



**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY  
OF SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL  
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES  
SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**TITLE OF PAPER**

**Development of a proposal for an online free access  
termbank for translation trainees at the Translation Office of  
the UCSG**

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**Submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for obtaining the  
Bachelor Degree in English Language with a minor in  
Translation**

**PROJECT ADVISOR**

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**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY  
OF SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL  
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES  
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**CERTIFICATION**

We certify that this research project was presented by **Kevin Roberto Freire Zabala** as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the **Bachelor Degree in English Language with a Minor in Translation**

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**Guayaquil, on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of September of 2017**



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STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY**

I, **Kevin Roberto Freire Zabala**

**HEREBY DECLARE THAT:**

The Senior Project: **Development of a proposal for an online free access Termbank for Translation trainees at the Translation Office of the UCSG.** prior to obtaining the **Bachelor Degree in the 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 my full responsibility.

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

**Guayaquil, on the 19th day of September of 2017**

**AUTHOR**

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**Kevin Roberto Freire Zabala**



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**AUTHORIZATION**

**I, Kevin Roberto Freire Zabala**

Authorize the Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil to **publish** this Senior Project: **Development of a proposal for an online free access Termbank for Translation trainees at the Translation Office of the UCSG** In the institutional repository. The contents, ideas, and criteria in this paper are of my full responsibility and authorship.

**Guayaquil, on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of September of 2017**

**AUTHOR**

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**Kevin Roberto Freire Zabala**



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*Kevin Freire Z.*

## DEDICATION

*~This work is dedicated to my beloved grandma Maria Dolores Cedeño*



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## **ABSTRACT**

The Translation Office of UCSG offers the possibility to students to further their skills by becoming trainees. Many of these new translators are assigned with several documents from different linguistic fields and this task can present difficulties for inexperienced translators. The aim of this research project is to propose the creation of an online termbank for interns of the Translation Department. This reference tool will help to overcome the most common mistakes done by interns and improve the quality of the translations they render. This research was performed under a mixed approach, as it required deep analysis over facts and numerical information in order to reach the aims proposed, which lead to conclude how important it is to implement of a termbank and the possible benefits that it may bring in the future.

**Keywords:** Terminology, Translation, Databanks, English for specific purposes

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Title of the Project**

Development of a proposal for an online free access Termbank for Translation trainees at the Translation Office of the UCSG

### **Problem and justification**

The title of this research project is Development of a proposal for an online free access for Translation trainees at the Translation Office of the UCSG. This project aimed at the improvement of the quality of Translations. The selection of this topic is the result of the analysis of a specific environment and the identification of a concrete problem.

The Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil is a private institution, which provides services of higher education in the city of Guayaquil, Ecuador. The Faculty of Arts and Humanities offers the program of English language with minors in bilingual teaching management and translation studies. Students from the English Language School are required to undertake internships to graduate. These internships are mandatory and serve as a way to put the knowledge of students into practice. Bilingual teaching management students must undertake internships in the educational area, while translation students must perform translation service related tasks (translation of documents, interpreting, etc.).

The Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil has a Translation Department, which gives students, from the minor in translation, an opportunity to become paid interns. The Translation Department receives

documents from clients that need to be translated, whether it is L1 TO L2 translation (from English to Spanish in this case) or prose translation (from Spanish to English in this case). Interns are given a certain amount of documents for them to work with, therefore they put in practice what they have learned in classes. After observing and analyzing how the process of these internships are carried out, a problem worth of study was identified

The problem identified is that the documents to be translated belong mostly to specific linguistic fields and many of the interns do not have a clear knowledge of how to translate these documents respecting the format and being faithful to the linguistic field. After the translation is handed by the intern for revision, the task of revising and most of the time redoing the translation is a very time-consuming duty for the head of the Translation Department. Keeping consistency is a problem too, as there is not a common terminological databank for students to be familiar with; thus, many of them use a different term that has to be corrected by the translation department before delivering the final product to the client.

The development of a shared terminology databank can help to overcome these problems by providing interns of the translation department the necessary tools to become more familiar with terms used in a specific linguistic field (legal, scientific, academic) and improving the quality of their translations overall regarding the consistency, the formatting, and word choice. Thus, making the task of revising translations, less time-consuming for the head of the translation department.

The lack of the study of this problem can lead to a consolidation of inefficient

professional practices for interns. For example, an incorrect formatting for documents that require a specific format to be handled (diplomas, manuals, transcripts), disregarding equivalence of terms and a low quality of translations in general. Additionally, this study contributes not only to the practice, but also to the study and analysis of essential concepts related to translation studies like terminology, data bank building, and linguistic fields.

### **Research questions**

How applicable is the creation of a termbank for the standardization of terms of the renderings performed by the Interns of the Translation Department?

What are the most common mistakes made by Interns of the Translation Department?

What benefits and advantages could bring the creation of a termbank to the Translation Department Interns' rendering process?

How could the quality of the Translations performed by the Interns of the Translation Department improve with the implementation of an online termbank?

## **General and specific objectives**

### **General objective**

To develop a proposal for the creation of an online terminology databank aimed to the improvement of the quality of the translations performed by the Interns of Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil the Translation Department.

### **Specific objectives**

To determine the most common translation mistakes made by the Interns of the Translation Department

To examine the viability of the project regarding the building of the termbank.

To examine the interest of students towards the proposal of the project and how they will make use of it to get the desirable results.

To analyze the benefits that the creation of the project could bring for the translation students and the translation department, regarding quality improvement.



## **Literature review**

In order to fully develop the topic, a deep literature review had to be performed. The literature review included points of view and theories of authors and experts in areas such as terminology, linguistics, databank creation. These points of view, theories and perspectives helped to structure the selected topic and shaped the nature of this research project:

### **Terminology**

In a broad way, Sager defines Terminology as the “study of the lexicon or the lexical items, this broad interpretation, however, is rejected by most terminologist as it does not fully comply the extant nature of terminology itself” (1990, p.3). Later in his work, he provides a more detailed explanation of Terminology proper to the contemporary usage of the word in the linguistic field by providing 3 definitions of the term:

1. the set of practices and methods used for the collection, description, and presentation of terms;
2. A theory, i.e. the set of premises, arguments, and conclusions required for explaining the relationships between concepts and terms which are fundamental for a coherent activity under;
3. a vocabulary of a special subject field

Terminology and translation emerged from the urge to express thoughts that are specialized or the need to solve problems associated with how concepts are understood. The two disciplines have in recent times received scientific

recognition and therefore there is need to reaffirm their status by highlighting the distinguishing factors that exist in comparison to other disciplines. Both contain a cognitive foundation, as well as a linguistic and communicative basis that are buried in a specific social framework; language, being the vessel, carries the concepts of the speaker to comprehension (Cabre, 2003, p. 87).

Terminology can be defined as the science that aims to study terms that are used in specialized subjects inform of lexical elements that are obtained in those fields or are a modification of the elements pre-existing in other disciplines (Cabre, 2003, p. 163). Though there is a slight difference in definition, the latter emphasizes on the various methods in which terms are formed expressing a likelihood that each term is highly influenced by the patterns that already exist in regard to the term formation for a given domain (Sager, 1994, p. 352). Both Cabre and Sager do however agree that there are three notions of Terminology, from the concept and term to how something is defined. Concepts are usually understood by relating them to other concepts, and not just in isolation, being that they are thoughts that enhance understanding of the world around humans (Cabre, 2003, p. 164).

According to their models, data banks of terminology usually contain units of information that generally have defined concepts. Each term is a contribution of various terms in the distinct languages, bearing in mind that sometimes it is a challenge to stick to these given principles. More so, in items of terminology that are either monolingual or multilingual that have possibly gone through various levels of clarity and processing (Talavan, 2016).

Other terminologists expand on the more contemporary definition of the term

given by Sager, especially by establishing an interdisciplinary aspect to it. Cabré (1992) for example, explains that Terminology focuses in the study of terms/words belonging to either a specific subject field such as physics, chemistry, legal, etc or to a determined profession.

Concepts are usually understood by relating them to other concepts, and not just in isolation, being that they are thoughts that enhance understanding of the world around humans (Cabre, 2003, p.164). Though there is a slight difference in definition, the latter emphasizes on the various methods in which terms are formed expressing a likelihood that each term is highly influenced by the patterns that already exist in regard to the term formation for a given domain (Sager, 1994, p. 352). It is evident that the two disciplines have in recent times received scientific recognition and therefore there is need to reaffirm their status by highlighting the distinguishing factors that exist in comparison to other disciplines

These experts also express the importance of the relationship between terminologies with many other disciplines, as it has been established as an interdisciplinary activity (Sager, 1993, p.3).

Among the disciplines of importance for Terminology are: Translation (Cabre, 2010, p. 1) Terminology management, English for special purposes and Terminology Databanks, all of these disciplines have existed for many years and they convey and converge in the practices of terminological work in general. The latest aspect (Databanks) being the most important element to review for the nature of this study. (Bernth, McCord, and Warburton, 2003)

## **Terminology Management**

Terminology management is the process by which terms are documented in a manner that is orderly and systematic (Talavan, 2016). It could also be referred as the organization of terms with the basis of a clear set of rules for accuracy purposes as well as the effectiveness during translation. Both definitions clearly indicate that there is a set of standard rules that govern how terms are managed for them to have the exact meaning intended during translation (Sager, 1993).

Sager (1993), later on, states that Terminology management is crucial for the creation of a terminology databank, as it is the basis for the process of creation of a compilation of terms that will serve as a reference source in order to achieve the desired standardization.

Terminology databanks are not a new concept, they have existed since technology allowed to collect, store and manage information (Sager. 1990). Databanks were traditionally created to meet the specific need to aid in the translation process.

There is a variety of databanks:

For example, "TermScience", is an online access platform developed by INSTI (Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique), whose main objective is to serve as a terminology consultation resource (specialist vocabularies, dictionaries, and thesaurus) for the European Parliament. Other examples include Tilde terminology which involves extraction of terminology and cloud lookup. It addresses the language workers' necessity through Providence of services of online terminology that facilitate key

terminology duties. InterActive Terminology for Europe is a database for the European Union's terminology which involves approximately nine million terms in the twenty-three official European languages. EuroVoc is multidisciplinary, multilingual thesaurus which accommodates particularly European Parliament activities (European Parliament, 2017). The United Nation's terminology database consists of both specialized and technical terminology in official languages such as Arabic, English, French, Russian, Mandarin, and Spanish. It also covers frequent phrases utilized by the UN organization.

### **Specialized Language or English for Special Purposes**

English for Special Purposes refers to research done in language as well as the instruction that concentrates on the needs and practices that are specific to communication for certain groups (Hyland, 2007, p. 391). Specialized language is a dimension of specialized knowledge that sometimes contains an aspect of the common language. The two definitions give a broad array of scope but the uniting factor for both being that the language is for a certain group just like most languages.

English for special purpose or specialized language examples include; text structure which involves presentation of information in an order that is logical where the meaning is gradually exhibited. Connectives also link ideas hence claims on knowledge may be justified and formed. Technical language involves use of technical words, which are specific to a certain field (NAGY, 2014). Condensed language is another example which involves information being densely compressed.

## **Translation**

Translation can be basically defined as “the transfer of a source text to a target text, conveying the meaning intended in the target text as much as possible.” The level of preciseness greatly varies depending on the person translating it (Cabre. 2003, P.88). Translation can also be referred to “carrying the meaning of a text from one language to another.” In both cases the main point being that it is a transformation (Antia, 2000). This common definition can be considered as the standardized nature of Translation Itself.

## **Relationship between translation and terminology**

Terminology is a study of terms and their application while translation is a communication of the source-language text meaning through an equal text-language text. Translation and terminology are intertwined in that translation technically accommodates translation of various types of texts thus it requires relevant terminology and subject level’ high knowledge. Moreover, terminology has a significance in translation such as in patents and highly formulaic as well as technical writing that tends to have a repetitive nature. Through the use of terminology databases along with translation memories, computer-aided translation becomes especially appropriate. Additionally, when a translation of a particular term is urgent in solving a specific translation obstacle then terminology is prevalent. (Cabre. 2003, P.103)

## **Relation between translation and technology**

Virtually speaking today, a huge percentage of translation is aided by technology. These technologies have enabled translators to shift their focus from repetitive tasks to task that require human creativity. Information

technology has seen massive change over the decades. This shift owes to the flexibility, swiftness, ease in use as well as more affordable. Global markets today are at an international scale which leaves little option for disciplines to follow suit and translation is not an exception. There has been great need for translation cooperation due to the many spheres that are occurring daily, with the notion that people, by all means, have the right to communicate using a language they understand, without it being a limiting factor (Fulford and Granell-Zafra, 2005).

### **Technology applied to translation**

Translation studies have been seen to have direct relevance to applications of processing language (Foo and Merkel, 2010). Technology today is used in translation to describe and acquire the instrumental competencies of the translators, utilization in distance and eLearning as well as studying of disciplines that are closely related to the new technologies (Gil and Pym, 2006). Pragmatic, real-world and contextual information exhibited difficulty in programming thus attention has changed to seeking ways that technological tools can aid professional translators.

In our current society that is globalized and needy for information, technology applied to translation has become vital to meet the demands of escalating markets for rapid delivery of quality texts in numerous languages. Application of technology in translation has also become a significant tool of achieving quality levels needed in communication in the society. (Talavan, 2016).

### **Computer Assisted Translation**

When a software is used to help individuals to translate certain information it

is known as Computer Assisted Translation (CAT). This is a preferred method by many mainly because of the time taken to complete the tasks (Fulford and Granell-Zafra, 2005). It can also be referred to as a type of translation that utilizes software program which supports and facilitates the process of translation.

### **Information Technology**

Information Technology is a very wide term which encompasses a huge scope in the field of technology. It can be defined as a sector that deals with computing more specifically in transmitting of information or data or even the systems involved in facilitation of communication. These may broadly also range from hardware, software as well as telecommunication (Foo and Merkel, 2010). It could be defined as the utilization of any computer networking, storage among other physical devices to produce, keep, secure and transfer different forms of electronic data.

### **HTML programming software**

HTML is a programming language that is utilized in the making of a web pages and applications. There are various software (Foo and Merkel, 2010). It is a combination of codes or markup symbols put in a file with the intention of appearing on the World Wide Web page browser. The display seen of most contentment on the internet pledges its allegiance to HTML (Gil and Pym, 2006).

### **Databank creation**

A data bank is generally an information repository on a single subject or



more, which is organized in a manner that accommodates remote or local retrieval of information. Data banks are utilized to withhold unlimited input data amounts which have the capability of being fed automatically into any Web application. Data bank creation involves creation of a physical file in the system of host file and formatting is done for utilization as a desired databank (Broussard and Spring, 2005).

### **Database management**

Refers to actions or tasks that protects data by keeping applications that are data driven at top notch. Such tasks include but are not limited to data recovery and backup, partitioning of data, storage, masking, and replication (Foo and Merkel, 2010). Database management could also be simply refer to how information that is stored in a computer system is maintained (Gil and Pym, 2006).

## **Methodology**

It is important for a researcher to have established the philosophical framework of their study, the approach and the method before starting the research process. The philosophical framework aim is to help organize the ideas and concepts; it is about the how and the why. The approach is about how the research will be conducted and the tools. Finally, the method is about how the research is presented to the reader.

The philosophical framework that will be used in this research projects is pragmatism which relies and focuses on identifying what works, this knowledge will arise from examining and determining problems in a particular situation and what works in order to overcome them. In the context of the present study, the problem identified is the lack of a quality assurance process by the interns of the Translation Department, this problem could be overcome by the application of a termbank which will help in standardization of terms as well as the quality improvement of said translations. In summary, pragmatism is the most appropriate approach because it aims to find a practical solution for a real problem, which is the key goal of the study

This study adopts a mixed approach; as it will use both qualitative and quantitative methods as a creative combination in order to fully answer the research question. A great amount of the information was compiled in numerical data, such as surveys, documentation analysis and establishing term use frequency and non-numerical data like interviews, term collection. It is necessary to take both of these data into consideration in order to establish better results for the purpose of this study. However, it is necessary to point out the necessity and the importance of the qualitative approach due to the

nature of the study. Hutter and Baily (2010, P.9) states that: "Perhaps one of the main distinctive features of qualitative research is that the approach allows identifying issues from the perspective of your study participants, and understanding the meanings and interpretations that they give to behavior, events or objects."

In this research work, the method selected is case study. According to Simons (2009, p.3), the definition of case study is: "The study of the singular, the particular, and the unique." Within the limits of this project, we can propose that case study is the appropriate method because there is a particular situation with its own characteristics that deserves to be studied with the degree of attention to detail that this method represents. The existing situation will be studied through observation and other instruments like interviews, surveys, which are common for this type of research.

### **Instruments**

Due to the nature of the research project, several instruments were used in order to gather quality information needed to achieve its goal. The instruments that will be applied are an interview with the head of the translation department, Sara Rivadeneira; Surveys to Interns of the Translation Department; and documentation analysis of the translation handed to interns. Through the use of this variety of instruments, a confirmation of the existence of this problem is expected so as to explore the benefits of the application of a termbank to the translation process.

#### **Interview to the Head of the Translation Department**

The instrument designed to gather information from the Head of the

Translation Department was an Email Interview which 5 questions. Their contribution to this study will be analyzed in the following lines:

-Question number one aims to determine an existing problem in the translations rendered by the Interns and explore what might be the reasons for this situation-

-Question number two seeks to examine if there has been any attempt to solve the problems that emerge among the interns of the Translation Department by doing their renderings.

-Question number three tries to establish a clear reference of the commonly translated documents by the Translation Department thus being able to identify the subject field in which interns have difficulties in the translation process

-Question Number four facilitates the analysis of the importance of building a termbank in order to solve translation problems in a given context. In this case, the context is given by the work of the interns of the translation department.

-Question Number five provides a wider perspective about the potential benefits of building a termbank as well as possible downsides.

### **Survey applied to the Interns of the Translation Department**

In order to get information directly from the Interns and have their point of view of the problem, a five-question survey was designed and applied. These questions seek to prove the existence of the problem and to confirm the need of a consultation resource that interns could use in their renderings.

The contribution of each one of the questions within the survey will be analyzed in the following lines:

1- Question number one seeks to find and determine the different aspects that might hinder the task of the Interns of the translation department during the translation process.

2. Question number two is aimed to find the most challenging subject field for Interns to translate.

3. Question number three facilitates the existence of a continuous problem regarding the lack of any official consultation resource for interns during the translation process

4. Question number four directly seeks to determine if the creation of a termbank is necessary from the perspective of the interns and entails an explanation and reasons why they think it might be necessary and how it could be used during the translation process as well as its benefits.

5. Question number five attempts to establish an order over the relevance of the different benefits that the creation of the term bank might bring to the process.

### **Collection of documentation handed by the Translation Department**

In order to determine the most common types of documents handed to interns of the Translation department and the characteristics of said documents, an analysis had to be carried out. The purpose of this analysis is to study the relationship between the specialized terminology and the

mistakes made by the interns when rendering these specialized documents. Also, identify problematic cases, frequency of uses and mistakes of such terms (Cabré Castellví, 2003).

The analysis was carried out following these steps:

1. Request the Translation department a variety of texts commonly handed in and translated.
2. Read and identify the linguistic field of each document and separate them.
3. Analyze common terminology, formatting, and improvements between the translations handed by the interns and the final corrections
4. Write a report about the analysis of the documentation.

## **ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS**

### **Analysis of the Documentation Translated by the Translation Department**

During the process of gathering documentation for analysis in the context of the present research project, it was possible to obtain academic, legal and technical texts from the Translation Department of the Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil.

An analysis of this documentation is provided through the following lines:

#### **Document no.1 – University Degree**

This document can be classified as an Academic document as it is a Bachelor's degree. It's most important aspect to follow for interns translating this type of documents is its formats and the specialized terms in it. These terms cannot be changed to will of the translator without consulting to documents originally elaborated in the Target Language. Regarding the format, it is important to mention the presence of elements such as seals, signatures and the position of the text itself. For this type of translations, interns are required to perform a WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) type of translation, which focuses mainly on maintaining the translated document's visual presentation as close as the original document as possible.

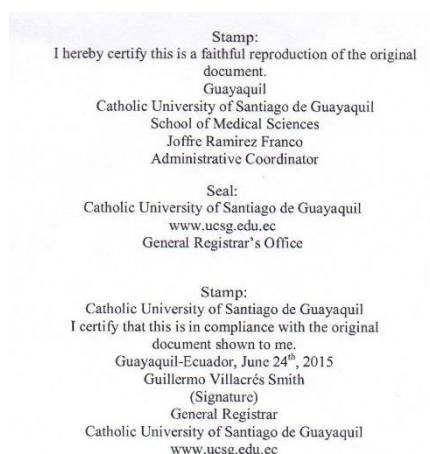
Signatures and stamps have to be rendered using an inter-semiotic translation (visual elements into written text), in order to convey visual elements into written text. For example when rendering illegible signatures and/or official stamps.

The following image shows the original representation of visual elements such as stamps, signatures and other similar elements commonly found in this type of academic document.



*Image 1 Original presentation of seals and signatures in a Bachelor's degree*

The following image represents the most common way to represent visual elements from the source text to the target text. Signatures, stamps, and other similar semiotic elements cannot be just simply copied and pasted and require to be rendered in the way shown below:



*Image 2 Rendering of Visual elements in Translations done by the Translation Department*

Unnecessary changes are completely discouraged and free of translation performance is totally limited as an almost literal translation of the text



required, with some exceptions in which an exact match has to be found. For example, for the term “Doctor” there are two possible options: “Doctor in medicine” and “Physician” however, translators have to look up documents originally issued in English in order to identify which one is more suitable for these types of academic documentation.

### **Document no.2 – Affidavit**

This document is known as an affidavit, a legal document used in order to certify the veracity of a person’s statement in front of a notary public. Thus, the document belongs to the legal Linguistic field. For this type of translation, it is necessary to know the usage that the document will be given. If the document is required to give certain degree of relevance in the target language for legal purposes in a court, for example, many annotations have to be done and many terms have to be given an explanation because the legal system of the source text and the legal system of the target text can be different. On the other hand, if the purpose of the translation is only to make the document readable for the target audience, like in this case, it suffices to find equivalence among specialized terminology. A few examples of this are: “declaración juramentada” to be rendered as “affidavit” by rendering this term with “sworn declaration” the connotation of the word will not be complete because the term in Spanish implies that it has to be sealed by a legal authority known as “notary public”. This latter prefab term “notary public” is another example that shows that the supposed “correctness” is not always the same as accuracy. The original Spanish term is “notario publico” rendering this term as public notary, is a wrong translation even though it is grammatically and syntactically “correct”, the most appropriate term is the

one mentioned previously. Many of these common mistakes of terminology choices could be avoided by having a common source of consultation based on the type of document to be translated.

### Document No. 3 – Plastic Factory Test Report

The third document to be analyzed for this project is a plastic factory test report, this document can be classified in a technical field for the high level of the terminology its used and how this level of word choices have an important role. In documents of this field, accuracy is crucial; in this case, the name of each one of the items of the report has to be as close as the original word in terms of semantic meaning. Other relevant element of this rendering is the constant use of ISO certifications and code of certain plastic pieces, which cannot be translated, and have to be completely carried over from the Source Text to the Target Text.

The following image illustrates the previously mentioned statement:

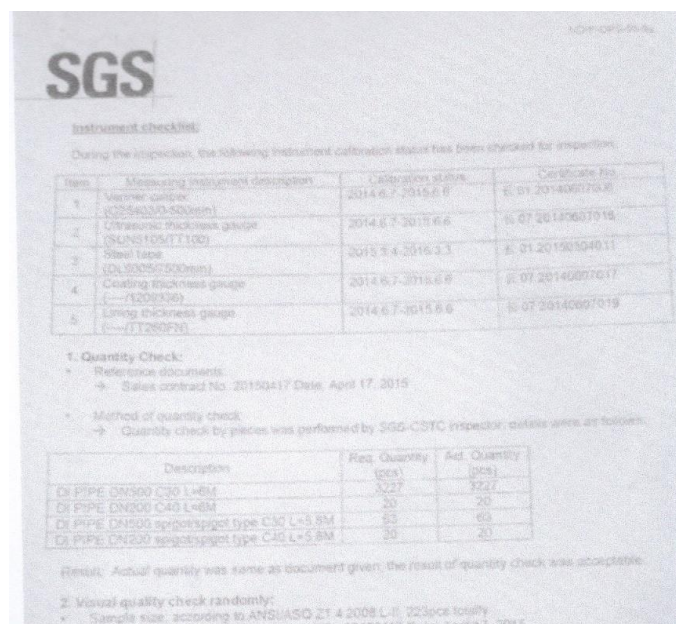


Image 3 Original factory Test report – English

**Lista de Instrumentos:**

Durante la inspección, el siguiente estado de calibración de instrumentos ha sido revisado para inspección:

Artículo	Descripción de Instrumento de Medición	Estado de Calibración	Certificado No.
1	Calibre de Vernier (G25403/0-500mm)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	(-)01 20140607006
2	Medidor de espesor por ultrasonido (SUN5105/TT100)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	(-)07 20140607016
3	Cinta de acero (DL9005/7500mm)	2015.3.4-2016.3.3	(-)01 20150304011
4	Medidor de espesor de revestimiento (---/1209336)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	(-)01 20140607017
5	Medidor de espesor de balatas (---/TT260FN)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	(-)07 20140607019

**1. Revisión de Cantidad:**

• Documentos de Referencia:

→Contrato de Ventas No. 20150417 Fecha: 17 de abril, 2015

• Método de revisión de cantidad

→La revisión de cantidad por piezas fue realizada por el inspector de SGS-CSTC, los detalles fueron los siguientes:

Descripción	Cantidad Requerida (pzas)	Cantidad Real (pzas)
TUBERIA HD DN500 C30 L=6M	3227	3227
TUBERIA HD DN200 C40 L=6M	20	20
TUBERIA HD DN500 Espiga/Tipo Espiga C30 L=5.8M	63	63
TUBERIA HD DN200 Espiga/Tipo Espiga C40 L=5.8M	20	20

Resultado: La cantidad real fue la misma que la del documento dado, el resultado de la revisión de cantidad fue aceptable.

**2. Revisión aleatoria de calidad visual:**

•Tamaño de muestra: De acuerdo con la ANSI/ASQ Z1.4.2008 L-II, 223pzas en total

•Documentos de referencia: Contrato de venta No. 20150417 Fecha 17 de abril, 2015

Image 4 Final document revised and handed to the client

This type of translation has to be simple, clear as the original text, the free will of the translator is limited to the freedom of the source text itself. Other good examples of similar texts include manuals, instructions of use of certain machinery, which have to be translated keeping in mind that the message conveyed cannot be altered by any means.

**Analysis of the Interview With the head of the translation department**

With the interview with Miss. Sara Rivadeneira, the following results were

obtained.

The Translation Department has stated that interns undertaking their internships have many mistakes through their rendering process, among these mistakes the following were highlighted by the interviewee: check for grammar, recurring information for academic documents like seals and disregarding completely the format of the documentation handed in. Unnecessary Stylistic changes are done by students when translating documents with a special register, such as degrees, certification letters, etc. Word choice is also a common mistake as there is no consistency among the different versions student's renderings of common terms such as "aprobar materias", some interns translated this terms without checking documentation originally issued in the Target Language. Many of these mistakes have been tackled by implementing a primary "documentation" training for interns starting their internships. Students perform this process by analyzing previously translated documentation. However, many of these previously stated mistakes keep happening with students that have gone through this "training process".

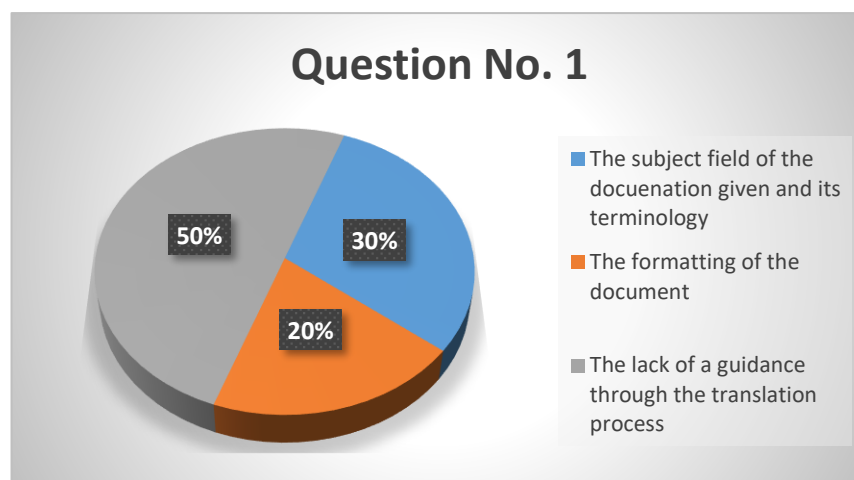
Among the most common types of documents received by the Translation Department, it was stated in the interview that these include: academic documents with frozen register mainly, like transcripts, university certificates, degrees, etc. After consulting the head of the Translation Department about her opinion regarding the creation of a Terminology Databank she stated in a clear way that this tool could help to the improvement of the quality of the translations of interns, and it would serve as a guiding and support tool through their Internships. She also stated that there does not seem to be any

disadvantage towards this proposal, but rather a good future for a project of this type. Stating that “It would be a good source of terminological enrichment for translation practicum.” and highlighting the importance of a web based structure for future updates and contributions.

### **Analysis of the Survey Performed to the Interns of the Translation Department of UCSG.**

After performing the respective survey aimed to 10 Interns of the Translation department, the following results were obtained:

For the first questions, Interns were asked to select the most difficult aspect that they had faced while rendering a document.

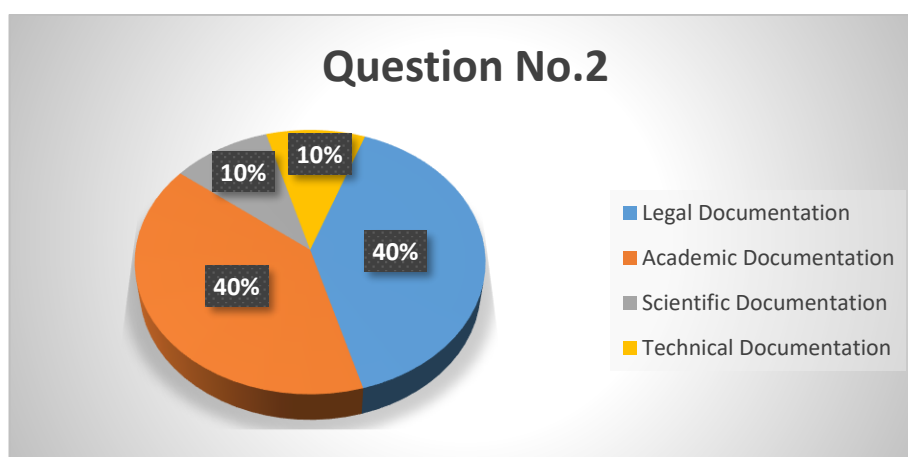


*Graph 1 Survey to Trainees - Question No.1*

30% of the Interns agreed on the fact that the most difficult aspect when rendering was the subject field of the documentation and its terminology. On the other hand, other 50% Indicated that the lack of a guide through the translation process was the difficulty they had to face and only the remaining 20% referred as the formatting of documents as a difficulty in their

internships. These results revealed the level of importance that has to be given to these problematic aspects in the translation process. In this case, we prove that the creation of a tool similar to the one proposed in this project, the missing guidance could be filled with the features it presents, as it will serve as a consultation resource for trainees.

For the second question, interns were asked to select the subject field which has represented an issue with their translations. Four options were given: legal documentation, academic documentation, scientific documentation and technical documentation. This list of options was selected with the analysis of the documentation handed by the translation office and the Interview with Sara Rivadeneira, who stated and listed the most common translated documents in the Translation Department. The following chart will represent the results obtained:

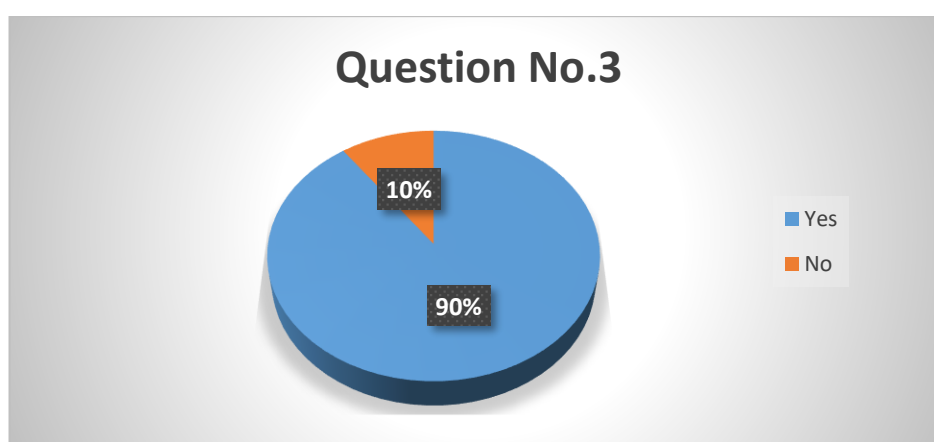


*Graph 2 Survey to Trainees - Question No.2*

40% of the interns selected academic documentation as the most problematic field to translate; other 40% similarly selected legal documentation. 10% Of the Interns selected technical documentation and the final 10% scientific documentation. Proving that the main focus of the

termbank has to be legal terminology, academic terminology as well as previously translated and original documentation belonging to these linguistic fields.

Question number three intended to show if there has been any consultation resource available for interns as an aid during the translation process with information about terminology or the formatting of the documents commonly translated.



*Graph 3 Survey to Trainees - Question No.3*

90% of the students answered that they counted of a consultation resource during their translation process and 10% did not. These results reveal a different outcome than the expected. However, even with the existence of this resource, quality of translations does not improve significantly as stated by Sara Rivadeneira.

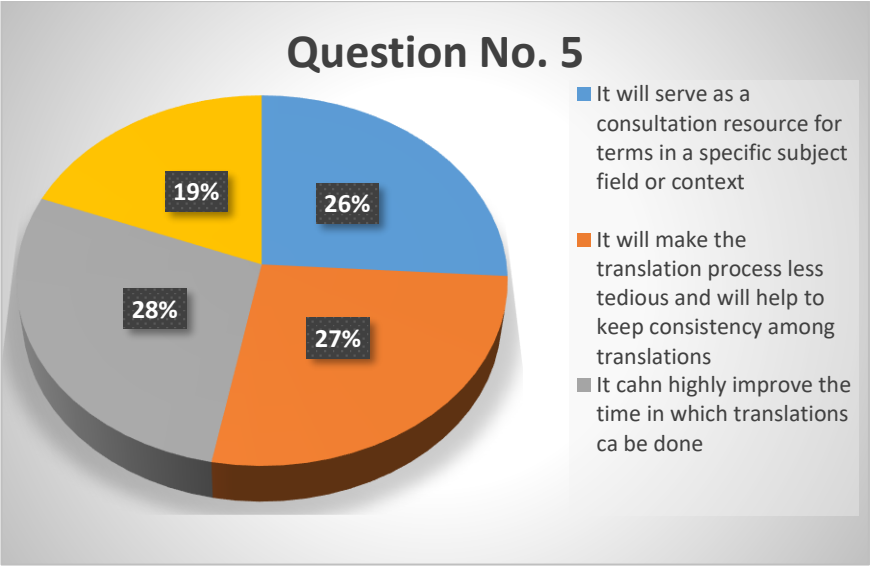
In question number four interns were asked about their opinion over the implementation of a terminology databank and secondly to write in a brief way the possible benefits it could bring in order to solve the existing problem. The results were very similar in content, for example, one of the students stated "Because it can make the translation process less prone to mistakes

and also improve the time in which translations can be done”. Other student similarly stated “Because it would save time and increase uniformity/standardization of the TT and reduce ambiguity”. These answers are a small extract of all the answers, which followed a similar line, regarding the possible benefits of this tool.

Question number aimed to give an order according to the importance of the benefits that could bring the implementation of a termbank. After analyzing the answers provided by the students.

The most important benefit proposed was that the implementation of a tool of this nature could help them to improve significantly the time in which translations are done. On the second degree of importance, student interviewed focused on the improvement of the time in which translations are handed, this time, which is mostly consumed proofreading could be improved with the usage of a termbank. Interns’ survey results showed that the consultation of specialized terms is a step commonly done in order to translate specialized documentation and it will be very helpful to implement this feature in the termbank.





Graph 4 Survey to Trainees - Question No.5

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

After the analysis of the results obtained with the implementations of the research instruments, the following conclusions were made:

According to the Interview with the Head of the Translation Department and proofreader of the documents handed to clients, Interns of the Translation Department tend to make mistakes when performing specialized terminology translation, as in the case of academic and legal documents.

These mistakes include the incorrect formatting of the documents, an incorrect word choice for specialized terms that disregard their linguistic field. Also, the analysis of the documentation showed that students tend, in the case of academic documents to mistranslate prefabricated terms such as “physician” for the way to refer to a Doctor in medicine in degrees, “Pass” referring as approving a subject and “Transcripts” for the academic record of subjects. Often using their own version of said term, proving that terminology consistency is a recurrent problem.

The survey given to students showed that they have difficulties rendering documents especially of academic field such as degrees and transcripts and in a similar level legal documentation, The former supports the need to implement a quality assurance and assistance tool for students rendering documents under the aforementioned circumstances.

The implementation of a termbank could bring benefits such as improvement of the quality of the translations rendered by the Interns of the Translation Department overall, thus, improvement of the format of certain type of documents that require strong format resemblance between ST and TT

(degrees, transcripts, academic records); the word choice and presentation of the work itself to be handed to the proofreader for revision. And an improvement over time of the translation process in general.

Students who have performed Internships in the Translation Department had the chance to express their opinion and their position over the implementation of a termbank aimed for the standardization of terms and improvement of the translation process with the survey applied. Interns showed total interest over this tool and listed different reasons of how it could be helpful for them. Also, Sara Rivadeneira stated, in the interview, the upsides of the termbank being web-based gives the possibility to improve it and expand it in the future according to the needs of the Translation Department and their translation requirements conditions.

Based on the above-stated conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

It is recommended that the Translation Department encourages and implements focused training on specialized documentation of Academic field since it represents the majority of the work it is handed to the interns.

Special focus is recommended on the formatting of documents that contain specialized formats; these formats could be uploaded in the termbank in order for the information to be available for all interns that require using them for their renderings.

It is recommended the implementation of a termbank. This tool will serve as a consultation resource for Interns of the Translation Department in order to improve the quality of the translations, the consistency, and standardization

of specialized terminology. This termbank must be a web-based tool which will help it to be constantly updated with new entries and new formats of documents as required.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PRODUCT

The product proposed for this study consists of a free access online term bank with terms previously analyzed, collected and organized. The termbank focused and is divided into two different linguistic fields academic and legal, which were chosen based on the gathered information that has proven and shown which are the most common documents handed and translated by the Translation Department.

Through the following lines, a conceptualized idea and an explanation of the proposed termbank will be shown, along with illustrations of the respective features to be implemented.

The termbank's home page shows the three main features presented of this tool:

- Search for a specific term,
- Search for document

The following illustration represents a visual conceptualization of the proposed termbank homepage.

The proposed termbank will provide the definition of the term in two contexts: general usage and specialized usage regarding the linguistic field. The user can search terms by typing the respective the desire terms in the search bar, and clicking on the "search term2 button. The user will be able to get the information available of such term. Whether it is a term originally in English or in Spanish.

The following illustration represents a visual conceptualization of the proposed termbank applying the search function



Image 5 Visual representation of the Termbank's homepage

Once the term is entered into the search bar, a new window will pop up presenting the Original term in Spanish or English. The information will be presented in the following format

The following illustration represents a visual conceptualization of the format in which the entries of the termbank will be presented to the user.

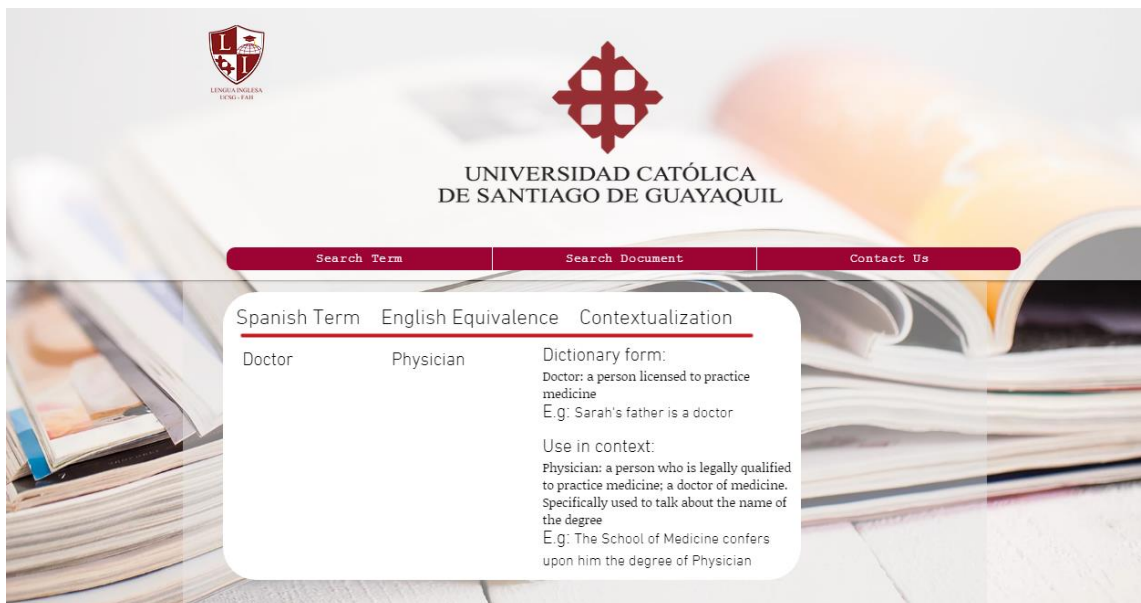


Image 6 Format of information displayed in the Termbank per entry

The propose platform will also provide the user with access to different formats of previously translated and un-translated documents. These documents are normally received by the translation department and will be used for the user for consultation purposes. These documents will be collected and provided by the Translation Department. As it was found during the analysis of the results, the two fields that need main focus for interns and the Translation Department are academic and legal documentation.

The user can look for the documentation by selecting the specialized linguistic field from the available options

The following illustration represents a visual conceptualization of the two linguistic fields available to choose for the user



*Image 7 Linguistic fields in the termbank*

Once the user selects the desired linguistic field. A list of documents

corresponding to the field will be show. These documents can be downloaded in .docx and .pdf formats. By this, Interns can see documents revised in order to look for correct formatting and correctness in the word choice for certain specialized terms.

The following illustration represents a visual conceptualization of the list of documents available for users to download:



Image 8 List of documents available to the user

The implementation of such idea can be a great aid to the translation process of interns and will serve as a way to decrease the frequency of mistakes made by the interns. During the development of this project and the analysis of the information interns showed great interest towards the termbank and its features from the Translation Department and from the Interns.

Using an online termbank over a printed booklet is more convenient and cost



effective considering the fact that it can be constantly updated in less time and it is accessible to any person from any computer with internet connection working from home, this term bank can also be updated with new terminology as needed for future works. Thus, leaving a constantly updatable source of information that could be used to train interns for years to come.

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# Translation of Bachelor's degree performed by the Intern

in del



UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL  
Teléfono (593-4) 2206950, Fax 2200071, Casilla 09-01-4671 Guayaquil, Ecuador

## The CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL

### Faculty of Medical Sciences School of Medicine

Be it known that Mr. KLÉBER JOSÉ CORREA CAÑAR has complied, in-campus modality, with the academic, legal and regulatory requirements, confers upon him the degree of

### Doctor in Medicine

Wherefore he will be duly recognized with all the rights and privileges thereunto appertaining.

Given in Guayaquil, Republic of Ecuador, on July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2008, signed by the Dean and the Director of the School, authorized by the Rector and certified by the General Registrar of the University.

(Signatures)

Dr. Michel Doumet  
Rector

Dr. Alfredo Escala  
Dean

Dr. Amalio Martínez  
Director

Guillermo Villacrés Smith  
General Registrar

Stamp:

I certify that this is in compliance with the original Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil

document shown to me.  
Guayaquil-Ecuador, October 27<sup>th</sup>, 2009  
Guillermo Villacrés Smith  
(Signature)

General Registrar  
Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil  
www.ucsg.edu.ec

Stamp:

I hereby certify this is a faithful reproduction of the original document.

**Guayaquil**  
Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil  
School of Medical Sciences  
Joffre Ramirez Franco  
**Administrative Coordinator**

Seal:  
Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil  
www.ucsg.edu.ec  
General Registrar's Office

### ON THE REVERSE:

Stamp:

Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil  
www.ucsg.edu.ec

I hereby certify: Degree countersigned at the Rector's office Ecuador University of Santiago de Guayaquil with the number Guayaquil-Ecuador, June 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015 018-7 page 18 of the respective book.  
Guayaquil, October 25th, 2011

(Signature)  
Guillermo Villacrés Smith  
General Registrar

Stamp:


Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil  
I certify that this is in compliance with the original document shown to me. of the Catholic  
Guayaquil-Ecuador, June 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015

Guillermo Villacrés Smith  
(Signature)

General Registrar  
Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil  
www.ucsg.edu.ec

## Bachelor's degree final version handed to the client

7/23/08

  
UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL  
Teléfono (593-4) 2206950, Fax 2200071, Casilla 09-01-4671 Guayaquil, Ecuador

**The CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL**  
**Faculty of Medical Sciences**  
**School of Medicine**

Be it known that Mr. KLÉBER JOSÉ CORREA CAÑAR has complied, in-campus modality, with the academic, legal and regulatory requirements, confers upon him the degree of

**Physician**

Wherefore he will be duly recognized with all the rights and privileges thereunto appertaining.

Given in Guayaquil, Republic of Ecuador, on July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2008, signed by the Dean and the Director of the School, authorized by the Rector and certified by the General Registrar of the University.

(Signatures)

Dr. Michel Doumet Rector	Dr. Alfredo Escala Dean	Dr. Amalio Martínez Director	Guillermo Villacrés Smith General Registrar
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Stamp:  
Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil  
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Guillermo Villacrés Smith  
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Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil  
School of Medical Sciences  
Joffre Ramirez Franco  
Administrative Coordinator

Seal:  
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Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil  
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**ON THE REVERSE:**

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www.ucsg.edu.ec  
I hereby certify: Degree countersigned at the Rector's office Ecuador of the Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil with the number 018-7 page 18 of the respective book.  
Guayaquil, October 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011  
(Signature)  
Guillermo Villacrés Smith  
General Registrar

I hereby certify that this translation is a true and faithful reproduction of the original document in Spanish. July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015.


I certify it,

Stanley J. González  
Director of the School of English Language  
e-mail: stanley.gonzalez@cu.ucsg.edu.ec

Guillermo Villacrés Smith  
General Registrar  
e-mail: guillermo.villacres@cu.ucsg.edu.ec


Original Legal document: Affidavit

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DECLARACION BAJO  
JURAMENTO, QUE HACE LA  
SEÑORA SUSANA MERCY ORTIZ  
DIAZ.-\*\*\*\*\*  
CUANTIA: INDETERMINADA.-

En la ciudad de Milagro, Cabecera del Cantón del mismo nombre, en la  
Provincia del Guayas, República del Ecuador, a los trece días del mes de  
julio del dos mil catorce, ante mí, Abogado WASHINGTON SALINAS  
TOMALÁ, Notario Cuarto del Cantón, libre y voluntariamente comparece la  
señora SUSANA MERCY ORTIZ DIAZ, soltero, estudiante. La  
compareciente me manifiesta ser de nacionalidad ecuatoriana, mayor de edad,  
portadora de su cédula de Ley, con domicilio en el Cantón Naranjito, de paso  
por esta ciudad de Milagro, a quien de conocer doy fe.- Bien instruida en el  
objeto y resultado del instrumento público que va a otorgar al que concurre  
como queda indicado y con amplia y entera libertad para su otorgamiento me  
pide que eleve a escritura pública el contenido de su Declaración Bajo  
Juramento. Al efecto cumplidos los requisitos del juramento previas las  
explicaciones de Ley sobre las penas por el delito de perjurio y falso  
testimonio me manifiesta: Yo, SUSANA MERCY ORTIZ DIAZ, en pleno  
uso de mis facultades físicas y mentales, sin presión de ninguna naturaleza,  
tengo a bien declarar bajo juramento: **Que el dinero que tengo en la  
cuenta de ahorros del Banco de Guayaquil, cuenta número  
tres dos ocho cero cero cero ocho guión nueve, van a ser  
utilizados para los Estudios de mi hija KAREM XIOMARA  
BACUY ORTIZ, de MAESTRIA en la Universidad  
Internacional de Florida, de los Estados Unidos y de  
Norteamérica. Por lo tanto los gastos que provengan desde  
el inicio hasta la culminación de los estudios de cuarto**







1 míral, será la persona que sufragara dicho gastos que sean  
2 pertinentes y para la cual está destinada y comprometida la  
3 cantidad de cincuenta mil dólares.- Es todo lo que tengo que  
4 declarar en honor a la verdad. Hasta aquí la compareciente y Yo el Notario la  
5 elevo a Escritura pública para que surta sus efectos legales consiguientes.  
6 Leída que le fue a la compareciente esta escritura íntegramente por mí el  
7 Notario, dicha compareciente se afirma, se ratifica y firma conmigo en unidad de  
8 acto, de lo que doy fe.-

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10 


11 SUSANA MERCY ORTIZ DÍAZ  
12 Cédula No. 090742178



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15 Ab. Washington Salinas Tamez, MSc.  
16 Notario 4º del Cantón El Oro

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20 Se otorgó esta fe, en fe de ello compareció esta  
21  COPA que selló y firmó el  
22 mismo día de su otorgamiento.



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24   
25 Ab. Washington Salinas Tamez, MSc.  
26 Notario 4º del Cantón El Oro

## Affidavit: Translation handed by the Intern

SEAL:  
FOURTH NOTARY PUBLIC OF  
MILAGRO COUNTY

SWORN STATEMENT BY SUSANA  
MERCY ORTIZ DIAZ, \*\*\*\*\*  
AMOUNT: Unspecified.

In the city of Milagro, central city of the county of the same name, province of Guayas, Republic of Ecuador, today, the thirteenth day of July of the year two thousand fifteen; before me: WASHINGTON SALINAS TOMALA, Fourth Notary of this county, appear, by her own right, freely and voluntarily, MS. SUSANA MERCY ORTIZ DIAZ, who states is unmarried, student. The appearing party is of Ecuadorean nationality, legal age, bearer of her ID card and resides in Naranjito county and is temporarily staying in Milagro city, whom I attest to know. Having been advised about the objective and results of this deed to which she agrees as stated and with complete freedom for its granting requests me to record the content of her Sworn Statement to Public Deed. After the requirements of the sworn statement have been met prior to the explanation of Law regarding the penalties for committing perjury and false statement, declares: I, SUSANA MERCY ORTIZ DIAZ, in complete possession of my physical and mental faculties, without exerting any pressure, declare under sworn statement that: the money I have in the savings account of Banco de Guayaquil, account number three two eight zero zero zero eight nine (3280008-9), will be used for the Studies of my daughter KAREM XIOMARA BACUY ORTIZ, of a MASTER'S DEGREE at the FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY of the

SEAL:  
FOURTH NOTARY PUBLIC OF  
MILAGRO COUNTY

I hereby certify that this translation is a true  
and faithful reproduction of the original  
document in Spanish\*. July 21<sup>st</sup>. 2015

Stanley J. Gonzalez  
Director of the School of English Language  
e-mail: stanley.gonzalez@cu.ucsg.edu.ec

\*Note: The school of English Language of the Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil will not take any responsibility for the authenticity of the document handed in for the translation, but for the translation itself.

Rendering handed to the reviser

United States of North America. Therefore, I will be the person that defrays the expenses incurred from the beginning to the end of her fourth level studies and to which the amount of FIFTY THOUSAND AMERICAN DOLLARS is committed. - For all legal purposes, I certify the above to be true to the best of my knowledge. That is regarding to the content, the appearing party and I, the Notary, record this as a Public Deed. The present deed has been read out loud from beginning to end by myself, the Notary, to the appearing party, who agrees entirely with its contents and have confirmed, ratified and signed along with the Notary Public. - I attest it:-

(signature)  
SUSANA MERCY ORTIZ DIAZ  
ID NUMBER: 0907422778

SEAL:  
(Logo FEN)  
Fourth Notary Public  
Milagro

SEAL:  
FOURTH NOTARY PUBLIC OF  
MILAGRO COUNTY

STAMP:  
(Signature)  
Washington Salinas Tomala  
Fourth Notary Public of  
Milagro County

STAMP: Granted before me, I confer  
this FIRST copy that I seal and sign the  
same day of its granting. -

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FOURTH NOTARY PUBLIC OF  
MILAGRO COUNTY

STAMP:  
(Signature)  
Washington Salinas Tomala  
Fourth Notary Public of  
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Rendering handed to the reviser

**Affidavit: Final version handed to the client**

SEAL:  
FOURTH NOTARY PUBLIC OF  
MILAGRO COUNTY

STATEMENT SWORN BY SUSANA  
MERCY ORTIZ DIAZ.-\*\*\*\*\*  
AMOUNT: Unspecified.-

In the city of Milagro, central city of the county of the same name, province of Guayas, Republic of Ecuador, today, the thirteenth day of July of the year two thousand fifteen; before me: WASHINGTON SALINAS TOMALÁ, Fourth Notary Public of this county, appear, by her own right, freely and voluntarily, MS. SUSANA MERCY ORTIZ DIAZ, who states she is an unmarried student. The appearing party is of Ecuadorian nationality, of legal age, bearer of her legal identity card and resides in Naranjito county and is temporarily staying in Milagro city, whom I attest to know.- Having been advised about the objective and results of this deed to which she agrees as stated and with complete freedom and requests me to record the content of her Sworn Statement to be made into a Public Deed. After the requirements of the sworn statement have been met prior to the explanation of the Law regarding the penalties for committing perjury and false statement, declares: I, SUSANA MERCY ORTIZ DIAZ, in complete exercise of my physical and mental faculties, without being under any pressure, declare under sworn statement that: the money I have in the savings account of Banco de Guayaquil, account number three two eight zero zero zero eight nine (3280008-9), will be used for the Studies of my daughter KAREM XIOMARA BACUY ORTIZ , in a MASTER'S DEGREE at the FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY of the

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Revised text handed to the client

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(signature)

SUSANA MERCY ORTIZ DIAZ

ID NUMBER: 0907422778

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STAMP: Granted before me, I confer  
this FIRST copy that I seal and sign on  
the same day it was issued. -

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Revised text handed to the client

## Factory report Original

NO: F20150417

# SGS

**Instrument checklist:**

During the inspection, the following instrument calibration status has been checked for inspection:

Item	Measuring instrument description	Calibration status	Certificate No.
1	Venier caliper (C225403/0-500mm)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	E-01 20140607006
2	Ultrasonic thickness gauge (SU765105/TT100)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	E-01 20140607018
3	Steel tape (DL5005/7500mm)	2015.3.4-2016.3.3	E-01 20150304011
4	Coating thickness gauge (---/1208336)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	E-01 20140607017
5	Uring thickness gauge (---/TT280FN)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	E-01 20140607019

**1. Quantity Check:**

- Reference documents:
  - Sales contract No. 20150417 Date: April 17, 2015
- Method of quantity check:
  - Quantity check by pieces was performed by SGS-CSTC inspector, details were as follows:

Description	Req. Quantity (pcs)	Act. Quantity (pcs)
DI PIPE DN500 C30 L=6M	3227	3227
DI PIPE DN200 C40 L=6M	20	20
DI PIPE DN500 spigot/spigot type C30 L=5.8M	63	63
DI PIPE DN200 spigot/spigot type C40 L=5.8M	20	20

Result: Actual quantity was same as document given, the result of quantity check was acceptable.

**2. Visual quality check randomly:**

- Sample size: according to ANS/ASQ Z1.4 2008 L-6: 225pcs totally
- Reference documents: Sales contract No. 20150417 Date: April 17, 2015

## Factory Report: Translation handed by the Intern



ND-F-OPS-05-02

### Lista de Instrumentos:

Durante la inspección, el siguiente estado de calibración de instrumentos ha sido revisado para inspección:

Artículo	Descripción de Instrumento de Medición	Estado de Calibración	Certificado No.
1	Calibre Vernier (G25403/0-500mm)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	(-)01 20140607006
2	Medidor de espesor por ultrasonido (SUN5105/TT100)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	(-)07 20140607016
3	Cinta de acero (DL9005/7500mm)	2015.3.4-2016.3.3	(-)01 20150304011
4	Medidor de espesor de revestimiento (--/1209336)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	(-)01 20140607017
5	Medidor de espesor de balatas (--/TT260FN)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	(-)07 20140607019

#### 1. Revisión de Cantidad:

- Documentos de Referencia:

- Contrato de Ventas No. 20150417 Fecha: 17 de abril, 2015

- Método de revisión de cantidad

- La revisión de cantidad por piezas fue realizada por el inspector de SGS-CSTC, los detalles fueron los siguientes:

Descripción	Cantidad Requerida (pzas)	Cantidad Real (pzas)
TUBERIA HD DN500 C30 L=6M	3227	3227
TUBERIA HD DN200 C40 L=6M	20	20
TUBERIA HD DN500 Espiga/Tipo Espiga C30 L=5.8M	63	63
TUBERIA HD DN200 Espiga/Tipo Espiga C40 L=5.8M	20	20

Resultado: La cantidad real fue la misma que la del documento dado, el resultado de la revisión de cantidad fue aceptable.

#### 2. Revisión de calidad visual aleatoriamente:

- Tamaño de muestra: De acuerdo con la ANSI/ASQ Z1.4.2008 L-II, 223pzas en total

- Documentos de referencia: Contrato de venta No. 20150417 Fecha 17 de abril, 2015

## Factory Report: Final version handed to the client



ND-F-OPS-05-02

Revised text handed to the client

### Lista de Instrumentos:

Durante la inspección, el siguiente estado de calibración de instrumentos ha sido revisado para inspección:

Artículo	Descripción de Instrumento de Medición	Estado de Calibración	Certificado No.
1	Calibre de Vernier (G25403/0-500mm)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	(-)01 20140607006
2	Medidor de espesor por ultrasonido (SUN5105/TT100)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	(-)07 20140607016
3	Cinta de acero (DL9005/7500mm)	2015.3.4-2016.3.3	(-)01 20150304011
4	Medidor de espesor de revestimiento (--/1209336)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	(-)01 20140607017
5	Medidor de espesor de balatas (--/TT260FN)	2014.6.7-2015.6.6	(-)07 20140607019

#### **1. Revisión de Cantidad:**

• Documentos de Referencia:

→ Contrato de Ventas No. 20150417 Fecha: 17 de abril, 2015

• Método de revisión de cantidad

→ La revisión de cantidad por piezas fue realizada por el inspector de SGS-CSTC, los detalles fueron los siguientes:

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TUBERIA HD DN200 Espiga/Tipo Espiga C40 L=5.8M	20	20

Resultado: La cantidad real fue la misma que la del documento dado, el resultado de la revisión de cantidad fue aceptable.

#### **2. Revisión aleatoria de calidad visual:**

• Tamaño de muestra: De acuerdo con la ANSI/ASQ Z1.4.2008 L-II, 223pzas en total

• Documentos de referencia: Contrato de venta No. 20150417 Fecha 17 de abril, 2015



## Interview to the head of the Translation Department: Sara Rivadeneira

9/8/2017

Gmail - Entrevista via Email



Kevin Freire <kevinf2594@gmail.com>

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### Entrevista via Email

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SARA INES RIVADENEIRA ENRIQUEZ <sara.rivadeneira@cu.ucsg.edu.ec>  
Para: kevin freire <kevinf2594@gmail.com>

14 de julio de 2017, 10:45

Hola Kevin,

Mil disculpas por la demora... la verdad es que cuando vi las preguntas, supe que me tomaría tiempo... finalmente I set myself to doing it... and here it is.

Que tengas un lindo día

SR

---

De: kevin freire <kevinf2594@gmail.com>

Enviado: jueves, 22 de junio de 2017 9:47

Para: SARA INES RIVADENEIRA ENRIQUEZ

Cc: Sara Rivadeneira

Asunto: Entrevista via Email

Estimada profesora,

Por medio de la presente solicito su ayuda y su experiencia para que me conteste las siguientes preguntas.

Como sabe, mi tema trata mucho sobre los procesos del departamento de traducción y sobre los errores comunes de los interns.

a continuación detallo las preguntas:

1. Which are the most common mistakes when translating that you, as the proofreader, have identified to be done by the interns?

Well, we need to set a framework for that.... there are several kinds of mistakes at the different levels of translation check and proofreading.

At the level of checks:

**Basic check**

Students tend to omit or partially omit information. Especially when that information is written in seals and stamps or when it is in the header or footer. They also disregard de format or the fact that there are mandatory inscriptions at the bottom of each page.

Spelling and grammar check

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/1/?ui=2&ik=dc216c62e2&jsver=2hJnqLaJV0.es.&view=pt&msg=15d41c6edab09c59&q=sara.rivadeneira%40cu.u...> 1/3

Some students tend to misspell words, especially when these words are cognates. On the other hand, when in Spanish the sentences are structured with some form of the word "se", the students produce all sorts of faulty renderings.

**Stylistic check**

At this level, most students tend to remain ST biased and this is a BIG problem when it comes to translating letters or documents that contain frozen register.

**Proofreading**

Choice of words is an issue here. Students disregard the linguistic field they are managing. For example, when it is something academic, like a transcript, they use the word "approve" instead of pass; the word "assist" instead of attend; the word "rector" for school transcripts instead of "principal" ... well! ... at this level the list is way long and discouraging.

1. What strategies have been implemented by the Translation Department in order to overcome these common mistakes?

There are some strategies at this point: Basic level interns have to carry out a documentation process based on other student's translations so they can analyze their mates' mistakes as a way to train for their own performance. Interns that are already rendering documents are sent the final version of their TTs and are required to check their performance and improve it. They are also required to write memoirs of the process so they can reflect upon their own practicum.

Another thing that I could mention is the fact that some students are provided sample documents whenever available, however, this strategy has proven detrimental... since students tend to omit the changes to fit the actual ST.

1. Which are the type of documents that are commonly translated by the Translation Department?

Well, there are all sorts of documents, but a great percentage consists of academic documentation like transcripts, degree certificates, endorsement letters, syllabi, etc.

1. Do you consider pertinent the creation of a termbank to solve some of these mistakes done by the Interns?

It would be a very good tool to support the translation process.

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the creation of a termbank to aid students in the translation process?

I don't see any disadvantage, as long as the term bank is very specific concerning the field and the usage of the words.

Students would have a local source to work on local requirements.

It would be a good source of terminological enrichment for translation practicum.

If it is wiki, it would generate interesting contributions for future generations.

Agradeciendole de antemano me despido.

Saludos,

--

## Surveys performed to Interns of the Translation Department

UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL

FACULTAD DE ARTES Y HUMANIDADES

CARRERA DE LENGUA INGLESA

### SURVEY AIMED TO INTERNS OF THE TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT

Name: *Cindy Monge*

Age: *25*

Date: *21-07-2017*

Gender: *Female*

La presente encuesta corresponde al trabajo de titulación "Development of a proposal for an online free access bilingual terminology databank for students of the minor in translation of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities undertaking internships in Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil translation department ". El mismo tiene un carácter completamente académico. Su información personal será mantenida en reserva y los datos proporcionados serán utilizados únicamente con fines de investigación.

Based on your previous experience as an intern in the Translation Department of the Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil, answer the following questions:

1- Select the most difficult aspect that you face when rendering a document?

- The subject field of the documentation given and its terminology
- The formatting of the Document
- The lack of a guide through the translation process

2- Which of the following subject fields represented a major issue while rendering the documents?

- Legal documentation
- Academic documentation
- Scientific documentation
- Technical documentation

3- Did you have any consultation resource during the translation process?

- Yes
- No

4- Do you think that a terminology databank that includes terms frequently used in the type of documents that the Translation department receives will help to improve the translation process?

Yes

No

Yes, I think that a databank will help us to harmonize the documents that we manage or translate. It is important to use the same terms in order to avoid mistakes or ambiguity.

If yes explain in a brief way why:

5- Please number in order of importance from 1 to 4 the reason why do you think that the creation of said terminology databank can help to improve the translation process.

4 It will serve as a consultation resource for terms in a specific subject field or context

1 It will make the translation process less tedious and will help to maintain consistency among the terms used by translators

2 It can highly improve the time in which translations can be done

3 It can make the translation less prone to mistakes

UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL

FACULTAD DE ARTES Y HUMANIDADES

CARRERA DE LENGUA INGLESA

**SURVEY AIMED TO INTERNS OF THE TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT**

Name: *Bryan Guamanuela*

Age: *20*

Date: *07/21/2017*

Gender: *Male*

La presente encuesta corresponde al trabajo de titulación "Development of a proposal for an online free access bilingual terminology databank for students of the minor in translation of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities undertaking internships in Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil translation department ". El mismo tiene un carácter completamente académico. Su información personal será mantenida en reserva y los datos proporcionados serán utilizados únicamente con fines de investigación.

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- Legal documentation
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- Scientific documentation
- Technical documentation

3- Did you have any consultation resource during the translation process?

- Yes
- No

4- Do you think that a terminology databank that includes terms frequently used in the type of documents that the Translation department receives will help to improve the translation process?

Yes

No

If yes explain in a brief way why:

*Because it will make the process a lot of fun faster and accurate, as we'll have the exact terminology*

5- Please number in order of importance from 1 to 4 the reason why do you think that the creation of said terminology databank can help to improve the translation process.

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UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL

FACULTAD DE ARTES Y HUMANIDADES

CARRERA DE LENGUA INGLESA

**SURVEY AIMED TO INTERNS OF THE TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT**

Name: **Nastassja Rodríguez**

Age: **26** **natassha19@live.co.uk**

Date: **July 21st, 2017**

Gender: **F**

La presente encuesta corresponde al trabajo de titulación "Development of a proposal for an online free access bilingual terminology databank for students of the minor in translation of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities undertaking internships in Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil translation department ". El mismo tiene un carácter completamente académico. Su información personal será mantenida en reserva y los datos proporcionados serán utilizados únicamente con fines de investigación.

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3- Did you have any consultation resource during the translation process?

- Yes
- No

4- Do you think that a terminology databank that includes terms frequently used in the type of documents that the Translation department receives will help to improve the translation process?

Yes

No

If yes explain in a brief way why: ~~Yes~~ Because the would save time and increase uniformity / standadisation of the TT and reduce ambiguity

5- Please number in order of importance from 1 to 4 the reason why do you think that the creation of said terminology databank can help to improve the translation process.

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UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL

FACULTAD DE ARTES Y HUMANIDADES

CARRERA DE LENGUA INGLESA

**SURVEY AIMED TO INTERNS OF THE TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT**

Name: Michelle Suárez

Age: 21

Date: July 21<sup>th</sup>, 2017

Gender: female

La presente encuesta corresponde al trabajo de titulación "Development of a proposal for an online free access bilingual terminology databank for students of the minor in translation of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities undertaking internships in Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil translation department ". El mismo tiene un carácter completamente académico. Su información personal será mantenida en reserva y los datos proporcionados serán utilizados únicamente con fines de investigación.

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- Technical documentation

3- Did you have any consultation resource during the translation process?

- Yes
- No

4- Do you think that a terminology databank that includes terms frequently used in the type of documents that the Translation department receives will help to improve the translation process?

Yes

No

If yes explain in a brief way why:

Because in this way the documents provided by this department would be consistent and precise in the terminology used, which usually appear repeatedly, it means in several of them.

5- Please number in order of importance from 1 to 4 the reason why do you think that the creation of said terminology databank can help to improve the translation process.

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UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL

FACULTAD DE ARTES Y HUMANIDADES

CARRERA DE LENGUA INGLESA

SURVEY AIMED TO INTERNS OF THE TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT

Name: David Canga Borozo

Age: 39

Date: 21/07/2019

Gender: Male

La presente encuesta corresponde al trabajo de titulación "Development of a proposal for an online free access bilingual terminology databank for students of the minor in translation of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities undertaking internships in Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil translation department ". El mismo tiene un carácter completamente académico. Su información personal será mantenida en reserva y los datos proporcionados serán utilizados únicamente con fines de investigación.

Based on your previous experience as an intern in the Translation Department of the Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil, answer the following questions:

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2- Which of the following subject fields represented a major issue while rendering the documents?

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- Scientific documentation
- Technical documentation

3- Did you have any consultation resource during the translation process?

- Yes
- No

4- Do you think that a terminology databank that includes terms frequently used in the type of documents that the Translation department receives will help to improve the translation process?

Yes *IT WILL HELP TO SAVE TIME (TIME IS MONEY)*

No

If yes explain in a brief way why:

5- Please number in order of importance from 1 to 4 the reason why do you think that the creation of said terminology databank can help to improve the translation process.

1 It will serve as a consultation resource for terms in a specific subject field or context

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UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL

FACULTAD DE ARTES Y HUMANIDADES

CARRERA DE LENGUA INGLESA

SURVEY AIMED TO INTERNS OF THE TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT

Name: *Abel Gilces*

Age: *28*

Date: *21 / 07 / 2017*

Gender: *Male*

La presente encuesta corresponde al trabajo de titulación "Development of a proposal for an online free access bilingual terminology databank for students of the minor in translation of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities undertaking internships in Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil translation department ". El mismo tiene un carácter completamente académico. Su información personal será mantenida en reserva y los datos proporcionados serán utilizados únicamente con fines de investigación.

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3- Did you have any consultation resource during the translation process?

- Yes
- No

4- Do you think that a terminology databank that includes terms frequently used in the type of documents that the Translation department receives will help to improve the translation process?

Yes

No

If yes explain in a brief way why: *We usually spend more time looking for terms and researching than actually doing the rendering itself.*

5- Please number in order of importance from 1 to 4 the reason why do you think that the creation of said terminology databank can help to improve the translation process.

4 It will serve as a consultation resource for terms in a specific subject field or context

3 It will make the translation process less tedious and will help to maintain consistency among the terms used by translators

2 It can highly improve the time in which translations can be done

1 It can make the translation less prone to mistakes

UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL

FACULTAD DE ARTES Y HUMANIDADES

CARRERA DE LENGUA INGLESA

**SURVEY AIMED TO INTERNS OF THE TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT**

Name: Nava

Age: 24

Date: July 21<sup>st</sup>, 2017

Gender: Female

La presente encuesta corresponde al trabajo de titulación "Development of a proposal for an online free access bilingual terminology databank for students of the minor in translation of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities undertaking internships in Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil translation department ". El mismo tiene un carácter completamente académico. Su información personal será mantenida en reserva y los datos proporcionados serán utilizados únicamente con fines de investigación.

Based on your previous experience as an intern in the Translation Department of the Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil, answer the following questions:

1- Select the most difficult aspect that you face when rendering a document?

- The subject field of the documentation given and its terminology
- The formatting of the Document
- The lack of a guide through the translation process

2- Which of the following subject fields represented a major issue while rendering the documents?

- Legal documentation
- Academic documentation
- Scientific documentation
- Technical documentation

3- Did you have any consultation resource during the translation process?

- Yes
- No

4- Do you think that a terminology databank that includes terms frequently used in the type of documents that the Translation department receives will help to improve the translation process?

Yes

No

If yes explain in a brief way why: *Because it can make the translation less prone to mistakes, and also improve the time in which translation can be done.*

5- Please number in order of importance from 1 to 4 the reason why do you think that the creation of said terminology databank can help to improve the translation process.

2 It will serve as a consultation resource for terms in a specific subject field or context

1 It will make the translation process less tedious and will help to maintain consistency among the terms used by translators

4 It can highly improve the time in which translations can be done

3 It can make the translation less prone to mistakes



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CARRERA DE LENGUA INGLESA

**SURVEY AIMED TO INTERNS OF THE TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT**

Name: Yarela Yagual

Age: 29 años

Date: July 29<sup>th</sup> / 2017

Gender: female

La presente encuesta corresponde al trabajo de titulación "Development of a proposal for an online free access bilingual terminology databank for students of the minor in translation of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities undertaking internships in Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil translation department ". El mismo tiene un carácter completamente académico. Su información personal será mantenida en reserva y los datos proporcionados serán utilizados únicamente con fines de investigación.

Based on your previous experience as an intern in the Translation Department of the Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil, answer the following questions:

1- Select the most difficult aspect that you face when rendering a document?

- The subject field of the documentation given and its terminology
- The formatting of the Document
- The lack of a guide through the translation process

2- Which of the following subject fields represented a major issue while rendering the documents?

- Legal documentation
- Academic documentation
- Scientific documentation
- Technical documentation

3- Did you have any consultation resource during the translation process?

- Yes
- No

4- Do you think that a terminology databank that includes terms frequently used in the type of documents that the Translation department receives will help to improve the translation process?

Yes

No

If yes explain in a brief way why: *Because when I started to do my internships I think it would have been very useful to have this resource in order to do a good translation.*

5- Please number in order of importance from 1 to 4 the reason why do you think that the creation of said terminology databank can help to improve the translation process.

2 It will serve as a consultation resource for terms in a specific subject field or context

4 It will make the translation process less tedious and will help to maintain consistency among the terms used by translators

3 It can highly improve the time in which translations can be done

1 It can make the translation less prone to mistakes

**SURVEY AIMED TO INTERNS OF THE TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT**

Name: *Stephanía Chamba*

Age: *23*

Date:

Gender: *Female*

La presente encuesta corresponde al trabajo de titulación "Development of a proposal for an online free access bilingual terminology databank for students of the minor in translation of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities undertaking internships in Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil translation department ". El mismo tiene un carácter completamente académico. Su información personal será mantenida en reserva y los datos proporcionados serán utilizados únicamente con fines de investigación.

Based on your previous experience as an intern in the Translation Department of the Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil, answer the following questions:

1- Select the most difficult aspect that you face when rendering a document?

- The subject field of the documentation given and its terminology
- The formatting of the Document
- The lack of a guide through the translation process

2- Which of the following subject fields represented a major issue while rendering the documents?

- Legal documentation
- Academic documentation
- Scientific documentation
- Technical documentation

3- Did you have any consultation resource during the translation process?

- Yes
- No

4- Do you think that a terminology databank that includes terms frequently used in the type of documents that the Translation department receives will help to improve the translation process?

Yes

No

If yes explain in a brief way why: *Because it will help to make the translation more efficient, so we can do less mistakes and save time.*

5- Please number in order of importance from 1 to 4 the reason why do you think that the creation of said terminology databank can help to improve the translation process.

3 It will serve as a consultation resource for terms in a specific subject field or context

2 It will make the translation process less tedious and will help to maintain consistency among the terms used by translators

4 It can highly improve the time in which translations can be done

1 It can make the translation less prone to mistakes

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FACULTAD DE ARTES Y HUMANIDADES

CARRERA DE LENGUA INGLESA

SURVEY AIMED TO INTERNS OF THE TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT

Name: *Denise Gómez*

Age: *24*

Date: *21-07-2017*

Gender: *F*

La presente encuesta corresponde al trabajo de titulación "Development of a proposal for an online free access bilingual terminology databank for students of the minor in translation of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities undertaking internships in Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil translation department ". El mismo tiene un carácter completamente académico. Su información personal será mantenida en reserva y los datos proporcionados serán utilizados únicamente con fines de investigación.

Based on your previous experience as an intern in the Translation Department of the Universidad Catolica Santiago de Guayaquil, answer the following questions:

1- Select the most difficult aspect that you face when rendering a document?

- The subject field of the documentation given and its terminology
- The formatting of the Document
- The lack of a guide through the translation process

2- Which of the following subject fields represented a major issue while rendering the documents?

- Legal documentation
- Academic documentation
- Scientific documentation
- Technical documentation

3- Did you have any consultation resource during the translation process?

- Yes
- No

4- Do you think that a terminology databank that includes terms frequently used in the type of documents that the Translation department receives will help to improve the translation process?

Yes

No

If yes explain in a brief way why: because with that resource at hand the quality of the renderings would increase as well as time will be saved.

5- Please number in order of importance from 1 to 4 the reason why do you think that the creation of said terminology databank can help to improve the translation process.

2 It will serve as a consultation resource for terms in a specific subject field or context

1 It will make the translation process less tedious and will help to maintain consistency among the terms used by translators

3 It can highly improve the time in which translations can be done

4 It can make the translation less prone to mistakes



## DECLARACIÓN Y AUTORIZACIÓN

Yo, **Kevin Roberto Freire Zabala**, con C.C: # 0941683450 autor del trabajo de titulación: **development of a proposal for an online free access termbank for Translation Trainees at the Translation Office of the UCSG** previo a la obtención del título de **Licenciado en Lengua Inglesa con mención en Traducción** en la Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil.

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Guayaquil, **19 de septiembre de 2017**

f. \_\_\_\_\_

Nombre: **Kevin Roberto Freire Zabala**

C.C: **.0941683450**



## REPOSITORIO NACIONAL EN CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA

### FICHA DE REGISTRO DE TESIS/TRABAJO DE TITULACIÓN

<b>TEMA Y SUBTEMA:</b>	DEVELOPMENT OF A PROPOSAL FOR AN ONLINE FREE ACCESS TERMBANK FOR TRANSLATION TRAINEES AT THE TRANSLATION OFFICE OF THE UCSG		
<b>AUTOR(ES)</b>	Kevin Roberto Freire Zabala		
<b>REVISOR(ES)/TUTOR(ES)</b>	Luigi Efrain de Angelis Soriano		
<b>INSTITUCIÓN:</b>	Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil		
<b>FACULTAD:</b>	Facultad de Artes y Humanidades		
<b>CARRERA:</b>	Licenciatura en Lengua Inglesa con mención en Traducción		
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<b>PALABRAS CLAVES/ KEYWORDS:</b>	Terminology, Translation, Computer assisted Translation, Databanks.		
<p>The Translation Office of UCSG offers the possibility to students to further their skills by becoming trainees. Many of these new translators are assigned with several documents from different linguistic fields and this task can present difficulties for inexperienced translators. The aim of this research project is to propose the creation of an online termbank for interns of the Translation Department. This reference tool will help to overcome the most common mistakes done by interns and improve the quality of the translations they render. This research was performed under a mixed approach, as it required deep analysis over facts and numerical information in order to reach the aims proposed, which lead to conclude how important it is to implement of a termbank and the possible benefits that it may bring in the future.</p>			
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