



**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
OF SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL**

**FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

TITLE OF PAPER

A COMPARISON OF SEMANTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE
APPROACHES TO TRANSLATION BASED ON EXCERPTS TAKEN
FROM THE BOOK SOUTHAMERICA BY FRANK CARPENTER

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**SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR
OBTAINING THE BACHELOR DEGREE IN ENGLISH
LANGUAGE WITH A MINOR IN**

TRANSLATION

PROJECT ADVISOR

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GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

2018



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CERTIFICATION

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Documento	Version final david canga tesis.doc (D41080489)
Presentado	2018-08-31 16:22 (-05:00)
Presentado por	David Eduardo Hoyos Hernandez (david.hoyos@cu.ucsg.edu.ec)
Recibido	david.hoyos.ucsg@analysis.orkund.com
Mensaje	ultima revision canga Mostrar el mensaje completo

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis project represents the golden brooch of a cycle and the end of a long journey. A journey with ups and downs, happy moments and not so happy moments, sacrifices and rewards. A journey that allowed me to meet wonderful people, and treasure unforgettable memories. A journey that, in short, I could not have traveled and culminated successfully without the guidance of several people, in particular, that of my professors.

That is why I would like to thank each of the professors I had during these four years. I do not mention names because the list is long and I would not like to forget a name. Each of them were important in their measure, each of them left some teaching in me, and each of the will be remembered with affection.

DEDICATIONS

To my mom, for being my greatest inspiration and support.

David Cangá Corozo.



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ABSTRACT

This research project consists of a comparison of semantic and communicative approaches to translation, applied to some excerpts taken from the book *South America* by Frank Carpenter, in order to prove the hypothesis that the communicative renderings would attain better targeted audience acceptance. To determine the features that each approach should fulfill, a specially designed parameter chart was made up, based on some Newmark and Nida's theories of translation. Subsequently, a linguistic analysis chart was also designed, where each excerpt was rendered according to each approach, and then analyzed according to the parameter chart. In addition, some of those comparative renderings were used to develop a survey in which forty people had to choose the renderings they found more fluent and natural. Finally, the excerpts rendered with the communicative approach were compiled and presented as a whole in the translation of a chapter of the book, combining there a pattern of four different colors that help the reader to identify translation equivalents.

Keywords: Communicative translation, Semantic translation, Nida's dynamic equivalence, Frank Carpenter's *South America*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Topic and Justification

This project consists of a comparison of semantic and communicative approaches to translation based on the book *South America*, a text written by the American traveler and geographer Frank Carpenter during his trip through South America at the end of the XIX century. Considering the amount of details provided by him and the historical relevance of such information, undertaking this project represents a contribution to fields such as, Linguistics, History, Economics, Sociology, among others.

This project has the potential to contribute to the field of History because the events narrated took place in a period in which the countries explored were in their transition period as Republics, few decades after overcoming their colonial period.

This also implies a contribution to the field of Economics because the events narrated took place in a period in which the economic actors of these incipient Republics began to consolidate, and that would set their economic structures for a long time, even up to the present.

Finally, the field of Sociology can benefit from this paper because the events narrated took place in a period in which each of the participants of those South American countries, began to consolidate their roles in the society and such narrative can provide information about the social tensions and power interactions taking place at that time, tensions that might exist even nowadays.

2. DELIMITATION OF THE PROBLEM

2.1. Statement of the Problem

In the field of translation, semantic approaches to translation applied to rendered versions of literary texts are commonly found, renderings that portray the intention of transporting the source text words with their closest equivalent. However, cultural and linguistic differences between societies and languages can produce translations that, although grammatically faithful, send the target audience a different message to that received by the source audience. Taking the stated problem into consideration, this research project conducted a comparison between semantic and communicative approaches to translation of rendered excerpts taken from the book *South America*, under the basis that the communicative ones would attain wider acceptance among specialized and non-specialized Spanish speaking audiences.

2.2. Research Questions

In order to carry out this project, several questions were developed:

- To what extent is a communicative approach to translation more acceptable to non-specialized Spanish speaking audiences than a semantic approach to translation?
- What is the intended target audience for the rendered version of the book?
- Is there a parameter to determine in which way the communicative approach to translation may have more acceptance than the semantic one?

2.3. Objectives

2.3.1. General Objective

To analyze the acceptability of a communicative approach to translation as opposed to a semantic approach to translation through the use of a parameter chart, a linguistic analysis chart, and a complementary survey that would allow to compare both approaches to translation.

2.3.2. Specific Objectives

1. To develop a parameter chart and a linguistic analysis chart necessary for the comparison and analysis of both, the semantic and the communicative approaches to translation.
2. To identify the obstacles that may appear during the translation process
3. To detail effective strategies to overcome such obstacles.
4. To survey a random population on the acceptance and effectiveness of a communicative approach to translation.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1. Translation

According to E. Nida (1969), translation is about reproducing in the target language a suitable equivalent of the source language-message in both, meaning and style.

3.2. Specialized Abbreviations

Before going into the concepts that will represent the theoretical basis for the methodology, it is important to review a few acronyms which, although they are part of the common language in the field of translation, it is important to clarify their meaning.

- **ST:** Stands for source texts (the original text that will be translated).
- **TT:** Stands for target text (the translation of the original text).
- **SL:** Stands for source language (the source text's original language).
- **TL:** Stands for target language (the target text's original language).

3.3. Translation Strategy

According to Krings (1986, p.75), it refers to the “translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems, in the framework of a concrete translation task” A similar opinion was held by Loescher (1991, p.8), who defined a translation strategy as “a potentially conscious approach for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it.” Once the translation strategy has been defined, then the appropriate method has to be decided. On the other hand, Cohen (1998, p.4) will claim that a translation approach “involves the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated, and developing a method to translate it.”

Since this last concept involved the use of methods of translation, as well as translation approaches, a difference about those two concepts is welcomed. According to Newmark (1988), the difference between translation methods and translation approaches is that “while translation methods relate to whole texts, translation approaches are used for sentences and smaller units of language.”

3.4. Methods of Translation

Newmark detailed a list of seven methods of translation in which he included: word for word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, and idiomatic.

3.4.1. Word-for-word translation

Newmark (1988, pp.45-47) described this method as the one “in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meaning, out of context”

3.4.2. Literal translation

It occurs when “the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical items are again translated out of context.” (Newmark, 1988, pp.45-47).

3.4.3. Faithful translation

“It attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.” (Newmark, 1988, pp.45).

3.4.4. Semantic translation

“It differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account the aesthetic value of the SL text.” (Newmark, 1988, p.81). But another concept about this method was provided by Graedler and Rogers (2003, p.71) “It seeks to adapt the meaning carried over as much as possible to the new surroundings. Experienced translators have often worked wonders by using a vast repertoire of procedures, meant to reduce irrevocable semantic loses to a minimum.”

3.4.5. Communicative translation

“It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both language and content are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.” (Newmark, 1988, pp.45-47).

3.4.6. Idiomatic translation

“It reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.” (Newmark, 1988, pp.45-47).

3.4.7. Free translation

“It attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.” (Newmark, 1988, pp.45-47).

3.4.8. Adaptation

“It is the freest form of translation mainly used for plays and poetry; the themes, characters, plots, are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to TL culture and the text is rewritten.” (Newmark, 1988, pp.45-47).

3.5. Referential Theories

3.5.1. Newmark’s Comparison of Semantic and Communicative Translation

In his book ‘A Textbook of Translation’ (1988), Peter Newmark shared a chart comparing features of both, semantic and communicative approaches to translation.

Parameter	Semantic Translation	Communicative Translation
Transmitter / addressee	Focus on the thought processes of the transmitter as an individual; should only help TT reader with connotations if they are a crucial part of message	Subjective, TT reader focused, oriented towards a specific language and culture
Culture	Remains within the SL culture	Transfers foreign elements into the TL culture
Time and origin	Not fixed in any time or local space; translation needs to be done anew with every generation	Ephemeral and rooted in its own contemporary context
Relation to ST	Always ‘inferior’ to ST; ‘loss’ of meaning	May be ‘better’ than the ST; ‘gain’ of force and clarity even if loss of semantic content
Use of form of SL	If ST language norms deviate, then this must be replicated in TT; ‘loyalty’ to ST author	Respect for the form of the SL, but overriding ‘loyalty’ to TL norms
Form of TL	More complex, awkward, detailed, concentrated; tendency to overtranslate	Smoother, simpler, dearer, more direct, more conventional; tendency to undertranslate
Appropriateness	For serious literature, autobiography, ‘personal effusion’, any important political (or other) statement	For the vast majority of texts, e.g. non-literary writing, technical and informative texts, publicity, standardized types, popular fiction
Criterion for evaluation	Accuracy of reproduction of the significance of ST	Accuracy of communication of ST message in TT

Table 1: Newmark’s comparison of semantic and communicative translation

3.5.2. Nida's Dynamic Equivalence

In his book 'Theory and Practice of Translation' (1969, p. 163), Eugene Nida described the Dynamic Equivalence as "a principle in which the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message." In addition, he detailed some characteristics for this principle.

No.	Dynamic Equivalence Parameters
1	What is implicit in the ST text can be made explicit in the TT, if this is necessary for the reader or hearer to correctly understand the message of the source text. In this sense, the translator is authorized to build in redundancy and change the syntactic structure for the sake of intelligibility.
2	The extent to which the forms must be changed in order to preserve the meaning will depend on the linguistic and cultural distance between languages.
3	The rendering must be adapted to the realities of the target language and culture so that the meaning or message of the source text can be clearly understood so the response of the receptor is essentially like that of the original receptors.
4	Archaic or confusing terms or expressions should be substituted by modern equivalents.
5	In term of guarantee a substantial degree of equivalent responses, the translator is allowed to alter idioms, vernaculars, slangs, colloquialism, and onomatopoeic expressions in accordance with the culture of the target language.
6	Though style [i.e. form] is secondary to content, it is nevertheless important. One should not translate poetry as though it were prose, nor expository material as though it were straight narrative.

Table 2: Nida's Dynamic Equivalence Parameters

3.6. Linguistic and Extralinguistic Aspects

3.6.1. Grammatical Patterns

In his essay "On Linguistics Aspects of Translation" (as quoted by Snell-Hornby), Jacobson (1959, p.236) claimed that the grammatical pattern of a language, as opposed to its lexical stock, "determines those aspects of each experience that must be expressed in the given language."

3.6.2. The readership

According to Newmark (1988, p.13), the readership consists on “the type of language used in the ST, such a terminology, level of formality, variety etc.”

3.6.3. Discourse Analysis

According to Zelling Harris (1952, p.88), “refers to the manifestation of formal regularities across sentences in combination. The term ‘discourse analysis’, has come to mean different things to different people.”

3.6.4. Coherence

According to Mona Baker (2011, pp.230-231), “refers to the network of surface relations which link words and expressions to other words and expressions in a text.”

3.6.5. Connotations

A Translator must bear in mind the fact that all the text have connotations, “an aura of ideas and feelings suggested by lexical words (crudely, 'run' may suggest 'haste', 'sofa may suggest 'comfort')”. (Newmark, 1988, p.16).

3.6.6. Comprehension

According to Deslile (1988, p.53), refers to “decoding the linguistic signs of the ST regarding the language system (i.e. determining the semantic relationships between the words and utterances) and defining the conceptual content of an utterance regarding the referential context in which it is embedded.

3.6.7. Transference

Transference “is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure.” (Newmark, 1988, p.81).

3.6.8. Naturalization

“This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL.” (Newmark, 1988, p.82).

3.6.9. Domestication

According to Venuti (1995, p.20), refers to “an ethnocentric reduction of the foreign text to target-language cultural values, brings the author back home”

3.6.10. Foreignization

According to Venuti (1995, p.20), refers to “an ethno deviant pressure on those (cultural) values to register the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text, sending the reader abroad.”

3.6.11. Equivalence

According to Mona Baker (1992, p.10), refers to “the word in the target language which expresses the same meaning as the source language word”

3.6.12. Translation loss

Inevitably there will be semantic loss in the translation, since the passage contains a large number of cultural and ‘non-equivalent’ words; if the full meaning of these were rendered, the version would be cumbersome- It is also difficult to retain the binary balanced style. (Newmark, 1988).

3.6.13. Compensation

Compensation is one of the key elements in translation because it helps to balance the TT in relation with the ST. According to Newmark (1988, p.90), it occurs when “loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence.”

3.7. Cultural aspects

3.7.1. Culture

According to Göhring (1977, p10) “consists of everything one needs to know, master and feel, in order to assess where members of a society are behaving acceptably or deviantly in their various roles.”

3.7.2. Cultural translation

Although this term has been used in many different contexts and senses, it can be defined as “those practices of literary translation that mediate cultural difference, or try to convey extensive cultural background, or set out to represent another culture, via translation.” (Baker, 1992, p.67).

4. THE SOURCE TEXT

4.1. The Author

Frank George Carpenter was born in Mansfield, Ohio, on May 8th, 1855. He became an author, photographer, lecturer and traveler who wrote standard geography textbooks called *Carpenter's World Travels*. With his daughter Frances, he visited several countries and continents collecting approximately 16,800 photographs and about 7,000 negatives. His first travel was over North America, in 1898 and the next year he travelled all over South America. That second travel appeared narrated in the book “Carpenter’s Geographical Reader: South America” (the Source Text for this research project). In later travels he would visit Europe (1902), Holy Land and Syria (1922), Alaska (1923), Java and East Indies (1923).

4.2. The Book

According to the preface in the book “the children are taken by the author upon a personally conducted tour through the most characteristic parts of the South American continent (...)” (Carpenter, 1899, p.5).

Basically, the text is a kind of travel binnacle, compiled by the author during his journey through South America. There, in a very detailed way and using a language focused on children (hence the recurrent use of the first person plural, to give children the feeling of being part of the journey), the author describes each of the sites visited and the experiences lived: from the Port of New York, to the Isthmus of Panama, across Panama to the Pacific Ocean, to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, etc.

4.3. The Audience

While the Source Text was targeted to children, the Target Text (rendered in a communicative approach to translation), is targeted not to children but to a wider age range including specialized and a non-specialized audience.

5. METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied to this research was deductive, as it did not intend to produce a new theory, but to confirm already established theories, by applying specific guidelines to chosen samples. In that sense, it followed four steps typical in deductive investigations, steps that go from general to specific. Such steps were: theory, hypothesis, observation, confirmation. The theories were those proposed by Newmark and Nida, regarding semantic and communicative approaches to translation that were applied to excerpts from the book *South America*; the hypothesis which stated that the communicative renderings would get wider target audience acceptance in a survey; the observation was applied to the results obtained through the survey; and the confirmation was reached when the analysis of such results proved that in all the cases, the communicative renderings obtained wider target audience acceptance.

In this study, lots of qualitative forms and data gathering techniques were applied, because the research mainly focused not in the amount but in the features of the samples obtained and analyzed.

5.1. RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

5.1.1. Specially designed parameter chart of comparative approaches to translation

To carry out this project, clear parameters were needed, which help identify semantic and communicative approaches to translation, and in this sense it was decided to use Newmark's comparison of semantic and communicative translation, a table that appeared in the book 'A Textbook of Translation' (1988). There, this scholar proposed eight parameters for the comparison of those two approaches: Transmitter / addressee, Culture, Time and origin, Relation to ST, Use of form of SL, Form of TL, Appropriateness, and Criterion for evaluation. It was decided to take four of those Newmark's parameters and combine them with one of the parameters proposed by Eugene Nida in his theory of Dynamic Translation (the parameter that claims that what is implicit must be made explicit), so as to create new parameter chart, with five parameters: Transmission (P1), Culture (P2), Relation to ST (P3), Form of TL (P4), and Explicitness (P5).

Parameter	Semantic Translation	Communicative Translation
P1. Transmission	Focus on the thought processes of the transmitter as an individual.	Subjective, TT reader focused, oriented towards a specific language and culture.
P2. Culture	Remains within the SL culture	Transfers foreign elements into the TL culture. The rendering must be adapted to the realities of the TL
P3. Relation to ST	Always 'inferior' to ST; 'loss' of meaning	May be 'better' than the ST 'gain' of force and clarity even if loss of semantic content
P4. Form of TL	More complex, awkward, detailed, concentrated; tendency to overtranslate	Smoother, simpler, dearer, more direct, more conventional; tendency to undertranslate
P5. Explicitness	What is implicit in the ST text is kept implicit in the TT.	What is implicit in the ST text can be made explicit in the TT, if this is necessary for the reader or hearer to correctly understand the message

Table 3: Specially designed parameter chart of comparative approaches to translation

5.1.2. Specially designed linguistic analysis chart

Once the parameters were established, it was necessary to design another chart, one where the four basic elements for the linguistic analysis can be included:

- 1. Excerpt taken from the ST
- 2. Semantic rendering
- 3. Communicative rendering
- 4. Annotations analyzing both approaches

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • • • • 		
ANNOTATIONS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • 		

Table 4: Specially designed linguistic analysis chart

5.1.3. Survey

A survey among 40 people from different ages was applied in order to prove if they would prefer a communicative approach over a semantic one. The survey consisted of 10 questions with two renderings each. In all the cases, the first option was the semantic rendering and the second the communicative one, but the surveyed did not know this. In the graphics with the results, responses with semantic rendering, appears in blue, and the ones with communicative rendering, in red.

6. FINDINGS

6.1. Linguistic Findings

6.1.1. Case 1

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>Ecuador means equator, and we are now in one of the lands of the equator. Ecuador lies on both sides of that central line of the earth. It is of the shape of a fan, whose handle extends almost to Brazil, and whose scalloped rim is fringed with the ocean spray.</p>	<p>Ecuador significa equator, y ahora estamos en una de las tierras del equator. Ecuador se encuentra a ambos lados de esa línea central de la tierra. Tiene la forma de un abanico, cuyo mango se extiende casi hasta Brasil, y cuyo borde festoneado está bordeado por el rocío del océano.</p>	<p>Ecuador debe su nombre a la zona denominada "equator", y nos encontramos ahora en uno de los territorios dentro de esa zona, pues el país está atravesado por la línea ecuatorial. Ecuador tiene la forma de una especie de cono, cuyo vértice se extiende casi hasta Brasil y el extremo opuesto e irregular es salpicado por la espuma del mar.</p>

ANNOTATIONS CASE 1

- P5-Explicitness:** "Ecuador means" equator: The semantic rendering kept the meaning implicit "Ecuador significa Ecuador", while the communicative rendering made explicit what was implicit by complementing the word "means" with a spatial relation that makes reference of a specific place in the world. The phrase "la zona denominada equator", helps the reader to identify something that was otherwise vague.
- P3-Relation to ST:** The communicative rendering of "the central line of the earth" as "línea equinoccial" produced a loss of semantic content by not reproducing the exact meaning of the words from the ST, but this helped this rendering to gain force and clarity in terms of the message behind the word provided by the author. In addition, the phrase "línea equinoccial" represents the standard term for such topic and subsequently, a clearer reference globally applied in Spanish.
- P5-Explicitness:** The semantic rendering of the phrase "we are now in one of the lands of the equator" as "y ahora estamos en una de las tierras del equator" kept implicit the meaning of the word "equator" in the ST, while the communicative rendering: "y nos encontramos ahora en uno de los territorios dentro de esta zona" made explicit that the term "equator" does not make reference to the country Ecuador, but to the region of the earth where the country is located. This is also an example of P4, because the semantic rendering is complex and awkward in the sense that the author is making reference to both, the area and the country under the same term.
- P3-Relation to ST:** The imagery from the ST comparing the shape of the country with a fan is kept in the semantic rendering but changed in the communicative one for an element that reflects better the shape of the country by that time: a cone. In addition, the communicative rendering of the phrase "scalloped rim is fringed with the ocean spray", is even better than the phrase from the ST: "el extremo opuesto e irregular es salpicado por la espuma del mar."

6.1.2. Case 2

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
It is a curious country, made up of lowlands and highlands. The parts of it along the coast and near the east boundary are low and tropical, and the remainder is a land of the clouds. It comprises some of the highest of the Andes, with mighty plateaus where the climate is cool and temperate, and where in some parts it is perpetual spring.	Es un país curioso, formado por tierras bajas y tierras altas. Sus regiones a lo largo de la costa y cerca de la frontera este son bajas y tropicales, y el resto es una tierra en las nubes. Comprende algunos de más altos de los Andes, con grandes mesetas donde el clima es fresco y templado, y donde en algunas partes es primavera perpetua.	Ecuador es un país singular conformado por regiones como la Interandina y Litoral, donde la segunda, situada a lo largo de la costa occidental, es baja y tropical, y la primera acaricia al cielo por contar con algunos de las más impresionantes montañas andinas que tienen imponentes mesetas con un clima fresco y templado en ciertos sectores y eternamente primaveral en otros.

ANNOTATIONS CASE 2

- 1. P4-Form of TL:** The communicative rendering of the phrase: “curious country” as “país singular” is an example of P4 because the election of the word “singular” as an equivalent for “curious”, makes the rendering smoother in the sense that “singular” is a more appropriate equivalent than “curioso”, which in Spanish would have portrayed a vague connotation that could even be taken in a not so positive way, while with “singular” the meaning and the sense intended in the ST is appropriately transported to the TT with a neutral connotation.
- 2. P3-Relation to ST:** The communicative rendering of the phrase “lowlands and highlands” as “regions como la Interandina y Litoral” make the TT longer than the ST, which represents a case of compensation by splitting, but also an example of P3, because the splitting produced a change in the semantic content. However, this loss of semantic content allowed the rendering to gain force and clarity by using terms (Interandina y Litoral) that are commonly used in the formal language of the TL culture to describe the geographical reference mentioned in the ST. On the other hand, the semantic rendering “tierras bajas y altas” employed terms that are not commonly used in the TL, and that subsequently, may sound awkward to them.
- 3. P4-Form of TL:** The communicative rendering of the phrase “the east boundary” as “la costa occidental” represents a case of P4 because of the word election, employing terms that are more conventional to the TL in relation of the topic mentioned in the ST. Therefore “boundary” rendered as “costa” and “east” rendered as “occidental” are elections that for the target audience sounds more natural than the semantic “frontera este”, which sounds a bit awkward.
- 4. P3-Relation to ST:** The communicative rendering of the phrase: “land of the clouds” as “acaricia al cielo” is, in terms of style, a more appropriate choice than the semantic “Tierra de las nubes”, and also an example of the use of a metaphor which contains a poetic beauty that produces a loss of semantic content but that would

produce, in the target audience, a close sensation to that felt by the original audience. This rendering is also a case of the compensation by merging that produces a loss of semantic content that allowed the rendering to gain force. On the other hand, the semantic rendering “tierra en las nubes” represents a choice that appropriately reproduces the meaning of the ST, but sounds awkward.

6.1.3. Case 3

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>We are now in the most tropical part of the country. Guayaquil never needs a furnace, and heating stoves are unknown. Look at the city as it lies there on the banks of the river. There is not a chimney rising above any of the houses. There is not a stovepipe in the city, and the weather is so warm that most of the buildings are made without windows, mere holes in the walls serving for light and air.</p>	<p>Ahora estamos en la parte más tropical del país. Guayaquil nunca necesita un horno y las estufas de calefacción son desconocidas. Miren la ciudad mientras se asienta allí, sobre la ribera del río. No hay una sola chimenea emergiendo sobre ninguna de las casas. No hay una chimenea en la ciudad, y el clima es tan cálido que la mayoría de los edificios están hechos sin ventanas, simples agujeros en las paredes que sirven para la luz y el aire.</p>	<p>Hemos llegado a Guayaquil, que está ubicada en la parte más tropical del país; es una ciudad donde la calefacción no es necesaria y hasta es desconocida. Al contemplarla asentada a las orillas del río, no se aprecian chimeneas en el horizonte de la ciudad y notamos que el clima es tan cálido que la mayoría de los inmuebles se construyen sin ventanas, y con simples agujeros en las paredes que sirven para dar paso a la luz y al aire.</p>

ANNOTATIONS CASE 3

1. P4-Form of TL: The communicative rendering is TT focused because it involves some changes to adapt it to the TT culture. One of those changes caused reordering of the sentences, something that the semantic rendering is not allowed to apply. For instance, in the ST the phrase “tropical part” is mentioned before “Guayaquil”, while in the communicative rendering, “Guayaquil” is mentioned before “parte más tropical del país”. In addition, an additional phrase was included: “que está ubicada”. All these changes made the communicative rendering smoother than the semantic: “Ahora estamos en la parte más tropical del país. Guayaquil...” because of the communicative elections are attached to the Spanish literary style that is why this is a case of P4 because those changes were attained to the form of the target language.

2. P4-Form of TL: The communicative rendering of the phrase “Guayaquil never needs a furnace, and heating stoves are unknown”, involved under translation, because of the omission of the word “furnace” like this: “Guayaquil nunca necesita un horno y las estufas de calefacción, son desconocidas.” This decision responds to

the fact that translating “furnace” and “heating stove” would have represented a sort of redundancy as both term refers to similar devices. This redundancy can be noticed in the semantic translation: “Guayaquil nunca necesita un horno y las estufas de calefacción son desconocidas.”

3. P3-Relation to ST: Regarding the phrase “above any of the houses”, the semantic rendering kept the form of the ST: “emergiendo sobre ninguna de las casas” but that construction may sound awkward to the TL audience. On the other hand, the communicative rendering resembles in a closer way the literary style of the Spanish language, by using an elegant choice: “en el horizonte de la ciudad”. This choice intended to convey the same message from the ST but using different words, with a higher stylistic component. As the houses appear in the horizon, it was decided to mention the horizon instead of the houses, and keeping the element of the chimneys. This represents a spatial reference that make the communicative rendering sound even better than the ST.

6.1.4. Case 4

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
Let us take a walk through the streets. They are lined with workmen, who are laboring at their trades on the sidewalks, and Indian women, who comb their own and their children’s hair as they wait for their customers.	Demos un paseo por las calles. Están alineadas con obreros que trabajan en sus mercancías en las aceras, y mujeres indias, que se peinan el cabello y el de sus hijos mientras esperan a sus clientes.	Damos un paseo por las calles y notamos que en las aceras se suceden los comerciantes vendiendo sus productos, y mujeres indígenas que peinan sus cabellos y el de sus hijos mientras esperan que se acerque algún cliente.

ANNOTATIONS CASE 4

1. P4-Form of TL: The phrase “let us take a walk” reflects a feature that appears once and again throughout the whole book and consists in the author sharing his eyewitness role with the reader, in order to make him feel part of the events being narrated (a typical stylistic resource employed in book for children). That may have sounded awkward for the target audience, so the communicative rendering is advisable since it portrays the narrator (and his crew) as the only eyewitness without including the reader. Subsequently, the phrase “let us take a walk” was rendered as “demos un paseo” in the semantic way, but as “damos un paseo” in the communicative way. This change makes the communicative rendering smoother and more conventional.

2. P4-Form of TL: The communicative rendering is TT focused because it involves some changes to make it fit in the TT culture, changes such as reordering and merging the sentences. Such changes are not allowed in the semantic approach to translation. Regarding the rendering of the phrase: “they are lined with workmen, who are laboring at their trades on the sidewalks”, the phrase “y notamos que” was added, which functions as a connector that allows to avoid the period, turning the two sentences from the ST into a single one in the TT (a single sentence where

reordering was applied). That way, the sidewalks were mentioned before the workmen: “en las aceras se suceden los comerciantes vendiendo sus productos”. Those changes are intended to adapt the rendering to the literary style of the Spanish language that allows placing the predicate before the subject, for aesthetic purposes.

3. P4-Form of TL: The communicative rendering of “are lined” as “se suceden” represents a stylistic resource closer to the TT literary style, that the semantic “están alineados”. The communicative rendering of “workmen” as “comerciantes” represented a case of particularization, because “comerciantes” is a more specific term that worker and provides additional information about the kind of work being developed, which allows the rendering resemble the context of the situation described.

4. P2-Culture: The communicative rendering of the term “indians” as “indígenas” reflects an adaptation of foreign elements into the TL culture, by using a politically correct term regarding ethnicity. It is worth to mention that, although the term “aborígenes” would have been even more appropriate, “indígenas” has become the official equivalent.

6.1.5. Case 5

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>But what is the matter with that donkey’s legs? He is actually wearing trousers. There is also a band of cotton cloth on the under part of his body. There are other donkeys dressed the same way. We ask why this is, and are told that the flies and gnats are so bad in Guayaquil</p>	<p>Pero, ¿qué le pasa a las patas de ese burro? Él en realidad está usando pantalones. También hay una banda de tela de algodón en la parte inferior de su cuerpo. Hay otros burros vestidos de la misma manera. Preguntamos por qué les hacen eso, y nos dicen que las moscas y mosquitos son tan malas en Guayaquil</p>	<p>Vemos además un par de burros con telas cubriendo sus patas y abdomen, y al preguntar, nos informan que son una especie de pantalones y franelas que sus dueños les ponen para protegerlos de las terribles moscas y mosquitos de Guayaquil.</p>

ANNOTATIONS CASE 5

1. P3-Relation to ST: The phrase: “what is the matter with that donkey’s legs?” is another example of the author sharing his role of eyewitness with the reader, in order to make him feel part of the narration. In addition, the question mark represents in the sentential level and illocutionary particle that suggests that the reader is standing there next to the author, and about to answer his question. Reproducing such arrangement may have sounded awkward for the target audience, so it was decided for the communicative rendering to maintain the eyewitness role in the narrator (and his crew), and so, the phrase was rendered as “vemos además” which represents compensation by merging. This arrangement

produce a translation loss in the semantic content, than; on the other hand, allows it to gain force and a more appropriate transference of the message to the TL audience.

2. P4-Form of TL: For the rest of the extract several changes were applied in the communicative rendering, changes as reordering and merging which produced that two phrases from different sentences turned into one. Those were “is actually wearing trousers. There is also a band of cotton cloth on the under part of his body”. The fact that the phrase “band of cotton cloth” was rendered just as “telas” reflects compensation by merging. Besides, the ST mentions two donkeys, one mentioned after the other and in different sentences, but in the communicative rendering those two were mentioned at once: “un par de burros” which is another example of compensation by merging. All those changes are TT focused as intended to fit the Spanish language stylistics for longer sentences. On the other hand, the semantic rendering sounds awkward because it reproduces the same structure of the ST: “Él en realidad está usando pantalones. También hay una banda de tela de algodón en la parte inferior de su cuerpo. Hay otros burros vestidos de la misma manera.”

6.1.6. Case 6

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>The houses are so constructed on account of the earthquakes which are felt here every few weeks. Heavy buildings will fall if the earth shakes very much, but these light structures sway to and fro, but do not come down.</p> <p>Guayaquil is quite a business center. It is one of the best ports on the west coast of South America. It lies about sixty miles up the Guayas river, where the stream is a mile wide,</p>	<p>Las casas están construidas así a causa de los terremotos que se sienten aquí cada pocas semanas. Los edificios pesados caerían si la tierra tiembla mucho, pero estas estructuras ligeras se balancean de un lado a otro, pero no se caen.</p> <p>Guayaquil es todo un centro de negocios. Es uno de los mejores puertos en la costa oeste de Sudamérica. Se encuentra a unas sesenta millas río arriba del río Guayas, donde el río es de una milla de ancho,</p>	<p>Las casas se construyen de esa manera para resistir los frecuentes terremotos que azotan la región. Las construcciones macizas se derrumbarían con una buena sacudida, mientras que estas estructuras ligeras se balancean sin desplomarse. Guayaquil es un gran nicho para el comercio al ser uno de los mejores puertos de la costa occidental sudamericana. La ciudad se asienta a unos cien kilómetros al norte del río Guayas, en un punto en donde éste se vuelve de casi un kilómetro y medio de ancho</p>

ANNOTATIONS CASE 6

1. P4-Form of TL: The communicative rendering of the phrase: “The houses are so constructed” as “Las casas se construyen” is smoother because it has been adapted to the Spanish style regarding the construction of passive voice. On the other hand, the semantic rendering: “Las casas están construidas”, focusses on the thought processes of the transmitter; subsequently, the grammatical arrangement is similar to the ST.

2. P3-Relation to ST: The communicative rendering of the phrase: “every few weeks” as “frecuentes” is a case of compensation by merging, because the ST phrase is composed by three words which were rendered using a single word. That different words produced a change in the semantic content that allowed the ST to gain force in relation to the TT. On the other hand, the semantic rendering kept the semantic structure of the ST: “cada pocas semanas”.

3. P4-Form of TL: The communicative rendering of the term: “heavy buildings” as “construcciones macisas” which conforms a case of P4 because of word selection as such rendering, reflects a physical reference that transports the same information as the ST but using a grammatical arrangement that for the TT audience sounds smoother than the semantic rendering: “edificios pesados”.

4. P2-Culture: The communicative rendering of the phrase “sixty miles” as “cien kilómetros” reflects how foreign elements are transported into the TL culture by converting the information from the measure unit used in north America, to the measure unit used locally. On the other hand, the semantic rendering as “sesenta millas” remains within the SL culture.

6.1.7. Case 7

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>The river is filled with shipping, and there are many dugouts and cargo boats which have brought in cacao, cane sugar, and ivory nuts for export.</p> <p>Guayaquil is now connected with the interior by railroad, but we shall see more if we travel by boats and on mules. There are little steamer which take us up the Guayas river almost to the foot of the Andes.</p>	<p>El río está lleno de envíos, y hay muchas balsas y barcos cargueros con cacao, caña de azúcar y nueces de marfil para exportar.</p> <p>Guayaquil ahora está conectada con el interior por ferrocarril, pero veremos más si viajamos en barcos y en mulas. Hay un pequeño vapor que nos lleva subiendo por el río Guayas hasta casi al pie de los Andes.</p>	<p>El río está lleno de embarcaciones mercantes. Hay muchas piraguas y barcos de carga que han traído cacao, caña de azúcar y nueces de marfil para la exportación. Aunque ahora las vías del ferrocarril permiten la conexión de Guayaquil con el interior del país, preferimos viajar en canoas y mulas para poder apreciar más el paisaje. Hay un pequeño barco a vapor que nos lleva desde el río Guayas hasta casi el inicio de la cordillera Andina.</p>

ANNOTATIONS CASE 7

- 1. P3-Relation to ST:** The semantic rendering of the phrase: “the river is filled with shipping” as “el río está lleno de envíos” results a confusing phrase in Spanish because it makes no sense. But when rendering it in a communicative way as: “el río está lleno de embarcaciones mercantes” the information make sense for the TT audience. Such rendering represents, not the literal meaning, but the message that the ST is trying to convey, and that is why shipping is a synonym of trade and was rendered as “embarcaciones mercantes”. Those changes made the communicative rendering different from the ST and such difference represents a loss of semantic content but also a gain of force and clarity.
- 2. P4- Form of TL:** The communicative rendering is TT focused because it involves some changes to adapt it to the TT culture, changes as reordering. As a consequence, the communicative rendering of the phrase: “but we shall see more if we travel by boats and on mules” was rendered as “preferimos viajar en canoas y mulas, para poder apreciar más”, because in the literary Spanish style the action usually goes before the consequence, and in this case “traveling on mules” is the action that allows the consequence “see more” to happen: That reordering of words makes the communicative rendering smoother.
- 3. P5-Explicitness:** In the communicative rendering, the phrase “el paisaje” was added, in order to make the TT more explicit regarding what is that thing that the author “shall see more” by travelling on mule instead of “by boats”, and it was obvious that although he did not mention it, he was referring to the landscape. So, the communicative rendering made explicit what was implicit in the ST.

6.1.8. Case 8

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>It is the rainy season of Ecuador, and the low coast lands are flooded. The people of this region are now living in the second stories of their houses. We see them going from one hut to another in canoes. There are marketmen paddling about, and there is a group of children in that little boat being paddled to school.</p>	<p>Es la estación lluviosa de Ecuador, y las tierras bajas de la costa están inundadas. La gente de esta región ahora vive en los segundos pisos de sus casas. Los vemos ir de una choza a otra en canoas. Hay mercaderes remando, y hay un grupo de niños en un pequeño bote siendo llevados a la escuela.</p>	<p>La época invernal ha comenzado y como las regiones del litoral costero están inundadas, los pobladores asentados en esos sectores se instalan en los pisos altos de sus casas; en canoas van de una casa a otra, incluso los vendedores transportan sus productos en canoas y también se puede apreciar un grupo de niños transportados en canoa, a la escuela.</p>

ANNOTATIONS CASE 8

- 1. P1- Transmission:** The communicative rendering of the phrase “rainy season” not as “época de lluvias” but as “época invernal” reflects the Transmission parameter because of the use of a phrase commonly applied in the target language to refer to that period of the year. That choice helped this rendering to gain force and clarity.
- 2. P4-Form of ST:** The first two sentences of the ST have been merged into one in the communicative rendering, and the same was done with the last two sentences, so that what appeared as four sentences in the ST were merged into two, in the ST, adapting it to the Spanish Literary style that includes longer sentences than those in English.
- 3. P4-Form of ST:** The choice of appropriate equivalents helps the communicative rendering to gain force. In that sense, “low coast lands” was rendered as “regiones del litoral costero”, which is an closer option to the style in comparison to the semantic “tierras bajas de la costa”. In this case, not the literal words of the message of reference is being transported appropriately with the choice of suitable equivalents that sounds familiar and are of common use in the TT. A similar case was the communicative rendering of “market men” as “comerciantes” which is a closer term to those commonly used in the target language, in comparison to the semantic “mercaderes”, in the sense that represent choice of words that would sounds more familiar to the target audience regarding these topics.

6.1.9. Case 9

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
The town at which we now are is Bodegas (bodā'gas). It is the head of navigation of the Guayas river. Only a small part of it is on the mainland, and this part is half flooded, so that the street crossings are bridged with logs, and the people have to hug the walls and step upon blocks in getting from one store to another along the side streets.	El pueblo en el que ahora nos encontramos es Bodegas. Es la cabeza de navegación del río Guayas. Solo una pequeña parte está en el continente, y la mitad de esta parte está inundada, de modo que los cruces de las calles están conectados por troncos, y la gente tiene que agarrar las paredes y pisar sobre bloques para ir de una tienda a otra a lo largo del costado de las calles.	Hemos llegado a Bodegas, un pueblo que representa la cabecera fluvial de la cuenca del río Guayas. Sólo una pequeña parte de Bodegas es tierra firme, y de esa parte, la mitad está inundada. Una serie de troncos hacen las veces de puentes entre las calles, y la gente debe asirse a las paredes o caminar sobre bloques para dirigirse a las tiendas ubicadas a lo largo de las calles laterales.

ANNOTATIONSCASE 9

- 1. P3-Relation to ST:** By applying compensation by merging, the communicative rendering of “the town at which we now are is Bodegas” as “hemos llegado a Bodegas” is more direct than the semantic one: “El pueblo en el que ahora nos encontramos es Bodegas”. That change does not respond to a grammatical but to a stylistic arrangement intended to make the rendering sound smoother. In addition,

that change makes the communicative rendering shorter with cause a loss in relation to the semantic content of the ST but a gain in clarity and force.

2. P5-Explicitness: The communicative rendering of the phrase: “the head of navigation of the Guayas river” as “cabecera fluvial de la cuenca del río Guayas” is providing additional information that the one offered by the ST in the sense that the rendering introduce the element “Cuenca del” in order to explain that Bodegas is the head of navigation of bigger region.

3. P4-Form of TL: The communicative rendering of the phrase: “the street crossings are bridged with logs” as “una serie de troncos hacen las veces de puentes entre las calles” is longer that the ST with represents compensation by splitting. The change involve the inclusion of the phrase “hace las veces de” which does not represent a grammatical but a stylistic arrangement intended to make the rendering sound smoother. Those changes cause a loss in relation to the semantic content of the ST but a gain in clarity and force.

6.1.10. Case 10

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>Many of the houses are far out in the river. The smaller ones have only one room, made of poles covered with palm, leaves, and reached by ladders from the water. Let us take a canoe and visit one of them. The owner makes us welcome, and we squat down on a block on the floor, sitting rather gingerly upon it for fear the floor may break through and drop us down into the water. See, it is made of bamboo canes.</p>	<p>Muchas de las casas están lejos en el río. Los más pequeños tienen una sola habitación, hecha de postes cubiertos con palmeras, hojas y alcanzados por escaleras desde el agua. Tomemos una canoa y visitemos una de ellas. El propietario nos hace sentir bienvenidos, y nos acucillamos sobre un bloque en el piso, sentados bastante cautelosos sobre éste por temor a que el piso se rompa y caigamos al agua. Mira, está hecho de cañas de bambú.</p>	<p>Muchas de las casas son construcciones ubicadas río adentro, las más pequeñas tienen una sola habitación. Se construyen sobre troncos de madera y sus están hechos de hojas de palmera con escaleras sumergidas en el agua. Tomamos una canoa para visitar una de estas casas, cuyo anfitrión nos da la bienvenida y al entrar nos sentamos casi a nivel del suelo sobre un banco y lo hacemos con mucha cautela pues tememos que el piso de caña de bambú ceda y caigamos todos al agua.</p>

ANNOTATIONS CASE 10

1. P5-Explicitness: The communicative rendering of the phrase “Many of the houses are far out in the river” made explicit was implicit in the ST by adding: “son construcciones ubicadas” leaving the rendering this way: “Muchas de las casas son construcciones ubicadas río adentro”. On the other hand, the semantic rendering left implicit what was implicit in the ST: “Muchas de las casas están lejos en el río”. This inclusion was important because the reader may not be aware that, indeed, such houses were built far in the river, although they were no floating homes as

those built on boats. That addition not only made the rendering more explicit, but also produced a loss in the semantic content with a gain of clarity in relation of the ST which represents as well a case of P3, Relation to ST.

2. P3-Relation to ST: The communicative rendering of the phrase “far out in the river” as “río adentro” is not only shorter, because of the use of an expression commonly used in the TL culture, but also shorter, which represents compensation by merging. Those changes produced a loss in the semantic content with a gain of clarity in relation to the ST.

3. P4-Form of TL: The phrase: “Let us take a canoe” is another example of the author sharing with the reader the role of eyewitness. It is like the reader were there, standing next to him and about to join him in the visit of those houses, and the semantic rendering kept shared role that: “Tomemos una canoa”. But that sort of invitation to the reader is not that common in the Spanish style and for an adult audience. So, the communicative rendering changed the narrator perspective and turned it in the more traditional way, leaving the reader out of the action: “tomamos una canoa”.

4. P5-Explicitness: The communicative rendering of the phrase “and we squat down on a block on the floor” as “nos sentamos casi a nivel del suelo sobre un banco”, makes the rendering clearer by providing additional information with the inclusion of the phrase “casi a nivel”. This makes the rendering more explicit by explaining that, when the ST says “we squat down”, the implicit message was that they sat almost at the level of the floor, because the block (that was not a block, but a sort of rustic stool) was too low, leaving them sitting almost at the level of the floor. It is also worth mentioning that the additional information made the rendering larger to the ST which produced a loss in the semantic content but also a gain of force, which represents P3 Parameter, Relation to ST.

6.1.11. Case 11

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>Notice that clay pot resting over the little fire in that box over there. That is the cook stove of the family. These people use charcoal for fuel. They live largely upon sweet potatoes or yams, plantains or large bananas, and a potato like tuber called the yucca. They are fond of rice, and eat a great deal of beef dried in the sun.</p>	<p>Fíjense en esa olla de barro puesta sobre el pequeño fuego en esa caja de allí. Esa es la cocina de la estufa de la familia. Estas personas usan carbón como combustible. Viven en gran parte de camotes, patatas, bananas o plátanos grandes, y un tubérculo similar a la papa llamado yuca. Les gusta el arroz y comen una gran cantidad de carne seca al sol.</p>	<p>Notamos una vasija de barro sobre un fogón encendido, y que hace las veces de estufa; estas personas cocinan con leña. Se alimentan esencialmente a base de papas, plátanos verdes, bananos, y yuca, un tubérculo parecido a la papa, gustan mucho del arroz, y comen mucha carne puesta a secar al sol.</p>

ANNOTATIONS CASE 11

1. P1-Transmission: The phrase: “Notice that” is another example of the author sharing with the reader the role of eyewitness, which in the communicative rendering was changed to the traditional approach in which the reader does not get that closeness to the text, because that may result awkward to the target audience. On the other hand, he semantic rendering kept that awkward perspective: “fijense en esa”.

2. P2-Culture: The cultural adaptation of the communicative rendering helps to make clear some parts of the ST which may not result clear enough to the target audience. In that sense “clay pot” was rendered as “vasija” which for the target audience represents a cultural element in the form of a specific type of pot. Besides rendering “clay pot” as “vasija” represents compensation by merging. In the same way the phrase “little fire in that box over there” may sound enigmatic to the target audience, but again, the communicative rendering gave it sense by adapting a cultural element in the form of “fogón encendido”, which is the way in which the that device is known in the place that the author is referring to Bodegas. In addition, that rendering also represents compensation by merging which make this case suitable of three different parameters: P2 Culture, P3 Relation to ST and P5 Explicitness.

3. P2-Culture: The communicative rendering of the phrase “these people use charcoal for fuel” adapted it to the realities of the TL culture by translating charcoal not as “carbón”, but as “leña”, because in fact, regarding the cultural aspect of the people from Babahoyo was that they used to cook with “wood” instead of with “charcoal”.

6.1.12. Case 12

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>Leaving Bodegas, we start out for our trip over the Andes. We ride for miles in canoes through the flooded lands, among the treetops of the tropical forest. Now we pass alligators, which swim lazily off into the bushes. Now monkeys make faces at us out of the branches, and now a bright-colored parrot shrieks out as we go on our way.</p>	<p>Saliendo de Bodegas, comenzamos nuestro viaje por los Andes. Anduvimos millas en canoas a través de las tierras inundadas, entre las copas de los árboles del bosque tropical. Ahora pasamos caimanes, que nadan perezosamente en los arbustos. Ahora los monos nos miran desde las ramas, y ahora un loro de color brillante chilla mientras avanzamos.</p>	<p>Saliendo de Bodegas, empezamos nuestro viaje hacia los Andes. Navegamos un largo trecho en canoa por estas tierras inundadas hasta las copas de los árboles, y en nuestro andar nos cruzamos con caimanes que nadan perezosamente en los ramales, con monos que nos hacen muecas desde las ramas, y hasta con un loro de colores brillantes que chilla en cuanto nos ve pasar.</p>

ANNOTATIONS CASE 12

1. P1-Transmission: The phrase: “Notice that” is another example of the author sharing with the reader the role of eyewitness, which in the communicative rendering was changed to the traditional approach in which the reader does not get that closeness to the text, because that may result awkward to the target audience. On the other hand, he semantic rendering kept that awkward perspective: “fijense en esa”.

2. P2-Culture: The cultural adaptation of the communicative rendering helps to made clear some parts of the ST which may not result clear enough to the target audience. In that sense “clay pot” was rendered as “vasija” which for the target audience represents a cultural element in the form of a specific type of pot. Besides rendering “clay pot” as “vasija” represents compensation by merging. In the same way the phrase “little fire in that box over there” may sound enigmatic to the target audience, but again, the communicative rendering gave it sense by adapting a cultural element in the form of “fogón encendido”, which is the way in which the that device is known in the place that the author is referring to Bodegas. In addition, that rendering also represents compensation by merging which make this case suitable of three different parameters: P2 Culture, P3 Relation to ST and P5 Explicitness.

3. P2-Culture: The communicative rendering of the phrase “these people use charcoal for fuel” adapted it to the realities of the TL culture by translating charcoal not as “carbón”, but as “leña”, because in fact, regarding the cultural aspect of the people from Babahoyo was that they used to cook with “wood” instead of with “charcoal”

6.1.13. Case 13

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
We pass many Indians in canoes and flatboats, carrying their wares down to Bodegas. We ride by cacao plantations, and finally shoot out of the woods into the open, with the mighty Andes rising above us.	Pasamos muchos indios en canoas y lanchas, llevando sus mercancías a Bodegas. Cabalgamos por plantaciones de cacao, y finalmente salimos disparados del bosque hacia el exterior, con los poderosos Andes elevándose sobre nosotros.	Nos cruzamos con muchos indígenas que van en canoas y lanchas, llevando sus mercancías hasta Bodegas, y una vez en tierra, cabalgamos entre plantaciones de cacao, para apresurarnos a salir a cielo abierto, con los majestuosos Andes emergiendo delante de nosotros.

ANNOTATIONS CASE 13

1. P3-Relation to ST: The communicative rendering of the term “we pass” as “nos cruzamos con” employs more words than the ST, which represents compensation by splitting, helping the translation to gain force by sounding similar to the target language. This because “nos cruzamos” is more specific than “pasamos”, because “pasamos” suggests that one is passing by something or someone that is not

moving, using while “cruzamos” suggest that the two or more elements involved were moving. That verb may not represent the same exact meaning that the one from the ST which produce a sort of loss of semantic content but also a gain of force and clarity.

2. P4-Culture: The communicative rendering of the term “Indians” as “indígenas” reflects an adaptation of foreign elements into the TL culture by using a politically correct term regarding ethnicity. It is worth to mention that although the term “aborígenes” would have been even more appropriate, “indígenas” has become the official equivalent.

3. P4-Form of TL: The two sentences (separated by a period) that form the whole extract of the ST, were merged into a single one in the communicative rendering, in order to adapt the translation to the form of the target language, and based on longer sentences. In order to do that, it was decided to add the phrase “y una vez en tierra” (that did not exist in the ST) as a connector for the fusion of two sentences, which also represents a case of P5 parameter, Explicitness.

4. P3-Relation to ST: The rendering of the term “into the open” as “a cielo abierto” is a clear example of communicative rendering because such rendering portrays a different semantic content that the one from the ST, because in terms of meaning, “open” and “cielo” are not synonymous, however although that semantic loss, the communicative rendering is highly enriched because the meaning behind the phrase “into the open” is effectively transported to the target audience through the phrase “a cielo abierto”, which help the rendering to gain force and clarity in relation to the ST.

6.1.14. Case 14

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>Now we have left the river and are on our mules, climbing the mountains. The road is so narrow in places that we have to go single file, and so steep now and then that we fear we shall slip off behind.</p>	<p>Ahora hemos dejado el río y estamos sobre nuestras mulas, escalando las montañas. El camino es tan angosto en sectores que tenemos que ir en una sola fila, y tan empinado de vez en cuando que tememos que podríamos resbalar en caída.</p>	<p>Ya en tierra firme, empezamos a remontar las montañas a lomo de mula, pero el camino es tan angosto en ciertos tramos y tan empinado en otros, que tenemos que avanzar en fila india con el temor de resbalar montaña abajo.</p>

ANNOTATIONS CASE 14

1. P3-Relation to ST: The rendering of the phrase “now we have left the river” as “ya en tierra firme” represents compensation by merging, but, even more relevant is the fact it is a clear example of how, communicative renderings may affect completely the semantic meaning of the ST, but at the same time transport the message from the ST in a closer way to that from than the ST. “Ya en tierra firme” has no semantic relation with “now we have left the river”, but the help the

translation to gain force and clarity.

2. P3-Relation to ST: Regarding the rendering of the phrase “on our mules, climbing the mountains” as “empezamos a remontar las montañas a lomo de mula”, reordering was applied in order to adapt that grammatical construction to the conventional Spanish word order: Subject, predicate and complement. This arrangement gave the communicative rendering more force and clarity. In addition, is worth mentioning. In addition, is word mentioning that besides the reordering, the rendering also improved because, regarding the word “climbing”, the word “remontar” is a closer equivalent than “escalar” and sort of a case of particularization.

6.1.15. Case 15

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
As we ride higher still the air becomes fresher and colder. We are now out of the region of coffee and cacao, and in one of less luxurious vegetation. We have left the tropical forests, and at last reach a point so far above the sea that there are no trees at all. We shiver under the blankets in the rude huts where we stay overnight,	A medida que subimos aún más, el aire se vuelve más fresco y frío. Ahora estamos fuera de la región del café y el cacao, y en una de vegetación menos abundante. Hemos dejado los bosques tropicales, y finalmente llegamos a un punto tan alto sobre el mar que no hay árboles en absoluto. Nos estremecemos bajo las mantas en las toscas cabañas donde pasamos la noche	Hasta el aire se vuelve más frío a medida que subimos pues ya no estamos en la región del café y del cacao, sino en una donde ni hay bosques tropicales ni la vegetación es tan exuberante. Finalmente llegamos a un paraje tan alto sobre el nivel del mar que no existen árboles, pero donde encontramos unas rústicas cabañas para pasar la noche.

ANNOTATIONS CASE 15

1. P4-Form of the TL: The communicative rendering of the phrase “As we ride higher still the air becomes fresher and colder” as “hasta el aire se vuelve más frío a medida que subimos”, shows an example of reordering applied in order to fulfill stylistic purposes in the sense of moving the attention of the reader from the fact that they were getting higher to the fact that the air was becoming colder, that is why, through reordering, the part mentioning the colder air was placed before the detail of the height. This change was applied in order to fulfill the Form of the target language.

2. P5-Explicitness: The communicative rendering of the phrase “so far above the sea” included an additional phrase: “tan alto sobre el nivel del mar” made explicit what was implicit in the ST because height is always measured taking the level of the sea as reference, but such reference was not mentioned in the ST. The communicative rendering is closer in meaning by using terminology commonly used by experts regarding the topic of height measuring.

6.1.16. Case 16

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
Farther on we come to a plain higher up in the air than Pikes Peak. It is covered with sand, and the cold wind almost blows us from our mules as we attempt to ride over it.	Más adelante llegamos a una llanura más alta en el aire que Pikes Peak. Está cubierto de arena, y el viento frío casi nos sopla de nuestras mulas mientras intentamos montar sobre él.	Al continuar nuestro camino alcanzamos una arenosa planicie ubicada a mayor altura que las Montañas Rocosas, y donde el viento es tan frío y corre tan fuerte que casi nos tumba de nuestras mulas, mientras avanzamos agarrados fuertemente de ellas.

ANNOTATIONS CASE 16

1. P3-relation to ST: The communicative rendering of the phrase: “farther on” as “al continuar nuestro camino” is an example of compensation by splitting using a word selection that to the target audience may sound smoother. This choice responds to the intention of being more explicit or descriptive in terms of the activities that the author is developing at that time of the history. He was moving on and the phrase “al continuar nuestro camino” tries to describe in a literary style what the ST transmits. Such change gave the rendering more force but also affected the semantic content and its relation to the ST.

2. P3-Relation to ST: The communicative rendering of the section: “we come to a plain higher up in the air than Pikes Peak. It is covered with sand” reflects some changes that made the translation similar in style to the target language. First of all, compensation by merging was applied to the rendering of “we come to” as “alcanzamos” which is not only more direct, but even more descriptive, as it reflects the sense of being climbing. Then, reordering was applied to the part where the sand is mentioned, and “plain” was rendered as planicie” like this: “alcanzamos una arenosa planicie”. Such changes gave the rendering more force but affected the semantic content and relation to the ST.

3. P2-Culture: The mountains “Pikes Peak”, were rendered not by its name, but as “Montañas rocosas” that is the place where those mountains are located, and which result a term to which the TL culture may be more familiarized with.

4. P5-Explicitness: Explicitness was applied to the communicative rendering of the section: “and the cold wind almost blows us from our mules as we attempt to ride over it.” by the inclusion some expressions that are not in the ST but that made the translation clearer as: “donde el viento es tan frío y corre tan fuerte que casi nos tumba de nuestras mulas, mientras avanzamos agarrados fuertemente de ellas.” where the expressions “y corre tan fuerte” and “fuertemente” make explicit the translation by giving it clarity.

6.1.17. Case 17

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>Ecuador has a great many Indians. More than two thirds of the population, it is said, are of the red race. The majority of the Indians are semicivilized. They have small farms, or work for the whites and mixed race of Spaniards and Indians. (...). They had approached nearer to civilization than the Indians of the lowlands, and had covered this valley between the ranges of the Andes with their cities and villages.</p>	<p>Ecuador tiene muchos indios. Más de dos tercios de la población, se dice, son de la raza roja. La mayoría de los indios son semicivilizados. Tienen pequeñas fincas, o trabajan para los blancos y mestizos de españoles e indios. Se habían acercado más a la civilización que los indios de las tierras bajas y habían cubierto este valle entre las cordilleras de los Andes y sus ciudades y aldeas.</p>	<p>En Ecuador existe una gran cantidad de indígenas, la mayoría de los cuales no ha alcanzado un completo nivel de civilización, y representan más de dos tercios de la población; unos trabajan cultivando sus pequeñas fincas y otros están al servicio de los blancos y los mestizos. Ellos, que habían cubierto este valle entre la cordillera de los Andes y que eran más civilizados que los de la región litoral,</p>

ANNOTATIONS CASE 17

- 1. P2-Culture:** The communicative rendering of the term “Indians” as “indígenas” reflects an adaptation of foreign elements into the TL culture by using a politically correct term regarding ethnicity. It is worth to mention that although the term “aborígenes” would have been even more appropriate, “indígenas” has become the official equivalent.
- 2. P4-Form of the TL:** In the communicative rendering the term “red race” was omitted as it belongs to the north American culture in a context where there was not much intermarriage or interaction among races, because Indians had been sent to Reservations, but since in Latin America there was so much contact and intermarriage between races, there is no a particular term to refer to the skin color of the Indian people.
- 3. P3-Relation to ST:** The communicative rendering of the term “semi civilized” as “no han alcanzado un completo nivel de civilización” represents clear case of compensation by splitting, and that choice responds to the intention of transporting the message behind the word semi civilized without using an inappropriate word as semi civilizados. That is way the rendering is more politically correct or even more explicit. The communicative rendering, because of the splitting affected the relation to the ST because a loss of semantic content but it allowed also a gain of clarity and force.
- 4.P4-Form of TL:** The first four sentences from the ST which formed almost the whole extract of the ST, were merged into a single one in the communicative rendering, in order to adapt the translation to the form of the target language, based on longer sentences. In order to do that, the periods were replaced by commas and semicolon, which allowed the communicative rendering not to sound

choppy but smoother by flowing in longer extensions, fulfilling the Spanish language conventional style and grammatical arrangement.

5. P2-Culture: The communicative rendering of the phrase “mixed race of Spaniards and Indians” as “mestizos” represents an adaptation of a foreign term into one that reflects better the specific or established language of the TL. This election also represents a case of compensation by merging.

6. P1-Transmission: The communicative rendering of the phrase “Lowlands” as “region litoral” represents compensation by splitting and also a more conventional election than the semantic: “tierras bajas” by employing terms whose use in the TL is specific for such references.

6.1.18. Case 18

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>Not all the Indians in Ecuador are civilized. Some whom we see in Quito have very hard faces. They have come on long journeys from the eastern part of the country, bringing skins and other things from the wilds to the markets for sale. Among them are Indians who have a horrible practice of curing the heads of the enemies they kill. They cut off the head and, having removed the bones, fill the skin with hot pebbles to dry it.</p>	<p>No todos los indios en Ecuador son civilizados. Algunos que vemos en Quito tienen caras muy duras. Han venido en viajes largos desde el Este del país, trayendo pieles y otras cosas de la selva a los mercados para la venta. Entre ellos están los indios que tienen una horrible práctica de reducir las cabezas de los enemigos que matan. Cortan la cabeza y, habiendo quitado los huesos, llenan la piel de guijarros calientes para secarla.</p>	<p>No todos los indígenas en Ecuador están civilizados y algunos de los que vemos en Quito, y que son muy malencarados, han venido en largas jornadas desde la región amazónica trayendo pieles y otros productos para venderlos en los mercados. A este grupo pertenecen aquellos que tienen la horrible costumbre de reducir las cabezas de sus víctimas en combate. Cortan la cabeza y, luego de quitar los huesos, llenan la piel de guijarros calientes para secarla.</p>

ANNOTATIONSCASE 18

1. P1-Transmission: The rendering of the phrase “very hard faces” as “malencarados” is a case of compensation by merging by also a good example of the Transmission parameter, because the term chosen for the TT reflects a specific language in the TT for something or someone described in the ST, what makes it TT reader focused, fulfilling the foundations of the communicative method: communicate properly.

2. P1-Transmission: The communicative rendering of the phrase “the eastern part of the country” as “region amazónica” is an example of Transmission, because the term chosen for the TT reflects a specific language in the TT for something or someone described in the ST. In addition the choice made explicit what appeared implicit in the ST because data such as that they had traveled long journeys bringing

skins, suggests that they had come from the Amazonian region, and not all the readers may be capable of infer that. For that reason, the information was made explicit rendering “eastern part of the country” as “region amazónica”.

3. P4-Form of the TL: The first four sentences from the ST which formed almost the whole extract of the ST, were merged into a single one in the communicative rendering, in order to make the TT less choppy and smoother adapting it to the form of the target language, based on longer sentences.

4. P4-Form of the TL: The communicative rendering of the phrase “the wilds” as “la selva” represents a case of particularization because the wilds is a general term that may make refer to a range of different natural region, from the woods until deserts. So, rendered as “la selva” was a form of giving a particular meaning to a general term. That choice made the communicative rendering acquire an appropriate literary style in the TL.

6.1.19. Case 19

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>The great valley of Ecuador extends through the country from north to south, with these mighty mountains on each side of it. Some of the mountains are active volcanoes. We see the vapor rising from them as we ride onward. There are frequent earthquakes in this region, and the houses are built to withstand them. The high valley of Ecuador is a rich farming region.</p>	<p>El gran valle de Ecuador se extiende a través del país de norte a sur, con estas poderosas montañas a cada lado. Algunas de las montañas son volcanes activos. Vemos el vapor saliendo de ellos a medida que montamos y avanzamos. Hay terremotos frecuentes en esta región, y las casas están construidas para resistirlos. El alto valle de Ecuador es una rica región agrícola.</p>	<p>Esta gran cordillera andina se extiende de norte a sur por todo el Ecuador con sus majestuosos picos a cada uno de sus costados. Algunas de esas montañas son volcanes activos y divisamos columnas de vapor emergiendo desde sus cráteres mientras continuamos cabalgando en nuestro ascenso. Hay frecuentes terremotos en esta región, y las casas están construidas para resistirlos. El altiplano del Ecuador es una rica región agrícola.</p>

ANNOTATIONSCASE 19

1. P1-Explicitness: The communicative rendering of the phrase “the great valley of Ecuador” as “cordillera Andina” reflects the use of specific language, because, although the author mentions a valley, he was actually referring to the Andean Mountain range, the situation is that there is actually a valley inside that mountain range, and that geographical description was made explicit in the communicative rendering. On the other hand, the semantic rendering kept information that implicit by saying: “el gran valle de Ecuador”.

2. P3-Relatio to ST: The communicative rendering of the phrase “mighty mountains” as “majestuosos picos” is a more suitable choice than the semantic: “ponderosas montañas” in the sense that, transfer the message behind the phrase

used by the author by describing those mountains that way. They were no 'powerful' but transmit such impression. In that sense, "majestuosas" transports that sensation to the target audience.

3. P5-Explicitness: The communicative rendering of the phrase "we see the vapor rising from them" as "divisamos columnas de vapor emergiendo desde sus cráteres" in a more explicit way by adding more information.

4. P5-Explicitness: The communicative rendering of the phrase "as we ride onward" as "mientras continuamos cabalgando en nuestro ascenso" is more explicit than the semantic: "a medida que avanzamos". By providing more details about the situation described.

6.1.20. Case 20

SOURCE TEXT	RENDERINGS	
	SEMANTIC	COMMUNICATIVE
<p>A large part of the town is given up to convents and churches, and we see priests, clad in white and in black gowns, going about everywhere. There are many women dressed in black, with black shawls on their heads, going to and fro, and crowds of queer Indians who have come in from the country. The Indians have on bright-colored costumes, each tribe having a style of its own.</p>	<p>Una gran parte de la ciudad ha sido cedida a conventos e iglesias, y vemos sacerdotes, con vestimentas blancas y túnicas negras, que van por todas partes. Hay muchas mujeres vestidas de negro, con chales negros en sus cabezas, yendo y viniendo, y multitudes de indios extraños que han venido del campo. Los indios tienen trajes de colores brillantes, cada tribu tiene un estilo propio.</p>	<p>Iglesias y conventos cubren un gran sector de la ciudad y por todas partes vemos, yendo de aquí para allá, sacerdotes de blanco y de negro, a mujeres con vestidos y chales negros y a multitudes de peculiares indígenas que han venido desde el campo vistiendo coloridos trajes de diferentes estilos dependiendo de la tribu a la que pertenecen.</p>

ANNOTATIONS CASE 20

1. P3-Relation to ST: The communicative rendering of the phrase: "a large part of the town is given up to convents and churches" reflects several changes which affected the relation between the ST and the TT. First of all, reordering was applied, so the phrase "convents and churches" that appeared at the end of the sentence in the ST, was placed at the beginning of the sentence in the TT. This caused divergence in terms of grammatical arrangement between both texts and respond just to a stylistic purpose. Another change can be observed in the rendering of the phrase "is given up" as "cubren", because, besides being a case of compensation by merging, it is also a clear example of communicative rendering, because the ST's semantic content results but the message is even more effectively communicated than in the ST.

2. P4-Form of TL: The communicative rendering of the whole extract from the ST is

TT focused because it involves some changes to adapt it to the Form of the TL: the three sentences than conform the whole extract from the ST were merged into a single one in the communicative rendering, by replacing the periods by commas and adding the phrase “y por todas partes vemos” (that did not appear in the ST) as aconnector. This translation decision responds to the intention to adapt the translation to the conventional Spanish style that avoid choppy sentences and tend to and longer and smoother grammatical arrangements.

3. P1-Transmission: The communicative rendering of the phrase: “queer” not as “extraños” but as “peculiares” represents a more adequate choice because the word “extraños” portrays a negative connotation, while “extraños” has a neutral connotation and would have been inappropriate to assign such connotation to the native people as the fact that they dress and behave different, does not mean that their behavior is negative in a way. The choice reflects a specific language in the TT for something or someone described in the ST, what makes it TT reader focused, fulfilling the foundations of the communicative method: communicate properly.

6.2. Survey Findings

Next, the results obtained through the survey are shared. In each of the ten questions, the communicative option obtained higher approval than the semantic one.

QUESTION 1		%
Semantic approach	Ecuador significa Equator, y ahora estamos en una de las tierras del Equator.	17.5
Communicative approach	Ecuador debe su nombre a la zona denominada Equator.	82.5

QUESTION 2		%
Semantic approach	Es un país curioso, formado por tierras bajas y tierras altas.	20
Communicative approach	Ecuador es un país singular, conformado por regiones como la Interandina y la Litoral.	80

QUESTION 3		%
Semantic approach	No hay una sola chimenea emergiendo sobre ninguna de las casas.	20
Communicative approach	No se aprecian chimeneas en el horizonte de la ciudad.	80

QUESTION 4		%
Semantic approach	Demos un paseo por las calles. Están alineadas con obreros que trabajan en sus mercancías, en las aceras.	20
Communicative approach	Damos un paseo por las calles y notamos que en las aceras se suceden los comerciantes vendiendo sus productos.	80

QUESTION 5		%
Semantic approach	Las casas están construidas así, a causa de los terremotos que se sienten aquí cada pocas semanas.	5
Communicative approach	Las casas se construyen de esa manera para resistir los frecuentes terremotos que azotan la región.	95

QUESTION 6		%
Semantic approach	El pueblo en el que ahora nos encontramos es Bodegas. Es la cabeza de navegación del río Guayas.	7.5
Communicative approach	Hemos llegado a Bodegas, un pueblo que representa la cabecera fluvial de la cuenca del río Guayas.	92.5

QUESTION 7		%
Semantic approach	Los cruces de las calles están conectados por troncos.	30
communicative	Una serie de troncos hacen las veces de puentes entre las calles.	70

QUESTION 8		%
Semantic approach	Muchas de las casas están lejos en el río.	47.5
Communicative approach	Muchas de las casas son construcciones ubicadas río adentro.	52.5

QUESTION 9		%
Semantic approach	Fíjense en esa olla de barro puesta sobre el pequeño fuego en esa caja de allí. Esa es la estufa de la familia.	15
Communicative approach	Notamos una vasija de barro sobre un fogón encendido, y que hace las veces de estufa de la familia.	85

QUESTION 10		%
Semantic approach	Ahora hemos dejado el río y estamos sobre nuestras mulas, escalando las montañas.	25
Communicative approach	Ya en tierra firme, empezamos a remontar las montañas a lomo de mula.	75

7. SAMPLE PRODUCT

7.1. Translation of chapter V of *South America: The Land of the Equator*

"SOUTH AMERICA" – CHAPTER V: THE LAND OF THE EQUADOR	
SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>Ecuador means equator, and we are now in one of the lands of the equator. Ecuador lies on both sides of that central line of the earth. It is of the shape of a fan, whose handle extends almost to Brazil, and whose scalloped rim is fringed with the ocean spray.</p>	<p>Ecuador debe su nombre a la zona denominada "equator", y nos encontramos ahora en uno de los territorios dentro de esa zona, pues el país está atravesado por la línea ecuatorial. Ecuador tiene la forma de una especie de cono, cuyo vértice se extiende casi hasta Brasil y el extremo opuesto irregular es salpicado por la espuma del mar.</p>
<p>The exact size of Ecuador is unsettled. According to the boundaries which the native claim, it is larger than Texas; but if Peru and Colombia are allowed what they assert belongs to them it will be but little larger than Colorado. It is a curious country, made up of lowlands and highlands. The parts of it along the coast and near the east boundary are low and tropical, and the remainder is a land of the clouds. It comprises some of the highest of the Andes, with mighty plateaus where the climate is cool and temperate, and where in some parts it is perpetual spring.</p>	<p>El tamaño exacto del Ecuador permanece indeterminado, pues aunque los ecuatorianos le atribuyen un tamaño mayor al de Texas, si se cedieran a Perú y a Colombia los territorios que estos reclaman, el país sería apenas más grande que Colorado. Ecuador es un país singular conformado por regiones como la interandina y litoral, donde la segunda, situada a lo largo de la costa occidental, es baja y tropical, y la primera acaricia al cielo por contar con algunos de las más impresionantes montañas andinas que tienen imponentes mesetas, con un clima fresco y templado en ciertos sectores y eternamente primaveral en otros.</p>
<p>We are now in the most tropical part of the country. Guayaquil never needs a furnace, and heating stoves are unknown. Look at the city as it lies there on the banks of the river. There is not a chimney rising above any of the houses. There is not a stove pipe in the city, and the weather is so warm that most of the buildings are made without windows, mere holes in the walls serving for light and air.</p>	<p>Hemos llegado a Guayaquil, que está ubicada en la parte más tropical del país; es una ciudad donde la calefacción no es necesaria y hasta es desconocida. Al contemplarla asentada a las orillas del río, no se aprecian chimeneas en el horizonte de la ciudad y notamos que el clima es tan cálido que la mayoría de los inmuebles se construyen sin ventanas, y con simples agujeros en las paredes, que sirven para dar paso a la luz y al aire.</p>

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SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>The boatmen who have rowed out to the ship to take us on shore are half naked, and as we land at the wharf we see half-naked babies playing about near their mothers, who sit there peddling oranges, pineapples, bananas, and all sorts of tropical fruits.</p>	<p>Los barqueros que han llegado remando hasta nuestra embarcación para llevarnos a la orilla están semidesnudos, y al desembarcar en el muelle comprobamos que también lo están los niños que juegan cerca de sus madres, quienes se dedican a la venta ambulante de naranjas, piñas, plátanos y todo tipo de frutas tropicales.</p>
<p>How the sun beats down upon us as we stand in the street, and what a vile smell comes up from the gutters! Guayaquil is very unhealthy; it often has yellow fever; and we must be careful to keep out of the sun. Let us go farther over into the business part of the city. Now we are walking under arcades by one great store after another. It is like passing through a museum or a bazaar of East India. The stores are all open. The front walls have been folded back or taken away for the day, and the goods are piled upon the counters and stacked upon the floors.</p>	<p>Al andar por la calle nos azota el calcinante sol y percibimos un desagradable olor que sale desde las alcantarillas. Guayaquil es muy insalubre y como menudo es azotada por la fiebre amarilla, tenemos que evitar exponernos al sol. Nos adentramos ahora en la zona comercial de la ciudad, y mientras caminamos, se suceden una tras otra las toldas de grandes almacenes, lo que nos produce la sensación de estar en un bazar de la India Oriental. Todas las tiendas están abiertas con sus portones frontales replegados o eventualmente removidos, mientras los productos a la venta están apilados sobre los mostradores y en cajones sobre el piso.</p>
<p>What a queer throng is this that moves along in the shade! There are women dressed in black, with black shawls over their heads. There are Indian girls from the interior, in bright-colored gowns and straw hats, and there are dark-faced Indian peons, or workmen, who trot along with great bags of cacao and other things on their backs.</p>	<p>¡Qué multitud extraña es esta que se mueve a lo largo de los sectores con sombra! Hay mujeres vestidas de negro, con chales negros sobre sus cabezas; hay también muchachas indígenas del interior del país, usando coloridas vestimentas y sombreros de paja; y también peones indígenas de piel oscura y obreros que avanzan trotando con bultos y otros productos sobre sus espaldas.</p>

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SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>What a lot of donkeys there are in the street! There is one loaded with lumber. Three long boards have been strapped to each of his sides, and he clears the whole street when his master turns him about. There is another donkey with two large wooden boxes slung over his back. That is the bread wagon of Guayaquil, and that boy who is dragging him onward is probably the son of the baker. There are other donkeys carrying vegetables in panniers, and we see that donkeys and mules here take the places of our huckster carts, carriages, and drays.</p>	<p>Vemos una cantidad sorprendente de burros en la calle; hay uno en particular cargado con tres largos tablones de madera amarrados a cada uno de sus costados, de tal manera que obstaculiza toda la calle cuando su amo lo hace girar; y hay otro que lleva dos grandes cajas de madera colgando desde su lomo. Aquella es la carreta que distribuye el pan en Guayaquil, y ese muchacho que la arrastra probablemente sea el hijo del panadero. Hay otros burros que llevan cajas con vegetales, y vemos que los burros y las mulas aquí reemplazan a las carretas y carruajes usados en Norteamérica.</p>
<p>But what is the matter with that donkey's legs? He is actually wearing trousers. There is also a band of cotton cloth on the under part of his body. There are other donkeys dressed the same way. We ask why this is, and are told that the flies and gnats are so bad in Guayaquil that the donkeys have to wear waistbands and trousers.</p>	<p>Vemos además un par de burros con telas cubriendo sus patas y abdomen, y al preguntar nos informan que son una especie de pantalones y franelas que sus dueños les ponen, para protegerlos de las terribles moscas y mosquitos de Guayaquil.</p>
<p>Let us take a walk through the streets. They are lined with workmen, who are laboring at their trades on the sidewalks, and Indian women, who comb their own and their children's hair as they wait for their customers. We stop a moment before a house which is just being built. The carpenters are nailing bamboo laths on the framework of the building, and spreading upon them a thin coat of plaster.</p>	<p>Damos un paseo por las calles y notamos que en las aceras se suceden los comerciantes vendiendo sus productos, y mujeres indígenas que peinan sus cabellos y los de sus hijos, mientras esperan que se acerque algún cliente. Nos detenemos un momento ante una casa que está en construcción. Los carpinteros están clavando cañas de bambú en los exteriores de la estructura, y cubriéndolos con una fina capa de yeso.</p>

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<p>The part of the house they have finished looks as though it were made of brick or stone covered with stucco, when in fact it is so thin that you could run a hole through it with a nail. See how the beams and rafters are made in sections and spliced.</p>	<p>La parte de la casa que han terminado parece como si estuviera hecha de ladrillo o piedra cubierta de estuco, cuando en realidad es tan delgada que se podría perforar un agujero a través de ella con un riel. Podemos apreciar como las vigas y las columnas se construyen en secciones ,para luego ser empalmadas.</p>
<p>The houses are so constructed on account of the earthquakes which are felt here every few weeks. Heavy buildings will fall if the earth shakes very much, but these light structures sway to and fro, but do not come down. Guayaquil is quite a business center. It is one of the best ports on the west coast of South America. It lies about sixty miles up the Guayas river, where the stream is a mile wide, and so deep that it furnishes a safe harbor for great ocean steamers.</p>	<p>Las casas se construyen de esa manera para resistir los frecuentes terremotos que azotan la región. Las construcciones macizas se derrumbarían con una buena sacudida, mientras que estas estructuras ligeras se balancean sin desplomarse. Guayaquil es un gran nicho para el comercio al ser uno de los mejores puertos de la costa occidental sudamericana. La ciudad se asienta a unos cien kilómetros al norte del río Guayas, en un punto en donde éste se vuelve de casi un kilómetro y medio de ancho, y con una profundidad que permite la navegación de los grandes navíos impulsados a vapor.</p>
<p>The river is filled with shipping, and there are many dugouts and cargo boats which have brought in cacao, cane sugar, and ivory nuts for export. Guayaquil is now connected with the interior by railroad, but we shall see more if we travel by boats and on mules. There is a little steamer which take us up the Guayas river almost to the foot of the Andes. We leave at night, and awake to find ourselves floating in and out among houses built high upon piles surrounded by water.</p>	<p>El río está lleno de embarcaciones mercantes. Hay muchas piraguas y barcos de carga que han traído cacao, caña de azúcar, y nueces de marfil para la exportación. Aunque ahora las vías del ferrocarril permiten la conexión de Guayaquil con el interior del país, preferimos viajar en canoas y mulas para poder apreciar más el paisaje. Hay un pequeño barco a vapor que nos lleva desde el río Guayas hasta casi el inicio de la cordillera Andina. Partimos por la noche, y al despertar nos encontramos entre casas construidas sobre pilotes rodeados de agua.</p>

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SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>It is the rainy season of Ecuador, and the low coast lands are flooded. The people of this region are now living in the second stories of their houses. We see them going from one hut to another in canoes. There are marketmen paddling about, and there is a group of children in that little boat being paddled to school.</p>	<p>La época invernal ha comenzado y como las regiones del litoral costero están inundadas, los pobladores asentados en esos sectores se instalan en los pisos altos de sus casas; en canoas van de una casa a otra, incluso los vendedores transportan sus productos en canoas, y también se puede apreciar un grupo de niños transportados en canoa a la escuela.</p>
<p>The town at which we now are is Bodegas (bo-dā'gas). It is the head of navigation of the Guayas river. Only a small part of it is on the mainland, and this part is half flooded, so that the street crossings are bridged with logs, and the people have to hug the walls and step upon blocks in getting from one store to another along the side streets.</p>	<p>Hemos llegado a Bodegas, un pueblo que representa la cabecera fluvial de la cuenca del río Guayas. Sólo una pequeña parte de Bodegas es tierra firme, y de esa parte, la mitad está inundada. Una serie de troncos hacen las veces de puentes entre las calles, y la gente debe asirse a las paredes o caminar sobre bloques para dirigirse a las tiendas ubicadas a lo largo de las calles laterales.</p>
<p>Many of the houses are far out in the river. The smaller ones have only one room, made of poles covered with palm leaves, and reached by ladders from the water. Let us take a canoe and visit one of them. The owner makes us welcome, and we squat down on a block on the floor, sitting rather gingerly upon it for fear the floor may break through and drop us down into the water. See, it is made of bamboo canes.</p>	<p>Muchas de las casas son construcciones ubicadas río adentro, las más pequeñas tienen una sola habitación. Se construyen sobre troncos de madera y sus techos están hechos de hojas de palmera con escaleras sumergidas en el agua. Tomamos una canoa para visitar una de estas casas, cuyo anfitrión nos da la bienvenida y al entrar nos sentamos casi a nivel del suelo sobre un banco y lo hacemos con mucha cautela pues tememos que el piso de caña de bambú ceda y caigamos todos al agua.</p>

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SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>There are so many cracks that the women do not need to sweep, for the dirt falls through into the river, or to the ground during the dry season. Notice that clay pot resting over the little fire in that box over there. That is the cook stove of the family. These people use charcoal for fuel. They live largely upon sweet potatoes or yams, plantains or large bananas, and a potato like tuber called the yuca. They are fond of rice, and eat a great deal of beef dried in the sun.</p>	<p>Hay tantas grietas entre las cañas del piso, que las mujeres no necesitan barrer ya que la basura se filtra por ellas hasta el río o hacia el suelo durante la estación seca. Notamos una vasija de barro sobre un fogón encendido, y que hace las veces de estufa; estas personas cocinan con leña. Se alimentan esencialmente a base de papas, plátanos verdes, bananos, y yuca, un tubérculo parecido a la papa, gustan mucho del arroz, y comen mucha carne puesta a secar al sol.</p>
<p>Leaving Bodegas, we start out for our trip over the Andes. We ride for miles in canoes through the flooded lands, among the treetops of the tropical forest. Now we pass alligators, which swim lazily off into the bushes. Now monkeys make faces at us out of the branches, and now a bright-colored parrot shrieks out as we go on our way. We take a shot now and then at an alligator, but fail to hit the beast in a vulnerable spot.</p>	<p>Saliendo de Bodegas, empezamos nuestro viaje hacia los Andes. Navegamos un largo trecho en canoa por estas tierras inundadas entre las copas de los árboles de la selva tropical, y en nuestro andar nos cruzamos con caimanes que nadan perezosamente en los ramales, con monos que nos hacen muecas desde las ramas, y hasta con un loro de colores brillantes que chilla en cuanto nos ve pasar. Realizamos algunos disparos a un cocodrilo, pero no pudimos alcanzar a la bestia en un punto vulnerable.</p>
<p>We pass many Indians in canoes and flatboats, carrying their wares down to Bodegas. We ride by cacao plantations, and finally shoot out of the woods into the open, with the mighty Andes rising above us.</p>	<p>Nos cruzamos con muchos indígenas que van en canoas y lanchas, llevando sus mercancías hasta Bodegas, y una vez en tierra, cabalgamos entre plantaciones de cacao, para apresurarnos a salir a cielo abierto, con los majestuosos Andes emergiendo delante de nosotros.</p>

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SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>Now we have left the river and are on our mules, climbing the mountains. The road is so narrow in places that we have to go single file, and so steep now and then that we fear we shall slip off behind. Now we ford a stream, throwing our legs high on the donkey's neck to keep our feet out of the water, and now we go along narrow ledges, shuddering to think how we should be dashed to pieces if the little animals should slip in the mud. The roads grow worse farther up, and we heartily agree with the natives of the country who say that their roads are rather for birds than for men.</p>	<p>Ya en tierra firme, empezamos a remontar las montañas a lomo de mula, pero el camino es tan angosto en ciertos tramos, y tan empinado en otros, que tenemos que avanzar en fila india con el temor de resbalar montaña abajo. Ahora debemos cruzar un crecido arroyo y para no mojar nuestras piernas debemos elevarlas a la altura de nuestras monturas. Atravesamos angostas salientes, temblando al pensar cómo nos despedazaríamos si nuestras mulas resbalasen por el lodo y cayéramos por la montaña. Los caminos empeoran mientras avanzamos, y entendemos a los nativos cuando afirman que sus caminos están hechos más para las aves que para los hombres.</p>
<p>As we ride higher still the air becomes fresher and colder. We are now out of the region of coffee and cacao, and in one of less luxurious vegetation. We have left the tropical forests, and at last reach a point so far above the sea that there are no trees at all. We shiver under the blankets in the rude huts where we stay overnight, and find our accommodations very uncomfortable. Our beds are on wooden platforms. We are tormented with insects, and at one place the chickens, cats, and dogs run in and out of the rooms where we are trying to sleep.</p>	<p>Hasta el aire se vuelve más frío a medida que subimos, pues ya no estamos en la región del café y del cacao, sino en una donde ni hay bosques tropicales ni la vegetación es tan exuberante. Finalmente llegamos a un paraje tan alto sobre el nivel del mar que no existen árboles, pero donde encontramos unas rústicas cabañas para pasar la noche. El lugar es muy incómodo: temblamos de frío bajo nuestras mantas, nuestras camas son simples plataformas de madera y nos atosigan los insectos, al mismo tiempo que gallinas, perros y gatos, entran y salen de las habitaciones donde tratamos el conciliar el sueño.</p>
<p>Farther on we come to a plain higher up in the air than Pikes Peak. It is covered with sand, and the cold wind almost blows us from our mules as we attempt to ride over it.</p>	<p>Al continuar nuestro camino alcanzamos una arenosa planicie ubicada a mayor altura que las Montañas Rocosas, y donde el viento es tan frío y corre tan fuerte, que casi nos tumba de nuestras mulas, mientras avanzamos agarrados fuertemente de ellas.</p>

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SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>This is the Arenal, the pass of the Andes through which we reach the high central valley which forms the chief part of Ecuador. Now we have gone through the pass and are on our way up through the valley towards Quito. We are almost two miles above the sea, with some of the highest of the Andes about us.</p>	<p>Hemos llegado al Arenal, el paso de los Andes que conecta con el valle en medio de la cordillera y que forma una región importante del Ecuador. Después de haberlo cruzado nos encontramos ascendiendo la cordillera hasta Quito. Estamos a casi tres mil metros sobre el nivel mar, con algunos de los más altos picos andinos circundándonos.</p>
<p>Over there is Chimborazo, its snowy peak kissing the clouds more than four miles above Guayaquil; and on each side of us, extending up and down the valley as far as our eyes can reach, are great mountain peaks, many of which are three or four miles in height.</p>	<p>Por allá divisamos al Chimborazo, con su cumbre nevada rosando las nubes a más de seis mil metros sobre el nivel del mar; y por los cuatro costados, se extiende a lo largo y ancho del valle y hasta donde nuestros ojos pueden alcanzar a ver, se erigen vastos picos montañosos, muchos de los cuales alcanzan cinco o seis mil metros de altura.</p>
<p>The great valley of Ecuador extends through the country from north to south, with these mighty mountains on each side of it. Some of the mountains are active volcanoes. We see the vapor rising from them as we ride onward. There are frequent earthquakes in this region, and the houses are built to withstand them. The high valley of Ecuador is a rich farming region.</p>	<p>Esta gran cordillera andina se extiende de norte a sur por todo el Ecuador, con sus majestuosos picos a cada uno de sus costados. Algunas de esas montañas son volcanes activos y divisamos columnas de vapor emergiendo desde sus cráteres mientras continuamos cabalgando en nuestro ascenso. Hay frecuentes terremotos en esta región, y las casas están construidas para resistirlos. El altiplano del Ecuador es una rica región agrícola.</p>
<p>We ride through fields of potatoes, barley, and wheat, passing orchards and gardens, and green clover fields in which cattle are feeding. We go from one small town to another until we come to the little city of Ambato, where we take the railway for Quito.</p>	<p>Cabalgamos a través de campos de papas, cebada y trigo, cruzando por huertos y jardines, y campos de trébol verde donde pasta el ganado. Vamos de un pueblito a otro hasta que llegamos a la pequeña ciudad de Ambato, donde tomamos el ferrocarril para Quito.</p>

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SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>The road was built by Americans, and it is in American cars that we ride all day on our journey to the capital of Ecuador. We are now in the highest capital city of the world. Quito is more than a thousand feet higher than Mount Saint Bernard, the highest point in Europe upon which men can live throughout the whole year, and the place where the famous Saint Bernard dogs are kept to hunt for men lost in the snow.</p>	<p>Tanto el camino hacia la capital así como los autos en que nos movilizamos todo el día, fueron construidos por americanos. Por fin llegamos a Quito, la capital que entre todas las del mundo, es la de mayor elevación, pues está asentada a una altura que sobrepasa en más de 300 metros al Monte San Bernardo, el punto de mayor altura en Europa donde se puede vivir todo el año, y sitio donde los famosos perros San Bernardo son entrenados para el rescate de personas perdidas en la nieve.</p>
<p>On Saint Bernard there is often ice all the year round. We find no ice at Quito. The air is as warm as that of May in our northern States, and the people tell us that their climate is perpetual spring. The great height so tempers the heat rays of the sun as to make them just right, although the city is almost on the equator. We enjoy the clear sky and the fresh air from the great mountains about, and learn to prepare for the showers which come regularly during about two hours every afternoon.</p>	<p>En San Bernardo es común que haya hielo todo el año, pero no vemos hielo en Quito, por el contrario, el aire es tan cálido como lo es en el verano en los Estados más fríos de Norteamérica, y de ahí que los quiteños se jacten de gozar de una eterna primavera. La gran altura compensa la intensidad de los rayos solares como para hacerlos soportables, a pesar de encontrarse la ciudad en plena línea ecuatorial. Disfrutamos de un cielo despejado y del aire fresco que viene de la cordillera, y nos acostumbramos a tomar previsiones para los aguaceros que caen regularmente cada tarde por dos horas.</p>
<p>Quito is an odd city. It has over one hundred thousand people. The streets are laid out at right angles. They are so narrow that there is room for little more than foot passengers. Most of the people walk or ride on mules and horses, and almost all carrying of goods through the city is upon donkeys or mules. The houses of Quito are of one or two stories, made of stone or bricks covered with stucco, and roofed with red tiles.</p>	<p>Quito es una ciudad peculiar, tiene más de cien mil habitantes, sus calles de ángulo recto son tan estrechas que apenas caben los peatones, la mayoría de la gente camina o monta en mulas o caballos, siendo a lomo de estos animales, que se realiza casi todo el transporte de mercancías, y con casas de uno o dos pisos de piedra o ladrillos cubiertos con estuco y techos de tejas rojas.</p>

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SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>A large part of the town is given up to convents and churches, and we see priests, clad in white and in black gowns, going about everywhere.</p> <p>There are many women dressed in black, with black shawls on their heads, going to and fro, and crowds of queer Indians who have come in from the country. The Indians have on bright-colored costumes, each tribe having a style of its own.</p>	<p>Iglesias y conventos cubren un gran sector de la ciudad y por todas partes vemos, yendo de aquí para allá, sacerdotes de blanco y de negro, a mujeres con vestidos y chales negros y a multitudes de peculiares indígenas que han venido desde el campo vistiendo coloridos trajes de diferentes estilos dependiendo de la tribu a la que pertenecen.</p>
<p>Ecuador has a great many Indians. More than two thirds of the population--it is said-- are of the red race. The majority of the Indians are semicivilized. They have small farms, or work for the whites and mixed race of Spaniards and Indians. These people are the descendants of those ruled by the Incas at the time the Spaniards first came. They had approached nearer to civilization than the Indians of the lowlands, and had covered this valley between the ranges of the Andes with their cities and villages.</p>	<p>En Ecuador existe una gran cantidad de indígenas, la mayoría de los cuales no ha alcanzado un completo nivel de civilización, y representan más de dos tercios de la población; unos trabajan cultivando sus pequeñas fincas y otros están al servicio de los blancos y los mestizos. Ellos, que habían cubierto este valle entre la cordillera de los Andes y que eran más civilizados que los de la región litoral, son los descendientes de aquellos que eran gobernados por los Incas durante el primer arribo de los españoles.</p>
<p>One of the largest cities was Quito, a much greater town than it is now. In it Atahualpa (ä-tā-hwāl'pä), the Inca monarch, had a palace whose roof was covered with gold, and there were many other fine houses.</p> <p>The Spaniards under Pizarro conquered Atahualpa and made the Indians their slaves.</p>	<p>En tiempos de Atahualpa, Quito era una de las ciudades más grandes, mucho más de lo que es ahora. Éste monarca Inca tenía un palacio cuyo techo estaba cubierto de oro, y había muchas viviendas finamente adornadas, pero los españoles, liderados por Pizarro, sometieron a Atahualpa y esclavizaron a los indígenas.</p>

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SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>Other Spaniards came afterwards; some of them married with the Indians, and the descendants of the Spaniards and of the Spaniards and Indians form the ruling classes in Ecuador to-day. The pure Indians are still little more than the slaves of the whites. They till the soil. They carry boxes of goods on their backs up and down the mountains, and do all kinds of hard labor for small pay.</p>	<p>Posteriormente arribaron más españoles, algunos de los cuales se desposaron con las indígenas produciendo en esa unión la raza mestiza, que junto con la criolla forman la actual clase gobernante del Ecuador. Los indígenas de sangre pura siguen siendo poco menos que esclavos de los blancos pues son quienes cultivan la tierra, llevan sobre sus espaldas las cargas hacia y desde las montañas y hacen toda clase de labores por una mínima paga.</p>
<p>They are not thrifty, and do not seem to care that they are in debt to their masters, who can therefore force them to work. They seem to have no ambition whatever. If one of them has a little brick or stone hut, a suit or two of cotton clothes, and a little rice and meat, with enough money to enable him to get drunk now and then, he considers himself very well off.</p>	<p>No son ahorrativos, no parece importarles que las deudas contraídas con sus amos los obliguen a servirlos, ni parecen tener deseos de progresar. Si uno de ellos tiene una cabaña de ladrillo o de piedra, un par de prendas de algodón y un poco de arroz y carne, con suficiente dinero para emborracharse de vez en cuando, se considera muy afortunado.</p>
<p>Not all the Indians in Ecuador are civilized. Some whom we see in Quito have very hard faces. They have come on long journeys from the eastern part of the country, bringing skins and other things from the wilds to the markets for sale. Among them are Indians who have a horrible practice of curing the heads of the enemies they kill. They cut off the head and, having removed the bones, fill the skin with hot pebbles to dry it.</p>	<p>No todos los indígenas en Ecuador están civilizados y algunos de los que vemos en Quito, y que son muy malencarados, han venido en largas jornadas desde la región amazónica trayendo pieles y otros productos para venderlos en los mercados. A este grupo pertenecen aquellos que tienen la horrible costumbre de reducir las cabezas de sus víctimas en combate. Cortan la cabeza y, luego de quitar los huesos, llenan la piel de guijarros calientes para secarla.</p>

“SOUTH AMERICA” – CHAPTER V: THE LAND OF THE EQUADOR

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>As it shrinks they keep pressing it inward on all sides so carefully that it does not lose its shape, but dries up to the size of a man’s fist, keeping the same features it had when in life. Such heads are sometimes baked in the sand, and when so treated they will last for years. They are gruesome objects, and when an Indian takes us aside and offers to sell us one, which he pulls from under his blanket, we turn away in disgust.</p>	<p>Y a medida que la cabeza se va encogiendo, ellos muy cuidadosamente continúan presionándola de manera uniforme hacia adentro sin que esta pierda su forma, hasta que la reducen al tamaño del puño de un hombre, pero conservando la misma fisonomía de su tamaño natural. Tales cabezas son cocidas en la arena, y tratadas de esa forma, pueden durar por años. Son objetos extravagantes y cuando un indígena nos llamó a un costado para ofrecernos en venta una, que llevaba oculta, nos apartamos con desagrado.</p>
<p>There is a large university in Quito, and scattered here and there throughout the country are public schools of different grades. We can always tell where they are, for the children study out loud, often making such a din that they can be heard a long distance. We learn, however, that but few of the people can read, and that the majority of the children do not attend school. This condition will probably be bettered, for although Ecuador is one of the most backward of the South American countries, it is slowly improving.</p>	<p>Hay una gran universidad en Quito, y dispersas por aquí y por allá a lo largo del país existen escuelas públicas de diferentes niveles y nos resulta fácil ubicarlas porque los niños repasan en voz alta y usualmente sus voces se escuchan a lo lejos, no obstante, pudimos conocer que la mayoría de los niños no van a la escuela y que son pocas las personas que saben leer. Esta condición será probablemente mejorada porque, aunque el Ecuador es uno de los países más atrasados de Sudamérica, su situación está mejorando paulatinamente.</p>
<p>In traveling from Quito back to Guayaquil we take the railway, and have a delightful ride through the high valley and about through the mountains down to the coast. The distance is about three hundred miles, but the regular passenger trains run only during the day, so that the trip takes us two days, which seems very short in comparison with our long journey up the Andes on mules.</p>	<p>Al tomar el ferrocarril para retornar desde Quito a Guayaquil disfrutamos de una deliciosa travesía por los valles de la serranía y al cruzarlas montañas para descender hacia la costa. La distancia es de casi quinientos kilómetros, pero generalmente los trenes de pasajeros sólo trabajan durante el día, por lo que el viaje tomó dos días, lo que parece muy corto en comparación con nuestro largo viaje de ida, en mulas.</p>

8. CONCLUSIONS

This project was based on the hypothesis that a communicative approach to translation would attain wider target audience acceptance than a semantic one, and a survey with the comparison of samples of both approaches, in order to prove the research hypothesis. However, developing such process involved certain obstacles to deal with.

- The audience had to be determined, and in this sense, changes were made, because while the ST was intended for children. It was decided that the TT should be written in a way that can be enjoyed by people of different ages and with different levels of education. Once and again it was found in the ST that the author employed the rhetoric device of sharing with the reader (the children) the eyewitness role, which is the typical style of children's books, but not the style for older people. So it was decided to adapt every expression from the ST in which the author spoke directly to the reader, with phrases like, "But what is the matter with that donkey's legs? They were changed in tone, number of grammatical person, or intention (from question to comment or statement): "vemos además un par de burros".
- A parameter chart was designed that helps to determine when a translation is semantic and when communicative.
- The communicative translation of the text represented some challenges, such as:
 - The ST presented vague references because meaning was implicit, further expand these expressions, in compliance with one of the parameters of communicative translation.
 - The adaptation to the reality of external conventions, as in the case of changing kilometers distance references that appeared in miles in the ST.

- The adaptation to the local reality of analogies or imagery used in the ST, such as replacing the image of a fan, used by the author to describe the shape of the Ecuador of 1899, by that of an inverted cone, to avoid any confusion that could arise from the fact that nowadays there are fans of different shapes.
- Adapt or suppress certain ST expressions that would currently be classified as politically incorrect language, such as translate Indians, not as *indios*, but as *indígenas*, and suppress the ST expression qualifying them as the "red race".
- Respect the historical context of the ST, but help the target audience to fully understand that context, such as inserting a footnote explaining that the city of Ecuador known in 1899 as Bodegas, is nowadays known as Babahoyo.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

Once all the stages of analysis and methodological execution of this project have been carried out, the following recommendations are presented.

- When the source text is a literary text, it is recommended to use a communicative approach to translation, since literary works, not only seek to inform, but to generate sensations and emotions in the reader and the communicative approach to try to produce in the target audience a feeling similar to that obtained by the source audience.
- When the original text describes historically distant, and culturally distinct facts, the author must be willing to investigate and engage in that context, and once he has properly understood those realities, he will be capable of appropriately describe those facts to a new audience.

- Finally, translators must be aware that, although a translation project usually requires great effort that does not produce an equivalent financial reward, it does produce intellectual gratification, because it allows comprehensive multidisciplinary learning.

10. APPENDIX

10.1. Survey Form

Title

Encuesta sobre la fluidez y naturalidad de ciertos extractos de texto.

Description

Esta encuesta tiene la finalidad de receptar opiniones del público para determinar cuál, de entre varios extractos de texto, se siente más natural y fluido. Los extractos han sido tomados de diferentes traducciones de un libro (escrito originalmente en inglés) que narra las experiencias de un viajero norteamericano que recorrió Sudamérica a finales del siglo XIX

QUESTIONS

COMPARACIÓN NO. 1: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

Ecuador significa Equator, y ahora estamos en una de las tierras del Equator.

Ecuador debe su nombre a la zona denominada Equator.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 2: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

Es un país curioso, formado por tierras bajas y tierras altas.

Ecuador es un país singular, conformado por regiones como la Interandina y la Litoral.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 3: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

No hay una sola chimenea emergiendo sobre ninguna de las casas.

No se aprecian chimeneas en el horizonte de la ciudad.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 4: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

Demos un paseo por las calles. Están alineadas con obreros que trabajan en sus mercancías, en las aceras.

Damos un paseo por las calles y notamos que en las aceras se suceden los comerciantes vendiendo sus productos.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 5: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

Las casas están construidas así, a causa de los terremotos que se sienten aquí cada pocas semanas.

Las casas se construyen de esa manera, para resistir los frecuentes terremotos que azotan la región.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 6: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

El pueblo en el que ahora nos encontramos es Bodegas. Es la cabeza de navegación del río Guayas.

Hemos llegado a Bodegas, un pueblo que representa la cabecera fluvial de la cuenca del río Guayas.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 7: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

Los cruces de las calles están conectados por troncos.

Una serie de troncos, hacen las veces de puentes entre las calles.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 8: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

Muchas de las casas están lejos en el río.

Muchas de las casas son construcciones ubicadas río adentro.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 9: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

Fíjense en esa olla de barro puesta sobre el pequeño fuego, en esa caja de allí. Esa es la estufa de la familia.

Notamos una vasija de barro sobre un fogón encendido, y que hace las veces de estufa de la familia.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 10: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

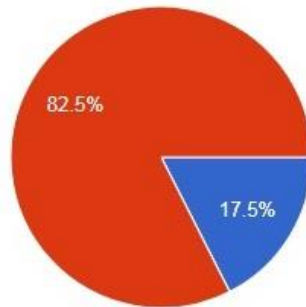
Ahora hemos dejado el río y estamos sobre nuestras mulas, escalando las montañas.

Ya en tierra firme, empezamos a remontar las montañas a lomo de mula.

10.2. Survey Statistical Graphs

COMPARACIÓN NO. 1: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

40 respuestas

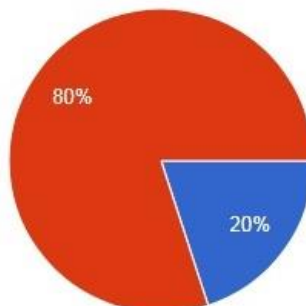


- Ecuador significa Equator, y ahora estamos en una de las tierras del Equator.
- Ecuador debe su nombre a la zona denominada Equator.

The results of this question show that, between the two options, 82.5 % of the surveyed preferred the communicative rendering.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 2 : ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

40 respuestas

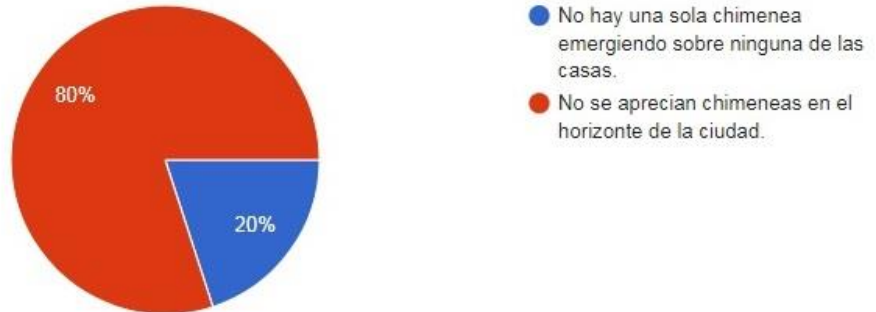


- Es un país curioso, formado por tierras bajas y tierras altas.
- Ecuador es un país singular, conformado por regiones como la Interandina y la Litoral.

The results of this question show that, between the two options, 80 % of the surveyed preferred the communicative rendering.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 3 : ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

40 respuestas



The results of this question show that, between the two options, 80 % of the surveyed preferred the communicative rendering.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 4: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

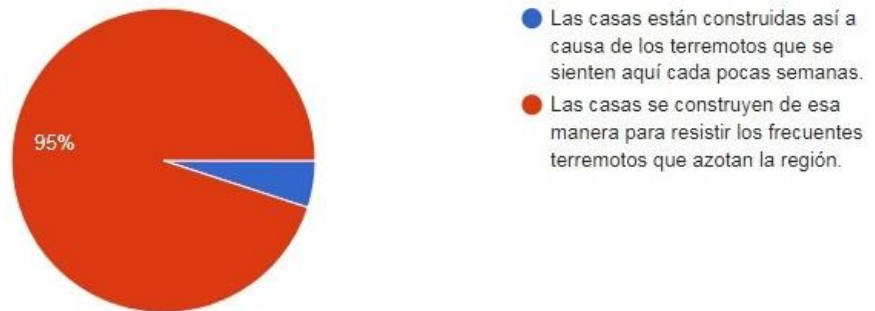
40 respuestas



The results of this question show that, between the two options, 80 % of the surveyed preferred the communicative rendering.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 5: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

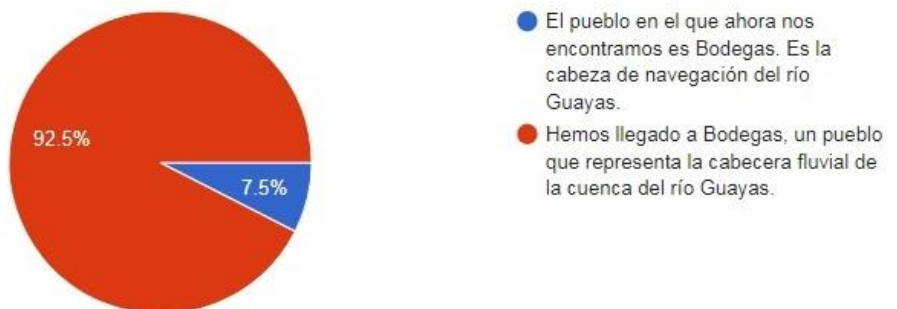
40 respuestas



The results of this question show that, between the two options, 95 % of the surveyed preferred the communicative rendering.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 6: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

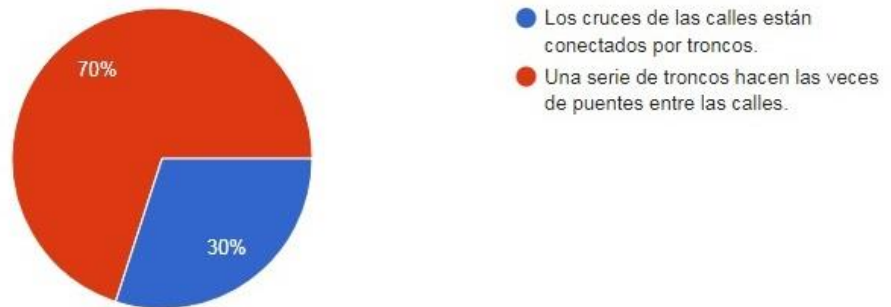
40 respuestas



The results of this question show that, between the two options, 92.5 % of the surveyed preferred the communicative rendering.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 7: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

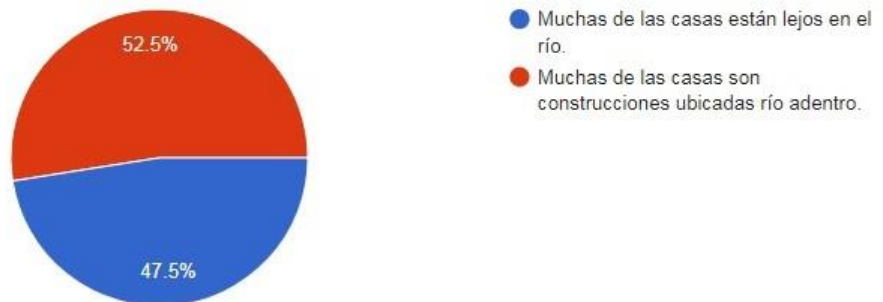
40 respuestas



The results of this question show that, between the two options, 70 % of the surveyed preferred the communicative rendering.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 8: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

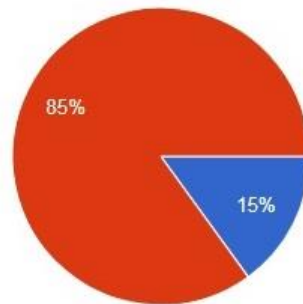
40 respuestas



The results of this question show that, between the two options, 52.5 % of the surveyed preferred the communicative rendering.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 9: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

40 respuestas

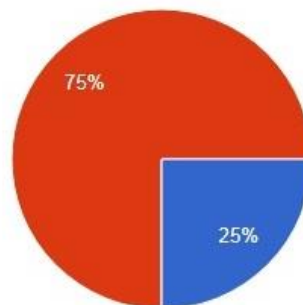


- Fijense en esa olla de barro puesta sobre el pequeño fuego en esa caja de allí. Esa es la estufa de la familia.
- Notamos una vasija de barro sobre un fogón encendido, y que hace las veces de estufa de la familia.

The results of this question show that, between the two options, 85 % of the surveyed preferred the communicative rendering.

COMPARACIÓN NO. 10: ELIJA EL EXTRACTO QUE A SU CRITERIO SE LEE MÁS NATURAL Y FLUIDO

40 respuestas



- Ahora hemos dejado el río y estamos sobre nuestras mulas, escalando las montañas.
- Ya en tierra firme, empezamos a remontar las montañas a lomo de mula.

The results of this question show that, between the two options, 75 % of the surveyed preferred the communicative rendering.

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REPOSITORIO NACIONAL EN CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA

FICHA DE REGISTRO DE TESIS/TRABAJO DE TITULACIÓN

TÍTULO Y SUBTÍTULO:	A COMPARISON OF SEMANTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE APPROACHES TO TRANSLATION BASED ON EXCERPTS TAKEN FROM THE BOOK SOUTH AMERICA BY FRANK CARPENTER		
AUTOR(ES)	Cangá Corozo, Ángel David		
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INSTITUCIÓN:	Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil		
FACULTAD:	Facultad de Artes y Humanidades		
CARRERA:	Lengua Inglesa		
TÍTULO OBTENIDO:	Licenciado en Lengua Inglesa con mención en Traducción		
FECHA DE PUBLICACIÓN:	17 de septiembre del 2018	No. DE PÁGINAS:	59
ÁREAS TEMÁTICAS:	Lingüística, Historia, Sociología		
PALABRAS CLAVES/KEYWORDS:	Frank Carpenter, Sudamérica, Crónica de viajeros, siglo XIX, traducción comunicativa, traducción semántica		
RESUMEN/ABSTRACT (150-250 palabras): Este proyecto de tesis consistió en la comparación de dos enfoques de traducción conocidos como semántico y comunicativo, aplicando tal comparación a algunos extractos tomados del libro Sudamérica, escrito por el viajero norteamericano Frank Carpenter. Esto se realizó con la finalidad de probar la hipótesis de que los extractos comunicativos tendrían mayor aceptación que los semánticos. Para tal efecto, se elaboró una tabla de parámetros con las características que cada enfoque debía tener, tomando como referencia algunos de los conceptos desarrollados por los académicos Peter Newmark y Eugene Nida, Así mismo, se elaboró una tabla de análisis lingüístico en la que se incluyeron los elementos esenciales del proceso: el texto fuente, su traducción con enfoque semántico, su traducción con enfoque comunicativo, y el análisis en base al cual ambas traducciones fueron comparadas. Sumado a esto, se desarrolló una encuesta en la que 40 personas escogieron entre diez comparaciones de extractos traducidos tanto semántica como comunicativamente. Finalmente, un capítulo de Sudamérica fue traducido utilizando el enfoque comunicativo.			
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