



**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
OF SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL**

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

TITLE OF PAPER

**ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF THE DOCUMENTARY: “LA HERENCIA
DE ODEBRECHT PARTE 1” PRODUCED BY ECUAVISA**

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

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GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

2019



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CERTIFICATION

We certify that this research project was presented by **Mario Abdul Díaz Kang and María Fernanda Pérez** as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the **Bachelor's Degree in English Language with a Minor in Translation**.

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**We, Mario Abdul Díaz Kang and
María Fernanda Pérez,**

HEREBY DECLARE THAT:

The Senior Project: **ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF THE DOCUMENTARY: “LA HERENCIA DE ODEBRECHT PARTE 1” PRODUCED BY ECUAVISA**, prior to obtaining the **Bachelor’s Degree in English Language with a Minor in Translation**, has been developed based on thorough investigation, respecting the intellectual property rights of third parties regarding citations within the corresponding pages whose sources are included in the bibliography. Consequently, this work is of our full responsibility.

Under this statement, we are responsible for the content, truthfulness and scientific scope of the aforementioned paper.

Guayaquil, on the 27th day of August of 2019

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We, **Mario Abdul Díaz Kang** and,

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Authorize the Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil to **publish** this Senior Project: **ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF THE DOCUMENTARY: “LA HERENCIA DE ODEBRECHT PARTE 1” PRODUCED BY ECUAVISA** in the institutional repository. The contents, ideas and criteria in this paper are of my full responsibility and authorship.

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Analysed Document: Titulación-A2019_Díaz-Pérez vTF.doc (D55110534)
Submitted: 8/29/2019 2:58:00 PM
Submitted By: sara.rivadeneira@cu.ucsg.edu.ec
Significance: 0 %

Sources included in the report:

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mario Abdul Díaz Kang:

I wish to express my great gratitude in first place to God who guided me to take this path at this university, he has been my strength and my support to be able to move forward and not look back about obtaining this precious achievement in my life. And in second place to all my professors who have generously contributed to my development as a professional and a person of worth for this society; they who have always shown patience, friendship and commitment to all of us.

Ma. Fernanda Pérez:

I thank God because He has been a lighthouse that guides me to my hopes and dreams, and my family, who are my partners in this journey. I especially thank my parents; this would have never been possible without their constant advice and help. Finally, I want to acknowledge Sara Rivadeneira, whose advice kept me going forward in this journey.

DEDICATION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mario Abdul Díaz Kang:

To God,

For being my Father and Friend all the time, and for showing me the way to know the Truth, He, who has never let me alone nor ashamed.

Ma. Fernanda Pérez:

To my grandparents,

For being an example of passion and commitment, and for always being there not only for me but for everyone who needs them.



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ABSTRACT

The present research project aims to offer a contribution to the Ecuadorian subtitling and audiovisual industry through the rendering of the English subtitles for the Visión 360 documentary “La herencia de Odebrecht Parte 1” produced by Ecuavisa. This documentary was selected among a wide range of possibilities for its political and informative nature. The information it presents is only available in Spanish despite its international relevance; therefore, in consultation with Ecuavisa, the pertinent authorization was arranged and granted for an academic interlinguistic transfer of the contents. The rendering process was carried out considering the linguistic and technical parameters, as well as the constraints related to this type of translation. All the aforementioned elements have been analyzed along with the translator’s choices and strategies used to accurately convey the message of the source text.

Key Words: subtitling, journalistic documentary, translation techniques, translation constraints, audiovisual translation, annotated translation.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is universally acknowledged that in modern societies, the necessity of information dissemination has become more tangible. Technological advances, the Internet, and globalization have contributed to the dissolution of communication barriers. Accessing information has become a simple matter due to the availability of content in different languages, especially in English. Most readers and internet users look for information in this language and the majority of news are also broadcasted in the aforementioned language.

Worldwide media has realized the importance of producing and making information available in English. Nowadays, more TV programs and online news are translated into the English language so as to have more viewers. The translation field acts as a bridge between people from different geographical regions and cultural background. It enables information to travel from place to place by making it more accessible for a broader audience.

The current project presents the audiovisual translation product of a journalistic documentary: “La Herencia de Odebrecht Parte 1”, taken from the program *Visión360*, an Ecuadorian TV production that presents topics of popular interest; in this particular case, the worldwide corruption scandal of the multinational Odebrecht, in which several countries were involved.

Aspects such as text styles, terminological coherence, cultural parameters, and possible constraints and techniques to tackle them were taken into consideration for the rendering and subtitling processes, as well as for the post analysis of the decision-making process of the translation.

2. JUSTIFICATION

According to the Internet World Stats (IWS, 2019) 1,105 millions of Internet users speak the global language. Therefore, it can be understood that the amount of information found in the web is mostly in English, thus, most online searches are also done in this language.

In the light of the aforementioned facts, transforming any content into a more reachable form so that more users can acknowledge it has become an obligation rather than a privilege. In fact, the beneficial nature of English-subtitled videos not only applies to viewers who do not speak the language, but also to English speakers who watch these types of videos even when they are spoken in their first language due to the increase of their engagement levels and the situational necessity of watching videos with sound off (Griffin, 2015).

This data has raised awareness in the audiovisual industry. Every day, more videos either in websites, social networks, or television channels are becoming accessible to a broader audience (Matamala, 2009b). Bearing this in mind, sources of information of any type have the necessity to become global, and thus, the job of the translator starts. It is their duty to deal with all the possible challenges that might arise when creating quality works that preserve information in time, and also spread it to every corner of the world.

Odebrecht corruption scandal has affected several countries, including Ecuador. Surprisingly, information of such type and specificity is not available in the English language, therefore, many people around the world do not have access to it. For this reason, this project carries out the rendering process of a documentary that exposes this corruption case in Ecuador. In this way, awareness of the magnitude of corruption in this country will be raised.

3. DELIMITATION OF THE PROBLEM

Translating a journalistic documentary, or any other genre, requires knowledge, extensive research, and domain of conventions, which will come useful during the translation process. The translator of a journalistic documentary will have to build new journalistic texts that are inserted in a specific linguistic and cultural tradition, which is governed by parameters different from the original language and culture, and at the same time, convey the message with the most important aim of this type of work in mind: to communicate.

Some documentaries present technical terminology or other complexities; for this reason, the use of specialized terms in this kind of journalistic production presupposes a challenge for the translators. Similarly, it is common to encounter some obstacles in translating topics of current relevance or relatively new topics because of the lack of research and information. Exhaustive investigation and documentation before beginning the translation process must be carried out.

The subtitling of documentaries is subject to all the factors linked to audiovisual translation: the new text must adapt to the tones (intentions) of visual narration and allow a fluent reading to the speaker. In addition, timing issues must also be tackled by the translators for the documentary to be understandable. These and the aforementioned challenges will be described and analyzed in the present study.

4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the most common constraints found in the rendering of a documentary?
- What method should be considered for the rendering of an Ecuadorian documentary from Spanish into English?
- What techniques should be applied in the transfer of the Visión 360 documentary from Spanish into English?

5. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To contribute to the Ecuadorian subtitling and audiovisual industry with the annotated translation and the English subtitling of the documentary LA HERENCIA DE ODEBRECHT PARTE 1 through the identification of relevant constraints and the analysis of the strategies used in the translation process.

6. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Establish a background of the journalistic documentary to be translated so as to raise awareness on its international relevance
- Analyze the method, strategies and techniques used to overcome the challenges and constraints found in the translation process of the documentary chosen.
- Write the subtitles of the documentary considering the salient features of the text.

7. LITERATURE REVIEW

6.1 THE MEANING OF WORDS

When translating a text, it is necessary to bear in mind the importance of meaning and how a specific choice can affect the whole product, and the way the audience reacts towards it. According to Cruise (as cited in Baker, 2011), there are four main types of meaning. These are propositional meaning, expressive meaning, presupposed meaning, and evoke meaning.

Propositional Meaning describes the relation between the reference in the real world and the word being used in the language of the speakers and what it represents to them. Expressive Meaning tells others about the author of the utterance feelings and emotions, and their intention. Therefore, an utterance has propositional meaning, but when it is put into context, its expressive meaning may vary. Presupposed Meaning presents expectations for word usage according to the context. Evoked meaning is related to the word choice in accordance with the context of situation, the audience, and what is considered appropriate for the group involved in the conversation. This last factor can vary from language to language (Baker, 2011). For example, the word 'silly' in English is translated into Spanish as 'tonto', their propositional meaning is similar. Nevertheless, the expressive meaning in the latter word is going to depend on the context and the intention of the author, as well as the type of audience or receptor they have.

Evoked meaning involves concepts of dialect and register. Dialect may be geographical (according to the place that is being used), temporal (time when using such expressions), or social (mainly related to the social classes of the audience involved in the conversation). Register implies the choice of words according to some parameters such as tenor, which consists on who is speaking and the relation that a person has with the rest of the speakers, and field, which is the subject area the utterance belongs to. As an example, it could be said that when talking about a word problem in a math

lesson inside a classroom will imply the use of a certain type of language by both teacher and students, not only because of the field, but also because of the tenors (Baker, 2011).

6.2 DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

The term translation has been defined by many academics: it can refer to a subject field, to the product, which is the text that has been rendered, or the process, which refers to the act of translating. Munday (2013) states that the translation process among two different written languages “involves the translator changing an original written text (...) in the original verbal language (...) into a written text (...) in a different verbal language (...)” (p. 5). Following the previous order, these concepts will be addressed as source text (ST), source language (SL), target text (TT), and target language (TL) in the present paper. Translating from one language to another is the most common type of translation. Nevertheless, it is not the only one.

Jakobson (as cited by Munday, 2013) has classified translation into three types: Interlingual or translation proper, intralingual, and intersemiotic translation. Interlingual translation is the actual transfer process from one language into another. For example, the rendering of the English word “politics” into Spanish as “política”. In contrast, Intralingual Translation is the rewording or paraphrasing of the verbal signs, to put a chunk of words in another form, but using the same code or language. This is, reshaping the language due to a variety of reasons, such as the necessity of caption in sensory impaired people, or only because a person wants to watch a video with the sound off. Intersemiotic Translation is the interpretation of verbal signs into non-verbal signs; that is, to translate written text into an artistic product. For instance, the musical representation of a book, such as the musical adapted from the classic literary work *Pride and Prejudice*.

6.3 AUDIOVISUAL TEXTS AND AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION

There are many types of texts and genres that can be transferred into countless languages. One of the most relevant nowadays might be audiovisual texts for the amount of multimedia content available not only on TV, but also in online sources. Access to this type of text from mobile phones, computers, and other technological devices is clear-cut. Most people use it to stay informed and as a source of entertainment.

The verbal message or text is a relevant element within audiovisual translation. For this reason, both subtitling and dubbing are processes related to translating audiovisual verbal messages. One of the most important characteristics of an audiovisual text is that the message is transmitted using two channels, first the acoustic and then the visual; these two can be verbal or non-verbal and all these characteristics combined together result in the audiovisual text (Eduard, 2016).

6.3.1 TERMINOLOGY IN AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION

Terminology, as a discipline whose objective is the study and compilation of specialized terms; it is not a recent subject, since the elaboration of vocabularies and terminological glossaries comes from much earlier. The history of terminology accompanies the evolution of knowledge and reflects the development and structure of the different societies (Alcina, Gamero, & Muñoz, 2002). According to Leon (as cited by Matamala, 2010), “the language of specialised texts and audiovisual products that deal with a specialised topic differs because scientific processes are explained differently according to the presumed previous knowledge of the target audience” (p.3-4). Cabre (2003) believes that discourse addressed by specialists to some specific audience or recipients contains terminological units.

Terminology and Translation have a close relationship. Terminology helps translators realize many concepts such as the notion of *term* and variation, which is convenient when dealing with terms in context and finding the most accurate equivalents. Matamala (2010) mentions in her research

Cabre's proposal of a list of the main terminological challenges faced by translators:

Concerning the terminology of the source language:

(a) knowing or specifying the meaning of a TU from the source text; (b) confirming its specialised nature; (c) knowing its denominative alternatives and the conditions in which they are used in texts. (p.5)

Concerning the terminology of the target language:

(a) knowing if there is an equivalent TU in the target language; (b) if so, knowing what resources can or must be used in order to adapt or create a reasonable denomination and how to indicate that it is a neologism; (c) knowing the most adequate equivalent unit taking into account the topic and the approach; (d) knowing if a term has specific or restrictive grammatical usages; (e) knowing the prototypical combination of terms; (f) knowing the usual phraseology in the field; (g) knowing denominative alternatives for a single concept and their pragmatic conditions making sure that the selected denominative unit corresponds exactly to the concept, etc. (p.5)

Matamala (2009b) accepts the distinction proposed by Cabre of Terminology *in vitro* vs. terminology *in vivo*; referring to the fact that the translator might have to choose whether to use the equivalent proposed by linguistic authorities, found in terminological or lexicographical works (*in vitro*), or the unit used by specialists in the field, which might be loanwords (*in vivo*).

Cabre (as cited by Matamala, 2009b) states, everything is related to translation decisions. Nevertheless, it is important to highlight the fact that there are terminological databases that speed the job of the translator.

6.3.2 CONSTRAINTS IN THE TRANSLATION OF AUDIOVISUAL TEXTS

There are specific constraints due to the audiovisual nature of the product. Matamala (2009b) presents an analysis of this phenomenon and concludes that:

Firstly, TU sometimes refer to objects visible on the screen and the degree of referentiality is very high (Chaume 2003:195); hence, translators cannot choose omission as a translation strategy and they must synchronise the text with the image. Secondly, the ephemeral nature of audiovisual products —which must be understood immediately because the audience cannot stop and look up a term on a dictionary — compels translators to choose strategies which enhance comprehension (Espasa 2004:193). Thirdly, terms are received orally and this is why the script contains indications concerning the pronunciation of difficult terms addressed to the voice artists who read the script. Finally, audiovisual translators might have to work with erroneous transcriptions or even without a script. (p.16)

Toury (as cited by Bogucki, 2004) states that there are a lot of constraints in audiovisual translation as well, and adds that there also exist some norms called “Matricial Norms”, which help the translator decide when a given source text should be dubbed, subtitled or voiced-over. However, he also states that there are advantages and downsides of having these rules available. On the one hand, he states that “norms assist the translator in the daunting task of making choices” (p.72). On the other hand, he sustains that “the temporal, spatial and other restrictions imposed on the screen translator narrow down the range of possible equivalents and translation strategies to an absolute minimum” (p.72).

6.4 DOCUMENTARIES AND AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION

Documentaries are defined and redefined over the course of time, both by makers and by viewers. Nichols (2001) states that documentaries

open a person's eyes to ongoing issues of the world, providing a cinematic view of the world. Social issues and current events, recurring problems and possible solutions can be portrayed in documentaries. "The bond between documentary and the historical world is deep and profound. Documentary adds a new dimension to popular memory and social history" (Nichols, 2001, p. 2).

Matamala (2009a) states that documentaries differ from other types of texts in the sense that they are aimed to mainly inform, rather than entertain:

In this sense, documentaries are, from my own point of view, a bit different from other products, in so far as the core element is information, whereas in fiction films inaccuracies and mistakes are not so important, since the audience generally assumes they are not watching a real story (p.5)

Documentaries are such a specialized work that they should be treated with special attention due to the different challenges presented at the time of their translation and meticulous analysis because of their complexity and depth on a specific topic (Matamala, 2010).

6.4.1 TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENTARIES, CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES

The translation of a documentary is completely different from translating a series or a television program. Documentaries usually deal with different perspectives and contain information with more specialized topics; apart from this, documentaries are supposed to facilitate the access to information for the viewers. It is very frequent and common to see in documentaries interviews with experts, graphic documents or audiovisual media, among other resources. (Paredes, Reta, & Scroca, 2016)

Additionally, in most documentaries, a narrator participates guiding the viewer towards the exposed information, who represents the figure responsible for carrying the argument. The tone of voice of the narrator is

usually more accentuated and formal than that of the protagonists of a series. (Paredes, Reta, & Scroca, 2016)

In addition, interviews play an important role in the audiovisual format of documentaries. The objective of the interview is to be one of the main sources of data collection on the subject developed. The interview can also reveal personal information and emotional nuances that are not always so visible if a written document is analyzed, and this gives a clue to the translator on how to interpret the data in a more accurate way (Paredes, Reta, & Scroca, 2016). Documentaries have a wide range of subject fields and for this reason, the terminology used in them is varied. Matamala (2010) explains the complexity of this type of translation:

Science documentaries popularise many scientific issues, using in general somewhat specialised speakers located in carefully chosen environments or contexts, and address various types of audiences. These four elements (topics, speakers, contexts and audiences) open a wide array of possibilities which are given a concrete shape in the audiovisual product: an off-screen narrator addressing a lay audience with a planned discourse, a scientist addressing the camera in a semi-planned situation, a specialist talking spontaneously to a colleague, or a lecturer giving a course on a specialised topic to advanced learners are just a few examples. Despite their varied nature, the finished films will always aim to popularise a specialised topic and, most importantly, to entertain the audience. (p.3)

In relation of constraints, Matamala (2010) analyzes documentaries and proposes a list of problem categories including:

Identifying terms in the ST; Understanding terms in the ST; Finding an equivalent in the TL; Dealing with variation, which can be challenging in the translation of technology topics; Overcoming the absence of an equivalent in the TL; Dealing with ambiguity in both, SL and TL; Managing equivalents for lay audiences. (p.5)

The most concerning points from the aforementioned constraints, and the ones that the present project will analyze are:

Identifying a term: Even when it seems straightforward, identifying a term when the form coincides with a word that comes from a general language, is a complex duty. Being able to identify a term that might be challenging to translate is a skill that translators must develop (Matamala, 2010).

Understanding a term: Sometimes translators choose to adapt the meaning of a phrase. Due to the difficulty in understanding some terms, this would lead them to rethinking a phrase or perhaps replace the term with another of clearer meaning. This shows that the translator cannot always find a precise equivalent and has to adapt the paragraph completely (Matamala, 2010).

Finding the right equivalent: To find and choose the correct equivalent, translators add references from specialized sources in the notes of the translation, so that the editor does not need to continue investigating the terms within this process. The sources can be specialized dictionaries, terminology databases or specialized websites (Matamala, 2010).

Absence of an adequate equivalent: It is not surprising that sometimes translators cannot find the most convenient or correct equivalents due to the lack of time to access dictionaries or specialized websites. In this situation what they choose is to use strategies that allow them to tackle this problem. Some strategies are matching the ST term with a new term, paraphrasing, or using loanwords (Matamala, 2010).

Some of the strategies used to tackle terminological problems are (a) adapting the translation to the time and language culture (it is necessary to be aware of the audience as well), (b) using a more general term that can be understood by a broader audience, (c) proposing an equivalent of the term. (Matamala, 2010, p.15)

These techniques are used when the main problem is understanding the original source. Nevertheless, when the absence of an equivalent is presented as a challenge, the strategies proposed by Matamala (2010) are:

(1) paraphrasing the original source, (2) proposing a terminological neologism, or creating a new term, but it is necessary to be aware of the cultural background of the audience in order to make the product understandable. In some languages and cultures different from English, the terminological neologism is not well considered. For instance, in Spanish, words are not freely created since they are regulated by an institution (RAE). (3) Using loanwords is the most used and accepted mechanism to solve translation issues. (p.15)

6.4.2 VISIÓN 360 DOCUMENTARY “LA HERENCIA DE ODEBRECHT PARTE 1”

Visión360 is a documentary program produced by the Ecuadorian TV channel Ecuavisa. It presents and analyzes a variety of issues or topics of national and international interest. The presenter is Tania Tinoco, a well-known and respected reporter in Ecuador. It is an award-winning program inside and outside the country due to its thriving audience and quality of delivery.

The selection analyzed in the present project, named “La Herencia de Odebrecht Parte 1”, depicts an international corruption case that gained popularity after the U.S. Department of Justice intervened. This institution released a list with names of people that had contributed to the expansion of a Brazilian construction enterprise called Odebrecht by means of illegal businesses. This case has a high relevance not only in Ecuador, but also in the twelve other countries that are part of the scheme since high-ranking officials are said to be involved.

The type of language used by reporters is of a well-developed journalistic type, citing all sources from where they take the information, leaving no room for improvisation. It is previously rehearsed and read from a script prepared by journalists with anticipation. Another important aspect to keep in mind is the educational background of the interviewees, who use their professional skills to express themselves formally, using legal and

financial terms to express themselves when talking; unlike reporters, they do not count on resources such as scripts, but they speak using knowledge at the time of being interviewed.

6.5 SUBTITLING CONSTRAINTS AND METHODOLOGIES

Subtitling is said to be much more complex than any other type of transference process; therefore, translation loss is a risk that translators will need to deal with. Gottlieb (as cited by Farid and Janin, 2010) has divided constraints on subtitling into formal and textual. The former are linked to the visual representation of the film while the latter are related to space and time restrictions. Bearing this in mind, Bogucki (2004) concludes that “subtitling has to do without a range of complex structures” (p.72). Factors such as technical restrictions on the length and amount of lines and the visual complementation of the text on screen are some of the challenges when translating audiovisual texts.

Subtitling is influenced by relevant aspects of the culture in which it is working. These aspects represent facts that influence the minds of the readers in the source language settings. Something very important that must be considered is that due to the close interrelation between language and culture, interlingual subtitling problems might arise at the time of translating the cultural references of oral dialogue into written subtitles (Altahri, 2013).

Taylor (2000), in his research “The Subtitling of Film: reaching another community” states that subtitles “must follow a 'blow-by-blow' sequence, hence running the risk of losing the overall global view” (p.316), which is reflected at the moment of spotting each caption in the corresponding section of the film. It differs from a written translation, which can “summarise, explain or otherwise maintain the holistic picture” (p.316).

Matamala (2010) argues that “translators sometimes work with a transcription of the audiovisual product. However, these transcriptions do sometimes contain mistakes and this can result in problems” (p.14). Therefore, it is very important to bear in mind that in spite of the mistakes, the

translator may find in the source text, he or she should know how to deal with them.

There are some methodologies to issue the audiovisual transfer process of subtitling. For instance, Sánchez (as cited by Orero, 2004) mentions that she has identified four subtitling methods:

1. Pre-translation - Adaptation - Spotting
2. Pre-translation - Spotting - Adaptation
3. Adaptation - Spotting - Translation
4. Translation/Adaptation - Spotting

The first method is Pre-translation - Adaptation - Spotting. This method uses a translated script or adapted to subtitle units before being spotted. Then, the subtitle adjuster can adapt the translation into subtitles, check meaning, and summarize if necessary.

The second method is Pre-translation - Spotting - Adaptation. The film or program is spotted before adapting the pre-translated text. The subtitler first identifies the subtitle units and adapts the translated text later. For the present project, this method has been used.

The third method is Adaptation - Spotting - Translation. It allows to translate subtitles into various languages simultaneously, without spotting each language. The translator can also summarize and omit information as necessary.

The fourth and last method is Translation/Adaptation - Spotting. In this method, translation and adaptation are simultaneously performed before spotting, or vice versa.

She also states that “regardless of the method, each project undergoes a two-step verification process” (Orero, 2004, p.10). The first step is to ask a native to read the file without watching the video in order to identify incoherence and grammatical mistakes. The second step is to make him or her watch the video with the complete subtitles. Thus, any final adjustments can be made to the work.

6.5.1 SUBTITLING TECHNIQUES IN DOCUMENTARIES

In the book “Discourse and Community” (Ventola, 2000), several authors have come together to analyze varied situations in which discourse is involved. Gottlieb (as cited in Ventola, 2000) identified ten techniques that help the translator reduce a text to subtitles, and which he classifies as: expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation. Taylor (2000) also talks about each one and summarizes them:

Examining each in turn, **expansion** is used when the original requires an explanation because of some cultural nuance not retrievable in the target language; **paraphrase** is resorted to in cases where the phraseology of the original cannot be reconstructed in the same syntactic way in the target language; **transfer** refers to the strategy of translating the source text completely and correctly; **imitation** even maintains the same forms, typically with names of people and places; **transcription** is used in those cases where a term is unusual even in the source text, for example the use of a third language or nonsense language; **dislocation** is adopted when the original employs some sort of special effect, for example a silly song in a cartoon film, where the translation of the effect is more important than the content; **condensation** would seem to be the typical strategy used, that is the shortening of the text in the least obtrusive way possible, but as we shall see later, this is not necessarily the case; **decimation** is an extreme form of condensation where, perhaps for reasons of discourse speed, even potentially important elements are omitted; **deletion** refers to the total elimination of parts of a text; **resignation** describes the strategy adopted when no translation solution can be found and meaning is inevitably lost. (p.319)

8. METHODOLOGY

For the present study, the qualitative research method has been used to analyze different criteria based on the Holmes' framework of Process-oriented Descriptive Translation Studies, which focuses on interpreting the translator's choices rather than focusing on linguistic matters. In other words, an extensive description of the reasons of the translators' lexical selection will be observed in this project. Regarding the translation itself, it must be clarified that the accumulation of different techniques used in this rendering led the researchers to classify the final product as a communicative translation since it intends to achieve a similar contextual meaning in both source and target audience.

The documentary analyzed in this paper is of journalistic genre. Documentaries differ from other type of sources in many ways. The target audience of documentaries is expected to have an educated background; they need to be aware of the political situation of their country, or at least have an idea of the importance of what is being discussed in order to understand it. Therefore, the register and the choice of words are some of the aspects a translator should consider when translating a text. Furthermore, the translation process of the script of the documentary is the first part of the complete task. The next part is to subtitle the video, this is, taking into consideration not only meaning and context, but also timing issues and other technical parameters such as a different kind of punctuation.

It is important to highlight the fact that the model used for analyzing the constraints of translating a documentary is the one established by Matamala (2010), which states that identifying and understanding terms, as well as finding and overcoming the absence of equivalents for those terms are the most relevant challenges a translator must face. Regarding the subtitling method used in the present project, the one proposed by Sanchez was chosen, where a pre-translated text or transcript is used, then it is spotted in the video to be finally adapted or edited.

It should be noted that a table containing all the necessary elements for the translation analysis was employed to debrief the most relevant chunks of this transfer process, these are, the source text or transcript of the documentary, the target text or the translation itself, and finally the subtitled version, once it has been spotted in the video and adapted to its format, following the already established parameters for subtitling:

LINE	ST	LINE	TT	LINE	SUBTITLED VERSION

The interpretation of the source text includes the consideration of contextual situations, the challenges or constraints linked to this type of translation, and the techniques used by the translators to tackle these difficulties.

9. FINDINGS

There are several aspects to be considered in the analysis of this translation. The audience to which the program is delivered, the type of program it is, the level of relevance of the content of the program as well as the target audience of the translation are aspects that do not only give a better understanding of the translation choices of the author, but also promote understanding of the relevance of the program itself. It is important to highlight the fact that this TV program is a journalistic documentary that depicts a political issue. Therefore, factors like specialized terminology, register, and tone, as well as the formality level and function of the program have been taken into consideration.

Once the guidelines for analyzing the source and target language and the source and target text were established, the most relevant samples representing the aforementioned elements were extracted from the transcript. These samples are presented with their explanations considering the strategies used. A comparison between the target text and the subtitled version, after spotting and adaptation completion are included.

LINE	ST	LINE	TT	LINE	SUBTITLED VERSION
1-3	<p>Amigos bienvenidos¹. Odebrecht montó durante décadas un esquema de corrupción nunca antes visto.</p>	1-3	<p>Warm greetings². For decades, Odebrecht put together³ a corruption scheme never seen before.</p>	2	<p>Warm greetings. For decades, Odebrecht put together a corruption scheme never seen before</p>
3-5	<p>Una maquinaria⁴ para coimear en una docena de países; entre ellos Ecuador, al más alto nivel⁶.</p>	3	<p>A scheme⁵ for bribery in a dozen countries; among them, Ecuador...</p>	3	<p>A scheme for bribery in a dozen countries; among them, Ecuador</p>

It is very important to begin the analysis looking at the equivalences chosen, and the decisions made in relation to the type of context situation presented in this documentary. Even though the level of formality used by the presenter is high in almost all of the product, the greetings that she uses give a sense of warmth to the audience, creating empathy. As it was previously mentioned, Tania Tinoco is a very well-known journalist, with a long professional career in the Ecuadorian television. People know her very well and respect her. Due to her level of seriousness, she needs to find a way to connect with the audience. Therefore, Tania Tinoco greets in a very cordial

and semi-formal way using the expression “**Amigos bienvenidos**”¹. The word “amigos” creates a boundary between the presenter and the audience; it creates empathy. This level of comfort is accepted in the Ecuadorian culture, but in the target culture, documentaries have more formal stylistic parameters that must be followed. For this reason, the translator started with a choice of words of this type of register. A more formal equivalent such as “**Warm greetings**”² was chosen in view of the TL style, which demands fitting the language into a more standard form.

Compensation by splitting was used in the case of the expression *montar*, for example, which in this context, and according to the intention of the author, means to plan something, but a negative connotation is implied since they talk about a scheme. Similarly, the English expression **Put together**³ renders a conveying meaning, but it differs in the connotation that is being given to it. It adopts a more neutral tone, which is important in a target culture where documentaries are expected to be unbiased.

Another constraint faced by the translator in this rendering process was the use of metaphors by the speakers to emphasize the connotative meaning of words. For instance, the word “**maquinaria**”⁴ (in Spanish: mechanism to make a machine work) to refer to “**scheme**”⁵ in the target language, which was used in the rendering. The denotation of the presenter’s word choice resembles what she actually implies, but she uses a metaphor to emphasize the negative connotation that the word has. It is important to notice that even though the word chosen by the translator also embeds a negative connotation, the metaphoric nuance is replaced by a straightforward counterpart that transmits the wrongdoing together in the immediacy required when dealing with subtitles.

It is also worth mentioning that the deletion technique was used, eliminating the chunk “**al más alto nivel**”⁶ both in the target text and the adapted version, which was considered unnecessary and biased for a program presenter, especially in this type of production.

LINE	ST	LINE	TT	LINE	SUBTITLED VERSION
11-15	... a funcionarios ecuatorianos de la mayor jerarquía ⁷ , pero el fiscal general de la nación ¹³ , asegura que la cifra de sobornos es superior.	8-12	... to Ecuadorian high-ranking officials ⁸ , however, the Attorney General of the country, claims that the amount is higher.	7	... [...] to Ecuadorian high-ranking officials
				8	However, the Attorney General of the country, claims that the amount is higher
15-17	Aún queda mucho por desenmarañar ⁹ para lograr entender la dimensión ¹¹ de la herencia de Odebrecht	12-13	There is still a lot to uncover ¹⁰ so we can understand the massiveness ¹² of Odebrecht's ¹⁵ legacy...	9	There is still a lot to uncover so we can understand...
				10	... the massiveness of the Odebrecht legacy...

This second passage portrays the use of modulation as a resource to preserve a natural sounding effect in the target language. This technique is applied in the expression “**a funcionarios ecuatorianos de la mayor jerarquía**”⁷ rendered as “**to Ecuadorian high-ranking officials**”⁸. In a similar way, the term **desenmarañar**⁹ means to unravel something, and was rendered as *uncover*, a term which means to discover something previously

secret or unknown. The reason behind this choice lies in the fact that the verb **uncover**¹⁰ fits in the situational context of the text (they are talking about a scheme). In both cases, the naturalness of the phrase is preserved, such thing would have not been possible if the translator had chosen a literal rendering of the phrase.

Particularization is also a technique used by the translator to render the broader noun **dimensión**¹¹ (translated literally as *dimension*) into a more specific term or hyponym in this case: **massiveness**¹². In spite of the lack of formality of this term, it compensates the connotative meaning implied in the word of the SL. This choice was made based on the connotation of the word in the source language.

The use of specialized terminology is also worth highlighting in this analysis. It must be clarified that for the present translation, American English was used and, therefore, the legal terms identified in the source text have been rendered within the framework of the American legal system. Hence, since the source and target cultures differ in legal systems, the functions of government officials also present slight variations. In this case, the term **Fiscal General de la Nación**¹³ was translated as **Attorney General**¹⁴ to achieve target language equivalence.

In the spotting process of the video script, four captions were used in order to separate the strings of words in a more readable way. Another change made in the adaptation stage was the deletion of the possessiveness in the word *Odebrecht's*¹⁵, basically due to space and also for emphasis¹ purposes.

¹ When the possessive 's is removed from the word Odebrecht, it becomes an adjective; this enhances the meaning of the phrase "Odebrecht legacy", causing higher impact on the audience.

LINE	ST	LINE	TT	LINE	SUBTITLED VERSION
19	Nunca nadie ideó ¹⁶ una máquina de corrupción ¹⁷ como la de Odebrecht	15	Nobody ever devised such a corruption scheme.	11	Nobody ever devised such a corruption scheme
19-21	El escándalo mundial ha salpicado ¹⁸ a Ecuador,	15-16	The scandal spread ¹⁹ to Ecuador.	12	The worldwide scandal spread to Ecuador ²
21-23	hay detenidos, prófugos y decenas de millones de dólares repartidos...	17	There are detainees, fugitives and tens of millions of dollars distributed...	13	There are detainees, fugitives and tens of millions of dollars distributed [...]

The journalistic style is evident in these lines when nouns are used in the form of verbs with a clear intention to continue dramatizing and intensifying the problem. For example, the noun “idea” (meaning idea in the TL) is used as “**idear**¹⁶” (*to have an idea* in the TL). This particular verb was rendered as *devise* in an attempt to preserve the strength and intentionality of the addresser. In a similar way, the use of the phrase “**máquina de corrupción**”¹⁷ (literally as *corruption machine*) as a metaphor to refer to the

² The word *mundial* is a crosslinguistic synonym of worldwide. It had been omitted in the TT, but since the timing of the caption allowed it, the translator reincorporated it.

word *scheme* is also a journalistic stylistic resource in the source language, but in the target language, this is not common. In fact, it would obscure understanding for the audience that cannot take time to untangle the meaning of a term since they only have a few seconds to read that string of words. Therefore, compensation by merging was used not only for the accessibility this would give to the subtitles, but also for timing and spacing matters.

It is worth mentioning that the journalist uses words retrieved from general conversational contexts to refer to political situations, such as the one regarding the problem of Ecuador immersed in corruption cases in public contracts. **Salpicado**¹⁸, which is a particular word used to express that something or someone was wet with drops, turning into **spread**¹⁹, a more general word meaning to expand or to extend, can be found in this text as examples of generalization, a technique that helps to preserve the natural sound of the text and its meaning.

LINE	ST	LINE	TT	LINE	SUBTITLED VERSION
70-71	Posiblemente ²⁰ , posiblemente puede ser una cantidad mayor a los 33.5 millones	51	it could be more than 33.5 million	37	It could be more than 33.5 million dollars
72-73	es decir, cuando concluya la investigación ²¹ , que le insisto ²² , como no es un tema sencillo	51-53	I mean, when the investigation ends ²³ , indeed, it is not that simple	38	By the time the investigation ends, not a simple matter, it could be a long while ²⁴
74	puede durar un buen tiempo, podría ser una cantidad mayor a esa	53-55	it could last a long while; the amount could be greater than that	39	The estimated amount could be greater than that...

Something that can be noticed in the transcript is the repetition of the word “**posiblemente**”²⁰ at the beginning of the utterance, which denotes a reconsideration of the sentence the speaker is about to say. He also interrupts the phrase he was building “**cuando concluya la investigación**”²¹ and then he uses the interjection “**que le insisto**”²². It is clear that he is improvising during the interview due to the lack of a script or something elaborated to answer the journalist's questions. This posits a challenge for translators at the moment of rendering the ST into the TL. Translators need

to be aware of the parameters established for this type of text at the same time that they strive to create a similar effect on the target audience.

Later on, when subtitling the text, the translator adapts the text through paraphrasing to meet time and space parameters, so the video becomes reader friendly. This can be observed in the phrase “by the time the **investigation ends**²³, not a simple matter, **it could be a long while**²⁴”, which is larger in extension than the target text version. The translator finds it convenient to make the decision to replace the interviewee’s hesitations, repetitions, and lack of cohesion because of the explanation of other issues through the use of expansion. This restatement of the phrase makes it more understandable for the target audience. Besides, the phrases do not occupy more than two lines and last less than two seconds, parameters already established for readable subtitles.

LINE	ST	LINE	TT	LINE	SUBTITLED VERSION
78-80	posiblemente, se utilizaron sucursales, entre comillas, sucursales bancarias internacionales en el país ²⁵	56-58	possibly, offshoots ²⁶ were used, I mean, international financial subsidiaries in the country	41	Possibly, bank offshoots were used, this is, international finance subsidiaries ²⁷ of Odebrecht in the country
80-82	¿De qué manera ²⁸ se lavó ese dinero? ¿De qué manera, eso fue y aterrizó en el tema de paraísos fiscales?..	58-59	How ²⁹ was that money washed? How did it leave the country and landed in tax havens? ...	42	How was that money washed?
				43	How did it leave the country and landed in tax havens?

This string of words presents a difficulty even for Spanish-native speakers who do not possess background knowledge on Finance or Economics. The register is high, and it is implied that the expectation of the speaker is to have a competent audience who can “keep track” on what he has to say. This is shown in the use of the phrase **sucursales, entre comillas, sucursales bancarias internacionales en el país**²⁵ with no further explanation of what he actually thinks the problem is. The use of the word *bank offshoots*²⁶, followed by an explanation (**international finance subsidiaries**²⁷) is a technique the translator had to use in order to

compensate for this lack of information, so that the documentary is accessible to a broader audience.

The repetition of the phrase "**¿De qué manera?**"²⁸ is used for emphasizing the questions that are being posited by the interviewee. It is clear that he uses this resource to deepen the idea he is exposing. The equivalent "**how**"²⁹ was used in order to economize space and to let the phrase be on its own in the caption. This compensates the effect of the words in the source language.

LINE	ST	LINE	TT	LINE	SUBTITLED VERSION
125	... el tema ³⁰ de Odebrecht, es un tema mucho más complejo que una lista, no es que existe una lista	94	The Odebrecht scheme is a much more complex issue than a list	62	The Odebrecht scheme is a much more complex issue than a list
127	no es que hay una... un cuadrado en el que en un cuadrado dice	94-95	It is not summarized in a list. A small list saying	63 64	There is not even a useful list A chart saying
128-129	Fulano ³¹ tanto, mengano tanto, perencejo tanto, no hay esa lista, eso es simplificar las cosas	95-97	John Doe ³² received this much, Jane Doe this much and so forth. That list does not exist. That would be simplifying things	64 65	John Doe received this much, and Jane Doe this much does not exist A simple list minimizes the importance of things...

It can be observed that in the source text there are two words (*tema*) that are the same, but that denote different meanings. The term “**tema**”³⁰ for

the first part refers to the plot that was carried out with Odebrecht, and the second time used, it has a more literal tint than the first. Particularization and generalization were used to find the best equivalents for this word. The words were matched with the terms ***scheme***³³ and *issue* respectively. The former is a particular equivalent to refer to a large-scale plan, to put a particular idea into effect. The latter is a more general equivalent which means a subject that people argue or discuss about. These meanings were considered the best matches for the aforementioned term.

The translator also dealt with redundancy in this string. Since the word *tanto* appears many times within the same paragraph, the challenge of translating it more briefly using concise and coherent words is evident so that the idea is preserved and it improves the subtitling process.

Another challenge is encountered within the source text when it is necessary to overcome the absence of an equivalent in the target language. Invented names of people such as ***Fulano, Mengano and Perencejo***³¹ represent a culture-bound constraint. To solve this, the translator looked up words that are culturally accepted in the target language and culture. Therefore, to compensate for the linguistic equivalent, the adaptation of these words into terms such as **John Doe and Jane Doe**³² was necessary; these are names that used when a person's real name is unknown or when they are intentionally hiding.

LINE	ST	LINE	TT	LINE	SUBTITLED VERSION
213- 215	... hay horrores ³⁴ y los vamos a decir ³⁶ , lo que pasa es que, hay que decir las cosas con toda solvencia ³⁷ ...	173- 174	... there are mistakes and we are going to admit them. We must state things properly ³⁸ .	104	There are huge ³⁵ mistakes and we are going to state them, but we must do this properly

The terms in bold presented several challenges for the translator at the moment of the transfer process. Despite they are simple words, the author is trying to convey a more complex meaning than what is read at first sight. The political and the formal contexts change the simplicity of these words to give them a deeper meaning. For instance, the word “**horrores**”³⁴ replaces the *errores*, which means “things done incorrectly”, but the actual connotation given to the term goes beyond that denotative meaning because it is being replaced by a word that could be easily translated as *horror*. In this context, this word refers to bad decisions and bad intentions from people who are involved in corruption cases, and not only common people, but people who are in charge of important issues of the country. Finding an equivalent that denoted the importance of the word *horrores* was a challenge faced by the translator. To tackle the problem weakness on the expression, an adjective was used next to the word: **huge**. The expression was rendered into **Huge mistakes**³⁵. It was applied to produce a rendering which conveys a similar effect on the audience and fits the style of the target language.

Likewise, the phrase “**los vamos a decir**”³⁶ not only means that the speakers are going to reveal their “mistakes”, but also that something more

serious and formal as presenting a written report or complaint before the press would be done. In the target language, *decir* means to say or to speak something. This expression must be substituted by rendering a similar effect considering the level of formality used in this type of text. The translator considered the term *state* a good match since it means “to set forth formally in speech or writing.”

The use of paraphrasing was necessary to render the term **solvencia**³⁷, which is a general noun meaning economic sufficiency, but that in this specific case is used for expressing that any accusation must be held with evidence. It was matched with the word **properly**³⁸, which is more appropriate for the present situational context.

LINE	ST	LINE	TT	LINE	SUBTITLED VERSION
136-138	se agendaba ³⁹ desde Brasil, iba a un lugar en otro país, de ese país, iba a un tercer país,	103-105	but it was sent ⁴⁰ from Brazil to a place in another country, and from that country to a third country.	70	... but it was sent from Brazil to another country, and from that country to a third country
138-142	y todos los intervenientes ⁴¹ en los distintos países, no eran pues, las personas con nombre y apellido y cédula de ciudadanía , ⁴³	107-108	and all the participants ⁴² in the different countries were not people with their first and last names and citizenship cards	72	... and all the participants in those countries were not natural people ⁴⁴
142-144	eran empresas que tenían a su vez empresas como accionistas y a su vez empresas como accionistas...	109-112	they were companies ⁴⁴ that in turn had other ⁴⁵ companies as shareholders ⁴⁶ and at the same time these had other companies...	73	They were companies that had others as shareholders, and those also had others ⁴⁷

This string of words refers to the money used for bribery which was sent from country to country, for this reason, the term “**agendaba**”³⁹ might seem confusing, so a different choice of words was made to render it. The use of the impersonal mode, very common in Spanish, represents another challenge for the translator. “**It was sent**”⁴⁰ is regarded as a proper decision to tackle this problem. The technique used is compensation by splitting.

In Spanish the word “**interviniente**”⁴¹ could refer to someone who intervenes or participates in something, not so in English; the word *intervener* refers to someone who intervenes as a third party in a legal proceeding. It was necessary to use generalization employing the word “**participants**”⁴² which fits well to convey the same idea of the ST.

In both English and Spanish, the term **natural person**⁴⁴ is used for referring to a person with a personal identity who may or may not carry out commercial activities. The technique employed was compensation by merging due to the fact that the challenge in this case is to be able to compensate for all this set of words “**personas con nombre y apellido y cédula de identidad**”⁴³ in a shorter term and containing the same semantic connotation.

In this line it is possible to appreciate the appearance of great redundancy for the terms “companies” and “shareholders”. The source language speaker uses circumlocution, so the challenge presented when translating is to shorten this way of speaking in order to convey something less redundant and clearer. The technique used in this string is adaptation; the words “**companies**”⁴⁴, “**other**”⁴⁵ are used, which evoke the same term. The same happens with “**shareholders**”⁴⁶, it is not repeated but “**others**”⁴⁷ is also used.

LINE	ST	LINE	TT	LINE	SUBTITLED VERSION
152-154	... En Ecuador, solamente hemos conocido ⁴⁸ hasta... hasta este rato, parte de aquí para abajo ⁴⁹ ,	120	... Until now, in Ecuador we have only heard the story ⁵¹ from one point downward,	77	So far, in Ecuador, we have only heard the story of middle level downward...
154	de lo de aquí para arriba ⁵⁰ , no vamos a conocer, y eso yo le garantizo...	121-122	but we will never hear the story from here upward. I can assure you...	78	... but we will never hear the story of higher levels. I can assure you this

A challenge encountered in this segment is to be able to render the term "**conocido**"⁴⁸ of the SL matching its meaning in context with a word or words in the TL. It is necessary to go beyond the semantic meaning and investigate in the target culture the expression that could imply the semantic scope of the word. Compensation by splitting was the recourse in this case.

The expressions used later in the segment analyzed now have an invisible element conveyed only while watching the documentary. The person who expresses this phrase "**parte de aquí para abajo**"⁴⁹ y "**parte de aquí para arriba**"⁵⁰ does it with gestures pointing with his hand his neck and then moving it down and then he does it pointing from his neck moving his hand up. This gives a clear understanding that the text refers to hierarchical levels,

both medium and low vs. high (middle and higher levels) involved in the corruption scheme.

Finding an equivalent for the aforementioned words in the TL required an analysis of the specific situation and the body language. Thus, “conocido”, a term meaning to have deep information or knowledge with direct experience about something was matched with “**heard the story**”⁵¹, a phrase which expresses what politicians have revealed so far to the Ecuadorians about Odebrecht. It is important to highlight that, since the participants in the interview have knowledge about body language, this is linked to their professions,³ there are some parts of the interviews in which they tend to use visual resources such as hand signals accompanied by a literal description of the movement they perform, but that has a different connotation. For example, when an interviewee says “parte de aquí para abajo”, he refers to a hierarchical level of management from middle to operational managements levels, and it was translated as “middle level downward” as a compensation (by merging) using the term “level.” “Aquí para arriba” refers to a hierarchical higher level of management. It was matched with “higher levels”, compensation by merging was employed through the use of the term “level”.

³ Most of the professionals interviewed are politicians, attorneys, or occupy high positions in governmental institutions. Therefore, they are aware of how to express themselves through body language.

10. CONCLUSIONS

The Ecuadorian television industry is capable of producing quality programs that can reach international audiences through methods such as subtitling, a type of audiovisual translation that increases accessibility not only to communities who speak other languages, but also to people with hearing problems.

The communicative method was used to render this Ecuadorian documentary. It is aimed to achieve a similar effect and impact in both source and target audience. The use of this method also makes the product accessible to a broader audience.

There is a diverse array of strategies and techniques used in the rendering of the *Visión 360* documentary. Effective use of compensation by merging and splitting were used as well as expansion to tackle most of the constraints presented by the type of document.

The most common problems found in the subtitling of a documentary are related to technical limitations such as time and space of the text in each caption and the use of specialized terminology, factors that play an important role in the translation process and the final product.

The translator's awareness of the type of document to be transferred is necessary to produce quality work. In a similar way, the division of the subtitling process into stages contributes to streamline translators' performance and enhances their decision-making methodology.

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APPENDIX

SCRIPT (SPANISH VERSION)

VISIÓN 360

Tema: La herencia de Odebrecht

Reportera: Tania Tinoco

1 ... Amigos bienvenidos, Odebrecht montó durante décadas un esquema de
2 corrupción
3 nunca antes visto. Una maquinaria para coimear en una docena de países;
4 entre ellos
5 Ecuador, al más alto nivel. Y así obtener grandes contratos, muchos de ellos
6 con
7 posteriores sobrepagos, aquel sistema se desmoronó tras una investigación
8 del
9 departamento de justicia de EEUU, que estableció, que sólo en Ecuador, la
10 gigante
11 brasileña Odebrecht, pagó casi 34 millones de dólares en coimas a
12 funcionarios
13 ecuatorianos de la mayor jerarquía, pero el fiscal general de la nación,
14 asegura que la
15 cifra de sobornos, es superior. Aún queda mucho por desenmarañar para
16 lograr
17 entender la dimensión de la herencia de Odebrecht...

18 **Reportero:**
19 Nunca nadie ideó una máquina de corrupción como la de Odebrecht, el
20 escándalo
21 mundial ha salpicado a Ecuador, hay detenidos, prófugos y decenas de
22 millones de
23 dólares repartidos, que configuran más de una docena de delitos, todo muy
24 bien
25 planificado.
26 En 1984, en el gobierno de Febres Cordero, la empresa brasileña iniciaba
27 sus

28 negocios en Ecuador, buscaba la construcción del trasvase de Daule Santa
29 Elena, para
30 dotar de agua de consumo y riego para cuarenta y cinco mil hectáreas en la
31 península;
32 el costo inicial fue de 124 millones y terminó en 400 millones de dólares, casi
33 el
34 triple. El trasvase se hizo en dos fases con dos gobiernos, el de Febres-
35 Cordero y
36 posteriormente el de Rodrigo Borja, para esa época, ya el modelo de
37 negocios de
38 Odebrecht, era escandaloso, los políticos ecuatorianos de entonces, ya
39 criticaban las
40 costumbres de la brasileña.

41 La fiscalía, se concentra en los contratos que Odebrecht logró en nuestro
42 país, desde
43 1998, ¿por qué?... los delitos contra la administración pública, se extinguían
44 en 20
45 años hasta antes de la constitución de 1998, y lo que haya ocurrido
46 entonces, quedó
47 solo para contarse...

48 **Carlos Baca Mancheno, Fiscal General del Ecuador:**
49 ... esos son... delitos que se habrían cometido hace... hace más de 30
50 años, eeh y él
51 insisto, como solamente a partir del 10 de agosto del 98, los delitos no
52 prescriben,
53 estos delitos no prescriben, todo lo que está hacia atrás, es muy difícil que
54 pueda tener
55 vigor procesal y pueda ser llevado a juicio...

56 **Reportero:**
57 Hasta antes de la llegada de la Revolución Ciudadana, Odebrecht,
58 registraba contratos
59 en Ecuador por 2.500 millones de dólares, durante los últimos 10 años, los
60 contratos

61 han sobrepasado los 4 mil millones de dólares. Según EEUU, en la última
62 década,
63 Odebrecht ha repartido, sólo en nuestro país, 33.5 millones de dólares,
64 cometiendo
65 delitos transnacionales, sobornos, coimas y compra de conciencias para
66 adjudicarse
67 contratos y luego lograr sobreprecios... Para el fiscal de la nación, esa cifra,
68 puede ser
69 superior...

70 **Carlos Baca Mancheno:**

71 ... posiblemente, posiblemente puede ser una cantidad mayor a los 33.5
72 millones; es
73 decir, cuando concluya la investigación, que el insisto, como no es un tema
74 sencillo,
75 puede durar un buen tiempo, podría ser una cantidad mayor a esa, pero esa
76 es una
77 cantidad, además que tiene que mirarse con los otros daños colaterales que
78 le han
79 hecho al país, posiblemente, se utilizaron sucursales, entre comillas,
80 sucursales
81 bancarias internacionales en el país... ¿De qué manera se lavó ese dinero?
82 ¿De qué
83 manera, eso fue y aterrizó en el tema de paraísos fiscales?...

84 **Reportero:**

85 En Ecuador, hay nueve detenidos, entre ellos, el tío de Jorge Glass, Ricardo
86 Rivera; el
87 ex ministro de electricidad, Alecksey Mosquera; el ex gerente de transporte
88 de
89 Petroecuador, Ramiro Carrillo; un ex funcionario de Senagua, Carlos
90 Villamarín; los
91 empresarios, Mauricio Endara, Gustavo Masú y Diego Cabrera y algunos
92 prófugos,
93 como el ex contralor Poli... no hay duda, si en algo se había especializado
94 Odebrecht,

95 era en infiltrarse en gobiernos al más alto nivel, con millones de dólares en
96 coimas,
97 para ganar contratos...

98 **Jorge Rodríguez, Miembro Comisión Anticorrupción:**

99 ... Eh y se forma una triada, del poder financiero, el poder político y el poder
100 corrupto, en el Brasil...

101 **Reportero:**

102 Y los corruptores lo han reconocido... el pasado 23 de junio, Michael Munro,
103 un
104 experto contratado por la compañía constructora Odebrecht, para limpiar su
105 manchada
106 imagen, admitía que la corrupción de funcionarios era la estrategia del
107 pasado para
108 crecer no sólo económicamente, dice que ahora, ya no la usan

109 **Michael Munro, Ejecutivo de Odebrecht:**

110 ... estamos pidiendo una oportunidad, para poder hacer enmiendas y
111 corregir las
112 cosas, o las cosas equivocadas que hicimos, y al mismo tiempo probar, pero
113 probar, a
114 lo largo de los años, que la compañía, puede considerar las cosas malas de
115 su negocio,
116 pero puede continuar teniendo éxito, haciendo las cosas de manera
117 correcta...

118 **Reportero:**

119 ... que, tras examinar los errores, cambiaron de prácticas, que quieren
120 quedarse para
121 trabajar limpiamente, lo dan por firmado, aunque quede la duda de quiénes
122 fueron los
123 coimeados y con cuánto. El fiscal, admite la colaboración de Odebrecht, pero
124 también
125 insiste que no todo se puede resumir en una lista...

126 **Carlos Baca Mancheno:**

127 ... el tema de Odebrecht, es un tema mucho más complejo que una lista, no
128 es que

129 existe una lista, no es que hay una... un cuadrito en el que en un cuadrito
130 dice,
131 fulano tanto, mengano tanto, perencejo tanto, no hay esa lista, eso es
132 simplificar las
133 cosas y simplificar las cosas, es pretender dejar en la impunidad las cosas,
134 es una
135 trama primero de delito transnacional; es decir, no está solamente el
136 Ecuador, hay una
137 docena de países en las mismas situaciones de Ecuador, ni siquiera el
138 dinero pasaba
139 por Ecuador, se agendaba desde Brasil, iba a un lugar en otro país, de ese
140 país, iba a
141 un tercer país, en este tercer país, iba a un cuarto país y todos los
142 intervinientes en los
143 distintos países, no eran pues, las personas con nombre y apellido y cédula
144 de
145 ciudadanía, eran empresas que tenían a su vez empresas como accionistas
146 y a su vez
147 empresas como accionistas...

148 **Reportero:**
149 Desde diciembre, que se conoció el escándalo Odebrecht a gran escala, en
150 Ecuador
151 hay incertidumbre por saber quiénes se enriquecieron, hay desconfianza en
152 las
153 investigaciones...

154 **Jorge Rodríguez:**
155 ... En Ecuador, solamente hemos conocido hasta... hasta este rato, parte de
156 aquí para
157 abajo, de lo de aquí para arriba, no vamos a conocer, y eso yo le garantizo...

158 **Reportero:**
159 ¿No vamos a conocer?...

160 **Jorge Rodríguez:**
161 ... es que no vamos a conocer... es que usted no le puede imponer aa a
162 juzgar al que

163 puede ser juzgado con anticipación, en resumen, las funciones del estado en
164 este
165 momento, son una sola y ya no hay función judicial, función ejecutiva,
166 función
167 legislativa, solamente hay el poder del manejo de la contratación, a través
168 del poder
169 ejecutivo...

170 **Reportero:**

171 En 2003, la empresa brasileña, empezaba entonces la hidroeléctrica San
172 Francisco, la
173 inversión, 317 millones de dólares, la contrató Gustavo Noboa, la inauguró
174 Rafael
175 Correa, en el 2007

176 **Alecksey Mosquera, Ministro de Electricidad:**

177 ... el desarrollo energético del Ecuador, requiere un plan de desarrollo de
178 2.400 mega
179 watts de generación, los próximos 8 años, con una inversión del orden de
180 3.500
181 millones de dólares; esto conlleva una política de estado sólida y
182 permanente en
183 materia energética, como la que... que es propuesta por el ciudadano
184 presidente, señor
185 Rafael Correa Delgado...

186 **Reportero:**

187 ... él, encendió la segunda turbina para la generación eléctrica de 225
188 megavatios
189 adicionales, al sistema interconectado, la obra terminó antes del tiempo
190 establecido...

191 **Rafael Correa, Ex-Presidente del Ecuador:**

192 ... Felicitaciones a los constructores de la obra, la empresa Odebrecht,
193 sinceras
194 felicitaciones, son los más grandes constructores en el país, una empresa
195 del hermano
196 país de Brasil...

197 **Reportero:**
198 ... y ahí, el novel presidente cuestionaba las prácticas de la transnacional y
199 de otras...

200 **Rafael Correa:**
201 ... Sabemos, que donde mayores niveles de corrupción existen, es en la
202 contratación
203 pública, sabemos, que ya está establecido el 25 por ciento en comisiones,
204 señores de
205 Odebrecht, con todo el respeto, señores de Andrade Gutiérrez, de Camargo
206 Correa,
207 todas las transnacionales y empresas extranjeras que funcionan en el país,
208 esto se
209 acabó...

210 **Reportero:**
211 ... pero la obra terminada tenía 19 fallas, no fue bien hecha, no funcionó
212 como se
213 esperaba y hubo pagos injustificados de fondos públicos a la empresa, por
214 parte de la
215 administradora de la obra hidropastaza...

216 **Alfredo Vera Arrata, Secretario de Transparencia:**
217 ... hay horrores y los vamos a decir, lo que pasa es que, hay que decir las
218 cosas con
219 toda solvencia...

220 **Reportero:**
221 Se empezaba entonces a exigir las reparaciones, a negociar una solución,
222 sin éxito...

223 **Derlis Palacios, Ministro de Minas y Petróleos:**
224 ... habiendo sido este el comportamiento reiterativo de la empresa, durante
225 los
226 procesos de negociación, el estado ecuatoriano ha considerado este
227 comportamiento,
228 como una burla e irrespeto a los intereses del pueblo ecuatoriano, lo que el
229 gobierno
230 nacional, no permite ni permitirá jamás...

231 **Periodista:**
232 ... ¿Habrá problemas de desabastecimiento de energía eléctrica?...

233 **Alecksey Mosquera:**
234 ... lo que pasa es que... es que es la posibilidad, porque estarán quitando
235 200
236 megavatios del sistema, entonces hay una posibilidad de que pueda haber
237 desabastecimiento, pero en todo caso, el tema es que, vamos a tomar las
238 medidas
239 correctivas para evitar...

240 **Periodista:**
241 ... ¿Cuánto tiempo va a durar el estado de emergencia nacional, señor
242 ministro?...

243 Señor ministro ¿Cuánto tiempo va a durar el estado de emergencia
244 nacional?...

245 **Alecksey Mosquera:**
246 ... Bueno, son por tres meses, creo, es el sistema legal...

247 **Periodista:**
248 ... ¿Tomarán las medidas legales en contra de la empresa?...

249 **Jorge Glas, Presidente Fondo Solidario (a cargo de las eléctricas)**
250 ... por supuesto que sí, con todas las medidas civiles y penales que estén a
251 nuestro
252 alcance, para precautelar los intereses nacionales...

253 **Periodista:**
254 ... ¿A cuánto asciende la inversión de Odebrecht en los proyectos asignados
255 en el
256 Ecuador?...

257 **Alecksey Mosquera:**
258 ... Bueno, a cero inversión, porque la plata era de los ecuatorianos...

259 **Jorge Glas:**
260 ... la integridad de un pueblo, nunca se pone en entredicho, el Estado
261 ecuatoriano, ha
262 tenido la voluntad y la predisposición, para que la empresa Odebrecht dé
263 todas las
264 garantías y responda como debe, como contratista ante un pueblo...

265 **Reportero:**

266 El presidente Correa, firmó el decreto 1348 del 23 de septiembre del 2008,
267 declarando

268 el estado de emergencia... las fuerzas armadas tomaban el control de la
269 hidroeléctrica

270 San Francisco y de las otras cuatro obras, que en ese momento, tenía a
271 cargo

272 Odebrecht, el proyecto de riego carrizal Chone, el multipropósito Baba, la
273 hidroeléctrica Toachi pilotón y el aeropuerto de Tena...

274 **Rafael Correa:**

275 ... el gobierno, propuso desde un primer momento, nosotros no íbamos a
276 negociar con

277 una empresa privada, o se hacía esto, o se iban, dos veces nos engañaron,
278 se fueron...

279 esta gente no sé si está acostumbrada a tratar con gobiernos, a los que
280 pueden

281 ablandar, a los que pueden coimar, pero con nosotros se equivocaron del
282 medio a la

283 mitad, la segunda vez, que se burlaron del país, firmé el decreto,
284 expulsándolos del

285 país, y pidiendo que salgan los directivos de Odebrecht, y requisando toda la
286 maquinaria, para que no se paren las obras...

287 **Reportero:**

288 Se reclamó una indemnización de 20 millones de dólares por la inoperancia
289 de San

290 Francisco y así, la obra pasó a ser, un dolor de cabeza, Odebrecht estaba
291 fuera del

292 Ecuador... al menos eso parecía...

293 **[Música]**

294 **Reportera (narra):**

295 ... fue recibido por el primer mandatario, en el salón protocolar, donde se
296 reunieron

297 durante una hora...

298 **Reportero:**

299 ... él entonces presidente de Brasil, Lula Da Silva, intercedió para restablecer
300 los
301 negocios, de Odebrecht en Ecuador... hay un período de conversaciones, no
302 públicas,
303 un período de dos años...

304 **Reportera (narra):**
305 ... resaltó su trayectoria política, elogió a Rafael Correa y luego
306 indirectamente dejó
307 asentado su mensaje...

308 **Reportero:**
309 ... el contralor Carlos Pólit, glosó a Hidropastaza, por casi 78 millones de
310 dólares, por
311 los injustificados contratos adicionales con Odebrecht, pero así como
312 llegaron las
313 glosas, el mismo contralor Pólit, meses más tarde, las desapareció y nadie lo
314 cuestionó...

315 La intensa batalla legal que se inició en un juzgado de Ambato, terminó dos
316 años más
317 tarde, en 2010, ni las responsabilidades civiles, ni las penales, pesaron más
318 que el
319 acuerdo que marcó el retorno de Odebrecht, a nuestro país.

320 **Rafael Correa:**
321 ... tremendamente beneficioso tuvo que reconocer todo lo que le exigíamos,
322 reparar
323 San Francisco, indemnizaciones, etcétera, en consecuencia, reconociendo
324 todo lo que
325 habían hecho, pagando lo que tenía que pagar al país, van a volver a
326 trabajar en el
327 país...

328 **Reportero:**
329 ... la empresa pública Hidropastaza y el Consorcio Odebrecht-Alstom, con
330 visto
331 bueno del procurador, pusieron fin a la controversia, el 8 de julio de 2010, el
332 acuerdo,

333 lo firmó por Hidropastaza, empresa pública, Ciro Camilo Morán Maridueña,
334 cuñado
335 del primo del vicepresidente, Jorge Glass...

336 **[Música]**

337 ... así, Odebrecht nunca fue declarada contratista incumplida, sólo se obligó
338 a pagar

339 20 millones de dólares, asumió la reparación total de la hidroeléctrica San
340 Francisco y

341 con eso, estaba de vuelta para buscar más contratos; ocho, para ser
342 exactos, por más

343 de 4 mil millones de dólares, con un escándalo tan grande, la novedad es
344 que

345 Odebrecht, sigue en nuestro país...

346 **[Música]**

347 Para resumir este entramado de corrupción, en Ecuador la fiscalía ha
348 iniciado cinco

349 procesos, de éstos, sólo dos están en instrucción fiscal; es decir, la fase
350 intermedia,

351 tres procesos permanecen en indagación previa, que es reservada y puede
352 durar hasta

353 dos años, según la ley, en delitos cuya pena exceda a los cinco años de
354 cárcel, por lo

355 que hasta 2019, habrá nombres que legalmente no podrán salir a la luz y la
356 sombra de

357 Odebrecht, persistirá en nuestro territorio...

358 **[Música]**

359 **Reportera Tania Tinoco:**

360 Qué pasará con Odebrecht y principalmente, qué pasará con las obras que
361 están a su

362 cargo, se lo contamos al volver... esto es Ecuavisa y su visión 360,
363 periodismo sin

364 miedos...

365 **[Música]**

366 **Reportero:**

- 367 ... obras emblemáticas, bajo la lupa...
- 368 **Reportero:**
- 369 ... en la obra del metro de Quito... ¿hubo coimas?
- 370 **Hombre de identidad desconocida:**
- 371 ... no tengo conocimiento, eeh ninguno sobre ese asunto...
- 372 **Mauricio Rodas, Alcalde de Quito:**
- 373 ... no tenemos absolutamente nada que ocultar...

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

VISION 360

Topic: The Odebrecht legacy

Hostess: Tania Tinoco

1 ... Warm greetings. For decades, Odebrecht put together a corruption
2 scheme never
3 seen before. A scheme for bribery in a dozen countries; among them,
4 Ecuador. A
5 scheme extensive enough to be awarded large contracts, many of them with
6 subsequent surcharges. That scheme collapsed after an investigation by the
7 US
8 Department of Justice, which established that only in Ecuador, the Brazilian
9 giant
10 Odebrecht, had paid almost 34 million dollars in bribes to Ecuadorian high-
11 ranking
12 officials ; however, the Attorney General of the country, claims that the
13 amount is
14 higher. There is still a lot to uncover so we can understand the massiveness
15 of
16 Odebrecht legacy ...

17 **Reporter:**
18 Nobody ever devised such a corruption scheme . The scandal spread to
19 Ecuador.
20 There are detainees, fugitives and tens of millions of dollars distributed,
21 which
22 implies more than a dozen crimes, all very well planned. In 1984, in Febres
23 Cordero's
24 government , the Brazilian company began its business in Ecuador. It sought
25 to be
26 awarded the construction of the Daule Santa Elena Interbasin transfer to
27 provide

28 drinking water and irrigation to 45,000 hectares in the peninsula; the initial
29 budget
30 was 124 million that ended up being 400 million, three times more money.
31 The
32 transfer was built in 2 phases during 2 governments: Febres-Cordero's and
33 later
34 Rodrigo Borja's. At that time, Odebrecht's business model was already
35 scandalous,
36 and Ecuadorian politicians of that time criticized Odebrecht's practices. Why
37 does
38 prosecution focus on the contracts that Odebrecht signed in our country
39 since 1998?
40 ...Who says crimes against the public administration are extinguished in 20
41 years?
42 Then whatever happened before that is just past history?
43 **Carlos Baca Mancheno, Attorney General of Ecuador:**
44 ... those are ... crimes that may have been committed ... more than 30 years
45 ago.
46 Indeed only since August 10, 1998, crimes do not prescribe. Everything
47 before that
48 date is not likely to have procedural force and to be brought to trial ...
49 **Reporter:**
50 Until before the arrival of "La Revolucion Ciudadana", Odebrecht registered
51 contracts
52 in Ecuador for 2.500 million dollars, and during the last 10 years, the
53 contracts add up
54 over 4 billion dollars. According to the US statements, in the last decade,
55 Odebrecht
56 distributed 33.5 million dollars in our country committing transnational crimes,
57 bribing consciences to be awarded contracts and then overprice the work ...
58 In the
59 Ecuadorian public prosecutor's opinion, the sum could even be higher...
60 **Carlos Baca Mancheno:**

61 ... it could be more than 33.5 million; I mean, when the investigation ends,
62 indeed, it
63 is not that simple, and it could last a long while; the amount could be greater
64 than
65 that, but 33.5 is an amount that has to be interpreted together with other
66 collateral
67 damages suffered by the country, possibly, offshoots were used, I mean,
68 international
69 financial subsidiaries in the country ... How was that money washed? How
70 did it
71 leave the country and landed in tax havens? ...

72 **Reporter:**

73 In Ecuador, there are nine detainees, among them, Jorge Glass' uncle,
74 Ricardo Rivera;
75 the former electricity minister, Alecksey Mosquera; the former transport
76 manager of
77 Petroecuador, Ramiro Carrillo; a former Senagua official, Carlos Villamarín;
78 the
79 businessmen, Mauricio Endara, Gustavo Masú and Diego Cabrera and some
80 fugitives,
81 like former Comptroller Poli ... no doubt Odebrecht specialized in infiltrating
82 into
83 governments at the highest level, with millions of dollars in bribes, to be
84 awarded
85 contracts ...

86 **Jorge Rodríguez, Member of the Anticorruption Commission:**

87 ... mmm... and a triad is made out of financial, political and corrupting power
88 in
89 Brazil ...

90 **Reporter:**

91 And the corrupters acknowledged it ... On June 23, Michael Munro, an
92 expert hired
93 by Odebrecht to clean up its stained image, admitted that corrupting officials
94 used to

95 be their strategy to grow economically, but it is no longer in use, he says.

96 **Michael Munro, Odebrecht Executive:**

97 ... we are asking for an opportunity to be able to amend and to correct things.

98 The

99 wrong things we did, and at the same time to prove in the long run that the

100 company

101 can acknowledge their wrongdoings, but it can continue to succeed doing

102 things

103 correctly ...

104 **Reporter:**

105 ...after examining their mistakes, they changed their practices and they want

106 their

107 business to continue to work honestly; although there is still doubt about

108 who took

109 bribes and how much that was. The prosecutor admits the collaboration of

110 Odebrecht,

111 but also insists that not everything can be summarized in a list ...

112 **Carlos Baca Mancheno:**

113 ... the Odebrecht scheme is a much more complex issue than a list. It is not

114 summarized in a list, ... a small list saying John Doe received this much, Jane

115 Doe

116 this much and so forth. That list does not exist. That would be simplifying

117 things and

118 simplifying things is pretending to leave things in total impunity. We are

119 talking about

120 transnational crime; I mean, it is not only Ecuador; there are a dozen

121 countries in the

122 same situation as Ecuador. The money did not even pass Ecuador, but it

123 was sent

124 from Brazil to a place in another country, and from that country to a third

125 country. In

126 this third country, it went to a fourth country and all the participants in the

127 different

128 countries were not people with their first and last names and citizenship
129 cards; they
130 were companies that in turn had other companies as shareholders and at the
131 same time
132 these had other companies...

133 **Reporter:**

134 In December when the Odebrecht scandal was known on a large scale,
135 Uncertainty
136 emerged in Ecuador. There is uncertainty about who got rich. There is
137 distrust in the
138 investigations ...

139 **Jorge Rodríguez:**

140 ... Until now, in Ecuador we have only heard the story from one point
141 downward, but
142 we will never hear the story from here upward. I can assure you ...

143 **Reporter:**

144 Are we not going to hear more? ...

145 **Jorge Rodríguez:**

146 ... We will not know anything else... you cannot impose judgement upon
147 anyone who
148 can be judged in advance, in short, the state powers are only one at this
149 moment, and
150 there is no judicial power, executive power, or legislative power. There is
151 only the
152 power to contract through the executive power ...

153 **Reporter:**

154 In 2003, the Brazilian company began the San Francisco hydroelectric plant
155 with an
156 investment of 317 million dollars signed by Gustavo Noboa and kicked off by
157 Rafael
158 Correa in 2007

159 **Alecksey Mosquera, Minister of Electricity:**

160 ... Ecuador's power development requires a development plan of 2,400
161 megawatts for

162 the next 8 years with an investment of around 3,500 million dollars; this
163 entails a solid
164 and permanent state policy on energy matters, such as the one proposed by
165 president

166 Rafael Correa Delgado ...

167 **Reporter:**

168 ... he, ignited the second turbine for the generation of 225 additional
169 megawatts in the
170 interconnected system. The work was finished before the deadline ...

171 **Rafael Correa, President of Ecuador:**

172 ... Congratulations to the work builders, to Odebrecht my sincere
173 congratulations, for
174 the biggest builders in the country, a company from our neighbors in Brazil
175 ...

176 **Reporter:**

177 ... and there, the new president questioned the transnational company's
178 practices as
179 well as other's...

180 **Rafael Correa:**

181 ... We know that the highest levels of corruption are in public procurement.
182 We all
183 know that a 25% profit is established. Gentlemen from Odebrecht, with all
184 due
185 respect, gentlemen of Andrade Gutiérrez, of Camargo Correa, all the
186 transnational
187 companies and foreign companies working in this country, this is over ...

188 **Reporter:**

189 ... but the work had 19 failures; it was a job which was not well done. It did
190 not work
191 as expected and there were unjustified payments of public funds to the
192 company by
193 the administrator of the hydropastaza work ...

194 **Alfredo Vera Arrata, Secretary of Transparency:**

195 ... there are mistakes and we are going to admit them. We must state things
196 properly.

197 **Reporter:**

198 Then they began to demand repairs, to unsuccessfully negotiate a solution ...

199 **Derlis Palacios, Minister of Mines and Petroleum:**

200 ... having been this the reiterative behavior of the company during the
201 negotiation

202 process, the Ecuadorian state has considered it mockery and disrespect for
203 the

204 interests of all Ecuadorians., The government does not allow and will never
205 allow

206 things like those...

207 **Journalist:**

208 ... Will there be problems of power shortage? ...

209 **Alecksey Mosquera:**

210 ... well ... it is a possibility because they will be removing 200 megawatts from
211 the

212 system, then there may be shortages, but in any case, the issue is that we
213 are going to

214 take corrective measures to avoid them...

215 **Journalist:**

216 ... How long will the national emergency last, Minister? ... Minister, how long
217 will the

218 national emergency state last? ...

219 **Alecksey Mosquera:**

220 ... Well, they will last for three months I think, it is the legal system ...

221 **Journalist:**

222 ... Will you take legal action against Odebrecht? ...

223 **Jorge Glass, President of the Solidarity Fund (in charge of the power
224 companies)**

225 ... of course, yes, with all the civil and criminal measures that are within our
226 reach, to

227 safeguard national interests ...

228 **Journalist:**

229 ... How much has Odebrecht invested in the projects assigned in Ecuador? ...

230 **Alecksey Mosquera:**

231 ... Well, there has been no investment, because the money belongs to
232 Ecuadorians ...

233 **Jorge Glas:**

234 ... the integrity of a people must never be questioned. Ecuador has had the
235 will and a

236 good predisposition for Odebrecht to apply all guarantees and respond as it
237 should,

238 as a contractor before a nation ...

239 **Reporter:**

240 President Correa signed Decree 1348 on September 23, 2008 declaring a
241 state of

242 emergency ... the armed forces took control of the San Francisco
243 hydroelectric dam

244 and the other four works, which at that time, were under Odebrecht's
245 responsibility.

246 The Chone reed irrigation project, the Baba multipurpose, the Toachi pilatón
247 hydroelectric power station and the Tena airport ...

248 **Rafael Correa:**

249 ... from the beginning the government stated we would not negotiate with a
250 private

251 company. Or they did what they had to do or they were forced to leave.

252 Twice they

253 deceived us so they had to leave ... I don't know whether these people are
254 used to

255 dealing with governments that give in or with those that can be bribed, but
256 with us

257 they made a mistake. The second time they made fun of our country, I
258 signed a

259 decree to expelled them from the country, and I required Odebrecht directors
260 to leave,

261 and requisitioned all their machinery, so that the work would not stop ...

262 **Reporter:**

263 An indemnity of 20 million dollars was claimed for the ineffectiveness of San
264 Francisco and thus, the work became a headache, Odebrecht was out of
265 Ecuador ... at
266 least it seemed to be...

267 **[Music]**

268 **Reporter (narrates):**

269 ... He was welcomed by the president in the protocol room where they stayed
270 for an
271 hour...

272 **Reporter:**

273 ... then President Lula Da Silva from Brazil interceded to restart Odebrecht's
274 businesses in Ecuador ... there was a period of talks, they were not public; it
275 was a
276 period of two years ...

277 **Reporter (narrates):**

278 ... he highlighted his political career, praised Rafael Correa and then
279 indirectly left his
280 message

281 **Reporter:**

282 ... Comptroller Carlos Pólit penalized Hidropastaza with almost 78 million
283 dollars for
284 the unjustified additional contracts with Odebrecht, but just as the penalty
285 was
286 imposed Controller Polit, months later, disappeared and nobody questioned it
287 ... The
288 intense legal battle that began in a court of Ambato, ended two years later, in
289 2010,
290 neither civil responsibilities, nor criminal ones weighed more than the
291 agreement that
292 marked the return of Odebrecht to our country.

293 **Rafael Correa:**

294 ... tremendously beneficial they had to acknowledge everything we
295 demanded; they

296 repaired San Francisco, gave compensations, etc. Consequently, having
297 paid what
298 they had to pay to the country, they will return to work in the country ...

299 **Reporter:**

300 ... the public company Hidropastaza and the Odebrecht-Alstom Consortium,
301 with the
302 approval of the prosecutor, put an end to controversy, on July 8, 2010., The
303 agreement
304 was signed by Hidropastaza, a public company, Ciro Camilo Morán
305 Maridueña,
306 cousin's brother-in-law of the vice president, Jorge Glass ...

307 **[Music]**

308 ... well, Odebrecht was never declared an unfulfilled contractor; it was only
309 forced to
310 pay 20 million dollars. It paid the total repair of the San Francisco
311 hydroelectric plant
312 and with that it was back to get more contracts; eight, to be exact, for more
313 than 4
314 billion dollars, with such a big scandal, the novelty is that Odebrecht is still in
315 our
316 country ...

317 **[Music]**

318 To summarize this network of corruption, in Ecuador the prosecution has
319 initiated five
320 processes, out of them, only two are in an intermediate phase of fiscal
321 instruction ,
322 three processes remain in preliminary investigation, which is reserved and
323 can last up
324 to two years according to the criminal law for crimes whose penalty exceeds
325 five
326 years in prison; therefore, by 2019 there will be names legally protected that
327 won't be
328 revealed and Odebrecht's scheme will persist in our territory ...

329 **[Music]**

330 **Reporter Tania Tinoco:**

331 What will happen to Odebrecht and mainly, what will happen to the works

332 they still

333 manage? we will tell you after a pause ... this is Ecuavisa and its Vision360,

334 journalism that does not fear ...

335 **[Music]**

336 **Reporter:**

337 ... emblematic works, under investigation ...

338 **Reporter:**

339 ... were there bribes in the construction of Quito's metro?

340 **Answer (I do not know him)**

341 ... I have no knowledge; none on that subject matter ...

342 **Mauricio Rodas, Mayor of Quito:**

343 ... we have absolutely nothing to hide ...

SPOTTING LIST (Adapted Version)

1

00:00:00,180 --> 00:00:04,780

Vision360

2

00:00:06,080 --> 00:00:13,790

Warm greetings. For decades, Odebrecht put together a corruption scheme never seen before

3

00:00:14,490 --> 00:00:19,400

A scheme for bribery in a dozen countries; among them, Ecuador

4

00:00:19,630 --> 00:00:26,140

A scheme extensive enough to be awarded large contracts, many of them with subsequent surcharges

5

00:00:26,370 --> 00:00:31,780

That scheme collapsed after an investigation by the US Department of Justice...

6

00:00:31,910 --> 00:00:36,680

... which established that only in Ecuador, the Brazilian giant Odebrecht...

7

00:00:36,950 --> 00:00:44,520

... had paid almost 34 million dollars in bribes to Ecuadorian high-ranking officials

8

00:00:44,990 --> 00:00:51,260

However, the Attorney General of the country, claims that the amount is higher

9

00:00:51,300 --> 00:00:54,930

There is still a lot to uncover so we can understand...

10

00:00:55,070 --> 00:00:58,570

... the massiveness of the Odebrecht legacy...

11

00:01:08,910 --> 00:01:12,420

Nobody ever devised such a corruption scheme

12

00:01:13,920 --> 00:01:16,390

The worldwide scandal spread to Ecuador

13

00:01:17,190 --> 00:01:23,700

There are detainees, fugitives and tens of millions of dollars distributed which implies more than a dozen crimes

14

00:01:26,530 --> 00:01:29,430

All very well planned

15

00:01:32,400 --> 00:01:36,170

The Odebrecht Legacy

16

00:01:40,950 --> 00:01:47,520

In 1984, in Febres Cordero's government , the Brazilian company began its business in Ecuador

17

00:01:47,890 --> 00:01:50,960

It sought to be awarded the construction of the Daule Santa Elena interbasin transfer...

18

00:01:50,990 --> 00:01:55,730

... to provide drinking water and irrigation to 45,000 hectares in the Peninsula

19

00:01:55,760 --> 00:02:01,670

The initial budget was 124 million that ended up being 400 million

20

00:02:03,200 --> 00:02:05,370

Almost three times more money

21

00:02:06,340 --> 00:02:09,370

The transfer was built in 2 phases during 2 governments...

22

00:02:09,440 --> 00:02:13,410

... Febres-Cordero's and later Rodrigo Borja's

23

00:02:13,480 --> 00:02:18,680

At that time, Odebrecht's business model was already scandalous

24

00:02:19,280 --> 00:02:23,960

Ecuadorian politicians of that time criticized Odebrecht practices

25

00:02:27,990 --> 00:02:35,570

The prosecution focuses on the contracts that Odebrecht signed in our country since 1998. Why so?

26

00:02:36,030 --> 00:02:43,070

Crimes against the public administration used to become extinguished after 20 years, before the Constitution of 1998

27

00:02:43,310 --> 00:02:47,650

Whatever had happened at that moment, remained just as history

28

00:02:48,080 --> 00:02:52,250

Those are crimes that may have been committed more than 30 years ago

29

00:02:52,580 --> 00:03:00,990

Indeed, only since August 10, 1998, these type of crimes do not prescribe

30

00:03:01,030 --> 00:03:08,570

Anything before that date is not likely to have procedural force and to be brought to trial

31

00:03:10,700 --> 00:03:13,970

Before President Rafael Correa and his ideology "The Citizen's Revolution"...

32

00:03:14,210 --> 00:03:18,610

... Odebrecht registered contracts in Ecuador for 2.500 million dollars...

33

00:03:18,980 --> 00:03:24,750

... and during the last 10 years, the contracts add up over 4 billion dollars

34

00:03:26,920 --> 00:03:34,630

According to the US statements, in the last decade, Odebrecht has distributed 33.5 million dollars in our country...

35

00:03:34,860 --> 00:03:42,700

... committing transnational crimes, bribing consciences to be awarded contracts and then overprice the work

36

00:03:43,940 --> 00:03:47,610

In the Ecuadorian Public Prosecutor's opinion, the sum could even be higher

37

00:03:47,970 --> 00:03:52,910

It could be more than 33.5 million dollars

38

00:03:53,310 --> 00:04:00,650

By the time the investigation ends, not a simple matter, it could be a long while

39

00:04:00,720 --> 00:04:03,460

The estimated amount could be greater than that...

40

00:04:03,720 --> 00:04:08,630

... but 33.5 is an amount that has to be added to all the collateral damage suffered by the country

41

00:04:08,790 --> 00:04:18,170

Possibly, bank offshoots were used, this is, international finance subsidiaries of Odebrecht in the country

42

00:04:18,570 --> 00:04:21,170

How was that money washed?

43

00:04:21,210 --> 00:04:26,580

How did it leave the country and landed in tax havens?

44

00:04:27,710 --> 00:04:33,550

In Ecuador, there are nine detainees, among them, Jorge Glass' uncle, Ricardo Rivera...

45

00:04:33,550 --> 00:04:39,790

... Alecksey Mosquera, former electricity minister; Ramiro Carrillo, former transport manager of Petroecuador...

46

00:04:39,890 --> 00:04:47,030

... Carlos Villamarín, a former Senagua official; the businessmen Mauricio Endara, Gustavo Masú and Diego Cabrera...

47

00:04:47,070 --> 00:04:50,370

... and some fugitives, like former Comptroller Poli

48

00:04:50,440 --> 00:04:57,880

No doubt, Odebrecht had become a specialist in infiltrating into governments at the highest level...

49

00:04:58,080 --> 00:05:01,680

... with millions of dollars in bribes, to be awarded contracts

50

00:05:02,080 --> 00:05:06,350

[indistinct chatter]

51

00:05:06,650 --> 00:05:12,560

A triad is formed by the financial, political and corrupting power in Brazil...

52

00:05:13,220 --> 00:05:15,730

... and the corrupters have acknowledged it

53

00:05:16,090 --> 00:05:23,270

On June 23, Michael Munro, an expert hired by Odebrecht to clean up its stained image...

54

00:05:23,370 --> 00:05:31,410

... admitted that corrupting officials was their strategy to grow economically, but he says it is no longer in use

55

00:05:31,410 --> 00:05:39,680

And what we are asking for is an opportunity to make amends for the wrong we did

56

00:05:39,680 --> 00:05:48,890

And at the same time prove, it takes time, but prove over the years that a company...

57

00:05:48,890 --> 00:05:58,670

... can address a bad part of its business, but continue and be successful doing things the right way

58

00:06:01,210 --> 00:06:05,080

They claim that after examining their mistakes, they changed their practices

59

00:06:05,180 --> 00:06:09,910

They want to stay in the country and continue to work honestly, although there is still the doubt...

60

00:06:09,980 --> 00:06:13,550

... about who was bribed and how much they received

61

00:06:14,250 --> 00:06:19,990

The prosecutor admits the collaboration of Odebrecht, but also insists that not everything can be summarized in a list

62

00:06:20,760 --> 00:06:27,100

The Odebrecht scheme is a much more complex issue than a list

63

00:06:27,530 --> 00:06:30,700

There is not even a useful list

64

00:06:31,000 --> 00:06:41,310

A chart saying John Doe received this much, and Jane Doe this much does not exist

65

00:06:41,450 --> 00:06:43,520

A simple list minimizes the importance of things...

66

00:06:43,750 --> 00:06:49,150

... and by doing this, things would remain in total impunity

67

00:06:49,290 --> 00:06:55,160

We are talking about a transnational crime; that is, it is not only Ecuador

68

00:06:55,160 --> 00:06:58,600

There are a dozen countries in the same situation as Ecuador

69

00:06:58,760 --> 00:07:01,170

The money did not even pass by Ecuador...

70

00:07:01,770 --> 00:07:07,540

... but it was sent from Brazil to another country, and from that country to a third country

71

00:07:07,710 --> 00:07:10,110

In this third country, it went to a fourth country...

72

00:07:10,210 --> 00:07:15,580

... and all the participants in those countries were not natural people

73

00:07:15,710 --> 00:07:20,650

They were companies that had others as shareholders, and those also had others

74

00:07:23,350 --> 00:07:26,760

In December, when the Odebrecht scandal was known on a large scale...

75

00:07:26,830 --> 00:07:30,260

... uncertainty about who got rich emerged in Ecuador

76

00:07:30,400 --> 00:07:33,000

There is distrust in the investigations

77

00:07:33,060 --> 00:07:37,270

So far, in Ecuador, we have only heard the story of middle level downward...

78

00:07:37,570 --> 00:07:41,610

... but we will never hear the story of higher levels. I can assure you this

79

00:07:41,710 --> 00:07:43,940

- Are we not going to hear more?

- We will not know anything else

80

00:07:44,040 --> 00:07:49,280

You cannot make someone a judge if they can be judged in advance

81

00:07:49,510 --> 00:07:53,420

In short, the state powers are only one at this moment

82

00:07:53,750 --> 00:07:57,090

There is no judicial power, executive power, or legislative power

83

00:07:57,090 --> 00:08:02,290

There is only the power to contract through the executive power

84

00:08:03,960 --> 00:08:09,770

In 2003, the Brazilian company began the San Francisco hydroelectric plant

85

00:08:09,830 --> 00:08:17,810

An investment of 317 million dollars, signed by Gustavo Noboa, and kicked off by Rafael Correa in 2007

86

00:08:18,310 --> 00:08:23,920

Ecuador's power development requires a development plan of 2,400 megawatts...

87

00:08:24,250 --> 00:08:30,290

... for the next 8 years with an investment of around 3,500 million dollars

88

00:08:30,460 --> 00:08:35,760

This entails a solid and permanent state policy on energy matters...

89

00:08:35,860 --> 00:08:41,430

...such as the one proposed by President Rafael Correa Delgado

90

00:08:41,530 --> 00:08:48,570

He ignited the second turbine for generating 225 additional megawatts in the interconnected system

91

00:08:48,940 --> 00:08:51,810

The work was finished before the deadline

92

00:08:51,910 --> 00:08:58,350

Congratulations to the work builders, to Odebrecht, my sincere congratulations

93

00:08:58,550 --> 00:09:03,590

They are the biggest builders in the country, a company from our neighbors in Brazil

94

00:09:03,690 --> 00:09:08,630

There, the new president questioned the transnational company practices as well as others'

95

00:09:08,990 --> 00:09:13,870

We know that the highest levels of corruption are in public procurement

96

00:09:14,000 --> 00:09:17,800

We all know that a 25% profit is established

97

00:09:18,270 --> 00:09:21,170

Gentlemen from Odebrecht, with all due respect

98

00:09:21,370 --> 00:09:24,310

Gentlemen of Andrade Gutiérrez, of Camargo Correa, and...

99

00:09:24,380 --> 00:09:29,550

... all the transnational companies and foreign companies working in this country... This is over

100

00:09:29,750 --> 00:09:35,850

[MUSIC]

101

00:09:37,720 --> 00:09:41,930

But the work had 19 failures. It was not well done

102

00:09:42,030 --> 00:09:46,800

It did not work as expected and there were unjustified payments of public funds to the company...

103

00:09:47,000 --> 00:09:50,400

... by the administrator of the hydropastaza work

104

00:09:50,740 --> 00:09:57,080

There are huge mistakes and we are going to state them, but we must do this properly

105

00:09:57,480 --> 00:10:03,880

Then, they began to demand repairs, to unsuccessfully negotiate a solution

106

00:10:04,580 --> 00:10:09,990

Having been this the reiterative behavior of the company during the negotiation process

107

00:10:10,290 --> 00:10:17,330

the Ecuadorian state has considered it mockery and disrespect for the interests of all Ecuadorians

108

00:10:17,500 --> 00:10:21,400

This is something that the government does not allow and will never do

109

00:10:21,500 --> 00:10:27,010

- Will there be problems of power shortage?
- No, these processes are still being established

110

00:10:27,010 --> 00:10:31,510

- In fact, there is a possibility because they will be removing 200 megawatts from the system...

111

00:10:31,540 --> 00:10:39,820

... so there may be shortages, but in any case, the fact is that we are going to take corrective measures to avoid them

112

00:10:40,020 --> 00:10:45,390

How long will the national state of emergency last, Minister?

113

00:10:45,460 --> 00:10:46,220

Enough time

114

00:10:46,290 --> 00:10:49,060

Well, I think three months, according to the legal system

115

00:10:49,130 --> 00:10:51,000

Will you take legal action against Odebrecht?

116

00:10:51,500 --> 00:10:57,040

Of course, we will, with all the civil and criminal measures that are within our reach to safeguard national interests

117

00:10:57,140 --> 00:11:00,810

How much has Odebrecht invested in the projects assigned in Ecuador?

118

00:11:01,010 --> 00:11:03,980

There has been no investment, because the money belongs to Ecuadorians

119

00:11:04,210 --> 00:11:09,480

The integrity of a nation must never be questioned

120

00:11:09,750 --> 00:11:18,620

Ecuador has had the will and a good predisposition for Odebrecht to apply all guarantees...

121

00:11:18,720 --> 00:11:22,730

... and respond as it should, as a contractor before a nation

122

00:11:23,660 --> 00:11:31,240

President Correa signed Decree 1348 on September 23, 2008 declaring a state of emergency

123

00:11:33,940 --> 00:11:39,210

The Armed Forces took control of the San Francisco hydroelectric dam and the other four works...

124

00:11:39,310 --> 00:11:41,910

... which at that time were under Odebrecht's responsibility

125

00:11:41,950 --> 00:11:48,890

The Chone reed irrigation project, the Baba multipurpose, the Toachi Pilatón hydroelectric power station, and the Tena airport

126

00:11:49,150 --> 00:11:53,520

From the beginning, the government stated that we would not negotiate with a private company

127

00:11:53,730 --> 00:11:57,860

Either did they do what they had to, or they would be forced to leave. Twice they deceived us, so they had to leave

128

00:11:57,930 --> 00:12:04,400

I don't know whether these people are used to dealing with governments that give in or with those that can be bribed

129

00:12:04,740 --> 00:12:14,110

But, with us, they made a mistake. The second time they made fun of our country, I signed a decree to expell them...

130

00:12:14,450 --> 00:12:19,920

...and to have Odebrecht's directors leave. All their machinery was checked, so the work would not stop

131

00:12:23,490 --> 00:12:27,690

An indemnity of 20 million dollars was claimed for the ineffectiveness of San Francisco

132

00:12:27,960 --> 00:12:31,330

And thus, the work became a headache

133

00:12:31,860 --> 00:12:34,600

Odebrecht was out of Ecuador...

134

00:12:34,770 --> 00:12:36,630

... at least it seemed to be

135

00:12:37,440 --> 00:12:42,640

He was welcomed by the President in the protocol room where they stayed for an hour

136

00:12:42,770 --> 00:12:49,010

The Brazilian President at that moment, Lula Da Silva, interceded to restart Odebrecht's businesses in Ecuador

137

00:12:49,750 --> 00:12:54,790

There was a period of closed-door conversations that lasted two years

138

00:13:00,930 --> 00:13:05,600

The comptroller, Carlos Pólit, penalized Hidropastaza with almost 78 million dollars...

139

00:13:05,830 --> 00:13:09,430

... for the unjustified additional contracts with Odebrecht

140

00:13:09,700 --> 00:13:16,840

But just as the penalty was imposed, months later, the Comptroller Polit disappeared it and nobody questioned him

141

00:13:18,210 --> 00:13:23,550

The intense legal battle that began in a court of Ambato, ended two years later, in 2010

142

00:13:24,250 --> 00:13:27,020

Neither civil responsibilities, nor criminal ones...

143

00:13:27,320 --> 00:13:31,620

... weighed more than the agreement that marked the return of Odebrecht to our country

144

00:13:31,720 --> 00:13:35,360

This will be tremendously beneficial, they had to acknowledge everything we demanded

145

00:13:35,460 --> 00:13:37,830

They repaired San Francisco, gave compensations, etc.

146

00:13:37,930 --> 00:13:44,200

Consequently, having paid what they had to pay to the country, they will return to work in here

147

00:13:45,540 --> 00:13:51,110

The public company Hidropastaza and the Odebrecht-Alstom Consortium with the approval of the Prosecutor...

148

00:13:51,310 --> 00:13:54,510

... put an end to controversy, on July 8, 2010

149

00:13:55,180 --> 00:14:00,180

The agreement was signed by Ciro Camilo Morán Maridueña under Hidropastaza Public Company...

150

00:14:01,090 --> 00:14:04,590

...cousin's brother-in-law of the vice president, Jorge Glass

151

00:14:07,990 --> 00:14:11,660

In that way, Odebrecht was never declared an unfulfilled contractor

152

00:14:12,260 --> 00:14:14,830

It was only forced to pay 20 million dollars

153

00:14:14,900 --> 00:14:21,310

It paid the total repair of the San Francisco hydroelectric plant and, with that, it was back to get more contracts

154

00:14:21,410 --> 00:14:25,610

Eight, to be exact, for more than 4 billion dollars

155

00:14:25,980 --> 00:14:30,450

With such a big scandal, the novelty is that Odebrecht is still in our country

156

00:14:34,950 --> 00:14:39,890

To summarize this network of corruption, in Ecuador the prosecution has initiated five processes

157

00:14:40,060 --> 00:14:44,630

Out of them, only two are in an intermediate phase of fiscal instruction

158

00:14:44,830 --> 00:14:48,630

Three processes remain in preliminary investigation, which is reserved...

159

00:14:48,830 --> 00:14:54,110

... and can last up to 2 years according to criminal law for crimes whose penalty exceeds 5 years in prison

160

00:14:54,610 --> 00:15:00,510

Therefore, by 2019 there will be names legally protected that won't be revealed

161

00:15:00,750 --> 00:15:04,980

And the Odebrecht scheme will persist in our territory

162

00:15:05,150 --> 00:15:11,060

[Instrumental Music]

163

00:15:11,060 --> 00:15:14,930

Vision360

164

00:15:15,330 --> 00:15:21,400

What will happen to Odebrecht? And mainly, what will happen to the works they still control?

165

00:15:21,470 --> 00:15:23,400

We will tell you after a pause

166

00:15:23,400 --> 00:15:27,640

This is Ecuavisa and its Vision360, fearless journalism

167

00:15:28,670 --> 00:15:31,640

Vision360

168

00:15:35,610 --> 00:15:38,180

Emblematic works, under investigation

169

00:15:39,520 --> 00:15:42,620

Were there bribes in the construction of the Quito metro?

170

00:15:43,650 --> 00:15:47,390

I have no knowledge about that subject matter

171

00:15:48,290 --> 00:15:50,630

We have absolutely nothing to hide

172

00:15:50,900 --> 00:15:55,670

Vision360



DECLARACIÓN Y AUTORIZACIÓN

Yo, Pérez Bolaños María Fernanda, con C.C: # 0951765858 autor/a del trabajo de titulación: **ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF THE DOCUMENTARY: “LA HERENCIA DE ODEBRECHT PARTE 1” PRODUCED BY ECUAVISA** previo a la obtención del título de **Licenciatura en Lengua Inglesa con Mención en Traducción** en la Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil.

1.- Declaro tener pleno conocimiento de la obligación que tienen las instituciones de educación superior, de conformidad con el Artículo 144 de la Ley Orgánica de Educación Superior, de entregar a la SENESCYT en formato digital una copia del referido trabajo de titulación para que sea integrado al Sistema Nacional de Información de la Educación Superior del Ecuador para su difusión pública respetando los derechos de autor.

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Guayaquil, 17 de septiembre de 2019

f. _____

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DECLARACIÓN Y AUTORIZACIÓN

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Guayaquil, 17 de septiembre de 2019

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REPOSITORIO NACIONAL EN CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA			
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TÍTULO Y SUBTÍTULO:	ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF THE DOCUMENTARY: "LA HERENCIA DE ODEBRECHT PARTE 1" PRODUCED BY ECUAVISA		
AUTOR(ES)	MARÍA FERNANDA PÉREZ BOLAÑOS MARIO ABDUL DIAZ KANG		
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FACULTAD:	ARTES Y HUMANIDADES		
CARRERA:	LENGUA INGLESA		
TITULO OBTENIDO:	LICENCIATURA EN LENGUA INGLESA CON MENCIÓN EN TRADUCCIÓN		
FECHA DE PUBLICACIÓN:	17 de septiembre de 2019	No. DE PÁGINAS:	92
ÁREAS TEMÁTICAS:	TRANSLATION, ENGLISH LANGUAGE, TERMINOLOGY, CASE STUDY		
PALABRAS CLAVES/ KEYWORDS:	subtitling, journalistic documentary, translation techniques, translation constraints, audiovisual translation, annotated translation.		
RESUMEN/ABSTRACT (150-250 palabras):			
<p>The present research project aims to offer a contribution to the Ecuadorian subtitling and audiovisual industry through the rendering of the English subtitles for the Visión 360 documentary "La herencia de Odebrecht Parte 1" produced by Ecuavisa. This documentary was selected among a wide range of possibilities for its political and informative nature. The information it presents is only available in Spanish despite its international relevance; therefore, in consultation with Ecuavisa, the pertinent authorization was arranged and granted for an academic interlinguistic transfer of the contents. The rendering process was carried out considering the linguistic and technical parameters, as well as the constraints related to this type of translation. All the aforementioned elements have been analyzed along with the translator's choices and strategies used to accurately convey the message of the source text.</p>			
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