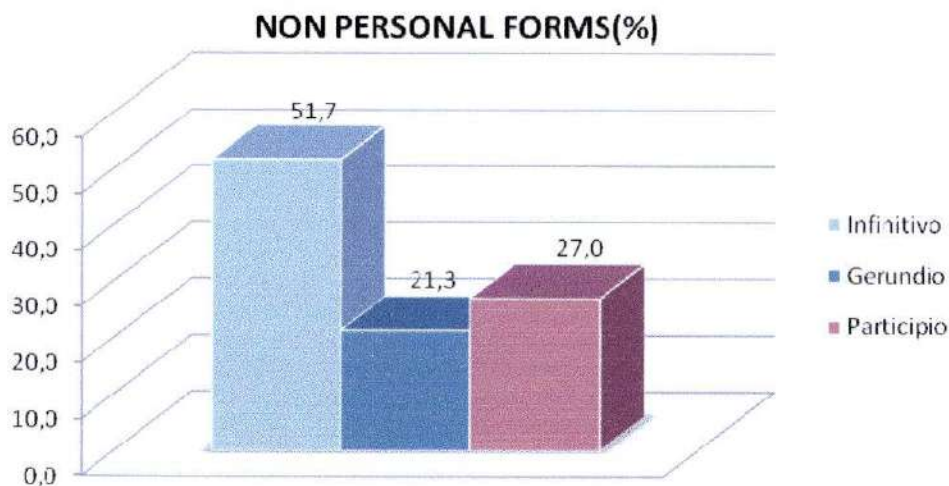


Fig. 4 Source: Journalistic Notes of news bolletins of the Bolivian News Agency (ABI)

FREQUENCY OF VERB TENSES THAT OCCUR IN NON PERSONAL FORMS

NON PERSONAL FORMS		
Verbal Tenses	N ^o of occurrence	%
Infinitivo	92	51,7%
Gerundio	48	21,3%
Participio	38	27,0%

This graph shows the infinitive form (58%) more often used with respect to participle (30%) and gerund (21%).

4.3.4. OTHERS

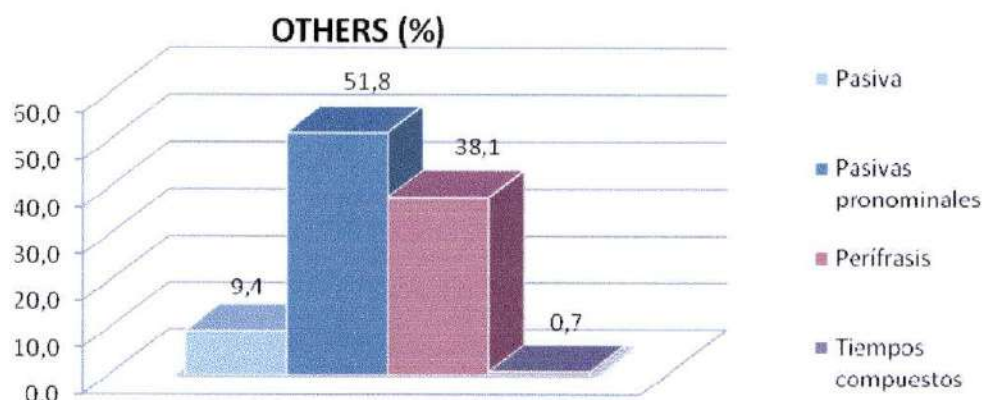


Fig.5 Source: Journalistic Notes of news bolletins of the Bolivian News Agency (ABI)

FREQUENCY OF VERB TENSES THAT OCCUR IN OTHER STRUCTURES

OTHERS		
Verbal Tenses	N ^o de Apariciones	%
Pasiva	51	9,4%
Pasivas pronominales	280	51,8%
Perifrasis	206	38,1%
Tiempos Compuestos	4	0,7%

In this graph we can see the incomplete passive voice (52%) followed by periphrasis (38%) both structures are often used in journalist notes than the rest.

4.4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Once we describe the statistical description of Spanish verb tenses, in order to make this section very comprehensible and based on five recurring verb tenses. We arranged the most representative examples in segments –the Spanish and the translated English segment– which are relatively similar in meaning. The analysis is mentioned in this section:

4.4.1. THE PRESENT TENSE

The present indicative tense is the most common of tenses used in the journalistic textual typology and it functions quite similarly to the present tense in English, but in English has more than one way to express what is expressed in this one Spanish verb form. Translating a Spanish present tense sentence into English, one needs to use the context to realize which English form to use.

Example 1 (Specific present)

ABI: UNIÓN EUROPEA – MASACRE

Source Language Text:

(A) Pide que la UE **condene** pública y abiertamente las acciones racistas de los sectores de la extrema derecha, **encaramados** ahora en la denominada "media luna", así como el **accionar** de la organización Paramilitar de la Unión Juvenil Cruceñista que **es** el brazo armado del Comité Cívico de Santa cruz. ABI E1600 13-10-08

Target Language Text:

(B) He requests the European Union (EU) **to condemn** openly and publicly the racist acts of the right wing sector, **members** of the so called half-moon ("media luna") as well as paramilitary organization **actions** of the Union of the Santa Cruz Youth (Unión Juvenil Cruceñista) which **is** the military wing of the civic committees of Santa Cruz.

Analysis of Translation:

In this example, the verb (**pide**) was translated to (**request**) showing *literal translation* the second verb (**condene**) to (**to condemn**) was translated to a simple infinitive. On the other hand, the participle (**encaramados**), was translated to (**members**). Adding “members” referring to “encaramados” and the infinitive verb (**accionar**) that function as a noun to (**actions**) showing *transposition* at grammatical level. It was necessary to use other forms to represent the source text meaning in the target text.

Example 2 (Specific present)

Source Language Text:

ABI: UNIÓN EUROPEA – MASACRE

Dudan de justicia boliviana y **piden** a UE apoyar a Unasur en investigación de masacre

Bruselas (BÉLGICA), 13 OCT (ABI).- organizaciones de apoyo y solidaridad con Bolivia en Europa **pidieron** este lunes al Parlamento Europeo **apoyar** las investigaciones de la Unión de Naciones Sudamericanas (Unasur) sobre la masacre a campesinos en Pando, por **existir** serias dudas sobre la imparcialidad de la justicia boliviana.

Target Language Text:

EUROPEAN UNION-MASSACRE

Bolivian justice **has been called into question**. It **was requested** that the EU supports UNASUR in Investigating the massacre

Brussels, Belgium, October 13, (ABI).- Organizations of support and solidarity with Bolivia based in Europe **requested** this Monday to the European Parliament that it **supports** the investigations about the massacre in Pando carried out by UNASUR (Unión de Naciones Sudamericanas) because **there is** doubts about the impartiality of Bolivian justice.

Analysis of Translation:

In this example: This verb (**dudan**) was translated to (**has been called into question**) and (**piden**) to (**was request**) showing *transposition* and *amplification*. The third verb (**pidieron**) to (**requested**), (**apoyar**) to (**supports**) and (**existir**) to (**there is**) showing *literal translation* also is added the reference of the acronym (Unasur) a concept not known in the target text but implied in the context of the source text *showing transference*.

The verbs in the headline are in *present tense* but in the translation of them we use other possibilities (forms) to represent the source text meaning in the target text.

Example 3 (Present as Future)

Source Language Text:

ABI GOBIERNO-CONALDE

Gobierno y Conalce **avanzan** en diálogo y este viernes **instalan** mesas de trabajo Cochabamba, 19 sep (ABI).- El Gobierno y los prefectos **agrupados** en el denominado Consejo Nacional Democrático (Conalce) **avanzan** positivamente en el dialogo **destinado a solucionar** la crisis del país, y este viernes, **instalan** las tres mesas de trabajo. ABI E0025 19-09-08

Target Language Text:

ABI GOVERNMENT-CONALDE

The Government and Conalce **are advancing** in dialogue and **arranging** work teams this Friday.

Cochabamba, sept 19 (ABI).- The Government and the Prefects of Conalce (Democratic National Council) **advance** positively in the dialogue that **is supposed to solve** the crisis in the country and this Friday three work teams **are being installed**.

Analysis of Translation:

In this example the use of present tense as future is often in Spanish journalistic written text in order to express future actions. The verb (**avanzan**) was translated to (**are advancing**), (**instalan**) to (**arranging**) showing *transposition* is resorted to these verb structures to arrive to the language target.

The participle (**agrupados**) was omitted it is not necessary in the target text the verb (**avanzan**) to (**to advance**) and (**destinado a solucionar**) to (**is supposed to solve**) this is a very common English structure (is supposed to) and (**instalan**) to (**are being installed**) the passive voice as their nearest equivalent in the receptor language showing *transposition* at grammatical level.

Example 4 (present as future)

Source Language Text:

ABI E 0810 29-09-08
1J
ABI: MORALES EUROPA

Presidente Morales **se reúne** con misión del Parlamento Europeo

La Paz, 29 sep (ABI).- El presidente Evo Morales **recibe** la mañana de este lunes a una misión de cinco miembros de diversas fuerzas del Parlamento Europeo para **evaluar** la coyuntura de la crisis política que **enfrenta** Bolivia.

Target Language Text:

ABI MORALES EUROPE

Morales **meets** with the European Parliament commission

La Paz, sep 29 (ABI).- Bolivian President Evo Morales **will receive** a five member delegation of the European Parliament this Monday **to evaluate** the political crisis of Bolivia.

Analysis of Translation:

The verb (**se reúne**) was translated to (**meets**) showing *literal translation* in tenses, the verb (**recibe**) to (**will receive**) the use of "will" to refer to a prediction about the future is common in English. The second verb was translated to a simple infinitive (**evaluar**) to (**to evaluate**) showing transposition; these equivalences not only depend on the grammatical necessities but also the communicative natural style the text content.



Example 5 (Present as Past)

Source Language Text:

Exportaciones a EE.UU. **alcanzan** al 9% del total de ventas de Bolivia al exterior

La Paz, 01 oct (ABI).- El total de las exportaciones de Bolivia a Estados Unidos durante 2007 **alcanzan** al 9 por ciento del total de las ventas de productos nacionales al exterior y cuyo principal mercado es el brasileño con el 36 por ciento, según un informe oficial del gobierno boliviano.

Target Language Text:

Domestic exports to the US now **account for** 9% of total exports

La Paz, 01 oct (ABI) .- The total exports from Bolivia to the United States during 2007 **stood at** 9 percent of total sales of domestic products abroad and the main market **was** Brazil with 36 percent according to Bolivian government officials.

Analysis of Translation:

The verb (**alcanzan**) was translated to (**account for**) and (**alcanzan**) to (**stood at**) these two English forms to represent the source text meaning in the target text. On the other hand the verb (**is**) to (**was**) showing *transposition*. In English the verbs may follow some of the regularities of the syntactic features of the sentences they are part of; therefore, the verb form can attempt to represent the exact meaning of the verb in the source text.

Pragmatics plays an important role in spoken Spanish. It is common in journalism oral and written reports to hear in simple present tense to talk about past events.

Example 6

Present tense - Quotes

Source Language Text:

"Quien **conspira** contra la democracia y por encima de todo **busca** la división de Bolivia **es** el embajador de Estados Unidos. Nosotros no **queremos** gente que **son** separatistas, que **dividen**, que **conspiran** contra la unidad" Morales **dijo refiriéndose** a Golberg.

Target Language Text:

"The one who **conspires** against democracy an above all **seeks** the division of Bolivia **is** the ambassador of the United States. We **do not want** people who **are** separatists, who **formed** divisions, who **conspire** against unity" Morales **said, referring** to Golberg.

Analysis of Translation:

In example (6) the verb (**conspira**) was translated to (**conspires**), (**busca**) to (**seeks**), (**es**) to (**is**), (**no queremos**) to (**we do not want**), (**son**) to (**are**) showing literal translation.

The verbs (**dividen**) to (**formed divisions**) showing transposition (**conspiran**) to (**conspire**).

Example 7

Source Language Text:

Queremos mostrar la otra cara de la juventud cruceña, allá no solamente **es** la Unión Juvenil Cruceñista, nosotros **somos** la alternativa", **declara** Miguel Ángel Ruiz, mientras **avanza** en la columna a paso firme junto a sus compañeros con la bandera cruceña y la tricolor en sus manos. ABI 1-P E1924 03:00:27 20-10-08

Target Language Text:

'We **want** to show the other side of Santa Cruz youth, not only **is** there the Union of the Santa Cruz Youth (Unión Juvenil Cruceñista) we **are** the other alternative'. Miguel Angel Ruiz **stressed** while he **is walking** in firm step along with the demonstrators with Santa Cruz and Bolivia's flags in his hands.

Analysis of Translation:

The verb (**queremos**) was translated to (**we want**), (**es**) to (**is**), (**somos**) to (**we are**) showing *literal translation*. The verb (**declara**) to (**stressed**), (**avanza**) to (**is walking**) showing *transposition*.

The present tense in Spanish is used to express an action that is taking place at the moment of speaking and in journalistic text is frequently to see the exact speaker's words enclosed within quotations marks. In example (6) and (7) the present tense is the one which occurs most often.

4.4.2. THE PRETERITE TENSE

The preterite has a high frequency of use in Spanish journalistic notes to inform a fact that happened in advance. In general the preterite is used when speaking of completed action, that is, when the verb refers to an action that has a clear end. The Spanish preterite in a sentence such as (comió) can be conveyed in the English simple past tense "he ate" however the tenses are not interchangeable. Although in English the preterite tense expresses an action or state completed in the past but the preterite can be translated using differing verbs forms depending on the context.

Example 1

Source Language Text:	Target Language Text:
ABI E2287 16:54:53 26-10-2008 ERRADICACIÓN – COCA	ABI-B A2986 15:01:54 27-10-2008 ERADICATION - COCA
<p>(Headline) Para lograr meta anual de erradicación de coca en Bolivia sólo faltan destruir 387 Has.</p> <p>(Lead) La Paz, 26 oct (ABI).- El Gobierno a través de la Fuerza de Tarea Conjunta (FTC) y el control social de los cocaleros, de enero de este años al 16 de octubre, <i>erradicó</i> 4.613 hectáreas de plantaciones de coca y sólo <i>quedan</i> 387 hectáreas para cumplir con la meta anual que son 5.000.</p> <p>(1) <i>Explicó</i> que de enero de 2008 al 16 de octubre <i>erradicaron</i> 4.613 hectáreas: en los Yungas de La Paz 220; en el trópico de Cochabamba 3.848; y en Yapacaní en Santa Cruz 546.</p> <p>(2) Asimismo, <i>acotó</i> que para evitar nuevos cultivos <i>destruyeron</i> 58.405 metros cuadrados de almácigos: en los Yungas de La Paz 6.111; en el trópico de Cochabamba 48.627; y en el municipio de Yapacaní 3.368 metros cuadrados.</p>	<p>(Headline) Only 387 hectares are missing in order to achieve the annual goal of coca plantation eradication in Bolivia.</p> <p>(Lead) La Paz, October 26, (ABI).- The government along with Fuerza de Tarea Conjunta (FTC) and the cocaleros' social control group. From January 2008 to October 16, 2008 <i>eradicated</i> 4,613 hectares of plantations of coca leaves and only 387 hectares remain to be eradicated to achieve the annual goal of 5,000 has.</p> <p>(1) He <i>explained</i> that from January, 2008 to October 16, 2008 a total of 4,613 hectares <i>were eradicated</i> ; 220 hectares in the Yungas region of La Paz department, 3,848 hectares in the (Chapare) tropic region of Cochabamba department, and 546 hectares in the Yapacani region of the department of Santa Cruz.</p> <p>(2) He <i>stated</i> for avoiding new crops, a total of 58,405 square meters of coca plants <i>were destroyed</i>; 6,111 in Yungas, 48,627 in Chapare and 3,368 in Yapacani.</p>

<p>(3) Dejó en claro que el Gobierno en el municipio de Yapacaní no negociará que exista plantaciones de coca ni mucho menos un cato de coca porque es una zona ilegal de acuerdo a la Ley 1008.</p> <p>(4) Aclaró que en Yapacaní no hay cocaleros y los que plantaron la coca son colonos que violaron las normas legales y, ante ello, el Gobierno ratifica "mano dura" contra el narcotráfico.</p> <p>Dea/Rq ABI</p>	<p>(3) He made perfectly clear that in the Yapacani municipality neither plantations of coca nor a "cato" (1,400 hectares of coca crops) should exist because it is an illegal area according to 1008 law.</p> <p>(4) He explained that there are not cocaleros in Yapacani and those who planted crops of coca are settlers who violated the legal norms and due to this fact the government will apply heavy-hand against drug trafficking.</p> <p>Dea/Rq ABI</p>
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Analysis of Translation:

In the headline the verb (**faltan destruir**) was translated to (**are missing**) showing *transposition* but in this sentence the exchange of position of elements at syntactical level is showing *inversion*.

In the lead the verb (**erradicó**) was translated to (**eradicated**) showing *literal translation* and (**quedan**) to (**remain to be eradicated**) showing *amplification* and *transposition*.

In paragraph (1) the verb (**explicó**) was translated to (**explained**) and (**erradicaron**) to (**were eradicated**) showing *transposition* and, (**Yungas de La Paz**) to (**Yungas region of the department of La Paz**) showing *amplification* and (**tropico de Cochabamba**) to (**Chapare tropic region of Cochabamba**) showing *amplification* (**Yapacaní en Santa Cruz**) to (**Yapacani region of the department of Santa Cruz**) showing *amplification*, in the noun phrase (**en el trópico de Cochabamba 3.848**) to (**3.848 hectares in the Chapare region of Cochabamba**) showing *substitution*, *inversion* and *amplification*.

In paragraph (2) the verb (**destruyeron**) was translated to (**were destroyed**) showing *transposition*. The word (**almacigo**) to (**coca plants**) showing *substitution* in this noun phrase (**metros cuadrados de almacigo**) to (**square meters of coca plants**) showing *inversion* and (**en los yungas de La paz 6.111; en el trópico de Cochabamaba 48.627; y en el municipio de Yapacaní 3.368**

metros cuadrados) was translated to (6,111 in Yungas, 48,627 in Chapare and 3,368 in Yapacani) showing *inversion* and omission.

In paragraph (3) (**Dejó en claro**) to (He made perfectly clear) showing *modulation* and (**no negociará que exista plantaciones de coca ni mucho menos un cato de coca**) conveys to (neither plantations of coca nor a "cato" (1.400 hectares of coca crops) should exist) showing *modulation*.

The word (**cato**) was translated to (1.400 hectares of coca crops) showing *substitution, intratextual gloss or transference*.

In paragraph (4) the verb (**aclaró**) was translated to (explained), (**plantaron**) to (planted) and (**violaron**) to (violated) showing *literal* translation. The expression (**mano dura**) conveying to (heavy-hand) in the target language (TL) there is a transfer of signifiers of the (SL) showing *calque*.

4.4.3. FUTURE TENSE

The future tense in Spanish normally is a simple tense in that no auxiliary (helping) verb is brought in; the expression of the future is shown in the main verb itself. While in English the word *will* (or *shall*) is the essence of the future tense and simply placed before any given verb. The use of the future tense is probably more common in writing than in everyday speech.

On the other hand, the future tense in Spanish can be expressed by using the verb *ir a + infinitive* this is equivalent to the English "to be going to". Though there is a tendency in spoken Spanish to use the "ir a+infinite" form.

Example 1

Source Language Text: ABI E1305 10:03:55 08-10-08 1-P ABI: CHE-HOMENAJE	Target Language Text: 1-P ABI: CHE - TRIBUTE
<p>(Headline) Conmemoran en Bolivia 41 aniversario de la ejecución del Che Guevara</p> <p>(Lead) La Paz, 08 oct (ABI).- La pequeña localidad boliviana de la Higuera será escenario hoy de las conmemoraciones centrales por el aniversario 41 de la ejecución del guerrillero argentino-cubano Ernesto Che Guevara, ocurrido el 8 de octubre de 1967.</p> <p>(1) El poblado donde cayó el legendario combatiente recibirá a organizaciones bolivianas y representantes de la colaboración cubana y venezolana en este país andino.</p> <p>(2) Según un reporte de Prensa Latina, la jornada servirá para que varios médicos de la Isla expongan tesis de maestría, mientras representantes destacados en los planes de cooperación en la salud, la alfabetización y la revolución energética serán estimulados.</p> <p>(3) Sin embargo la mayor atención se centrará en el acontecimiento que vivirán los habitantes de la Higuera con la llegada de energía eléctrica por primera vez en su historia</p> <p>(4) En la víspera el mausoleo del Che en el municipio de Vallegrande sirvió de sede para la ceremonia de declaratoria de Santa Cruz como segundo departamento boliviano libre de analfabetismo.</p> <p>(5) Por otro lado, en la ciudad del Alto, aledaña a La Paz, también se recordará la fecha con un acto frente a una estatua monumental del conocido internacionalmente como el Guerrillero Heroico.</p> <p>(6) Organizaciones de la velada anunciaron que en la misma participarán senadores y diputados, además de agrupaciones populares y cooperantes cubanos.</p> <p>ABI//</p>	<p>(Headline) To pay tribute to Che Guevara to commemorate the 41st anniversary of his execution in Bolivia</p> <p>(Lead) La Paz, October 08 (ABI) .- Higuera, a small locality of Bolivia, will be the stage of the central ceremony for the 41st anniversary of the execution of Ernesto Che Guevara Argentine Cuban leader that occurred on October 8, 1967.</p> <p>(1) In this locality, where the legendary leader died, they will receive Bolivian organizations and representatives from Cuba and Venezuela.</p> <p>(2) According to a report by the Latin Press the event will fulfil a function for various doctors of the island to present masters theses while prominent representatives will be encouraged by plans of cooperation in the health area, literacy programs and the energy revolution.</p> <p>(3) However, the main point of focus for the citizens of La Higuera will be on the arrival of electricity for the first time in the history of the community.</p> <p>(4) The day before, the mausoleum of Che in the municipality of Vallegrande served as a venue for the ceremony declaring Santa Cruz the second Bolivian department free of illiteracy.</p> <p>(5) Elsewhere, in the city of El Alto, close to La Paz, the date will also be commemorated with a ceremony in front of a huge statue of Che known internationally as the heroic guerrilla.</p> <p>(6) Organizers of the event announced that senators and deputies will also participate as well as popular groups and Cuban aid workers.</p> <p>ABI//</p>

Analysis of translation:

In the headline the verb (**Conmemoran**) was translated to **(to commemorate)** showing *transposition* but adding **(to pay tribute to)** showing *amplification* in the target text.

In paragraph (1) the verb (**será**) was translated to **(will be)** and **(recibirá)** to **(will recibe)**, in paragraph (2) (**servirá**) to **(will fullfil)** and **(serán estimulados)** to **(will be encouraged)** showing *literal* and *transposition* translation.

In paragraph (3) the verb (**se centrará**) was translated to **(the main point of focus)** showing *modulation* at grammatical level and **(vivirán)** to **(will be on the arrival of electricity)** showing *modulation*.

In (5) the verb (**se recordará**) to **(will be commemorated)** showing *transposition* and in paragraph (6) the verb (**participarán**) to **(will participate)** showing *literal* translation.

In paragraph (5) (**Por otro lado, en la ciudad del Alto, aledaña a La Paz**) was translated to **(Elsewhere, in the city of El Alto close to La Paz)** showing *substitution* the words such as **aledaña** and **velada** we do not have equivalents in the target language (TL) The equivalent words for **(velada)** was translated to **(event)** and **(vispera)** to **(The day before)** showing *substitution*.

4.4.4. THE COMPLETE PASSIVE VOICE

It is necessary to emphasize that the journalistic way of expression tends to use certain constructions in order to give the content a more neutral, impersonal and solemn tone that will give it credibility. One of these grammatical possibilities is the passive voice. The passive construction is particularly common in impersonal writing.

Journalistic Spanish text use passive voice and this is not at all unexpected, since the text in question is an informative text where in many instances there is no need for an expressed agent or when it is impossible to state “who” performed an action. The influence of this English structure is tolerated because of the frequent use of the passive voice in journalistic language opposite to other possibilities in Spanish.

The passive voice is more frequent in English and when these forms are translated from Spanish into English they have more expressive possibilities. On the contrary when English passive voice is translated into Spanish there are limitations in the passive construction, but there are other alternatives as possible replacements.

Example 1

Source Language Text:

(A) La Unasur *fue creada por* medio de la declaración de Cuzco, el 8 de Diciembre de 2004 ABI 1-J E0010 23:38:26 15-09-08

Target Language Text:

(B) Unasur *was created by* the statement of Cuzco on December 8th, 2004.

Example 2

Source Language Text:

(A) En la declaración que *fue leída* por la presidenta pro-tempore de Unasur... ABI 1-J E0010 23:38:26 15-09-08

Target Language Text:

(B) The statement *was read* by the Chilean president pro-tempore of Unasur...

Example 3

Source Language Text:

(A) Esa propuesta del Jefe de Estado boliviano *fue expresada* durante la sesión protocolar del Consejo Permanente de la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA), foro al que acudieron embajadores de los países miembros. ABI E3591 13:19:06 19-11-08

Target Language Text:

(B) The President of Bolivia proposal *was expressed* during the council meeting at OAS (Organization of American States), forum where ambassadors of member states took part.

Analysis of Translation:

In example (1) the verb (*fue creada*) was translated to (**was created**), (2) (*fue leída*) to (**was read**) and (3) (*fue expresada*) to (**was expressed**) the grammatical structure of the target language follows the form of the source language showing *literal translation*.

4.4.5. THE INCOMPLETE PASSIVE VOICE WITH "SE"

Se is undoubtedly the most versatile of the Spanish pronouns. A common way to form the passive voice in Spanish is by using the reflexive pronoun-**se**.

By using **se** it is possible to indicate some sort of action without indicating who performed the action. Grammatically, such sentences are structured in the same way that sentences using reflexive verbs are. Thus in a literal sense, a sentence such as "*se venden coches*" means "cars sell themselves." Actually, however, such as sentence would be the English equivalent of "cars are sold" or, more loosely translated, "cars for sale." As we can see English has more possibilities to express the passive voice.

Here are the major uses of **se**, along with examples in sentences:

Example 1

- (A) Si **se hace** una comparación con la población del Alto y la de Pando...
ABI 1-J E0010 23:38:26 15-09-08
- (B) If a comparison **is done**, between el Alto and Pando Population...

Example 2

- (A) De conformidad al artículo 112 de la Constitución Política el Estado, **se establecen** las siguientes medidas. ABI 1-M 14-8-09
- (B) In conformity with article 112 of the Political Constitution the following measures are **established**.

Example 3

- (A) La firma de los tratados constitutivos del organismo regional tuvo lugar en Brasilia (Brazil) el 23 de mayo de 2008, donde además, **se realizó el traspaso** de la presidencia pro-tempore de Bolivia a Chile. ABI 1-J E0010 23:38:26 15-09-08
- (B) The Social Treaties's signature of the regional organism took place in Brasilia (Brazil) on May 23rd, 2008 where the pro-tempore presidency **was transferred** from Bolivia to Chile.

Example 4

- (A) **Se prohíbe** el transito de grupos de mas de 3. ABI 1-M 14-8-09
- (B) The traffic of more than 3 **is forbidden**

Example 5

- (A) De acuerdo al tratado Constitutivo los miembros de la Unasur **se identifican** con valores comunes. ABI 1-J E0010 23:38:26 15-09-08
- (B) According to the Social Treaty the Unasur's members **are identified** with common values.

Analysis of Translation:

In example (1) (**se hace**) was translated to (**is done**) showing *transposition*, (2) (**se establecen**) to (**are established**) *transposition*, (3) (**se realizó el traspaso**) to (**was transferred**) *transposition*, (4) (**se prohíbe**) to (**is forbidden**) *transposition*, (5) (**se identifican**) to (**are identified**) *transposition*. To translate most of the verbs in Spanish with **se** was used *transposition*. We can see in the examples that the

passive form in Spanish with **se** is an equivalent of the English complete passive voice.

Example 6

1-D ABI: PRESIDENT-TIRAQUE ABI E3399 12:09:47 16-11-09

(A) **Se instalaron** 1.488 paneles solares en las comunidades de Cochabamba. **Se entregaron** 5.378 televisores y reproductores audiovisuales (VHS) para posibilitar el desarrollo de las 65 tele clases del programa de alfabetización.

Asimismo 53.655 personas **recibieron** atención oftalmológica y 44.310 de ellos **recibieron** lentes.

(B) 1.488 Solar panels **were installed** in Cochabamba communities. 5.378 TV sets and audio-visual (VHS) **were delivered** making possible the smooth running of 65 literacy video lessons.

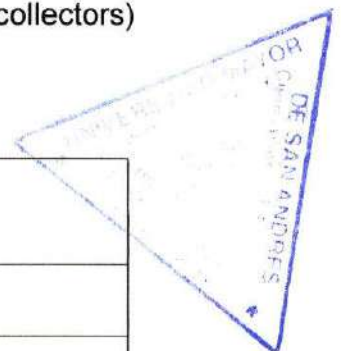
53.655 people **were given** ophthalmology assistance and 44.310 of whom **were given** glasses.

Analysis of Translation:

In this example the verb (**se instalaron**) was translated to (**were installed**) and (**se entregaron**) to (**were delivered**) showing *transposition*. On the other hand the phrase (1.488 paneles solares) was translated to (1.488 solar collectors) showing *inversion*.

Example: 7

Asimismo 53.655 personas recibieron atención oftalmológica y 44.310 de ellos recibieron lentes. (active)	
53.655 people were given ophthalmology assistance (passive)	Se les dió atención oftalmológica
44.310 of whom were given glasses. (passive)	Les fueron entregados lentes (44.310 de ellos fueron dados lentes) The last is forbidden in Spanish, but it is common in English.



Analysis of Translation:

In this example, the verb (**recibieron**) was translated to (**were given**) from active to passive showing a common procedure of *modulation*. On the other hand, the English passive voice has the possibility to choose as the subject of the passive phrase the direct or indirect complement.

4.4.6. "SE" AS A REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

This is its most common use of *se* in Spanish. The reflexive pronouns indicate that the subject of a verb is also its object. In English, this is usually accomplished by using pronouns such as "himself" or "themselves." *Se* is used as the reflexive pronoun for third-person uses (including when *usted/ustedes* or *ellos* is the subject). Some verbs (as in the final example below) can be used reflexively in Spanish even though they aren't translated that way in English.

Example 1

- (A)** Sin embargo señala "los campesinos que no lograron **adentrarse** al monte, ni **lanzarse** al río fueron **aprehendidos** por los funcionarios prefecturales de Leopoldo Fernández y cruelmente golpeados con palos y chicotes. ABI 1-Q 24-09-08
- (B)** However as shown in the report " The peasants who couldn't **flee by running to the mountain or jumping into** the river **were captured** and cruelly hit with sticks and whips by Leopoldo Fernandez's officials.

Analysis of Translation:

In the example the Spanish verbs (**adentrarse**) was translated to (**flee by running**) and (**lanzarse**) to (**jumping into**) showing *transposition*. Spanish and English verbs structure displacement is expressed in unlike ways. Their internal semantic is dissimilar.

4.4.7. PERIPHRASES

Periphrases in Spanish is the most usual way of expressing relative continuity compared to the present progressive in English that uses for an action happening now but not necessary at the moment of speaking.

A frequently use of periphrasis constructions in Spanish which may serve to illustrate this definition is *ir+ a* infinitive. *Ir* is a lexical movement verb, which as far as its meaning is concerned, is the equivalent of English *goes*. When *ir* fulfils its lexical function, the lexical elements introduced by the preposition "a" will either fill an argument or satellite slot with the semantic function of direction and purpose, respectively. Consequently, the element introduced by the preposition "a" must refer to some place or some purpose. For example:

Verb Phrase <u><i>ir + infinitivo</i></u>	<i>Se va a comprar un coche nuevo el próximo mes</i> <i>He's buying a new car next month</i>
--	---

4.4.7.1. INFINITIVE

In this point of the work, it is worth mentioning that there is also high rhetoric complexity of certain Spanish structures which difficult its translation into English since Spanish use periphrases to carry out the text communicative function. Spanish, in general is shown as compact an elaborated language with a higher tendency to use coordinated and subordinated sentences than English.

These Spanish structures more elaborate and expressive without the elision of the personal verb, such as "*hay que/ conviene/ se debe + infinitive*" which are quite common in Spanish journalistic language, although some periphrasis can give a formal tone to the discourse in general added slowly and do not contribute to the language economy so important in the written language.

In the translation of periphrases from Spanish into English there is no usually an equivalent. Therefore their reproduction in the TL would not be very natural or acceptable and should be replaced by other possibilities (forms) in the target language.

Example 1

- (A) "No **vamos a caer** en provocaciones, es muy fácil decir y bueno: ¿Por qué no se envía fuerza pública?, porque justamente eso crearía nuevos enfrentamientos y eso no quiere el país" asevero el Ministro.
- (B) "We **won't resort to** provocations. It's easy to say: Why aren't police forces being sent?. Because this would create clashes and the country does not want

Analysis of Translation:

The statement consists of a simple sentence, whose structure has the periphrases: "**vamos a caer**". Vamos (main verb) + linking word + infinitive verb, where the infinitive verb "caer" is subordinated to a personal verb form and where the subject receives the semantic meaning. (**No vamos a caer**) to (**We will not resort to**) showing *transposition*.

We use the English modal form 'will' whose equivalent in this case is more productive in this language. English may also resort to the use of modal verbs (might, should, may, will, etc.) to express the action as possible, desired or hypothetical.

Example 2

- (A) "Se **convierte** en maniobra del fiscal Uribe porque si se lee de manera clara el delito de genocidio, más la definición de Naciones Unidas respecto a lo que es el delito, **nunca va poder establecer** que era un conjunto de personas que tenía la misma característica, cualidad para que **se convierta** en delito de genocidio", agregó. ABI: 1-O E0239 12:49:38 19-09-08
- (B) "It **becomes** the fiscal Uribe's maneuver because if the crime of genocide concept is read in a clear way plus the United Nations definitions with respect to the crime, **it will not be possible to establish** that it was a group of people that had the same characteristic or quality in order to fit as crime of genocide" Carrasco added.

Analysis of Translation:

In this example the periphrase (**va a poder establecer**) (we have a verbal periphrases with a double auxiliary incidence; the first with a link and the verb "establecer" as the main verb) was translated to (**it will not be possible to establish something**) showing *transposition*.

It should be noted that the original journalistic writing omitted the linking word "a" making a mistake of textual incoherence.

4.4.7.2. GERUND

The grammar forms "**estar + gerundio**" and **estar + siendo + participio** has a common use in the journalistic text. Romero Gualda (1994:39) considers that the use of this periphrasis lies in giving the news a sense of immediacy.

To form the present progressive in Spanish you combine a form of *ESTAR* with the *present participle* and the present progressive is only used to describe an action that is in the process of taking place, but it is not used for future actions. In English the present progressive can be used to describe what is happening now, or what will happen in the future, or future actions that were arranged before.

Example 1

- (A) Dejó en claro que los movimientos sociales **no están bloqueando**, pues **están realizando** una marcha masiva que pretende **llegar a** Santa Cruz, **haciendo conocer** su voz de protesta (...) ABI 1-G 23-9-08
- (B) He made perfectly clear that the social movements **are not blocking**, they **are carrying out** a massive march that expects **to arrive in** Sta. Cruz and voice their protest.

In this example the verb (**no están bloqueando**) was translated to (**are not blocking**) and (**están realizando**) to (**are carrying**) showing *transposition*.

Example 2

- (A) "Yo les pido ecuanimidad, **están llegando** muertos, heridos que **están relatando** los hechos". ABI 1-G 23-9-08
- (B) "I ask for equanimity, dead people **are arriving** and injured who **are reporting** the facts".

In example (2) the verb (**están llegando**) was translated to (**are reporting**) and (**están relatando**) to (**are arriving**).

Example 3

- (A) Patricia Galarza señaló que también sus familias **están siendo perseguidos**. ABI E 0656 00:04:46 26-09-08
- (B) Patricia Galarza reported that their families are also being pursued.

In example (3) the verb (**están siendo perseguidos**) was translated to (**are being pursued**) showing *transposition*.

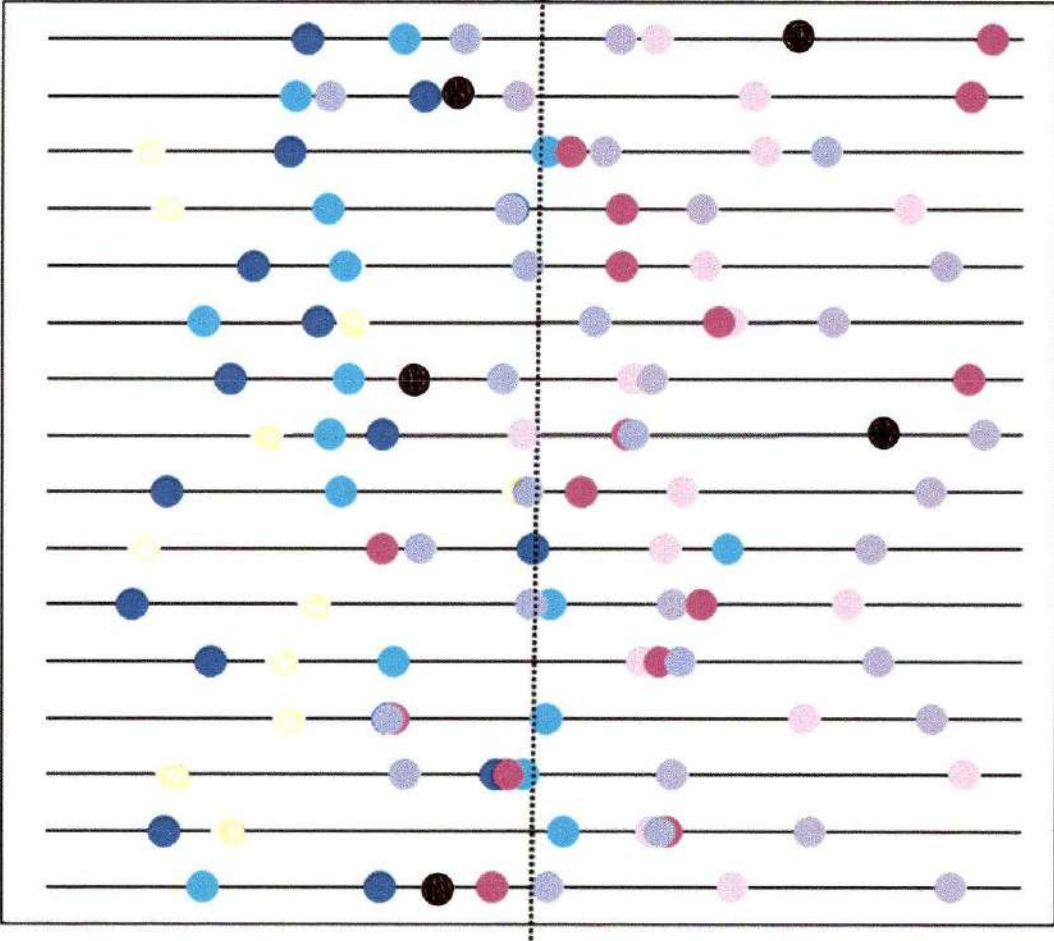
4.5. TRANSLATION STRATEGIES MATRIX

The strategies employed were: Transposition, literal translation, modified literal translation, modulation, transference, substitution, calque, inversion, amplification, more than linguistic compression, linguistic amplification or omission. The last are specific techniques used in the journalistic genres translation. The use of these techniques is determined by the needs of journalistic genres.

In the figure below we want to represent the idea that more than one technique mentioned has been employed in the translation of journalistic texts.

TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES MATRIX

- 1. ● Transposition
- 2. ● literal translation
- 3. ● modified literal translation
- 4. ● modulation
- 5. ● transference
- 6. ● substitution
- 7. ● calque
- 8. ● inversion
- 9. ● amplification



5. INITIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

With the development of this work the general objective was fulfilled, and consequently, the specific objectives. The identification, quantification and classification of verbs were carried out, and afterwards the data analysis. Definitely, it let us to obtain information about the verb tenses often used in Spanish journalistic written text. The plan translation and all the resources used in particular were necessary to achieve translating the journalistic notes of the Bolivian News Agency-ABI.

More than 370 global notes were translated. However, the most important thing was to achieve the average translation of the briefing notes as required by the Bolivian News Agency (ABI), an average of 3 to 6 journalistic notes depending on the length and type of note that was appointed to the translator.

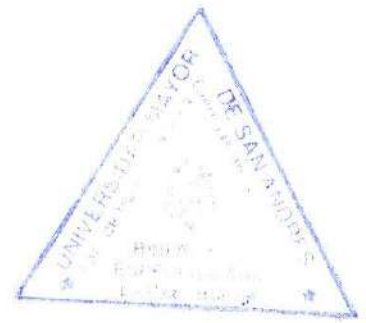
With the practice of translation it was also possible to enrich the vocabulary, be aware of national and international news on a daily basis, and become familiar with the journalistic writing techniques and conventions that govern the making of this textual genre determined by a specific culture and language.

6. RESULTS

The impact that this present proposal of work has generated in the institution is the fact of having achieved precise and objective information both nationally and internationally. This confirms the requirement of the Director of the Agency to translate the most important notes of daily happenings.

The translation of the notes from Spanish into English have led to some comments that we consider a concern in the development of journalistic text which is of interest to Spanish than English, since the translated text must retain the meaning and purpose of the original text because this is the substance of the translation.

Some observations are quoted in Spanish journalistic notes:



- Repeated use of simple past and perfect verbs
- Reiteration of ideas
- Reiterative information in paragraphs of the source text.
- Incorrect use of resounding adjectives
- Lack of proper technical cohesion
- They write like they speak incorrect substitutions of conjunctions (“que” por “quien”).
- Ambiguity, lack of clarity and precision.
- Biased discourses, full of emotion that lead to bias
- Improper use of standard Spanish. At times it is incomprehensible for the mistakes committed in the cohesion of ideas, introducing inconsistencies

According to Marina Orellana; **Guía para el traductor:24**. In the translation of an informative text, the important thing is to transfer the ideas. The task of the translator is not to reproduce a deficient text with errors but should express the ideas contained in the text.

7. LIMITS

Given the limits of this work, the documents translated were only written Spanish text of the most current matters in the country. The journalistic notes, the source language text and the finished target language text belong to two different socio-cultural contexts as is the case of Spanish and English.

It is also necessary to mention a factor that we consider a limit in the translation of journalistic notes. The translation of the whole text in their entirety enables us to do important and relevant changes in the target text. In that sense, we think that translating the whole text result ineffective and tedious. Since

journalistic texts must be adapted to the characteristics of journalistic genres of the target language text, applying the procedure set for the new channel that receives them and assigns them a function.

It is difficult to convey to the reader of the translated text elements easily assimilated by the recipient of the original (cultural allusions, customs, institutions, acronyms etc.) During the translation work, we were concerned on verb tenses than other grammar structures that are part of the language system.

CONCLUSION

The first noteworthy conclusion we can draw from this supervised work is that translating journalistic texts from Spanish into English is not an easy task because Journalistic translation is a professional practice related to definite genres as well as particular text markers which makes this a translation with its own characteristics and procedures.

For translating the journalistic notes of news bulletins of the Bolivian News Agency (ABI) we should have to re-express the text in agreement with the new media channel, using strategies which are convenient and produce important changes in the target text so that the communication flows normally and the reader understands the target text.

Other important point is the grammatical verb tenses aspect, which appear especially in the Spanish journalistic text, namely the present, past, future, passive, periphrases constructions. For translating the Spanish verbs into the English language we use other verb forms that could represent the meaning of the source text in the target text. So, we see the contrast between the expression (form) and the content (meaning).

On the other hand, it was necessary to use techniques and procedures that allow improving the target text. *Transposition* was used more than other translation procedures because two different linguistic forms can share the same semantic value. *Literal Translation* was used because some Spanish verbal tenses got a referential and pragmatic equivalence with the target language text. The translation of certain terms that arose only in the Bolivian context was translated using *substitution* which consists of supplanting the original element for another of the target culture which results more transparent or familiar for the reading target, *calque* and *transference* were used when necessary.

Modified Literal translation was used in order to adjust the structure order of source language into target language, we resort to *amplification* when the target language needed more structures to express the same idea of the source text, *modulation* was used in the cases the structure of the source language changes from positive to negative. However, the translation techniques are alternatives for translating a text but there is not strict rule related to the use of techniques. It is a limited outline proposal (among many others) of the possibilities that the translator of the text encounters.

According to our point of view, we consider that the most important part in the procedure of translating the post- translating because we have to re-read the text in order to realize about the errors that we commit when we translate a text and it motivates us to solve them.

Although it is always possible to translate a text, it might not have the same impact as the original, the effect that the translation produces to the English readers is not exactly the same as the one the source text has upon its Spanish readers. In other words, the loss of information or changes provokes a slight loss of effect.

This work is a contribution because it can be considered a tool that satisfies the needs of an important segment of students of Linguistics career who will opt for translation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend to promote the signing of inter institutional agreements between The National Board of Social Communication–Dinacom (Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social) and the Mayor San Andres university-UMSA for mutual benefit.

We consider necessary to support and encourage the performance of a trained and qualified translator in an efficient, efficaciously and responsible manner in order to motivate the professional development.

We think it is necessary the students know how to employ useful computer applications in translation, online dictionaries and other resources available in internet that allow them to translate texts from one language to another with effective immediately.

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Lycos- UMSA hemeroteca virtual

Wordreference.com

ANNEX

ABI E5202 11:20:20 19-12-2008

1-G

ABI: EVO - ARGENTINA

Universidad de La Plata otorgará título Doctor Honoris Causa a Evo Morales

Buenos Aires, 19 dic (ABI).- La Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP, otorgará al presidente de Bolivia Evo Morales, el título de Doctor Honoris Causa por su "labor ejemplar de gobernar con la participación y el protagonismo de los movimientos sociales, su visión de integración latinoamericana y defensa de la soberanía y autodeterminación de los pueblos".

La decisión fue tomada, por unanimidad, en la sesión del Consejo Superior de esa universidad a propuesta de la Facultad de Periodismo y Comunicación. Todavía no se tiene la fecha para el acto.

La Universidad de La Plata fue fundada en 1905. Tiene 17 facultades, 104 carreras, 90.000 alumnos, más de 8.000 docentes, 93 centros de investigación.

La resolución se encuentra en el Expediente Código 2.700, Nº 4.741, año 2008-12-17.

Entre las consideraciones se señala:

Que, es el primer presidente constitucional miembro de un pueblo originario de América.

Que, es el primer presidente que en la reforma constitucional reconoce un estado plurinacional y multicultural, incluyendo a las diversas nacionalidades y de esta manera construye un nuevo concepto de ciudadanía en donde la jerarquización y la visibilidad de los pueblos originarios tienen rango constitucional y de representación de las comunidades.

Que, en uno de sus preceptos centrales, el trabajo por la defensa de los recursos naturales, el cuidado del medio ambiente, de la ecología y la constante prédica sobre la necesidad de vivir en armonía con la naturaleza.

Que, es ejemplo de honestidad y austeridad y respeto a las ancestrales normas indígenas: ama sua, ama llulla, ama qhella, que significa no robes, no mientas y no seas perezoso.

Que, se destaca por su permanente predisposición a la solución pacífica de los conflictos.

Que, también es ejemplar por su trabajo en pos de los desposeídos y su permanente lucha por la justicia social.

Que, se resalta su labor por gobernar con la participación y el protagonismo de los movimientos sociales.

Que, además posee una visión de integración latinoamericana y un trabajo permanente en pos de la defensa de la soberanía y la autodeterminación de los pueblos.

Que, el otorgamiento de tal distinción que se propicia, reviste el carácter de justo homenaje a su personalidad eminente con acción ejemplar en el campo humanístico y social".

Por ello, el Consejo Superior de la Universidad Nacional de la Plata, resuelve: Otorgar el título de Doctor Honoris Causa de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata al Señor Evo Morales Ayma".

Las autoridades universitarias comunicarán, por los canales oficiales, al distinguido y acordarán la fecha de entrega del título.

Días antes de la aprobación varias organizaciones habían expresado su apoyo a la iniciativa de la Facultad de Periodismo y Comunicación de la UNLP.

Entre ellos los estudiantes agrupados en Comunicadores para Latinoamérica (CopLa), pertenecientes al Movimiento Independiente Latinoamericanista Estudiantil (MILES), la Secretaría de Relaciones Internacionales y de la Secretaría General de la Federación Universitaria Argentina (FUA), la Organización Continental Latinoamericana y Caribeña de Estudiantes (OCLAE) y otras.

Rd/Rq ABI

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ABI E0950 11:14:42 01-10-2008

1-P

ABI: UNASUR - MASACRE

Comisión de Unasur inició investigación de masacre de campesinos en Pando

Cobija, 01 oct (ABI).- La Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (Unasur) inició este miércoles su investigación de la masacre de campesinos en las poblaciones de Porvenir y Filadelfia del departamento de Pando.

La mencionada comisión suramericana arribó a las 10.00 al aeropuerto de Cobija que después dejar sus pertenencias en un céntrico hotel, inmediatamente se dirigieron a la población del Porvenir para recoger información sobre la masacre que dejó hasta hora 18 muertos, más de dos decenas de heridos y desaparecidos.

El fuerte resguardo policial a la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Unión de Naciones Suramericanas impidió se recojan declaraciones de los nueve personeros que arribaron a esta región.

El jefe de la comisión de DDHH de la Unasur, Rodolfo Mattarollo, anunció el martes que se reunirán con las personas confinadas del departamento de Pando y hará lo posible para entrevistarse con las personas, en su mayoría del Comité Cívico de Pando, que huyeron a la población de Brasileia (Brasil).

"Cuando decimos que vamos a escuchar todas las voces, vamos a tratar de entrevistarnos con las personas detenidas y escuchar las versiones de lo ocurrido, por parte de todos los sectores", señaló Mattarollo.

Lcr/Rq ABI

ABI E3487 21:59:55 17-11-2008

1-P

ABI: EVO - ONU

Bolivia renueva voluntad para fortalecer relaciones con nuevo Gobierno de EEUU

Nueva York, 17 nov (Enviado especial de ABI).- Bolivia ratificó hoy su disposición de fortalecer las relaciones diplomáticas con el nuevo Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, en el marco del respeto, la soberanía, dignidad y la libre determinación de los pueblos.

La decisión fue expresada por el presidente de la República, Evo Morales Ayma, en entrevistas concedidas al periodista independiente Dann Rather, en una conferencia de prensa y con la cadena de televisión CNN en español, entre otras.

El mandatario boliviano llegó a los Estados Unidos al amanecer del lunes para informar a la Asamblea General de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) y a la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA) sobre el proceso de cambio que vive Bolivia en democracia.

"Buscamos la igualdad en la humanidad, el respeto a las naciones", dijo y reiteró que en Bolivia la Embajada de los Estados Unidos estaba comprometida con acciones conspirativas y de desestabilización de la democracia.

Recordó que en el pasado, por la misma Embajada, los movimientos sociales eran acusados y amenazados de ser terroristas y narcotraficantes, "a tal extremo que el ex-embajador Manuel Rocha dijo que Evo Morales era el Bin Laden andino y los cocaleros los talibanes".

El Jefe de Estado boliviano sostuvo que la Embajada incentivó la toma de aeropuertos en algunas regiones de Bolivia, para evitar su ingreso a capitales departamentales y calló sobre los actos de terrorismo en ductos de exportación de gas que cometieron opositores a su Gobierno.

El Presidente boliviano aclaró que todas esas acciones generaron un proceso de desconfianza con la Embajada de los Estados Unidos en Bolivia. "Yo sé que los estadounidenses cooperan con varios países, pero en algunos casos no saben en qué se utiliza sus impuestos", añadió.

El mandatario también se refirió a las acciones de Usaid que intentó desestabilizar al Gobierno boliviano y a la DEA que realizaba investigaciones políticas contra autoridades de Gobierno y parlamentarios.

"Somos de la cultural del diálogo, queremos relaciones diplomáticas con todos los países, entre ellos Cuba, Venezuela, Irán y Estados Unidos en el marco del respeto, la dignidad y soberanía", afirmó.

El gobernante boliviano sostuvo que las luchas sociales y la rebelión, se mantendrán en el mundo mientras la riqueza se concentre en pocas manos y se continúe saqueando a otros países.

Rdc/Dgav

ABI

ABI E0225 02:13:05 19-09-2008

1-P

ABI: GOBIERNO – CONALDE

Gobierno y Conalde avanzan en diálogo y este viernes instalan mesas de trabajo

Cochabamba, 19 sep (ABI).- El Gobierno y los prefectos agrupados en el denominado Consejo Nacional Democrático (Conalde) avanzan positivamente en el diálogo destinado a solucionar la crisis en el país, y este viernes, instalan las tres mesas de trabajo.

La reunión que inició a las 09.00 del jueves, ingresó a las 01.15 en cuarto intermedio hasta las 14.00 de este viernes, hora en se dará inicio a las mesas de trabajo.

"Lo que se ha hecho hoy sin duda ha sido importante y forma parte de la base del gran acuerdo nacional; hemos tomado definiciones muy importantes como es la conformación de mesas técnicas de trabajo", informó el viceministro de Descentralización, Fabián Yaksic.

Agregó que se trabajará el tema del Impuesto Directo a los Hidrocarburos (IDH) y regalías; autonomías y nueva Constitución, designación de autoridades y devolución de entidades públicas al Estado.

Entretanto, el prefecto de Tarija, Mario Cossío, ponderó el avance en el inicio del diálogo y señaló que hay voluntad para concretar un acuerdo hasta el fin de semana.

También se informó que varios ministros de Estado llegan, en horas de la mañana de hoy, a Cochabamba para proseguir el diálogo y avanzar con los diferentes puntos que se acordó en la agenda.

Asimismo, se tiene previsto que el Jefe de Estado, Evo Morales, se incorpore nuevamente al diálogo para firmar ya las conclusiones el fin de semana.

El Presidente planteó el jueves tres puntos para avanzar en el diálogo con los prefectos, que contempla el dar vía libre a la convocatoria a referendo dirimidor y aprobatorio por la nueva Constitución luego de mejorar el capítulo referido al régimen de autonomías.

El encuentro, entre el Gobierno y los prefectos de ocho de los nueve departamentos, se inició a las nueve de la mañana en el centro de Convenciones El Manantial de la localidad de Chiquicollo, ubicado a 10 kilómetros del centro de la ciudad de Cochabamba.

Jpr/Pta

ABI

ABI E2287 16:54:53 26-10-2008

1-G ABI: ERRADICACIÓN - COCA

Para lograr meta anual de erradicación de coca en Bolivia sólo faltan destruir 387 Has.

La Paz, 26 oct (ABI).- El Gobierno a través de la Fuerza de Tarea Conjunta (FTC) y el control social de los cocaleros, de enero de este años al 16 de octubre, erradicó 4.613 hectáreas de plantaciones de coca y sólo quedan 387 hectáreas para cumplir con la meta anual que son 5.000.

Explicó que de enero de 2008 al 16 de octubre erradicaron 4.613 hectáreas: en los Yungas de La Paz 220; en el trópico de Cochabamba 3.848; y Yapacaní (Santa Cruz) 546.

Asimismo, acotó que para evitar nuevos cultivos destruyeron 58.405 metros cuadrados de almácigos: en los Yungas de La Paz 6.111; en el trópico de Cochabamba 48.627; y en el municipio de Yapacaní 3.368 metros cuadrados.

Dejó en claro que el Gobierno en el municipio de Yapacaní no negociará que exista plantaciones de coca ni mucho menos un cato de coca porque es una zona ilegal de acuerdo a la Ley 1008.

Aclaró que en Yapacaní no hay cocaleros y los que plantan coca son colonos que violan las normas legales y, ante ello, el Gobierno ratifica "mano dura" contra el narcotráfico.

Dea/Rq ABI

1-B

ABI: INICIO - JUANCITO PINTO

Niña recibe primer bono Juancito Pinto y 1.8 millones lo harán durante 4 semanas

Cobija, 09 nov (ABI).- Una niña fue la primera beneficiaria del bono escolar Juancito Pinto que en su tercer año consecutivo empezó a pagar el presidente Evo Morales Ayma en esta ciudad, capital del departamento de Pando, en compañía de cientos de niños y niñas que esperaban ansiosos recibir el beneficio individual de 200 bolivianos.

Con cantos, poesías y danzas, los niños de la escuela "José Manuel Pando" recibieron al Primer Mandatario que arribó al lugar aproximadamente a las 08.20 de la mañana y a las 09.05 comenzaba el pago de ese beneficio social.

El Jefe de Estado, durante su discurso de inauguración, resaltó la importancia del beneficio que año tras año fue incrementando los beneficiarios gracias a los excedentes monetarios provenientes de la nacionalización de los hidrocarburos el año 2006.

Enfaticó en el hecho de que el principal objetivo de ese beneficio pretende erradicar el analfabetismo y a la niñez y adolescencia continuar con sus estudios.

El beneficio es pagado por tercer año consecutivo, y este 2008 beneficiará todos los estudiantes de primero a octavo de primaria de 13.875 escuelas fiscales y de convenio de toda Bolivia.

Morales aseguró que los beneficios logrados por la nacionalización de los recursos naturales, continuarán siendo entregados a la población boliviana a medida que vaya creciendo la economía nacional.

Además, destacó que la redistribución de los recursos económicos nacionales, permitirá devolverles a los bolivianos el dinero de que les pertenece.

El Primer Mandatario estuvo acompañado por el viceministro de Coordinación con los Movimientos Sociales y Sociedad Civil, Sacha Llorenti; por la representante Presidencial de Pando, Nancy Texeira; por el alcalde de Cobija, Luis Adolfo Flores; por el prefecto interino de Pando, Rafael Bandeira; y por el ministro de la Presidencia, Juan Ramón Quintana.

A partir de hoy, 1.802.113 niños y niñas estudiantes de las escuelas fiscales del país recibirán el bono escolar de 200 bolivianos cada uno, en una inversión de 360.422.600 bolivianos (50.9 millones de dólares) en el proceso educativo con recursos de los excedentes del gas.

A diferencia de las gestiones anteriores, ese beneficio destinado a evitar la deserción escolar cubrirá este 2008 a los estudiantes de primero hasta octavo de primaria en un esfuerzo económico enmarcado en la política social que encara el gobierno del presidente Evo Morales.

El bono escolar se pagará en 13.875 unidades educativas públicas a nivel nacional, hasta el 9 de diciembre incluidos los sábados y domingos.

Para hacer efectivo ese bono, las Fuerzas Armadas coadyuvarán con dos mil militares para movilizarse por aire, tierra y vías fluviales, haciendo un total de 384 equipos que

se desplazarán desde las primeras horas de este domingo hacia los diferentes núcleos y escuelas de nivel básico del país.

Los puntos de pago se concentran en su mayoría en el área rural representando el 81 por ciento y en el área urbana el 19 por ciento.

El pago se realizará a 1.792.238 estudiantes en la educación formal de primero a octavo de primaria, a 1.993 educandos en la educación juvenil alternativa y a 7.882 estudiantes en la educación especial, haciendo un total de beneficiarios de 1.802.113 personas en todo el país.

En la educación formal están comprendidos los estudiantes que tengan cumplidos, como máximo, 15 años (hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2008) matriculados y cursando entre el primero a octavo curso de primaria en las unidades educativas públicas del país.

En relación a la educación juvenil alternativa están comprendidos los estudiantes que tengan cumplidos 18 años (hasta 31 de diciembre de 2008) matriculados y cursando entre el primero a octavo de primaria en las unidades educativas públicas.

Asimismo, en la educación especial están comprendidos todos los estudiantes sin límite de edad y restricción de grado de enseñanza que se encuentren matriculados y cursando en las unidades educativas públicas.

Afbs/Dgav ABI

ABI E1305 10:03:55 08-10-2008

1-P

ABI: CHE - HOMENAJE

Commemoran en Bolivia 41 aniversario de la ejecución del Che Guevara

La Paz, 08 oct (ABI).- La pequeña localidad boliviana de La Higuera será escenario hoy de las conmemoraciones centrales por el aniversario 41 de la ejecución del guerrillero argentino-cubano Ernesto Che Guevara, ocurrido el 8 de octubre de 1967.

El poblado donde cayó el legendario combatiente recibirá a organizaciones bolivianas y representantes de la colaboración cubana y venezolana en este país andino.

Según un reporte de Prensa Latina, la jornada servirá para que varios médicos de la Isla expongan tesis de maestrías, mientras representantes destacados en los planes de cooperación en la salud, la alfabetización y la revolución energética serán estimulados.

Sin embargo, la mayor atención se centrará en el acontecimiento que vivirán los habitantes de La Higuera con la llegada de energía eléctrica por primera vez en su historia.

En la víspera, el mausoleo del Che en el municipio de Vallegrande sirvió de sede para la ceremonia de declaratoria de Santa Cruz como segundo departamento boliviano libre de analfabetismo.

Los oradores, entre ellos el presidente Evo Morales, resaltaron que la entrega de esa distinción al territorio cruceño constituía un homenaje al mítico luchador.

Como colofón del día, Morales y el embajador de Cuba en La Paz, Rafael Dausá, depositaron una ofrenda floral en honor de Guevara, un símbolo mundial en el batallar por las causas justas.

Por otro lado, en la ciudad de El Alto, aledaño a La Paz, también se recordará la fecha con un acto frente a una estatua monumental del conocido internacionalmente como el Guerrillero Heroico.

Organizadores de la velada anunciaron que en la misma participarán senadores y diputados, además de agrupaciones populares y cooperantes cubanos.

ABI//

ABI E0656 00:04:46 26-09-2008

1-P

ABI: CONALDE - PROTECCIÓN

El Conalde gestiona protección internacional ante supuesta persecución

Tarija, 25 sep (ABI).- Los prefectos y cívicos del Consejo Nacional Democrático (Conalde) gestionan, desde la semana pasada, protección ante la comisión internacional que se encuentra en el país, la misma que asiste al diálogo nacional en Cochabamba, por sentirse, supuestamente, perseguidos por el Gobierno Nacional.

La vicepresidenta del Comité Cívico de Tarija, Patricia Galarza, informó, al grupo Fides, que han mantenido contactos con representantes de organismos internacionales que defienden los Derechos Humanos.

El "pedido" de Galarza se suma al expresado por dirigente cívico beniano, Alberto Melgar, quien demandó que las regiones de la denominada "media luna" se constituyan en "protectorado" de una potencia extranjera.

"La gestión se la está realizando por parte de la dirigencia cívica y de los prefectos de los cuatro departamentos del país, con el fin de solicitar una protección internacional de los organismos que manejan derechos humanos", dijo.

Galarza explicó que desde la semana pasada han iniciado las gestiones necesarias "por la persecución de la que son víctimas" y, para ese cometido, delegaron al presidente del Comité Cívico de Santa Cruz, Branco Marinkovic quien ya tomó contacto, en su último viaje, con organismos del exterior.

En ese marco, la Vicepresidenta del Comité Cívico de Tarija aseguró que ya tienen varios acuerdos y convenios, además que su pedido está enmarcado y ratificado por la Constitución Política del Estado (CPE) que ampara las libertades de las personas en democracia.

"Nosotros estamos siendo continuamente objeto de persecución, amedrentados, amenazados y más aún cuando el diálogo nacional está instalado", aseguró Galarza.

Señaló que también sus familias están siendo perseguidos, pero eso de ninguna manera los debilita.

"Por esa razón es que estamos haciendo las conversaciones con la comisión internacional que se encuentra en Bolivia, que participa de las mesas del diálogo", expresó.

Jp/Pta

ABI

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ABI E0381 13:43:30 22-09-2008

1-P

ABI: GOBIERNO - PREFECTOS

Gobierno descarta intervención policial a marchas que se dirigen a Santa Cruz

La Paz, 22 sep (ABI).-El Poder Ejecutivo descartó hoy una posible intervención de las fuerzas del orden a las marchas de los sectores sociales que se dirigen al departamento de Santa Cruz, a fin de evitar posibles enfrentamientos.

El ministro de Gobierno, Alfredo Rada, en declaraciones a la prensa en puertas de Palacio Quemado, indicó que la forma de "desactivar esas cosas" es que los prefectos de Santa Cruz, Beni, Tarija y Chuquisaca, demuestren que el diálogo tendrá resultados que respondan a los reclamos del pueblo.

"No vamos a caer en provocaciones, es muy fácil decir y bueno: ¿por qué no se envía fuerza pública?, porque justamente eso crearía nuevos enfrentamientos y eso no quiere el país", aseveró el Ministro.

El domingo, los indígenas guaraníes, campesinos y colonizadores decidieron radicalizar el bloqueo de caminos en el departamento de Santa Cruz tras la negativa de los prefectos opositores de suscribir un acuerdo que permita pacificar Bolivia y garantizar la convocatoria a referendo constitucional por el Congreso Nacional hasta el 1 de octubre próximo.

El ministro Rada indicó que las movilizaciones no están avanzando al centro de la ciudad de Santa Cruz, y que más al contrario "hay una actitud responsable de los dirigentes sociales de Santa Cruz porque no quieren generar actos violentos".

"La respuesta, la manera de resolver estos movimientos que se están dando en la ciudad de Santa Cruz es convertir el diálogo en acuerdos, para esto hay que tener voluntad porque si hay algún prefecto o dirigente se levanta para no firmar un documento es la mejor manera de contribuir a que haya mayor conflicto", afirmó.

Jcch/Dgav ABI

ABI E7655 20:02:58 02-03-2009

1-B

ABI: INUNDACIÓN - COMUNIDADES

Desborde del río Beni afecta a 148 familias

La Paz, 2 mar (ABI).- El alcalde interino del municipio de San Buenaventura, Luis Daner Fessy González, informó el lunes que el desborde del río Beni inundó siete comunidades y afectó a 148 familias.

"El nivel de las aguas subió en los días anteriores al carnaval, pero los turbiones más fuertes comenzaron hace diez días; ahora sigue lloviendo en la zona. Las comunidades de San Buenaventura nos han comunicado que han perdido algunos cultivos y animales menores como ser cerdos y gallinas", precisó.

La autoridad constató en la visita por aquel sector que el desborde del río Beni afectó los sembradíos de arroz, yuca, plátano, entre otros productos.

"El recuento de afectados es el siguiente: Villa Fátima con 40 familias, Cachichira 10, Puerto Guzmán 20, Tres Hermanos 15, Altamarani 20, Capaina Baja 18 y Buena Vista 25", precisó.

Al responder a la pregunta referente a las necesidades inmediatas señaló que se precisa ayuda en alimentos, medicinas y vituallas, y maquinaria pesada para permitir la habilitación de los caminos a estas comunidades.

clm/eme ABI

ABI E7609 16:05:59 01-03-2009

1-P

ABI: BOLIVIA-EEUU

Morales saluda decisión de Obama sobre retiro de tropas de Irak

Mizque (Bolivia), 1 mar (ABI) - El presidente de Bolivia, Evo Morales, saludó el domingo la decisión de su par de Estados Unidos, Barack Obama, de ordenar el retiro de tropas de la ocupada Irak, durante un discurso en la localidad central de Mizque, a 500 km de La Paz, donde fustigó sin embargo un informe reciente del Departamento de Estado, que criticó la situación de los derechos humanos y la lucha antidrogas en el país andino.

"El nuevo presidente Obama, de extracción, negro, dice que este año va a retirar a las tropas (estadounidenses) de Irak. Ojala. Saludamos", sostuvo el mandatario boliviano en un improvisado discurso de inauguración de un polivalente deportivo en Mizque, en el que tachó la autoridad moral de Estados Unidos para hablar de derechos humanos.

A media semana Obama ordenó el retiro paulatino hasta 2011 de las tropas de EEUU en Irak.

Los dichos de Morales se registran en medio de uno de los momentos más críticos de la relación bilateral, cuesta arriba después que el mandatario boliviano expulsara al embajador de Washington, Philip Golberg, y apartara de la lucha antidrogas boliviana a la agencia antidroga (DEA) y USAID, por participación supuesta en un complot contra el gobierno de La Paz en agosto y setiembre de 2008.

"El ex presidente de EEUU, Bush, es el peor presidente del mundo con tantos muertos en Irak y Afganistán. Y, de paso, con una crisis económica internacional producto del capitalismo", fustigó.

Con relación a las últimas críticas de Washington, Morales insistió en que "el Departamento de EEUU no tiene ninguna moral para hablar sobre derechos humanos. Ellos son los que más castigan al mundo entero".

cc/ ABI

ABI E0239 12:49:38 19-09-2008

1-O

ABI: FISCAL – DIPUTADOS

Acusarán a Fiscal General en Diputados por obstruir investigación contra Fernández

La Paz, 19 sep (ABI).- La abogada de los normalistas de Filadelfia, Pando, victimados en la masacre campesina, Mary Carrasco, anunció que acusará el lunes ante la Cámara de Diputados, al fiscal General, Mario Uribe, por obstaculizar el proceso investigación que contra el prefecto Leopoldo Fernández, acusado de terrorismo, asociación delictuosa y asesinato.

Según la jurista, el fiscal Uribe pretende llevarse todos los obrados y pruebas a Sucre con el argumento de que debe iniciar la investigación por genocidio contra Fernández, pero que en el fondo lo único que pretende es absolver de culpa a la autoridad acusada.

"El fiscal Uribe busca obstruir el proceso abierto en Sucre porque de la forma más sorprendente y sugestiva, en medio de la audiencia hizo llegar un requerimiento de cinco líneas en el que dice que abre acción por genocidio", afirmó la jurista.

De acuerdo a Carrasco, con esta acción el Fiscal General quiere evitar que algunas personas sean procesadas, principalmente el Prefecto de Pando.

"Nosotros estamos advirtiendo de esa intencionalidad y le hemos hecho conocer que el lunes comenzamos una acción penal contra el fiscal Uribe porque primero no hizo nada en hechos violentos que sucedieron a un metro de sus ojos (cuando campesinos fueron agredidos en Sucre) y ahora se hace el oficioso pretendiendo obstruir y hacer abortar una investigación que es esencial", denunció.

Además aclaró que los fiscales de La Paz que se constituyeron en Cobija, no fueron por instrucción de Uribe.

"Se convierte en maniobra del fiscal Uribe porque si se lee de manera clara el delito de genocidio, más la definición de Naciones Unidas respecto a lo que es el delito, nunca va a poder establecer que era un conjunto de personas que tenía la misma característica, cualidad para que se convierta en delito de genocidio", agregó.

Rq ABI

ABI E3436 12:48:00 17-11-2008

1-B

ABI: SALAR - BATERIA

El litio del Salar de Uyuni se perfila como la "batería del mundo"

La Paz, 17 nov (ABI).- El Salar de Uyuni es una inmensa y blanca llanura de 12.000 km cuadrados de sal, y al mismo tiempo la mayor reserva mundial de litio, se constituye en un auténtica potencial de "batería del mundo", o al menos eso busca el presidente boliviano, Evo Morales.

Algunos lo llaman desierto --allí no vive nada de nada--, para otros es un mar, pero lo único cierto es que el Salar de Uyuni es una inmensa planicie blanca formada por un grano de sal detrás de otro.

Lo extraordinario es que tanta sal junta es capaz de crear una atmósfera tan mágica que no se conoce a nadie que haya salido decepcionado de una visita.

Además de constituir un entorno natural único, es también la mayor reserva mundial de litio, donde Bolivia construye una "planta piloto" para su industrialización.

Los bolivianos dicen orgullosos que puede contemplarse la curvatura de la Tierra en el horizonte, y es cierto, al menos, que se puede apreciar lo que con rigor es la curvatura del Salar.

También cuentan que es el único lugar del planeta que puede localizarse a simple vista desde la Luna.

Una vez dentro, cuando todo es blanco, es muy fácil perderse, por lo que es imprescindible que cualquier incursión se haga acompañado de un guía experto con un todoterreno adecuado.

Remigio, conductor y, según su jefa, "experto mecánico", explicó a Efe que la mejor manera de guiarse es por los picos de las montañas que se ven en el horizonte y, de noche, por el reflejo de las luces de la localidad de Uyuni.

En cualquier caso, no es turismo todo lo que reluce en el Salar, ya que se trata de la mayor reserva mundial de litio, mineral sin el que, entre otras muchas cosas, no funcionarían los teléfonos celulares.

Sobre la explotación del litio ya han mostrado su interés la compañía japonesa Mitsubishi y el grupo francés Bolloré, que se reunió con el presidente boliviano para proponerle una "colaboración industrial y técnica".

El pasado 9 de noviembre Morales recordó en la ciudad de Potosí que se construye una planta para procesar el litio, obra que él mismo inauguró y en la que su Gobierno ha comprometido una inversión de 5.7 millones de dólares.

Uno de los encargados de la obra, Marcelo Castro, aseguró a Efe que están dentro del "cronograma" y que dentro de un año, en noviembre del 2009, se podrán sacar las primeras 40 toneladas métricas de carbonato de litio.

Castro explicó que el carbonato de litio se obtendrá de la "salmuera", agua con altísimas cantidades de sal disuelta, tras someterla al procesamiento adecuado en los laboratorios que ahora se construyen.

También señaló que la obra cuenta con el apoyo de las instituciones locales, las mismas que provocaron que en 1992 la empresa estadounidense Lithium Corporation (Litco) tuviera que desistir en su intención de explotar el mineral del salar.

El ministro de Minería, Luis Alberto Echazú, comentó hace unas semanas que la cadena productiva para la explotación de este recurso natural es larga e incluye la producción de litio metálico, cloruro y carbonato de litio y que debe ser coronada con la producción de las baterías.

Echazú además apuntó que el proyecto último del presidente es a muy largo plazo y apunta a crear una industria de automóviles que funcionen con baterías de litio.

Pero eso todavía está lejos. De momento, el Gobierno de Morales trabaja para obtener carbonato de litio, como un primer paso para convertir al Salar de Uyuni en la pila con la que funcione el mundo moderno.

Rd/Rq ABI

ABI E6850 17:35:19 04-02-2009

1-E

ABI: FALLO-IMPORTADORES

Corte de Distrito de La Paz falla a favor de importadores de autos usados

La Paz, 04 feb (ABI).- La Corte Superior de Distrito de La Paz declaró este miércoles procedente el amparo constitucional que presentaron los importadores de autos usados en contra del Decreto Supremo (DS) 29836 que prohíbe la internación al país de movildades que tengan una antigüedad de más de cinco años.

Según la decisión judicial, pueden ingresar al país los autos que hasta el 15 de diciembre de 2008 se encontraban en trámite de importación. El DS 29836 fue promulgado el 4 de diciembre del año pasado.

Los magistrados de la Sala Segunda de la Corte de este distrito fallaron a favor de este sector que en las últimas semanas realizan constantes movilizaciones de protesta y huelgas de hambre como medida de presión para que el Gobierno tome en cuenta sus demandas.

Esta determinación de la justicia paceña causó la algarabía de los importadores de autos usados que en las próximas horas anunciaron reunirse para definir una postura ante el Gobierno y garantizar que el fallo judicial se cumpla.

Ymc/Rq ABI



1-0 ABI: ROPA - ECONOMÍA (reportaje)

¿Quién no compró alguna vez una prenda usada?

Por Ernesto Murillo E.

La Paz, 1 mar (ABI).- Quien no haya comprado alguna vez una prenda usada que tire la primera piedra, o dicho de otra manera, que lance la primera prenda.

"Yo sólo compre un saco, que parecía nuevo, bien confeccionado y me quedó 'al pelo', pagué 50 bolivianos en la calle Figueroa", cuenta Martín egresado de comunicación y que es partidario de frenar de una vez por todas el comercio de la ropa usada.

La comercialización de ropa usada en Bolivia debió suspenderse en abril del 2008, pero las marchas, bloqueos y amenazas obligaron al Gobierno a extender el plazo hasta 31 de marzo del 2009. Esta fecha se aproxima y se anuncian nuevos paros, bloqueos y otras medidas para impulsar una nueva ampliación.

Una chamarra vale 30 bolivianos, un sacón cuesta 70 bolivianos, una camisa de marca hasta 20 bolivianos. "Un traje para fines de semana me costó 100 bolivianos. Estoy separada, tengo tres hijos y no tengo plata para comprar ropa nueva. La gente pobre busca lo barato. Yo no me opongo a que entre al país la ropa usada", comenta doña Cristina que tiene un puesto de venta de comestibles y que buscaba camisas para sus hijos.

La Cámara Nacional de Industrias (CNI) a través del estudio "Impacto de la Importación de Ropa Usada en Bolivia" develó que según este estudio el negocio de la ropa usada en Bolivia mueve 40 millones de dólares estadounidenses al año y que el volumen total importado llega a las 8.000 toneladas anuales. La mayor parte de esta mercadería ingresa vía contrabando.

"Hay ropa para todos los gustos y miente quien dice que no ha comprado nunca algo usado, es como en Estados Unidos, la gente va al mercado de 'las pulgas' en busca de antigüedades. Yo he visto a mucha gente de la zona sur de La Paz en El Alto, se van con ropa vieja, se colocan una pañoleta o gorra para pasar desapercibidas", cuenta una señora que se jacta de tener a sus hijos en los mejores colegios y universidades.

En enero de 2004, el Gobierno de turno emitió el Decreto Supremo 27340, que permitía la importación de ropa usada por dos años, y, desde entonces el plazo se fue ampliando cada dos años, presión de por medio.

Aguelino Wilson Fernández Ayma, contó hace cuatro años como ingresó en el negocio de los ropavejeros. En poco tiempo se convirtió en el rey del negocio trayendo ropa de Estados Unidos y luego de clasificarlos los entregaba en la calle Figueroa de La Paz, otros fardos tenían como destino Cochabamba y Santa Cruz para venderse en La Cancha y Siete Calles respectivamente.

Los ropavejeros traen las prendas en fardos desde la zona franca de Iquique. Así llega al país ropa casi nueva y otra bastante usada y lejos de las condiciones higiénicas que reclamarían las autoridades del rubro.

Cifras van y cifras vienen pero más o menos hay coincidencias en estos números. Barrios enteros de ciudades como La Paz, Cochabamba o Santa Cruz y se dedican al negocio y se podría decir que de este comercio viven unas 250.000 personas.

Un estudio de hace un año del Instituto evidenció que el sector textil dejó de ganar entre los años 2002 y 2005 aproximadamente 312 millones de dólares y esta cifra posiblemente ha crecido en los tres últimos años.

"Entiendo las necesidades de la gente y la dimensión del problema, pero en el caso nuestro se coloca en riesgo a la industria nacional, los talleres y las microempresas. Nosotros tenemos un compromiso con la gente que trabaja en nuestra empresa y preservar su fuente de trabajo es para nosotros un desafío", afirma Jaime Díaz, gerente propietario de Gav Sport, especializado en la confección de ropa deportiva y ropa casual

Muchas de las personas que se quedaron sin trabajo por el cierre de una fábrica emigraron a Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo y ciudades de España para trabajar en talleres clandestinos en condiciones precarias.

Los contrabandistas de ropa usada se ingenian para internar su mercadería al país. "Tenemos un sistema de alerta temprana", comenta uno de los dedicados a este negocio para superar la vigilancia del Control Operativo Aduanero (COA). Se usan cajas camufladas con ropa nueva, camiones que tienen rutas definidas y nexos en los centros donde llega la mercadería.

"Yo me compré un saco, mi amigo se compró un abrigo, el otro una camisa. Sabemos que esto no está bien, pero lo hacemos, quien puede decir que no lo hace", asevera Martín y recuerda aquella frase del filósofo San Agustín. "no hago el bien que quiero sino el mal que no deseo".

Eme/rsi

ABI

ABI E6089 20:07:23 12-01-2009

1-E

ABI: GAS – CHILE

Gas boliviano a Chile sujeto a agenda bilateral de 13 puntos

La Paz, 12 ene (ABI).- El ministro de Planificación del Desarrollo, Carlos Villegas Quiroga, aseguró que una vez que se agote la agenda de 13 puntos con Chile se analizará la posibilidad de exportar gas a Chile, aunque antes debe proceder la industrialización de los hidrocarburos en territorio nacional.

En los últimos días se ha especulado acerca de la posibilidad de que Bolivia le venda gas de manera directa a Chile, propuesta que fue hecha pública por la Cámara Nacional de Comercio (CNC) y que tuvo resonancia toda vez que la demanda brasileña se redujo en las últimas semanas de 31 a 19 mmcd.

Sin embargo, el ministro Villegas puntualizó que esa situación es complementaria con la diversificación de los mercados de gas natural que en la actualidad posee Bolivia y que son, básicamente, el Brasil y la Argentina.

Con el Brasil el Contrato Gas Supply Agreement (GSA) se inició el año 1999 y se extenderá hasta el 2019; mientras que el contrato con Argentina presupone el envío inicial de 7 millones de metros cúbicos diarios (mmcd) de gas natural hasta llegar a los 22 mmcd el año 2010.

En su criterio, una segunda oportunidad, implica que se debe diversificar la exportación del gas natural como materia prima, puesto que "existen mercados que están ávidos de gas natural en Suramérica".

"Es el caso del Paraguay y el Uruguay. Si bien son mercados pequeños podemos venderles a ellos y por otro lado está Chile como opción para diversificar mercados; sin embargo, en comparación a los otros mercados para concretar la venta de gas a Chile eso todavía está sujeto a un conjunto de factores", puntualizó la autoridad estatal.

De ese modo, recordó que los presidentes Evo Morales y Michelle Bachelett definieron una agenda en la negociación bilateral que contiene 13 puntos y que está en curso.

"Vamos a esperar los resultados de esa agenda y posteriormente veremos la posibilidad de negociar con Chile", dijo Villegas.

AGENDA OCTUBRE

Consultado acerca de la vigencia de la agenda de octubre, bajo la égida de "ni una molécula de gas a Chile", sostuvo que la misma no se está modificando.

"No, prácticamente no estamos enviando gas a Chile, reitero si habría alguna posibilidad está sujeto a la solución de los 13 puntos, y al interior de los 13 puntos está el tema central que interesa a Bolivia (mar)", afirmó el Ministro de Planificación del Desarrollo.

De esa manera, puntualizó que en términos de hidrocarburos, el mercado de gas natural es un "mercado peculiar" en comparación a otros productos, ya que se establecen contratos de largo plazo, donde los precios se definen con anticipación, en términos de una fórmula y los elementos que se incorporan en la misma.

Fr/Rq ABI

ABI E6204 22:01:17 15-01-2009

1-B

ABI: GAZA - HERIDOS

Gaza: bombardeo pone en peligro a heridos del hospital Al Quds

Ginebra/Jerusalén, 15 ene (ABI).- Resultado de la intensificación de los enfrentamientos y ataques en Gaza, varios establecimientos sanitarios y edificios de organismos de asistencia humanitaria fueron bombardeados lo que puso en peligro a los heridos del hospital Al Quds, se constató este jueves.

En el Hospital Al Quds de la ciudad de Gaza, dirigido por la Media Luna Roja Palestina, hubo explosiones que provocaron un incendio en el edificio y pusieron en peligro la vida de unos 100 pacientes y del personal sanitario que los atendía.

"Es inaceptable que se ponga en peligro la vida de los heridos que reciben tratamiento en los hospitales", dijo el presidente del Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja, Jakob Kellenberger, quien acabó de hacer una visita de tres días en esa región, durante la cual estuvo en el Hospital Al Shifa de la ciudad de Gaza.

Insistió en que las partes en conflicto tienen la obligación de cumplir las disposiciones del derecho internacional humanitario.

Durante las entrevistas que tuvo con el ministro de Defensa, Ehud Barak y el ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Tzipi Livni, en Tel Aviv, Kellenberger puso de relieve una vez más que de conformidad con las normas del derecho internacional humanitario, todas las partes en conflicto están obligadas a preservar la vida de las personas civiles y a proteger al personal sanitario y los establecimientos sanitarios en todo tiempo.

"El hospital sufrió, por lo menos, un ataque directo esta mañana, y en la conmoción, todos los pacientes tuvieron que ser llevados a la planta baja", dijo Bashar Morad, director de los servicios sanitarios de la Media Luna Roja Palestina.

El segundo piso se incendió inmediatamente. Cinco carros de bomberos, escoltados por equipos de la Cruz Roja Internacional, llegaron inmediatamente al lugar y lograron apagar el incendio.

"Estos últimos hechos son muy alarmantes, pues los hospitales de Gaza ya han sobrepasado su capacidad para acoger pacientes y prestar servicios, y continúa aumentando el número de víctimas", dijo el Kellenberger.

Rd/Rq ABI

ABI E5893 22:08:47 06-01-2009

1-A

ABI: ACCIDENTE - MUERTOS (ampliación)

Nueve policías y dos menores mueren en accidente en ruta Cochabamba-Santa Cruz

Cochabamba, 06 ene (ABI).- Un trágico accidente se produjo este martes aproximadamente a las 18.35 cuando un bus que transportaba a 35 efectivos policiales se precipitó al vacío y dejó como saldo de por lo menos nueve efectivos policiales muertos y dos menores de edad, reportó la Policía Nacional.

Se trata de un bus de la Unidad Táctica de Operaciones Policiales (UTOP). El hecho se produjo a la altura del kilómetro 90 en la ruta nueva que vincula a los departamentos de Cochabamba y Santa Cruz.

El vehículo de la institución del orden que depende del Comando de la Policía Departamental se dirigía al sector de El Sillar, a unos 150 kilómetros de la capital valluna, para brindar asistencia a los pasajeros que por el deslizamiento de la plataforma que se produjo en ese sector a raíz de las fuertes precipitaciones, tienen que realizar trasbordos de moviidades.

Según el reporte de la institución verde olivo y de la red Bolivisión, al menos nueve policías y dos niños son las víctimas fatales de ese suceso de tránsito. Entre tanto los heridos fueron trasladados al Hospital Viedma de la ciudad de Cochabamba.

Reportes radiales dieron cuenta de que el citado vehículo trató de esquivar a los dos menores y en ello fue sorprendido por un barranco al cual no pudo eludir y en consecuencia se precipitó a más de 50 metros de profundidad.

NOMINA PRELIMINAR DE FALLECIDOS

La lista preliminar de los efectivos policiales fallecidos son: sargento primero, José Mamani, cabo Percy Fontaja, los policías José Alanez, Juan Castañón y Honorato Chaca, los otros cuatro efectivos muertos policiales también pertenecen a la UTOP.

Los heridos responden a los nombres de Florencio Mullisaca, Oscar Navia, Rodolfo Chura, Angel Nina, Rodolfo Mamani, Walter Rodríguez, Johnny Canasa, Álvaro Mita y José Luis San Miguel. Todos ellos se recuperan en el Hospital Viedma y otros 13 que reciben atención médica en el hospital de la localidad de Colón.

Mpa/Pta ABI

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ANNEX



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1-P

ABI: UNASUR – MASSACRE

UNASUR begun the massacre investigation in Pando

Cobija, Oct 01 (ABI).- The Human Rights commission of UNASUR begun this Wednesday the massacre investigation in the villages of Porvenir and Philadelphia in Beni department.

The South American commission arrived at airport of Cobija at 10,00 o'clock after they left their belongings in a hotel and immediately they were taken to Porvenir village to collect the massacre information that left 18 dead people more than twenty injured and disappeared people.

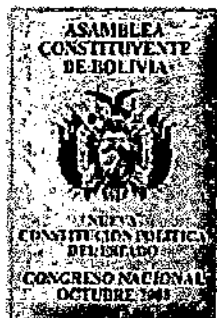
The police security to the Human Rights commission of UNASUR impeded to collect the statements of the nine people who arrived to this region.

Rodolfo Mattarollo leader of the HR commission of UNASUR announced this Tuesday that He will meet with the banished people of Beni department and will make possible to be interviewed with the people of the Civic Committee of Beni that fled to Brasilea (Brazil).

"When we say that we are going to listen all the statements we mean that we are going to talk with the banished people and listen all the versions about the facts from both sides" Mattarollo said.

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Lunes 17 de noviembre de 2008
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ABI-B A 3063 14:05:35 17.11.2008

1-P

ABI: EVO - ONU

Bolivia is determined to fortify relations with Government of US

New York, November 17, (ABI).- Bolivia expressed today its determination to fortify diplomatic relations with the Government of the United States in the context of respect, sovereignty, dignity and free decision of towns.

The decision was taken by the president Evo Morales Ayma in press conference and interview granted to Dan Rather and CNN network among others.

The President of Bolivia arrived in the United States this Monday, at dawn to inform to United Nations (UN) and Organization of American States (OAS) about the process of change that Bolivia is facing in democracy.

"We seek the equality in the humanity, the respect to the nations" said and denounced that the Embassy of United States in Bolivia was involved in conspire with democracy destabilization.

He recalled a long time ago the American Embassy plays the role to accuse and threatened the social movements of being terrorists and drug-traffickers as well as Manuel Rocha former ambassador of USA said that "Evo Morales was the Andean Bin Laden and the coca growers the Taliban".

The President stated that the Embassy of USA encouraged the seizure of airports in some departments of Bolivia avoiding his arrival and should keep silence on the acts of terrorism against gas pipes by opponents to this Government.

"Bolivia and my Government have received the solidarity of all the countries of the world but United States" the actions of destabilization of the political opposition have arrived at Pando with the massacre where 18 people died". Morales said.

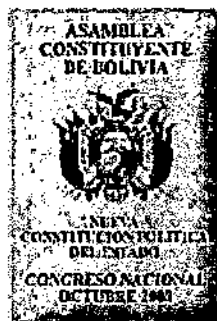
The President expressed that all those actions have created a feeling of distrust toward the Embassy of United States in Bolivia. "I know that Americans cooperates many countries, but in some situations they do not know how their taxes are invested".

The Chief also made reference to USAID actions in order to destabilize his Government carrying out investigations on background's authorities of the Government.

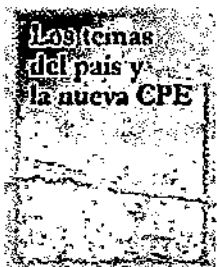
"We belong to a culture of dialogue, we want diplomatic relations with all the countries, among them Cuba, Venezuela, Iran and United States in the context of the respect, dignity and sovereignty". He stressed.

The Bolivian ruler also expressed that "rebellion and social fights will not disappear in the world while the wealth is in few hands and foreign powers continue plundering other countries".

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ABI: GOVERNMENT – CONALDE

Government and Conalde advance in dialogue and arrange work teams this Friday

Cochabamba, sept 19 (ABI).- Government and prefects Conalde (Democratic National Counsel) grouped together to advance positively in the dialogue will arrange three work teams this Friday, destined to solve the crisis of the country.

The meeting begun on Thursday at 09,00 the interim started from 01,15 to 14,00 until this Friday, time the work teams will start.

"What has done today without doubt was very important. We have taken very important decisions that are part of the basis of the great national agreement like the arrangement of work teams" Fabián Yaksic Decentralization vice minister said.

The topics like IDH (Direct Hydrocarbons Tax), autonomy, prerogatives, new Constitution, designation of authorities and public entities go back to the previous State will be discussed. He expressed.

Marío Cossio prefect of Tarija praised the advance at the beginning of the dialogue and he mentioned that there is a will to arrive to an agreement this weekend.

This Friday prefects will continue working in the presence of the technicians in Cochabamba.

Ministers of State arrive this morning to Cochabamba to continue the dialogue and go over the different heads of agreement of the agenda.

Likewise, It is expected that the President Evo Morales will be gather again to the group of dialogue to sign the conclusions this weekend.

On Thursday the President brought up three points to advance through the dialogue with prefects that consider 1) give feasibility to the referendum settled and endorsed by the new Constitution 2) improve and set of the policies concerning the autonomies.

The meeting between Government and eight prefects of nine regions had begun at 09,00 a.m. at "El Manantial" conference centre in the locality of Chiquicollo located 10 kilometers of Cochabamba city.

Jpr/Pta

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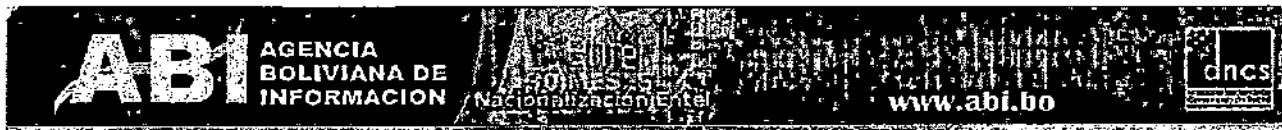


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ABI: ERADICATION – COCA

Only 387 hectares are missing in order to achieve the annual goal of coca plantation eradication in Bolivia.

La Paz, October 26, (ABI).- The government along with Fuerza de Tarea Conjunta (FTC) and the cocaleros' social control group. From January 2008 to October 16, 2008 eradicated 4,613 hectares of plantations of coca leaves and only 379 hectares remain to be eradicated to achieve the annual goal of 5,000 has.

He explained that from January, 2008 to October 16, 2008 a total of 4,613 hectares were eradicated ; 220 hectares in the Yungas region of La Paz department, 3,848 hectares in the Chapare region of Cochabamba department, and 546 hectares in the Yapacani region of the department of Santa Cruz.

He stated for avoiding new crops, a total of 58,405 square meters of coca plants were destroyed; 6,111 in Yungas, 48,627 in Chapare and 3,368 in Yapacani.

He made perfectly clear that in the Yapacani municipality neither plantations of coca nor a "cato" (1,400 hectares of coca crops) should exist because it is an illegal area according to 1008 law.

He explained that there are not cocaleros in Yapacani and those who planted crops of coca are settlers who violated the legal norms and due to this fact the government will apply heavy-hand against drug trafficking.

Dea/Rq ABI



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ABI: CHE - TRIBUTE

To pay tribute to Che Guevara and commemorate the 41st anniversary of his execution in Bolivia

La Paz, October 08 (ABI) .- Higuera, a small locality of Bolivia, will be the stage of the central ceremony for the 41st anniversary of the execution of the Argentinian-Cuban leader Ernesto Che Guevara that occurred on October 8, 1967.

In this locality, where the legendary leader died, they will receive Bolivian organizations and representatives from Cuba and Venezuela.

According to a report by the Latin Press the event will fulfill a function for various doctors of the island to present masters theses while prominent representatives will be encouraged by plans of cooperation in the area of health, literacy programs and the energy revolution.

However, the main point of focus for the citizens of La Higuera will be the arrival of electricity for the first time in the history of the community.

The day before, the mausoleum of Che in the municipality of Vallegrande served as a venue for the ceremony declaring Santa Cruz the second Bolivian state free of illiteracy.

Elsewhere, in the city of El Alto, close to La Paz, the date will also be commemorated with a ceremony in front of a huge statue of Che known internationally as the heroic guerrilla.

Organizers of the event announced that senators and deputies will also participate as well as popular groups and Cuban aid workers.

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ABI: CONALDE – PROTECTION

CONALDE arranges international protection before supposed pursuit

Tarija, sept 25 (ABI).- Governors and members of CONALDE (Democratic National Counsel) arranged last week protection before the international commission in Cochabamba for being supposedly pursued by the National Government.

Patricia Galarza vice president of the Civic Committee of Tarija city reported to Fides radio to have contacts with representatives of International agencies that are in defence of Human Rights.

Galarza's request added up to Alberto Melgar's demand civic leader of Beni city both asked that the regions called "media luna" be constituted a foreign power protectorate.

"The arrangement is being carried out by the civic leadership and prefects of Tarija, Sta. Cruz, Beni and Chuquisaca departments of Bolivia in order to requesting an International protection to the agencies of Human Rights" Galarza said.

Galarza said "we have initiated the necessary managements last week for being the direct victims of a pursuit" they have delegated this task to Branco Marinkovic, president of the Civic Committee of Sta. Cruz, who already took contact to foreigner agencies in his last trip.

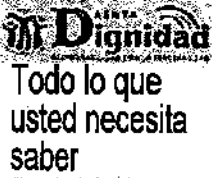
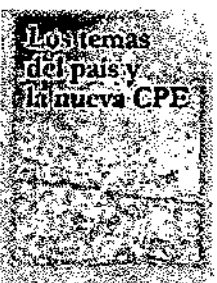
In this context the vice president of the Civic Committee of Tarija expressed they have already many agreements and covenants that are in line with (CPE spanish acronym) Political Constitution of the State that set up the liberty in democracy.

"We are subject of a continuously pursuit, we are terrified, threatened and much more just when the national dialogue is going" Galarza said.

She reported that their families are being pursued also but it is not going to become weak them.

"For this reason we begin the conversations with the international commission that are in Bolivia and participates in the dialogue" she stressed.

Jp/Pta ABI





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ABI: GOVERNMENT - GOVERNORS

Government rules out police intervention in the protest march that is heading to the city of Santa Cruz

La Paz, sept 22 (ABI).-Today the Executive Power ruled out a possible intervention of the police for the social sectors march that is heading to Santa Cruz city in order to avoid possible clashes.

Alfredo Rada, Minister of Government in his statements to the press at Government Palace stated that the way "to stop these things" is making the governors of Santa Cruz, Beni, Tarija and Chuquisaca prove that dialogue will leave results that answer the claims of the people.

"We are not going to fall in provocations. It is very easy to say: Why don't we send police forces? We know this could create clashes and the country does not want this" expressed the Minister.

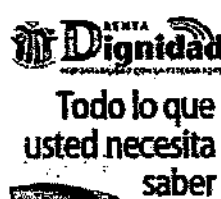
On Sunday, rural Guarani natives and colonizers decided to radicalize the blockade of roads in the department of Santa Cruz after finding out the refusal of the opposing governors to sign an agreement that would calm down the situation in Bolivia and guarantee the constitutional referendum proposed to the National Congress on October 1st.

"The protests are not moving toward Santa Cruz and on the contrary there is a responsible attitude on the part of the social leaders of Santa Cruz because they do not want to commit violent acts" Rada said.

According to Rada the solution to dissipate the protests is in the hands of the governors that have to show signs that dialogue will show results instead of causing an obstruction that delays the pacification of the country.

"The answer to these movements that are taking place in Santa Cruz city is to convert the dialogue to agreements. For this we must have the will; if there is some governor or leader that does not want to sign a document, this is the best way to contribute to more conflict" said Rada.

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ABI: FLOOD – COMMUNITIES

148 families are afflicted by river Beni overflows

LA PAZ, 2 March (ABI) .-The temporary mayor of San Buenaventura municipality, Luis Daner Fessy González, informed Monday that the overflowing of Beni river flooded 7 communities and are afflicted 148 families.

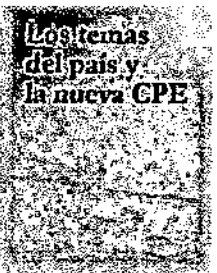
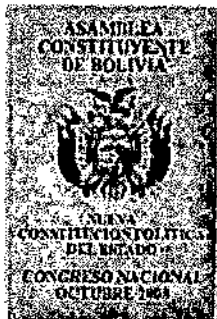
" The level of the water rose in the previous days to carnival but, the strongest cloud burst began ten days ago, and is still raining in the zone. San Buenaventura communities have reported to us that have lost crops and animals like pigs and hens ", he said.

The authority asserted in his visit for the sector that the overflowing of Beni river destroyed crops of rice, yucca, banana, among others.

" The report of the damage is the following: Villa Fátima 40 families, Cachichira 10, Puerto Guzmán 20, Tres Hermanos 15, Altamarani 20, Capaina Baja 18 and Buena Vista 25 ".

When he answered to the question regarding on the needs, he pointed out that it is needed, food, medicines and provisions, and heavy machinery to allow enabling the ways to these communities.

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ABI: BOLIVIA – EEUU

Morales hails Obama's decision to withdraw troops from Iraq

MIZQUE, Bolivia, March 1, (ABI) – The Bolivian president, Evo Morales on Sunday hailed the U.S President Barak Obama's decision to withdraw troops from Iraq during a speech in Mizque locality located 500 km. from La Paz department, he also condemned the recent report of U.S. Department of State's yearly report on human rights which criticized the human rights issues and the struggle of drugs in Bolivia.

"President Obama, descendant from color family, says this year is going to withdraw American troops from Iraq. I hope so and salute his decision", said the Bolivian chief in an unexpected speech of opening at the stadium field of Mizque, in which he censured on the U.S. moral authority speaking of human rights.

The third day of the week Obama arranged to withdraw U.S. troops from Iraq by August 31, 2010.

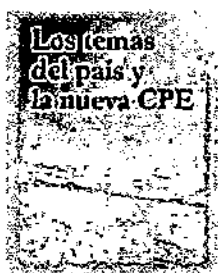
Evo Morales sayings were expressed in the middle of one of the crucial moments in its lowest level of bilateral relation, after that the Bolivian chief had expelled the ambassador of Washington, Philip Golberg, and suspended the activities of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the country due to conspire against his government on August and September, 2008.

" The former president, George Bush is the worst president of the world, so many dead people in Iraq and Afghanistan who draw to an economic international crisis product of the capitalism ", he said.

In relation to the last critiques of Washington to Bolivia, Morales said "U.S Department does not have any moral authority to criticize over human rights issues. They are who punish to the whole world ".

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ABI: FISCAL - DEPUTIES

Attorney General will be charged with hindering the investigation against Fernández before representatives of parliament

La Paz, sept 19 (ABI).- The lawyer of the students' teachers that were killed in the rural massacre of Filadelfia, Pando, Mary Carrasco, stated that she will bring charges on Monday before the Chamber of Deputies (representatives of parliament) against Mario Uribe the District Attorney for hindering the process of investigation against the governor Leopoldo Fernández who is accused of terrorism, criminal association and murder.

The jurist expressed that the District Attorney Uribe intends to take with him all the files and evidence to Sucre arguing that he should begin the investigation for genocide against Fernández, but actually he is trying to acquit the accused authority.

"The District Attorney Uribe is trying to block the trial that was opened in Sucre in a most surprising and suggestive way since in the middle of the hearing he presented a request of five lines whereby he said that he was laying charges for genocide", declared the jurist.

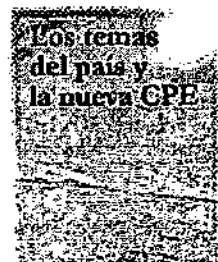
According to Carrasco the Attorney General with this action wants to prevent that some people should be prosecuted, mainly the governor of Pando.

"We are advising of this intention and on Monday we will initiate a penal action against the District Attorney Uribe because he did not do anything to prevent the violent acts or attacks against the farmers in Sucre that happened in his locality and now he is pretending to hinder and abort an investigation that is extremely important" Carrasco denounced.

She stated that the public prosecutors of La Paz that were set up in Cobija were not on Uribe's orders.

"It becomes the District Attorney Uribe's maneuver because if the crime of genocide concept is read in a clear way including the United Nations definition with respect to the crime, it will never be able to be established that it was a group of people that had the same characteristic, a quality which is necessary in order to be determined a crime of genocide" added Carrasco.

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ABI: LITHIUM - RESOURCE

Salar de Uyuni's lithium emerges as the "battery of the world"

La Paz, November 17, (ABI) .- Bolivia's Salar de Uyuni is a large white salt flat that covers 12.000 km² and at the same time the biggest reserve of lithium in the world.

It is set up as a potential battery of the world or at least it is expected to be by President Evo Morales.

Some call it a desert, where there is no life at all, but for others it is a sea. The only sure thing is that the Salar de Uyuni is the largest white flat which is an occurrence of grains of salt put together.

The extraordinary thing about this major salt desert is that so much salt together is capable of creating a so magic ambience that, there isn't anybody who has felt disappointed in a visit.

Not only is it considered a unique natural environment, but it also holds the major quantity of the world's reserves of lithium, where Bolivia is constructing its own pilot plant.

Bolivian people very proudly say that the curvature of the Earth can be seen on the horizon, and it is true, at least, that it is possible to observe with difficulty the Salar's curvature.

Also it can be said that it is the only place on the planet that can be located by simple sight from the Moon.

Once at the place, where everything is white, it is very easy to get lost, and for that reason it is essential that any incursion must be accompanied by an expert guide with a suitable all-terrain vehicle.

Remigio is the driver and according to her boss, he is an expert mechanic. She explained to EFE that the best way for guidance and being aware of the route is by the mountain peaks which are seen on the horizon and at night by the reflected light of the town of Uyuni.

In any case, not everything that shines in Salar de Uyuni is tourism since it is also the biggest reserve of lithium in the world, an essential mineral which among many other things, is necessary for cell phones to work.

The Japanese Company Mitsubishi and the French group Bolloré have already showed their interest regarding lithium exploration and met with the president of Bolivia to propose an industrial and technical collaboration.



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Last November 9th Morales reminded the Potosi department that a plant is being constructed to process the lithium, a project that he inaugurated himself and which his Government has committed an investment of 5.7 million dollars.

Marcelo Castro is one of the managers, who assured to EFE that they are on schedule and within a year, in November 2009 they will be able to extract the first 40 metric tons of lithium carbonate.

Castro explained that the lithium carbonate will be obtained from the brine, water with the highest quantities of salt and afterwards it will be submitted to an adequate process in the laboratories that they are now building.

Likewise, he pointed out that the work relies on the support of the same local institutions which provoked the American company, Lithium Corporation in 1992 (Litco) to give up prospecting for the mineral.

Luis Alberto Echazú, minister of Mining, mentioned a few weeks ago that the productive chain of exploitation of this natural resource will take time and include the production of metallic lithium, chloride, and lithium carbonate and that the goal must be the production of batteries.

Echazu also pointed out that that the latest project of the president is very long term and aims to create an automobile industry that works on lithium batteries.

But, it is still far away. At the moment the Government of Morales is working to obtain lithium carbonate, which is a first step to turn the Salar de Uyuni into the source of batteries that the modern world uses.

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ABI: JUDGMENT – IMPORTERS

La Paz District Court passes judgment in favor of used car importers

LA PAZ, February 4, (ABI) .- La Paz District Court passed judgment in accordance with the law and declared valid this Wednesday the constitutional protection that the importers of used cars presented against the Supreme Decree 29836 that prohibits the importation of used cars more than five years old.

According to the court decision, only used cars that were in the process of importation up till December 15, 2008 can enter the country. The 29836 decree was enacted last year on December 4th.

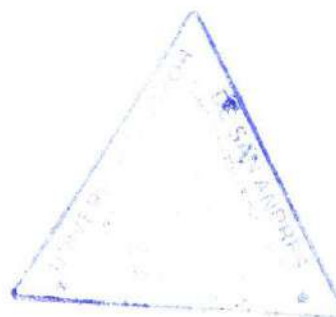
The magistrates of the Second Tribunal Court of La Paz district passed judgment in favor of this sector that in the last weeks organized demonstrations and hunger strikes so that the Government take into account their demands.

This decision of the Bolivian justice caused commotion among used car importers who agreed to meet to take a stand before the government and ensure that the judgment is respected.



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ABI: CLOTHES – ECONOMY

Who has not ever bought second-hand clothes?

LA PAZ, March 1, (ABI).- Who has not ever bought second-hand clothes should cast the first stone, or to put it another way, may he throw the first clothes.

" I only bought a jacket which seemed to be new, well tailored and it really looked good on me; I paid Bs50 on Figueroa street ", said Martín, a journalist graduate who is in favor of stooping once and for all the second-hand clothes' trade.

The trade of second-hand clothes in Bolivia should have stopped in April 2008, but demonstrations, blockades and threats pressured the Government to extend the deadline until March 31, 2009. This date is getting closer and there are threats of blockades, demonstrations and other measures in order to obtain additional time.

A jacket costs Bs.30, a coat costs Bs.70, a brand name shirt costs Bs.20 "A suit costs Bs100. I am divorced I have three children and I don't have money to buy new clothes. Poor people in Bolivia look for cheap things. I am not against secondhand clothes entering into the country" ", said Cristina who has a street vendor kiosk of edible products and who was looking for shirts for her children.

The National Chamber of Industry (CNI) through a study "The Impact of Used Clothes Importation to Bolivia" disclosed that the business of second-hand clothing amounts to US\$40 million every year and atotal imported merchandise of 8.000 tons each year. Most of this merchandise enters through smuggling routes.

"There are clothes for all tastes and someone is lying if they claim he/she has never bought something second-hand. In the United States people go to flea markets to look for antique objects. I have seen many people of the south zone of La Paz in El Alto. They come wearing old clothes, using a shawl or a cap to be unnoticed ", said a lady who boasted of having her children in the best schools and universities.

On January, 2004, the Government in turn approved Supreme Decree 27340 allowing the importation of second-hand clothes for two years and since then the deadline has been extended every two years, by means of pressure.

Aguelino Wilson Fernández Ayma, explained how he joined the business of second-hand clothes dealers. It was four years ago and in a short time he turned into the king of the business. He brought second-hand clothes from the United States and after classifying them it



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Servicio Nacional de
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was delivered to the shops of Figueroa street in La Paz, other bundles going to the cities of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

The second-hand-clothes dealers bring the clothes in bundles from Iquique (Chile). This way second-hand clothes enter the country free from the sanitation control that the authorities of the business would demand.

Figures come and go but there are coincidences in the numbers. In neighborhoods of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, where people are involved in the second hand clothing trade, it can be said that 250,000 people live from it.

A year ago a study disclosed that the textile sector of Bolivia lost approximately US\$312 million between the years 2002 and 2005 and this amount has possibly increased in the last three years.

"I understand the situation of the people and the importance of the problem, but, in our case it puts the national industry, the workshops and the microenterprises at risk. We have a commitment to the people who are employed in our company and we must defend their source of work. It is a challenge for us", stated Jaime Díaz, owner and manager of Gav Sport, specialized in sports clothes and informal clothes.

Many people who were laid off and left without job because of factories closing emigrated to Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo and Spain to be employed at clandestine factories under precarious conditions.

The smugglers of second-hand clothes devise ways to bring their merchandise into the country. "We have an early warning alert system", said one of those involved in the trade to beat the vigilance of the Operative Customs Control (COA). We use boxes camouflaged with new clothes, trucks that have definite routes and links with shops where the merchandise must arrive.

"I bought a tuxedo, my friend bought an overcoat, an other one bought a shirt. We know that this is not correct, but we do it. Who can say that they do not do it, says Martin and he quotes a phrase of the philosopher Saint Augustine, saying "I do not do the good that I want but the evil that I do not wish".

Eme/rsi ABI



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1-E

ABI: GAS - CHILE

Bolivian gas exportation to Chile subject to 13 points bilateral agenda

LA PAZ, January 12, (ABI) .- Carlos Villegas Quiroga, Minister of Planning and Development, assured that once the agenda of 13 points was accomplished with Chile they would analyze the possibility of exporting gas to Chile, although he emphasized that the industrialization of hydrocarbons must be carried out in Bolivian territory.

It has been speculated lately that Bolivia might possibly sell gas to Chile directly. The proposal was made public in the Chamber of Commerce (CNC) and made a huge impact due to Brazil's diminished demand in natural gas purchases from 31 to 19 million cubic meters a day (mmcd), however, the minister Villegas specified that this situation is complementary to the diversification of the natural gas markets that Bolivia currently has, which are, basically, Brazil and Argentina.

The Contract Gas Supply Agreement (GSA) with Brazil was signed in 1999 and will last until 2019; whereas the contract with Argentina assumes the initial export of 7 million meters cubic a day (mmcd) of natural gas until 22 million meters cubic a day (mmcd) in 2010.

In his analysis, a second opportunity implies that the export of natural gas as a raw material has to be diversified given that "there are markets that are hungry for natural gas in South America".

This is the case with Paraguay and Uruguay, although they are small markets, we can sell to them. On the other hand Chile is an option to diversify markets; nevertheless, in comparison to other markets to sell gas to Chile is still subject to a set of factors ", said the authority.

This way, he recognized that Evo Morales as well as Michelle Bachelet faced an agenda in the bilateral negotiation that contains 13 points and it is still current.

"We are going to wait for the results of this agenda and later we will think on the possibility of negotiating with Chile ", Villegas said.

AGENDA OCTOBER

The validity of the agenda of October mentioned the rule "not even a gas molecule to Chile", the same one was not modified.

"In fact, we are not sending gas to Chile, I repeat if there would be some possibility it is subject to the solution of 13 points, and there is a central topic around these 13 points that is of interest of Bolivia (SEA)", the Minister of Planning and Development said.

This way, he specified that in terms of hydrocarbons, the market of natural gas is a "peculiar market" in comparison to other products since contracts of long term are established, where the prices are defined in advance in terms of a formula and the elements that are inserted in the same formula.

Fr/Rq ABI
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1-B

ABI: GAZA – INJURED MEN

GAZA: Bombing puts in danger injured men at Al Quds Hospital

GINEBRA, (JERUSALEM), January 15, (ABI) .- Several medical care centers and humanitarian assistance organisms' buildings were bombarded result from clashes and attacks in Gaza, what puts in danger injured men who are at Al Quds hospital, it was reported this Thursday.

The Al Quds Hospital of Gaza city is managed by the Palestinian Red Half Moon. The explosions caused a fire in the building putting in danger the life of approximately 100 patients and the medical staff.

"To put in danger the life of injured men who receive treatment in the hospital. It is unbelievable", Jakob Kellenberger, president of the International Committee of Red Cross said, who stayed for three days in Al Shifa Hospital.

He insisted that the parts in conflict must fulfill the humanitarian international law disposition.

When he addressed to the Minister of Defence, Ehud Barak and the Secretary of State, Tzipi Livni, in Tel Aviv, Kellenberger. He mentioned the humanitarian international law rules, where the parts in conflict should preserve the life of the civil people and medical auxiliary staff and health care centers.

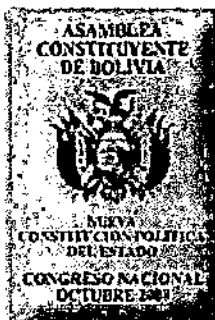
"This morning the hospital was attacked and in the commotion all the patients had to be taken to the ground floor " Bashar Morad said.

The second floor burned down suddenly. Five fire engines escorted by teams of the International Red Cross arrived to the place and managed to extinguish the fire.

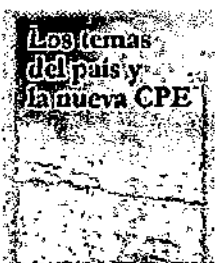
"These are alarming facts, the hospitals of Gaza have been exceeded its capacity for accepting more patients and give health care, but keeps on increasing the number of victims", Kellenberger said.

Rdc/Rq

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1-A

ABI: ROAD ACCIDENT – DEATH PEOPLE

Nine policemen and two children died in the road which links Cochabamba and Santa Cruz

LA PAZ, January 6, (ABI) - A tragic accident took place on Tuesday, around 6:35 p.m. local time, when a bus carrying 35 policemen plunged more than 50 meters deep into a gully that left 9 policemen dead and two children reports the Bolivian Police.

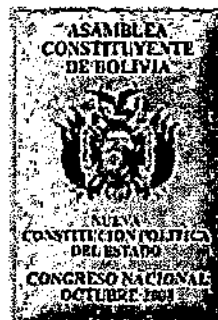
The bus belongs to the Police Operation Unit (UTOP) the accident happened at 90 kilometers in the new road, which links Cochabamba and Santa Cruz departments of Bolivia.

The police vehicle was going to el "Sillar" 150 Km close to Cochabamba department in order to assist the passengers who are transfer to other bus because the platform slid in this sector after the strong rainy season.

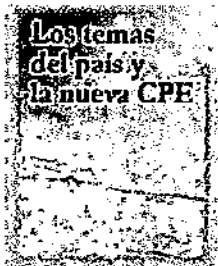
According to the police institution and Boliviación they report 9 policemen and two children who were the victims of this fatal event of vehicle accident. The injured were taken to Viedma hospital in Cochabamba department.

According to radio reports the bus run over the two children and on the stop along avoiding the children the bus plunged more than 50 meters deep into a gully.

Mpa/Pta ABI



Invitación internacional compra - venta gas licuado de petróleo. Convocatoria GLP-01/08



ANNEX

**CONVENIO DE PASANTÍA ENTRE LA DIRECCION NACIONAL DE
COMUNICACION SOCIAL Y LOS POSTULANTES DE LA CARRERA DE
LINGÜÍSTICA E IDIOMAS**

1. ANTECEDENTES. -

Como producto de reuniones de coordinación, sostenidas entre la Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social y la Carrera de Lingüística e Idiomas, en el marco del Convenio firmado con la Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, ambas instituciones han coincidido en la necesidad de contar con pasantes de esta Carrera, para la práctica profesional en la Agencia Boliviana de Información dependiente de la Jefatura de Prensa e Información, por lo que se realizó el proceso de evaluación de los postulantes presentados por esa Facultad, siendo seleccionados para prestar apoyo a la Agencia, dos postulantes de la Carrera de Lingüística e Idiomas.

2. PARTES INTERVINIENTES. -

Intervienen en la celebración del presente convenio, las siguientes partes:

2.1. La Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social, representada legalmente por su Titular, Lic. Johnny Delgado Mendizábal con C.I. 2245450 LP., designado mediante Resolución Ministerial 153/08 de fecha 14 de mayo del año 2008, como Director General Ejecutivo, a denominarse en lo sucesivo "LA DIRECCIÓN".

2.2. Los Postulantes de la Carrera de Lingüística e Idiomas de la Universidad Mayor de San Andrés: Carlos Mamani Cuenca, con C.I. 6019960 LP. y Frezia Castillo Cortéz con C.I. 3342477 LP., a denominarse en lo sucesivo "LOS PASANTES"

3. -OBJETO. -

El objeto del presente Convenio, es contar con el apoyo de "LOS PASANTES" para realizar traducciones del español al inglés en la Agencia Boliviana de Información dependiente de la Jefatura de Prensa e Información de la Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social.

4. HORARIOS Y TURNOS. -

El horario a cumplir por "LOS PASANTES", será establecido por la Agencia Boliviana de Información y supervisado por el área de Recursos Humanos de "LA DIRECCIÓN", mediante una planilla de asistencia de acuerdo al siguiente detalle:

- Carlos Mamani Cuenca de Horas 15:00 a 21:00
- Frezia Castillo Cortéz de Horas 09:00 a 15:00

El cumplimiento del horario establecido será requisito para proceder al pago de Bs. 5 (CINCO 00/100 BOLIVIANOS) por día trabajado, de acuerdo a lo determinado en el Reglamento de Pasantía en actual vigencia, además de los respectivos refrigerios.

5. VIGENCIA. -

El presente convenio entrará en vigencia a partir del 08 de septiembre del año 2008 al 08 de marzo del año 2009, fecha en la que automáticamente quedará resuelto, no operándose la tácita reconducción sin la firma de la ampliación al presente Convenio, previo acuerdo expreso entre partes.

6. OBLIGACIONES. -

6.1. "LOS PASANTES" se comprometen a realizar:

- Traducción de notas informativas del español al inglés
- Traducción diaria de 10 a 15 notas informativas
- Fiel reflejo del texto de las notas informativas de ABI
- Realizar su trabajo con eficiencia y responsabilidad.
- Custodiar toda la documentación que se encuentre a su cargo, hasta la conclusión del convenio, entregando un detalle de los documentos que estuvieron en su poder.
- Cuidar los activos que la Institución le proporcione para realizar su trabajo y hacer la devolución respectiva cuando concluya su convenio.
- Asistir de manera puntual, de acuerdo a los horarios fijados para el desempeño de sus funciones



CONVENIO N° 023/008



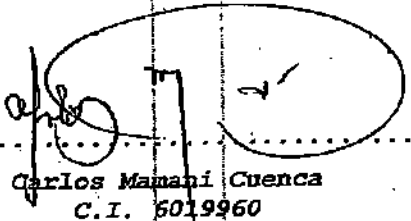
- Brindar cooperación en todas las actividades que se realicen en la Institución y propiamente en la Agencia Boliviana de Información dependiente de la Jefatura de Prensa e Información.

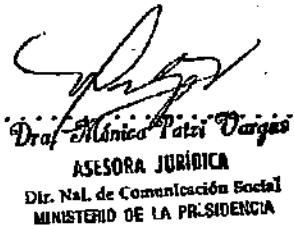
6.2. "LA DIRECCIÓN", por su parte se compromete a:

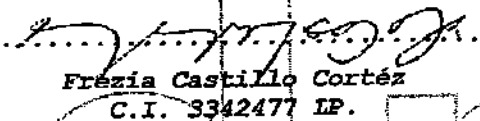
- Brindar todo el material necesario para el buen desarrollo laboral de la pasante.
- Realizar el pago mensual de pasajes de acuerdo a la planilla de asistencia.
- Entregar el certificado de pasantía después de verificar el cumplimiento del punto 6.1.

7. CONFORMIDAD.-

Las partes intervinientes en representación de sus respectivas Instituciones, ratifican y expresan su conformidad con todo lo anteriormente señalado, por lo que suscriben el presente convenio en triple ejemplar, de idéntico tenor y valor jurídico, a los ocho días del mes de septiembre del año dos mil ocho.


 Carlos Mamani Cuenca
 C.I. 6019960


 Dra. Mónica Tatzí Vargas
 ASESORA JURÍDICA
 Dir. Nal. de Comunicación Social
 MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA


 Frézia Castillo Cortéz
 C.I. 3342477 LP.

dnCS

ORIGINAL FIRMADO POR:
 Lic. Johnny Delgado Mendiróbal
 DIRECTOR GENERAL EJECUTIVO
 DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE COMUNICACIÓN SOCIAL
 MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA



La Paz, marzo 26 de 2009
DNCS-JPI-CE No 004/09

Señor
Lic. Rodolfo Durán
**TUTOR ACADÉMICO – CARRERA DE LINGÜÍSTICA E IDIOMAS
UNIVERSIDAD MAYOR DE SAN ANDRÉS (UMSA)**
Presente.-

Ref.: INFORME FINAL DE PASANTÍA

De mi consideración:

Mediante la presente tengo a bien dirigirme a usted, con el motivo de hacerle llegar el informe final de las actividades realizadas por la Srta. Frezia Carol Castillo Cortéz, cumpliendo las funciones de Traductora en la Agencia Boliviana de Información (ABI) de la Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social (Dinacom) dependiente del Ministerio de Gobierno, en la modalidad de Trabajo Dirigido. Al respecto señalo lo siguiente:

- La Pasantía se llevó a cabo en la Agencia Boliviana de Información (ABI), desde el 08 de septiembre del año 2008 hasta el 08 de marzo del 2009, cumpliendo el horario de 09:00 a 16:00 p.m. de lunes a domingo (seis días sin contar sábados), por el lapso de seis meses.
- El trabajo realizado consistió en traducir del Castellano al Inglés notas informativas del ámbito periodístico para la página web de la ABI.
- Se hizo la traducción de notas informativas, reportajes y cronologías de los textos proporcionados por la Agencia.
- En la realización de las traducciones se advirtió el cumplimiento, dedicación y la responsabilidad que conlleva esta tarea al traductor pre-profesional.
- En el trabajo de traducción se observó la aplicación de conocimientos, competencias y estrategias de traducción para que el mensaje de las mismas lleguen al lector de la lengua inglesa con la mayor fidelidad posible.



- Se llegó a cumplir con la traducción del promedio de notas informativas acordadas.
- Los turnos de trabajo asignados por la Agencia fueron cumplidos satisfactoriamente.
- Se demostró puntualidad con los horarios establecidos.
- Se demostró cooperación y responsabilidad con las tareas asignadas.
- Los activos fijos proporcionados para realizar su trabajo fueron resguardados y entregados con responsabilidad.

Por otro lado, los informes y las evaluaciones bimestrales dirigidos a su persona, dan fe del trabajo desarrollado en el tiempo que duró la Pasantía en nuestra institución.

Por lo tanto, la evaluación final que le asignamos a Frezia Carol Castillo Cortez, por el ejercicio práctico es de 65 puntos.

Es cuanto tengo a bien informar y hacer conocer que el trabajo realizado por la pre-profesional de la Pasantía en la modalidad de Trabajo Dirigido, fue muy provechoso y satisfactorio para la Agencia Boliviana de Información (ABI), al igual que su desenvolvimiento.

Sin otro particular, le hago llegar a usted mis más cordiales saludos.

Atentamente,

DELFIN ARIAS VARGAS
JEFE DE PRENSA E INFORMACIÓN
AGENCIA BOLIVIANA DE INFORMACIÓN "ABI"
DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE COMUNICACIÓN SOCIAL
MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA

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INFORME
DNCS-JPI-N°25/2008

DE: Lic. Delfín G. Arias Vargas
DIRECTOR DE REDACCIÓN DE LA AGENCIA BOLIVIANA DE INFORMACIÓN (ABI)

A: Lic. Rodolfo Durán
TUTOR ACÁDEMICO

REF: **INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES**

FECHA: 15/11/08

De mi consideración:

Tengo a bien informar que la postulante Srta. Frezia Carol Castillo Cortez., el día 8 de Septiembre de 2008 ingreso formalmente a la institución para realizar pasantía como traductora de la Página Web de la Agencia Boliviana de Información (ABI).

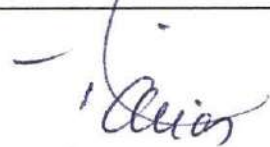
Debo indicar que se le asigno la traducción de un promedio de 3 a 5 notas informativas diarias dependiendo de la extensión e importancia de las mismas.

EVALUACIÓN TRABAJO DIRIGIDO
UMSA - DIRECCION NACIONAL DE COMUNICACIÓN (Dinacom)
Primer Bimestre (08 de septiembre 2008 - 08 de noviembre 2008)

Considerando la longitud de la traducción de la nota en su totalidad, el tipo de dificultad y la responsabilidad que conlleva esta tarea al traductor postulante. La evaluación que le asignamos a la Srta. Castillo, por el ejercicio práctico es de 30 puntos.

TRADUCTOR	HORARIO	MESES	No. ARTICULOS TRADUCIDOS
F. Carol Castillo	9:00 - 16:00	SEPTIEMBRE	47
	9:00 - 16:00	NOVIEMBRE	69
TOTAL DE TRADUCCIONES			126
EVALUACION			30 puntos

Atentamente,



DELFIN ARIAS VARGAS
JEFE DE PRENSA E INFORMACIÓN
AGENCIA BOLIVIANA DE INFORMACIÓN "ABI"
DIRECCION NACIONAL DE COMUNICACIÓN SOCIAL
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INFORME
DNCS-JPI-Nº02/2009

DE: Lic. Delfín G. Arias Vargas
DIRECTOR DE REDACCIÓN DE LA AGENCIA BOLIVIANA DE INFORMACIÓN (ABI)

A: Lic. Rodolfo Durán
TUTOR ACÁDEMICO

REF: **INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES**

FECHA: 19/01/09

Sr. Licenciado:

Hago llegar este informe del trabajo desarrollado en la Agencia (ABI) y la evaluación correspondiente del ejercicio práctico.


EVALUACIÓN TRABAJO DIRIGIDO
UMSA - DIRECCION NACIONAL DE COMUNICACIÓN (Dinacom)
Segundo Bimestre (08 de noviembre 2008 - 08 de enero 2009)

TRADUCTOR	HORARIO	MESES	No. ARTÍCULOS TRADUCIDOS
F. Carol Castillo	9:00 - 16:00	NOVIEMBRE	50
	9:00 - 16:00	ENERO	52
TOTAL DE TRADUCCIONES			102
EVALUACIÓN			30 puntos

En el desempeño de su pasantía se realizó las siguientes observaciones:

- Cumple con las traducciones acordadas.
- Asiste con regularidad en el horario que se le asignó de 09:00 a.m. - 16:00 p.m. de lunes a domingo (6 horas diarias).
- Demuestra responsabilidad en su trabajo.

Atentamente,



DELFIN ARIAS VARGAS
JEFE DE PRENSA E INFORMACIÓN
AGENCIA BOLIVIANA DE INFORMACIÓN "ABI"
DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE COMUNICACIÓN SOCIAL
MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA

INFORME
DNCS-JPI-N°03/2009

DE: Lic. Delfín G. Arias Vargas
DIRECTOR DE REDACCIÓN DE LA AGENCIA BOLIVIANA DE INFORMACION (ABI)

A: Lic. Rodolfo Durán
TUTOR ACÁDEMICO

REF: **INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES**

FECHA: 20/03/09

De mi consideración:

A solicitud de la interesada hago llegar a Ud. el presente informe del trabajo dirigido realizado en la institución por la Srta. Frezia Carol Castillo Cortez y la correspondiente evaluación del ejercicio práctico.


EVALUACIÓN TRABAJO DIRIGIDO
UMSA - DIRECCION NACIONAL DE COMUNICACIÓN (Dinacom)
Tercer Bimestre (08 de enero 2009 - 08 de marzo 2009)

TRADUCTOR	HORARIO	MESES	No. ARTICULOS TRADUCIDOS
F. Carol Castillo	9:00 - 16:00	ENERO	69
	9:00 - 16:00	MARZO	73
TOTAL DE TRADUCCIONES			142
EVALUACIÓN			30 puntos

Se realizó algunas observaciones en el desempeño de su trabajo:

- Cumple responsablemente con su trabajo.
- Asiste con regularidad en el horario que se le asignó de 09:00 a.m. - 16:00 p.m. de lunes a domingo (6 horas diarias).
- Se integró al grupo de la ABI con facilidad.

Atentamente,



DELFIN ARIAS VARGAS
JEFE DE PRENSA E INFORMACIÓN
AGENCIA BOLIVIANA DE INFORMACION "ABI"
DIRECCION NACIONAL DE COMUNICACIÓN SOCIAL
MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA



Delfín Arias Vargas **JEFE DE PRENSA E INFORMACIÓN DE
LADIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE COMUNICACIÓN SOCIAL (DINACOM)**

CERTIFICA QUE:

La Srta. Frezia Carol Castillo Cortez, con C.I.3342477LP, trabajó bajo mi supervisión entre septiembre de 2008 y marzo de 2009 como **TRADUCTORA DE NOTICIAS**, y su desenvolvimiento fue muy satisfactorio para la Agencia Boliviana de Información (ABI), entidad dependiente de la Dirección Nacional de Comunicación Social (Dinacom), por lo que puedo dar fe de su desenvolvimiento laboral y alto espíritu de superación personal.

Durante su desempeño, la Srta. Castillo Cortez demostró una gran disponibilidad para trabajar en equipo y su compromiso en el trabajo, por lo que certifico que sabrá asumir con responsabilidad las tareas que le fueren encomendadas.

Es cuanto certifico en honor a la verdad, para los fines que convengan a la interesada.

La Paz, 26 de marzo de 2009

Delfín G. Arias Vargas
Jefe de Prensa e Información
AGENCIA BOLIVIANA DE INFORMACIÓN
D.N. de Comunicación Social
MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA

