

**HDWG2**

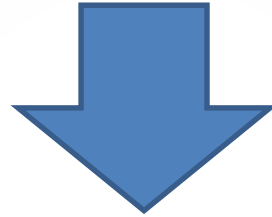
**SPANISH LANGUAGE**

# HDWG2

- The Spanish Language has become one of the main Target Languages and Source Languages due to:
  - The size of the Spanish-speaking world.
  - The interest our language has aroused on the course of the last decades.
- English is the most translated Source Language.

# HDWG2

**World Population**  $\approx$  **7550 million people**  
(UN Demographic Report 2017)



**572 million people speak Spanish** (2017)

**HDWG2**

**88000 words**

**Dictionary of the Spanish Royal  
Academy  
(RAE)**

# What is translation?

a faithful transference of ideas from one language (original or source language) to another (target language) in a correct, precise and appropriate style.

- **Ideas** are expressed by means of words, phrases, idioms, turns of phrase , etc (all the linguistic resources)



vocabulary

- The effective expression of ideas demands an **order**. Therein **composition** plays a part (that is to say the way in which they are translated).

# HDWG2

Two main principles of translation are:

- (a) What is translated are **ideas** and not words.
- (b) The target language is important and perhaps more important than the source language.

## HDWG2

- The translator does not create a new text.
- He must respect the original, seizes the ideas in all their details and shapes of meanings and renders it into another language with strict faithfulness.
- The translator has no freedom either to modify or alter the original meaning.

## HDWG2

The translation of Proverbs and Sayings goes to show that it is ideas and not words that are transferred from one language to another.

Examples:

(a) English Proverb: “ Time is Money” .

In Spanish: “ El tiempo es oro” and not “Tiempo es dinero”.

(b) English expression: “To be sick and tired”.

In Spanish: “estar harto” ( and not “estar enfermo y cansado de algo)



## HDWG2

# False Friends ( False Cognates)

Words that look very much alike but which mean different things.

(a) “Consistent” (in English) is **NOT** “consistente” in Spanish but “consecuente”, “compatible”, “sistemático”, “metódico” ,“coherente”.

(b) “Eventually” (in English) does **NOT** mean “eventualmente” in Spanish but “finalmente”.

**ENGLISH ↔ SPANISH**

**COMPARISON**

# HDWG2

<u>English</u>	<u>Spanish</u>
<p><b>1-More economical.</b> In English a lot can be expressed by means of many few words. Therefore there is occasionally some degree of ambiguity. EX: to nod = asentir con la cabeza.</p>	<p><b>1-Less economical.</b> Words that turn out economical in Spanish but not in English.</p>
<p><b>2-Facility to create new words.</b> Words are always being created by means of particles. Ex: "Input" = entrada; insumo "Output" = salida; producto</p>	<p><b>2-Less facility to coin new words.</b> Some words are picturesque in English but difficult to adapt to English: "Brain drain": "drenaje de cerebros" (literalmente) o "fuga de cerebros". The correct translation would be "éxodo de profesionales".</p>
<p><b>3-Great wealth of synonyms (active vocabulary)</b> "Situation" = position, locality, location, place, ground, environment, bearings, direction, status, standpoint, stage, aspect, attitude, posture, etc (~23 synonyms)</p>	<p><b>3-Great wealth of synonyms (passive vocabulary)</b> "Situación": posición, disposición, aspecto, postura, lado, emplazamiento, yacimiento, etc (~ 14 sinónimos), algunos de uso no corriente.</p>

# HDWG2

**4-The Subject must always be explicit (no tacit subject in English).**

Ex: "These measures will bring greater stability."

Translation:

"Estas medidas traerán mayor estabilidad"

In better Spanish:

"Con estas medidas se logrará mayor estabilidad."

**4-More flexibility in sentence structure.**

It is not always necessary to begin with the Subject. The sentence (Subject + Predicate) usually sounds forced in Spanish..

"Sólo visité el Museo".

**5-The Verb is at the end of the sentence.**

Ex: "The town to which the goods were shipped."

La ciudad a la cual se enviaron (fueron enviados ) los artículos.

**5-Sentence structure : the Verb is often at the head of the sentence.**

The verb is always placed at the beginning of the sentence so that the reader does not have to wait until the end to know what it is about.

Ex: " I gave the postman two letters."

"Le dí dos cartas al cartero".

**6-Easy adaptation of vocabulary to technical and scientific progress .**

**6-Less facility of adaptation to technical and scientific progress.**

# HDWG2

<p>7-More frequent use of the noun. Nominal constructions are preferred.. Ex: “Come for lunch tomorrow.” Literalmente: “Venga para el almuerzo mañana.”</p>	<p>7- More frequent use of the verb instead of the noun. Verval forms are preferred. In Spanish: “Venga a almorzar conmigo mañana.”</p>
<p>8-General use of the possessive. The possessive case is preferred. Ex:”The gentlemen removed <b>their</b> hats.”</p>	<p>8-Less general use of the Possessive. Ex: “Los señores <b>se</b> sacaron el sombrero.”</p>
<p>9-Use of the Affirmative Form. Ex:” I have little money.”</p>	<p>9-Use of the Negative Form. Ex: “Yo <b>no</b> tengo mucho dinero.”</p>
<p>10-Frequent use of the definite and indefinite articles.</p>	<p>10-More limited use of the definite and indefinite articles.</p>
<p>11-Use of the Plural. Ex:”Write down the <b>names</b> of the persons who will attend the course.”</p>	<p>11-Use of the Singular. Ex:”Anote el <b>nombre</b> de las personas que asistirán al curso.”</p>
<p>12-Use of Capital Letters. Ex: Days of the week, name of the months, nationalities, etc.</p>	<p>12-Use of Small Letters. Ex: días de la semana, meses del año, nacionalidades, etc.</p>

## HDWG2

<b>13-More frequent use of the Passive Voice.</b>	<b>13-More frequent use of the Active Voice.</b>
14-Importance of the mode of the way of action. Ex: "She swam across the river."	14-Importance of the direction of the action. Ex: "(Ella) cruzó el río nadando."
15-In letter writing, more rigid formulas of salutation and leave-taking.	15-More variety in letter writing, of the formulas of salutation and leave-taking.
16-Tendency to create and use initialisms.	16-Less tendency to create and use initialisms.
17-Moderate use of honorary titles. Ex: Director	17-Too frequent use of honorary titles. Ex: Señor Director
18-Titles and Subtitles. Ex: THE FUTURE	18-Titles and Subtitles. Ex: El futuro
<b>19-Punctuation rules.</b>	<b>19-Punctuation rules.</b>

**THANK YOU**