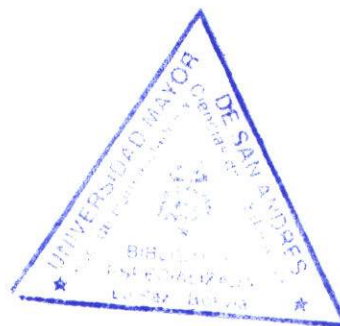


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**UNIVERSIDAD MAYOR DE SAN ANDRÉS
FACULTAD DE HUMANIDADES Y CS DE LA EDUCACIÓN
CARRERA DE LINGÜÍSTICA E IDIOMAS**



INFORME DE TRABAJO DIRIGIDO

60 h.

**“TOURIST INVENTORY CARDS TRANSLATION OF
LA PAZ DEPARTMENT - BOLIVIA”**

**“TRABAJO DIRIGIDO PRESENTADO PARA OBTENER EL TÍTULO
ACADÉMICO DE LICENCIATURA EN LINGÜÍSTICA E IDIOMAS”**

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ABSTRACT

This Guided Work project report will describe the process, procedures, and results done during our translation work at the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy. The work was completed over six months in order to obtain the *Licenciatura* Degree. The purpose of this work was to contribute with the translation from Spanish into English of tourist inventory cards, which have information about the tourist attractions of La Paz Department.

The FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy developed the tourist inventory cards in Spanish for the project *Tourist Inventory and Diffusion Multimedia System of La Paz Department*. However, they needed to have them translated into English. So, our objective in this Guided Work project was to translate the texts to apply and practice our translation skills learned at Mayor San Andres University's Linguistics and Languages Department.

This report describes and explains the process of the Guided Work project in five chapters. The first chapter describes the background of this project, and the needs of the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy. The second chapter explains the justification, and objectives of this work, and also overviews the theoretical framework by addressing different translation issues. The third chapter describes the methodology applied in the translation. There is a description of the sequence of activities and achievements of this work. The fourth chapter aims to depict the results and conclusions of this work. And the fifth chapter offers suggestions based on our experiences throughout this work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to God for letting me study at the Department of Linguistics and Languages of the Mayor San Andres University, and apply the knowledge learned there in the Guided Work project.

I would like to thank to the professors: Lic. Wilma Flores Cuentas, Lic. Virginia Nina Machaca, Lic. Rodolfo Durán Mollinedo, and Lic. Virginia Coronado, who gave me support for this Guided Work project by giving me their time and suggestions for the entire work.

And I thank my family for their faithful support.

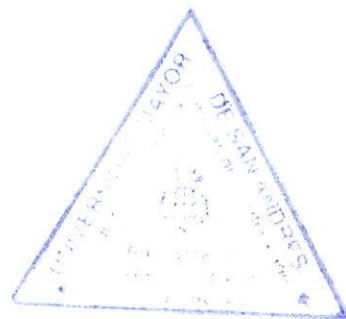


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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this supervised work project is to contribute to society, within the benefits of advanced technology, through a private entity known as the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy. Students from the Linguistics and Languages Department of the Mayor de San Andres University were able to apply the knowledge, abilities, skills and strategies they gained at the university to translate information of the tourist inventory cards from Spanish into English.

The Mayor de San Andres University as public Academic Institution of higher education has the mission of promoting professionals in different areas of human knowledge and research. In addition, its mission is to contribute to social and human development through social interaction. The Supervised Work project is more than a way to obtain the Licenciatura Degree from the university since it supports the mission of social interaction by providing solutions to the social reality.

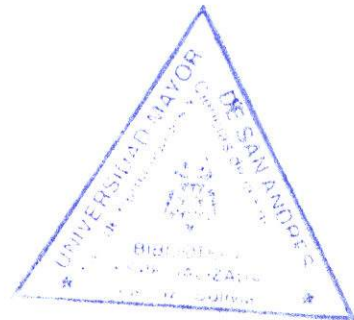
Students from other departments of study at the Mayor de San Andres University, such as system engineering and geology, were also involved in the Tourist Inventory and Diffusion Multimedia System Project of La Paz Department. However, the main work of the linguistics students consisted on translating the material in the electronic version of the tourist inventory cards. The translation from Spanish into English of the final version was assigned to me and four other linguistics students.

In this Guided Work project, several linguistic issues are applied in the translation. Herein, the term "translation" is used and understood at the level of linguistic translation, but taking into account translation and cultural formation. Translation has become the primary means by which culture is constructed since it influences the cultural development of a country, in this case of La Paz Department-Bolivia.

The increasing demand for tourist information translated from Spanish into English, especially in online formats, has become crucial in Bolivia in the last years, on a par

with countries all over the world, since English is the universal language. Thus, it is found that translators are needed as mediators to bridge between two groups of people from different language communities.

The final report paper of this supervised work project consists of describing the entire translating process of the tourist inventory cards at the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy. The work took six months as established according to the Guided Work Project in the Mayor de San Andres University with the purpose of getting a Degree in the Department of Linguistics and Language. This final paper presents the justification, objectives, methodology, theory of translation and several themes of translation, as well as the finished translated information of the tourist inventory cards.



CHAPTER I

INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION

I. BACKGROUND OF THE COMPANY

1. HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

Then FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy was established in March of 2006 to meet the needs of knowledge, planning, and land management. It does this by promoting development through high quality integrated solutions based on development and application of the Geographic Information Systems, and by applying the various branches of engineering.

The current manager of the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy is Engineer Juan Carlos Mauricio Segurola Tapia. This company is located at 100 Ramon Arias Street, Achumani, La Paz-Bolivia.

It has 7 main divisions:

- Software and SIG development
- Earth Science
- Environment and Natural Resources
- Geology and Mining
- Research and development
- Engineering, Design, and supervision
- Social Science, Archaeology and Tourism

In each of the seven divisions there are professionals with extensive experience in their respective areas. Success is shown through the completed projects for a diverse range of clients. However, the real strength of the company consists of the overall

results, combining the experience, skill and creativity of all divisions. This synergy produces excellence in the provision of engineering services, applying advanced technology and techniques for productive projects, sustainable development, environmental studies, socioeconomic studies, and technological advice.

2. SCOPE OF THE SYSTEM OF QUALITY WORK

The scope consists of 6 divisions of business:

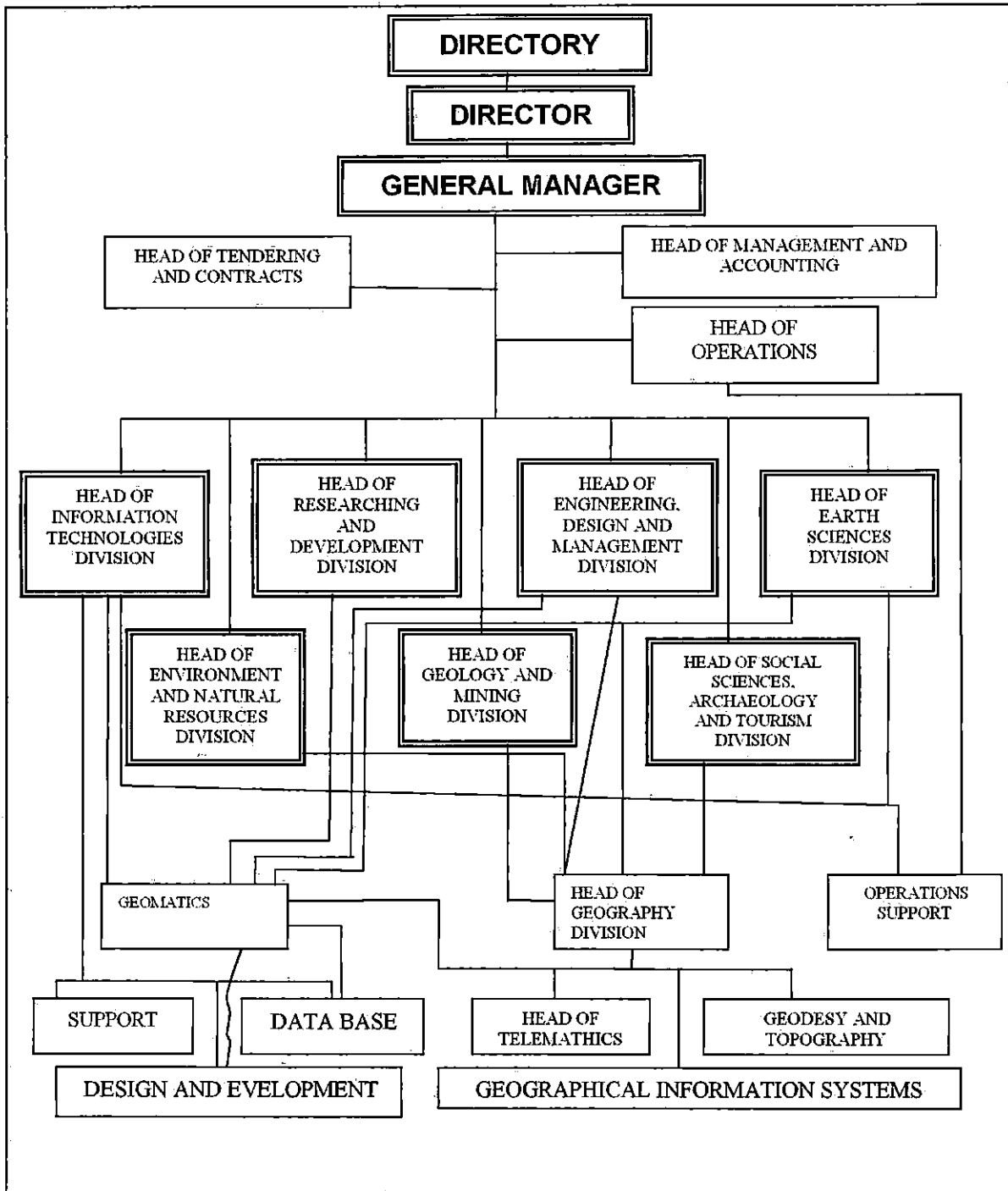
- Software and SIG Development
- Earth Science
- Environment and Natural Resource
- Geography and Mining
- Engineering, Design and Supervision
- Social Science, Archaeology and Tourism

3. VISION AND MISION

The vision of the company is: To be the main consultancy that provides integrated solutions in engineering, information technology, geography, culture, and land management, by applying high technology, and becoming the primary consultancy of the region.

Further, the company strives to provide services that meet the needs of technological knowledge, planning, and land management, by promoting development through integrated solutions, by applying a variety of branches of engineering, theoretical science, and social science, and by always maintaining their quality objectives.

The organization chart of the FactumX S.R.L Cosultancy:



II. NEEDS OF THE COMPANY

The Prefecture of La Paz Department needed to have the information about local tourist attractions online. They assigned this project, called THE TOURIST INVENTORY AND DIFFUSION MULTIMEDIA SYSTEM OF LA PAZ DEPARTMENT, to the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy. This multimedia system can be used to promote cultural and tourist development in La Paz Department, and as well to offer tourist information in Spanish and English to the widely world. The FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy asked five linguistics students of the University of Mayor de San Andres to translate the tourist inventory cards of La Paz Department from Spanish into English, output in electronic format in an internship for six months.

The FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy's goal in developing and working on this project was to implement the Multimedia System as a promotional and planning tool that could identify, characterize, value and promote the tourist attractions of La Paz Department.

We, linguistics student interns, were given the information about the Multimedia System that consisted of four phases:

1. Diffusion Portal of Tourist Attractions in Spanish and English
2. Information Portal about the module of direct interaction
3. Administrative Module
4. Direct Interaction Module of companies working in tourism.

For the first phase of the project, we translated from Spanish into English the inventory cards with information about tourist attractions in the twenty Provinces of La Paz Department. In the translation work, we were asked by the company to be careful with the information, regarding of distances, average temperature, municipality and canton in each tourist inventory card.

Upon completion of this project, the FACTUMX S.R.L Consultancy further expected to achieve the following goals:

- To develop and implement the Data Base with tourist information of the twenty Provinces of La Paz Department in Spanish and in English.
- To develop the Multimedia System (promotion with the best tourist potentials of La Paz) with tourist information (tourist inventory cards, natural and cultural potentials, tourist services, high resolution DVD photos on the Internet, mpeg and fly/swf video formats, and maps of the eighty municipalities of the department).
- To publish a book (400 copies) containing information on the main tourist attraction extracted from the Tourist inventory.
- To identify the strategic sites to promote information about tourist potential of La Paz Department.
- To create structural design of the Multimedia information to spread the tourist sites.

Therefore, in order to fulfill the specific goals of the project, the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy was mainly focused on the development of the Multimedia System with tourist inventory cards of La Paz Department in Spanish and English. This achievement had required updating the information of each tourist attraction regarding the location, province, municipality, canton, distance, altitude, average temperature, directions, tourist activities, accommodation, food, transport, communication, cash service, and other information, including related tourist attractions. We translated the tourist inventory cards from Spanish into English so that the Multimedia System will be a worldwide source with tourist information of La Paz Department.

CHAPTER II

PROPOSAL OF THE WORK



I. JUSTIFICATION

In this globalized world we live in, it is necessary that the tourism companies at individual or corporate level, have bilingual information available (in this case Spanish and English) as a tool to communicate with people all over the world. Therefore, today most tourism companies prioritize translation of their information into English.

In that context, English is the prominent language when obtaining or giving information in several areas, in this case in tourism field. The essential use of this language is communication, mainly for the purposes of wide accessibility such as on online or printed information.

In seeking development in education, health care, tourism and culture, it is essential to digitalize the Department of La Paz's tourist attraction information so that it can be offered on the World Wide Web in both Spanish and English. Having the tourist information online is the fastest and most modern way to spread news and information, especially since this is the era of Internet and since almost everyone is a web user. The online tourist information describes not only the most wonderful tourist places in this Department's various geographical regions, rich in fauna and flora, but also the most interesting historical and cultural sites.

The FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy, as a private institution, signs the agreement with the Linguistics and Languages Department of Mayor de San Andres University to have the tourist attraction information cards translated into English, thus developing the project called Tourist Inventory and Diffusion Multimedia System of La Paz Department.

The company initially developed the text for tourist inventory cards in Spanish for the twenty Provinces of La Paz Department. But they also required the information to be in English in order to fulfill specific needs:

1. To develop and implement the Database
2. To develop the Multimedia System with tourist information (tourist inventory cards, natural and cultural potentials, tourist services, high resolution DVD photos on the Internet, mpeg and fly/swf video formats, and location maps of the eighty municipalities of La Paz Department.)
3. To publish a book, DVD, and CD-ROM with the main tourist attractions information extracted from the Tourist inventory.

The Linguistics and Languages Department of Mayor de San Andres University (UMSA) can reach one of its academic goals of training new professional translators through this project. One way, for the students, of obtaining a degree in the Department of Linguistics and Languages from this university is through the Guided Work program. In this case, five students (including myself) took part in the Spanish-English translation work for this important project. This Guided Work is not only considered a contribution to the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy, but also to Bolivian people and society in general.

The translation of tourist attraction information will benefit all the provinces of La Paz Department since the tourist industry has become one of the main economic activities in Bolivia in the last five years. According to INE (Instituto Nacional de Estadística)¹, receptive tourism highly increases the economic profits in Bolivia. For instance, the receptive tourism increased 11.88% in the first period of 2009. It will also benefit Bolivian tourism businesses such as travel agencies, hotels, and the general public. Above all, it will benefit tourists who don't speak the Spanish language, but who want

¹ Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2009. Cited from lapatriaenlinea.com/?nota=2225, posted on September 21, 2009.

to find accurate tourist information for La Paz Department, or who want to know about tourism activity in Bolivia.

Finally, in the Supervised Work project, the linguistics students who studied Foreign Languages apply all the knowledge they learned throughout their training at this university, specifically in translation. First, this is a means of getting a degree in Linguistics and Languages that will help the students to work in society as a professional translator. Second, this is a way these students can contribute to society through social interaction projects.

II. OBJECTIVES

2.1 General Objective

To translate tourist inventory cards of La Paz Department from Spanish into English at the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy.

2.2 Specific Objectives

- To translate tourist inventory cards of the twenty Provinces of La Paz Department.
- To analyze the information of the tourist inventory cards of La Paz Department in order to determine their content, vocabulary, style and context.
- To translate tourist information according to the different areas of tourism from Spanish to English.
- To revise and edit the translation work of the tourist inventory cards.

- To identify technical terminology and indigenous language terms (Aymara) in the texts in order to develop a glossary.

2.3 Scope

The present project comprises only the translation of the tourist inventory cards of La Paz Department from Spanish to English at the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy, from September 2008 to June 2009.

2.4 Achievement indicators

The indicators for achieving objectives of this Guided Work project are the followings:

- To establish a timeline for delivering the translations.
- To standardize the terminology for translation work
- To develop a glossary of technical terminology.
- To apply translation techniques and methods throughout the translation work.
- To develop a basic glossary of Aymara terminology.
- To revise and edit all translated information documents.

2.5 Plan of Action

As a strategy for the translation work of tourist inventory cards of La Paz Department, we had to consider various aspects of this translation work. The project was to make digital and print information available to the public about tourist attractions of La Paz Department. We had to acquaint ourselves with the content of the text using terminology of specialized fields. We also had to know the type of text involved, which, in our case were informative texts. We then had to compose the text accordingly.

Marilyn Gaddus Rose² states that the time of the source text and the time of the translation pervade every factor the translator must consider in translating and every criterion the critic must use in evaluating. But whatever the text type, whatever the relationship between the source text and target text, the process of transferring it from one language to another has a spatializing component that should not be slighted. She points out that a translator must carry on six steps in the translation process:

1. preliminary analysis,
2. exhaustive style and content analysis,
3. acclimation of the text,
4. reformulation of the text,
5. analysis of the translation, and
6. review and comparison.

Even though a translator is not the original writer of the text he/she is translating, it is important that he/she considers all the textual elements in translating information from source language into target language.

Development of the plan of action

Now, let us show our plan of action according to the work plan of this Guided Work project.

² Marilyn G. Rose, "Translation Spectrum: Essays in Theory and Practice", 1981; p. 1-2.

STAGES	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
Objectives	To translate tourist attractions information cards belonging to the ten Municipalities.	To translate tourist attractions information cards belonging to the eleven Municipalities.	To translate tourist attractions information cards belonging to the five Municipalities.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A training session - Revise and edit source texts. - Finding specialized terminology and developing glossary - Translation of 95 tourist cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with the tutor of the company. - Standardization of terminology. - Change of the tourist card format. - Revise and edit source texts. - Finding specialized terminology and developing a glossary - Translation of 84 tourist cards and the category Natural Sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise and edit source texts. - Finding specialized terminology and developing glossary. - Translation of 6 tourist cards. - Revise and edit the completed translated information cards - Footnotes to gloss Aymara terms. - Final editing of texts
Techniques	Applying different translation techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Literal translation. - Modified-literal translation - Transposition - Modulation - Other translation procedures 		
Time frame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - June - September 5th to November 4th. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - November 6th to January 5th. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - January 6th to February 23th. - June 22nd to June 27th.
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five graduate students - Academic tutor from the university. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five graduate students - Academic tutor from the university. - Institutional tutor from the company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five graduate students - Academic tutor from the university. - Institutional tutor from the company:

2.6 Plan of Work

The following chart of the work plan shows the scheme of activities in stages, carried out throughout this Guided Work, which was developed at the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy.

STAGES	ACTIVITIES	DATE: M/Y
FIRST STAGE	- Contact with the company - Training session	June, 2008
	- Translation of 95 tourist cards. - Revision and editing of the translated information	September, and October, 2008
SECOND STAGE	- Standardization of technical terminology. - Translation of 84 tourist cards. - Revision and editing of the translated information	November, and December, 2008
THIRD STAGE	- Translation of 6 tourist cards - Revision and editing of the entire translated information document. - Addition of footnotes about the Aymara language terms.	January, and February, 2009
	- Transcription of the translated information into the Multimedia System.	June, 2009
	- Presentation of the final report	

III. REFERENCE FRAMEWORK

Translation as a theory has been studied, analyzed and practiced, taking into account different points of view that are based on terms, methodologies, and approaches related to the translation process.

During the process of this translation work, the following terms will be used: translation, linguistic form, units of context, untranslatability, translator's role, and types of translations. These are to be defined as follows:

3.1 Translation

Translation is as much a part of human history as art or science since ancient biblical historical times. Translation has had an important role in the development of the knowledge and economy in each society throughout the world. The Journal of Translation³ points out that translation has had great importance in three ways. First, in ancient times, translation was utilized as a means to understand the political and religious goals of the ruling classes represented by kings and religious leaders at the beginning of the Middle Age, the training of translators was important since this helped the people to overcome the barriers of language during the Renaissance. The invention of printing and the Protestant movement made translation influential. Second, during 20th century, after the Second World War, the contact among different nations and advances in education and technology increased the interchange of cultures and knowledge so that there was more demand of translated documents and books.⁴ And finally, it has been used as social action that aimed to oppose social forces and/ or self-consolidation. It has also changed the perspective of dominated social classes by offering new information to its readers.⁵

Therefore, translation has fulfilled different societal needs, in theory and as a translation product. Indeed, Ouyang says, "One might even assert that, without translation, there is no history of the world. Consider the rise of certain civilizations: the Roman world, the Italian, French, English, German, and Russian, and contemplate the role of translation in the development of those cultures."⁶ Within this Supervised Work project the society's needs and challenges are still similar to those of other periods of human history mentioned above. Specifically within this project, the need is communication.

³ <http://translationjournal.net/journal/index.html>

⁴ Peñaranda, J.M.2006, "*La traducción al idioma inglés como instrumento de comunicación para la difusión de información a través del portal Web de la UMSA*", Trabajo dirigido, La Paz, UMSA.

⁵ Ibanez, E. C.2008, "*The use of translation as a tool for spreading the daily news of the Bolivian news agency (ABI) Web Page*", Trabajo Dirigido, La Paz, Bolivia.

⁶ Ouyang, E. , *The Transparent Eye: Reflections on Translation, Chinese Literature, and Comparative Poetics*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press., 1993; p. 27.

Because the term "translation" can be understood from different perspectives, it is important to start with the simple definition given by Roger T. Bell⁷, in his book "*Translation and Translating*". He says that translation is the replacement of the representation of a text in one language by the representation of an equivalent text in the second language, that is to say that translation is the reinterpretation of the expression of a text in the source language by the expression of an equivalent text in the target language. He also mentions three different meanings of the term:

- “1. Translation.- The process (translating; the activity more than the tangible object)
2. Translation.- The product of the process of translating (example, the translated text)
3. Translation.- The abstract concept that encloses not only the process of translating but also the product of the process of translating.”

From a semantic perspective, fluency and accuracy of the translated text are important since the meaning is a plural and contingent relation. Semantics is related to the establishment of the relationship between verbal descriptions and states of affairs in the world as accurate, regardless of who produces that description. According to Lawrence Venuti,⁸ translation is a process by which the chain of signifiers that constitutes the foreign text is replaced by a chain of signifiers in the translating language which the translator provides on the strength of an interpretation. The viability of a translation is established by its relationship to the cultural and social conditions under which it is produced and read.

Two authors define the word "translation", as the translation process, focusing on the cultural context. First, Peter Newmark⁹ says that translation is the way to interpret in another language the meaning of an original text in the sense of what the author

⁷ Roger T. Bell, "*Translation and translating: theory and practice*", Logman Group UK Limited, 1991; p.13.

⁸ Lawrence Venuti, *The Translator's invisibility*, 2nd ed., 2008; p. 13.

⁹ Newmark, Peter, "*Manual de traducción*", Edic. Catedra, Madrid, 1995.

wants to say – translation today is used to share the knowledge as well to understand and transmit culture between different groups and nations. Mildred Larson¹⁰ states that translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structures, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the appropriate lexicon and grammatical structure in the receptor language and its cultural context. These definitions make the translator assume that translation and the process of translating is related to the culture in some way or another, which the translator should consider as an important element of the translation procedure. Within this Guided Work the texts are analyzed, carefully taking into account the cultural context since they are tourist information cards where the tourist places, customs, traditions, and history of La Paz Department are described.

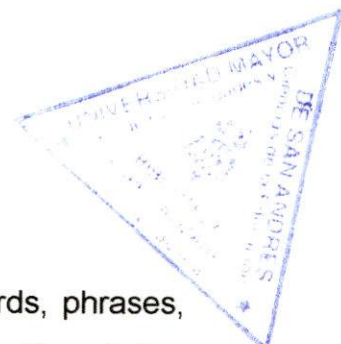
To sum up, there are a variety of definitions of the term "translation" since this term refers to far more than just the written text on the page, the product of the translation process. Translation is a human activity that has been going on since language began to evolve and may be affected by all kinds of external events. Authors, Hatim and Munday¹¹, define the term "translation" as (1) The process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL), conducted by a translator, in a specific socio-cultural context. (2) The written product, or target text (TT), which results from that process and which functions in the socio-cultural context of the TL. (3) The cognitive, linguistic, visual, cultural and ideological phenomena which are an integral part of (1) and (2).

3.2 Linguistic Form

The linguistic form is identified as spoken or written expression of words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs in the study of language. And in the process of translating

¹⁰ Larson, Mildred, "*Meaning-Based translation*", Summer Institute of Linguistics, U.S.A., 1984.

¹¹ Hatim, B. and J. Munday, *Translation: An advanced resource book*, London and New York: Routledge; 2004 p. 6.



the linguistic form as a structure of source language is replaced by the structure of target language. Analyzing the linguistic form in this procedure involves high levels of analysis of the grammatical linguistic structure. For instance, syntax consists of the relationship between linguistic forms alone, how they are arranged in sequence, and their functions. Semantics consists of the relationships between linguistic forms and entities in the world for understanding the meaning or content of the expression.

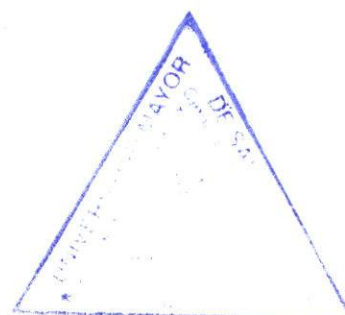
J. Dubois¹² states that translation is to enunciate in another language (target language) what is enunciated in an origin language (source language), maintaining the semantic and stylistic equivalences. However, it is important to consider the proper analysis of linguistic forms in the process of translating from the pragmatics perspective. George Yule¹³ says that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms, that is to say, what are the users' intended meanings, and their goals (commands, request, etc) in the linguistic forms.

3.3 Unit of Context

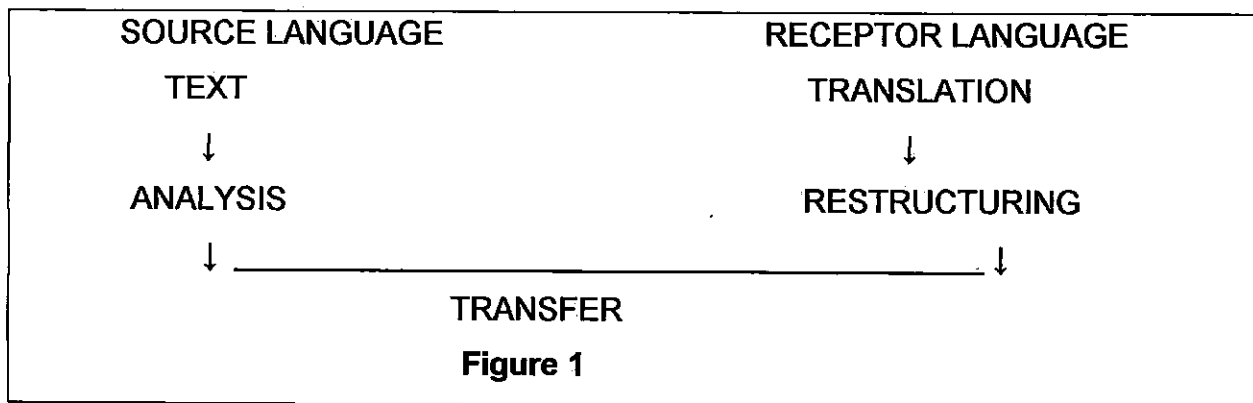
The nature of translating applies to a series of ordered rules taking into account at least two conditioning elements such as the context level and the literary level. This description of linguistic procedures allows using the analysis technique of transferring from one set of surface structures to another, with the least possible interference in the process of translating. But this procedure of translation would not be used when the source and the receptor languages have different grammatical and semantic structures. Then the role of translator is to use criteria that transcend the purely linguistic, and a process of decoding and recoding takes place. Eugene Nida's model of the translation process illustrates the stages involved.

¹² Dubois, Jean "Dictionario de Linguistica", 1979.

¹³ Yule, G., "Pragmatics", Hong Kong:Oxford, 1996; p. 4.



According to Eugene Nida¹⁴ there is "a seemingly roundabout procedure of analysis, transfer, and restructuring. That is to say, the translator first analyzes the message of the SOURCE language into its simplest and structurally clearest forms, transfers it at this level, and then restructures it to the level in the RECEPTOR language which is most appropriate for the audience..." Regardless of the diagrammatical procedure in the Model in figure 1 below, the processes of analysis involves features such as the grammatical relationships between constituent parts: the referential meanings of the semantic units, and the connotative values of the grammatical structures and the semantic units. Taking into account the processes of Grammatical Analysis in the process of translating, the classification of any linguistic unit as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and conjunction depends mainly on the unit's functions within a particular context. Here are three different expressions: Bill threw a stone (noun) at him; they will stone (verb) him; and he is stone (adjective) deaf.



3.4 Untranslatability

Looking at the history of translation theories, it is found that there is not a perfect translation due to the different complicated aspects such as equivalence, intelligibility, and function of the text's expressions or linguistic forms, which have been involved in the translation process. The translated texts can differ one from another, whether the same translator or different translators work on them.

¹⁴ Eugene A. Nida, *Language Structure and Translation, Essay: Science of Translation*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 1975.

According to Biguenet and Schulte¹⁵ an exact equivalence from one language to another will never be possible. It is common knowledge that no language has created enough words to express all the nuances of our emotional and intellectual existence so that some languages are richer than others in their word count. Not even on the level of individual words from one language to the next can exact equivalences be found. First, the translator must assess the boundaries of meanings and associations surrounding each word in the SL and TL. For instance, the Spanish word "rama" translated into English as "branch" can be applied equally to a tree or a bank (financial variety), their meanings are obtained in both languages, but if "rama" is translated as "limb", it refers only to a tree. Second, the translator must assess the boundaries of every individual cultural situation to define both the similarity and the difference because a cultural situation, in the realm of social, ethical, educational, legal, or political realities, never finds its exact equivalent in another country. In order to cope with the reality of nonequivalence among words the translator has to assess the boundaries of the words and the situations they create within a text. He cannot reassure himself by saying, "That's what it says in the original." Indeed, he shouldn't renounce the struggle to do his best.

Another author, Guinilla Anderman,¹⁶ mentions the approach to the problem of accounting for the lack of equivalence between source text and target text in translation: (1) connotative equivalence entails a choice between synonymous expressions; text-normative equivalence concerns the usage norms for a given text type; pragmatic equivalence involves the receiver to whom the translation is directed; formal equivalence concerns formal-aesthetic features such as word play. (2) Another form of treatment of equivalence takes into account Peter Newmarks' translation theory consisting of formal correspondence between source text and target text, which then involves the concepts of semantic and communicative translation. He also mentions Saussure's concept of the sign that has two parts: the signifier is a mental

¹⁵ John Biguenet, Rainer Schulte, *The Craft of Translation*, The University of Chicago Press, 1989.

¹⁶Guinilla Anderman, 2007, A Companion to Translation Studies, "*Linguistics and Translation*". Multilingual Matter LTD, p 45-51.

image of the physical sound "dog"; the signified is a mental concept or representation of "dogs" in the real world. The relationship between the signifier and the signified was, according to Saussure, an arbitrary social construct, and a potential problem for the translator, as signs do not signify in isolation. For instance, when the word "dog" is translated from English into Spanish as "perro", these two words carry different sets of associations or connotations. For an English speaker the word "dog" is a pet that has legs (piernas), back (espalda), and neck (cuello), whereas for Spanish speaker, the word "perro" is an animal that has patas (paws), lomos (shoulders) and pescuezos (nape or scruff).

Usually a lack of intelligibility in translations is due to different factors. Rainer Schulte¹⁷ says that translations that are anchored mostly in word-for-word transfers frequently turn out to be unintelligible because good translation is more than transferal, explanation, and transformation of individual words from one language to another, indeed the true nature of translation is the carrying over of the cultural event.

Intralingual translation involves two languages but each of them has its language singularity. John Sallis¹⁸ talks about how languages typically include certain foreign words and phrases that function within the language itself. This aspect makes it hard to determine the language in its singularity of the text in the source language, that is to say the text is written in two languages. These foreign words and phrases can be printed in italics in the text. Whether or not the function of a proper noun can be translated remains problematic. It is not unusual for a proper noun to have characteristics in common for more than one language since they do not signify a meaning, but rather they name something. (e.g. *Khery Qh'ala* (another spelling: Qhiri Qala) in Aymara language; *Fogón de piedra* in Spanish language, and *Stone oven* in English.)

¹⁷Rainer Schulte, 2001, "*The Geography of Translation and Interpretation.*" The Edwin Mellen Press, L.Q. Lampeter, p 2,3

¹⁸John Sallis, On Translation, "Three Translation and the Force of Words", Indiana University Press,, 2002; p. 47-48.

Therefore, not only do translators face the unexpected untranslatability in any given text, but there are additional common difficulties encountered in the translation process, such as semantic and cultural incompatibilities. Translation equivalence is a problematic issue in that it is hard to find an equivalent linguistic form (at levels of language such as levels of grammar and lexis) in the Target Language even if the translation may be defined as transference of SL text into the TL text. Usually the process of first to final translation draft is a big challenge for every translator due to these various problems encountered in the translation process. A translator could indeed be described as an artist who has several roles.

3.5 The Translator's Role

Translation has many difficulties particular to the social sciences. This type of translation is burdened with both the intricacies of literary translations and the technicalities of scientific translations. On one hand, in the literary translation, the translator must know the author's works, style, and background, and also have a deep understanding of and emotional connection with the written text, such as its rhythm and design. On the other hand, the translator must grapple with intraspecific terminology, with the question of transliteration. It is important not to alter meaning through a thoughtless turn of a phrase or a whimsical reorganization of sentence structure. Therefore, within the process of translation, a translator studies and works with written material in the source language and reproduces it in written form in the target language. There are some characteristics and tasks that a translator must follow in order to fulfill his duty of bridging the gap between two languages.

The translator must have not only a thorough mastery of the target language, but a good passive understanding of the source language with which he/she works. The translator especially needs to have a solid knowledge about the grammar of both languages (source language and target language). Grammar is a complete description of language that consists of organizing rules of language such as phonology, syntax, semantics, and lexical.

According to James Nalam,¹⁹ there are some strategies that a translator must know and manage for a proper translation.

- The translator relies mainly on thorough research with background materials and dictionaries in order to produce the most accurate and readable written translation possible.
- No translation is ever "perfect" because cultures and languages differ. However, in practice, the translator is usually held to a high standard of accuracy and completeness (including the ability to reproduce the style of the original).
- The translator's activity is more like that of a writer. A good translator will spend much time searching for the correct technical term or the right choice of words.
- It is useful to specialize in a particular subject area since it is easier to translate with an understanding of the subject such as technical, business, or legal translation.
- Early exposure of the translator to the source or target language is helpful since without additional study and training, a translator cannot use the source or target language actively at a professional level.

Gayatri Ch. Spivak (2005:93)²⁰ says that the translator should make an attempt to grasp the writer's presuppositions. Translation is not just the stringing together of the most accurate synonyms by the most proximate syntax. A translator is a creator who makes it possible to have a world of communication among cultures, communities or

¹⁹James Nalam, 2005, Interpretation: "*Techniques and Exercises*". Multilingual Matters LTD.

²⁰Sandra Bermann and Michael Wood, Nation, Language, and the Ethics of Translation, *Translating into English*, Princenton University Press, 2005; p. 93.

societies. Rainer Schulte²¹ states that translators create windows through which the foreigner gains access to the culture of other nations since translation (1) lets us discover the various perspectives that other cultures and languages have developed to make sense of the world and (2) expands the possibility and the expressivity of our own language.

3.6 Types of Translation

Several types of translation are used in the process of translating according to the function of the text. According to Peter Newmark²² the characteristics of the texts related with their function are: expressive function, informative function, vocative function, aesthetic function, and phatic function. The functions are selected according to the type and structure of the text being translated. The texts in this case are informative, consisting of on-line tourist information cards.

Moreover, the choice of specific type and technique of translation is usually made by the translator after he/she makes a general and detailed reading of the text. Because the text of the tourist cards is highly culturally specific, the cultural translation aspect is also taken into account in the process of translating. Cultural translation involves the analysis of language, religion, traditions, and norms of a certain society in the translation process. For instance, each society has a unique way to express itself through the language. Peter Newmark²³ distinguishes "cultural" language from "universal" language and from "personal" language. Many examples of how the language is unique within Bolivian culture are seen in this Guided Work. Take the word "chullpa," for example. Generally this is a place where human remains of another era are found, but those human remains themselves are also called "chullpa." This is a very common word expressed in the daily life of the Bolivian people,

²¹Rainer Schulte, *"The Geography of Translation and Interpretation."* The Edwin Mellen Press, L.Q. Lampeter, 2001; p. 10-11.

²²Peter Newmark, *"Manual de Traducción"* Phoenix ELT. ,1995 ; p. 61-67.

²³ibid., p.133.

especially in the Altiplano region of Bolivia. Peter Newmark further identifies this analysis of culture as a phenomenon of "cultural language gap" or "cultural distance" between the source language and the target language. Thus, the words for certain objects, food, thoughts, etc of the cultures can only be translated giving an explanation of them or trying to find a generic term that is culturally neutral.

Although translators used a variety of translation techniques, these are some of the main translation techniques that were applied in this work: word-by-word translation, literal translation, modified-literal translation, transposition, and modulation. The examples are taken from the tourist information card *Monolito Ponce - Ponce Monolith* (See Appendix A)

3.6.1 Word-by-word translation

This type of translation is used when there are simple and short sentences that are neutral. It is also known as interlineal translation since each word of the original language has its correspondent in the target language; even though its primary meanings are different. Moreover, sometimes the interlineal, or word-by-word²⁴, is useful mainly for understanding the mechanics of the source language, and as well for analyzing a difficult text as a first step for its later translation. Let us consider the following examples.

Tourist attraction: Ponce Monolith

Source text 1: Esta pieza fue labrada en andesita.

Target text 2: This piece was carved in sandstone.

Source text 1: La cabeza esta adornada.

Target text 2: The head is adorned.

²⁴Peter Newmark, *Manual de traduccion, 1991; p. 8.*

Source text 1: Las orejas estan talladas en alto relieve.

Target text 2: The ears are carved in high-relief.

We can see not only that each word in the source language has its corresponding term in the target language, but also that each source sentence has a corresponding sentence at the syntactic level. However, very few potential word-by-word translations like these examples were found within the tourist information.

3.6.2 Literal translation

According to Peter Newmark²⁵ in this type of translation the grammatical structures of the Source Language are transformed into their closest equivalents of the Target Language, but again the lexical items are translated word-by-word because of their meaning out of the context. Also he points out that the literal translation goes from transferring word level, to sentence level.²⁶

However, the literal translation or direct translation brings with it the risk of a poor product, since the translation process is word-by-word. According to Mildred Larson and Roger T. Bell, the literal translation, which is the starting point, is considered a basic procedure, because it is communicative and semantic; but when the literal translation goes beyond the word level, it becomes difficult and raises translation problems. For instance, the longer the linguistic structure the less probable that this type of translation would be used, because it could give the text a lack of meaning and poor communicative value.²⁷ And some authors suggest that there is no perfect literal translation due to the fact that there is not always a word-by-word correlation between two languages, unless both source and target language have similar grammatical structure so that the translation could be understood and interpreted.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

²⁶ Peter Newmark, *Manual de traduccion*, 1995; p. 101.

²⁷ Mentioned by Larson M. and Bell Roger T. 1998

Some examples:

Tourist attraction: Ponce Monolith

Source text 1:

Sin embargo, su descubrimiento arqueologico data del año 1964 cuando fue encontrada en la parte central del templo.

Target text 2:

However, its archaeological discovery dates from 1964, when it was found in the central part of the temple.

Source text 1:

Las primeras cuatro bandas se combinan elementos geometricos...

Target text 2:

The first four bands combine geometric elements...

Source text 1:

Esta es una estela de representación antropomorfa...

Target text 2:

This is a stele of anthropomorphic representation....



Within these examples the linguistic forms were transferred into the target text.

3.6.3 Modified-literal translation

Mildred Larson²⁸ says that this type of translation consists in changing the order in the structures of the origin language. Generally, the translator adjusts the translation enough to avoid a wrong meaning or a wrong sentence that do not make sense.

Some examples:

²⁸ Mildred L. Larson, Translation based on meaning: kinds of translation, University Ed., Buenos Aires., 1989.

Tourist attraction: Ponce Monolith

Source text 1:

Esta impresionante escultura litica se encuentra ubicado en el sector este del patio interior del Templo Kalassasaya.

Target text 2:

This amazing lithic sculpture is located in the east section of the courtyard of the Temple of Kalassasaya.

Source text 1:

La cabeza representa un mascarón.

Target text 2:

The head symbolizes a big mask.

Source text 1:

..., boca oblonga concentrica

Target text 2:

the mouth is a concentric rectangle

These examples show how the modifications can be found at different grammatical levels of language.

3.6.4 Transposition

The transposition technique consists of displacing one part of the speech with other (of the same speech) without changing the sense of the message.

Peter Newmark²⁹ points out the following types of transposition:

- Automatically the translator modifies the grammatical form from one language (SL) to another (TL).

²⁹ Peter Newmark, Manual de traducción, 1995; p. 122-1224.

- If there is not an equivalent at grammatical structure level in the target language, the translator selects words taking into account their meaning.
- Parts of speech are reordered grammatically as if we were applying a literal translation.

Some examples:

Tourist attraction: Ponce Monolith

Source text 1:

... un personaje en posición parada de una altura de 3 metros.

Target text 2:

... a standing individual with a height of 3 m.

3.6.5 Modulation

This technique changes the words and the grammatical order but maintains the message of text. Vinay and Darbelnet³⁰ define it as a type of variation that is done through a change of a point of view, perspective, and sometimes to the category of thought.

Some examples:

Tourist attraction: Ponce Monolith

Source text 1:

De los ojos bajan a las mejillas dos lagrimones que terminan en cabeza de pez.

Target text 2:

Two tears ending in fish heads are flowing from the eyes.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 125

Source text 1:

La vestimenta va representada por una compleja decoración: lleva un faldin que comprende cinco bandas horizontales.

Target text 2:

The costume is represented with complex ornamentation: a short skirt that consists of five crossed bands.

Let us also mention another procedure used in the translation.

3.6.6 Translation of expressions without equivalence in the Target Language

This technique is used when there are linguistic forms (words, phrases, sentences) that belong to a certain language and culture of a society. This means that a translation of the cultural context is needed in order to approximate the source language. For instance, in the example below the word "ajorcas" doesn't have a correspondent word in the target language. This word "ajorcas" is a noun that is like a "sandal" in the target language's cultural context.

Some examples:

Tourist attraction: Ponce Monolith

Source text 1:

...y los pies se los representa desnudos con ajorcas.

Target text 2:

...and the feet are represented bare with *ajorcas* (sandals).

All these types of translation were used in the process of translating within this Guided Work project. In some tourist information cards, one or another of these techniques prevailed. However, in one way or another all of them were used in the translation of the tourist information cards.

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSAL (METHODOLOGY)

I. SEQUENCE OF ACTIVITIES

1.1 Method

In this chapter we will explain the procedures applied during the six-month translation work.

The following points are some procedures we followed throughout the translation work at the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy.

- First, the company provided a training session to participants in order to inform and explain the project's objectives, scopes, and product.
- Second, the consultancy designated an English spoken mentor to advise, supervise, and evaluate our translation work. The institutional tutor worked with us during the second and third stage.
- Third, the company gave us lots of tourist inventory cards to translate. Weekly we translated one lot with 15 tourist inventory cards, which were delivered digitally to the company within 10 days.
- Fourth, at the company we had a meeting at the beginning of the second stage to review the translation work already done. Along the institutional tutor, the representatives of the company, and we clarified some doubts and solved some problems regarding the translation work product, and the process of the project. For instance, at this meeting we were asked to pattern the format of the cards.
- Fifth, after we submitted the finished work to the consultancy, the institution evaluated the translated information on the cards. We were asked to edit them again taking into account minor details. For example, footnoting with explanation of Aymara terms. These terms were most of the time *proper nouns*.

- Sixth, the company assigned the transcription of the translated information in the database for the multimedia system.

1.2 Participants

The Supervised Work that consists of translating the tourist inventory cards of La Paz Department was started once it was presented as a Work Plan to the San Andres University's Linguistics and Language Department, and to the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy. In the work plan was established the objectives, and challenges of the university students. This work plan also included the work schedule of the translation work (six months).

The students then did an evaluation of this project. It was decided the translation work of the project should be done in stages. The work was divided into three stages in which the translating work process would be carried out, the first draft translation process, the revising process, and the editing process.

The direct participants of this Guided Work project are:

- Emma Condori Mamani, university student, who worked on translating the tourist inventory cards at Consultancy FACTUMX S.R.L.;
- Lic. Wilma Flores Cuentas, Academic Tutor, who supervised the translation work throughout all stages; and
- Cinthya Zarate, institutional tutor assigned by the consultancy. She supervised and evaluated the translation work product.

1.3 Beneficiaries

The FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy. This company developed the project "TOURIST INVENTORY, AND DIFFUSION MULTIMEDIA SYSTEM OF LA PAZ DEPARTMENT". The direct beneficiary of this project is this consultancy and the Prefecture of La Paz

Department through this project as the multimedia system will make available information about the tourist attractions of La Paz Department for all its national and international users.

The Mayor de San Andres University (UMSA). It is an academic public university of Higher Education level. This university offers different ways of getting the Degree *Licenciatura* for its students. For this purpose, it collaborates with public and private institutions where the students can carry out the Guided Work projects.

1.4 Stages of the guided work

According to our plan of work, in the first phase the translation work process was started on September 5th, 2008 and it was finished on November 4th. Then, the second phase took from November 6th to January 5th, 2009; the revising process of the translated information of tourist inventory cards (first 6 lots) was done while the translating work process of the remaining tourist cards continued. And in the third phase, the revising process of the information of tourist inventory cards and the editing process of all these cards took from January 6th to February 23th, 2009. However, we did additional work of transcribing the translated information, which took from June 22nd to June 27th, 2009.

The translation work lasted more than six months because the material to be translated was not available on time, that is to say, the translators were not assigned with a specific amount of the tourist information cards in a given period of time because the cards in Spanish version were on process of correction.

STAGES	ASSIGNED TASKS	BIGINING AND FINISHING DATES	NUMBER OF TRASNLATED TOURIST CARDS	OBSERVATIONS
FIRST	-Contact with the company -Training session and explanation about the project's needs	June	Translation of 95 tourist inventory cards (6 lots)	Internship students asked to have an institutional tutor
	-Translation process: translating, revising, and editing.	September 5 th to November 4 th		
SECOND	-Standardization of terminology. -Revising of translation work, and changing the format. -Translation process: translating, revising, and editing. -Translation of tourist categories	November 6 th to January 5 th	Translation of 84 tourist inventory cards (6 lots)	After the tutor, who was assigned by the company, reviewed the translated information cards, all these tasks were done.
THIRD	-Translation process: translating, revising, and editing. -Reviewing of all translated information cards. -Editing and evaluating the translation work.	January 6 th to February 23 rd	Translation of 6 tourist inventory cards (1 lot)	The transcription was an additional task in this work.
	-Footnoting the explanation of Aymara terms. -Final review and edition of the translation work product. -Transcription of the translated information.	June 22 nd to June 27 th		

1.4.1 FIRST STAGE

Before we started translating, we held several meetings with the representatives of the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy. Some of these meetings were the training sessions in order to familiarize with the project's objectives and procedures. At meetings we also established internal rules between students and the company's representatives regarding the responsibility, punctuality, and other issues to make the project go more smoothly.

The translating work process started on September 5th, 2008. The FACTUM X S.R.L. Consultancy assigned us the first lot with 20 tourist cards to translate in a week. These 20 tourist cards were translated from Spanish into English in one week as a draft, and then each of them passed through the revising and editing process before the final translating work. The final version of the translated tourist cards was submitted to the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy each week. The other 75 tourist cards (5 lots) underwent the same procedure. But we informed the company that only 15 tourist cards should be translated per a week since the texts had specialized terminology of different fields: agronomy, mining, anthropology, archaeology, and including the Aymara language terms. Thus, in this stage 95 tourist cards (6 lots) were translated, which were done between September 5th, 2008 and November 4, 2008. *(See samples of lots in appendix B)*



Table1: description of the translated lots for this stage.

Provinces	Municipalities	Number of cards
Los Andes	Batallas	12
Camacho	Carabuco	8
	Puerto Acosta	15
Murillo	El Alto	3
	La Paz	17
Manco Kapac	Tito Yupanqui	12
Bautista Saavedra	Charazani	3
Larecaja	Mapiri	2
	Quilabaya	4
	Sorata	9

Let us describe and explain some of the main problems that we found during the translation work process in this stage. First, in our preliminary analysis of the source texts we found that the texts needed to be revised and edited in Spanish because of grammatical structures, and missing or wrong information found. Without a proper material it is hard to translate the texts.

Second, in carrying out the exhaustive style and content analysis, we found a variety of new technical terms related to other specialized fields (agronomy, history, archaeology, architecture, etc). This problem led us to look for information on words, and phrases in monolingual and bilingual dictionaries (Spanish-Spanish, English-English, Spanish-English, and Spanish-Aymara), the compiled glossary, and other sources. These sources helped us to find the accurate meaning of words, phrases, and texts, and to standardize the terminology. Our knowledge and skills in linguistics grew greatly, though how to deal with languages was not enough to translate the texts, especially when we wanted to cope with specialized terminology, and cultural aspects of the source and target languages.

Third, we found the need to have an Institutional Tutor who would help us in assisting and supervising in the translation process of tourist inventory cards. We asked the company that this tutor should be a native language speaker of English, and who can also be familiar with both tourist inventory cards and the project.

Familiarizing with the type and content of the texts required extra time. And establishing internal rules of working with the company was done throughout our meetings at the consultancy. Therefore, in this stage we not only started translating the information of the texts, but also we made important decisions of solving some of the problems regarding both the material, and the work.

1.4.2 SECOND STAGE

Since at this stage, the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy assigned the institutional tutor, Cinthya Zarate, she assisted us concerning the use of technical terminology and other translation work issues. The work in this stage started by revising the first 95 submitted translation cards, and changing their format. And the content of the format was adjusted because each participant had a different version of it. (*See appendix C*).

We required having the standardization of technical terminology in the target texts. Our solutions to this problem consisted in developing a basic glossary. For example, we found and learned terms used in anthropology, mining, geography, agriculture, etc. It was also crucial to compile a basic glossary of Aymara language, because most of the texts' content had several terms in Aymara. We use Aymara language terminology in this translation. For some Aymara terms we could not find an equivalent in Spanish and English language so we gave a brief explanation according to the cultural information we gathered. (*See appendix D*)

In this stage, it was also done the translation of the tourist categories of tourist attractions that had been developed by the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy: Natural Sites; Architectonical, urban and artistic heritage; Ethnography and Folklore; Technical and scientific features; and Organized events. Once each student intern translated one of the tourist category cards, we continued translating the next assigned 6 lots of tourist cards. Each of these tourist cards were translated from Spanish into English taking into account the stages of translating process: First, they were translated as a draft. Second, they were revised focusing on grammar, punctuation, and coherence. Finally, the editing process was made in each translation tourist card. The final translation cards were given to the company. This stage, in which 84 tourist cards were translated, was within the dates of November 6th, 2008 to January 5th, 2009.

Table2: description of the translated lots for the second stage.

Provinces	Municipalities	Number of cards
Ingavi	Tiwanaku	15
Not Yungas	Coripata	7
	Coroico	8
Sur Yungas	Yanacachi	7
	Chullumani	5
Aroma	Umala	11
Pacajes	Caquiaviri	6
	Coro Coro	12
	Charana	3
Inquisivi	Quime	11
Murillo	Palca	1

1.4.3 THIRD STAGE

The translation correction was done in three stages during the translation process. First, the finished tourist cards of the 12 lots were revised taking into account the translating processes, that is to say, that once each tourist card was translated, the review and correction was done. However, a second review was required so that in the second stage the revising process was developed as follows: first, the 50% of the translated tourist cards had been reviewed, and then the other 50%, while taking into account all grammar, lexical, syntax, and semantic mistakes, needed more work due to the fact that while translating, errors were not noticed, but when the finished translated tourist cards were gone through, the corrections were done precisely. Throughout this part the process, the corrections were done with the advice and suggestions of the Institutional Tutor from the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy.

We also translated the additional last of the tourist cards that had not been finished on time by the consultancy in the first two stages. Each participant was assigned only one lot.

Table3: *description of the lot with tourist cards.*

Provinces	Municipalities	Number of cards
Loayza	Malla	2
Camacho	Puerto Carabuco	1
Sur Yungas	Palos Blanco	2
	Apolo	1

Finally, once the translations of the assigned lots were concluded, the specific corrections of each target text of tourist inventory cards were done. We reviewed them all while taking into account the terminology, punctuation, cohesion, and coherence. We also revised and edited them taking into account translation issues such as equivalence, and ambiguity at linguistic and cultural levels. We applied analysis to the translation, reviewing and comparing then to the finished target texts.

Marilyn G. Rose³¹ says that in the translation analysis, translator continues translating but as his own editor and critic. She also states that the translator hands the translation over to someone else for review and comparison. Thus, it was necessary to do these steps of translation process of the texts, since first we could measure our translation by taking into account the context of cultures, languages and other related aspects. Secondly, in this way, we were able to evaluate the translation work.

In this stage we had to do additional tasks such as adding footnotes to explain Aymara terms, and we transcribed the translated information document in the database for the multimedia system. This extra work was done from June 22nd to June 27th, 2009.

The following chart sums up the participants who worked as translators in this project at the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy, and how many tourist inventory cards each of them translated:

Internship students' name	Amount of tourist inventory cards	Total amount of tourist inventory cards
Emma Condori Mamani	185	952 tourist inventory cards were translated.
Fanny Lourdes Mamani Poma	190	
Juan Carlos Huanaco Huanta	186	
Margot Lavayen Gumucio	201	
Raul Enrique Soto Alvarez	190	

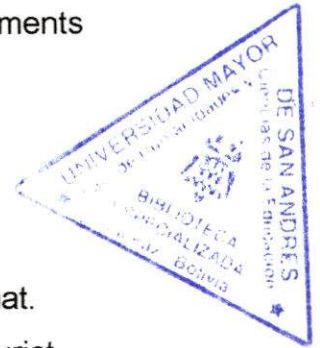
The final report on the work of translating at the FactumX S.R.L. Consultancy was given us at the conclusion of the internship at this Company. (See appendix E)

³¹ Marilyn G. Rose, "Translation Spectrum: Essays in Theory and Practice", 1981; p. 4.

II. INITIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

In our work of this project, the following statements were the first achievements according to the plan of action with strategies, and the plan of work.

- Translation of the 95 tourist inventory cards (the first 6 lots).
- Standardization of specialized and technical terminology.
- Adjustment and standardization of the tourist inventory cards' format.
- Development of a basic glossary with technical terms related to tourist attractions according to tourist categories.



III. EXPERIENCES

This work of translation of tourist inventory cards brought new insights, experiences and a variety of challenges, which we will address and describe.

Concerning the familiarization with the source texts. It was not only to judge whether material was worthy of translation, but also we wanted to know what type of texts they were along with their content. The information of the tourist inventory cards embraces a myriad of topics and technical terminologies. Our knowledge about tourism field of study or tourist attractions was limited so we did some research about it by ourselves, since the information given in the training session and meetings at the FACTUMX S.R.L. Consultancy was not enough. We wanted to know the material in order to understand the source text clearly before we began translating the information. When we considered the knowledge and role of a translator, it was essential to bear in mind that “the dimension of knowledge is not simply a matter of knowing each of the two languages and cultures, the source and the target, as well as does a ‘native ‘ in each of them. Translator must also work out all manner of equivalencies, correspondences, and parallels between the two.”³²

³² Marilyn G. Rose, *“Translation Spectrum: Essays in Theory and Practice”*, 1981; p. 42.

And concerning our work, we applied different types of translation techniques and procedures in the translation process of this Guided Work project: word-by-word translation, literal translation, modified-literal translation, transposition, and modulation. The percentage of use of each of these techniques varied according to the length and content of each tourist inventory card.

3.1 Translation techniques and procedures

Regarding the text analysis of the translated information of tourist cards, we will use some samples of the tourist inventory cards. The examples are taken from the cards: Iglesia de San Pedro de Tiwanaku; Velo de la novia; Mina Caracoles; and Puerta de la Luna.

(See the samples in the appendix F)

3.1.1 Word-by-word translation

This type of translation known as interlineal translation is used when each word of the original language has its correspondent in the target language, even though its primary meanings are different. Let us see the following examples:

1) Source text: ... ya que es un testimonio de la época en la que se dio la superposición de dos culturas.

Target text: ...since it is a testimony of the epoch where there was the superposition of two cultures.

2) Source text: Se encuentra en el centro de la población de Tiwanaku.

Target text: It is located in the centre of the town of Tiwanaku.

In this example the word “población” could mean population or town. Even though population and town are not synonyms, due to the context “población” is translated as “town.”

3) Source text: ...gravada en el pecho de Inti-Wiracocha de la Puerta del Sol.

Target text: ...carved in the chest of Inti-Wiracocha of the Gateway of the Sun.

The examples above show that we used this type of translation with different variations. For instance, sometimes not each word in the source language has its referential in the target language, and some other times we should look for an equivalent sentence in the target language for the source sentence.

In order to translate the tourist card, which had an established format by the company, we applied the word-by-word translation technique for certain sections of the card. For example, let’s look at the following chart of the card:

Departamento:	La Paz	Provincia	Sud Yungas
Municipio:	Yanacachi	Cantón:	Yanacachi
Altitud m.s.n.m.	1890	Distancia (km) desde La Paz	62

Translated as:

Source text	Target text
Provincia	Province
Municipio	Municipality
Altitud	Altitude
Distancia	Distance

In the same way, this technique was also used for translating the following words of the tourist card:

Source text	Target text
Temperatura	Temperature
Hotel	Hotel
Restaurante	Restaurant
Transporte	Transport
Comunicacion	Communication
Telefono	Telephone
Radio	Radio

When translating the tourist card, we used this technique of translation mainly at lexical level since we were dealing with single words. They cannot be translated using other techniques since the words do not have equivalents in the target language. On the other hand, we did not use often this technique when translating sentences or phrases, because the process of translation gets complicated for they may turn meaningless.

3.1.2 Literal translation

Literal translation consists of transferring one language into another, one word into another and one sentence into another sentence. It is the one that follows the form of the source language very close in its translation. However, when it is a matter of translating longer linguistic structures, it can be used as long as the text does not lack sense; otherwise it should be avoided.

Some examples

1) Source text:

Desde el ingreso....

Target text:

From the entrance....

2) Source text:

localizado entre las comunidades....

Target text:

located between the communities....

3) Source text:

Esta es una estela de representacion antropomorfa...

Target text:

This is a monument of the anthropomorphic representation....

In the examples above the source forms were transferred into the target text.

Tourist attraction: Velo de la Novia

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL RECURSO
<p>El Municipio de Yanacachi limita al norte con el Municipio de Coroico, Noreste con el Municipio de Coripata, al Este con el Municipio de Chulumani, al Sur – Este con el Municipio de Irupana, al Sur y Suroeste con los Municipios de Irupana y Palca, al Oeste con los Municipios de Palca y la ciudad de La Paz.</p> <p>Desde el ingreso al municipio de Yanacachi, puede apreciarse un paisaje de belleza impresionante, muestra de ello se observa en sus relieves montañosas, la exuberante vegetación de los yungas, desde donde se elevan las frondosas copas de los árboles medianos que se entremezclan con las cascadas y ríos, localizado entre las comunidades Tres Marías y Chaco, se encuentra la más importante caída de agua de aproximadamente 200 metros de altura conocida como el Velo de la Novia, <u>sus aguas caen desde lo alto de un cerro</u> formando una delgada y cristalina línea en forma de velo, <u>su accesibilidad es dificultosa</u>, por encontrarse en un valle profundo que la divide del camino carretero, se cuenta con un mirador con una vista completa hacia esta cascada.</p> <p>Para llegar hasta al Velo de la Novia, es necesario tomar los transportes públicos que parten todos los días desde la zona de Villa Fátima en la ciudad de La Paz, el recorrido que se sigue pasa por la cumbre y Unduavi, desde donde debe tomarse el desvío hacia Chulumani pasando posteriormente por Puente Villa hasta La Florida donde debe tomarse el desvío hacia la derecha que lleva hacia el pueblo de Yanacachi.</p>

Description of the tourist attraction

Yanacachi Municipality is bordered on the north by the municipality of Coroico, on the northwest by the municipality of Coripata, on the east by the municipality of Chulumani, on the southeast by the municipality of Irupana, on the south and southwest by the municipalities of Irupana and Palca, and on the west by the municipalities of Palca and La Paz city.

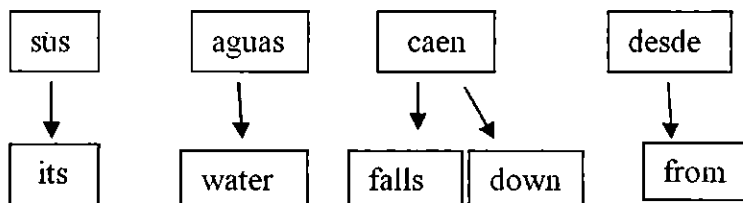
From the entrance to the Yanacachi municipality a landscape of spectacular beauty can be enjoyed, which can be seen in its mountainous peaks, the exuberant vegetation of the yungas, where many medium-sized trees can be seen among the rivers and waterfalls, which are located between the communities of Tres Marias and Chaco, where the most important waterfall is located, approximately 200 m high, known as the "Velo de la Novia"; its water falls down from the highest hill, which forms a narrow and crystalline veil. Its access is difficult since it is located in a deep valley that is divided by the road; there is a viewpoint with a complete view of this cascade.

To get to the "Velo de la Novia", it is necessary to take the public transportation that departs regularly from Villa Fátima area in La Paz; the route runs to the cumbre* and Unduavi; then one should take the route toward Chulumani passing on the Puente Villa until La Florida, where another route should be taken on the right that leads to the Yanacachi town.

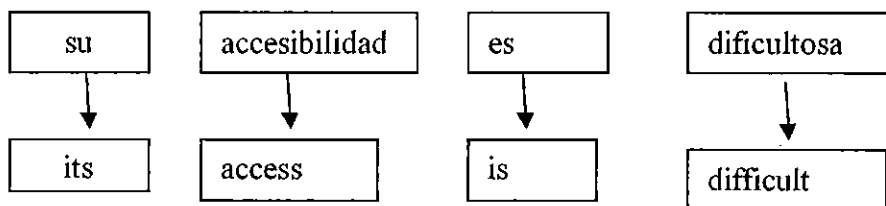
*(Summit=highest point of a mountain chain)

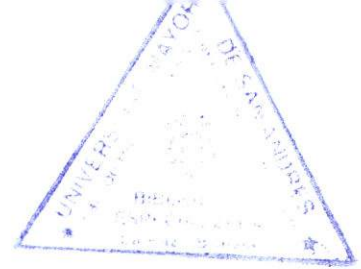
The procedure of literal translation was applied only partially in the description of the tourist attraction *Velo de la Novia*. Most of the syntactic structures in the source language could not be replaced with the syntactic structures of the target language text. The risk of using this technique would be that the text to be translated might lose its meaning. We avoided this technique of translation in order to have proper information for the tourists. However, we can find few structures that required using this technique as in the examples shown above where there is equivalence at lexical level.

Example 1:



Example 2:





3.1.3 Modified-literal translation

This type of translation consists in changing the order in the structures of the source language. The translator could change the position of some words and phrases and adjust the translation enough for avoiding a wrong meaning or building sentences without any sense.

Some examples:

1) Source text:

El edificio esta elaborado con bloques de piedra labrada procedentes del sitio arqueológico de Tiwanaku.

Target text:

The construction is built with carved stone blocks that were taken from the archaeological site of Tiwanaku.

2) Source text:

Se constituye en una de las Iglesias más importantes de la region por las características singulares de su arquitectura.

Target text:

It is one of the most important churches of the region because of its singular architectural characteristic.

In the examples above some adjustments were made in order to maintain the correct meaning in the target language. Some words changed their position. For instance, in text 2 the words "Iglesias" "características," and "su" cannot maintain their position in

the sentence's structure in the target language. And some words or phrases were deleted due to the proper meaning of the sentence. For example, "Se constituye en", "las" and "de" were taken from the structure of the sentence in the source language.

3) Source text:

En la cabeza de una de las estelas pueden evidenciarse la cara de serpiente con boca de pez que corona la nuca.

Target text 2:

In the head of one of these monoliths a snake face with fish mouth can be seen that crowns the nape of the neck.

These examples show how the modifications can be found at different levels of language. In the example text 3 we translated the word "estelas" as "monoliths"; we modified the sentence "pueden evidenciarse la cara de serpiente con boca de pez" as "a snake face with fish mouth can be seen"; and the phrase "la nuca" was modified as "the nape of the neck."

Tourist attraction: Velo de la Novia

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL RECURSO
El Municipio de Yanacachi limita al norte con el Municipio de Coroico, Noreste con el Municipio de Coripata, al Este con el Municipio de Chulumani, al Sur – Este con el Municipio de Irupana, al Sur y Suroeste con los Municipios de Irupana y Palca, al Oeste con los Municipios de Palca y la ciudad de La Paz.
Desde el ingreso al municipio de Yanacachi, puede apreciarse un paisaje de <u>belleza impresionante</u> , muestra de ello se observa en sus relieves montañosas la exuberante vegetación de los yungas, desde donde se elevan las frondosas copas de los árboles medianos que se entremezclan con las cascadas y ríos, localizado entre las comunidades Tres Marías y Chaco, se encuentra la más importante caída de agua de aproximadamente 200 metros de altura conocida como el Velo de la Novia, sus aguas caen desde lo alto de un cerro formando una delgada y cristalina línea en forma de velo, su accesibilidad es dificultosa, por encontrarse en un <u>valle profundo</u> que la divide del camino carretero, se cuenta con un mirador con una <u>vista completa</u> hacia esta cascada.
Para llegar hasta al Velo de la Novia, es necesario tomar los <u>transportes públicos</u> que parten todos los días desde la zona de Villa Fátima en la ciudad de La Paz, el recorrido que se sigue pasa por la cumbre y Unduavi, desde donde debe tomarse el desvío hacia Chulumani pasando posteriormente por Puente Villa hasta La Florida donde debe tomarse el desvío hacia la derecha que lleva hacia el <u>pueblo de Yanacachi.</u>

Description of the tourist attraction

Yanacachi Municipality is bordered on the north by the municipality of Coroico, on the northwest by the municipality of Coripata, on the east by the municipality of Chulumani, on the southeast by the municipality of Irupana, on the south and southwest by the municipalities of Irupana and Palca, and on the west by the municipalities of Palca and La Paz city.

From the entrance to the Yanacachi municipality, a landscape of spectacular beauty can be enjoyed, which can be seen in its mountainous peaks such as the exuberant vegetation of the yungas. There can be seen many medium-sized trees among the rivers and waterfalls, which are located between the communities of Tres Marias and Chaco, where is located the most important waterfall, approximately 200 m high, known as the "Velo de la Novia"; its water falls down from the highest hill, which forms a narrow and crystalline veil. Its access is difficult since it is located in a deep valley that is divided by the road; and there is a viewpoint with a complete view of this cascade.

To get to the "Velo de la Novia", it is necessary to take the public transportation that departs regularly from the Villa Fátima zone in La Paz; the route runs to the cumbre* and Unduavi; then one should take the route toward the Chulumani passing on the Puente Villa until La Florida, where another route should be taken on the right that leads to the Yanacachi town.

*(Summit=highest point of a mountain chain)

We made as few modifications as possible by using the modified-literal translation in the target text in order to produce an understandable and accurate translation. When translating the description of the tourist attraction *Velo de la Novia*, the adjective and noun structures were translated using this technique. The word order in Spanish is N and Adj., and in English it is Adj. and N.

Examples:

Source text N + Adj.	Target text Adj. + N
El Municipio de Yanacachi	Yanacachi Municipality
Belleza impresionante	Spectacular beauty
Valle profundo	Deep valley
Vista completa	Complete view
Transportes públicos	Public transportation
Pueblo de Yanacachi.	Yanacachi town

Since we translated tourist texts, for instance, the descriptions of the tourist attractions rely on the use of many adjectives. Thus, the modified-literal translation became very important in this translation process of tourist cards.

3.1.4 Transposition

This technique is used in translation to displace or replace one part of the speech with another (of the same speech) without changing the sense of the message.

An example of free transposition:

Source text:

A mediados del siglo XIX esto sirvió de puerta de ingreso para el cementerio de la población de Tiwanaku.

Target text:

It was used as an entrance to the local cemetery of Tiwanaku in the mid of the 19th century.

Although Spanish and English languages share some structures, it was better to choose the proper form and structure according to the context, in the case of the above example.

We translated the description of tourist attractions by using several techniques of transposition, which are identified in the text of tourist attraction *Mina Caracoles*:

Tourist attraction: Mina Caracoles

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL RECURSO
<p>El Municipio de Quime limita al este con los Municipios de Cajuata, Licoma e Inquisivi, al oeste con los Municipios de Cairoma y Malla, al norte con el Municipio de Irupana, al sur con el Municipio de Ichoca.</p> <p>A fines del siglo 19 fueron descubiertas ricas vetas de estaño en la Cordillera de Tres Cruces; pronto el pueblo de Quime se vio invadido por capitalistas nacionales y extranjeros, cazadores de minas, rescatadores, mineros, comerciantes y obreros procedentes <u>de diferentes partes del país</u>. Gracias a su clima moderado y <u>situación próxima a los yacimientos</u>, Quime creció rápidamente en población y tamaño y se convirtió en el centro de <u>transacciones mineras</u> y comerciantes con un futuro promisorio por un periodo de diez años desde 1920 hasta 1930, los trabajos de explotación de Estaño por la empresa minera Caracoles, formada por un grupo de minas adquirida por la Compañía Norte Americana Guggenheim Brothers de Nueva York, que también eran propietarios de minas de cobre y salitre en Chile. <u>Posteriormente</u> la explotación de la minera estuvo a cargo de la empresa Caracoles desde del año 1930 a 1952 <u>hasta la nacionalización de las grandes minas</u>.</p> <p>El grupo Corporativo Minero Central Caracoles es una sociedad que está conformada por cuatro <u>cooperativas mineras denominadas</u> El Nevado Ltda., Cooperativa libertad Ltda., Cooperativa Porvenir Ltda. Y Cooperativa Gran Poder del Asiento Ltda., <u>actualmente tiene firmado un Contrato de Arrendamiento</u> con la Corporación Minera de Bolivia COMIBOL para la administración y explotación del sector de Mina Pacuni (foto superior, foto inferior mina Argentina) de igual manera se tiene un Contrato de servicios para tratar las <u>cargas mineralizadas</u> en el Ingenio ubicado en la sección Molinos y un convenio para la administración de las Plantas Hidroeléctricas.</p>

Description of tourist attraction
<p>The Quime Municipality is bordered on the east by the Cajuata, Licoma and Inquisivi Municipalities, on the west by the Cairoma and Malla Municipalities, on the north by the Irupana Municipality, and on the south by the Ichoca Municipality.</p> <p>At the end of the 19th century, rich tin seams were discovered in the Cordillera de Tres Cruces; soon the town of Quime was invaded by the national and international capitalists, who are seekers of mines, rescuers, miners, businessmen, and workers from different places of the country. Because of having a moderately warm climate and <u>being located near the deposits</u>, <u>the fast growth of Quime took place</u> in population and in size. It became the main center of <u>mining transactions</u> and traders, which <u>assured a future</u> for a period of ten years from 1920 to 1930. The work of Tin mining by Caracoles mining company, which is a group of mines that were acquired by the North American Company "Guggenheim Brothers of New York", included also the cooper and saltier mines of Chile. <u>After a while</u>, the Caracoles company performed the mining exploitation from 1930 to 1952, by stopping at the nationalization of the great mines.</p> <p>The Central Caracoles Mining Corporative group is a joint association of four mining cooperatives called El Nevado Ltda., Cooperativa libertad Ltda., Cooperativa Porvenir Ltda. and Cooperativa Gran Poder del Asiento Ltda.; <u>in the present time it has a signed Rent Document</u> with the Corporación Minera de Bolivia COMIBOL, to administrate and exploit the section of Pacuni mine (upper picture, lower Picture- mina Argentina). Also it exists a Contract of Service for treating the <u>loads of minerals</u> in the Ingenio that is located in the Molinos section, and an agreement <u>for administrating of the Hydroelectric Powers</u>.</p>

The following transposition techniques were used in the examples of above text:

Adverb/ noun

1) Source text:

Posteriormente la explotación de la minera estuvo a cargo de la empresa Caracoles

Target text:

After a while, the Caracoles Company performed the mining exploitation

The word “posteriormente” is an adverb that notes when the action happened. We changed this adverb with the noun “after a while because this noun notes a short period of time.

2) Source text:

actualmente tiene firmado un Contrato de Arrendamiento

Target text:

In the present time it has a signed Rent Document

In this example the adverb/noun modulation is needed because the word “actualmente” is translated as the noun “in the present time.”

Verb / noun

Source text:

Quime creció rápidamente

Target text:

the fast growth of Quime

Because the verb “creció” was modified to the noun “growth”, the adverb “rápidamente” was also modified to the adjective “fast.”

Noun/ verb or past participle

1) Source text:

....y situación próxima a los yacimientos

Target text:

.... and being located near the deposits

We translated the noun phrase “situación próxima” as the verb phrase “being located near,” since “situación próxima” does not have an equivalent at grammatical structure level in the target language.

2) Source text:

para la administración de las Plantas Hidroeléctricas.

Target text:

for administrating the Hydroelectric Power Plants.

In the text 2 the phrase “para la administración” was translated as “for administrating” because the noun phrase does not fit the structure of the target language that requires the gerund *administrating*.

Adjective/ noun

1) Source text:

cargas mineralizadas

Target text:

loads of minerals

The adjective “mineralizadas” qualifies the noun “cargas”. But in English we use the noun “of minerals” to say what the loads contain.

2) Source text:

...transacciones mineras

Target text:

...mining transactions

The word mineras has changed its form into the gerund “mining” because most of these types of adjectives take the form of gerund (e.g. Working person). In this example the transposition took place when the noun “mine” was replaced by the verb “mine” in its gerund form “mining.”

Adjective/ verb

Source text:

futuro promisorio....

Target text:

assured a future....

By applying the technique adjective/verb transposition the adjective “promisorio” was transferred as the verb “assure.” The phrase “assure a future” carries the same meaning and idea as the phrase “futuro promisorio” taking into account the cultural context.

3.1.5 Modulation

This technique consists not only of modifying the grammatical order of utterances, but it also involves the shifting of the point of view, perspective, and sometimes the category of thought as long as the message of the text is maintained.

Some examples:***Explanatory modulation:*****Source text:**

De los ojos bajan a las mejillas dos lagrimones que terminan en cabeza de pez.

Target text:

Two tears ending in fish heads are flowing from the eyes.

The modulation procedure involves the use of different lexical item: “flowing” instead of “bajan” (fall down), besides the phrasal verb “are flowing” becomes the main verb because we applied the explanatory modulation *means by the result*.

Form modulation:**Source text:**

Adyacente a la puerta principal que sirve de ingreso a la iglesia pueden observarse las figuras de dos monolitos de mediana altura, tallados en piedra que fueron como guardianes y que engalan su frontis.

Target text:

Next to the main gateway that is used as an entrance to the church, there are two medium monoliths carved in stone that are like guards, and they adorn its front.

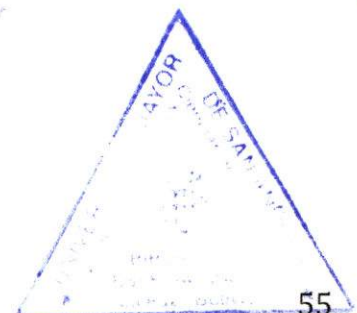
In spite of having a risk of ambiguity in the translation of "medium monoliths", we applied the form modulation by appealing to the context of the sentence.

Tourist Attraction: Gateway of the Moon

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL RECURSO
El Municipio de Tiwanaku limita al este con los Municipios de Pucarani y Laja, al oeste con los Municipios de Taraco y Guaqui, al norte con el Lago Titikaka y al sur con el Municipio de Jesús de Machaca.
<u>Es un pórtico tallado en un solo bloque de andesita que conlleva un friso con decoración grabada en alto relieve con varios motivos zoomorfos similares a la última banda decorativa de la Puerta del Sol con la variante que llevan cabezas de puma con boca de pez y no cabezas de ave. La Puerta de la Luna se localiza sobre una elevación de terreno. A mediados del siglo XIX sirvió de puerta de ingreso para el cementerio de la población de Tiwanaku. Esta escultura mide 2.23 metros de altura con un espesor de 26 centímetros y presenta numerosos detalles esculpidos en bajo y alto relieves. Posiblemente formó parte de una estructura arquitectónica que incluía a la Puerta del Sol.</u>

Description of the tourist attraction
The Tiwanaku Municipality is bordered on the east by the Municipalities of Pucarani and Laja, on the west by the Municipalities of Taraco and Guaqui, on the north by the Lake Titikaka and on the south by the Municipality of Jesús de Machaca.
<u>It is a single block carved gateway of andesite showing a high-relief decorated carved pedestal, carrying numerous zoomorphic figures which look like the decorative lower band of the "Puerta del Sol" (Gateway of the Sun), except that they have puma heads with fish mouth and no bird heads shapes. Gateway of the Moon stands like on a stage. It was used as an entrance to the local cemetery of Tiwanaku in the mid of the 19th century, This sculpture is 2.23 m high and 26 cm wide, ornamented with many low and high-relief carved figures. Perhaps it belonged to an architectonic structure that included the "Puerta del Sol" (Gateway of the Sun).</u>

In the following examples, we identified form, use and general-specific modulations. As we can see in these examples of modulation, grammatical structure changes were made. We applied these types of modulation techniques in order to describe a piece of the Tiwanaku ruins.



Form modulation:

Source text:

Es un pórtico tallado en un solo bloque de andesita que conlleva un friso con decoración grabada en alto relieve con varios motivos zoomorfos similares a la última banda decorativa

Target text:

It is a single block carved gateway of andesite showing a high-relief decorated carved pedestal, carrying numerous zoomorphic figures which look like the decorative lower band

This example shows that the viewpoint is modified taking into account the *form* aspect for a correct expression in target language.

General- specific modulations:

1) Source text:

La Puerta de la Luna se localiza sobre una elevación de terreno.

Target text:

Gateway of the Moon stands like on a stage.

The word “terreno” carries a general idea, but the meaning of a “stage” is specific. So by using a word with specific idea, we modify “se localiza sobre una elevación de terreno” as “stands like on a stage.”

2) Source text:

...presenta numerosos detalles esculpidos en bajo y alto relieves.

Target text:

...ornamented with many low and high-relief carved figures.

The text “presenta numerosos detalles” expresses a general idea. So it was translated as “ornamented” that carries a specific idea. The same procedure of general- specific modulation took place with the words “relieves” and “figures” in the sentence.

3.1.6 Translation of expressions without equivalence in Target Language

This technique is used when there are linguistic forms (words, phrases, sentences) that belong to a certain language and culture of a society. This means that the cultural context translation is needed in order to go closer to the source language. In seeking the equivalent in target language, somehow we applied to our creativity as translators by borrowing words from one language and bringing them into another. For instance, when applying a literal translation to the phrase "Inti-Wiracocha," it could be reformulated as "Son-Lord", but it is not the real meaning for the people who speak Aymara language. "Inti-Wiracocha" means for them "Andean god."

Source text 1:

... en el pecho de Inti-Wiracocha

Target text 2:

...on the chest of Inti-Wiracocha (Andean god).

These types of translation techniques and procedures were used in the translation process within this work of Guided Work. It was vital to apply these translation techniques and procedures according to translation problems found in target texts. Our first problem that we found on them was the proper nouns of the tourist attractions. In the case of the proper name "Laguana Espejo". It was translated as "Espejo" Lagoon and not as **Mirror Lagoon** or **Lagoon Mirror**.

(See the completed translation samples in appendix F)

As a result of the analysis of the translation process, we concluded that how each translation technique implies a variety of procedures when translating tourist information cards. At the same time, we stated the need of applying different types of translation techniques depending on the structures of each text since the tourist cards' content varies according to the tourist attractions category.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

To summarize the entire process of translating the tourist information cards:

- ✓ Within a six month period, the objective of translating tourist inventory cards was completed for THE TOURIST INVENTORY AND DIFFUSION MULTIMEDIA SYSTEM OF LA PAZ DEPARTMENT project. This work was done through the FACTUM X S.R.L. Consultancy.
- During our internship with the company, we fulfilled the required work of translating, that is to say, we translated 952 tourist inventory cards of the twenty Provinces of La Paz Department, and we transcribed the translation information from the cards to the *multimedia system* for the internet data base.
- The company evaluated and sent the final reports with our evaluation to the Department of Linguistics and Languages. Thus, the company's goal primary objective was achieved.

- ✓ This translation of tourist information cards in digitalized version mainly benefits the consultancy whose project was fulfilled, but also contributes to La Paz Prefecture since it promotes the tourism of this Department.

- ✓ There were many difficulties involved in translating because of translation equivalence. Being a translator is a great responsibility since it is hard to face the difficulties of being faithful to the original text and because of the things that could get lost in the translation. Although there is not a pure translation, a good translator should know two main aspects in order to overcome any language barriers. 1) A translator must know how to handle the cultural meaning of words. For instance, culturally, the word "liberal" for a Spanish speaker stands

for a right-wing type of ideology, whereas for an English speaker it means exactly the opposite. 2) A translator must know that the words do not hold a single meaning. For example, the word "lemon" is defined in a dictionary as a citric fruit, but this word doesn't hold the same emotional meaning for a person drinking cold lemonade on a hot summer day. A translator is an artist since he/she copes with inward and outward work in the translation process.

- We applied the different translation techniques learned at the Department of Linguistics and Languages when translating the tourist inventory cards. These tourist cards had a variety of informative texts because of the tourist categories. The word-by-word, literal translation, modified-literal translation, transposition, and modulation techniques were applied according to the type of informative text on the cards. Although we used the word-by-word and modulation techniques in a less percentage when translating the tourist cards, we realized these two techniques were useful to achieve a proper translation product. By applying the procedure of word-by-word translation, we translated the single words found on the tourist attractions cards. The modulation translation procedure was used to cope with a proper equivalence in target language since it is possible that two expressions do not concord at lexical or grammatical levels, that is to say there is lack of complete equivalence. Thus, each of the four techniques helped to produce accurate texts in the target language.
- We developed a standardized basic glossary during this translation work process.
- In the process of this translation work, we improved our skills as translators. We learned to cope with difficult and different terminologies since in the process of translation we were involved in different specialized fields of study such as anthropology, archeology, geography, sociology, agriculture and

tourism. Thus, we acquired new linguistic and extra-linguistic knowledge by doing this translation.

- ✓ All our knowledge and skills acquired and learned during my linguistics and language studies at the University of Mayor the San Andres University was applied in this translation work. It has been helpful to translators to find theoretical support for this Guided Work project since it made the work easier. Most of the tourist information cards had words written in several languages; not only Spanish, but also Aymara and Quachua. This made it very hard to find the proper meanings of the words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and texts in the English language. This work has been an excellent way to connect the theoretical knowledge of an academic linguist with an on-the-ground experience of a particular kind of linguist-practitioner, the translator.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Our recommendation is given according to our experiences in this work.

We believe the Department of Linguistics and Languages should offer more translation courses, and translation training workshops. The fact that there is more demand of global languages in the world, the necessity of translators is required. English as one of the global languages is used for communication so translating information in this language provides a wide interaction communication among countries.

During our work as translators we saw the need to consider that participants are not expert translators. For instance, after we translated each lot (15 tourist cards), we needed a second or third person as reviewer, who could proofread of our translated work. It is very important that both San Andres University and the public institution must offer and give more support to the participants of the Guided Work projects. The support is needed not only at an academic level, but also at the material resources level. Although in this project we worked with two mentors (Institutional Tutor, and Academic Tutor), we didn't have enough support because of the type of inter-institutional agreements.

We also would like to suggest that a well-done technical glossary, or technical dictionary of tourism should be developed and produced by the linguistic students, perhaps as one of the Guided Work projects. In our work we hardly found a proper dictionary of tourism in both Spanish and English language. It was because of this reason we started developing our basic technical glossary during this work.

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APPENDIX A

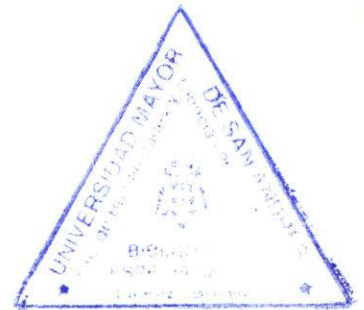
A sample of a tourist card

TRANSLATION CARD

Tourist Attraction	Monolito Ponce (Ponce Monolith)				
Location:	Province:	Ingavi	Municipality:	Tiwanaku	Canton: Tiwanaku
Distance:	72	Altitude:	38	Average Temperature	6.30-28° C
How to get there:	The buses leave regularly from La Paz to El Alto city that takes 15 min by a paved road. Then it takes 20 min from El Alto city to Ex tranca by a paved road. And it takes 1 hr and 5 min from Ex tranca to Tiwanaku by a paved road.				
Description of the tourist attraction:	<p>The Tiwanaku Municipality is bordered on the east by the Municipalities of Pucarani and Laja, on the west by the Municipalities of Taraco and Guaqui, on the north by the Lake Titikaka, and on the south by the Municipality of Jesús de Machaca.</p> <p>This amazing lithic sculpture is located in the east section of the courtyard of the Templo de Kalasasaya. Perhaps it was discovered in 16 century since there is a carved cross on its right shoulder. However, its archaeological discovering dates from 1964, when it was found in the central part of the temple. This piece was carved in sandstone so that it still keeps its beautiful iconography carved on its entire surface. This is a monument of the anthropomorphic representation that represents a standing individual with a height of 3 m. The costume is represented with complex ornamentation: a little-skirt that consist of five crossed bands; the first four bands combine geometric elements, which must represent metallic claps stuck on the costume; and the feet are represented in a bared way with ajorcas (sandals). The head symbolizes a big mask; the eyes are quadrangular and concentric; the trapezoidal nose with a shape of "T" that is joined to the eyebrows; the mouth is a concentric rectangle; and the ears are carved in high-relief. Two tears ending in fish heads are flowing from the eyes. The tears are integrated by a low band that includes two quadrangular and concentric sections; the head is adorned with the typical Tiwanakota cap, from which are falling down some cephalic ribbons that have figures like "angels" of the Gateway of Sun; the body is adorned with feathers, condors, and the stair symbol; it bears a rectangle sceptre that ends in two fish heads.</p>				
Tourist activities :					
Precautions	<p>Clothing: warm and light cloths, cap, sunglass, rain coat, comfortable shoes. Medicine: First aid-kit with medications for altitude sickness, sunscreen. Equipment: camera, binocular Guide service: people who work at Complejo Arqueológico Monumental de Tiwanaku.</p>				
Related tourist attractions	Complejo Arqueológico Monumental de Tiwanaku, Tiwanaku town, los campos agroecológicos (sukakollos), Centro de Atención al Turista (CAT) Tiwanaku museum, The church of Tiwanaku, the festival of Tiwanaku "Señor de la Exaltación", archeological places: Templo de Kalasasaya, Pumapunku, Putuni, kerikala, Templete Semisubteraneo, The Puerta del Sol (Gateway of the Sun), The Puerta de la Luna (Gateway of the Moon), The Fraile monolith, Regional Arqueológico de Tiwanaku (Lítico) Museum, and the artistic expresions through the handicraft made of stone and clay.				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation	Hotel, hostel, basic lodging	Nearest Town			
Food	Restaurant, small restaurant, small grocery store	Nearest Town			
Transportation		Nearest Town	Tiwanaku: there are bus departures to Tiwanaku every day		
Communication		Nearest Town	Tiwanaku: telephone, cell phone, radio		
Money		Nearest Town	Tiwanaku: money exchange house		

APPENDIX B

Samples of lots



4

	Municipio	Nombre
1	Batallas	Chullpares de Huancane
2	Batallas	Chullpares de Tintamilluni
3	Batallas	Comunidad Peñas
4	Batallas	Comunidad de Unkallani (Cerro Kerani)
5	Batallas	Festival de Musica Autoctona del Señor de la Cruz
6	Batallas	Iglesia de Peñas
7	Batallas	Lagunas de alto Peñas
8	Batallas	Mirador de San Sebastian - Huancane
9	Batallas	Mirador Kakani
10	Batallas	Nevado Chachacomani
11	Batallas	Pinturas Rupestres de Chirapaca
12	Batallas	Templo Colonial de Peñas
13	Carabuco	Aguas Calientes
14	Carabuco	Bahia de Okola
15	Carabuco	Bahia de Quillima
16	Carabuco	Calvario de Carabuco
17	Carabuco	Cerro Chiaraque - Pintura Rupestre
18	Carabuco	Cerro Pukara
19	Carabuco	Dragon Dormido
20	Carabuco	Iglesia de Carabuco

Lista de Atractivos Turisticos

9

	Municipio	Nombre
1	El Alto	Mirador Ciudad Satélite
2	El Alto	Mirador Corazon de Jesus
3	El Alto	Museo de Arte Antonio Paredes Candia
4	La Paz	Abra de la Cumbre
5	La Paz	Api con Llaucha (La Paz)
6	La Paz	Avenida Camacho
7	La Paz	Banco Mercantil
8	La Paz	Bordados La Paz
9	La Paz	Cactareo Aniceto Arce
10	La Paz	Calle Catacora
11	La Paz	Carnaval Paceño / Jiska Anata
12	La Paz	Catedral de Nuestra Señora de La Paz
13	La Paz	Cementerio General
14	La Paz	Ciudad de La Paz
15	La Paz	Complejo Minero Milluni

Lista de Atractivos Turisticos

11

	Municipio	Nombre
1	La Paz	Mate de Coca
2	La Paz	Mercado Artesanal
3	La Paz	Mercado de las Brujas
4	La Paz	Mercado Uruguay de La Paz
5	La Paz	Mirador de Mallasilla
6	La Paz	Mirador Killi Killi
7	La Paz	Mirador Pampahasi
8	La Paz	Monticulo Nestor Portocarrero
9	La Paz	Muela del Diablo
10	La Paz	Museo Casa de Murillo
11	La Paz	Museo Costumbrista "Juan de Vargas"
12	La Paz	Museo de Arte Contemporaneo Plaza
13	La Paz	Museo de Arte Textil
14	La Paz	Museo de Historia Natural
15	La Paz	Museo de Instrumentos Musicales

Lista de Atractivos Turisticos

17

	Municipio	Nombre
1	Puerto Acosta	Centro Artesanal de Matto Grosso
2	Puerto Acosta	Conjunto Pétreo de Intin Patuni
3	Puerto Acosta	Hacienda de la Familia Sairuni
4	Puerto Acosta	Isla Campanario
5	Puerto Acosta	Mirador Natural de Okorani
6	Puerto Acosta	Parroquia San José de Escoma
7	Puerto Acosta	Pintura Rupestre de Concollani
8	Puerto Acosta	Población de Escoma
9	Puerto Acosta	Población de Puerto Acosta
10	Puerto Acosta	Rio Suches
11	Puerto Acosta	Roquedal de Totorani
12	Puerto Acosta	Ruta Paisajística del Lago
13	Puerto Acosta	Sitio Arqueológico de Kakaya
14	Puerto Acosta	Sitio Arqueológico de Titimani
15	Puerto Acosta	Total de Parajachi

Lista de Atractivos Turisticos

21

	Municipio	Nombre
1	Tito Yupanqui	Camino prehispánico Cerro Sicuni-Chilltalayu
2	Tito Yupanqui	Camino prehispánico Chichilaya – Orilla del Lago
3	Tito Yupanqui	Centro Ceremonial
4	Tito Yupanqui	Cerro Huancuri
5	Tito Yupanqui	Chullpas de Chichilaya

6	Tito Yupanqui	Ondenada de Inka Huascar y Atahualpa
7	Tito Yupanqui	Playas de Cochaquipa Huatapampa
8	Tito Yupanqui	Pucara Inkachiquipa
9	Tito Yupanqui	Sitio Arqueológico de Villa Huancayo
10	Tito Yupanqui	Terrazas Agrícolas en Chichilaya
11	Tito Yupanqui	Tomatomani
12	Tito Yupanqui	Totoripampa
13	Charazani (Gral.Perez)	Aguas Termales de Putina
14	Charazani (Gral.Perez)	Área Natural de Manejo Integrado de Apolobamba
15	Charazani (Gral.Perez)	Artesanía Textil Charazani

Lista de Atractivos Turísticos

29

	Municipio	Nombre
1	Mapiri	Ruta Vía Fluvial Mapiri - Guanay
2	Mapiri	Socavones Cooperativa Sorata Ltda
3	Quiabaya	Explotaciones Mineras
4	Quiabaya	Iglesia de Quiabaya
5	Quiabaya	Las Cuevas de Quiabaya
6	Quiabaya	Población de Quiabaya
7	Sorata	Aguas Termales de Ilabaya
8	Sorata	Ancoma
9	Sorata	Camino de Oro
10	Sorata	Camino Prehispánico de Sorata - Lacatia - Laguna Chillata - Laguna Glaciar
11	Sorata	Cerco de Sorata
12	Sorata	Chuchulaya
13	Sorata	Cuevas de Espada
14	Sorata	Cumbre Chucho Sorata (Ruta de Ciclismo)
15	Sorata	Fiesta de Ilabaya

Lista de Atractivos Turísticos

37

	Municipio	Nombre
1	Tiwanaku	Iglesia de San Pedro de Tiwanaku
2	Tiwanaku	Kantatallita
3	Tiwanaku	Kerikala
4	Tiwanaku	Monolito Fraile
5	Tiwanaku	Monolito Ponce
6	Tiwanaku	Museo Centro de Atención al Turista (CAT) Tiwanaku
7	Tiwanaku	Museo Regional Arqueológico de Tiwanaku (Lítico)

8	Tiwanaku	Pirámide de Akapana
9	Tiwanaku	Población de Tiwanaku
10	Tiwanaku	Puerta de la Luna
11	Tiwanaku	Puerta del Sol
12	Tiwanaku	Pumapunku
13	Tiwanaku	Putuni
14	Tiwanaku	Templete Semisubterráneo
15	Tiwanaku	Templo de Kalasasaya

**Lista de Atractivos Turísticos
40**

	Municipio	Nombre
1	Coripata	Cascada de Tocarani
2	Coripata	Festival Autóctono de 15 de Julio
3	Coripata	Laguna Verde de San Felix
4	Coripata	Población de Coripata
5	Coripata	Producción de Coca
6	Coripata	Puente Toncorani
7	Coripata	Río Tamampaya
8	Coroico	Calvario de Coroico
9	Coroico	Camino de la Muerte
10	Coroico	Camino Prehispánico El Choro
11	Coroico	Cascadas Puente de Armas
12	Coroico	Cerro Uchumachi
13	Coroico	Coroico
14	Coroico	Ecovia Chuspipata-Chovacollo
15	Coroico	Feria de Turismo

**Lista de Atractivos Turísticos
44**

	Municipio	Nombre
1	Yanacachi	Parroquia Santa Bárbara
2	Yanacachi	Población de Yanacachi
3	Yanacachi	Velo de la Novia
4	Yanacachi	Villa Aspiazu
5	Umala	Cementerio de Umala
6	Umala	Chullpares de Condor Amaya
7	Umala	Chullpares de Hualluni
8	Umala	Chullpares de Niquela
9	Umala	Chullpares de Tolerani
10	Umala	Iglesia de Huari Challa
11	Umala	Iglesia de San Francisco de Umala
12	Umala	Iglesia de Toloma
13	Umala	Iglesia de Villa Remedios
14	Umala	Puente de Huari Belen - Río Desaguadero
15	Umala	Represa de Umala

Lista de Atractivos Turisticos

48

	Municipio	Nombre
1	Quime	Flora Quime
2	Quime	Laguna Naranjani
3	Quime	Mina Caracoles
4	Quime	Oso Jucumari
5	Quime	Parroquia de Quime
6	Quime	Población de Quime
7	Quime	Puya raymundi
8	Quime	Reserva Natural de Choquetanga
9	Caquiaviri	Chullpas de Pirapitpata
10	Caquiaviri	Estuquera de Vichaya
11	Caquiaviri	Fauna de Caquiaviri
12	Caquiaviri	Iglesia de Caquiaviri
13	Caquiaviri	Laguna de Achiri
14	Caquiaviri	Museo del Colegio de Achiri
15	Caquiaviri	Paisaje de Achiri

Lista de Atractivos Turisticos

51

	Municipio	Nombre
1	Coro Coro	Artesanias de Cobre
2	Coro Coro	Calvario de Coro Coro
3	Coro Coro	Camelidos de Caquingora
4	Coro Coro	Canteras de Estuco
5	Coro Coro	Casa Consistorial
6	Coro Coro	Cerro Kumpuku
7	Coro Coro	Cerro Turiturini
8	Coro Coro	Condor Jipiña
9	Coro Coro	Coro Coro
10	Coro Coro	Iglesia de Caquingora
11	Coro Coro	Iglesia de la Virgen de Asunción
12	Coro Coro	Monumento al Minero
13	Coro Coro	Salar de Jayuma LLallagua
14	Charaña	Chullares de Charaña.doc
15	Charaña	Flora y Fauna de Charaña.doc
16	Charaña	Formaciones Rocosas

APPENDIX C

A sample of the formats

TRANSLATION CARD

Tourist Attraction					
Location:	Province:	Ingavi	Municipality:		Canton:
Distance:		Altitude:		Average Temperature	
How to get there:					
Description of the tourist attraction:					
Tourist activities :					
Precautions					
Related tourist attractions					
Tourist Services					
Accommodation			Nearest Town		
Food			Nearest Town		
Transportation			Nearest Town		
Communication			Nearest Town		
Money			Nearest Town		

TRANSLATION CARD

Tourist Attraction (Nombre del atractivo en inglés)					
Location:	Province:		Municipality:		Canton:
Distance:		Altitude:		Average Temperature	
How to get there (Cómo llegar)					
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)					
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)					
Precautions/advices (Precauciones/consejos)					
Related tourist attractions (Atracciones turísticas relacionadas)					
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)			Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		
Food (Comedor)			Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		
Transport (Transporte)			Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		
Communication (Comunicaciones)			Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)			Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		
Additional information (información adicional)					

APPENDIX D

Basic technical glossary

BASIC TECHNICAL GLOSSARY **(Terms of Aymara Language)**

1. Abarcas.- Rustic shoes like sandals.
2. Achachikollo.- An old hill.
3. Achachilas.- Mountains believed as Andean gods or guardians.
4. Aji de conejo.- a spicy meal made with guinea pig meat.
5. Alkamari (correct spelling: allqamari).- A wild black or brown bird.
6. Amauta (s).- Old sage man of Aymara and Quechua culture.
7. Apacheta.- Set of stones put on the Andes high plateau of a mountain, where people offers burned offerings to gods.
8. Auquekollo.- Bolivian Aymara people names with this word to an elder hill.
9. Callawayas.- A type of Aymara and Quechua Andean healers.
10. Ch'alla.- Andean ritual to get the blessing of "Pachamama" (Mother Earth).
11. Ch'uta.- A typical character of the Paceño Carnival because of his behavior and costume.
12. Choca.- A wild duck like a partridge.
13. Chullpares or chullpas.- Funeral towers or mausoleums where remains of people are retained in a fetal position.
14. Cocaleros.- People who grow Coca in Yungas.
15. Cumbre.- The highest point of a mountain chain.
16. Cuyes.- Guinea pigs.
17. Estela.- Monolithic monument
18. Garita(s).- A watchtower
19. Inti-Wiracocha.- Andean god
20. Kayaking.- A sport like canoeing.
21. K'eru.- A ceremonial vessel.
22. La saya Afro Boliviana.- A type of dance in Bolivia danced by Afro Bolivians.
23. Labadores de oro.- People who have as a job the gold panning.
24. Mesas or Misas.- Ritual offerings.
25. Oca.- A kind of tuber eaten in the high plateau of Bolivia.
26. Pachamama.- Andean god that is well known as "Mother Earth".
27. Pepino.- An Andean buffoon.
28. Polifuncional.- A place used for different sport games.

29. Prestes.- Festivity organizers.
30. Pucara (s).- A monument built of stones.
31. Quechua.- One of the native groups of people in Bolivia. And one of the native Bolivian languages.
32. Saya.- A long T-shirt like a dress.
33. Señorios Amaras.- Aymara dominions
34. Supay Punku.- Aymara words that mean “ devil’ s door”
35. Tola.- Small plant that grows in the high plateau of Bolivia.
36. Totorá.- Reed mace, bulrush that grows in South America.
37. Totoral.- A field of reed maces
38. Tupac Amaru.- A peruvian indigenous leader.
39. Tupac Karari.- A bolivian indigenous leader.
40. Yatiris.- Aymara medical practitioners.

APPENDIX E

**Report of the work of translating by
FactumX S.R. L. Company**

Proyecto	SISTEMA MULTIMEDIA DE INVENTARIACIÓN Y DIFUSIÓN TURÍSTICA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE LA PAZ	Cliente	Prefectura del Departamento de La Paz
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INFORME FINAL DE ACTIVIDADES CONVENIO PASANTES CARRERA DE LINGÜÍSTICA U.M.S.A.

I ANTECEDENTES

Como es de conocimiento general el turismo en Bolivia está cobrando interés por la influencia que ejerce en varios sectores de la sociedad, debido a su valoración económica.

Motivo por el cual la Prefectura del Departamento de La Paz ha licitado la realización del proceso de inventariación de los atractivos turísticos del Departamento de La Paz, debido a la existencia de un gran potencial, el mismo que está siendo registrado para posteriormente proceder a la promoción, planificación y desarrollo sostenible de la actividad turística. Dicha convocatoria fue adjudicada a la empresa consultora FactumX SRL. mediante contrato suscrito en abril de 2008.

Este proyecto por las características que posee está enmarcado en las nuevas estrategias de mercado, donde la difusión por medios virtuales o vía Internet resultan ser ofertas creativas que permiten que mediante la actividad turística se acorten las fronteras y los países se acerquen cada vez más, situación que requiere la traducción de la información proveniente del trabajo de campo realizado.

En ese sentido, en fecha 20 de junio de 2008 se suscribió el Convenio Interinstitucional entre la Carrera de Lingüística de la Universidad Mayor de San Andrés y la Empresa Consultora FactumX SRL., para la traducción de fichas técnicas correspondientes al proyecto denominado: **SISTEMA MULTIMEDIA DE INVENTARIACIÓN Y DIFUSIÓN TURÍSTICA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE LA PAZ**, el cual sería efectuado por alumnos que cumplan los requisitos exigidos por esa Superior Casa de Estudios, en la modalidad de trabajo dirigido.

En el referido Convenio Interinstitucional se puntualiza que el objeto es, el de implementar el Sistema Multimedia de Inventariación y Difusión Turística del Departamento de La Paz, considerando que algunos productos de la consultoría deben ser presentados en idioma Inglés, para poder tener presencia en Internet en la otra lengua y más que todo porque está básicamente orientado al enlace tecnológico con el público interesado de mercados europeos y norteamericano en los atractivos turísticos de La Paz

Para este efecto se estableció desarrollar acciones conjuntas entre la Consultora y la Carrera de Lingüística a través de la participación de los alumnos egresados en programas de traducción para la realización de prácticas pre-profesionales, para que de este modo se establezca una línea de cooperación y fortalecimiento Institucional entre ambas entidades.

El alcance del convenio abarcaba contribuir con la realización de la traducción de las fichas del Inventario Turístico del Departamento de La Paz y de los textos descriptivos de los principales destinos turísticos a el idioma Inglés en sus diferentes áreas del sistema multimedia, mediante el apoyo por parte de la acción eficiente de los estudiantes **egresados** que van a obtener su **Licenciatura en la modalidad de Trabajo Dirigido**, con el seguimiento y asesoramiento de los docentes tutores a cargo de la carrera de Lingüística e Idiomas y de la empresa Consultora.

En virtud a lo acordado, se aceptó a 6 alumnos de la Carrera de Lingüística, a quienes se les cursó oportunamente la respectiva nota, para que prosigan sus respectivos trámites. Desde el inicio hasta la conclusión sólo 5 de los estudiantes habilitados realizaron las traducciones.

Durante la vigencia del convenio se efectuaron los siguientes informes de conformidad a lo estipulado:

- Primer informe por el período bimestral de Septiembre a Noviembre de 2008, presentado a la Dirección de la Carrera de Lingüística con oficio Cite: fx-gis07-061/2008.
- Segundo informe por el período bimestral de Diciembre 2008 a Enero 2009, entregado a la Carrera de Lingüística con oficio Cite fx-gis 07-081/2009.
- Tercer Informe por el período de Febrero 2009 a Junio 2009, que se hizo llegar a la Carrera de Lingüística con nota Cite fx-gis 07-109/2009.

Cabe destacar que se notificó mediante carta dirigida al Director de la Carrera de Lingüística, la entrega que se realizó a la Dirección de Promoción Turística de la Prefectura del Departamento de La Paz, para la evaluación correspondiente, motivo por el cual el tercer informe no pudo ser presentado oportunamente.

Debido a circunstancias no atribuibles a los señores pasantes, sino más bien a situaciones entre la Prefectura del Departamento y la empresa Consultora, se efectuó una ampliación de plazo del proyecto de enero de 2009 hasta julio de 2009, modificación que generó una demora en la entrega de informes, por el hecho que el proceso administrativo fue lento y dificultoso en la institución contratante.

De acuerdo a la cláusula 5º del convenio, es responsabilidad de la empresa consultora, presentar un informe final con las respectivas calificaciones otorgadas a los egresados a la Carrera de Lingüística e Idiomas, situación que motiva la emisión del presente informe.

2 METODOLOGÍA

Proceso Metodológico

Definido por las siguientes actividades:

- a. La empresa Consultora ha designado a uno de sus funcionarios de habla inglesa para la supervisión del trabajo, quien en forma permanente realizó las correspondientes

evaluaciones y correcciones necesarias para que las traducciones tengan la calidad necesaria.

b. Previa a la traducción se ha realizado una capacitación acerca del alcance, objetivos y productos que tiene el proyecto, siendo uno de ellos la difusión de la información turística vía WEB y mediante un CD multimedia que será distribuido por la Prefectura del Departamento de La Paz, para la difusión y promoción turística de los principales atractivos.

c. La entrega de la información en medio digital se realizó por lotes de fichas, con un promedio de 15 fichas cada uno.

d. El tiempo establecido para la traducción era de 7 a 10 días como máximo, debiendo devolver el material debidamente traducido para la respectiva revisión.

e. Para la utilización de ciertos términos técnico-turísticos se ha efectuado una reunión con todos los pasantes, donde se ha aclarado dudas y ha procedido a un intercambio de información para que el trabajo realizado cubra las expectativas de ambas partes.

f. Se ha entregado a los pasantes una ficha que fue consensuada entre todos para que la traducción tenga un mismo formato, con el propósito de que su migración al sistema multimedia sea más adecuada y eficiente.

g. Una vez entregadas las fichas a la empresa consultora, la tutora realizaba la revisión y corrección, luego era devuelta a los pasantes cuando correspondía para su modificación y edición final.

h. Los pasantes realizaron la transcripción de sus fichas al sistema multimedia, para ser almacenadas en la base de datos de la cual se generaría la información para la difusión de los atractivos vía Internet y a través de los DVD Multimedia que serán distribuidos por la Prefectura del Departamento de La Paz.

Criterios técnicos empleados

Para un mejor resultado de este producto del proyecto, relacionado con la necesidad de información en idioma inglés, se ha transmitido de manera permanente a los pasantes los criterios fundamentales del trabajo, los cuales se detallan a continuación:

1. Siendo que la información será difundida turísticamente vía WEB y mediante un CD multimedia que será distribuido por la Prefectura del Departamento de La Paz, la traducción deber reflejar las principales características de los atractivos turísticos que se trata de promocionar, por cuanto la redacción debe ser clara, precisa y de carácter informativo.
2. El texto en español de la ficha que se les entregaba era un referente, por lo que la traducción no debería ser textual, a no ser en casos donde se debe respetar la procedencia de las palabras en idioma aymara o nombre del atractivo (por ejemplo Río Beni y no traducción textual)

3. Los pasantes conjuntamente con sus tutores de la Carrera de Lingüística han definido las técnicas a utilizar en la traducción de los textos, habiéndose combinado en la mayoría de los casos, dada la particularidad de la información turística que contienen las fichas.
4. La coherencia, redacción y edición serán valoradas significativamente en la asignación de notas a los pasantes.
5. También la nota final de los pasantes tendrá una evaluación de carácter formativo, es decir acerca del criterio de conocimiento, disposición e interés.
6. El cumplimiento en las actividades asignadas a los pasantes tiene una ponderación de 10 puntos en la nota final.

Instrumentos utilizados

El trabajo de los pasantes se inicia con la ficha de inventariación de atractivos provista por la empresa consultora, la misma que es utilizada por el Viceministerio de la industria del Turismo, cuyo modelo es como sigue:

Código:02-02-004

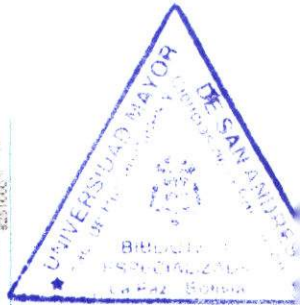
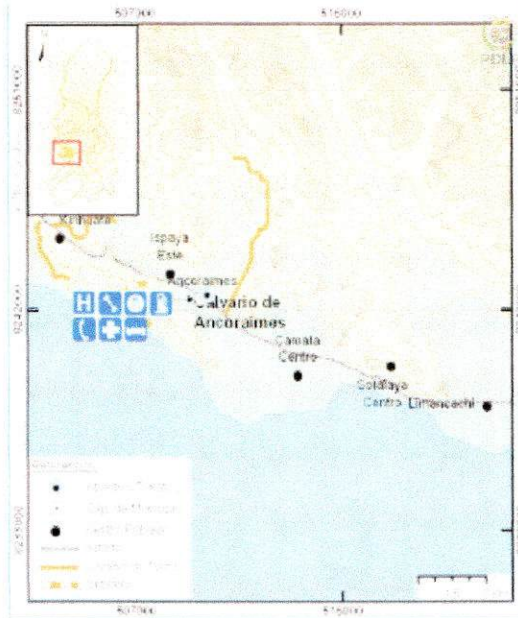
ATRACTIVO: Calvario de Ancoraimos

Jerarquía: I

Categoría:	1 SITIOS NATURALES		
Tipo:	1.1 Montañas y Cordilleras		
Subtipo:	1.1.6 Lomas o Colinas		
UBICACION			
Departamento	La Paz	Provincia	Omasuyos
Municipio	Ancoraimos	Canton	Ancoraimos
Coordenadas UTM:	510187.00E - 8242681.00N		
Sitio de Referencia	Ancoraimos		
Altitud m.s.n.m.	3911	Distancia(km) desde La Paz	134.00

HOSPEDAJE						
Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Poblacion Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Camas	Capac. Hab.
Alojamiento	SI	Ancoraimos	1	Regular	20	4
Hotel	NO					
Otros	NO					
Posada	NO					
Residencial	NO					

ALIMENTACION						
Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Poblacion Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Sillas	Capac. Mesas
Cafeteria	NO					
Comedor Popular	NO					
Pensión	SI	Ancoraimos	2	Regular	24	2
Restaurante	NO					
Tienda-Abarrotes	SI	Ancoraimos	6	Regular	-	-



ACCESIBILIDAD

Punto de Partida	Punto de Llegada	Tipo de Via	Calidad	Distancia (Km)	Tiempo (Hr)	Observaciones
La Paz	Huarina	Asfalto	Buena	78.00	1 Hr 30 Min	
Huarina	Achacachi	Asfalto	Buena	16.00	20 Min	
Achacachi	Ancoraimos	Asfalto	Buena	37.00	43 Min	
Ancoraimos	Calvario	trots	Regular	3.00	30 Min	Se debe ascender a pie

TRANSPORTE

Tipo	Calidad	Frecuencia	Observaciones
Avion/Avioneta			
Bole/barco			
Bus	Regular	Todos los dias	Hasta Ancoraimos
Camion			
Ferrocarril			

DATOS CLIMATOLÓGICOS

Temperatura	Min 8 - Max 13 °C
Humedad Relativa	40 - 60%
Precipitación Pluvial	100 mm/año - 180 mm/año
Vientos Predominantes	2 - 4 Nudos

SERVICIOS BASICOS

Tipo	Existencia	Tipo de Provisión	Donde
Agua Potable	NO	Red Pública	Provisión mediante el Comité de Aguas en la población de Ancoraimos
Alcantarillado	NO	Pozo ciego	En la población de Ancoraimos existen pozos ciegos
Energía Eléctrica	NO	Red Pública	EMPRELPAZ provee de este servicio en la población de Ancoraimos, corriente 220 v.
Atención Médica	NO	Posta de salud	Existe un centro de salud en Ancoraimos
Estación de Servicio	NO	Surtidor	Se encuentra a la salida de la población de Ancoraimos
Cambio de Moneda	NO	Entidad Financiera	Existe una agencia de PRODEM en la población de Achacachi

DATOS POBLACIONALES

Nº Habitantes	Municipio 15199 - Cantón 3598
Grupo Etnico	Aymaras
Idiomas	Castellano, Aymara
Ocupación Principal	Agrícola

COMUNICACION

Tipo	Existencia	Poblacion Cercana	Observaciones	Distancia (Km)
Correo	NO	Centro poblado de Ancoraimos	Mediante el servicio de transporte público	3.00
Fax	NO	Centro poblado de Achacachi	No existe este servicio en el municipio, es posible encontrar en Achacachi	38.00
Radio	NO	Centro poblado de Ancoraimos	En el municipio se recibe la señal de la radio FIDES	3.00
Teléfono	NO	Centro poblado de Ancoraimos	Telefonía pública fija y móvil	3.00
Telógrafo	NO			

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL RECURSO

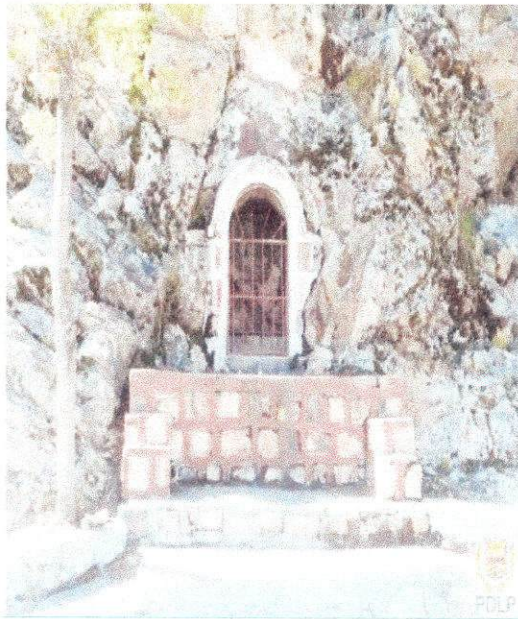
El Municipio de Ancoraimes limita al este con los municipios de Combaya y Achacachi, al oeste con el municipio de Carabuco, al norte con el Municipio de Chuma; al sur con el Lago Titicaca.

El calvario está ubicado en un colina natural, cuyo relieve es de mediana pendiente, caracterizado por la presencia de piedras algunas de gran tamaño entremezcladas con la peña brava y vegetación propia del lugar, al mismo se asciende por una ruta cuyo mantenimiento es periódico donde se encuentran las 14 estaciones del Via Crucis que establece la religión católica.

El lugar es utilizado para actos religiosos particularmente en Semana Santa, donde tiene lugar la recreación del Via Crucis. Al finalizar en la cima hay una pequeña Iglesia con una hornacina donde los creyentes depositan su ofrenda, flores, velas y peticiones por las que subieron al Calvario.

Desde esa altura aproximadamente más de 2 mil metros se tiene un amplio panorama del paisaje lacustre, del pueblo de Ancoraimes y las comunidades que le rodean. El contraste de un cielo azul que se confunde con el Lago Titicaca y el agreste paisaje altiplánico otorga incomparables imágenes que pueden ser capturadas por máquinas fotográficas y filmadoras.

Estado Actual Bueno



GRADO DE APROVECHAMIENTO ACTUAL

Bajo. Es visitado por los pobladores locales.

POSIBILIDADES DE EXPLOTACIÓN TURÍSTICA

En la medida que los visitantes lleguen hasta Sotalaya para realizar actividades recreativas y de esparcimiento como excursiones o días de campo es posible incorporar este recurso en la oferta cultural y turística del municipio.

INTERVENIONES NECESARIAS PARA SU APROVECHAMIENTO TURÍSTICO

Señalización de acceso al lugar, Implementación de equipamiento urbano y de servicios como alimentación, basureros, venta de artesanías, desarrollar una promoción turística local.

Aprovechamiento	Mediano Plazo	Nivel de Inversión	Medio
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EQUIPAMIENTO URBANO

Descripción del equipamiento urbano y complementario del atractivo:

La población de Ancoraimes cuenta con servicios básicos para la atención de turistas, existe un centro de salud, una estación de servicio de gasolina, centros de llamadas, alojamiento, pensiones.

RELACIÓN CON OTROS RECURSOS

Lago Titicaca, Bahía de Ispaya Grande, Festividad Corpus Christi (Sikuri imillas y Quena Quenas), Iglesia Ancoraimes, Laguna de Maquelaya, Mina Santa Rosa de Maca Maca, Mirador de Sotalaya, Playa Lojrocachi, Ruinas de Jimoco, Ruinas de Pulaya, Sendero en Inca Katurapi, Totoral de Camata, Totoral de Sotalaya.

PRECAUCIONES A TOMAR EN CUENTA PARA LLEGAR AL ATRACTIVO

Tipo de Ropa:	Llevar ropa liviana para el día y abrigada para la noche, zapatos cómodos, lentes y gorra para el sol, abrigo impermeable para tiempos de lluvia.
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Precauciones Médicas:	Llevar botiquín de primeros auxilios con protector solar, repelente contra insectos y medicina para mal de altura.
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Otros:	Carpa, Bolsa de dormir, linterna, cámara fotográfica, binoculars.
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Fuentes Consultadas: Trabajo de Campo.

RIESGOS DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL

El principal riesgo de contaminación en la población de Ancoraimes es el ambiental debido al esparcimiento de los desechos sólidos que genera la población y los visitantes.

PREFECTURA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE LA PAZ
 SISTEMA MULTIMEDIA DE INVENTARIACIÓN Y DIFUSIÓN
 TURÍSTICA DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE LA PAZ



Fecha de modificación:

Otro instrumento utilizado fue la Ficha de Traducción cuyo formato se describe a continuación:

Calvario de Ancoraimes (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)	"Ancoraimes" Calvary				
Location					
Province	Omasuyos	Municipality	Ancoraimes	Canton	Ancoraimes
Distance	134	Altitude	3911	Average Temperature	13 - 8 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	Buses leave regularly from La Paz to Achacachi/Ancoraimes. The trip takes 2 hrs. 10 min. by paved and dirt road. The stretch between Achacachi Ancoraimes is full of potholes in its surface. To get the Calvary, you have to walk from Ancoraimes town through a dirt path.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	<p>The Calvary is located on a natural hill, with a medium slope. The landscape is characterized by stones, some of which are very large, mixed with clumps of straw. The route is regularly maintained. Also there the Fourteen Station of The Crosses of Catholic Religion.</p> <p>The place is used for religious ceremonies particularly during holy week. At the end of the path there is a small church where believers place their offerings, flowers, candles and make requests. There is a spectacular view of Lake Titicaca, the town of Ancoraimes and other nearby towns from the Calvary.</p>				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	Try local cuisine. Religious tourism.				
Precautions/advice (Precauciones/consejos)	Clothing: warm. Medicaments: a first aid kit, and sorojchi pills.				
Related Tourist Attractions Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	The Sotalaya Bulrushes, the Carabuco Church, the Carabuco Calvary, the Chaguaya Hotsprings, the Matilde Mine and the Titicaca Lake.				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	NO INFORMATION		Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	Basic lodging in Ancoraimes. Town.	
Food (Comedor)	NO INFORMATION		Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	Local restaurants, grocery stores in Ancoraimes.	
Transport (Transporte)	NO INFORMATION		Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	Daily buses from Plaza Murillo.	
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION		Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)	Ancoraimes: telephone.	
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	NO INFORMATION		Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	Achacachi: bank.	
Additional information (Información adicional)	Gas station, medical post, running water, electricity 220w, and local guides				

Ambas fichas están registradas en el sistema Multimedia de Inventariación y Difusión Turística (SMIDT) del Departamento de La Paz.



La Paz, viernes 24 de junio de 2009

Usted ha iniciado sesión como **dies** (Administrador)

<< Atrás Inicio Usuarios Atractivos Asignaciones Parámetros Reportes Serv. turísticos Ayuda Salir

Atractivo > Traducciones > Traducir Atractivo
 Quizás también desee: [Ver operaciones realizadas](#) · [Ver operaciones realizadas\(PDF\)](#) · [Ver ficha](#) · [Ver ficha en PDF](#) · [Ver detalles](#) · [Editar datos generales](#) · [Editar asvector](#) · [Realizar multimedia](#) · [Ver ficha en inglés](#) · [Ver ficha en inglés en PDF](#) · [Editar ficha en inglés](#) · [Ver página web](#)

Abra de la Cumbre (Inglés)

Tourist attraction:

<p>How to get there (Cómo llegar)</p>	<p>Bus leave regularly from Plaza Murillo to Abra de la Cumbre. The trip takes one hour by a paved road.</p>
<p>Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)</p>	<p>The "Abra de la Cumbre", which lies to a height of 4850 m above sea level, is the highest point on the route between La Paz and Los Yungas. Although the weather is cold, the landscape is wonderful. One can see the snow-capped mountains of the Cordillera Real (Real Range) in the east, and its glacial valleys from this place. Through the years these valleys have suffered a thaw, forming a natural laguna with the presence of water birds and very rare vegetation like the sham and cereboids and there can be seen. And here also can be seen the areas where the spiritual rituals are done, doing the traditional Andean blessings or ch'allas to their gods.</p> <p>There is an inn of 1 hotel, and an cochera on the summit of the cumbre. The pre-Hispanic trail of "El Camino Viejo" is in this area. The Cumbre is also the beginning of some of the downhill biking expeditions. When it rains, the Cumbre has a preferred place to play in the snow. It is also the starting point to the National Park of Cotapata which houses protected species such as the tunki or Andean deer, mander, and others.</p>

Intranet local

3 INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES

El objetivo general del proyecto es "Implementar un instrumento de Promoción y Planificación que permita identificar, caracterizar, valorar y promocionar los atractivos turísticos del Departamento de La Paz, dentro de un sistema multimedia que otorgue las bases para planear, organizar y desarrollar un producto turístico dentro de determinadas zonas turísticas con potencialidades en este ámbito".

Para lo cual entre los objetivos específicos relacionados con el objeto del convenio se puede citar:

- Desarrollar e implementar una base de datos de atractivos turísticos existentes en el departamento, la cual servirá como un instrumento de planificación estratégica de los municipios con vocación turística.
- Elaborar un software multimedia ligado a la base de datos y que incluya un motor SIG (sistema de información geográfica) contemplando la división político administrativa del Departamento de La Paz a nivel de municipio, información turística (fichas de inventariación, catalogación, potencialidades naturales y culturales, servicios turísticos existentes, vías de acceso a los sitios turísticos, fotos de alta resolución, videos, imágenes, mapas de ubicación, descripción del destino turístico,

etc.), abarcando los 80 municipios del Departamento de La Paz y que además cuente con la posibilidad de ser visualizado **vía Internet**.

- Identificación de sitios estratégicos para la promoción a través de puntos de información multimedia con la información seleccionada del potencial turístico del Departamento.

Por lo expuesto, este nivel de información para los fines que se persiguen debe ser realizado en idioma inglés, lo que ha generado la suscripción del convenio interinstitucional.

Es así que en fecha 06 de septiembre de 2008 se procedió a la entrega de lotes de fichas a los pasantes, iniciándose de esta manera la ejecución del acuerdo.

En ese contexto y dando cumplimiento a la cláusula 5º del referido documento FactumX SRL. en su calidad de empresa consultora cumplió con las obligaciones pactadas sobre todo en:

1. Facilitar las prácticas de los pre-profesionales de la carrera de Lingüística e Idiomas otorgando información necesaria de las actividades y del proyecto.
2. Proveer una lista de los postulantes egresados aceptados para efectivizar su participación a la Carrera de Lingüística e Idiomas. Se aceptó 6 postulantes pero sólo 5 se hicieron presentes.
3. Otorgar a los pasantes el material logístico necesario para la realización de la práctica en el marco de los requisitos exigidos para ambas instituciones.
4. Entregar el documento del texto escrito en papel o en su defecto digital para su traducción, revisión, corrección y edición.
5. Participar en los procesos de evaluación parcial y final de los practicantes egresados, sujetos a los lineamientos establecidos por la carrera de Lingüística e Idiomas.

Por su parte se informa para los fines consiguientes que los pasantes en su totalidad iniciaron actividades desde el mes de Septiembre de 2008, superando los seis meses que como mínimo establece el convenio, cumpliendo además con el trabajo asignado durante 8 horas diarias, completando el equivalente promedio de 880 horas de trabajo en la empresa consultora realizadas por cada uno.

También de manera puntual han presentado a la empresa consultora sus informes bimestrales, para que sean evaluados por el asesor de la empresa consultora y así se permita la continuación de su trabajo.

Como resultado de la inventariación de los atractivos de las 20 provincias del departamento de La Paz se tiene registrados hasta Junio de 2009, un total de 952 atractivos, cuyas fichas fueron traducidas por los pasantes de acuerdo al cuadro que sigue

No.	NOMBRE DEL PASANTE	TOTAL FICHAS TRADUCIDAS
1	Emma Condori Mamani	185
2	Juan Carlos Huanaco Huanca	186
3	Margot Lavayen Gumucio	201
4	Fanny Lourdes Mamani Poma	190
5	Raúl Enrique Soto Alvarez	190
TOTAL		952

4 CALIFICACIONES AL TRABAJO REALIZADO

Después de realizada la revisión de los documentos traducidos y considerando las evaluaciones parciales efectuadas en el desarrollo de las actividades, la empresa consultora determina la ponderación sobre 65 puntos (sesenta y cinco), que se describen a continuación para cada uno de los pasantes:

No.	NOMBRE DEL PASANTE	Evaluación Criterio de Conocimiento	Evaluación Criterio de Disposición	Evaluación Criterio de interés	Coherencia, Redacción y Edición	Cumplimiento	NOTA FINAL 65 Puntos
		5 pts.	5 pts.	5 pts.	40 pts.	10 pts.	65
1	Emma Condori Mamani	4	3	5	32	10	54
2	Juan Carlos Huanaco Huanca	3	5	5	30	10	53
3	Margot Lavayen Gumucio	5	5	5	36	10	61
4	Fanny Lourdes Mamani Poma	4	5	5	31	10	55
5	Raúl Enrique Soto Alvarez	4	4	5	29	10	52

5 CONCLUSIONES

En vista que se ha concluido con el objeto del convenio se emiten las siguientes conclusiones:

- El nivel de las traducciones fue progresando paulatinamente, debido a que los pasantes llegaron a familiarizarse con la terminología de la información turística.
- Los pasantes han cumplido a cabalidad con las horas asignadas en el convenio, teniendo un trabajo de 8 horas diarias, es decir a tiempo completo.

- Las demoras en la entrega de informes fue a raíz de un proceso administrativo de ampliación de plazo entre la consultora y la Prefectura, aspecto no atribuible a los pasantes.
- Se ha concluido con las traducciones de las fichas turísticas que emergen del trabajo de campo, cuya información es de única propiedad de la Prefectura del Departamento de La Paz, la cual no puede ser utilizada de manera personal o institucional sin previo consentimiento escrito de la mencionada institución, situación que debe ser prevista para los fines legales.
- La temática turística ha causado interés en los pasantes para poder crear niveles de información donde el manejo del idioma escrito para fines promocionales o de difusión es un nuevo campo a desarrollar en su vida profesional.
- La suscripción de convenios interinstitucionales genera la posibilidad de que los recursos humanos que se están formando en nuestras universidades puedan tener prácticas pre-profesionales que les acercan más a la realidad nacional y les permitan visualizar con carácter previo las posibilidades laborales existentes en un futuro mediato.
- El interés demostrado por los pasantes, la disposición a mejorar cada día en su formación profesional, son valores rescatables por lo que ha merecido una puntuación, mas aún cuando los procesos de cambio tienden a que la educación al margen de humanística, científica debe ser productiva.

APPENDIX F

Samples of cards in Spanish and English

Código:

ATRACTIVO:

API con Liaucha

Jerarquía: II

Categoría:	3. Etnografía y Folklore		
Tipo:	3.4. Folklore Social		
Subtipo:	3.4.2. Comidas y Bebidas		
UBICACIÓN			
Departamento:	La Paz	Provincia:	Murillo
Municipio:	La Paz	Cantón:	La Paz
Coordenadas UTM:			
Sitio de Referencia	Ciudad de La Paz		
Altitud m.s.n.m.	3600	Distancia (Km.) desde La Paz	

HOSPEDAJE

Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Camas	Capac. Hab.
Alojamiento	Si	La Paz		Variable		
Hotel	Si	La Paz		Variable		
Otros						
Posada	Si	La Paz		Variable		
Residencial	Si	La Paz		Variable		

ALIMENTACIÓN

Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Sillas	Capac. Mesas
Cafetería	Si	La Paz		Variable		
Comedor Popular	Si	La Paz		Variable		
Pensión	Si	La Paz		Variable		
Restaurante	Si	La Paz		Variable		
Tienda/Abarrotes	Si	La Paz		Variable		

ACCESIBILIDAD

Punto de Partida	Punto de Llegada	Tipo de Vía	Calidad	Distancia	Tiempo	Observaciones
Plaza Murillo	Mercado Lanza	Asfaltado	Buena	0.5 Km.	10 min.	
Plaza P. Velasco	Cementerio Gral.	Asfaltado	Buena	2 Km.	15 min.	

TRANSPORTE

Tipo	Calidad	Frecuencia	Observaciones
Avión / avioneta			
Bote / barco			
Bus	Variable	Todos los días	
Camión			
Ferrocarril			

DATOS CLIMATOLÓGICOS

Temperatura	6° C - 20° C
Humedad Relativa	53 %
Precipitación Pluvial	250 mm
Vientos Predominantes	S-E 4 nudos

SERVICIOS BÁSICOS

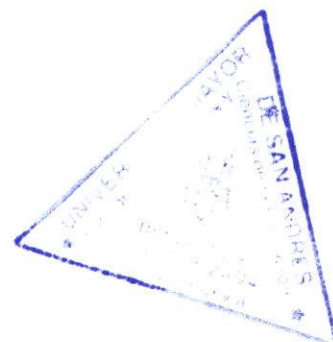
Tipo	Existencia	Tipo de Provisión
Agua Potable	Si	EPSAS
Alcantarillado	Si	EPSAS
Energía Eléctrica	Si	Electropaz
Atención Médica	Si	Consultorios, postas, clínicas y hospitales
Estación de servicio y gasolina	Si	Ave. Montes y Calle Pando/ Ave. América
Cambio de moneda	Si	Ave. Camacho / Ave. 16 de Julio

DATOS POBLACIONALES

N° Habitantes	789.585 Habitantes
Grupo Étnico	Aymaras, Quechuas, Mestizos
Idiomas	Aymara y Castellano.
Ocupación Principal	Comercio y Servicios.

COMUNICACIÓN

Tipo	Existencia	Población Cercana	Observaciones	Distancia
Correo	Si	La Paz		
Fax	Si	La Paz		
Radio	Si	La Paz		
Teléfono	Si	La Paz		
Telégrafo				



Código:

ATRACTIVO:

Chullpares de Charaña

Jerarquía: I

Categoría:	2. Patrimonio Urbano Arquitectónico y Artístico Museos y Manifestaciones Culturales		
Tipo:	2.1. Legado Arqueológico		
Subtipo:	2.1.1. Sitios o Conjuntos		
UBICACIÓN			
Departamento:	La Paz	Provincia:	Pacajes
Municipio:	Charaña	Cantón:	Charaña
Coordenadas UTM:	460706 E - 8048491 N		
Sitio de Referencia	Población Charaña		
Altitud m.s.n.m.	4037	Distancia (km) desde La Paz	236

HOSPEDAJE

Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Camas	Capac. Hab.
Alojamiento	No	Charaña	4	Variable	40	20
Hotel	No					
Otros	No	Alcaldía Municipal	1	Regular	15	7
Posada	No					
Residencial	No	Santiago de Mechaca	1	Regular	25	10

ALIMENTACIÓN

Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Sillas	Capac. Mesas
Cafetería	No	Santiago de Mechaca		variable		
Comedor Popular	No	Charaña	1	Regular		
Pensión	No	Charaña	7	Regular		
Restaurante	No	Charaña		variable		
Tienda/ Abarrotes	Si	S.P. Cuarguara	3	Regular	-	-

ACCESIBILIDAD

Punto de Partida	Punto de Llegada	Tipo de Vía	Calidad	Distancia (Km)	Tiempo	Observaciones
La Paz	Catacora	Tierra	Regular	172	2 Hrs 20 min	
Catacora	Pairumani Grande	Tierra	Regular	14	10 min	
Pairumani Grande	Tripartito	Tierra	Malo	17	15 min	
Tripartito	Charaña	Tierra	Regular	23.5	25 min	
Charaña	Chullpares	Tierra	Regular	10	4 hrs	

TRANSPORTE

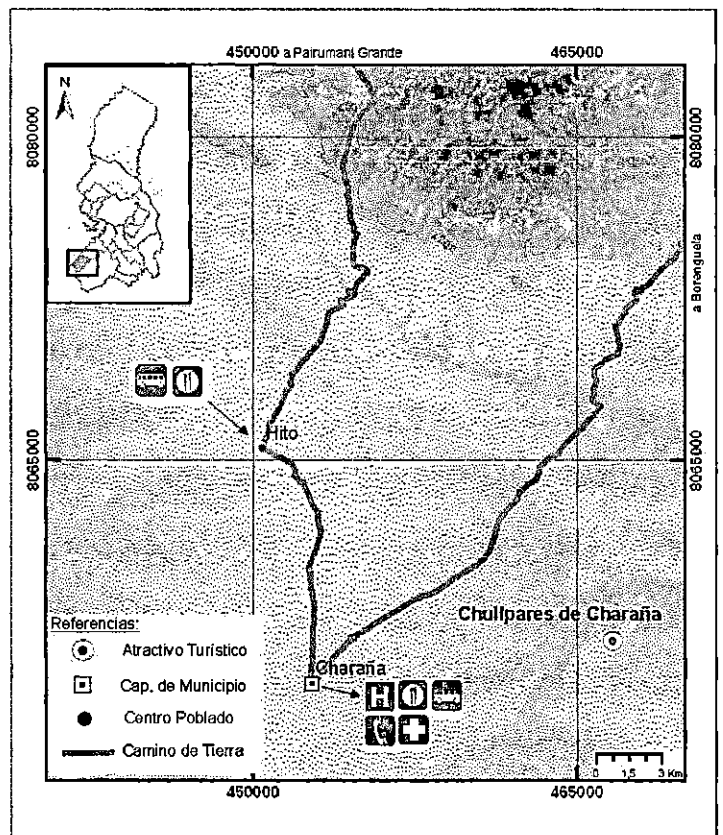
Tipo	Calidad	Frecuencia	Observaciones
Avión / avioneta			
Bote / barco			
Bus	Regular	Sale los días Sábado y Lunes	Salen de la ciudad el Alto
Camión			

SERVICIOS BÁSICOS

Tipo	Existencia	Tipo de Provisión
Agua Potable	No	En el municipio de Charaña, la provisión de agua es por medio del uso de bombas manuales, pozos y piletas comunales
Alcantarillado	No	No existe este servicio en el municipio, se cuenta con pozos ciegos, letrinas comunales
Energía Eléctrica	No	ELFEO suministra energía a la población de Charaña con corriente 220 voltios
Atención Médica	No	Centro de salud en la población de Charaña
Estación de servicio y gasolina	No	Existe una estación de gasolina y servicio mecánico en la población de Charaña
Cambio de moneda	No	Existen entidades financieras en Patacamaya

COMUNICACIÓN

Tipo	Existencia	Población Cercana	Observaciones	Distancia
Correo	No	Centro Poblado de Charaña	Mediante el servicio de transporte público en la plaza principal de Charaña	2 km.
Fax	No	Centro Poblado de Charaña	No existe este servicio en el municipio, si en la población de Charaña	2 km.
Radio	No	Centro Poblado de Charaña	Se capta la señal de la radio San Gabriel, radio panamericana	
Teléfono	No	Centro Poblado de Charaña	Telefonía publica fija	2 km.

**DATOS CLIMATOLÓGICOS**

Temperatura	Min -6 °C - Max 14 °C
Humedad Relativa	25 % - 45 %
Precipitación Pluvial	200 mm/año - 600mm/año
Vientos Predominantes	Variable

DATOS POBLACIONALES

Nº Habitantes	Municipio 49.183 - Cantón 903
Grupo Étnico	Aymara
Idiomas	Aymará y Castellano
Ocupación Principal	Agricultura, Ganadería, Comercio

Código:**ATRACTIVO:** Ciudad de Nuestra Señora de La Paz**Jerarquía:** III

Categoría:	2.	Patrimonio Urbano Arquitectónico y Artístico Museos y Manifestaciones Culturales.
Tipo:	2.2.	Asentamientos Humanos y Arquitectura Viva.
Subtipo:	2.2.2	Centros Poblados y Ciudades.
UBICACIÓN		
Departamento:	La Paz	Provincia: Murillo
Municipio:	La Paz	Cantón: La Paz
Coordenadas UTM:	592475 W – 8176030 S	
Sitio de Referencia	Plaza Murillo	
Altitud m.s.n.m.	3.600	Distancia (km) desde La Paz 13 Km.

HOSPEDAJE

Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Camas	Capac. Hab.
Alojamiento	Si	La Paz	Variable			
Hotel	Si	La Paz	Variable			
Otros	Si	La Paz	Variable			
Posada	Si	La Paz	Variable			
Residencial	Si	La Paz	Variable			

ALIMENTACIÓN

Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Sillas	Capac. Mesas
Cafetería	Si	La Paz	Variable			
Comedor Popular	Si	La Paz	Variable			
Pensión	Si	La Paz	Variable			
Restaurante	Si	La Paz	Variable			
Tienda/Abarrotes	Si	La Paz	Variable			

ACCESIBILIDAD

Punto de Partida	Punto de Llegada	Tipo de Vía	Calidad	Distancia (Km)	Tiempo	Observaciones
El Alto	Plaza Murillo	Asfaltada	Buena	13	20 min.	El único acceso del interior a La Paz es por El Alto

TRANSPORTE

Tipo	Calidad	Frecuencia	Observaciones
Avión / avioneta			
Bote / barco			
Bus	Variable	Todos los días	
Camión			
Ferrocarril			

DATOS CLIMATOLÓGICOS

Temperatura	6° C - 20° C
Humedad Relativa	53 %
Precipitación Pluvial	250 mm
Vientos Predominantes	S-E 4 nudos

SERVICIOS BÁSICOS

Tipo	Existencia	Tipo de Provisión
Agua Potable	Si	EPSAS
Alcantarillado	Si	EPSAS
Energía Eléctrica	Si	ELECTROPAZ

DATOS POBLACIONALES

Nº Habitantes	789 585 habitantes
Grupo Étnico	Mestizos
Idiomas	Español – Aymara
Ocupación Principal	Comercio – Servicios

Atención Médica	Si	Hospital, centros de salud, consultorios
Estación de servicio y gasolina	Si	Alrededor de la ciudad existen varias estaciones de servicio.
Cambio de moneda	Si	Existen diferentes instituciones que realizan estas transacciones.

COMUNICACIÓN

Tipo	Existencia	Población Cercana	Observaciones	Distancia
Correo	Si	Ciudad de La Paz	Oficina Central de Correos (Palacio de Comunicaciones); Fedex, Western Union.	1.2 Km.
Fax	Si	Ciudad de La Paz	Se puede encontrar este servicio en las salas de Internet, y en las oficinas de la empresa. ENTEL	
Radio	Si	Ciudad de La Paz	En la ciudad existe variedad de radios locales.	
Teléfono	Si	Ciudad de La Paz	Existen en toda la ciudad de las empresas COTEL, ENTEL, líneas móviles de VIVA., TIGO, TELECEL.	
Telégrafo	Si	Ciudad de La Paz	A una cuadra de la Plaza Murillo.	0.1 Km.

Código:

ATRACTIVO:

Fauna de Caquiaviri

Jerarquía: I

Categoría:	1. Sitios Naturales		
Tipo:	1.2. Puna, Altiplano y Valles		
Subtipo:	1.2. Fauna		
UBICACIÓN			
Departamento	La Paz	Provincia:	Pacajes
Municipio:	Caquiaviri	Cantón:	Achiri
Coordenadas UTM:	505449 E – 810067 N		
Sitio de Referencia	Población de Achiri		
Altitud m.s.n.m.	3944	Distancia (Km.) desde La Paz	99

HOSPEDAJE

Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Camas	Capac. Hab.
Alojamiento	No	Viacha		Variable		
Hotel	No	Viacha		Variable		
Otros	Si	Alcaldía de Caquiaviri		Regular	10	2
Posada	No	Viacha		Variable		
Residencial	No	Viacha		Variable		

ALIMENTACIÓN

Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Sillas	Capac. Mesas
Cafetería	No	Viacha		Variable		
Comedor Popular	No	Viacha		Variable		
Pensión	No	Viacha		Variable		
Restaurante	No	Viacha		Variable		
Tienda/ Abarrotes	Si	Caquiaviri	3	Regular	-	-

ACCESIBILIDAD

Punto de Partida	Punto de Llegada	Tipo de Vía	Calidad	Distancia (Km)	Tiempo	Observaciones
La Paz	El Alto	Asfalto	Buena	13	15 min	
El Alto	Viacha	Asfalto	Buena	23	40 min	
Viacha	Caquiaviri	Tierra	Buena	63	2 Hrs.	

TRANSPORTE

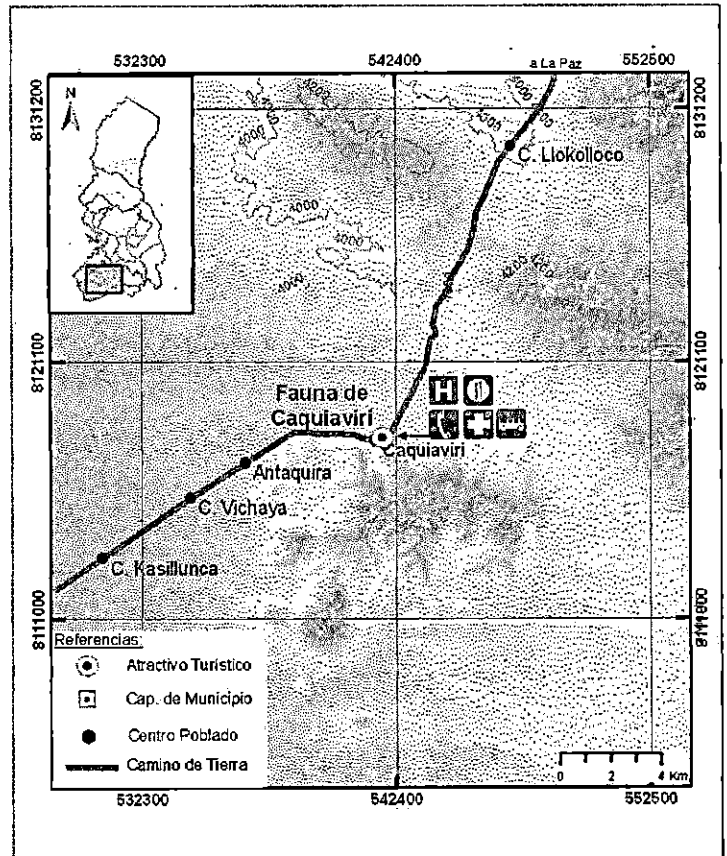
Tipo	Calidad	Frecuencia	Observaciones
Avión / avioneta			
Bote / barco			
Bus	Regular	Todos los días	Cruce Villa Adela, en el Alto.
Camión			
Ferrocarril			

SERVICIOS BÁSICOS

Tipo	Existencia	Tipo de Provisión
Agua Potable	No	-----
Alcantarillado	No	-----
Energía Eléctrica	Si	EMPRELPAZ suministra energía con corriente 220 voltios
Atención Médica	Si	Posta Sanitaria
Estación de servicio y gasolina	No	Es posible encontrar combustible en la población de Viacha.
Cambio de moneda	No	-----

COMUNICACIÓN

Tipo	Existencia	Población Cercana	Observaciones	Distancia
Correo	No	Centro poblado de Viacha	Por medio del servicio de transporte público	0.1 Km
Fax	No	Centro poblado de Viacha		
Radio	No	Centro poblado de Viacha	Radio Guaqui, Apóstol Santiago, Radio San Gabriel, Radio Panamericana	0.1 Km
Teléfono	No	Centro poblado de Caquiaviri	Existe telefonía pública fija y telefonía móvil.	0.1 Km
Telégrafo	No	Ciudad de La Paz		

**DATOS CLIMATOLÓGICOS**

Temperatura	Min 4.5 °C Max 18 °C
Humedad Relativa	63.5%
Precipitación Pluvial	870 mm Promedio Anual
Vientos Predominantes	Dirección de Noroeste

DATOS POBLACIONALES

Nº Habitantes	Municipio 11901 – Cantón 2760
Grupo Étnico	Aymara y Mestizo
Idiomas	Aymará y Castellano
Ocupación Principal	Agricultura, Ganadera.

Código:

ATRACTIVO: Iglesia de San Pedro de Tiwanaku

Jerarquía: III

Categoría:	2. Patrimonio Urbano Arquitectónico y Artístico Museos y Manifestaciones Culturales	
Tipo:	2.2. Asentamientos Urbanos y Arquitectura Viva	
Subtipo:	2.2.3. Monumentos, Edificios, Obras de Arquitectura	
UBICACIÓN		
Departamento:	La Paz	Provincia: Ingavi
Municipio:	Tiwanaku	Cantón: Tiwanaku
Coordenadas UTM:	534056 E – 8169989 N	
Sitio de Referencia	Población de Tiwanaku	
Altitud m.s.n.m.	3846	Distancia (km) desde La Paz 72

HOSPEDAJE

Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Camas	Capac. Hab.
Alojamiento	Si		1	Regular	20	10
Hotel	Si		2	Buena	90	39
Otros	No	Huancayo Abergue	1	Buena	12	6
Posada	Si		1	Regular	20	8
Residencial	Si		1	Regular	20	10

ALIMENTACIÓN

Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Sillas	Capac. Mesas
Cafetería	Si		1	Regular	80	10
Comedor Popular	No					
Pensión	Si		5	Variable	24	77
Restaurante	Si		4	Variable	52	277
Tienda/Abarrotes	Si		30	Regular	-	-

ACCESIBILIDAD

Punto de Partida	Punto de Llegada	Tipo de Vía	Calidad	Distancia (Km)	Tiempo	Observaciones
Ciudad de La Paz	Ciudad de El Alto	Asfalto	Buena	13	15 min	
Ciudad de El Alto	Ex tranca	Asfalto	Buena	13	20 min	
Ex tranca	Tiwanaku	Asfalto	Buena	46	1 Hr 5 min	

TRANSPORTE

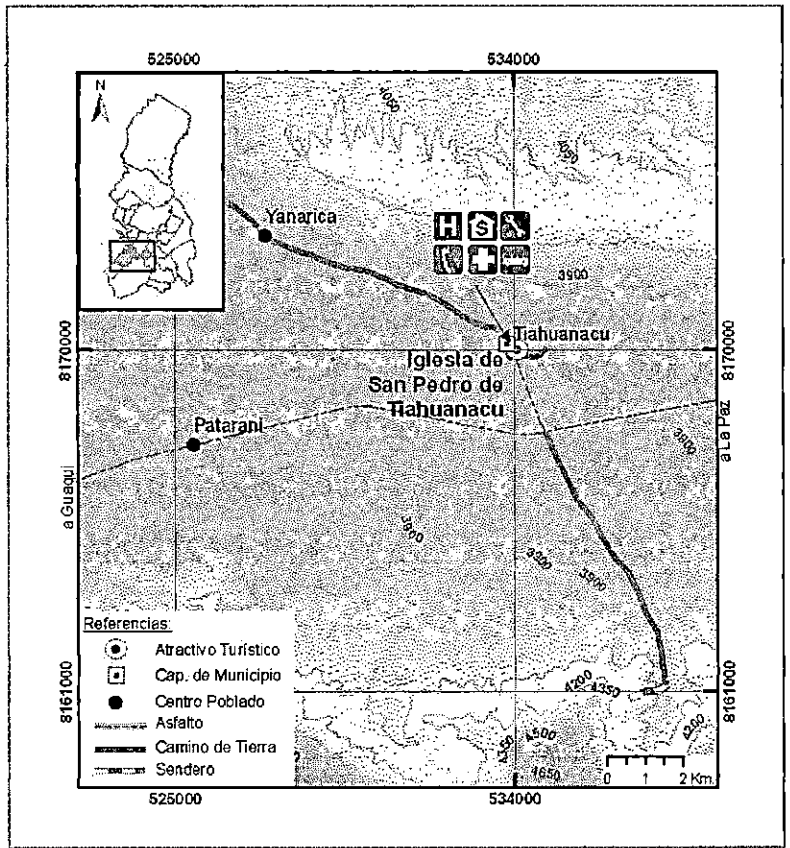
Tipo	Calidad	Frecuencia	Observaciones
Avión / avioneta			
Bote / barco			
Bus	Regular	Todos los días	Hasta Tiwanaku
Camión			

SERVICIOS BÁSICOS

Tipo	Existencia	Tipo de Provisión
Agua Potable	Si	Provisión de vertiente, almacenamiento en estanque en la población de Tiwanaku
Alcantarillado	No	En Tiwanaku se utiliza poso ciego y poso séptico
Energía Eléctrica	Si	EMPRELPAZ suministra energía a Tiwanaku con corriente 220 voltios
Atención Médica	Si	Existe un centro de salud de primer nivel en la población de Tiwanaku camino a Taraco
Estación de servicio y gasolina	Si	Es posible encontrar combustible en la carretera Internacional, kilómetro 72.
Cambio de moneda	Si	Es posible realizar transacciones monetarias en Tiwanaku a través de DIACONIA

COMUNICACIÓN

Tipo	Existencia	Población Cercana	Observaciones	Distancia
Correo	Si	Centro poblado de Tiwanaku	Existe oficina de correos en el Museo Convencional de Tiwanaku	0.2 Km.
Fax	Si	Centro poblado de Tiwanaku	Existe en la Alcaldía de Tiwanaku, existe en el centro poblado.	0.1 Km.
Radio	Si	Centro poblado de Tiwanaku	Radio Kollasuyo, San Pedro y se captan desde la ciudad de La Paz las radios FIDES y San Gabriel, escuchado en el centro poblado.	0.1 Km.
Teléfono	Si	Centro poblado de Tiwanaku	Existe telefonía pública fija y telefonía móvil en la población de proveedores departamentales, se encuentra en la plaza principal.	0.1 Km.
Telégrafo	No	Ciudad de La Paz		72 Km.



DATOS CLIMATOLÓGICOS

Temperatura	Min 6.30 °C - Máx. 28 °C
Humedad Relativa	41% - 78%.
Precipitación Pluvial	245.40 mm/año – 358.70 mm/año.
Vientos Predominantes	7.5 nudos dirección del viento de N – O.

DATOS POBLACIONALES

Nº Habitantes	Municipio 95906 - Cantón 5293.
Grupo Étnico	Aymara y Mestizo
Idiomas	Aymará y Castellano
Ocupación Principal	Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesquera y Turismo

Código:

ATRACTIVO:

Monolito Fraile

Jerarquía: IV

Categoría:	2.	Patrimonio Urbano Arquitectónico y Artístico Museos y Manifestaciones Culturales
Tipo:	2.1.	Legado Arqueológico
Subtipo:	2.1.1.	Sitios o Conjuntos
UBICACIÓN		
Departamento:	La Paz	Provincia: Ingavi
Municipio:	Tiwanaku	Cantón: Tiwanaku
Coordenadas UTM:	534782 E - 8169614 N	
Sitio de Referencia	Población de Tiwanaku	
Altitud m.s.n.m.	3866	Distancia (km) desde La Paz 72

HOSPEDAJE

Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Camas	Capac. Hab.
Alojamiento	Si		1	Regular	20	10
Hotel	Si		2	Bueno	90	39
Otros	No	Huancayo Abergue	1	Bueno	12	6
Posada	Si		1	Regular	20	8
Residencial	Si		1	Regular	20	10

ALIMENTACIÓN

Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Sillas	Capac. Mesas
Cafetería	Si		1	Regular	80	10
Comedor Popular	No					
Pensión	Si		5	Variable	24	77
Restaurante	Si		4	Variable	52	277
Tienda/Abarrotes	Si		30	Regular	-	-

ACCESIBILIDAD

Punto de Partida	Punto de Llegada	Tipo de Vía	Calidad	Distancia (Km)	Tiempo	Observaciones
Ciudad de La Paz	Ciudad de El Alto	Asfalto	Buena	13	15 min	
Ciudad de El Alto	Ex tranca	Asfalto	Buena	13	20 min	
Ex tranca	Tiwanaku	Asfalto	Buena	46	1 Hr 5 min	

TRANSPORTE

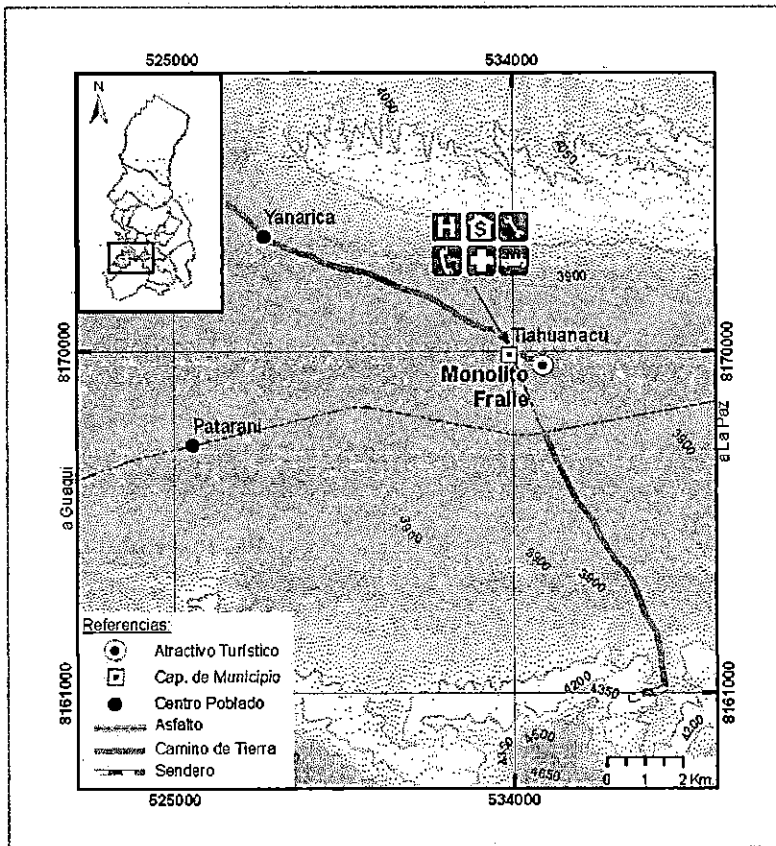
Tipo	Calidad	Frecuencia	Observaciones
Avión / avioneta			
Bote / barco			
Bus	Regular	Todos los días	Hasta Tiwanaku
Camión			

SERVICIOS BÁSICOS

Tipo	Existencia	Tipo de Provisión
Agua Potable	Si	Provisión de vertiente, almacenamiento en estanque en la población de Tiwanaku
Alcantarillado	No	En Tiwanaku se utiliza poso ciego y poso séptico
Energía Eléctrica	Si	EMPRELPAZ suministra energía a Tiwanaku con corriente 220 voltios
Atención Médica	Si	Existe un centro de salud de primer nivel en la población de Tiwanaku camino a Taraco
Estación de servicio y gasolina	Si	Es posible encontrar combustible en la carretera Internacional, kilómetro 72.
Cambio de moneda	Si	Es posible realizar transacciones monetarias en Tiwanaku a través de DIACONIA

COMUNICACIÓN

Tipo	Existencia	Población Cercana	Observaciones	Distancia
Correo	Si	Centro poblado de Tiwanaku	Existe oficina de correos en el Museo Convencional de Tiwanaku	0.2 Km.
Fax	Si	Centro poblado de Tiwanaku	Existe en la Alcaldía de Tiwanaku, en el centro poblado.	0.1 Km.
Radio	Si	Centro poblado de Tiwanaku	Radio Kollasuyo, San Pedro y se captan desde la ciudad de La Paz las radios FIDES y San Gabriel, en el centro poblado.	
Teléfono	Si	Centro poblado de Tiwanaku	Existe telefonía pública fija y telefonía móvil en la población de proveedores departamentales, existe en el centro poblado.	0.1 Km.
Telégrafo	No	Ciudad de La Paz		72 Km

**DATOS CLIMATOLÓGICOS**

Temperatura	Min 6.30 °C - Máx. 28 °C
Humedad Relativa	41% - 78%
Precipitación Pluvial	245.40 mm/año - 358.70 mm/año.
Vientos Predominantes	7.5 nudos dirección del viento de N - O.

DATOS POBLACIONALES

Nº Habitantes	Municipio 95906 - Cantón 5293.
Grupo Étnico	Aymara y Mestizo
Idiomas	Aymará y Castellano
Ocupación Principal	Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesquera y Turismo

Código:

ATRACTIVO:

Puerta de la Luna

Jerarquía: IV

Categoría:	2.	Patrimonio Urbano Arquitectónico y Artístico Museos y Manifestaciones Culturales
Tipo:	2.1.	Legado Arqueológico
Subtipo:	2.1.1.	Sitios o Conjuntos
UBICACIÓN		
Departamento:	La Paz	Provincia: Ingavi
Municipio:	Tiwanaku	Cantón: Tiwanaku
Coordenadas UTM:	534716 E - 8169742 N	
Sitio de Referencia	Población de Tiwanaku	
Altitud m.s.n.m.	3861	Distancia (km) desde La Paz 72

HOSPEDAJE						
Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Camas	Capac. Hab.
Alojamiento	Si		1	Regular	20	10
Hotel	Si		2	Buena	90	39
Otros	No	Huancayo Albergue	1	Buena	12	6
Posada	Si		1	Regular	20	8
Residencial	Si		1	Regular	20	10

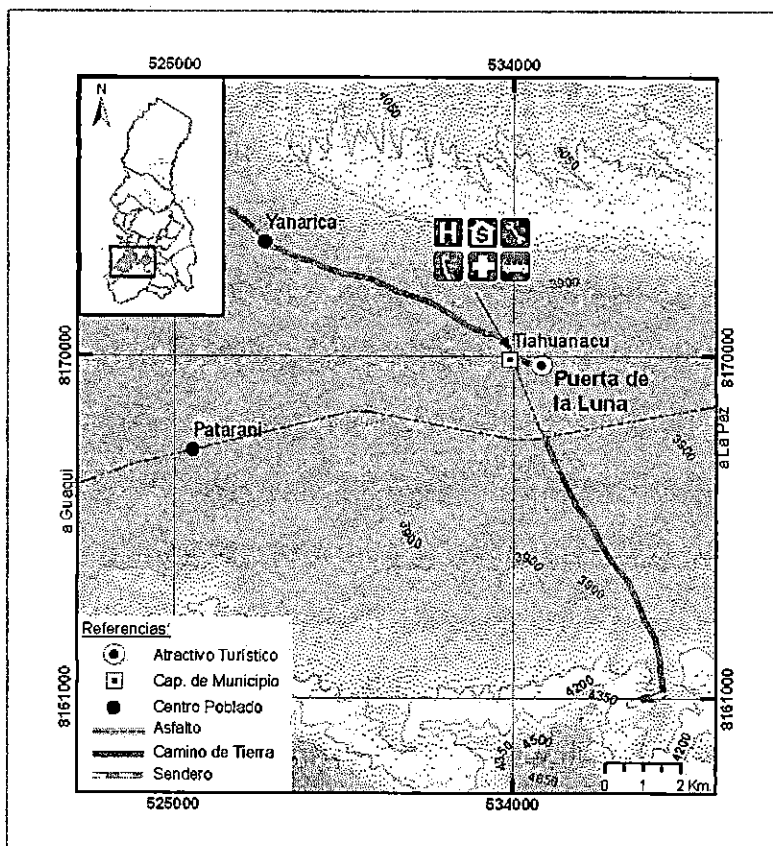
ALIMENTACIÓN						
Tipo	Existencia	Existencia Población Cercana	Cantidad	Calidad	Capac. Sillas	Capac. Mesas
Cafetería	Si		1	Regular	80	10
Comedor Popular	No					
Pensión	Si		5	Variable	24	77
Restaurante	Si		4	Variable	52	277
Tienda/Abarrotes	Si		30	Regular	-	-

ACCESIBILIDAD						
Punto de Partida	Punto de Llegada	Tipo de Vía	Calidad	Distancia (Km)	Tiempo	Observaciones
Ciudad de La Paz	Ciudad de El Alto	Asfalto	Buena	13	15 min	
Ciudad de El Alto	Ex tranca	Asfalto	Buena	13	20 min	
Ex tranca	Tiwanaku	Asfalto	Buena	46	1 Hr 5 min	

TRANSPORTE			
Tipo	Calidad	Frecuencia	Observaciones
Avión / avioneta			
Bote / barco			
Bus	Regular	Todos los días	Hasta Tiwanaku
Camión			

SERVICIOS BÁSICOS		
Tipo	Existencia	Tipo de Provisión
Agua Potable	Si	Provisión de vertiente, almacenamiento en estanque en la población de Tiwanaku
Alcantarillado	No	En Tiwanaku se utiliza poso ciego y poso séptico
Energía Eléctrica	Si	EMPRELPAZ suministra energía a Tiwanaku con corriente 220 voltios
Atención Médica	Si	Existe un centro de salud de primer nivel en la población de Tiwanaku camino a Taraco
Estación de servicio y gasolina	Si	Es posible encontrar combustible en la carretera internacional, kilómetro 72.
Cambio de moneda	Si	Es posible realizar transacciones monetarias en Tiwanaku a través de DIACONIA

COMUNICACIÓN				
Tipo	Existencia	Población Cercana	Observaciones	Distancia
Correo	Si	Centro poblado de Tiwanaku	Existe oficina de correos en el Museo Convencional de Tiwanaku	0.2 Km.
Fax	Si	Centro poblado de Tiwanaku	Existe en la Alcaldía de Tiwanaku, en el centro poblado.	0.1 Km.
Radio	Si	Centro poblado de Tiwanaku	Radio Kollasuyo, San Pedro y se captan desde la ciudad de La Paz las radios FIDES y San Gabriel, en el centro poblado.	
Teléfono	Si	Centro poblado de Tiwanaku	Existe telefonía pública fija y telefonía móvil en la población de proveedores departamentales, existe en el centro poblado.	0.1 Km.
Teléfono	No	Ciudad de La Paz		72 Km



DATOS CLIMATOLÓGICOS	
Temperatura	Min 6.30 °C - Máx. 28 °C
Humedad Relativa	41% - 78%.
Precipitación Pluvial	245.40 mm/año - 358.70 mm/año.
Vientos Predominantes	7.5 nudos dirección del viento de N - O.

DATOS POBLACIONALES	
Nº Habitantes	Municipio 95906 - Cantón 5293.
Grupo Étnico	Aymara y Mestizo
Idiomas	Aymará y Castellano
Ocupación Principal	Agricultura, Ganadería, Pesquera y Turismo

Aguas Termales de Ilabaya (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)	Hot springs of Ilabaya				
Location					
Province	Larecaja	Municipality	Sorata	Canton	Sorata
Distance	129	Altitude	3115	Average Temperature	25 - 15 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The buses leave regularly from La Paz to Huarina that takes 1 hr and 30 min by a paved road. Next it takes 20 min from Huarina to Achacachi by a paved road. Then it takes 1 hr and 55 min from Achacachi to Ilabaya by a paved road. This bus route goes to Sorata, but it stops in Ilabaya. And it is 10 min of hike from Ilabaya to the hot springs of Ilabaya.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	<p>The hot springs are located northwest of Ilabaya; it is a 10 min hike from the village. There are two paths that lead to the waters.</p> <p>The water emerges from the springs at about 20° C. These waters contain sulphur.</p> <p>The thermal waters increase circulation and oxygenation of the blood which in turn helps to release and eliminate toxins. The elevated temperatures also help to kill off bacteria in the body. Digestion is also stimulated. Dermatitis is also treated with the high sulphur content of the water.</p> <p>There is no infrastructure at these waters.</p>				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	trekking, biking, and camping				
Precautions/advice (Precauciones/consejos)	<p>Clothing: warm clothing for winter weather, comfortable shoes for walking, sunglasses, cap, and rain coat.</p> <p>Medicine: first-aid kit with medicine for altitude sicknesses, sunscreen, coca tea, and coca leaves</p> <p>Equipment: tent, sleeping bag, flashlight, camera, and binoculars</p> <p>Guide service: local tourist information office or people who works in the town hall of Sorata.</p>				
Related Tourist Attraction Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	The gruta (cave) of San Pedro, the Illampu ice mountain, Chilata glacial laguna, the traditional festival of Sorata, and the gold trail.				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Sorata: hotel, hostel, and basic lodging	
Food (Comedor)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Sorata: small restaurants, restaurants, and small grocery stores. Ilabaya: small grocery stores.	
Transport (Transporte)	The daily bus departures are from La Paz's cemetery district to Huarina	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		NO INFORMATION	
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		Ilabaya: telephone	
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Sorata: bank	
Additional information (Información adicional)	Sorata: medical post, electricity (220w), running water, and gas station.				

API con Llaucha (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)	API con Llaucha				
Location					
Province	Murillo	Municipality	La Paz	Canton	La Paz
Distance	5	Altitude	3600	Average Temperature	20 - 6 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The buses leave regularly from Plaza Murillo to Mercado Lanza, which takes 10 min. And it takes 15 min from Plaza Perez Velasco to General Cemetery by a paved road.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	Api is a hot drink that is made of purple, white, and yellow corn, (the yellow one is known as tojorí which is special because it doesn't get cold quickly). It is a breakfast food that is drunk in the mornings, and it is served with a Llaucha (a large empanada or baked dough with a cheese filling) or fried pasteles (that are thin cheese-filled pastries that are fried and powdered with sugar) or with buñuelos (deep fried dough covered with honey). The most common place to have a glass of Api is the alasita fair that is held in the month of January, but when this fair ends, it can be had in any popular small restaurant or snack in the city.				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	Local cuisine				
Precautions/advice (Precauciones/consejos)	Clothing: light and warm clothing, sunglasses, rain coat, and cap Medicine: sunscreen.				
Related Tourist Attraction Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)					
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	La Paz: hotel, hostel, and basic lodging		
Food (Comedor)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	La Paz: restaurant, small restaurant, small grocery store		
Transport (Transporte)	Daily bus transportation service.	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	NO INFORMATION		
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)	La Paz: telephone, cell phone, radio.		
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	La Paz: bank, money exchange house, cash machine.		
Additional information (Información adicional)	La Paz: Hospital, medical post, gas station, police station, electricity (110,220w), and running water				

Bordados Calle Los Andes (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)	Embroidery of "Los Andes" Street)				
Location					
Province	Murillo	Municipality	La Paz	Canton	La Paz
Distance	2	Altitude	3600	Average Temperature	20 - 6 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The daily bus departure is from Plaza Murillo to Los Andes Street, which takes 30 min by a paved route.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	<p>"Los Andes" Street is a symbol of the folkloric richness of the country. It is considered a tourist attraction because of the manual work that is laboriously put into the making of costumes. Most costumes for the dance festivities of Bolivia are made along this street.</p> <p>"Los Andes" Street is located on the western slopes of La Paz city, and it is the centre of costume production. On the street there are lots of embroidery stores and workhops where they make costumes for dances such as the morenadas, caporales, diabladas, Tinkus, kullawadas, Suri-sikureadas, etc. The costumes made here are so reknowned that many are on exhibit in costume museums around the world.</p> <p>The costumes are often available for purchase by tourists.</p>				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	Cultural tourism, the purchase of costumes for souvenirs				
Precautions/advice (Precauciones/consejos)	Clothing: light and warm clothing, and cap.				
Related Tourist Attraction Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	Linares Street or the Brujas (Witches) Street, and the Plaza San Francisco.				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	La Paz: hotel, hostel, and basic lodging		
Food (Comedor)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	La Paz: restaurant, small restaurant, and small grocery store		
Transport (Transporte)	There is regular bus transportation service.	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	NO INFORMATION		
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)	La Paz: telephone, cell phone, radio, and internet		
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	La Paz: bank, money exchange house, and cash machine		
Additional information (Información adicional)	La Paz: Hospital, medical post, gas station, police station, electricity (110,220w), and running water				

Camino Prehispánico El Choro (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)	"El Choro" Prehispanic Route				
Location					
Province	Nor Yungas	Municipality	Coroico	Canton	Coroico
Distance	108	Altitude	4657	Average Temperature	28 - 18 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The buses leave regularly from La Paz to Unduavi that takes 45 min by a paved road. Next from Unduavi to El Choro by a paved road. Then from El Choro to El Chairo by a cobbled road. And from El Chairo to Yolosa by a cobbled road, and from Yolosa to Coroico by a cobbled road.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	<p>Coroico Municipality is bordered on the east by the Coripata Municipality, on the west by the La Paz Municipality, on the north by the Municipalities of La Paz and Caranavi, and on the south by the Yanacachi Municipality. From the cumbre* of the Royal range born one of the most important prehispanic routes, which is well maintained one in the country; its importance is due to how it is a well preserved route, and an easy getting route from La Paz city. This route was part of the route system that connected from Tiwanaku to the Altiplano (highland) with Los Yungas; which made easy the trade of products between these two different ecological regions. This route was built better by the Incas, and it was used formerly in the colonial and republican period. Through the whole route it is possible to find the prehispanic ruins, and above all stairs, hanging bridges, stone bars, tambos (fruit market) ruins. So on the long way is done the trip through the time and space.</p> <p>*(highest point of a mountain chain)</p>				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	Trekking, camping				
Precautions/advice (Precauciones/consejos)	<p>Clothing: light clothes, rain coat for the rainy season, and sunglasses.</p> <p>Medicine: first-aid kit, and insect repellents</p> <p>Equipment: tent, sleeping bag, mosquito net, binocular, camera, and flashlight.</p>				
Related Tourist Attraction Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	The town of Coroico, the Cascades, the Cerro (hill) Uchumachi, and the Camino de la Muerte (the most dangerous road).				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Coroico: hotel, hostel, and basic lodging	
Food (Comedor)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Coroico: restaurant, small restaurant, and small food	
Transport (Transporte)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Coroico: there are buses from Villa Fatima bus station.	
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		Coroico: telephone, cell phone, and radio	
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Coroico: bank	
Additional information (Información adicional)	Coroico: Hospital, medical post, gas station, running water, electricity (220w), and police station				

Ciudad de Nuestra Señora de La Paz (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)		"Nuestra Señora de La Paz" city			
Location					
Province	Murillo	Municipality	La Paz	Canton	La Paz
Distance	0	Altitude	3600	Average Temperature	20 - 6 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)		The buses leave regularly from Alto city to Plaza Murillo by a paved highway, which takes 20 min to get to Plaza Murillo.			
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)		<p>"Nuestra Señora de La Paz" city was founded by order of Virrey and pacifist Don Pedro de la Gasca, in the Chuquiagu Marka Valley that was an Aymara gathering centre. They passed through this land when travelling from Potosí- a gold deposit that reached to Europe- to Lima, the Virreinal seat. The high honour of founding the city goes to Captain Alonso de Mendoza, a lucky man but one lacking loyalty of flags, initially he was in the Spanish regiment, and later he allied himself with the rebellious brigades. On October 20th, 1548, he arrived at Laja city, where he summoned a town council, and he founded the city; two days later he continued his journey until he reached the Chuquiagu Marka Valley. After vast divergences among his followers, he decided to establish the new population in this place with a more favourable climate, a gentler route, and where they could get crystalline water of the river Choqueyapu and auriferous (gold mining) richness. The certificate of the foundation was signed by Alonso Mendoza authority of the new city; according to what it says his coat-of- arms "The discords got together in harmony, in peace and love, and they founded for perpetual memory of the town of peace". The La Paz city shows a conjunction of architectural styles of different epochs that are gathered in a cosmopolitan metropolis.</p> <p>Later the city was given several titles as: "Captain city of Bolivia" (Rey Carlos V, Cédula, 1555); "First Order City" in the kingdom of Toledo (Rey Carlos V, 1.549); "Noble, valuable and loyal city" in gratitude for its heroic behaviour during the indigenous siege that was led by Tupac Katari (Rey Carlos IV, 1794); the name: " La Paz city" became more common; "Our Lady of La Paz of Ayacucho" (Decree of Constituent Congress, 1872) since the republican period; "Very Illustrious city" (President Belzu, 1.894); "Capital of the Republic and Seat of Government" (Supreme Decree, April 14th, 1899); "Iberoamerican Capital of the Culture 1.999"(UCCI).</p>			
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)		cultural, adventure, investigation, and relaxing activities			
Precautions/advice (Precauciones/consejos)		<p>Clothing: warm clothing, hat, and comfortable shoes.</p> <p>Medicine: sunscreen, and medicine for altitude sicknesses.</p> <p>Guide service: tourist information places, and travel agencies.</p>			
Related Tourist Attraction Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)		Corioco, Sorata, los Yungas pacesños, Illimani, snow-capped of Huayna Potosí, Illampu, the Condoriri ,Cordillera Real (Royal Range) of Los Andes.			
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	Hotel, hostel, and basic lodging.	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	NO INFORMATION		
Food (Comedor)	Restaurant, small restaurant, small grocery stores	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	NO INFORMATION		
Transport (Transporte)	Bus, minibuses, and taxis.	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	NO INFORMATION		
Communications (Comunicaciones)	Radio, fax, telephone, cell phone, and internet.	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)	NO INFORMATION		
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	Bank, money exchange house, and cash machine.	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	NO INFORMATION		
Additional information (Información adicional)		Hospital, medical post, gas station, electricity (110,220w), and running water.			

Chullpares de Charaña (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)		Funerary towers of Charaña			
Location					
Province	Pacajes	Municipality	Charaña	Canton	Charaña
Distance	236	Altitude	4037	Average Temperature	14 - -6 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The buses leave regularly from La Paz to Catacora that takes 2 hr and 20 min by a dirt road. Next it takes 10 hr from Catacora to Pairumani Grande by a dirt road. Then it takes 15 min from Pairumani Grande to Tripartito by a dirt road. And it takes 25 min from Tripartito to Charaña by a dirt road. Finally it takes 4 hr from Charaña to Chullpares by a dirt road.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	The geomorphology of the area, in which the funerary towers of Charaña are located, shows little slope. It is located on a flat area. Vegeation and fauna are sparse in the area. These chullpas are typical funerary sites where mummies were placed to rest.				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	Cultural and archaeological interest.				
Precautions/advices (Precauciones/consejos)	<p>Clothing: light and warm clothes, comfortable shoes, cap, sunglasses, rain coat.</p> <p>Medicine: first-aid kit with medicine for altitude sickness, coca leaves, and sunscreen.</p> <p>Equipment: tent, sleeping bag, camera, flashlight, binocular</p> <p>Guide service: local guides.</p>				
Related Tourist Attraction Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	Natural landscape of Charaña, the fauna and flora of Charaña.				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Santiago de Machaca: hostel Charaña: basic lodging.	
Food (Comedor)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Charaña: restaurant, small restaurant, small food marker S.P Cuarguara: small grocery store	
Transport (Transporte)	There is bus transportation service only on Saturday and Monday.	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		NO INFORMATION	
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		Charaña: Telephone, cell phone, and radio.	
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Patacamaya: bank.	
Additional information (Información adicional)	Charaña: medical post, gas station, running water, electricity (220w), and police station.				

Condor Jipíña (Inglés)

Tourist attraction (Nombre del atractivo en inglés)		Nest of Condor			
Location					
Province	Pacajes	Municipality	Coro Coro	Canton	Coro Coro
Distance	118	Altitude	4084	Average Temperature	12 - 9 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The buses leave regularly from La Paz to Viacha that takes 1 hr and 30 min by a paved road. Then it takes 35 min from Viacha to Comanche by a paved road. Next it takes 1 hr from Comanche to Coro Coro by a dirt road. And it takes 45 min hike from Coro Coró to Condor Jipíña by a path.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	Coro Coro Municipality is bordered on the east by the Patacamaya municipality, on the west by the Caquiaviri and Calacoto municipalities, on the north by the municipalities of Caquiaviri, Comanche, Colquencha and Waldo Ballivián, on the south by the municipalities of Calacoto and Santiago de Kallapa. The Cónдор Jipíña or "nest of condor" is a rock formation that is only a few meters far from the Calvario. It is 8 tons of weight, and its size is between 8 and 10 m high. This wonderful formation has a legend that is only known by the local people from Coro Coro; the legend says that a man became a bird. Another legend says that there is a huge treasure of gold hidden under the rock so that the town is called "Coro Coro" that comes from the words "Kory Kory Pata", which means the "hill of Gold".				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	Visits to other near attractions.				
Precautions/advice (Precauciones/consejos)	Clothing: warm clothes, comfortable shoes, cap, and sunglasses. Medicine: first-aid kit with medicine for altitude sickness, and sunscreen. Equipment: tent, sleeping bag, camera, flashlight, and binocular.				
Related Tourist Attraction (Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	The church of the Virgen de Asunción, the church of Caquingora, the calvario, the Casa Consistorial, Hill Kumpuku, Cerro (hill) Turiturini, Salar of Jayuma, the canteras of Estuco.				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		El Tholar: hotel Patacamaya: hostel, and basic lodging.	
Food (Comedor)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		El Tholar: restaurant Coro Coro: small restaurant, small food market, and small grocery store.	
Transport (Transporte)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		There is bus transportation service every day (three time a day) from Cruce Villa Adela in El Alto to Coro Coro	
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		Coro Coro: Telephone, cell phone, and radio.	
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	None	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		NO INFORMATION	
Additional information (Información adicional)	Coro Coro and Viacha: medical post, gas station, running water, electricity (220w), and police station.				

Fauna de Caquiaviri (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)	Fauna of Caquiaviri				
Location					
Province	Pacajes	Municipality	Caquiaviri	Canton	Achiri
Distance	99	Altitude	3944	Average Temperature	21 - 14 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The buses leave regularly from La Paz to El Alto that takes 15 min by a paved road. Next it takes 40 min from El Alto to Viacha by a paved road. Then it takes 2 hrs from Viacha to Caquiaviri by a dirt road. And it takes 1 hr and 50 min from Caquiaviri to Achiri by a dirt road.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	Caquiaviri Municipality is bordered on the east by the municipalities of Coro Coro and Comanche, on the north by the municipalities of Jesús de Machaca, San Andrés de Machaca and Santiago de Machaca, and on the south by the municipalities of Charaña and Calacoto. Caquiaviri Municipality has a huge number of landscapes and as well a great diversity of species, which can be seen in the different places that it has. The variety of birds as pariguanas, flamencos, suris and wild ducks; the camelids as the alpacas, vicuñas, and llamas. These are some of the species that live constantly in the place.				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	Ecological visits				
Precautions/advice (Precauciones/consejos)	Clothing: light and warm clothes, comfortable walking shoes, cap, and raincoat. Medicine: first-aid kit, medicine for altitude sickness, and sunscreen. Equipment: tent, sleeping bag, flashlight, binocular, sunglasses, and camera.				
Related Tourist Attraction Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	The church of Caquiaviri, , estuquera (stucco factory)of Vichaya, Archaeological Museum of Achiri, lagoon of Achiri				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	NO INFORMATION		Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	Viacha: hotel, hostel, and basic lodging.	
Food (Comedor)	Small grocery store		Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	Viacha: restaurant, small restaurant, and small food market. Caquiaviri: small grocery store.	
Transport (Transporte)	There is bus transportation service regularly from Cruce de Villa Adela in El Alto.		Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	NO INFORMATION	
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION		Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)	Caquiaviri: telephone, and cell phone Viacha: radio	
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	None		Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	NO INFORMATION	
Additional information (Información adicional)	Caquiaviri and Vicacha: medical post, gas station, running water, electricity (220w), and police station.				

Iglesia de San Pedro de Tiwanaku (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)	San Pedro Church of Tiwanaku				
Location					
Province	Ingavi	Municipality	Tiwanacu	Canton	Tiwanaku
Distance	72	Altitude	3846	Average Temperature	28 - 6 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The buses leave regularly from La Paz to El Alto city that takes 15 min by a paved road. Then it takes 20 min from El Alto city to Ex tranca by a paved road. And it takes 1 hr and 5 min from Ex tranca to Tiwanaku by a paved road.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	<p>The Tiwanaku Municipality is bordered on the east by the Municipalities of Pucarani and Laja, on the west by the Municipalities of Taraco and Guaqui, on the north by the Lake Titikaka, and on the south by the Municipality of Jesús de Machaca.</p> <p>It is located in the centre of the town of Tiwanaku. It was declared as National Monument on January 1945. Its construction started in 1580 and finished in 1612. It is one of the most important churches of the region because of its singular characteristics of architecture that is a testimony of the epoch where there was the superposition of two cultures. The construction is built with the carved stone blocks that were taken from the archaeological site of Tiwanaku. It is 2 km far of the main square. Its structure consists of enlarged nave; it has 28 drainages that show the using of the Titi or andean cat that is an indigenous image. In the inside can be seen a wonderful retablo of 18th century, which was carved by indigenous people. And the ornamentation is an andean or metizo barroco style.</p> <p>Next to the main gateway that is used as an entrance to the church, there are two medium monoliths carved in stone that are like guards, and they adorn its front. They were found near the Quimsachata hill (about 10 km in the south of Tiwanaku). In one of these monoliths can be seen a snake face with fish mouth that crown the nape of the neck, and it is carved in the chest of Inti-Wiracocha* of Gateway of the Sun.</p> <p>*(Andean god)</p>				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)					
Precautions/advice (Precauciones/consejos)	<p>Clothing: warm and light cloths, cap, sunglass, rain coat, and comfortable shoes.</p> <p>Medicine: First aid-kit with medications for altitude sickness, and sunscreen.</p> <p>Equipment: camera, binocular</p> <p>Guide service: people who work at Complejo Arqueológico Monumental de Tiwanaku.</p>				
Related Tourist Attraction Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	Complejo Arqueológico Monumental de Tiwanaku, Tiwanaku town, los campos agroecológicos (sukakollos), Centro de Atención al Turista (CAT) Tiwanaku museum, the festival of Tiwanaku "Señor de la Exaltación", archeological places: Templo de Kalasasaya, Pumapunku, Putuni, Kerikala, Templete Semisubterráneo, The Puerta del Sol (Gateway of the Sun), The Puerta de la Luna (Gateway of the Moon), The Ponce monolith, The Fraile monolith, Regional Arqueológico de Tiwanaku (Lítico) Museum, and the artistic expressions through the handicraft made of stone and clay.				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	Hotel, hostel, basic lodging	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	NO INFORMATION		
Food (Comedor)	Restaurant, small restaurant, small grocery store	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	NO INFORMATION		
Transport (Transporte)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	Tiwanaku: there are bus departures to Tiwanaku every day.		
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)	Tiwanaku: telephone, cell phone, radio		
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	Tiwanaku: money exchange house		
Additional information (Información adicional)	Tiwanaku: Medical post, gas station, electricity (220w), running water, and police station.				

Laguna Naranjani (Inglés)

Tourist attraction (Nombre del atractivo en inglés)	Naranjani Lagoon				
Location					
Province	Inquisivi	Municipality	Quime	Canton	Quime
Distance	244	Altitude	4656	Average Temperature	24 - 3 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The buses leave regularly from La Paz to Tablachaca that takes 3 hrs and 5 min by a paved road. Next it takes 1 hr from Tablachaca to Pongo B-2 by a paved and dirt road. Then it takes 10 min from Pongo Be-2 to Quime by a dirt road. And it takes 10 min from Quime to Laguna Naranjani				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	<p>Quime Municipality is bordered on the east by the municipalities of Cajuata, Licoma and Inquisivi, on the west by the municipalities of Cairoma and Malla, on the north by the municipality of Irupana, and on the south by the municipality of Ichoca.</p> <p>The "Anaranjani" lagoon is located 3 Km from Pongo B-2 and Villa El Carmen. In its surroundings can be enjoyed some of the constructions remains of the human beings living, since there was mining activity long ago.</p> <p>One of the attractions of the "Anaranjani" Lagoon is the enchantment of its waters, according to the local people telling: "Some people who got up for different reasons at the shores of the laguna, they said that they saw floating oranges in the laguna; and they say that the people who went and took them, they disappeared because they were not seen any more". Moreover, it can be enjoyed a stone mural with the paintings of strange symbols, which have not been identified yet, and they believe that it was caused by the enchantment of the place.</p>				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	None				
Precautions/advices (Precauciones/consejos)	<p>Clothing: light and warm clothes, comfortable walking shoes, cap, raincoat, and sunglasses.</p> <p>Medicine: first-aid kit, medicine for altitude sickness, coca leaves, and sunscreen.</p> <p>Equipment: sleeping bag, flashlight, binocular, and camera.</p> <p>Guide service: local guide</p>				
Related Tourist Attraction (Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	The town of Quime, the church of Quime, the festival of Apóstol Santiago, the flora of Quime, the Jucumari bear, Aguas Calientes (hot springs), the Cordillera (Royal range) of Quimsa Cruz, the Caracoles Mine, the Natural reserve of Choquetanga, and the Puya Raymondi.				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	NO INFORMATION		Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	Quime: hotel, basic lodging	
Food (Comedor)	NO INFORMATION		Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	Quime: restaurant, small restaurant, small food market, small grocery store	
Transport (Transporte)	There is bus and truck transportation service regularly from La Paz city to Quime		Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	NO INFORMATION	
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION		Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)	Quime: telephone, and cell phone, radio	
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	NO INFORMATION		Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)	Quime: bank	
Additional information (Información adicional)	Quime: hospital, gas station, running water, electricity (220w), and police station.				

Mina Caracoles (Inglés)

Tourist attraction (Nombre del atractivo en inglés)		"Caracoles" Mine			
Location					
Province	Inquisivi	Municipality	Quime	Canton	Quime
Distance	245	Altitude	3976	Average Temperature	24 - 3 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The buses leave regularly from La Paz to Tablachaca that takes 3 hr and 5 min by a paved road. Next it takes 1 hr from Tablachaca to Pongo B 2 by a paved and dirt road. Then it takes 10 min from Pongo Be-2 to Quime by a dirt road. And it takes 1 hr and 10 min from Quime to Mina Caracoles by a dirt road.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	<p>The Quime Municipality is bordered on the east by the Cajuata, Licoma and Inquisivi Municipalities, on the west by the Cairoma and Malla Municipalities, on the north by the Irupana Municipality, and on the south by the Ichoca Municipality. At the end of the 19th century, rich tin seams were discovered in the Cordillera de Tres Cruces; then the town of Quime was invaded by the national and international capitalists, who are seeker of mines, rescuers, miners, businessmen and workers from different places of the country. Thanks to its moderate climate and the nearest deposits, Quime grew quickly in population and size, and it became in the main mine transactions and businesses with a prominent future for a period of ten years since 1920 to 1930, the workers of the Tin mining for the miner enterprise Caracoles, formed by a group of mines that were acquired by the North American Company "Guggenheim Brothers of Nueva York", who also owned the cooper and salitre mines of Chile. Later the mine exploitation was in charge of the Caracoles enterprise, since 1930 to 1952, until the nationalization of the great mines.</p> <p>The group Corporativo Minero Central Caracoles is a society that is formed by four mine cooperatives called El Nevado Ltda., Cooperativa libertad Ltda., Cooperativa Porvenir Ltda. and Cooperativa Gran Poder del Asiento Ltda.; nowadays it has a signed Rent Document with the Corporación Minera de Bolivia COMIBOL, for the administration and exploitation of the Mina Pacuni sector (superior picture, inferior Picture- mina Argentina), and also there is a Service Document for treating the mineralised packages in Ingenio that is located in the Molinos section, and an agreement for the administration of the Hydroelectric Powers.</p>				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	Recreational activities				
Precautions/advice (Precauciones/consejos)	<p>Clothing: light and warm clothes, comfortable walking shoes, cap, rain coat, sunglasses.</p> <p>Medicine: first-aid kit, medicine for altitude sickness, coca leaves, sunscreen, insect repellent</p> <p>Equipment: sleeping bag, flashlight, binocular, and camera</p> <p>Guide service: local guide</p>				
Related Tourist Attraction (Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	The town of Quime, the church of Quime, the festival of Apóstol Santiago, the flora of Quime, the Jucumari bear, Aguas Calientes (hot springs), the Cordillera (Royal range) of Quimsa Cruz, the Reserva Natural de Choquetanga, and the Puya Raymondí, and Laguna of Quime				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Quime: hotel, basic lodging	
Food (Comedor)	Small grocery stores	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Quime: restaurant, small restaurant, small food market, small grocery store	
Transport (Transporte)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Quime: there is bus and truck transportation service regularly from La Paz city to Quime	
Communications (Comunicaciones)	radio	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		Quime: telephone, cell phone, and radio	
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Quime: bank	
Additional information (Información adicional)	Quime: hospital, gas station, running water, electricity (220w), and police station				

Mirador Killi Killi (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)	"Killi Killi" Viewpoint				
Location					
Province	Murillo	Municipality	La Paz	Canton	La Paz
Distance	5	Altitude	3600	Average Temperature	20 - 6 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The bus leaves regularly from Plaza Murillo to Killi Killi Mirador, which takes 20 min by a paved road.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	The whole La Paz city can be seen from that place; with its topographic characteristics and its buildings with unique characteristics; and also it can be seen its sides of the city and as well the downtown of the city. The scenery imagine changes while the day gets later so that it is the same visiting attraction during the day and the night in order to have a panoramic view of the city. It is the part of the city tour route that is offered by the tourist trip agencies and the panoramic bus.				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	Recreational sights.				
Precautions/advices (Precauciones/consejos)	Clothing: warm clothing.				
Related Tourist Attraction Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	Plaza Archeolical Miraflores.				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		La Paz: hotel, hostel, and basic lodging.	
Food (Comedor)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		La Paz: restaurant, small restaurant, and small grocery store.	
Transport (Transporte)	Daily bus departures.	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		NO INFORMATION	
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		Ciudad de Niño avenue: telephone, cell phone.	
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	None	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		NO INFORMATION	
Additional information (Información adicional)	La Paz: hospital, medical post, electricity (110-220w), running water, and police station.				

Monolito Fraile - Tiwanaku (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)	"Fraile" Monolith				
Location					
Province	Ingavi	Municipality	Tiwanacu	Canton	Tiwanaku
Distance	72	Altitude	3866	Average Temperature	28 - 6 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The buses leave regularly from La Paz to El Alto city that takes 15 min by a paved road. Then it takes 20 min from El Alto city to Ex tranca by a paved road. And it takes 1 hr and 5 min from Ex tranca to Tiwanaku by a paved road.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	<p>This monolith is located in the southwestern corner of the Kalasasaya Temple platform. The "Fraile" (Priest) Monolith is a beautifully craved piece of sandstone. This figure is 3 m high, and it depicts a figure with a large belly and at chest level it carries a staff and a keru*. His head is crowned by a cephalic band; the face is rectangular with square eyes that have double borders from which sprout two rectangular appendices like tears. Perhaps this piece was dedicated to " the lacustrian worship" since it has a special characteristic that consists of a band on the hip with engraved sea crabs.</p> <p>*(a ceremonial vessel)</p>				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	Archaeological interest.				
Precautions/advice (Precauciones/consejos)	<p>Clothing: warm and light cloths, cap, sunglass, rain coat, and comfortable shoes.</p> <p>Medicine: First aid-kit with medications for altitude sickness, and sunscreen.</p> <p>Equipment: camera, binocular</p> <p>Guide service: people who work at Complejo Arqueológico Monumental de Tiwanaku.</p>				
Related Tourist Attraction Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	Complejo Arqueológico Monumental de Tiwanaku, the town of Tiwanaku, los campos agroecológicos (sukakollos), San Pedro church of Tiwanaku, the archeological places: pirámide de Akapana (Akapana pyramid), Templo de Kalasasaya, Templo Semisubterráneo, Puma Punku, Putuni, Kerikala, Centro de Atención al Turista (CAT) Tiwanaku museum, Regional Arqueológico de Tiwanaku (Lítico) Museum, and the artistic expressions through the handicrafts made of stone and clay.				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	Hotel, hostel, basic lodging	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		NO INFORMATION	
Food (Comedor)	Restaurant, small restaurant, small grocery stores	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		NO INFORMATION	
Transport (Transporte)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Tiwanaku: There are bus departures to Tiwanaku everyday	
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		Tiwanaku: Telephone, cell phone, radio	
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Tiwanaku: Money exchange house	
Additional information (Información adicional)	Tiwanaku: Medical post, gas station, electricity (220w), running water, and police station				

Puerta de la Luna (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)	Gateway of the Moon				
Location					
Province	Ingavi	Municipality	Tiwanacu	Canton	Tiwanacu
Distance	72	Altitude	3861	Average Temperature	28 - 6 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The buses leave regularly from La Paz to El Alto city that takes 15 min by a paved road. Then it takes 20 min from El Alto city to Ex tranca by a paved road. And it takes 1 hr and 5 min from Ex tranca to Tiwanaku by a paved road.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	<p>The Tiwanaku Municipality is bordered on the east by the Municipalities of Pucarani and Laja, on the west by the Municipalities of Taraco and Guaqui, on the north by the Lake Titikaka and on the south by the Municipality of Jesús de Machaca.</p> <p>It is a carved gateway in a single block of andesite that has a plinth with carving in high-relief decoration that has several zoomorphic motives, which are similar to the decorative last band of the "Puerta del Sol" (Gateway of the Sun), except that they have puma heads with fish mouth, but not bird heads. Gateway of the Moon is located in an elevated ground. It was used as an entrance to the local cemetery of Tiwanaku in the mid of the 19th century. This sculpture is 2.23 m high and 26 cm wide; and it shows many carved details in low and high-reliefs. Perhaps it belonged to an architectonic structure that included the "Puerta del Sol" (Gateway of the Sun).</p>				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)					
Precautions/advises (Precauciones/consejos)	<p>Clothing: warm and light cloths, cap, sunglasses, rain coat, and comfortable shoes.</p> <p>Medicine: First-aid kit with medicine for altitude sickness, and sunscreen.</p> <p>Equipment: camera, binocular</p> <p>Guide service: people who work at Complejo Arqueológico Monumental of Tiwanaku.</p>				
Related Tourist Attraction Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	Complejo Arqueológico Monumental de Tiwanaku, Tiwanaku town, los campos agroecológicos (sukakollos), Centro de Atención al Turista (CAT) Tiwanaku museum, San Pedro church of Tiwanaku, the festival of Tiwanaku "Señor de la Exaltación", archeological places: Templo de Kalasasaya, Templo Semisubterráneo, Puma Punku, Putuni, Kerikala, The Puerta del Sol (Gateway of the Sun), The Ponce monolith, The Fraile monolith, Regional Arqueológico de Tiwanaku (Lítico) Museum, and the artistic expressions through the handicraft made of stone and clay.				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	Hotel, hostel, and basic lodging	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		NO INFORMATION	
Food (Comedor)	Restaurant, small restaurant, and small grocery store	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		NO INFORMATION	
Transport (Transporte)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Tiwanaku: there are bus departures to Tiwanaku every day.	
Communications (Comunicaciones)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		Tiwanaku: telephone, cell phone, and radio	
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Tiwanaku: money exchange house	
Additional information (Información adicional)	Tiwanaku: medical post, gas station, electricity (220v), running water, and police station.				

Velo de la Novia (Inglés)

Tourist attraction Nombre del atractivo en inglés)	"Velo de la Novia" (Bride's veil)				
Location					
Province	Sur Yungas	Municipality	Yanacachi	Canton	Yanacachi
Distance	62	Altitude	1890	Average Temperature	28 - -5 °C
How to get there (Cómo llegar)	The buses leave regularly from La Paz to Unduavi that takes 45 min by a paved road. Then it takes 1 hr and 30 min from Unduavi to Velo de la Novia by a dirt road.				
Description of the tourist attraction (Descripción del atractivo turístico)	<p>Yanacachi Municipality is bordered on the north by the municipality of Coroico, on the northwest by the municipality of Coripata, on the east by the municipality of Chulumani, on the southeast by the municipality of Irupana, on the south and southwest by the municipalities of Irupana and Palca, and on the west by the municipalities of Palca and La Paz city. From the entrance to the Yanacachi municipality a landscape of spectacular beauty can be enjoyed, which can be seen in its mountainous peaks such as the exuberant vegetation of the yungas. There can be seen many medium-sized trees among the rivers and waterfalls, which are located between the communities of Tres Marias and Chaco, where is located the most important waterfall, approximately 200 m high, known as the "Velo de la Novia"; its water falls down from the highest hill, which forms a narrow and crystalline veil. Its access is not easy since it is located in a deep valley that is divided by the road; and there is a viewpoint with a complete view of this cascade.</p> <p>To get to the "Velo de la Novia", it is necessary to take the public transportation that departs regularly from the Villa Fátima zone in La Paz; the route runs to the cumbre* and Unduavi; then one should take the route toward the Chulumani passing on the Puente Villa until La Florida, where another route should be taken on the right that leads to the Yanacachi town.</p> <p>*(highest point of a mountain chain)</p>				
Tourist activities (Actividades turísticas)	Trekking, camping, fishing, and taking photographs.				
Precautions/advices (Precauciones/consejos)	<p>Clothing: light and warm clothing, cap, raincoat, comfortable walking shoes.</p> <p>Medicine: first-aid kit, medicine for altitude sickness, sunscreen, and insect repellent.</p> <p>Equipment: flashlight, sleeping bag, binocular, camera, and sunglasses.</p> <p>Guide service: local guide</p>				
Related Tourist Attraction Atracciones turísticas Relacionadas)	The town of Yanacachi, the pre-columbian routes of Takesi and the reconquistada, the hotel El Castillo del Loro, the snow capped of Mururata, the parroquia of Santa Barbara, Chojlla Mine and the town of Villa Aspiazu.				
Tourist Services					
Accommodation (Alojamiento)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Yanacachi: hotel, and basic lodging.	
Food (Comedor)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Yanacachi: Small restaurant, and small grocery store.	
Transport (Transporte)	NO INFORMATION	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		Yanacachi: There is daily bus and truck transportation from Villa Fatima in La Paz city to Yanacachi	
Communications (Comunicaciones)	Telephone, cell phone, and radio.	Nearest Town (Lugar más cercano)		NO INFORMATION	
Money/cash service (Servicio de dinero/efectivo)	None	Nearest town (Lugar más cercano)		NO INFORMATION	
Additional information (Información adicional)	Yanacachi: medical post, running water, electricity (220w), and police station.				