



**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
OF SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL**

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

TITLE OF PAPER

**Design and functionality of a terminological bank for the
rendering process of documents with specialized language**

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

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HOYOS HERNANDEZ DAVID EDUARDO

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CERTIFICATION

We certify that this research project was presented by **Fatima Maria Acosta Reyes** as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the **bachelor's degree in English Language with a Minor in Translation**.

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This work is dedicated to my parents, Guillermo and Judith.

To my aunt Pilar.

And who prompted the love of language, Miss Jacqueline Pincay.



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ABSTRACT

The Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil has the Translation Department of the School of English Language where students do their internships to gain work-related experience. During this process, all kinds of documents are received for translation, with the vast majority being academic and others belonging to the legal, technical, scientific, literary, and other subject fields. The aim of this research project is to formulate a terminological bank proposal for trainees in this field, in order to facilitate their work. The aforementioned tool will help not only interns, but also trainee translators working at the University with some difficulties when translating specific terms, and it will make it possible to improve delivery times. This research proposal is qualitative. A basic research approach was applied due to the analysis of interviews and academic documents, to set the steps for the creation of the term bank and its usefulness in the rendering process.

Keywords: Terminological banks, subject field, terminology, renderings, specialized terms, functionality, guide, creation.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

According to the Oxford Dictionary, terminology is “the body of terms used with a particular technical application in a subject of study, theory, profession”. This is the basis for an accurate translation.

In any scientific or professional field, some terms have similar writing or pronunciation, which make them a bit confusing to understand. That is why it is important for professionals in the translation field to use tools like terminological banks, which store and share the meaning of specialized terms and examples, for the enhancement of the rendering process of a text.

According to Gambier & van Doorslaer (2016) “terminology is the study of the field of activity concerned with the collection, description processing and presentation of terms.” (p.74)

But what is a terminological bank?

A terminological bank is a glossary based on the compilation of terms and phrases that might have similar writing but different meaning. It is structured by categories, organizing words based on professional fields. A TB (terminological bank or term bank) serves as a guide for translators, it helps to achieve quality translation, making an average rendering an accurate one because of its consistency and efficiency.

According to Stacey (2016) there are three main reasons to consider having a terminology management tool. These three reasons comprise: a) changes in terminology regarding time; if old terms are used in translation documents, then this will lead to confusion and inconsistencies, b) time; it is common for translators to spend most of their time looking up terms, reading several definitions for one single term, c) languages; most translation agencies tend to work with different languages, and these have their own specialized terms.

It is known that translators are concerned about appropriate and accurate words. Knowing the nuances in meaning and usage differentiates an average translator from a superior one.

Translation interns are not unfamiliar with the issues mentioned. Students from the field of translation constantly have trouble with rendering specialized terms that come from different professional fields. Lots of these terms are very alike when it comes to spelling, but their definitions are completely different, and this is because the same term that is used in one context is also used in another one and points at something completely different.

This, among interns from the school of English language at the UCSG, has been going on for a very long time now. The absence of a professional TB when rendering specialized papers is beginning to take its toll on the students that are working in the translation department of the school. This situation makes the translators take more time rendering specialized words forcing the department to move the due date of the final product more than once.

Former students that have already graduated from the school and worked as interns in the translation department did not gather all the specialized terminology, they got to render out of the translation works they carried out, leaving behind all the information that might have been useful for further translation projects. They did not design a terminological bank with the terms they got to render because of the lack of knowledge regarding its creation and use. This is the main factor that diminished the probabilities of having an effective tool when working on the comprehension and translation of complex documents.

This document focuses on the complications involved in the rendering process when not working with a TB, while carrying out a translation project that is filled with specialized terminology from a specific professional field.

JUSTIFICATION

As EQHO.com (n.d.) published, “Effective and efficient terminology management can be the difference between success and failure, launching a product or service into a foreign market.” The main objective for a translator is to achieve an appropriate and usable translation, otherwise, it might produce a negative impact on clients. Banking terms will help into renderings in a way that confusion among similar terms will be dismissed and the final product will be clear and unambiguous for the target audience.

During translation, specialized terms will be taken to build a TB, and these terms are going to be categorized with their meaning to expedite the processing of renderings. This is going to help render accurate translations and build a customer-client relationship. The terms used during previous works might change, they are constantly evolving, so a TB needs to be changed, too.

The research regarding the use and structure of a term bank for the interns at the School of Languages of the Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil, will help produce accurate renderings.

The term bank proposed in this paper will contain, in every entry, definitions based on every rendering of the Translation Department of the School of English Language, as future works might be like previous ones, the term bank will be a guide that will allow interns to avoid confusion.

According to Mohammadi (n.d.), “Translators and interpreters (professional communication mediators) don’t have linguistic interests as much as terminologists, and their main goal is helping the flow of knowledge and communication among people.” (p.4) It is known that translators have their thoughts on delivering an accurate rendering although they do not focus on using TB, even when this will provide a vast range of terms categorized making their translation workflow more expedite.

The results of this research document will not only be useful for newcomers that are about to join the translation department of the school of English

language, as interns, but will also help professionals in the translation field that need to know how to structure and use a specialized TB for the purpose of rendering complex text.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What is the process that is carried out for designing a terminological bank that enables a translator to render documents with specialized content?

What are the basic elements needed for the construction of a terminological bank?

How is a terminological bank used?

How is a terminological bank fed?

How does a terminological bank work as a system?

GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1.1 General objective

To design and describe the proper functionality of a terminological bank for the rendering process of documents with specialized content.

1.2 Specific Objectives

To identify the steps and details of the process carried out for designing a terminological bank that enables translators to render documents with specialized content.

To search and use the basic elements needed for the construction of a terminological bank.

To design a TB guide that could allow translators to efficiently render a complex document.

To categorize terms from different professional areas.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This research seeks to analyze the different issues that emerge when carrying out a translation, regarding terms, the different fields they come from and the process of creating a term bank. The following is an academic compendium for this study that can be used as a guideline for readers of this paper, to understand the field of translation, specifically the functionality of a terminology bank and its characteristics.

1.3 Terminology

Terminology is the science concerned with the study and compilation of specialized terms. According to Dubuc (as cited in Cabré, 1992, p.75) this “is subject to change, which depends on the theorists and specialists that practice it.” Dubuc believes that it is more common to see it as a practice more than a science. Laura Fernandez (2018) added that terminology is essential for every rendering process and it is taken for further translation studies.

Terms may be simple words or multiword expressions. Syntactically, there is nothing that allows someone to distinguish terms from ordinary language, although there is a strong tendency for terms to be nouns, often compound nouns.

According to Bowker (2003):

Terminology is the discipline concerned with the collection, processing, description, and presentation of terms, which are lexical items belonging to specialized subject fields. Identifying equivalents for specialized terms is a major part of any translation project. Subject fields such as engineering, physics, medicine, law, etc., all have significant amounts of field-specific terminology. (p.49)

It can be difficult and time consuming for translators to spend their time looking for the exact meaning or equivalent word for the target source. By using terminology tools like term banks, translators could receive an aid that can ensure an effective final product.

Michaela Albl, Kurt Kohn, Stefan Pooth & Renate Zabel (1990) posit that “translators take interest in terminology because terms pose problems to their work in two respects. Firstly, meaning and secondly, they do not know how to use them.” (p. 4)

1.4 Evolution of Modern Terminology

In the early beginnings, terminology was characterized by the design of methods for the systematic formation of terms. Then, the creation of mainframe computers and documentation techniques appeared, making the process of collecting terms more doable. Later, with the help of technological devices, the proliferation of language planning started and brought changes in terminological data processing.

According to Bidnenko (2018)

The publications of many researchers reflect that nowadays there are no unique norms and rules among linguists and lexicographers to identify a massive amount of modern terminology vocabulary, systematize and place it on international databases because the appearance of new scientific and technological notions occurs faster than it can be defined (p. 213)

Nowadays, the constant evolution of terminology offers benefits for the whole world, due to the exchange of information and international cooperation. According to Ma. Teresa Cabré (2003), “the current development of terminology is the result of advances in technology and the ever increasing need for specialized communication among communities with different languages.” (p. 9)

According to Doroshenko (as cited in Vakulenko & Melnyk, 2014, p.3) this is his own category for terms:

- 1) Purely professional terms.
- 2) Applied terms (those that first had been components of other terminological systems but acquired specific application in a certain area).

- 3) Common words that have gained specific meaning in a specific domain.
- 4) Adjacent terms belonging with other terminological systems that are interdisciplinary, or widely used in a particular field.
- 5) Contiguous common words that obtain distinctly terminological meaning and sense in conjunction with other terms of a certain domain.
- 6) Common words (not terms) commonly used in a particular domain.
- 7) Terminologized collocations (stable word combinations that are specific to a particular field).

Terms are constantly evolving and gaining categorization depending on their usage. Words have inflexions and derivations which make them have different meanings, one from another, due to terms that belong to other specific areas.

1.4.1 Definition of Term and Word

According to Ananiadou (as cited in Shair Ali Khan, 2016, p.697), “a term is a word that contains linguistic characters, and systems.” This definition states that a term conforms a word; they are constantly analyzed in a deeper linguistic view.

Words contain all meanings, they have no specific area, on the contrary, terms have specialized meanings to their belonging areas.

1.5 Terminology as a Translation Tool

Terminology is the need of translation, both sciences go together. But why is this true? The work of translators is based on rendering texts in area. They go through several kinds of problems, one of those is about specialized terms with several meanings from different areas of study, which may lead to the use of any translation tool like glossaries, dictionaries, thesauruses, and term banks, to speed up work.

Terminology appears in the field of translation when it affects terms and causes difficulties when rendering texts. According to Cabré (2010), some reasons for using any type of terminology tool are:

Not knowing all or part of a term, its meaning, its grammatical use or pragmatic value in the source language. Not knowing if in the target language there a lexicalized unit is semantically and pragmatically equivalent to the term used in the original text. Doubting whether a given unit of the target language is the most appropriate equivalent among the alternatives found. Ignoring or having doubts about the phraseology used in a particular field or specialty. (p.369)

1.5.1 Glossaries

A definition provided by Marot (2017) says that “Generally, glossaries are specialized collections of terms relating to the same specific language, text or subject. It is a kind of concise, more focused dictionary, organized in alphabetical order.” This definition tells that a glossary is a listing of terms and their definitions in a particular domain of knowledge but summarized in a short and concise format. In addition, Marot (2017) says “When it comes to professional translation, good glossaries generally contain key terminological information in the source language (the text to be translated), as well as accepted translations of each term in the target language(s) (the translated text).” This ends up in a bilingual dictionary that is also a list of terms but with the difference that here, they are explained in two languages or by one term being explained in two languages.

This tool provides several translations for terms although it is not completely enough for a translator. This ensures text consistency and aids the translator’s work if it applies for a general translation; otherwise, a more complete tool will be required. An example of a glossary is presented by Transifex, this company creates a specific glossary for the translation required and it contains:

- Term.- The added word to the glossary in the SL.
- Part of speech.- which part of speech the term is.
- Translation.- How the term might be translated in the TL.
- Note.- Any additional information that can be the definition of the term.

1.5.2 Dictionaries

According to Deshmukh (2011),

Far from being a dull dry reference book, the dictionary is a vast storehouse of interesting information about an infinite number of useful word tools. It is endlessly intriguing when it is properly used, and it is invaluable to any vocabulary student.(p.1)

In the modern English language, many words display multiple meanings. A person's memory cannot carry such huge amount of data, then the dictionaries come to the rescue. To prevent the problems that occur when interpreting, a translator has access to a list of all possible values of the same terms, referring to a dictionary.

As Deshmukh (2011) stated, "Most bilingual dictionaries do not contain the detailed information that may find necessary for translation."(p.1). Of course, there are occasions where the dictionary does not contain an acceptable term or phrase, so the translator uses the normative value defined in the dictionary to identify the appropriate word.

1.5.3 Terminological Bank

A term bank is a data base, specialized in the compilation of terms, created with the purpose of being a dictionary and a resource for translators where terms can be found with all their meanings and renderings to their belonging linguistic areas. TB are constantly updated and strengthened with all new works that start to be translated. International standard ISO 1087-2:2000 says (as cited in Hanne Erdman Thomsen, 2012, s.n.) "a term bank is a data bank containing terminological data, data related to concepts or their designations".

A TB is basically a database containing thousands of entries, one for each term. These entries, like dictionary entries, consist of several fields, but the type of information provided in a TB is completely different from the information found in ordinary dictionaries. In accordance with Cabré (1992), "data banks are far the most widely used computer aids and have become

primary reference tools both for research on the description of general and special languages". (p. 169)

This is because the correct term documentation requires specific information about the source of the entry, when it was created, and when it was modified.

Here are some TB available worldwide:

- **Cercaterm** – Term Cat, Catalanian Terminology
- **EuroVoc** – EU Vocabularies
- **ETB** – EuroTermBank – EuroTermBank Consortium
- **EuroTermBank** – a free online terminology resource in 27 languages
- **Evroterm** - Multilingual terminology database of terms established in the course of preparing the Slovene version of legal acts of the European Union.
- **FranceTerme**. La délégation générale à la langue française et aux langues de France (ministère de la culture et de la communication).
- **Felles datakatalog**, Norwegian National Data Catalog.
- **IATE** – terminology database for all EU institutions.
- **IMF Terminology** - Contains over 4,500 records of terms useful to translators working with IMF material. It provides versions of terms in a number of languages, without definitions.
- **ISO online browsing platform**. ISO standards terminology.
- **Le grand dictionnaire terminologique** is a terminological dictionary created by the Office québécois de la langue française. It includes French, English and Latin terms from a variety of fields.
- **METEOTERM** - is the World Meteorological Organization's terminology database. It contains specialized terminology in six languages: English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish. METEOTERM includes the International Meteorological Vocabulary, the International Glossary of Hydrology, and terms from related sciences that appear in WMO documents.
- **Microsoft Language Portal (IT)** - a bi-lingual search portal for finding translations of key Microsoft terms and general IT terminology. It

contains approx. 25,000 defined terms, including English definitions, translated in up to 100 languages.

- **Neoloteca**, Catalan neologisms, terms standardized by TERM CAT's Supervisory Council.
- **OERTB** – Open Resource Term Bank, project to support the collaborative development and dissemination of terminological resources, promoting the use of African languages in teaching and learning at higher education institutions.
- **Rikstermbanken**. Sveriges nationella termbank.
- **SAPterm**. SAP terminology database, software corporation SAP.
- **Socialstyrelsens termbank**. Sverige.
- **Tilde Terminology** - about 5 million standardized and reliable terms
- **TermCat** – Catalan Centre for Terminology
- **Termium** – Banque de données linguistiques du Gouvernement du Canada. The Government of Canada's terminology and linguistic data bank.
- **UNESCOTERM** - the UNESCO terminology database in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- **UNOGwTerm** - this six-language database was compiled from the many and diverse glossaries developed over the years by UNOG terminologists. It is being made available on the Internet to facilitate the efforts of people who participate in the work of the United Nations but do not have access to the UNOG Intranet.
- **UNTerm** - is the United Nation's terminology database. It contains technical and specialized terminology in each of the six official UN languages (English, French, Spanish, Russian, Mandarin and Arabic) as well as phrases frequently used by the Organization.
- **Struna** – Croatian Special Field Terminology
- **WTOTERM** - is the terminology database created by the World Trade Organization (WTO). Searches can be carried out in and equivalences can be found in French, English, and Spanish. The terms included pertain to the field of international trade.

1.6 Importance of a TB

TBs are one of the most widely used computer-aided tool, and they have become important for studying general and special languages, linguistics, and expert systems as corpus.

TBs need to be able to generate access to information in all professional fields. They also need to contain updated information in their databases to offer what end users require. Over the years, thanks to the development and changes on computer technology and software, a widespread use of computers was seen in all fields and the design of databases.

Term banks have not received the same importance as machine translation (MT). But why is this? According to Patricia Thomas (1992), there are three main reasons that are: a) it is only possible to buy a term bank “off the shelf” as a help or guide for a MT system, b) many are in house developments, which are localized and not available for other users, c) reluctance on behalf of the public.

As expressed by Thomas (1992) having a term bank is particularly important because of the storage of terms in large numbers. It also eases the updating process and standardization or indication of preferred usage. All this might provide classification, the knowing of relations between terms and their domain, definitions of each one and could also contain examples to differentiate each context. The first term banks were developed as computerized dictionaries; these were mono or multilingual.

1.7 Types of TB

Thousands of terminological banks exist all around the world and were created with a specific purpose. A short classification of them from McNaught (1988) is:

A) For translation needs of organizations.

For Example:

LEXIS, of the Bundessprachenamt (FRG)

Eurodicautom of the CEC

TEAM of Siemens (FRG)

Termium of the Federal Canadian Government

MULTILEX of the All-Union Centre for Translation (USSR).

B) For language planning.

For example:

The term bank of the Office de la langue Française in Quebec.

C) Term banks associated with standardization agencies.

For example:

NORMATERM of AFNOR (France)

The termbank of DIN (FRG) which is based on TEAM.

The USSR

The ASITO termbank of VNIKI/GOSSTANDART.

John McNaught (1988) gave this European classification in order to help all clients to decide what they should need. Some of these term banks continue with their same system although there are others that have expanded their roles for a wider public.(p.114)

As expected, a TB can be both public and private, it all depends on who created it and with what purpose. Private TBs appear for governmental institutions because the country might have more than one language (Thomsen, 2012, p.4).

Some public TBs are:

- IATE
- Termium

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied in this research is qualitative. The foundation of this study is composed by the findings of an interview that was done to the Coordinator of the Translation Department and the analysis of documents rendered by interns, for future extraction of terms. As Albert Einstein said, “Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted.” Qualitative research focuses on words, not quantitative numbers.

The approach that was applied in the paper was the basic research approach. As Lodico, Spaulding & Voegtle (2006) mentioned “the goal of basic research approach is to design studies that can test, refine, modify, or develop theories.” (p.10). In other words, the purpose of this type of research is to gain a better understanding of a subject, phenomenon, or a deeper understanding of a law of nature. This kind of research is focused on knowledge rather than a specific problem. In addition, Hoffmann (2017) states that “basic research seeks answers to fundamental questions and provides broad insights to many different scientific fields.” (Basic research expands our knowledge and leads to innovation, para.3)

The following analysis and data collection was carried out with the purpose to design a Tb (Term bank) and point out its use and functionality, so that future interns and professional translators of the Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil can use it as a guide; this will ease the translation process for future interns in the field of translation, when rendering documents from different subject fields.

1.8 INSTRUMENTS

The following aspects were taken into account when gathering information in order to reach objectives. The instruments that were applied in the following research are, an interview that was done to the Translation Department Coordinator, Sara Rivadeneria, Mgs. in order to know the process for the creation of a Tb.

An analysis of interns' rendered documents work was also done. These tools will serve as a guide to know the process and the data that will be used later on for building a Tb.

1.8.1 Interview with the Translation Department Director

In order to interview the Coordinator of the Translation Department, a face to face interview was made with three essential questions in order to know the possible process for the construction of the terminological bank. The following questions were asked to the interviewee:

- a) What kind of documents are the most common to translate?
- b) What are the steps for the creation of a term bank according to your knowledge?
- c) How can terms be extracted to feed the term bank?

The answers to these questions will be analyzed later on.

1.8.2 Collection of rendered documentation work processed by interns.

Some documents were collected in order to analyze renderings made by interns. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the common mistakes that they make during the translation and how they managed the rendering of specialized terms.

The guide developed and applied for collecting the rendered documents is the following:

1. Choosing documents from some fields rendered by the intern.

2. Searching analysis and explanation of what the documents are about.
3. Determine some examples of terms that might bring issues in renderings.
4. Extract some terms from each document.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

1.9 Analysis of the Interview with the Translation Department Director of the UCSG.

The Interview with the Coordinator of the Translation Department started with an analysis that focused on the following question: Is the creation of a term bank necessary and beneficial or not? The interviewee explained that as in any program, internships are a necessity through all the learning process; Interns tend to commit lots of mistakes like formatting, grammatical, semantic and pragmatic mistakes. In previous internships, the Translation Department left out the importance of formatting until they realized how important it really was.

The Department decided to implement the documentation process to help students get familiarized with all sorts of documents in different areas, so through experience, interns managed to produce a faithful version of the work in the target text. In addition, it was decided to provide some models of previous rendered works to help students re-use formats and go hand-in-hand with the previous work and the one to be rendered.

In the end, she believes that term banks will be an essential part to students in order to speed up renderings and improve semantic choices, becoming the last version of the work completely accurate.

Once the analysis concluded, other questions were asked to the interviewee. The answers will be analyzed and explained in detail in the following lines.

The most common types of documents that are handed to the Translation Department were academic documents such as degrees, certificates, transcripts, and others. Although works that contain technical, legal and scientific terminology are not so common and as a result, students are not familiarized with them and end up making mistakes when facing the challenge of rendering these types of text.

The coordinator explained that the process for the creation of a terminological bank should be: Extraction, organization and categorization. With extraction, it referred to the insight process of analysis, selection and extraction of terminology. The next one is contextualization; it is based on giving definitions to each extracted term. Finally, the classification of them by field subject, whether they are legal, academic, scientific, literary or from other fields.

Finally, the coordinator expressed that in order to feed a TB, new documents should be analyzed constantly so that the translator can extract new terminology.

1.10 Analysis of the Documentation translated by interns.

While recollecting data from surveys, a question was set, to determine which professional fields were more complex when translating documents. Although, it was possible to gather three out of four documents; the ones that were analyzed were academic, legal and technical that were taken from previous renderings and handed to the Translation Department. The analysis of each document is detailed in the following lines.

1.10.1 Document #1 – Academic Curriculum

This document is classified due to the details that the student will receive during the whole career. Before each intern started to translate, every intern needed to follow the correct format and know that, as most of the words detailed in the paper are subjects, those cannot be change to any similar one; not the same word that appears in the ST needs to be in the TT but, the target word needs to have the same meaning of the ST. A 50% of the translation depends on the rendering itself but the other half is on the formatting. Any detail can change the whole work.



UNIVERSIDAD CATÓLICA DE SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL

FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS ECONÓMICAS Y ADMINISTRATIVAS - GESTIÓN EMPRESARIAL INTERNACIONAL

PRAD381R

R.U.A.: 17636

de identificación: 0912892106

Estudiante: JIMENEZ SORIAMARIA GABRIELA

(*) Materias en tercera matrícula (F) Número de matrícula Materias aprobadas Materias inscritas Materias aptas Perdido Sem matrícula Materias no aptas
 Materias eximidas (*)

							Total de materias aprobadas	Total de créditos aprobados
MALLA: 2 - A 1995 - FLUJO ANTIGUO								
I CICLO	(1) MICROECONOMIA I	(1) INTRODUCCION AL PENSAMIENTO CRITICO	(1) FRANCES I	(1) IDIOMA ESPAÑOL I	(1) INGLES I	(1) MATEMATICAS I	6	34,00
II CICLO	(1) CONTABILIDAD I	(1) MICROECONOMIA II	(1) FRANCES II	(1) IDIOMA ESPAÑOL II	(1) INGLES II	(1) MATEMATICAS II	6	35,00
III CICLO	(1) CONTABILIDAD II	(1) MACROECONOMIA I	(1) FRANCES III	(1) INGLES III	(1) COMPUTACION I	(2) ESTADISTICA I	8	31,00
IV CICLO	(1) PRESUPUESTACION	(1) MACROECONOMIA II	(1) ESTUDIOS ECUATORIANOS	(1) FRANCES IV	(1) INGLES IV	(1) MECANICA APLICADA I	7	37,00
	(1) ESTADISTICA II							
V CICLO	(1) ADMINISTRACION	(1) PSICOLOGIA ORGANIZACIONAL	(1) ECONOMIA INTERNACIONAL	(1) ETICA	(1) HUMANISMO INTEGRAL I	(1) FRANCES V	8	26,00
	(2) DERECHO I	(1) INGLES V						
VI CICLO	(1) ADMINISTRACION DE OPERACIONES EN EL CO	(1) FINANZAS EMPRESARIALES	(1) FINANZAS INTERNACIONALES	(1) HUMANISMO INTEGRAL II	(1) FRANCES VI	(1) DERECHO II	7	23,00
	(1) INGLES VI							
VII CICLO	(1) ADMINISTRACION DE R.R.H.H.	(1) MERCADO	(1) MONEDA Y BANCA	(1) POLITICA Y DESARROLLO	(1) FRANCES VII	(1) DERECHO III	7	23,00
	(1) INGLES VII							
VIII CICLO	(1) MERCADOTECNIA INTERNACIONAL	(1) PROYECTOS	(1) INTEGRACION	(1) CULTURA CONTEMPORANEA	(1) FRANCES VIII	(1) DERECHO IV	8	26,00
	(1) INGLES VIII	(1) INFORMATICA APLICADA I						
MALLA: 7 - UNIDAD DE TITULACION ESPECIAL								
MODULO I	(1) EXAMEN COMPLEJO						1	25,00
							56	268,00

Figure 1 Original document of an Academic Curriculum

1.10.2 Document #2 – Data Sheet

This is one page of a Material Safety Data sheet (MSDS) that involves technical terminology. It was taken for analysis due to its highly content of technical terms. In these types of documents, the strategy to translate changes, the translation of each word of phrase needs to be sure that it is equivalent semantically to the target text, although problems can convey. Because of the technical nature of the document, ISO codes and certifications appeared constantly.

**Cemento Asfalto:
Viscosidad Ac 20**

**Hoja de Datos de Seguridad de Materiales
(MSDS)**


COMERCIALIZADORA DE ASFALTO

Expodelta S.A.
AV. Atahualpa E1-131 y Av Republica
Centro Corporativo Atahualpa Of 1001
Quito, Ecuador

No. de MSDS ASPLT
Fecha de Revisión 04/01/2018

Clasificación de Riesgos

HMIS NFPA	
Riesgo para Salud	* 2 1
Riesgo de Incendio	1 1
Reactividad	0 0

* = Riesgos Crónicos para la Salud

Reseña de Emergencias

Estado Físico	Líquido.	Olor	Característica, olor de alquitrán agrio.
Color	Marrón al negro.		

ADVERTENCIA:
El producto caliente puede causar quemaduras a la piel. Si es quemado por el producto caliente, refresque el área afectada inmediatamente con agua fresca. No quite el material de la piel. Busque atención médica inmediatamente.
El asfalto caliente puede generar el gas tóxico de sulfuro de hidrógeno (H₂S).
El sulfuro de hidrógeno (H₂S) se puede acumular en espacios de vapor de tanques y envases durante transferencia y almacenaje de este material.
Contacto de agua puede causar una erupción violenta de asfalto caliente.
Humos del producto caliente puede causar irritación de los ojos, la piel y el tracto respiratorio.

Equipo de Protección

Recomendado mínimo.
Ver detalles en la Sección 8
Esta recomendación refleja el mínimo PPE cuando el producto está en las temperaturas elevadas.



SECCION 1. IDENTIFICACION DEL PRODUCTO

Nombre Comercial	Cemento Asfalto, Todos los Grados	Contacto Técnico	(593) 999660440
Número de Producto	Vario	Emergencia Médica	(593) 42680-666
Número CAS	Mezcla		

Familia de Productos Productos de Asfalto

Sinónimos Asfalto de rendimiento graduado (no modificado) PG 52-28 (15252), PG 52-34 (15253), PG 58-22 (15254), PG 58-28 (15259), PG 64-22 (15264), PG 64-28 (15266), PG 67-22 (15268), y PG 70-22 (15270).
Asfalto de penetración graduada (no modificada) 40/50, 60/70 (15044), 85/100 (15871), 135/145 (15045), 180/200 (15025), y 200 (15026).
Cemento Asfáltico AC 5 (15050), AC 10 (15100), AC 20 (15407), AC 30 (15300) y AC 40 (15301).
EB-58 (15858), L-619, Fundente para Techos (15805), Asfalto Industrial, Bitumen, Asfalto Fundido (15040), Aceite Bituminoso (15031), Agente de Reciclado, RA 500 (15033), RA 1000 (15260), RA 1500 (15261)

MSDS Nro ASPLT Fecha de Revisión 04/01/2013 Continúa en la Página Siguiente

Figure 2 Original Document of a Material Safety Data Sheet

1.10.3 Document #3 – Authorization

The present document is an authorization to release confidential information, it is categorized as a legal document due to its long list of legal terms in it. When it comes to this type of translation, it is necessary to understand what the usage of the document will be; the translation of a legal document varies depending on who will read it, as it is going to be used in a court or for a non-specific audience. The level of formality may sometimes vary, so terms in it will vary too.

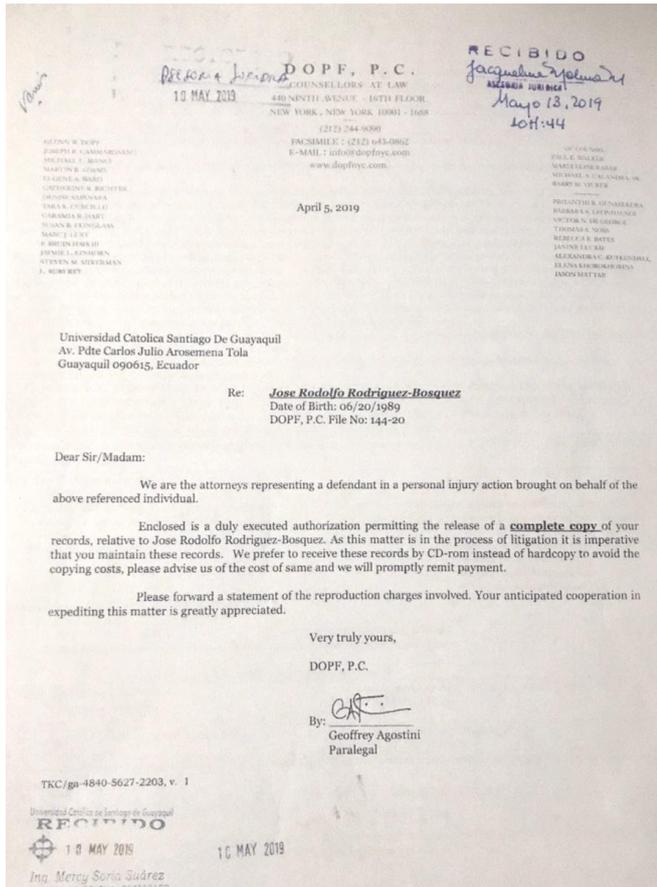


Figure 3 Original Document from a Legal Authorization #1

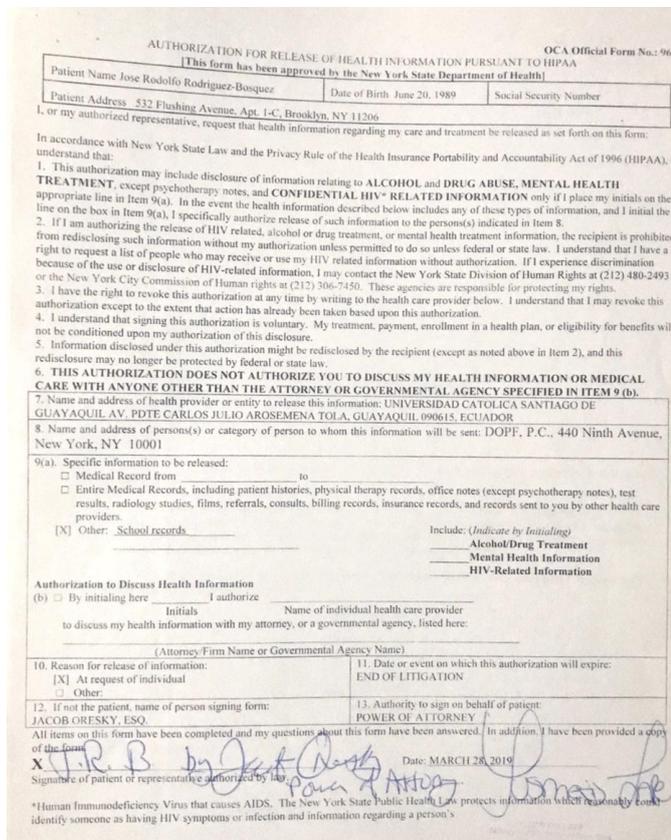


Figure 4 Original Document from a Legal Authorization #2

1.10.4 Detailed analysis of disadvantages that interns encounter with terms during the translation process.

Commonly proper names do not change, but the translator must know when and how a calque translation may occur, even when this can posit a risk. In this case “Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil” is already translated as “Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil”.

In terminology, some common mistakes that interns tend to commit, appear. In the example of “moneda y banca” regarding faithfulness, the correct translation would be “currency and banking” using currency as a general term, but the correct translation is “money and banking.” Money represents one part of the small unit that is currency. A term bank will detail every meaning and field in which any word can be used.

Another mismatch that tends to appear will be explained in the following lines:

In the legal document as it is in English the ST some words might mean the same in Spanish, for example: “attorney” which means “abogado” although if it were the opposite, there is not enough information to know which one can be use now or not; even the word lawyer for Spanish translation has only one meaning. In this case, the translator needs to stablish some points, for example: who the target audience are? And what is the final purpose of the document? When the questions are already answer the final translation can be stablished.

In the case of the technical document the word “mezcla” means mix or combine two or more elements. In Spanish, the closest synonyms are mixtura or agregado; synonyms are set to could get at the final idea of what means and what could be the correct translation of the word. Once, set the word, similar words and ST definition let’s compare and analyze combination, which means joining two or more things into one. As it is seen the definition of the ST and the TT are remarkably similar one to each other so the rendering could perfectly be accurate.

1.10.5 Extraction of terms

1.10.5.1 Document #1 – Academic Curriculum

ST TERM	TT TERM
PRESUPUESTACION	BUDGET
ESTADISTICA	STATISTICS
CONTABILIDAD	ACCOUNTING
MERCADOTECIA INTERNACIONAL	INTERNATIONAL MARKETING
FLUJO ANTIGUO	OLD CURRICULUM
GRADO	UNDERGRADUATE
NUMERO DE MATRICULA	ENROLLMENT NUMBER
EXIMIDAS	EXCEMPTED
GESTION EMPRESARIAL INTERNACIONAL	INTERNATIONAL BUSSINESS MANAGEMENT

1.10.5.2 Document #2 – Data Sheet

ST TERM	TT TERM
CEMENTO	CONCRETE
HOJA DE DATOS DE SEGURDAD DE MATERIALES	MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)
RIESGO	HAZARD
OLOR	ODOR

1.10.5.3 Document #3 – Authorization

ST TERM	TT TERM
COUNSEL	ABOGADO
ATTORNEY	ABOGADO
HIV	VIH
UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL	CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL
DISCLOSURE	DIVULGACION
AGENCIA	AGENCY

PROPOSAL

DESIGN OF THE TERM BANK PROPOSED

Any type of terminological data bank will need a central database of terms. Like all collections, this term bank is made up of entries, each of which is composed of information about the other term as it is the creation of structured data, the creation of a terminological bank should follow the same steps. The findings from the interview that was done to the Coordinator pointed out that the tasks carried out in the term bank should be extraction, contextualization and categorization. According to Cabré (1992) in order to conduct a term search, the three following stages should be considered: compilation, storage, and retrieval.

Compilation: In this stage, the source material is necessary; this basic element is crucial for the creation of the entire TB. Several documents collected from the Translation Department will be chosen. Previously, a further analysis and extraction of terms will also be done. It is important to recall that a TB is not created from terms, but by all the documents that were rendered.

Storage: All terms that were extracted from the collected documents are going to be developed, including the term, its information and all the possible definitions and its subject field.

Retrieval: Terms previously stored and with adequate information, are taken to feed the term bank.

The present design belongs to the pilot of the terminological bank for the Catholic University of Santiago of Guayaquil. The functionality of the TB will be explained through some illustrations.

The first part of the terminological bank is the access to the TB; this can be part of the academic platform of the university, or it can also work independently.

Students will have access to the terminological bank by clicking on the following link: <https://fatimamarita13.wixsite.com/my-site> the page will show:

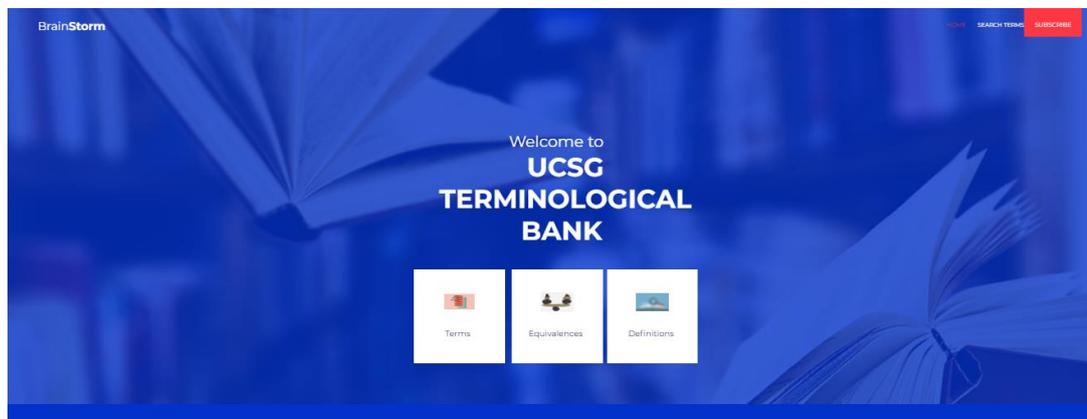


Illustration 1 Home page of the term bank part1

It is necessary to mention that the web page of the terminological bank will also include some posts in order to maintain students engaged with important information or share some vital information as shown:

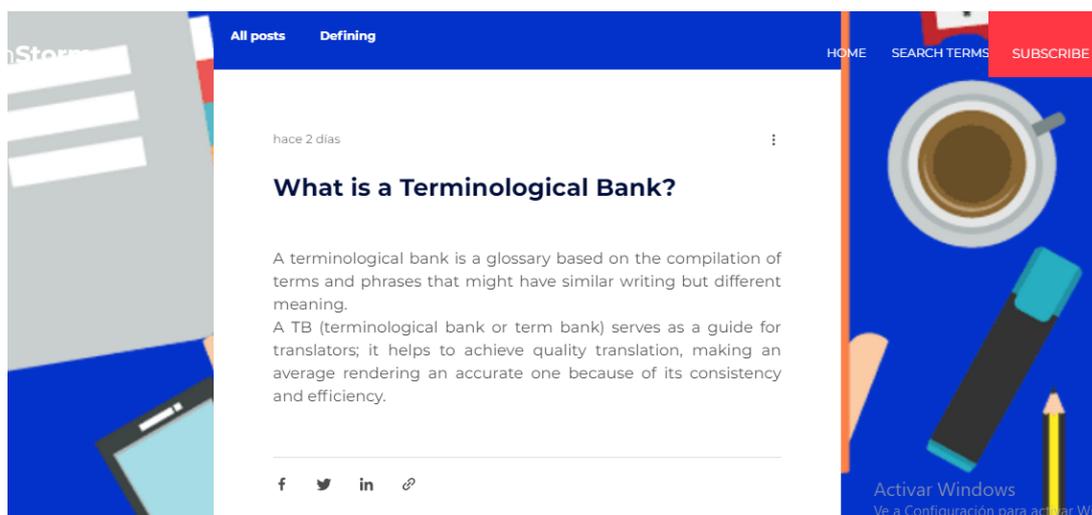


Illustration 2 Home page of the term bank part 2

The page contains two sections: Home and search terms. These sections are located in the right upside place of the web page.



Illustration 3 Sections of the web page

The first section contains the front of how the page is presented. On the other hand, search terms contain the terminology already extracted from documents. This section will be shown in the following illustration:

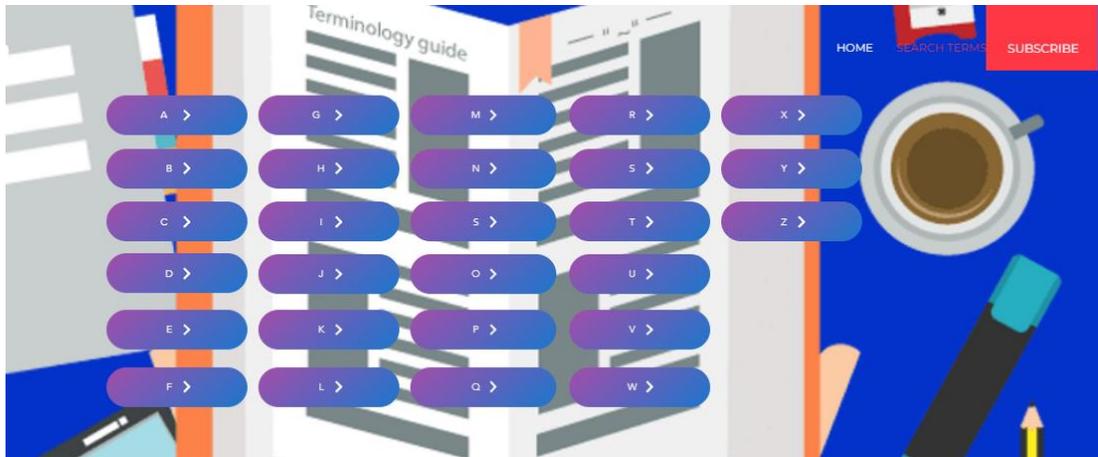


Illustration 4 Search terms section

Finally, as it is shown, there is the alphabet where each of those items contains the list of terms that were added to the terminological bank, the person that wants to look for the initial letter of the word and made its search. Once click on the letter required, a different page will appear showing all the terms with it, their equivalences, and definitions, some of this might contain either one or more equivalences with their own meaning or one equivalence but with more than one definition.

A

Abogado

Equivalence 1: Attorney

Definition: It's someone who acts in representation of another person. It can be anyone with the power of attorney in representation of another.

Equivalence 2: Counsel

Definition: It is used to appoint lawyers who advise a client in a disputed matter and who direct their procedural representation.

Equivalence 3: Esquire

Definition: In the past was used to designate a young nobleman of lower rank who in his years of learning worked in the service of the king or another gentleman helping him, mainly, in military tasks.

Acuerdo

Equivalence: Agreement

Definition1: A negotiate and typically legally binding arrangement between parties as to a course of action.

Definition2: Harmony or accordance in opinion or feeling.

Agencias

Equivalence: Agencies

Definition: Informal name used to refer to securities issued by agencies of the United States government and by U.S. government sponsored enterprises.

Illustration 5 Section of the terms with their own equivalences and meanings.

CONCLUSIONS

The aim of this report was to find out the correct process for the creation of the terminological bank by interviewing an expert and analyzing academic papers.

And as a support for the creation of term banks, the Interview with Miss Sara Rivadeneira obtained that, this tool will “supply a viable source of consultation to interns regarding the semantic mistakes committed and will “speed-up the transfer process and the accuracy in word choice.” As it was seen, the interviewed answered affirmatively to the proposal, later on the questions established at the beginning of the interviewed were answered giving the opportunity to stablish an idea for the creation.

The analysis of documents ended up with the answers of the process that a terminological bank has. These documents are from different subject fields that contain thousands of specialized terminologies. Some words share common grounds while others diverge depending on the field, which might cause undesirable outcomes. Inside the analysis of documents, the terms were extracted as examples of the issues that interns commit during their rendering process.

After the application of the instruments, it was proven that the development of a term bank will boost translators’ capability to grasp nuances and choose the most appropriate terms for the rendering of each specialized document.

For the construction of a terminological bank, it is necessary to establish the area of study, analyze documents, and extract terms that would posit challenges and determine their meaning and subject field. Later on, their contextualization and finally categorization.

To sum up, the terminological bank can work positively as a system to guide interns during their rendering process in the Translation Department. It will ease translations and reduce time during this.

RECOMENDATIONS

The creation of a terminological bank should provide room for teachers in the translation field to prepare students to start selecting terms that might be problematic in their rendering. In this way, they can be added to the terminological bank that is created and fed through time, adding all those updated terms.

It is recommended that the term bank starts including items from the most common rendered documents; nevertheless, it is necessary to create a vast terminological bank that contains all subject fields not only for rendering documents from the translation department, but as a guide for students during their studies to start learning vocabulary and their differences among fields.

It is recommended that interns categorized all terms by subject fields on the web page. This means, to change the already given categorization where all terms are together to a more elaborated one. Due to have a more adequate term bank, dividing one subject field from another, so the person who wants to look for a term will go directly to the specific area.

It is recommended that interns start their extraction of terms since they start internships. As it is known, terms are constantly changing, not only evolving but careers tend to change their curriculums and subjects tend to change too, in this way the TB will be updated.

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Academic Curriculum performed by the Intern.

A Ve



STUDENT ACADEMIC CURRICULUM LEVEL: UNDERGRADUATE

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL
FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES - INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Date: 09-06-2018 16:26:45
Page: 1 PRACTICER

Unique Academic Record: 17636
ID Number: 0912892100
Student's Name: JIMENEZ SORIA, MARIA GABRIELA

Subjects the student is not allowed to take

(*) Subjects failed two times (8) Enrollment number (1) Subjects passed (2) Subjects enrolled (3) Subjects the student is allowed to take (4) Subjects failed three times (5) Subjects exempted (*)

	ACADEMIC CURRICULUM 2 - A. 1995 - OLD CURRICULUM						Total subjects passed	Total credits passed
SEMESTER I	(1) MICROECONOMICS I	(1) INTRO. TO CRITICAL THINKING	(1) FRENCH I	(1) SPANISH LANGUAGE I	(1) ENGLISH I	(1) MATHEMATICS I	6	34,00
SEMESTER II	(1) ACCOUNTING I	(1) MICROECONOMICS II	(1) FRENCH II	(1) SPANISH LANGUAGE II	(1) ENGLISH II	(1) MATHEMATICS II	6	35,00
SEMESTER III	(1) ACCOUNTING II	(1) MACROECONOMICS I	(1) FRENCH III	(1) ENGLISH III	(1) COMPUTER SCIENCE	(1) STATISTICS I	6	31,00
SEMESTER IV	(1) BUDGET	(1) MACROECONOMICS II	(1) ECUADORIAN STUDIES	(1) FRENCH IV	(1) ENGLISH IV	APPLIED I	7	37,00
	(1) STATISTICS II							
SEMESTER V	(1) MANAGEMENT	(1) ORG. PSYCHOLOGY	(1) INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS	(1) ETHICS	(1) INTEGRAL HUMANISM	(1) FRENCH V	8	26,00
	(1) LAW I	(1) ENGLISH V						
SEMESTER VI	(1) OP. MANAGEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE	(1) BUSINESS FINANCES	(1) INTERNATIONAL FINANCE	(1) INTEGRAL HUMANISM II	(1) FRENCH VI	(1) LAW II	7	23,00
	(1) ENGLISH VI							
SEMESTER VII	(1) HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	(1) TRADE MARKETING	(1) CURRENCY AND BANKING	(1) POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT	(1) FRENCH VII	(1) LAW III	7	23,00
	(1) ENGLISH VII							
SEMESTER VIII	(1) INTERNATIONAL TRADE MARKETING	(1) PROJECTS	(1) INTEGRATION	(1) CONTEMPORARY CULTURE	(1) FRENCH VIII	(1) LAW IV	8	26,00
	(1) ENGLISH VIII	(1) APPLIED II						
							66	236,00

Stamp:
Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil,
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
[illegible signature]
Gabriela Hurtado Cevallos
Director of the School of International Business and Management

Stamp:
Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil,
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences
[illegible signature]
Edy Cerdá Aguilar
Administrative Finance Coordinator
Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences

[Seal]
Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil,
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences

I hereby certify that this translation is a true and faithful reproduction of the original document in Spanish. September 13th, 2018.

I certify it,

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

Alejo Perez Limones
General Registrar
e-mail: alejo.ucsg@gmail.com



STUDENT ACADEMIC CURRICULUM
LEVEL: UNDERGRADUATE

AC
Ver

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL

Date: 09-06-2018 16:26:45

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES - INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Page: 2 PRA0381R

Unique Academic Record: 17638

ID Number: 0912892105

Student's Name: JIMENEZ SORIA MARÍA GABRIELA

Subject the student is not allowed to take

(*) Subjects failed two times

(#) Enrollment number

Subjects passed

Subjects enrolled

Subjects the student is allowed to take

Subjects taken three times

Subjects exempted (*)

CURRICULUM:

7- SPECIAL GRADUATION UNIT

MODULE I

(I) COMPLEX EXAM

1 25,00

Stamp:
Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil.
Faculty of Economics and Administrative
Sciences
[illegible signature]
Gabriela Hurtado Cevallos
Director of the School of International Business
and Management

Stamp:
Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil.
Faculty of Economics and Administrative
Sciences
[illegible signature]
Edy Cerda Aguilar
Administrative Finance Coordinator
faculty of Economic and Administrative
Sciences

96 260,00

[Seal]
Catholic University of
Santiago de Guayaquil.
Faculty of Economics and
Administrative Sciences

I hereby certify that this translation is a true
and faithful reproduction of the original
document in Spanish. September 13, 2018.

I certify it,

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

Alejo Perez Limones
General Registrar
e-mail: alejo.ucsg@gmail.com

Academic Curriculum handed to the client



STUDENT ACADEMIC CURRICULUM
LEVEL: UNDERGRADUATE

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL
FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES - INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Date: 09-06-2018 16:26:45
Page: 1 PRAD381R

Unique Academic Record: 17636
ID Number: 0912892106
Student's Name: JIMENEZ SORIA, MARIA GABRIELA

Subjects the student is not allowed to take

(*) Subjects failed two times (E) Enrollment number (P) Subjects passed (R) Subjects enrolled (A) Subjects the student is allowed to take (F) Subjects failed free times
(S) Subjects exempted (*)

							Total subjects passed	Total credits passed	
ACADEMIC CURRICULUM 2 - A 1995 - OLD CURRICULUM									
SEMESTER I	(1) MICROECONOMICS I	(1) INTROD. TO CRITICAL THINKING	(1) FRENCH I	(1) SPANISH LANGUAGE I	(1) ENGLISH I	(1) MATHEMATICS I	6	34,00	
SEMESTER II	(1) ACCOUNTING I	(1) MICROECONOMICS II	(1) FRENCH II	(1) SPANISH LANGUAGE II	(1) ENGLISH II	(1) MATHEMATICS II	6	35,00	
SEMESTER III	(1) ACCOUNTING II	(1) MACROECONOMICS I	(1) FRENCH III	(1) ENGLISH III	(1) COMPUTER SCIENCE	(1) STATISTICS I	6	31,00	
SEMESTER IV	(1) BUDGET	(1) MACROECONOMICS II	(1) ECUADORIAN STUDIES	(1) FRENCH IV	(1) ENGLISH IV	APPLIED IT I	7	37,00	
	(1) STATISTICS II								
SEMESTER V	(1) MANAGEMENT	(1) ORG. PSYCHOLOGY	(1) INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS	(1) ETHICS	(1) INTEGRAL HUMANISM	(1) FRENCH V	8	26,00	
	(1) LAW I	(1) ENGLISH V							
SEMESTER VI	(1) OP. MANAGEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE	(1) BUSINESS FINANCE	(1) INTERNATIONAL FINANCE	(1) INTEGRAL HUMANISM II	(1) FRENCH VI	(1) LAW II	7	23,00	
	(1) ENGLISH VI								
SEMESTER VII	(1) HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	(1) MARKETING	(1) MONEY AND BANKING	(1) POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT	(1) FRENCH VII	(1) LAW III	7	23,00	
	(1) ENGLISH VII								
SEMESTER VIII	(1) INTERNATIONAL MARKETING	(1) PROJECTS	(1) INTEGRATION	(1) CONTEMPORARY CULTURE	(1) FRENCH VIII	(1) LAW IV	8	26,00	
	(1) ENGLISH VIII	(1) APPLIED IT II							
							55	235,00	
CURRICULUM: 7- SPECIAL GRADUATION UNIT									
MODULE I	(1) INTEGRATED GRADUATION TEST							1	25,00
							56	260,00	

Stamp:
Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil,
Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences
[Illegible signature]
Gabriela Hurtado Cevallos
Director of the School of International Business Management

Stamp:
Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil,
Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences
[Illegible signature]
Eddy Cerda Aguilar
Administrative Finance Coordinator
Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences

[Seal]
Catholic University of
Santiago de Guayaquil,
Faculty of Economic and
Administrative Sciences

I hereby certify that this translation is a true and faithful reproduction of the original document in Spanish. September 18th, 2018.

Stanley J. Gonzalez, M. Ed.
Director of the School of English Language
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Data Sheet - MSDS handed to the Intern

Cemento Asfalto: Viscosidad Ac 20



Hoja de Datos de Seguridad de Materiales (MSDS)

Expodelta S.A.
AV. Atahualpa E1-131 y Av Republica
Centro Corporativo Atahualpa Of 1001
Quito, Ecuador

No. de MSDS ASPLT
Fecha de Revisión 04/01/2018

IMPORTANTE: Lea esta MSDS antes de manejar o desechar este producto y haga llegar esta información a sus empleados, clientes y usuarios de este producto.

Clasificación de Riesgos

HMIS NFPA		
Riesgo para Salud	* 2	1
Riesgo de Incendio	1	1
Reactividad	0	0

* = Riesgos Crónicos para la Salud

Reseña de Emergencias

Estado Físico Líquido.
Color Marrón al negro. **Olor** Característica, olor de alquitrán agrio.

ADVERTENCIA:

El producto caliente puede causar quemaduras a la piel. Si es quemado por el producto caliente, refresque el área afectada inmediatamente con agua fresca. No quite el material de la piel. Busque atención médica inmediatamente.
El asfalto caliente puede generar el gas tóxico de sulfuro de hidrógeno (H₂S).
El sulfuro de hidrógeno (H₂S) se puede acumular en espacios de vapor de tanques y envases durante transferencia y almacenaje de este material.
Contacto de agua puede causar una erupción violenta de asfalto caliente.
Humos del producto caliente puede causar irritación de los ojos, la piel y el tracto respiratorio.

Equipo de Protección

Recomendado mínimo.
Ver detalles en la Sección 8
Esta recomendación refleja el mínimo PPE cuando el producto está en las temperaturas elevadas.



SECCION 1. IDENTIFICACION DEL PRODUCTO

Nombre Comercial	Cemento Asfalto, Todos los Grados	Contacto Técnico	(593) 999660440
Número de Producto	Vario	Emergencia Médica	(593) 42680-666
Número CAS	Mezcla		

Familia de Productos	Productos de Asfalto
Sinónimos	Asfalto de rendimiento graduado (no modificado) PG 52-28 (15252), PG 52-34 (15253), PG 58-22 (15254), PG 58-28 (15259), PG 64-22 (15264), PG 64-28 (15266), PG 67-22 (15268), y PG 70-22 (15270). Asfalto de penetración graduada (no modificada) 40/50, 60/70 (15044), 85/100 (15871), 135/145 (15045), 180/200 (15025), y 200 (15026). Cemento Asfáltico AC 5 (15050), AC 10 (15100), AC 20 (15407), AC 30 (15300) y AC 40 (15301). EB-58 (15858), L-619, Fundente para Techos (15805), Asfalto Industrial, Bitumen, Asfalto Fundido (15040), Aceite Bituminoso (15031), Agente de Reciclado, RA 500 (15033), RA 1000 (15260), RA 1500 (15261)

MSDS Nro ASPLT Fecha de Revisión 04/01/2013 Continúa en la Página Siguiende

Data Sheet - MSDS performed by the Intern



Asphalt Concrete: AC 20 Viscosity

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

Expodelta S.A.

Av. Atahualpa E1-131 y Av. Republica
Centro Corporativo Atahualpa Oficina 1001
Quito, Ecuador

MSDS No. ASPLT

Revision date: 04/01/2018

**IMPORTANT: Read this MSDS before using or throwing this product away.
Keep your employees, clients and users informed about this product.**

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	* 2	1
Fire Hazard	1	1
Reactivity	0	0

* = Chronic health hazards

EMERGENCIES OVERVIEW

Physical State	Liquid	Odor	Feature, sour asphalt smell
Color	Brown to Black		

WARNING:

Hot asphalt can cause skin burns. If anyone gets burnt by the hot product, cool the area with fresh water immediately.
Do not remove it from skin, but seek medical assistance urgently.
Hot asphalt can generate toxic gas hydrogen sulfide (H₂S).
Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) can accumulate in empty spaces of tanks and containers during transport and storage of this product.
Water contact can cause violent eruption of hot asphalt.
Hot product fumes can cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPEMENT

Minimum recommended.

See details in section 8.

This recommendation reflects minimum PPE when product is at high temperatures.



SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Trade name	Asphalt Concrete, all degrees	Technical support	(593) 999660440
Number of Products	Various	Medical Emergency	(593) 42680-666
CAS Number	Mixture		
Product Family	Asphalt Products		
Synonyms	Performance graded asphalt (unmodified) PG 52-28 (15252), PG 52-34 (15253), PG 58-22 (15254), PG 58-28 (15259), PG 64-22 (15264), PG 64-28 (15266), PG 67-22 (15268), and PG 70-22 (15270). Penetration graded asphalt (unmodified) 40/50, 60/70 (15044), 85/100 (15871), 135/145 (15045), 180/200 (15025), 200 (15026). Asphalt Concrete AC 5 (15050), AC 10 (15100), AC 20 (15407), AC 30 (15300), AC 40 (15301). EB-58 (15858), L-619, Flux for roofing (15805), Industrial Asphalt, Bitumen, Mastic Asphalt (15040), Bituminous oil (15031), Recycler agent, RA (15033), RA 1000 (15260), RA 1500 (15261).		

MSDS Number ASPLT Review date 04/01/2018 Continue Next Page

I hereby certify that this translation is a true and faithful reproduction of the original document in Spanish*. September 2nd, 2019.

Stanley J. Gonzalez, M. Ed.
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 translation, but for the translation itself.

Data Sheet - MSDS handed to the client



**Asphalt Concrete:
AC 20 Viscosity**

**Material Safety Data Sheet
(MSDS)**

Expodelta S.A.

Av. Atahualpa E1-131 y Av. Republica Centro Corporativo Atahualpa Office 1001 Quito, Ecuador
 MSDS No. ASPLT
 Revision date: 04/01/2018

IMPORTANT: Read this MSDS before using or throwing it away. Convey the information of the product on to employees, clients and users.

HAZARD CLASSIFICATION		
	HMIS	NFPA
Health Hazard	* 2	1
Fire Hazard	1	1
Reactivity	0	0

* = Chronic health hazards

EMERGENCIES OVERVIEW			
Physical State	Liquid	Odor	Feature, sour asphalt smell
Color	Brown to Black		

WARNING:
 Hot asphalt can cause skin burns. If anyone gets burn by the hot product, cool immediately the area with fresh water. Do not remove it from skin and seek medical attention urgently. Hot asphalt can generate toxic gas hydrogen sulfide (H₂S). Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) can be accumulated in tanks vapor spaces and containers during the transference and storage of the material. Water contact can cause a violent rash of hot asphalt. Hot product fumes can cause irritation of the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPEMENT
Minimum recommended. See details in section 8. This recommendation reflects minimum PPE when product is at elevated temperatures.

SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

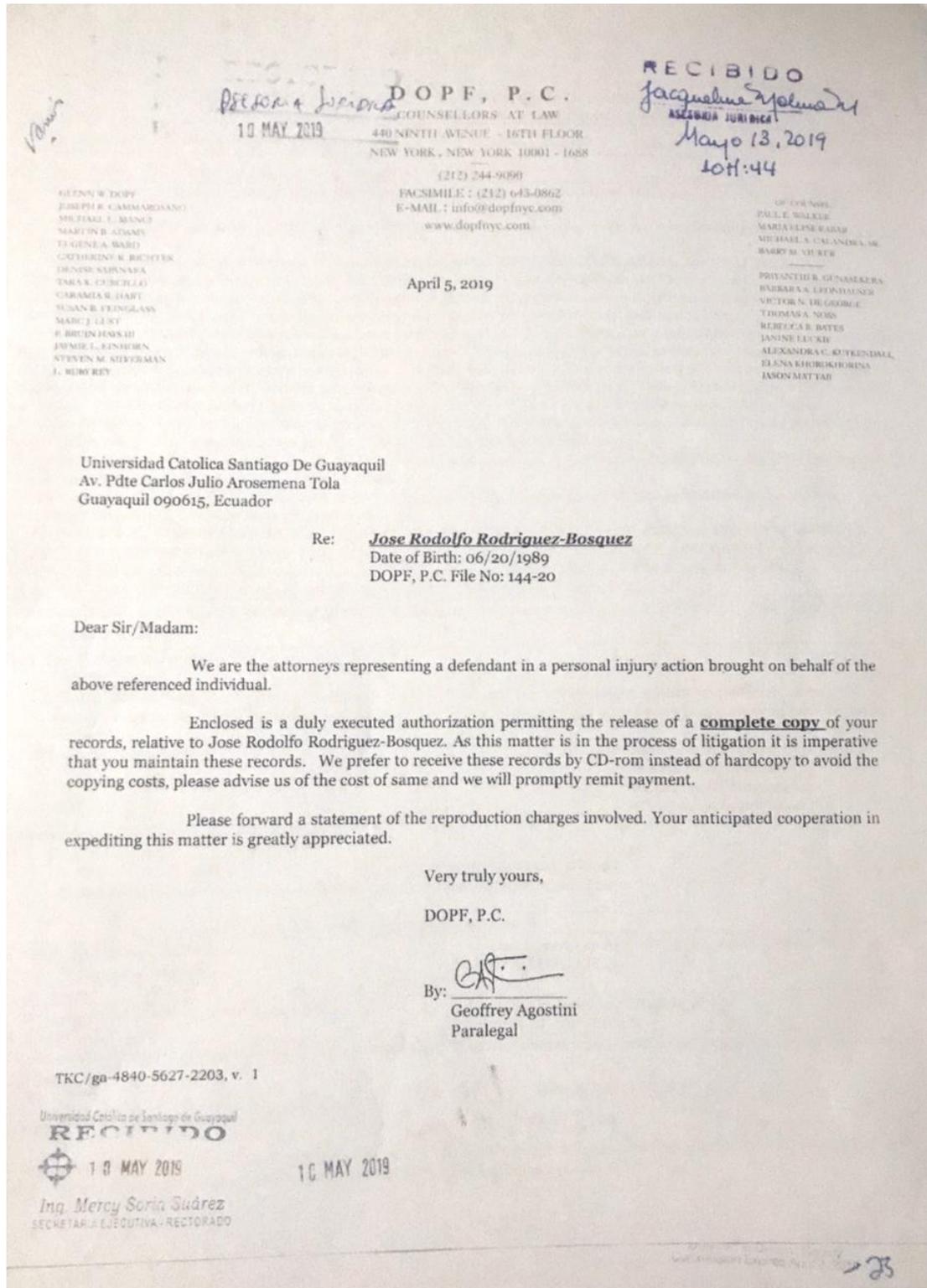
Trade name	Asphalt Concrete, all grades	Technical Contact	(593) 999660440
Number of Products	Diverse	Medical Emergency	(593) 42680-666
CAS Number	Combination		
Family Products	Asphalt Products		
Synonyms	Performance graded asphalt (unmodified) PG 52-28 (15252), PG 52-34 (15253), PG 58-22 (15254), PG 58-28 (15259), PG 64-22 (15264), PG 64-28 (15266), PG 67-22 (15268), and PG 70-22 (15270). Penetration graded asphalt (unmodified) 40/50, 60/70 (15044), 85/100 (15871), 135/145 (15045), 180/200 (15025), 200 (15026). Asphalt Concrete AC 5 (15050), AC 10 (15100), AC 20 (15407), AC 30 (15300), AC 40 (15301). EB-58 (15858), L-619, Flux for roofing (15805), Industrial Asphalt, Bitumen, Mastic Asphalt (15040), Bituminous oil (15031), Recycler agent, RA (15033), RA 1000 (15260), RA 1500 (15261).		

MSDS Number ASPLT REVISION DATE 04/01/2018 Continued on Next Page

I hereby certify that this translation is a true and faithful reproduction of the original document in Spanish. August 25th, 2019.

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

Authorization handed to the Intern



OCA Official Form No.: 960

AUTHORIZATION FOR RELEASE OF HEALTH INFORMATION PURSUANT TO HIPAA
 [This form has been approved by the New York State Department of Health]

Patient Name <u>Jose Rodolfo Rodriguez-Bosquez</u>	Date of Birth <u>June 20, 1989</u>	Social Security Number
Patient Address <u>532 Flushing Avenue, Apt. 1-C, Brooklyn, NY 11206</u>		

I, or my authorized representative, request that health information regarding my care and treatment be released as set forth on this form. In accordance with New York State Law and the Privacy Rule of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), I understand that:

1. This authorization may include disclosure of information relating to **ALCOHOL and DRUG ABUSE, MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT**, except psychotherapy notes, and **CONFIDENTIAL HIV* RELATED INFORMATION** only if I place my initials on the appropriate line in Item 9(a). In the event the health information described below includes any of these types of information, and I initial the line on the box in Item 9(a), I specifically authorize release of such information to the persons(s) indicated in Item 8.
2. If I am authorizing the release of HIV related, alcohol or drug treatment, or mental health treatment information, the recipient is prohibited from redisclosing such information without my authorization unless permitted to do so unless federal or state law. I understand that I have a right to request a list of people who may receive or use my HIV related information without authorization. If I experience discrimination because of the use or disclosure of HIV-related information, I may contact the New York State Division of Human Rights at (212) 480-2493 or the New York City Commission of Human Rights at (212) 306-7450. These agencies are responsible for protecting my rights.
3. I have the right to revoke this authorization at any time by writing to the health care provider below. I understand that I may revoke this authorization except to the extent that action has already been taken based upon this authorization.
4. I understand that signing this authorization is voluntary. My treatment, payment, enrollment in a health plan, or eligibility for benefits will not be conditioned upon my authorization of this disclosure.
5. Information disclosed under this authorization might be redisclosed by the recipient (except as noted above in Item 2), and this redisclosure may no longer be protected by federal or state law.
6. **THIS AUTHORIZATION DOES NOT AUTHORIZE YOU TO DISCUSS MY HEALTH INFORMATION OR MEDICAL CARE WITH ANYONE OTHER THAN THE ATTORNEY OR GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY SPECIFIED IN ITEM 9 (b).**

7. Name and address of health provider or entity to release this information: UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL AV. PDTE CARLOS JULIO AROSEMENA TOLA, GUAYAQUIL 090615, ECUADOR

8. Name and address of persons(s) or category of person to whom this information will be sent: DOPF, P.C., 440 Ninth Avenue, New York, NY 10001

9(a). Specific information to be released:

Medical Record from _____ to _____

Entire Medical Records, including patient histories, physical therapy records, office notes (except psychotherapy notes), test results, radiology studies, films, referrals, consults, billing records, insurance records, and records sent to you by other health care providers.

Other: School records Include: (Indicate by Initialing)

Alcohol/Drug Treatment
 Mental Health Information
 HIV-Related Information

Authorization to Discuss Health Information

(b) By initialing here _____ I authorize _____
 Initials Name of individual health care provider
 to discuss my health information with my attorney, or a governmental agency, listed here:

 (Attorney/Firm Name or Governmental Agency Name)

10. Reason for release of information:
 At request of individual
 Other: _____

11. Date or event on which this authorization will expire:
END OF LITIGATION

12. If not the patient, name of person signing form:
JACOB ORESKY, ESQ.

13. Authority to sign on behalf of patient:
POWER OF ATTORNEY

All items on this form have been completed and my questions about this form have been answered. In addition, I have been provided a copy of the form.

J.R.B. by Jose Rodolfo Rodriguez-Bosquez Date: MARCH 28, 2019
 Signature of patient or representative authorized by law Power of Attorney

*Human Immunodeficiency Virus that causes AIDS. The New York State Public Health Law protects information which reasonably could identify someone as having HIV symptoms or infection and information regarding a person's

Authorization performed by the Intern

RECTORADO
Asesoría Jurídica
10 de mayo del 2019

DOPF, P.C.
ASESORES JURIDICOS
440 NINTH AVENUE – 16th FLOOR
New York, New York 10001 – 1688

STAMP:
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Asesoría Jurídica
13 de mayo del 2019

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P. BRUIN HAYS III
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STEVEN M. SILVERMAN
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(212) 244 - 9090
Fax: (212) 643 - 0862
Correo: info@dopfny.com
www.dopfny.com

5 de abril del 2019

ABOGADOS
PAUL E. WALKER
MARIA ELYSE RABAR
MICHAEL A. CALANDRA, SR.
BARRY M. VIUKER
PRIYANTHI R. GUNASEKERA
BARBARA A. LEONHAUSER
VICTOR N. DE GEORGE
THOMAS A. NOSS
REBECCA R. BATES
JANINE LUCKIE
ALEXANDRA C. KUYKENDALL
ELENA KHOROKHORINA
JASON MATTAR

Universidad Católica Santiago de Guayaquil
Av. Pdte Carlos Julio Arosemena Tola
Guayaquil 090615, Ecuador

Re: José Rodolfo Rodríguez-Bosquez
Fecha de Nacimiento: 06/20/1989
DOPF, P.C. Doc. No.: 144-20

Estimado Sr./Sra.:

Somos los abogados que representan a un acusado en un caso por daños personales presentada en nombre de la persona que se hace referencia anteriormente.

En el presente escrito se adjunta una autorización para facilitar una copia completa de sus registros, en relación con José Rodríguez-Bosquez. Como este asunto está en proceso de litigio es imprescindible que usted conserve estos registros. Preferimos recibir estos registros por medio de un CD en lugar de papel, para evitar los gastos de copia, por favor notifique el costo de mismo y procederemos a remitir el pago.

Por favor, envíe un informe de los cargos de reproducción involucrados. Su cooperación prevista en agilizar este asunto es apreciada.

Atentamente,

Universidad Católica de Santiago de
Guayaquil
10 de mayo del 2019
Ing. Mercy Soria Suárez
Secretaría Ejecutiva-Rectorado

DOPF, P.C.
[Firma ilegible]
Geoffrey Agostini
Auxiliar Jurídico

I hereby certify that this translation is a true and faithful reproduction of the original document in Spanish. May 19th, 2019.

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

Authorization handed to the client

RECTORADO
Asesoría Jurídica
10 de mayo del 2019

GLENN W. DOPF
JOSEPH R. CAMMAROSANO
MICHAEL L. MANCI
MARTIN B. ADAMS
EUGENE A. WARD
CATHERINE R. RICHTER
DENISE SAPANARA
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STEVEN M. SILVERMAN
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Universidad Católica Santiago de Guayaquil
Av. Pdte Carlos Julio Arosemena Tola
Guayaquil 090615, Ecuador

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New York, New York 10001 – 1688
—
(212) 244 - 9090
Fax: (212) 643 - 0862
Correo: info@dopfny.com
www.dopfny.com

5 de abril de 2019

Sello:
Recibido
[nombre ilegible]
Asesoría Jurídica
13 de mayo del 2019

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ABOGADOS
PAUL E. WALKER
MARIA ELYSE RABAR
MICHAEL A. CALANDRA, SR.
BARRY M. VIUKER
PRIYANTHI R. GUNASEKERA
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REBECCA R. BATES
JANINE LUCKIE
ALEXANDRA C. KUYKENDALL
ELENA KHOROKHORINA
JASON MATTAR

Re: José Rodolfo Rodríguez-Bosquez
Fecha de Nacimiento: 06/20/1989
DOPF, P.C. Doc. No.: 144-20

Estimado Sr./Sra.:

Somos los abogados representantes del acusado en un caso por daños personales presentado en nombre de la persona en mención.

En el presente escrito se adjunta una autorización para que se emita una copia del registro completo que la institución que usted representa posee en relación a José Rodríguez-Bosquez. Como este asunto está en proceso de litigio es imprescindible que usted conserve estos registros. Preferimos recibir estos registros en un CD y no impresos, para evitar incurrir en gastos de copias. Una vez que nos sea notificado el costo del servicio que estamos solicitando, procederemos a remitir el pago.

Requerimos un detalle de los costos involucrados en el proceso de emisión de los registros solicitados. Agradeceríamos la pronta respuesta a nuestra petición.

Atentamente,

Universidad Católica de Santiago de
Guayaquil
10 de mayo del 2019
Ing. Mercy Soria Suárez
Secretaría Ejecutiva-Rectorado

DOPF, P.C.
[Firma ilegible]
Geoffrey Agostini
Auxiliar Jurídico

Certifico que la traducción que antecede es una reproducción verdadera y fidedigna del documento original en inglés*. Guayaquil, 20 de mayo de 2019.

Lic. Stanley J. González, Mgs.
Director de la Carrera de Lengua Inglesa
e-mail: stanley.gonzalez@cu.ucsg.edu.ec

*Nota: La Carrera de Lengua Inglesa de la Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil no se responsabiliza por la legitimidad del documento entregado para ser traducido, sino por la traducción en sí.

AUTORIZACION PARA LA DIVULGACION DE INFORMACION DE SALUD DE ACUERDO CON HIPAA

Este formulario ha sido aprobado por el Departamento de Salud del Estado de Nueva York

Nombre del Paciente: José Rodolfo Rodríguez Bosquez	Fecha de Nacimiento: 20 de junio del 2019	Número de Seguridad Social
Dirección del Paciente: 532 Flushing Avenue, Apt. 1-C, Brooklyn, NY 11206		

Yo, o mi representante autorizado, solicitamos que la información de salud con respecto a mi atención y el tratamiento sea facilitada como se establece en este formulario:

De acuerdo con la Ley del Estado de Nueva York y la Regulación de Privacidad de la Ley de 1996 de Portabilidad del Seguro Médico (HIPAA), entiendo que:

- Esta autorización podría incluir la divulgación de información relativa al abuso del **ALCOHOL** y las **DROGAS**, a **TRATAMIENTO DE SALUD MENTAL**, excepto los apuntes de psicoterapia, y a la **INFORMACIÓN CONFIDENCIAL RELACIONADA CON EL VIH***, únicamente si mis iniciales constan en la línea correspondiente en el punto 9(a). Si la información detallada a continuación incluyere cualquiera de los tipos de información detallada anteriormente y mis iniciales constan en la línea del punto 9 (a), autorizo específicamente la entrega de dicha información a la(s) persona(s) indicada(s) en el punto 8.
- Si autorizo la divulgación de información relacionada con VIH, alcohol, tratamiento de drogas, o tratamiento de salud mental, el destinatario tendrá prohibido volver a divulgar dicha información sin mi autorización a menos que la Ley Federal o Estatal lo permitiera. Entiendo que tengo derecho a solicitar una lista de personas que pueden recibir o usar mi información relacionada con el VIH sin autorización. Si yo llegara a sufrir discriminación a causa del uso o de la divulgación de la información relacionada con el VIH, podré contactar a la División de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Nueva York al (212) 480-2493 o a la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la ciudad de Nueva York al (212) 306-7450. Estas agencias son responsables de proteger mis derechos.
- Tengo el derecho de revocar esta autorización en cualquier momento por escrito al proveedor de cuidados de salud. Entiendo que puedo revocar esta autorización, sin embargo no podré hacer nada con respecto a las acciones que ya hayan sido tomadas en base a esta autorización.
- Entiendo que firmo esta autorización voluntariamente. Mi tratamiento, pago, inscripción en un plan de salud o elegibilidad para algún beneficio no serán condicionados por la autorización emitida mediante este documento.
- La información dada bajo esta autorización podría ser revelada por el destinatario (excepto como se señaló anteriormente en el punto 2), y esta divulgación ya no puede ser protegida por la Ley Federal o Estatal.
- ESTE DOCUMENTO NO AUTORIZA A NADIE QUE NO SEA EL ABOGADO O LA AGENCIA GUBERNAMENTAL ESPECIFICADA EN EL PUNTO 9 (b) A HABLAR ACERCA DE MI INFORMACION DE SALUD O ATENCION MEDICA.**

7. Nombre y dirección del proveedor de salud o entidad que divulgará esta información: Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil Av. Pdte Carlos Julio Arosemena Tola, Guayaquil, 09061 5, Ecuador	
8. Nombre y dirección de la persona(s) o entidad a la que esta información será enviada: DOPF, P.C. 440 Ninth Avenue, Nueva York, NY 10001	
9(a). Información específica a ser divulgada: <input type="checkbox"/> Registro Médico de _____ a _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Registros Médicos completos incluyendo historiales de los pacientes, los registros de terapia física, notas de oficina (excepto los apuntes de psicoterapia), resultados de exámenes, estudios radiológicos, láminas, referencias, consultas, registros de facturación, registro de seguro, y los registros enviados por otros problemas de salud. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Otros: <u>Registros Académicos</u> Incluye: (Indicar con sus Iniciales) _____ Tratamiento de Alcohol y Drogas _____ Información de Salud Mental _____ Información relación con el VIH	
Autorización para analizar la información de la Salud (b) <input type="checkbox"/> Afirmo con mis iniciales _____ que autorizo a _____ Iniciales Nombre del proveedor de atención medica individual Para hablar de mi información de salud con mi abogado o la agencia gubernamental que se describe a continuación: _____ (Abogado/Razón Social o Nombre de la Agencia Gubernamental)	
10. Motivo de la divulgación de la información: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A petición del individuo <input type="checkbox"/> Otros: _____	11. Fecha o evento en el que esta autorización caducará: FIN DEL LITIGIO
12. Si no es el paciente, nombre de la persona que suscribe el formulario: JACOB ORESKY, ESQ	13. Autoridad para firmar en nombre del paciente: APODERADO LEGAL

Todos los elementos de este formulario se han completado y se han respondido mis preguntas sobre este formulario. Además, se me ha proporcionado una copia del formulario.

X [firma ilegible] Fecha: 28 de marzo de 2019
Firma del paciente o el representante legal.

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Detailed Interviewed to the head of the Translation Department

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

There are all sorts of mistakes. Many of them have to do with formatting. At the beginning, interns are not compromised with formatting until they realize how important it is.

Other mistakes are grammatical. Some interns haven't mastered a proficient command of grammar when they start their internship process; therefore, they tend to commit several errors in this area.

Finally, there are also semantic and pragmatic mistakes. Interns do not apply knowledge about semantic fields and use general words in specific semantic domains.

- 2) What strategies have been implemented by the Translation Department in order to overcome these common mistakes?

One of the strategies was to establish the documentation process as part of the internships. This helps interns get familiar with how projects must be undertaken.

Another strategy is to provide documents models, as long as there are models available.

- 3) Is there any guide handed to the student in order to ease their translations? If there is any guide, tell what it is.

As mentioned above, as long as there are models, they are provided to students.

- 4) Which is the type of documents that are commonly translated by the Translation Department?

There are all sorts of requirements; however, 70% of those requirements are academic documents such as transcripts, certificates, syllabi, etc.

- 5) Do you consider pertinent the creation of a term bank to solve some of these mistakes done by the interns?

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Up to a point, term-banks might supply a viable source of consultation, which could speed up the transfer process and improve semantic choices.

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

As mentioned above, advantages might be the speed-up of the transfer process and the accuracy in word choice. I don't see any real disadvantages, unless the term-bank is not accurate.

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DECLARACIÓN Y AUTORIZACIÓN

Yo, **Acosta Reyes Fátima María**, con C.C: # **1310759061** autor/a del trabajo de titulación: **Design and functionality of a terminological bank for the rendering process of documents with specialized language** previo a la obtención del título de **Licenciada en Lengua Inglesa con mención en Traducción** en la Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil.

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FICHA DE REGISTRO DE TESIS/TRABAJO DE TITULACIÓN			
TÍTULO Y SUBTÍTULO:	Design and functionality of a terminological bank for the rendering process of documents with specialized language.		
AUTOR(ES)	Acosta Reyes Fátima María		
REVISOR(ES)/TUTOR(ES)	Hoyos Hernandez David Eduardo		
INSTITUCIÓN:	Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil		
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RESUMEN/ABSTRACT (150-250 palabras):			
<p>The Catholic University of Santiago de Guayaquil has the Translation Department of the School of English Language where students do their internships to gain work-related experience. During this process, all kinds of documents are received for translation, with the vast majority being academic and others belonging to the legal, technical, scientific, literary, and other subject fields. The aim of this research project is to formulate a terminological bank proposal for trainees in this field in order to facilitate their work. The aforementioned tool will help not only interns, but also trainee translators working at the University with some difficulties when translating specific terms, and it will make it possible to improve delivery times. This research proposal is based on a qualitative method and with the application of a basic research approach due to the analysis of interviews and documents to set the steps for the creation of the term bank and its usefulness in the rendering process.</p>			
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