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**Analysis of the translations of the short story "Un vaso de leche" by Manuel Rojas:  
Human translation vs Automatic translation.**

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| <b>CONTENTS</b>                            | <b>Page</b> |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Resumen                                    |             |
| Abstract                                   |             |
| <b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>                     | <b>6</b>    |
| 1.1. Problem Statement                     | 6           |
| 1.2. Delimitation of the Problem           | 8           |
| 1.3. Objectives                            | 9           |
| 1.3.1. Main Aim                            | 9           |
| 1.3.2. Specific Objectives                 | 9           |
| 1.3.3. Hypothesis                          | 9           |
| 1.3.4. Research Question                   | 9           |
| 1.4. Relevance                             | 10          |
| 1.5. Justification                         | 10          |
| <b>2. LITERATURE REVIEW</b>                | <b>12</b>   |
| <b>3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK</b>            | <b>15</b>   |
| 3.1 Translation                            | 15          |
| 3.2 Literary translation                   | 17          |
| 3.2.1 Literary translation in Chile        | 17          |
| 3.3. Automatic Translation                 | 18          |
| 3.3.1 Google Translate                     | 19          |
| 3.3.2. Papago                              | 19          |
| 3.4. Parallel corpus                       | 20          |
| 3.5. Linguistic aspects                    | 21          |
| <b>4. MATERIALS AND METHODS</b>            | <b>22</b>   |
| 4.1 Methodology                            | 22          |
| 4.2 Analysis and interpretation of results | 25          |
| 4.2.1 Qualitative results                  | 26          |

|           |                                           |            |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------|------------|
| 4.2.2     | Quantitative results                      | 136        |
| <b>5.</b> | <b>CONCLUSION</b>                         | <b>162</b> |
| 5.1.      | Research questions answered. Key findings | 162        |
| 5.2.      | Limitations of this study                 | 163        |
| 5.3.      | Possible avenues for further research     | 164        |
|           | <b>References</b>                         | <b>166</b> |
|           | <b>Annexes</b>                            | <b>172</b> |

## RESUMEN

Debido a la elevada popularidad y uso masivo de la traducción automática en los últimos años (Toral, Oliver & Ballestín, 2020) consideramos importante entender la manera en que este servicio funciona al traducir textos no sólo de carácter científicos sino también de carácter subjetivo y artístico como lo son los textos literarios que se caracterizan por poseer una gran cantidad de interpretaciones (Jones, 2019) que el lector puede entender gracias a su conocimiento lingüístico y extralingüístico de la cultura. Esperamos aportar conocimientos con respecto a la diferencia entre la traducción humana y la traducción automática para estudiar qué tan apropiado es utilizar una traducción automática para reproducir textos de este tipo y así determinar si es provechoso o contraproducente. Los elementos a estudiar son los aspectos lingüísticos, específicamente, la semántica, ortografía y sintaxis mediante un corpus paralelo entre el texto original, una traducción humana y dos traducciones automáticas generadas por Google Translate y Papago. Utilizaremos una metodología mixta con el corpus previamente mencionado y una encuesta sobre la diferencia entre traducciones para la recopilación de datos para un grupo de estudiantes de la carrera de Traductología, y también los egresados y las egresadas de la carrera de Licenciatura en idioma inglés y traductor inglés-español. Esto permitirá alcanzar el objetivo de este análisis ya que por una parte es posible identificar las diferencias entre los aspectos lingüísticos y consiguientemente obtener la apreciación por parte de futuros traductores que poseen conocimientos con respecto al área y por lo tanto deberían ser capaces de identificar problemas o errores presentes que afecten el resultado final.

**Palabras claves:** traducción literaria, traducción automática, traducción humana, aspectos lingüísticos.

## **ABSTRACT**

Considering the rise in popularity and use of machine translation services in the last two decades (Toral, Oliver & Ballestín, 2020) we believe it's important to understand the way this service reproduces not only scientific and specialized texts, but also, texts that are more subjective and artistic as it's the case with literary texts, which are characterized for having a great number of interpretations (Jones, 2019) that the reader can understand due to their linguistic and extralinguistic knowledge about the culture. We hope to provide a better understanding of the differences between human-made and machine-made translations to study how appropriate and beneficial it would be to use machine translation services to translate this type of text and that way determine if it's beneficial or counterproductive. The elements studied are linguistic aspects, specifically semantics, spelling and syntax, through a parallel corpus of the source text, a human-made translation, and two machine-made translations by Google Translate and Papago. A mixed methodology was used; the parallel corpus previously mentioned and a survey to collect data from a sample of Licenciatura en traductología y traductor e intérprete inglés-español students and Licenciatura en idioma inglés y traductor inglés-español of the Universidad de Atacama graduates about the difference among the three versions. These methods selected to identify the differences among linguistic aspects while collecting the appreciation of future and practicing translators who have the necessary knowledge in this area to identify possible problems or errors that can affect the final product will allow researchers to achieve the central aim.

**Keywords:** literary translation, machine translation, human translation, linguistic aspects.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Problem Statement

The problem to be investigated is defined as follows: Existing literature offers limited insight, on a theoretical and empirical level, between the differences of literary translation developed by a machine translator in comparison to one developed by humans. It is possible to observe this gap when translating literature which requires, according to Christiane Nord, German translation specialist at the University of Heidelberg: literary talent, inspiration, imagination, creative energy and even intuition which derives from the experience of many previous translations. This justification is based on the recognition that, although the literature review or state of the art coincides in pointing out the contribution to the translation work as a tool and not as a replacement for human translation, the limited amount of theoretical and empirical information on this topic leaves room for further exploration.

In the theoretical area, numerous publications investigate the contribution of machine translation in translation, specifically in literary texts. However, there is a need for further research on the translation of Latin American literary texts. Moreover, many researchers have studied the antecedents and consequences of the use of machine translation tools. However, despite this interest, there is relatively limited knowledge in the alteration of grammatical categories and syntax that the content of literary texts experience when a machine translation service is used.

In the empirical area, the limited knowledge detected refers to the fact that in studies of translations such as "Exploring Linguistic Modifications of Machine Translated Literary Articles: The Case of Google Translate" by Alireza Bonyadi, several analyses have been carried out in which machine translation is compared and analyzed. In most cases, it has been concluded that although machine translation can be a tool, it does not replace human translation because the translation process has great complexity and nuances that are not possible to detect using automated tools.

When we review theory to understand why these failures have occurred, we find several reasons. The first has to do with there being more focus on the study of the particular style of authors such as Shakespeare (Large, 2018), Miguel Cervantes (Dominguez, 2021), and Margaret Atwood (Mohar, T.,

Orthaber, S., & Onič, T, 2020) among others. And there is less focus on specific variations in linguistic aspects such as changes in grammatical category. From a theoretical perspective, it is important to resolve this gap because in translation studies it is imperative to understand all the elements that vary when using machine translation to efficiently determine the shortcomings and strengths of this tool. From a practical perspective, it is important to solve this knowledge gap because the concept of machine translation has acquired relevance in the translation work to such an extent that users without knowledge of the profession consider it a more accessible tool to translate all types of texts (Vieira, O'Hagan & O'Sullivan, 2021), including literary texts, without considering the complexity of the translation process and the nuances that a machine translation service cannot detect and solve as a human translator could.

The goal of this study is to determine the accuracy levels in the translations generated by two machine translation services (Google Translate and Papago) when it comes to translating literary texts. This is done by comparing them to the human-made translation by Pablo Saavedra Silva, professor at the Faculty of Literature and Linguistics of the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, and Rosa María Lazo, Vice President for Communication & Cultural Outreach of the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile. This way we will examine the linguistic elements of semantics, grammar (more specifically, punctuation), and syntax in each of the three translations of the short story by Chilean author Manuel Rojas' "A Glass of Milk" through a parallel corpus, to look for any discrepancies among them that could potentially alter the original message to then evaluate the benefits and drawbacks of machine-made translations for these types of texts as well as the role of machine translation in the industry.

## **1.2. Delimitation of the Problem**

With the fast development of new technologies, the use of automatic translators is something more and more common in our everyday lives. It is no surprise this tool is being used to translate various texts, especially by people with no knowledge of a language other than their native one, and translation problems. It is believed that machine translation can translate every single text regardless of its genre and its structure, a clear example of this is literary texts. This research aims to analyze the disparities in the linguistic aspects among translations generated by two machine translation services (Google Translate and Papago) and a translation made by humans (Pablo Saavedra Silva, professor at the Faculty

of Literature and Linguistics of the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile and Rosa María Lazo, Vice President for Communication & Cultural Outreach of the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile) to then evaluate the accuracy in coherence, cohesion proper punctuation and syntactic structure and determine if they follow the rules of the target language. This objective will be approached utilizing a mixed method, combining techniques to obtain both qualitative and quantitative data to support a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic aspects of the three translations. Specifically, a parallel corpus was implemented to identify the linguistic aspects previously mentioned (semantic, spelling, and syntax), in the source text and its translations, along with an analysis of the advantages and disadvantages found in the resulting translations. For the quantitative part of this research paper, a survey was conducted on 15 students currently in their third, fourth and fifth year of their *Licenciatura en Traductología y traductor e intérprete inglés-español* degree and graduates of *Licenciatura en idioma inglés y traductor inglés-español* in the University of Atacama to collect data on the perspective future translators and working professional translators have about the differences in quality, naturalness and how a shift in semantics, spelling and syntax can affect the ability of machine translation services to maintain the intended message of the literary work.

### **1.3 Objectives**

#### **1.3.1 Main Aim**

To analyze the linguistic aspects in three different translations of the short story “A glass of milk” to evaluate the quality of automatic translation in literary texts.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- To identify possible changes in the semantic, syntax, and spelling among the three translated versions of the text.
- To compare the semantic, syntax, and spelling structures among three versions of the translations.

- To analyze the advantages and disadvantages of machine translation in this field.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the three translations in conveying the original meaning of the text, keeping in mind the communicative context and the target audience.

### **1.3.3 Hypothesis**

Using machine translation services to translate literary texts could mean a loss of nuance and a higher likelihood of ambiguity in the target text in comparison to human translations.

### **1.3.4 Research questions**

- Exploratory research question: What's the difference among the translation decisions that were taken for version 1 (Human translation by translators of Pontifical Catholic University of Chile), version 2 (Google Translate, automatic translation), and for version 3 (Papago, automatic translation).
- Descriptive research question: What are the differences and similarities that can be found between the two MT versions and the HT version?
- Explanatory research question: How would it impact English-speaking readers if the text is translated without keeping the same meaning of the text in Chilean Spanish?
- Correlational research question: Are there any similarities among the translation methods used in the three versions? Is there any relation or not at all?

## **1.4 Relevance**

This thesis seeks to contribute to the understanding of the ability machine translation services have to translate literary texts by examining three different translations (one human-made and two machine-made) through a comparative analysis of linguistic aspects (semantics, syntax, and spelling). This insight is important to have a better understanding of the future of machine translation in this field since although MT can make several mistakes when translating texts characterized by having more than one interpretation, it can also be trained to improve in a much more systematic and straightforward way than a human can. The goal of this research paper is to evaluate how accurately a machine-made translation

of a literary text can contribute to the current body of literature on this topic and offer potential avenues for further investigation.

## **1.5 Justification**

Because literary texts encapsulate cultural nuances and linguistic subtleties that can signify ambiguity, this work will analyze the way these nuances and subtleties are reproduced by the machine translation services Google Translate and Papago. The former was chosen due to its popularity and usage, while the latter was selected randomly to ideally have a more stark contrast between the results. We specifically seek to evaluate the ability these tools have to translate the meaning, structure, and spelling of words and punctuation following the grammatical rules of the target language, in this case, English, which will help us evaluate if these services can adequately generate an accurate translation that properly communicates the message intended by the author in the source text through a comparison between the original text and three different translations: human-made, Google Translate generated, and Papago generated and, subsequently, analyzes the advantages and disadvantages machine translation services have with this field. The purpose of this research is to contribute to the study of machine translations for literary texts to understand its role in the future of the translation field. Now, we will provide an overview of the published works on the subject.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

Manuel Rojas has been recognized as one of the most relevant authors in Chilean and Latin American literature of the 20th century. His contributions to literature have been significant, as he revolutionized the narrative form by rejecting naturalism and “criollismo” and exploring the complexities of the human condition. In 1927, Manuel incorporated elements of surrealism and introduced innovative narrative techniques into Chilean literature. He focused on characters in marginalized conditions, such as thieves, anarchists, fishermen, and others, and his unique approach allowed him to illuminate the struggles, resilience, and humanity present in these individuals. Among his literary works, the collection of short stories titled “Cuentos del Hombre,” published in 1926, stands out prominently. One of the stories in this collection, “A Glass of Milk,” is particularly noteworthy for its profound humanity and unwavering solidarity. The story depicts a protagonist who is starving and poor, facing the violent reality of life in the city. Through vivid storytelling and poignant character development, Rojas succeeds in crafting a

narrative that highlights powerful themes such as social inequality and poverty, inviting readers to confront and contemplate the injustices prevalent within society.

Because of the relevance of this text on Chilean literature and the nuances of Rojas' writing, we wondered if machine translation can be able to properly reproduce not only the linguistic aspects of the story from Spanish to English but also the message this author intended to express.

Machine translation is unable to reproduce linguistic aspects of literary texts in addition to keeping the intended message by the author.

When students approach translations, one made by Google translations, one made by Papago, and one made by professional human translators, they're able to detect the changes in the naturalness of the reproduction of linguistics aspects.

Since its inception, machine translation has created high expectations about its ability to achieve efficient results that can be comparable to or even exceed the standards of traditional human-made translation such as quickness, accessibility, and accuracy, which make it a practical solution for organizations with a high volume of translation needs.

An important thing to note is that when researching this topic we found that it's been discussed from different perspectives, including the moral one (Toral, Oliver, & Ballestin, 2020), just like any other online service of translation and artificial intelligence. However, we are primarily focusing today on the linguistic aspects and variations that literary texts experience when they are translated by Google Translate and Papago, though the discussion of the ethical implications of machines replacing human labor is an equally valuable point on this topic.

Previous studies have analyzed the quality of the texts that were translated by machine translators such as Google Translate and Papago. However, most studies focused on scientific and/or academic texts with a language much more specific and, consequently, suffer from fewer variations in its message and therefore less ambiguity in comparison to literary texts, such as a study by the University Hospital Southampton titled "The challenges of machine translation of academic publications". As a literary text, "A Glass of Milk" intends to explore different aspects of the human condition. This is inherently ambiguous due to the unpredictability and subjectivity of human emotions, Hence, it becomes crucial to take into account the constraints inherent in machine translation, as well as the cultural references and connotations embedded within the source language, when approaching the translation of literary texts.

In the context of literary translation, the use of machine translators has been a very polarizing topic, creating a vigorous debate and generating opposing viewpoints. On one hand, some argue that it is

possible to use these tools to generate a rough “draft” of a translation that can be later edited, refined, and polished by a human translator. This perspective acknowledges the potential benefits of automatic translation while recognizing the need for human intervention to capture the nuances of the original text. On the other hand, another perspective is that the quality of automatic translation is not able to capture the intricacies of literary texts since the foundation of these texts is creativity and sensitivity to the subtleties of the source language. From this perspective, the very essence of literary texts surpasses the capabilities and limitations of automated systems, emphasizing the indispensable role of human translators who possess the necessary expertise and intuitive comprehension of their labor.

The current study’s principal goal is to analyze and compare both machine-generated and human-generated translations of Manuel Rojas’s acclaimed work, “A Glass of Milk”. This is done with the explicit purpose of evaluating the quality of automatic translation when it comes to literary texts. Through a comprehensive in-depth analysis and data obtained from the perspective of translation students on the accuracy and naturalness of machine-made translation in contrast to human-made translation to contribute to the ongoing debate on the use of automatic translation services in literary translation and provide insights into the challenges and opportunities of this approach.

Our findings are that although Machine Translation does offer accessibility, it is not able to efficiently capture the complexities of literary works. (Bonyadi, 2020). Undeniably, there is a complex landscape with both opportunities and challenges (Boguslav, Hailu, Bada, Baumgartner, & Hunter, 2021) in addition to very contrasting opinions on the role, usefulness, and future possibilities of machine translation of literary works.

In this thesis, we propose a comparative analysis through a parallel corpus as the qualitative section of this work, and a survey as the quantitative section of this work to acquire a better understanding of the ability machine translation services have to translate literary texts in comparison to a human-made translation. The main purpose of this analysis is to examine how machine translation influences and how the message of the short story is translated into English.

This topic is and will probably continue to be at the center of debate amongst scholars due to the nature of what literature is. However, with this study, our main goal is to meaningfully contribute to the understanding of how to approach the translation of Hispanic American Literature, considering the complexities of the language, in the current period of globalization and provide insights into the variations of linguistic aspects of translations done by the service Google Translate and Papago. We aim to shed light on the various linguistic elements that take place in translations, giving valuable

insights into this constantly evolving topic. As a result of this literature review, it is possible to create a stronger, more precise theoretical framework to base this study on.

### **3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The theoretical framework of our work will review and deepen the general concepts of our investigation. Our purpose in incorporating these terms is to help the reader understand and contextualize the elements that will be used directly throughout our research.

In the development of the theoretical framework, we considered definitions, theories, and points of view of various authors that are closely related to the object of study. The relationship between these concepts in our research will be explained at the end of each definition.

#### **3.1. Translation**

From a general perception, “translation” can be understood as the act of transmitting or conveying a message from one language (source language) to another language (target language). According to Sonia Colina (2015), translation is the process of transferring or mediating written text(s) of various lengths (ranging from words and sentences to entire books) from one human language to another. (...) The language from which a text is translated is referred to as the source language (SL), and the language of the translated product is referred to as the target language (TL). The original text is also known as the source text (ST), and the translated text is known as the target text (TT).

One of the many definitions of translation given by different authors is the one of Newmark (1988:5), “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” Also, according to Hatim and Munday (2004:6), “The process of transferring a written text from SL to TL, conducted by a translator, or translators, in a specific socio-cultural context.” The last definition of translation is proposed by Nide and Taber (1974:12), where they state that “Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.”

According to Kanne (2016), a translation will never have the same values, meanings, and associations as the original text at all linguistic levels. It is practically impossible to imitate the same allusions at the same points throughout a text. However, a successful translation is possible if the goal is to be able to recreate “the sum of all aspects. (...) A translation may be also considered successful if a native reader

of the target language is unaware of the fact that they are reading a text that has been translated. Essentially, the goal of a translation process is to produce a text that can seamlessly integrate with original texts of a similar nature in the target culture without any obvious signs of being a translation. A translation will never have the same values, meanings, and associations at all linguistic levels as the source text. It is practically impossible to recreate the same allusions in the same places throughout a text. But when the goal is to be able to recreate "the sum of all aspects", a successful translation is possible. Therefore, the goal is always to convey the message as accurately as possible, no matter what changes are made during the process."

According to the previous literature, historical records demonstrate that translation has an extensive background that dates back to the times of ancient civilization, like bilingual inscriptions from Assyria and Mesopotamia (3000 BC), the Rosetta stone from Egypt (196 BC), and translations on Greek communities of Southern Italy and the eastern Mediterranean. For example, the translation of the Old Testament from Hebrew to Greek during the second century BC. Another example is the translation to Latin of the Odyssey by Livius Andronicus. These examples are one of the first translations during ancient times. Therefore, the need for translation continued increasing over time, as there was a big desire to prepare literature of all kinds.

The inclusion of translation in this study is of utmost importance as it is the primary area in which we will focus our study. Translation is a key factor that acts as a link between the source language and the target language, and we'll be analyzing the nuances that appear in the translation process from a source language to a target language. This approach also helps us explore the challenges translators encounter with intricate and culturally rich texts. So knowing its meaning, definition by various authors, and origin allows us to better understand the growth and progress of our study, allowing us to analyze the three different translations provided, according to the source text, "Un vaso de leche".

### **3.2. Literary Translation**

Literary translation refers to the translation of originals in which translators are expected to preserve or recreate "the aesthetic intentions or effects that may be perceived in the source text" (Delabastita 2011: 69). According to Albaladejo (2007, p. 5), a literary translation represents a work with its linguistic configuration, in a language, culture and even literature different from what is found

in the original work. Therefore, Translation is more than merely translating from one language to another; it should also communicate the entire ideas of the original text, including cultural, social, and historical value, in a way that is recognizable and meaningful to the TL and culture. Indeed, the translator is like a messenger who must completely comprehend the message and convey it to the TL in a way that appears appealing to the reader. As a result, the translator should be familiar with the cultural characteristics of both the SL and the TL (Smith, 2015).

The domain of literary translation is one of the most important areas in our investigation because the text we chose to analyze corresponds to a literary text so knowing its meaning was necessary to understand what it refers to. Furthermore, it enables us to consider the challenges and difficulties encountered by translators when tasked with translating such intricate and culturally nuanced texts.

### **3.2.1 Literary Translation in Chile**

In Chile, literary translation started in the 19th century when 17 newspapers (dailies, weeklies, and sporadic publications) expressed a yearning for European Literature. They decided to create newspaper supplements, which means the incorporation of “bulletins” to the most important newspapers in the country. A Bulletin is “a text that circulates in parts, inserted regularly in the pages of newspapers, for weeks or even months” (Estébanez, Demetrio. *Diccionario de términos literarios*, p. 423). The creation of bulletins was inspired by translations of fashionable French novels. In 1842 the first newspaper to include a bulletin was “El Progreso”. Due to the successful initiative, other newspapers such as El Mercurio de Valparaíso, El Ferrocarril, El Independiente, La Democracia y La voz de Chile, among others, imitated it. All types of writing: theater and books reviews, short stories, letters, opinions about fashion and customs, biographies, scientific articles, essays by Chileans and Latin American writers and intellectuals, as well as, translations of novels, especially French were published in the bulletins of these newspapers.

Bulletins worked as an alternative publishing industry even for foreign publishers and journals and it was in the early decades of the 20th century that it was displaced by the arrival of modern publishing houses.

The examination of literary translation in Chile constitutes a pivotal component of our investigation, given that our analysis centers on the literary text titled "Un vaso de leche," authored by the Chilean writer Manuel Rojas.

### **3.3. Automatic translation**

Hernández (2002) defines automatic translation as “the process in which a machine translates a text from one language to another, subdividing the syntax, identifying the different parts of a message, translating its components and structure to the target language”. While Pérez (2017) proposes the idea of switching the focus to regard automatic translation as an instrument the user can interact with rather than an isolated product. Her approach is to think about automatic translation as an iterative process that turns the translator into the “administrator” of the process rather than the “operator” who reviews the product.

Automatic translation as we know it is relatively new, tracing back to the mid-twentieth century. However, the ideas about mechanizing the translation process have been around since the seventeenth century. Soon after the creation of the “electronic calculators” there was a real possibility of developing computers to aid in the translation of natural languages but it wasn't until the 90s and the beginning of the twenty-first century that automatic translation became widely available for the general public with the introduction of online services such as Babelfish and later Google Translate (Hutchins, 2005).

#### **3.3.1 Google Translate**

The machine translation service we have selected to conduct this analysis is Google Translate (GT), a multilingual neural machine translation (NMT) service developed by Google, which translates texts, documents, and websites from one language into another (Suryani & Fitria, 2022). Several studies have been made on the differences between Google Translate and Human Translation, especially on the role this service plays in the translation field and its impact on human translators. Despite the important breakthroughs in machine translation due to artificial intelligence translation problems present on the target text produced by automatic translation are far from being completely resolved which is mostly attributed to the ever-changing nature of language (Zong, 2018). NMTs work by training the machine on the structure of the language, patterns and context. Unlike other machine translation services such as

Microsoft Translator which translates word by word, the development of Google Translate has allowed it to translate entire sentences (Putri & Nugroho, 2022).

Our end goal is to study the product of a translation generated by Google Translate and determine through quantitative and qualitative analysis if this machine translation service can to reproduce the original message in a comprehensible, natural and fluid way on top of correctly translating specific lexical and grammatical aspects of the text to avoid translation problems and lost of the intended idea that Manuel Rojas had when writing his story.

### **3.3.2. Papago**

Naver Papago, shortened to Papago, is a multilingual machine translation service provided by Naver Corporation. Papago was officially launched on July 19, 2017 with translation options for Korean, Japanese, Chinese, English, Spanish, and French. (Pardosi, 2021). Now, in 2023, this tool supports Japanese, Spanish, Russian, Vietnamese, Hindi, Korean, Chinese, French, Portuguese, Thai, English, German, Italian, and Indonesian.

Many studies have been conducted to measure the reliability of Papago as a translation tool, specifically by comparing it to established and well-known services such as Google Translate (Park, 2022) and Bing (Lee, 2022). Although this machine translation tool is easily accessible due to being user-friendly and free, its level of accuracy when it comes to reproducing messages from one language to another is still an ongoing topic of discussion.

One study comparing Google Translate and Papago has shown that Google Translate has fairly high accuracy over Papago, the latter reaching only a quarter of the accuracy level. Fuzianti., Tawami, Mardiyani, Rahmatillah, & Saputra (2022).

This technology is intrinsically tied to our study, because this research is centered on the ability machine translation has to translate a literary text. Specifically, on its ability to translate linguistic aspects related to semantics, spelling, and syntax.

### **3.4. Parallel corpus**

We talk about a parallel corpus when we have the same texts in different languages. Baker (1995: 230) and McEnery (1996: 58) call a parallel corpus a corpus consisting of original texts in one language with their translation in another. The importance of using this method is for the automatic construction of lexicons and translation research. When building a corpus, phrases and words that are mutual translations must be aligned, that is, placed next to each other (Hallebeek, 1999).

Baker (1995) states that all kinds of corpus are used in translation research: monolingual, bilingual, multilingual, and parallel. The relationship between the source text in language A and its translation into language B is studied. What is done is to investigate what are the characteristics of translated texts themselves without considering them only the originals. The parallel corpus containing original texts with their translation into one or more other languages is used in the training of translators and to improve the results of machine translation systems. In the first case, its essential contribution is that it contains evidence of how a translator solves problems encountered in translation practice. When comparing a corpus of original texts on a given subject with translated texts on the same subject and in the same language, certain characteristic properties can be ascertained. For example, the number of words in a text in Spanish is lower when translated into English, or certain sentence structures are more common for one than the other.

The parallel corpus is a strategy that we will accomplish in the great majority of our research, as we will use it to analyze the machine-translated version and the human-translated version. Therefore we consider it of utmost importance to add this topic to our theoretical framework and explain its definition and its importance in the study of translation.

### **3.5. Linguistic aspects**

“Linguistics is the scientific study of language” (Fowler, 1974, p. 19). Linguistics focuses on theories of language structure variation, and use, description of modern languages and the implications of those theories for knowledge of the mind, human culture, social behavior and language learning and teaching. Their subfields according to Nafisa (n.d) include: phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.

In this instance, our study is mainly focused specifically on changes in semantics which encompass the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences, delving into the intricacies of how language conveys pieces

of informations, spelling that according to Sebba (2007) the notion of 'correctness' implies a norm, hence we might define spelling as 'writing of words of a language according to the norms or conventions of that language' and syntax, investigating the rules that govern sentence structure to identify possible variations in these aspects at the moment of using an automatic translator to translate literary texts and how this affects the end product in comparison to human-made translation.

#### **4. MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This research paper has a mixed method approach, starting with the qualitative data collection tool based on a comparative analysis through a parallel corpus that consists of four main segments divided as follows: Source text, Human translation, Google translate, and Papago to analyze the difference linguistic aspects: semantics, spelling, syntax among the three translations and thus systemize their characteristics and differences.

Due to the brevity of the text, we decided to analyze every segment of the short story “Un vaso de leche” (52 in total) and focus on the analysis of the linguistic aspects previously mentioned. Each of the four students involved in this research paper analyzed 13 segments each and their respective translations intending to determine the quality of machine translation on literary texts while using a human-made translation as the basis for comparison. Afterwards, the 3 segments with the most semantic, syntactic and grammatical differences were selected to illustrate the results from the qualitative analysis segment of this mixed method research.

The parallel corpus was the chosen method for the qualitative part of this research paper because we consider it the most organized data collector given the objectives. It is a straightforward, clear way to visualize differences and explain what we concluded by our analyses.

On the other hand, a survey was chosen for the quantitative part of this research paper which was approved by professors belonging to the Departamento de idiomas, Cristian Guerra, Daniela Aburto, and Gisella Naranjo. We were interested in learning about the perspective of current Traductología students and practicing professionals on the different translations to then be able to determine if people with knowledge about the translation field and everything it encompasses could tell the difference between a human-made and a machine-made translation.

## 4.1 Methodology

The story “A Glass of Milk” was selected due to the impact Manuel Rojas had in Chilean literature, which is especially evident from the National Award he won in 1957 and his relevance to this day in the curriculum for literature classes in different schools in Chile. "The consistency of this protagonist, considering significant variations between the characterizations that are made about the author and his work, tells us about a presence we can rightly call canonical: because he is recognized and because his work can consolidate valuation and validation frameworks in the literary field; and, also, due to the variability of the recognition he receives, which shows the re-articulation of said valuation frameworks and the perception of the work validated with them." (Adriasola, 2018).

This study was done through qualitative and quantitative research. Firstly, for the qualitative section of this research we analyzed each segment of the text (52 in total) individually with its corresponding translation to evaluate the naturalness, coherence, and cohesion of the message through a parallel corpus to determine efficiently the differences among the human-made translation by Rosa María Lazo and Pablo Saavedra Silva, academics of the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, the translation by the machine translation service Google Translate, and the machine translation service Papago to identify changes in linguistic aspects, specifically semantic, syntactic and spelling structures.

It's worth mentioning that when evaluating the human-made translation, we do not seek to critique said work, but to use this text as a guide and foundation to determine mistakes and flaws in the result of an automatic translator used to translate a literary text.

On the other hand, for quantitative information, surveyed of students in their third, fourth and fifth year of Traductología at the Universidad De Atacama which presented different extracts of each translation without specifying which one was human-made and which one was machine-made to be able to obtain data as objective and unbiased as possible. This survey was structured as follows: A brief description of our work and the main objectives we seek to achieve through the survey, an open-ended question about the respondent's general background (optional), a question related to informed consent, seeking permission from the respondents to include their responses in this work, two demographic questions to know if the respondent is a graduate and, in case they're not, in what year of their degree they're in currently. Then, there was the multiple choice section of this survey, the source text was included where a question is typically placed, and the alternatives provided were the corresponding human-made translation, the translation generated by Google Translate and one generated by Papago, which were

presented in an aleatory way. An open-ended question was added after each segment to better understand the reasoning each respondent used to choose among the human-made translation, the Google Translate-generated translation or the Papago-generated translation. However, it is important to mention that although the data and the subsequent analysis derived from these open-ended responses provide avenues for future investigations, they are beyond the scope of this study's objectives. The purpose of this survey is the quantification of the preferences towards the different translations mentioned above rather than a qualitative analysis of the individual justifications each respondent provided. The main questions we aimed to answer were: Is it possible to observe significant differences between the three translations? Can machine translation stay true to the original text and the main message Manuel Rojas wanted to share? Can machine translation replicate the work made by humans when translating texts with no specialized language, such as the story “A Glass Of Milk”?

A parallel corpus, which is an analysis table designed according to the requirements of this research, was used as a qualitative data collection instrument. The researcher elaborated on the table, which consists of six entries.

First, it shows the source text in Spanish, then there is the human-made translation by Rosa María Lazo and Pablo Saavedra Silva. The two last columns are for the two machine translations: Google Translate and Papago, respectively. Finally, the two columns in horizontal are for 1) Semantic, spelling and syntactical differences found among the translations, and 2) analysis, where some of the advantages and disadvantages of using a machine translation service in that particular segment are presented.

Below is a visual representation of the previous explanation for the qualitative data collection instrument.

| <b>Source text</b> | <b>Human translation</b> | <b>Automatic Translation (Google Translate)</b> | <b>Automatic Translation (Papago)</b> |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                    |                          |                                                 |                                       |

|                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Linguistic differences<br><br>Semantic:<br>Spelling:<br>Syntax: |
| Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)                           |

## 4.2 Analysis and interpretation of results

Because this study combines qualitative and quantitative data (a parallel corpus and a survey, respectively) the analysis and interpretation of results will be divided the same way. First, we will include the 52 segments of the original text divided into an equal number of parallel corpora, all of which include a detailed analysis of the differences in semantics, spelling and syntax among the source text, a human-made translation, a translation generated by Google Translate, and a translation generated by Papago.

Subsequently, the alternative survey results will be presented. Although an open-ended question was included after each of the 20 multi-choice questions to better understand the reasoning behind the choice of each respondent, they will not be analyzed in this section as they fall outside of the scope of this study.

### 4.2.1 Qualitative results

Table 21

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Le agradeció el ofrecimiento con una sonrisa angustiada y se fue.</p> <p>Le acometió entonces una desesperación aguda. ¡Tenía hambre, hambre, hambre! Un hambre que lo doblegaba como un latigazo; veía todo a través de una niebla azul y al andar vacilaba como un borracho. Sin embargo, no había podido quejarse ni gritar, pues su sufrimiento era obscuro y fatigante; no era dolor, sino angustia sorda, acabamiento; le parecía que estaba aplastado por un gran peso.</p> | <p>He thanked his offer with an anguished smile and left.</p> <p>Then, an acute desperation took over him. He felt hunger, hunger, hunger! A hunger that subdued him like a whipping: he saw everything through a blue mist, and he walked like a drunkard. However, he could not moan nor yell, because his suffering was obscure and exhausting; it was not pain but a deaf anguish, a sense of ending; he felt as if he were being crushed by a big load.</p> | <p>He thanked him for the offer with an anguished smile and left.</p> <p>She was then overcome with acute despair. She was hungry, hungry, hungry! A hunger that overwhelmed him like a whip; He saw everything through a blue fog and when he walked he staggered like a drunk. However, he had not been able to complain or shout, for his suffering was dark and tiring; It was not pain, but dull anguish, destruction; It seemed to him that he was crushed by a great weight.</p> | <p>He thanked her for the offer with a distressing smile and left.</p> <p>He then became acutely desperate. I was hungry, hungry, hungry! A hunger that doubled him like a whip; he saw everything through a blue mist and as he walked he hesitated like a drunk. However, he had not been able to complain or shout, for his suffering was dark and tiresome; it was not pain, but deaf anguish, and it seemed to him that he was crushed by a great weight.</p> |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. It is common to omit the pronoun in Spanish, for example in the sentence of the source text “Le agradeció el ofrecimiento con una sonrisa angustiada y se fue” we can infer that the protagonist thanked the foreman. In the case of Human translation uses the pronoun “his” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “used, usually as the object of a verb or preposition, to refer to a man, boy, or male animal that has just been mentioned or is just about to be mentioned” which is the correct pronoun for this context. On the other hand, Google translation uses the determiner “him” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “used, usually as the object of a verb or preposition, to refer to a man, boy, or male animal that has just been mentioned or is just about to be mentioned” which would also be an accurate term. Finally, Papago translation uses the pronoun “her” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “used, usually as the object of a verb or preposition, to refer to a woman, girl, or female animal that has just been mentioned or is just about to be mentioned” which is not the correct term because in the source text it does not refer to a woman.
2. According to the Real Academia Española “angustiada” means “Lleno de angustia”. Both Human and Google translation used the equivalent “anguished” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “having or showing extreme physical or mental suffering” which is the most accurate term for this context. However, Papago translation used the term “distressing” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “upsetting or worrying” which is not the most accurate term.
3. According to the Real Academia Española “acometió” (from the verb “acometer”) means “Embestir con ímpetu y ardimiento”. Human translation used the phrasal verb “took over” (“take over” in present) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to begin to have control of something” and which is accurate. Conversely, Google translation used the term “overcome” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to defeat or succeed in controlling or dealing with something” which, considering the context, is not the most accurate term. Finally, Papago translation used the term “became” (from the verb “become”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to start to be” which is also not the most accurate term.
4. According to the Real Academia Española “desesperación” means “Alteración extrema del ánimo causada por cólera, despecho o enojo”. Human translation used the equivalent “desperation” which according to Cambridge Dictionary

means “the feeling that you have when you are in such a bad situation that you are willing to take risks in order to change it” which would be the most accurate term. Google translation used the term “despair” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the feeling that there is no hope and that you can do nothing to improve a difficult or worrying situation” which would also be correct. However, Papago translation used the term “desperate” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “feeling that you have no hope and are ready to do anything to change the bad situation you are in” which would fit the context, although it does not convey exactly the same emotional intensity.

5. According to the Real Academia Española “tenía” (from the verb “tener”) means “poseer”. Human translation used the term “felt” (from the verb “feel”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to experience something physical or emotional” which is the most accurate term. Both Google and Papago translation used the term “was” (from the verb “be”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “used to say something about a person, thing, or state, to show a permanent or temporary quality, state, job, etc” which would be a more literal translation but less accurate in conveying the intensity of the character's sense of hunger.

6. According to the Real Academia Española “doblegaba” (from the verb “doblegar”) means “ Doblar o torcer encorvando”. Human translation used the term “subdued” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “If a person is subdued, they are not as happy as usual or they are quieter than usual” which is a current term because is not literal and still fits with the context. Google translation used the term “overwhelmed” (from the verb “overwhelm”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to defeat someone or something by using a lot of force” which, although it fits the context, does not express what is really meant. Finally, Papago translation used the term “doubled” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “twice the size, amount, price, etc., or consisting of two similar things together” which which is not the best option, since it has nothing to do with the original context.

7. According to the Real Academia Española “latigazo” means “ Golpe dado con el látigo”. Human translation used the term “whipping” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the punishment of being hit by a whip” which is the most accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “whip” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a piece of leather or rope that is fastened to a stick, used for hitting animals or people” which has to do with the context, but refers to the object, not the action of hitting, so it is not the precise term.

8. According to the Real Academia Española “niebla” has some meanings, but the most accurate for this context is “Nube o mancha en la córnea”. Both the Human and Papago translation used the term “mist” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a thin layer of liquid on the surface of something that makes it difficult to see” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, Google translation used the term “fog” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a weather condition in which very small drops of water come together to form a thick cloud close to the land or sea, making it difficult to see” which has to do with the context but but it is a broader term.

9. According to the Real Academia Española “vacilaba” (from the verb “vacilar”) means “Dicho de una persona o de una cosa: Moverse de manera indeterminada o inestable”. Human translation used the term “walked” (from the verb “walk”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to move along by putting one foot in front of the other, allowing each foot to touch the ground before lifting the next” which is a good choice of term because compares the protagonist's walk to those of a drunkard, which fits the context. Google translation used the term “staggered” (from the verb “stagger”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to walk or move with difficulty as if you are going to fall” which would also be a good equivalent. On the other hand, Papago translation used the term “hesitated” (from the verb “hesitate”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to pause before you do or say something, often because you are uncertain or nervous about it” which is the incorrect equivalent because it has nothing to do with the original context.

10. According to the Real Academia Española “quejarse” (from the verb “quejar”) means “Expresar con la voz el dolor o pena que se siente”. Human translation used the term “moan” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to make a long, low sound of pain, suffering, or another strong emotion” which fits the context. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “complain” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to say that something is wrong or not satisfactory” which is not the most accurate term because it does not reflect what is stated in the source text.

11. According to the Real Academia Española “gritar” means “Dar un grito o varios”. Human translation used the term “yell” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to shout something or make a loud noise, usually when you are angry, in pain, or excited” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago

translation used the term “shout” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to speak with a very loud voice, often as loud as possible, usually when you want to make yourself heard in noisy situations, or when the person you are talking to is a long way away or cannot hear very well” which is not the most accurate term because is not the type of yell that is referring in the source text.

12. According to the Real Academia Española “oscuro” means “Confuso, poco inteligible”. Human translation used the term “Obscure” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to make something difficult to discover and understand” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “dark” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “sad and without hope” which is not the most accurate term because it does not fit the context of the source text.

13. According to the Real Academia Española “Fatigante” means “Que causa fatiga” and “Fatiga” means “Cansancio o hastío”. Human translation used the term “exhausting” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “making you feel extremely tired” which would be the most accurate term. Google translation used the term “Tiring” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “making you feel tired” which would also be an accurate term. Finally, Papago used the term “Tiresome” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “annoying and making you lose patience” which is not the most accurate term.

14. According to the Real Academia Española “Sorda” means “Insensible a las súplicas o al dolor ajeno”. Both the Human and Papago translation used the term “Deaf” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “unable to hear, either completely or partly” which would not be the most accurate term because is very literal and unspecific. On the other hand, Google translation used the term “Dull” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “A dull sound or pain is not sharp or clear” which is the most accurate term for this context.

15. According to the Real Academia Española “Acabamiento” means “término, fin”. Human translation used the term “Ending” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the last part of a process, esp. the way in which something stops existing” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, Google translation used the term “Destruction” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the act of destroying something, or the fact of being destroyed” which, considering the context of the source text, is not the best choice. Finally, Papago has omitted his term.

16. According to the Real Academia Española “Parecía” (from the verb “parecer”) means “Seguido de una oración introducida por qué, existir la impresión de lo expresado por ella”. Human translation used the term “Felt” (from the verb “feel”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to experience something physical or emotional” which is a good choice of term, since it is not literal and fits the context. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “seemed” (from the verb “seem”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to appear to be” which is not the most accurate term because it is very specific.

17. According to the Real Academia Española “Gran” means “grande”. Human translation used the term “big” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “large in size or amount” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago used the term “Great” which according to “large in amount, size, or degree” which would also be accurate.

18. According to the Real Academia Española “Peso” means “Cosa pesada”. Human translation used the term “load” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to contain a lot of something” which fits with the context. On the other hand both Google and Papago translation used the term “Weight” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the amount that something or someone weighs” which is also a good choice of term.

### Spelling

1. Google translation, after the semicolon, writes the pronoun “he” in capital letters, which is not correct because it is not a terminal mark of punctuation.

2. Google translation, after the semicolon, writes the pronoun “it” in capital letters, which is not correct because it is not a terminal mark of punctuation.

### Syntax:

|                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.                                    | In the sentence of the source text “Le acometió entonces una desesperación aguda”, Human translation changed the order and the sense with the translation: “Then, an acute desperation took over him”. On the other hand, both Google and Papago maintained the order and the sense.               |
| 2.                                    | In the sentence of the source text “y al andar vacilaba como un borracho”, the Human translation changed the order, shortening it, with the translation: “and he walked like a drunkard”. However, both Google and Papago translation maintained the order.                                        |
| 3.                                    | In the sentence of the source text “le parecía que estaba aplastado por un gran peso”, the Human translation maintained the order and the sense of the source text. However, both Google and Papago translations add more information in their translations , because they add “It seemed to him”. |
| Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages) |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Advantages:                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1.                                    | One advantage is that the machine translation Google, can better understand the source context than Papago translation.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 2.                                    | Another advantage is that there are no spelling mistakes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Disadvantages:                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1.                                    | One disadvantage is that Papago translation tends to fail a lot in the choice of words, as he already has difficulties grasping the meaning of the source text in its entirety.                                                                                                                    |

**Table 28**

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| En la lechería no había sino un cliente. Era un vejete de anteojos, que con la nariz metida entre las hojas de un periódico, leyendo, permanecía inmóvil, como pegado a la silla. Sobre la mesita había un vaso de leche a medio consumir.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | There was only one customer in the dairy. It was an old man with glasses, who with his nose stuck in between the pages of a newspaper, was reading without moving, as if glued to the chair. Over the little table there was a half-drunk glass of milk. | There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who with his nose stuck between the pages of a newspaper, reading, remained motionless, as if glued to the chair. On the table there was a half-consumed glass of milk. | There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose tucked between the leaves of a newspaper, read, remained motionless, as if attached to the chair. There was a glass of half-eaten milk on the table. |
| <p><b>Semantics:</b> 1. “Era un vejete de anteojos” is a sentence mentioned in the source text. According to the Real Academia Española, “vejete” means “Viejo, de edad avanzada”, therefore, no explicit gender is mentioned. Here, the mention of “Era” highlights an implied subject, therefore, the equivalent “it” that the human translation gives could be the best option to refer to this person. In both automatic translation by Google and Papago, the pronoun “he” (él) was used, however, this could be incorrect if there is no prior information about the gender of the person mentioned.</p> <p>2. In the original text, the word "metida" was used, which, according to the Real Academia Española, means "Encerrar, introducir o incluir algo dentro de otra cosa o en alguna parte". In the human translation and Google's automatic translation, the word "stuck" was used as an equivalent. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, "stuck" means "unable to move, or set in a particular position, place, or way of thinking." This implies that the nose is firmly attached or adhered to the pages of the newspaper, which might not be as accurate in this case. The original context explains that the old man's nose was positioned between the pages of the newspaper but not stuck to them. On the other hand, in Papago's automatic translation, the word "tucked" was used. "Tucked" means "If you tuck part of your body, you hold it in a particular position," suggesting</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

that the nose is hidden in a particular position between the pages. So this would be the most accurate translation in this context.

3. In the source text, the word "hojas" was used, referring to the pages of a newspaper. In the human and Google's automatic translations, the term "pages" is used, which, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, means "a side of one of the pieces of paper in a book, newspaper, or magazine, usually with a number printed on it." Therefore, it is the correct option since a newspaper is filled with pages. On the contrary, in Papago's automatic translation, the term "leaves" (plural of "leaf") is used, which means "a thin sheet of paper." Although this term could be used more broadly to refer to a single sheet of paper, "page" is a better term to describe the separate surfaces that contain the content when reading a newspaper.

4. In the original text, the expression "permanecía inmóvil" was used. In the human translation, the equivalent "without moving" is provided, while both automatic translations (Google and Papago) use "remained motionless." According to the Cambridge Dictionary, "motionless" means "without moving," so all three versions remain faithful to the original message. However, the human translation maintains more natural phrasing.

5. In the original text, the word "pegado" is used. Both the human translation and Google's automatic translator opted for the English equivalent "glued." However, Papago chose to translate it as "attached." The term "glued" implies a stronger connection, as if the reader is so absorbed in the text that they seem glued to the chair. In this context, the word "glued" might better capture the original meaning of the source text, meanwhile "attached" would suggest a physical connection to the chair.

6. In the source text, the expression "Sobre" is used. The human translation translates this as "Over," while the automatic translations from Google Translate and Papago use "On." The most accurate option is the one provided by Google Translate and Papago because, according to Cambridge Dictionary, "On" refers to an object (glass of milk) that is on the table and in physical contact with it. On the other hand, the equivalent used by the human translator, "Over," implies that something is above or higher than something else, sometimes covering the other thing; it suggests a spatial relationship that might not fit the context as precisely.

7. In the source text, the term "mesita" is mentioned. In the human translation, the equivalent used is "little table," referring to a small-sized table. Therefore, this option is the most accurate. In the translations by Google and Papago, only the equivalent "table" was used, without specifying the size of the table. Therefore, this is incorrect.

8. In the source text, it is used the expression "a medio consumir," which translates to "half-drunk." The human translation accurately translated this as "half-drunk," emphasizing the action of drinking a liquid (glass of milk). The automatic translation by Google used "half-consumed," which is also accurate but might be considered less explicit in the context of drinking. In the case of Papago, it translated it as "half-eaten," which is entirely incorrect and out of context, as nothing is being eaten.

**Spelling:** In the source text, there is a comma after 'que' indicating a relative clause. The human translation and Papago maintain this comma placement, making them the most faithful translations to the original message. Google Translate, on the other hand, places only one comma before 'who,' showing slight variations in comma placement, which in this case, is not correct.

In the rest of the paragraph, there are more commas; however, there are no significant differences between the original version and its three translations.

**Syntax:** 1. The source text uses "leyendo" in the gerund form, indicating an ongoing action. Both the human translation and Google's automatic translation use "reading" in the gerund form, maintaining the past continuous tense of the source text. However, the human translation adds "was" before "reading," providing more explicitness to the sentence. Papago opts for a simpler word, "read," which is in the simple past tense. Nevertheless, this option lacks naturalness in this context.

2. The source text contains the expression "Sobre la mesita había un vaso de leche a medio consumir". Both the human translation and Google Translate respected the syntactic order of this sentence. The human translation used "Over the little table there was a half-drunk glass of milk," and Google Translate utilized "On the table there was a half-consumed glass

of milk.” On the other hand, Papago chose to reverse the order of the sentence, rendering it as “There was a glass of half-eaten milk on the table.” Despite the varied order, all translations are syntactically correct.

3. In the original text, the phrase "vaso de leche a medio consumir" adheres to a typical Spanish structure, where the noun "vaso" is succeeded by a series of modifying elements, specifically “a medio consumir”. However, in the three translations (Human translation, Google Translate, Papago), the structure is adjusted to conform to English norms. In English, it is common to place the adjective ("half-drunk," "half-consumed," or "half-eaten") before the noun ("glass"). Changing how words are arranged happens when translating between Spanish and English. Even though there's a difference in the syntax, it's still considered correct in each language.

4. In the same part mentioned before, “Sobre la mesita había un vaso de leche a medio consumir.”, the equivalent human translation used for this sentence was “Over the little table there was a half-drunk glass of milk”, which maintained the original syntactic structure presented in the source text. In the case of Google's automatic translation, “On the table there was a half-consumed glass of milk.”, which also maintained the original syntactic structure presented in the source text. On the contrary, Papago’s automatic translation, “ There was a glass of half-eaten milk on the table.”, changed how words are arranged, placing “on the table” at the end of the sentence.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. One disadvantage is that in this extract in particular, automatic translators seemed to have more difficulty in appropriately conveying the original message. For example, the source text expressed “era” and both automatic translators used “he” as an equivalent, when “it” was the correct equivalent.
2. Another disadvantage is that both automatic translations lack naturalness in the text.
3. One advantage is that one of the automatic translators (Papago) was able to accurately convey the original message in the best way. In this case, “metida” was translated as “tucked”, which is accurate.
4. Another advantage is that both automatic translators maintained the accurate use of punctuation.

**Table 31**

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                             | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Le daban ganas de entrar y decirle algo fuerte que le obligara a marcharse, una grosería o una frase que le indicara que no tenía derecho a permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo por un gasto tan reducido.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | He wanted to come in and tell him something harsh that would force him to leave, a coarse word or phrase that would let him know that he had no right to sit there for one hour reading for such a small expense. | He wanted to go in and say something strong that would force him to leave, something rude or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit and read for an hour for such a small expense. | They made him want to come in and tell him something strong that would force him to leave, a rude thing or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit for an hour and read, at such a small expense. |
| <p><b>Semantic:</b> 1. “Le daban ganas” was translated by both the human translation and Google’s machine translation as “He wanted to”, which is accurate because it expresses that the man really wanted to do something (in this case, to come in). It accurately conveys the idea that he had a strong desire to get inside the place. Also, both used a masculine gender to refer to the character, which is also accurate.</p> <p>2. “Entrar” was translated as “come in” by the human translation, meanwhile it was translated as “go in” by Google’s machine translation. These two terms have different meanings based on the perspective of the speaker. For example, “come in” is used when the speaker is inside the place and is speaking to another person (the man) to enter that place. On the other hand, “go in” is used when the speaker is outside the place and is inviting another person (the man) to go inside</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

that place. Therefore, the most accurate translation option is the one by Google's machine translation because it aligns with the idea of the speaker being outside and at the same time narrating that the man is about to go in the place.

In the case of Papago's machine translation, it says, "They made him want to come in," suggesting external factors influenced the man's desire to enter. So, this option is not accurate. Plus, it used "come in", which is also not correct.

3. "Decirle" was translated as "tell him" by both the human translation and Papago's machine translation, meanwhile "say" was used by Google's machine translation. The three translations are accurate, since "tell" and "say" are synonyms, however, the option was the human translation and Papago's automatic translation was more straightforward since they added "him" after "tell".

4. In the source text the words "Algo fuerte" were used, which implies expressing something forcefully, like a curse word. Human translation decided to translate it as "Something harsh", where the word "harsh", according to Cambridge Dictionary, means "unpleasant, unkind, cruel, or more severe than is necessary". In the case of both machine translations, the equivalent given was "Something strong", where the term "strong" means "expressing something in a forceful way, without trying not to offend people". According to the context, "algo fuerte" refers to a curse word, which is mentioned later in this segment, therefore the most accurate translation option would be the one by the human translator.

5. "Una grosería" was mentioned in the source text, which according to the Real Academia Española, "Descortesía, falta grande de atención y respeto." The equivalent given by the human translation was "A coarse word", where "coarse" according to Cambridge Dictionary means "rude and offensive", so it is referring to a rude and offensive word. On the other hand, the equivalent given by Google's machine translation was "Something rude", where "rude" according to Cambridge Dictionary means "not polite; offensive or embarrassing". In the case of Papago's automatic translation, the equivalent given was "A rude thing". In this case, three translations provide equivalents that are synonyms, "coarse" and "rude", however, both machine translation introduced broader and wider terms ("something" and "thing") that may not be the most accurate equivalent when it comes to "una grosería". In this case, Human translation may better capture the specificity and intended level of offensiveness when expressing a curse word.

6. "Una frase que le indicara" was translated as "phrase that would let him know" by the human translator, meanwhile both machine translations opted for "a phrase that would indicate". "Let know" and "indicate" are both synonyms, therefore, both options are valid.

7. "Permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo" was used in the source text, where the equivalent human translation opted for was "To sit there for one hour reading". Meanwhile, the equivalent Google's machine translation decided for was "To sit and read for an hour" and Papago's machine translation opted for "to sit for an hour, and read". All three options of translations are accurate because they keep the meaning of the source text.

8. "Por un gasto tan reducido" was used in the source text. The equivalent human translation and Google's machine translation decided to use was "For such a small expanse", meanwhile Papago's machine translation decided to translate it as "at such a small expanse". According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, "to" means "used as a function word to indicate purpose", meanwhile "at" means "used as a function word to indicate presence or occurrence in, on, or near". According to this definition, the translation given by human translation and Google's machine translation is the most accurate.

**Spelling:** 1. There's a comma placed after "marcharse" in the source text. The three translations maintained this punctuation.

2. There are commas placed before and after ", y leyendo,". Both the human translation and Google's machine translation omitted these commas, whereas Papago's machine translation maintained the same punctuation as the source text.

The addition of additional commas in Papago's machine translation, "sit for an hour, and read, at such a small expanse", introduces slight pauses that may not be necessary for the sentence's flow. Therefore, human translation and Google's machine translation are a good representation of the source text in terms of spelling accuracy.

**Syntax:** 1. “Le daban ganas de entrar”. The equivalent given by human translation was “He wanted to come in”, which means that the original syntactical structure used in the source text was maintained. In the case of Google’s machine translation, “He wanted to go in”, it also followed the syntactic structure of this sentence. However, Papago’s automatic translation changed the original syntactical order used in the source text, “They made him want to come in”, however this continues to be syntactically accurate in English.

2. “Decirle”. The equivalent given by human translation and Papago’s machine translation was “tell him”, which means that the original syntactical order used in the source text was changed. However, Google’s automatic translation maintained the original syntactical order of 1 word used in the source text, “say”. Nevertheless, these kinds of differences are common and accurate between Spanish - English translations.

3. “Una frase que le indicara”. The equivalent given by human translation was “phrase that would let him know”, which means that the original syntactical order used in the source text was changed. However, both machine translations maintained the original syntactical order used in the source text, “a phrase that would indicate”. As stated before, these kinds of differences are common and accurate between Spanish - English translations.

4. “Permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo,” The equivalent given by human translation was “to sit there for one hour reading”, which means that the original syntactical structure used in the source text was changed, however this continues to be syntactically accurate in English. In addition, the equivalent given by Google’s machine translation also changed the original syntactical structure of the source text, “to sit and read for an hour”, however this also continues to be syntactically accurate in English. And in the case of Papago’s machine translation, it also changed the original syntactical order of the source text, “to sit for an hour, and read,”, nevertheless this continues to be syntactically accurate in English.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. One advantage is that even though there were some errors, both machine translators were able to know the masculine gender of the character.
2. Another advantage is that both machine translators maintain an accurate English structure when it comes to syntax.
3. One disadvantage is that even though there was an average level of accuracy when it comes to semantics, neither machine translator was able to fully capture the essence of the original text.

### 4.2.2 Quantitative results

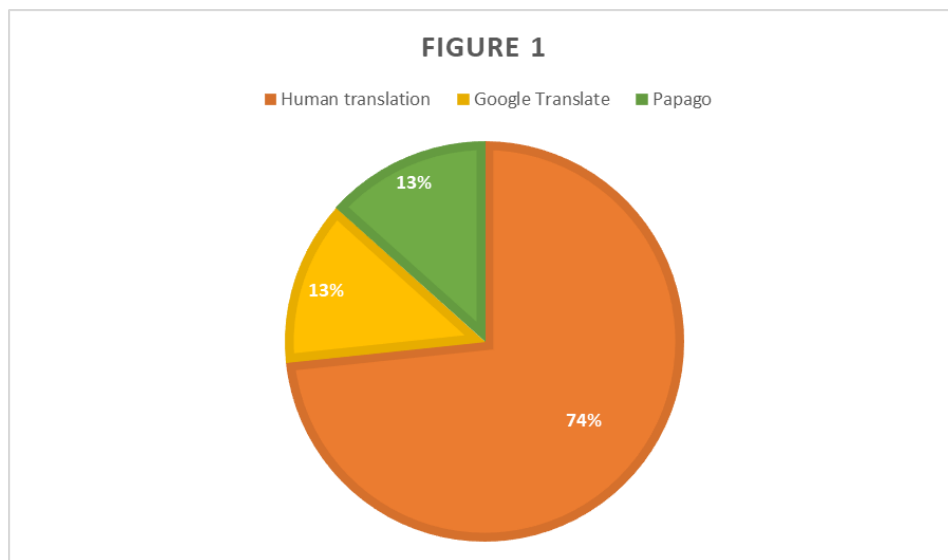
**Original text 1:** Afirmado en la barandilla de estribor, el marinero parecía esperar a alguien. Tenía en la mano izquierda un envoltorio de papel blanco, manchado de grasa en varias partes. Con la otra mano atendía la pipa.

**Human-made translation:** Leaning on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he held a white paper wrapping, with grease stains in several places. In his other hand he held his pipe.

**Google translation:** Perched on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he had a white paper wrapping, grease stained on it in several parts. With the other hand he tended to the pipe.

**Papago translation:** Affirmed on the starboard bow, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. He had a white paper wrapper in his left hand, stained with grease in several parts. With his other hand, he'd take the pipe.

**Figure 1.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (74%) believe that the human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 13% believe it was the one generated by Google Translate and 13% believe it was the one by Papago.

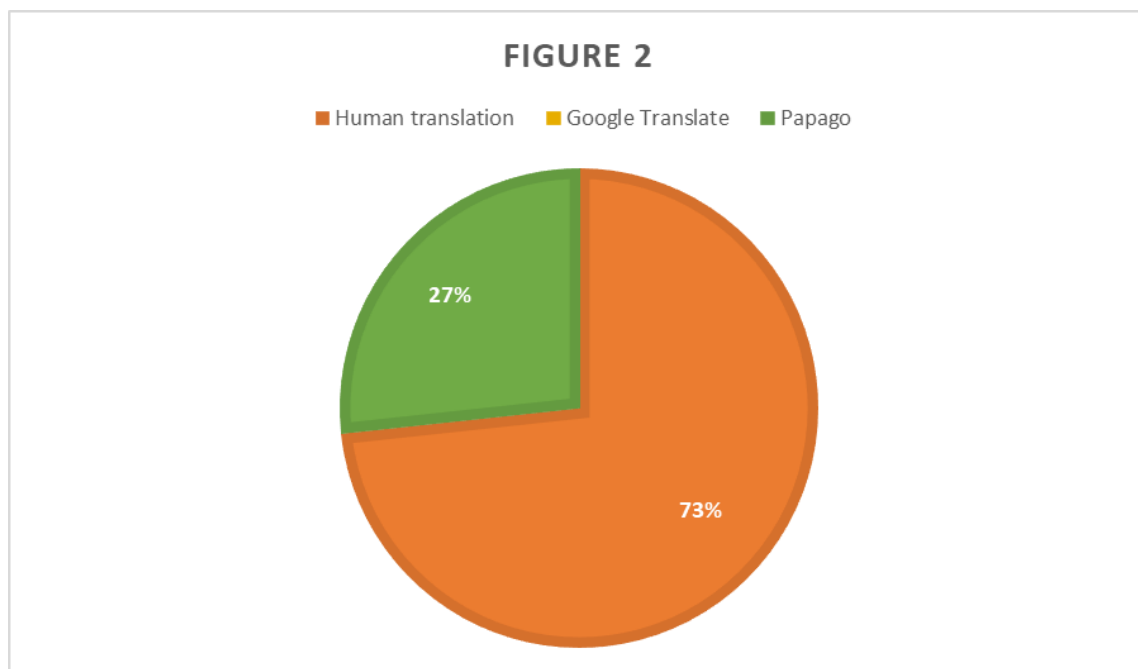
**Original text 2:** Entre unos vagones apareció un joven delgado; se detuvo un instante, miró hacia el mar y avanzó después, caminando por la orilla del muelle con las manos en los bolsillos, distraído o pensando.

**Human-made translation:** A young, slim man appeared from between some coaches. He halted a moment, looked to the sea and then moved on, walking along the edge of the pier with his hands in his pockets, distracted or lost in thought.

**Google translation:** Between some carriages a thin young man appeared; He stopped for a moment, He looked towards the sea and then advanced, walking along the edge of the pier with his hands in pockets, distracted or thinking.

**Papago translation:** A thin young man appeared among the wagons; he stopped for a moment, he looked out at the sea and went on afterwards, walking along the shore of the pier with the... hands in your pockets, distracted or thinking.

**Figure 2.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (73%) believe that the human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 27% believe it was the one generated by Papago. No respondent chose the translation generated by Google Translate.

**Original text 3:** Cuando pasó frente al barco, el marinero le gritó en inglés:

-I say; look here! (¡Oiga, mire!)

El joven levantó la cabeza, y, sin detenerse, contestó en el mismo idioma:

- Hello! What? (¡Hola! ¿Qué?)

-Are you hungry? (¿Tiene hambre?)

**Human-made translation:** When he passed in front of the ship, the sailor yelled in English:

—*I say, look here!*

The young man raised his head and, without stopping, answered in the same language:

—*Hallow! What?*

—*Are you hungry?*

**Google translation:** When he passed in front of the ship, the sailor shouted at him in English:

-I say; look here! (Hey, look!)

The young man raised his head, and, without stopping, answered in the same language:

- Hello! Que? (Hi, what?) -Are you hungry? (He is hungry?)

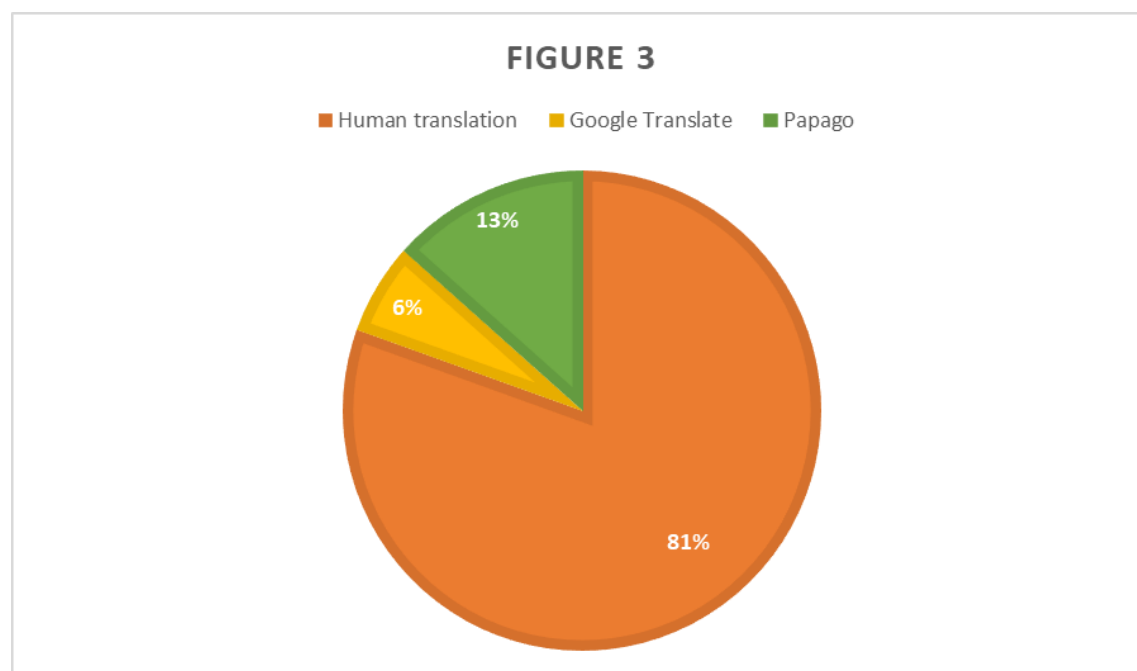
**Papago translation:** When he passed in front of the boat, the sailor shouted at him in English:

-Look here! (Listen, look!)

The young man raised his head, and, without stopping, answered in the same language:

- Hello! What? What? -Are you hungry? (Are you hungry?)

**Figure 3.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (81%) believe that the human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 13% believe it was the one generated by Papago and 6% believe it was the one by Google Translate.

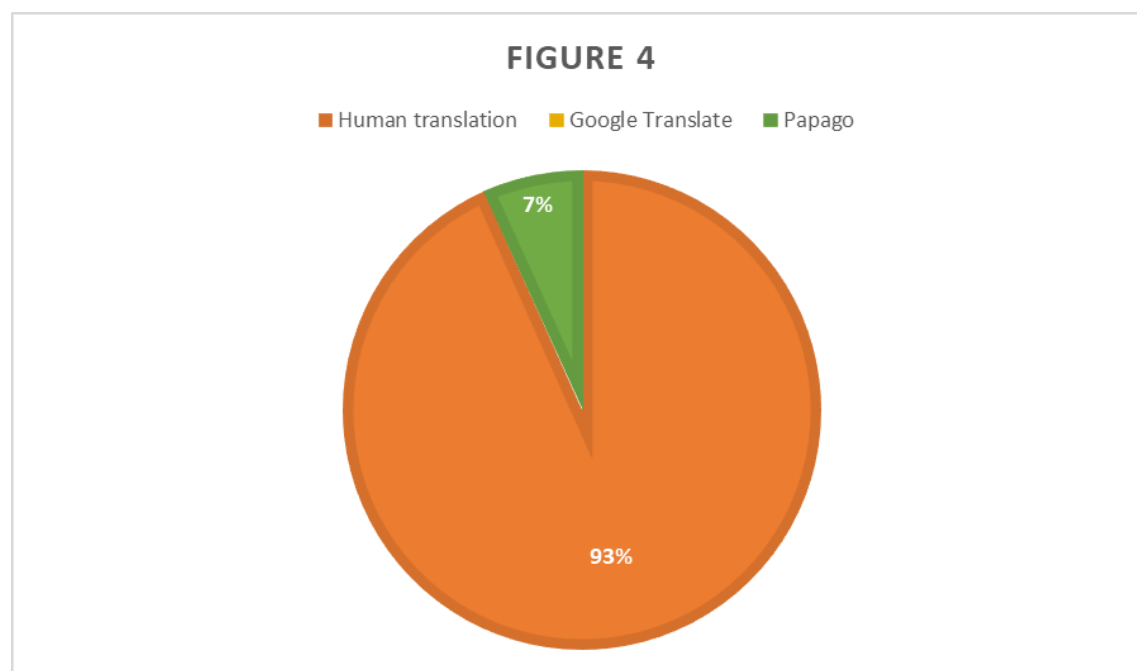
**Original text 4:** Hubo un breve silencio, durante el cual el joven pareció reflexionar y hasta dio un paso más corto que los demás, como para detenerse; pero al fin dijo, mientras dirigía al marinero una sonrisa triste: “No, *I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor.* (No, no tengo hambre. Muchas gracias, marinero.)” “*Very well.* (Muy bien.)”

**Human-made translation:** There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to ponder and even shortened his step, as if to stop; but in the end, he said as he offered the sailor a sad smile: “No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor.” “Very well.”

**Google translation:** There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a step shorter than the others, as if to stop; but at last he said, while giving the sailor a sad smile: “No, I am not hungry. Thank you, sailor. (No, I'm not hungry. Many thank you, sailor.)” “Very well. (Very good.)”

**Papago translation:** There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a shorter step than the others, as to stop himself; but at last he said, as he directed the sailor a sad smile “No, I am not hungry! Thank you, Sailor. (No, I don't have a man. Thank you very much, sailor.)” “Very well. (Very well.)”

**Figure 4.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (93%) believe that the human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 7% believe it was the one generated by Papago. No respondent chose the translation generated by Google Translate.

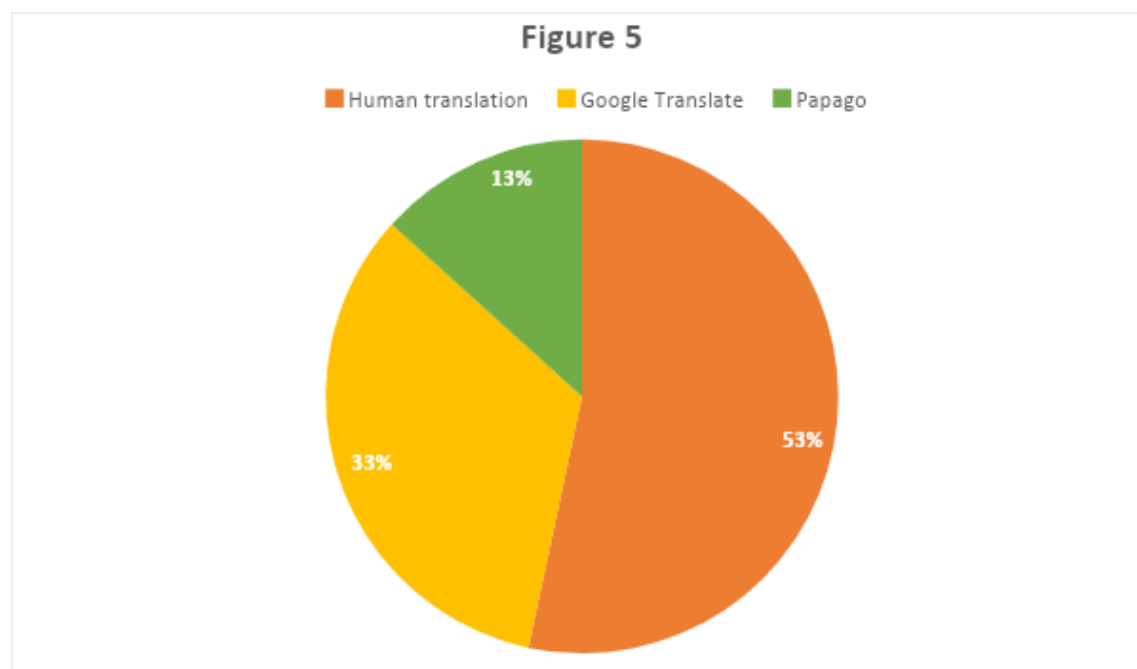
**Original text 5:** Sacóse la pipa de la boca el marinero, escupió y colocándosela de nuevo entre los labios, miró hacia otro lado. El joven, avergonzado de que su aspecto despertara sentimientos de caridad, pareció apresurar el paso, como temiendo arrepentirse de su negativa.

**Human-made translation:** The sailor took his pipe from his mouth, spat, and then, placing it again between his lips, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance was prompting feelings of pity, seemed to walk faster, as if afraid he'd regret his decision.

**Google translation:** The sailor took the pipe out of his mouth, spat, and placing it between his lips again, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance aroused feelings of charity, seemed to hasten his step, as if fearing that he would regret his refusal.

**Papago translation:** He took the pipe out of his mouth, spit it out and put it back between his lips, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance aroused feelings of charity, seemed to hasten on, as if afraid of regretting his refusal.

**Figure 5.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (53%) believed that the human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 33% believe that it was the one generated by Google Translate and 13% believe it was the one by Papago.

**Original text 6:** Un instante después un magnífico vagabundo, vestido inverosímilmente de harapos, grandes zapatos rotos, larga barba rubia y ojos azules, pasó ante el marinero, y éste, sin llamarlo previamente, le gritó: "Are you hungry?" No había terminado aún su pregunta cuando el atorrante, mirando con ojos brillantes el paquete que el marinero tenía en las manos, contestó apresuradamente: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Sí, señor, tengo harta hambre.)"

**Human-made translation:** Not a moment later, a real vagabond, dressed in unbelievable rags, with big broken shoes, a long blond beard and blue eyes, passed in front of the sailor, who, without calling him before, yelled:

—Are you hungry?

He hadn't finished his question when the vagabond, looking with a pair of bright eyes the package the sailor had in his hands, hastily replied:

—Yes, sir, I am very much hungry!

**Google translation:** A moment later a magnificent tramp, dressed implausibly in rags, with large torn shoes, a long blonde beard and blue eyes, passed by the sailor, and the latter, without calling him beforehand, shouted to him:

—Are you hungry?

He had not yet finished his question when the tormentor, looking with shining eyes at the package that the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily:

—Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Yes, sir, I am very hungry.)

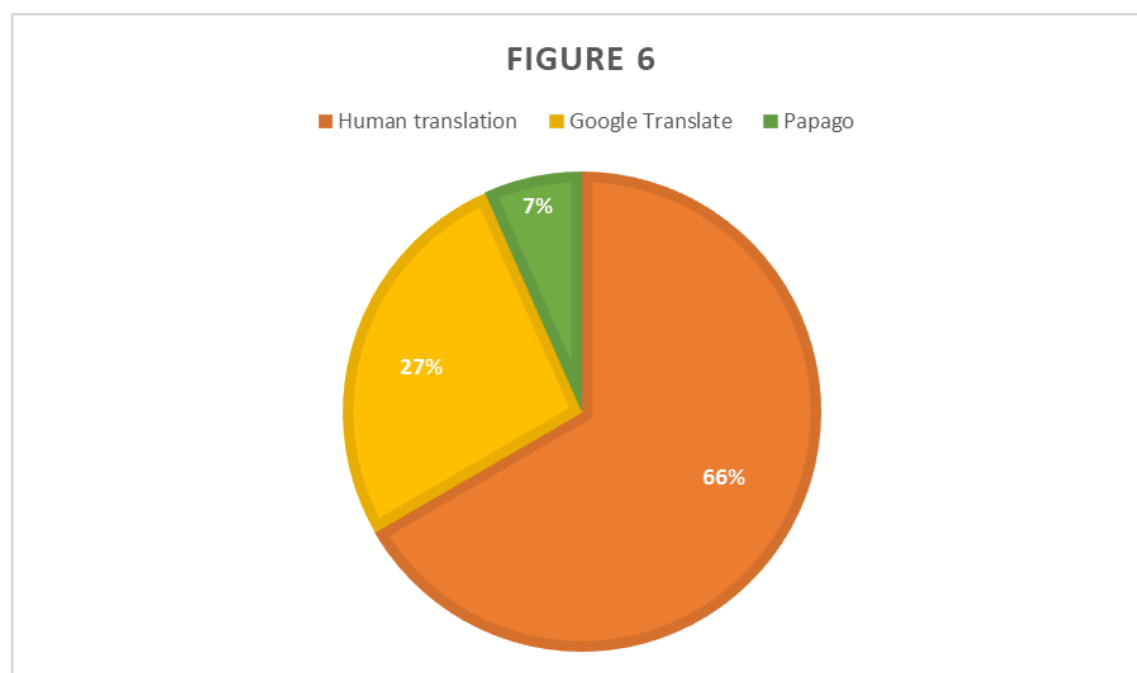
**Papago translation:** A moment later, a magnificent wanderer, dressed invincibly in harps, big broken shoes, long blond beard and blue eyes, passed before the sailor, and this one, without calling him before, shouted:

-Are you hungry?

He had not yet finished his question, when the astonishing one, looking with glaring eyes at the package the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily:

-Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Yes, sir, I'm fed up.)

**Figure 6.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (66%) believed that the human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 27% believe that it was the one generated by Google Translate and 7% believe it was the one by Papago.

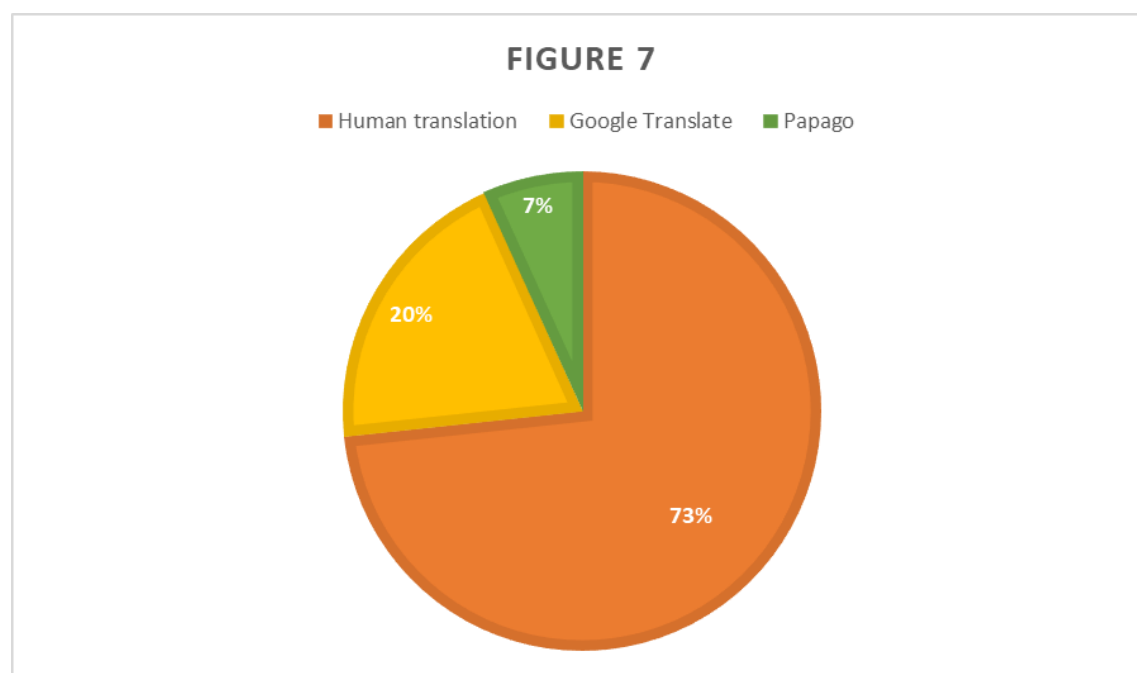
**Original text 7:** Pausadamente tomó una vainilla, humedeciéndola en la leche y le dio un bocado; bebió un sorbo de leche y sintió que la quemadura; ya encendida en su estómago, se apagaba y deshacía.

**Human-made translation:** Very slowly, he took a cookie and dipped it in the milk. Then, he took a bite, sipped some milk and felt that the burning, already churning in his stomach, waned and faded.

**Google translation:** Slowly he took a vanilla, moistening it in the milk and took a bite; he drank a sip of milk and felt the burn; already lit in her stomach, it went out and dissolved.

**Papago translation:** Pause he took a vanilla, moistened it in the milk and gave it a bite; drank a sip of milk and felt the burn; already lit in his stomach, he turned off and discarded.

**Figure 7.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (73%) believed that the human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 20% believe that it was the one generated by Google Translate and 7% believe it was the one by Papago.

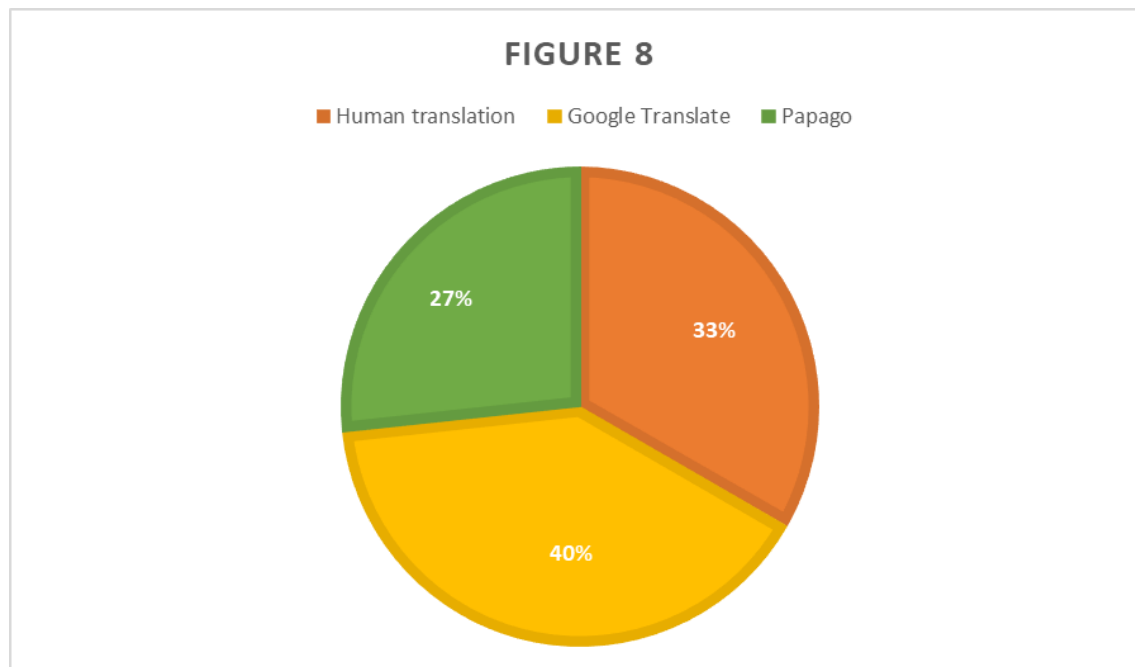
**Original text 8:** Seis días hacía que vagaba por las callejuelas y muelles de aquel puerto. Lo había dejado allí un vapor inglés procedente de Punta Arenas, puerto en donde había desertado de un vapor en que servía como muchacho de capitán.

**Human-made translation:** For six days he had been wandering around the streets and docks of that port. He had been left there by a British steamboat traveling from Punta Arenas. There he had abandoned a steamer in which he had served as cabin boy.

**Google translation:** For six days he had been wandering through the alleys and docks of that port. He had been left there by an English steamer coming from Punta Arenas, a port where he had deserted from a steamer on which he served as a boy captain.

**Papago translation:** Six days he was wandering the streets and docks of that harbor. He had been left there by an English steamer from Punta Arenas, port where he had deserted from a steam where he served as a captain's boy.

**Figure 8.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (40%) believed that the one generated by Google Translate was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 33% believe that it was the human-made translation and 27% believe it was the one by Papago.

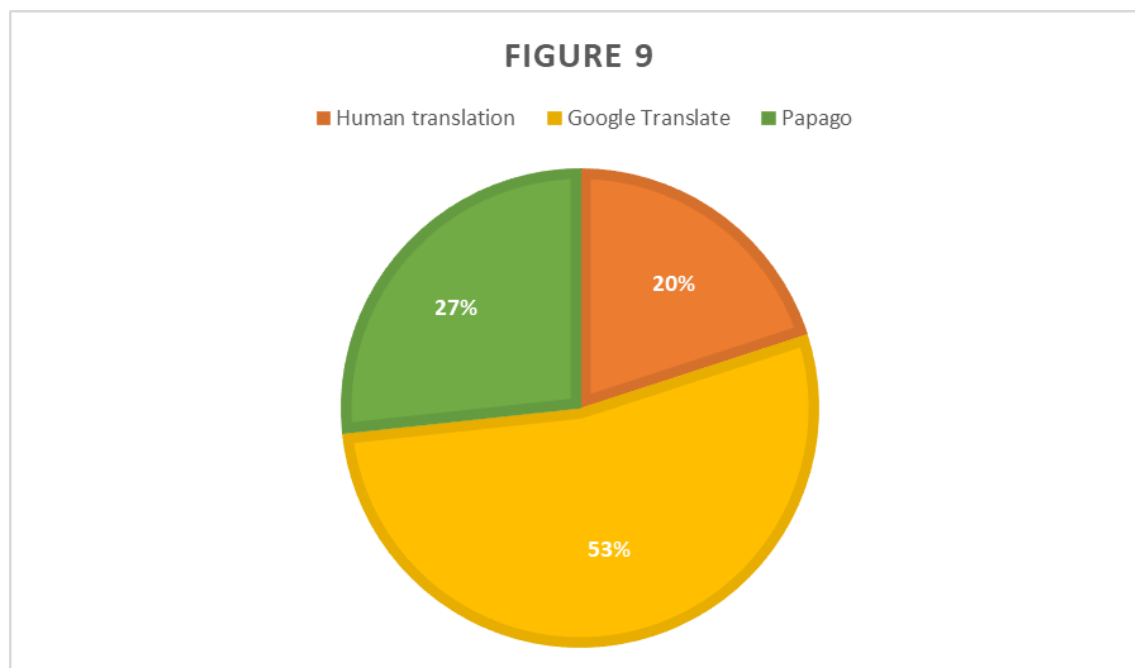
**Original text 9:** En el primer puerto grande que tocó el vapor lo desembarcaron, y allí quedó, como un fardo sin dirección ni destinatario, sin conocer a nadie, sin un centavo en los bolsillos y sin saber trabajar en oficio alguno.

**Human-made translation:** In the first big port he was discharged. And there he was now, like a parcel with no address nor addressee, with no one he knew, no coins in his pockets, nor a trade to offer.

**Google translation:** In the first large port that the steamer touched, they disembarked him, and there he remained, like a bundle without address or recipient, without knowing anyone, without a penny in his pockets and without knowing how to work in any trade.

**Papago translation:** In the first large port where the steam touched, he was landed, and there he remained, as a burden without address or destination, without knowing anyone, without a penny in his pockets and without knowing how to work in any trade.

**Figure 9.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (53%) believed that the one generated by Google Translate was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 27% believe that it was the Human-made translation and 20% believe it was the one by Papago.

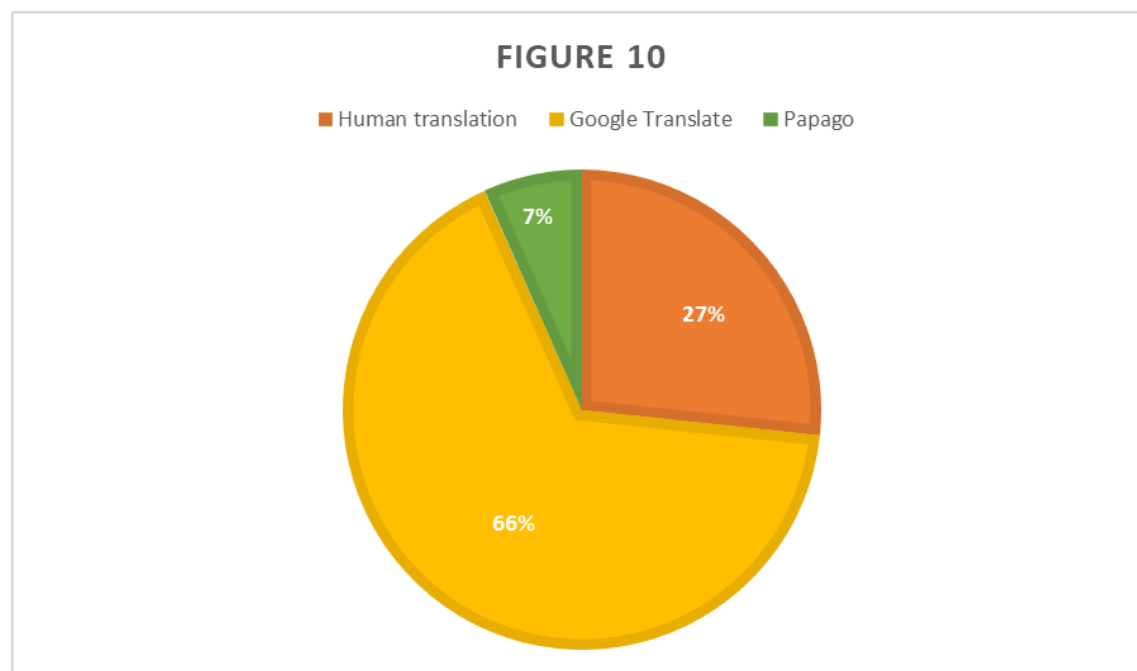
**Original text 10:** Estuvo un mes allí, ayudando en sus ocupaciones a un austriaco pescador de centollas, y en el primer barco que pasó hacia el norte embarcose ocultamente. Lo descubrieron al día siguiente de zarpar y enviáronlo a trabajar en las calderas.

**Human-made translation:** He had stayed in that ship for one month, helping an Austrian crab fisherman, and on the first northbound ship he stealthily got aboard. He was found one day after setting sail, and forced to work in the boiler room.

**Google translation:** He spent a month there, helping an Austrian crab fisherman with his activities, and boarded the first boat that passed northwards secretly. They discovered him the day after setting sail and sent him to work in the boilers.

**Papago translation:** He was there for a month, helping an Austrian centipede fisherman in his occupation, and on the first boat that passed northwards secretly boarded. He was discovered the next day of sailing and sent to work in the boilers.

**Figure 10.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (66%) believed that the one generated by Google Translate was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 27% believe that it was the Human-made translation and 7% believe it was the one by Papago.

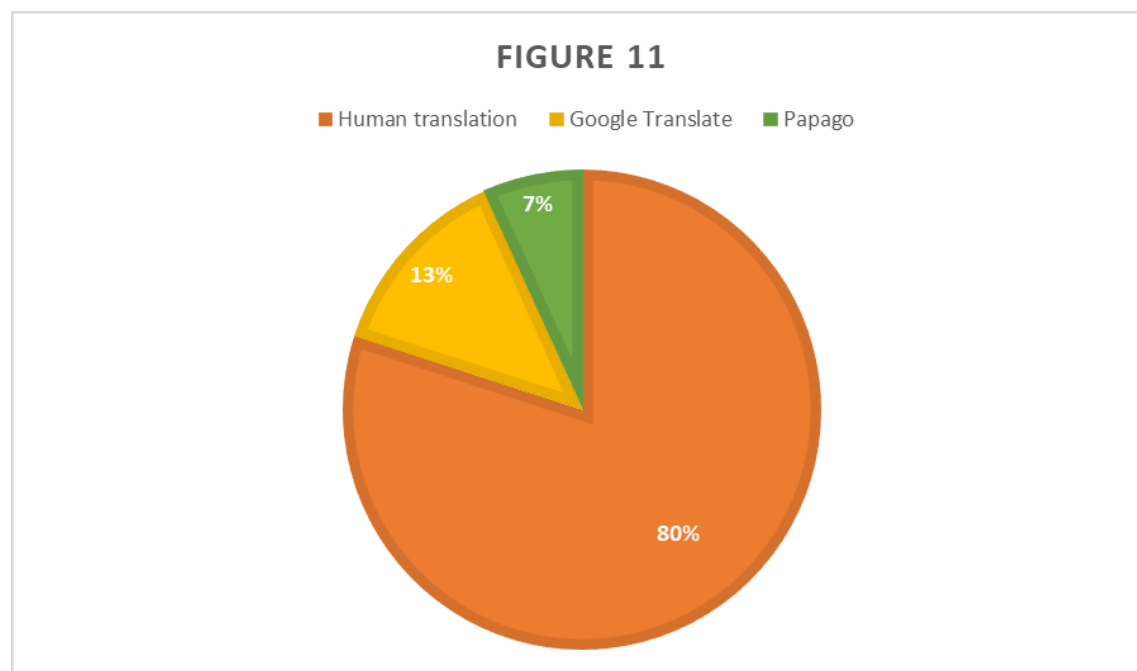
**Original text 11:** No tenía ganas de pensar, ni de cantar, ni de hablar. Se sentía vivir, nada más. Hasta que se quedó dormido con el rostro vuelto hacia el mar.

**Human-made translation:** He didn't want to think, nor sing, nor talk. He felt himself alive, that was it. Eventually he fell asleep with his face turned to the sea.

**Google translation:** I didn't feel like thinking, or singing, or talking. She felt alive, nothing more. Until he fell asleep with his face turned towards the sea.

**Papago translation:** I didn't feel like thinking or singing or talking. He felt alive, that's all. Until he fell asleep with his face turned to the sea.

**Figure 11.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (80%) believed that the one generated by the Human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 13% believe that it was the Google Translate and 7% believe it was the one by Papago.

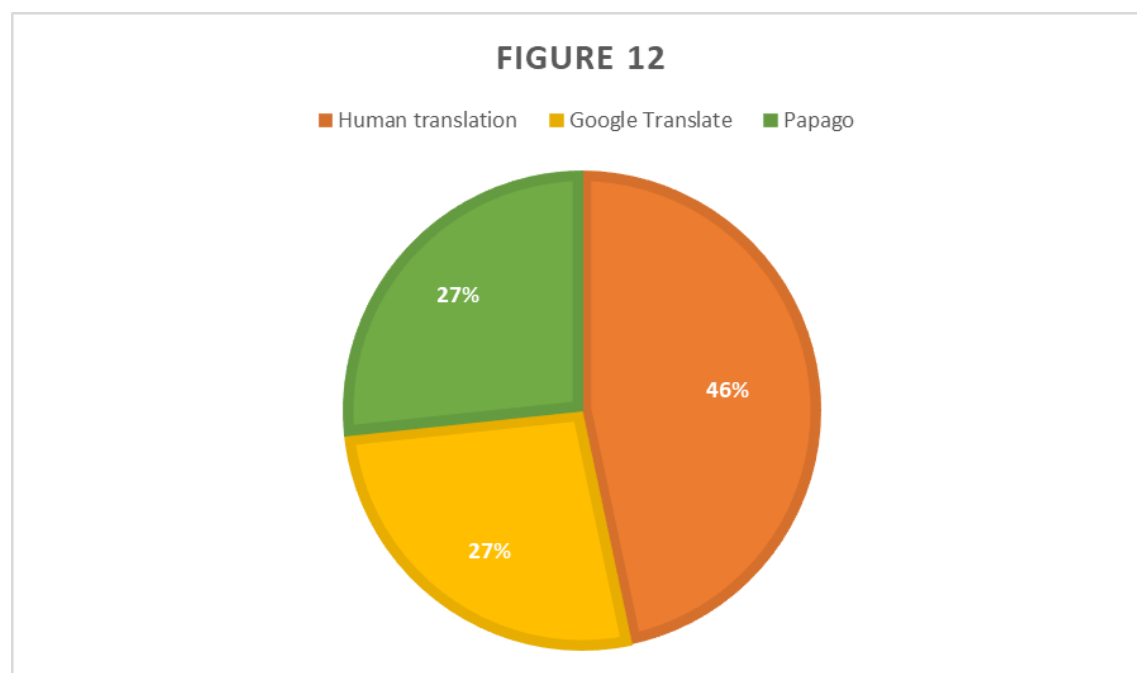
**Original text 12:** Miró el mar. Las luces del muelle y las de los barcos se extendían por el agua en un reguero rojizo y dorado, temblando suavemente. Se tendió de espaldas, mirando el cielo largo rato.

**Human-made translation:** He looked at the sea. The lights of the dock and of the ships projected on the water in a trail of red and gold, trembling softly. He lay on his back looking at the sky for a long time.

**Google translation:** He looked at the sea. The lights from the dock and the boats stretched across the water in a reddish and gold trail, trembling gently. She lay on her back, looking at the sky for a long time.

**Papago translation:** He looked at the sea. The lights on the dock and the lights on the boats spread through the water in a red, golden stream, shaking gently. He leaned back, looking at the sky for a long time.

**Figure 12.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (46%) believed that the one generated by the Human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 27% believe that it was the Google Translate and 27% believe it was the one by Papago.

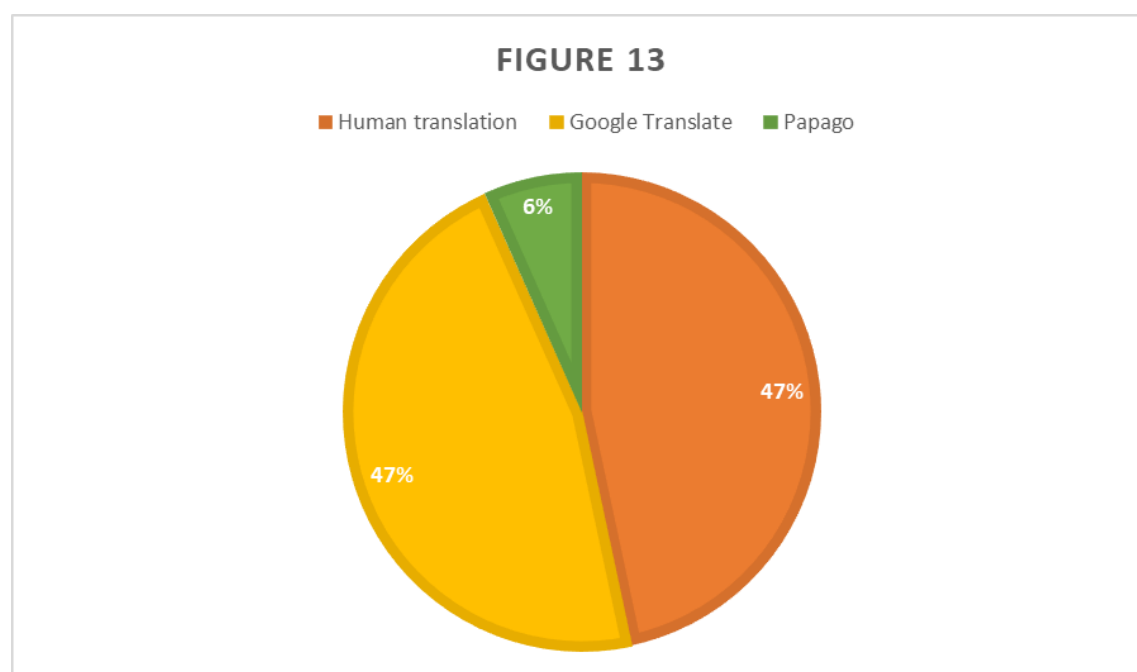
**Original text 13:** A la hora de almorzar hubo un breve descanso y en tanto que algunos fueron a comer en los figones cercanos y otros comían lo que habían llevado, él se tendió en el suelo a descansar, disimulando su hambre.

**Human-made translation:** At lunch time there was a brief break, and while some men went to eat to nearby restaurants and others ate what they had brought, he lied down to rest, hiding his hunger.

**Google translation:** At lunch time there was a brief break and while some went to eat in nearby restaurants and others ate what they had brought, he lay down on the floor to rest, hiding his hunger.

**Papago translation:** At lunch time there was a brief rest and while some went to eat in the nearby figs and others ate what they had brought, he lay down to rest, disguising his hunger.

**Figure 13.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that an equal number of respondents (47%) believed that the human translation or the translation generated by Google Translate was the most faithful translation of the original work, 6% believe it was the one by Papago.

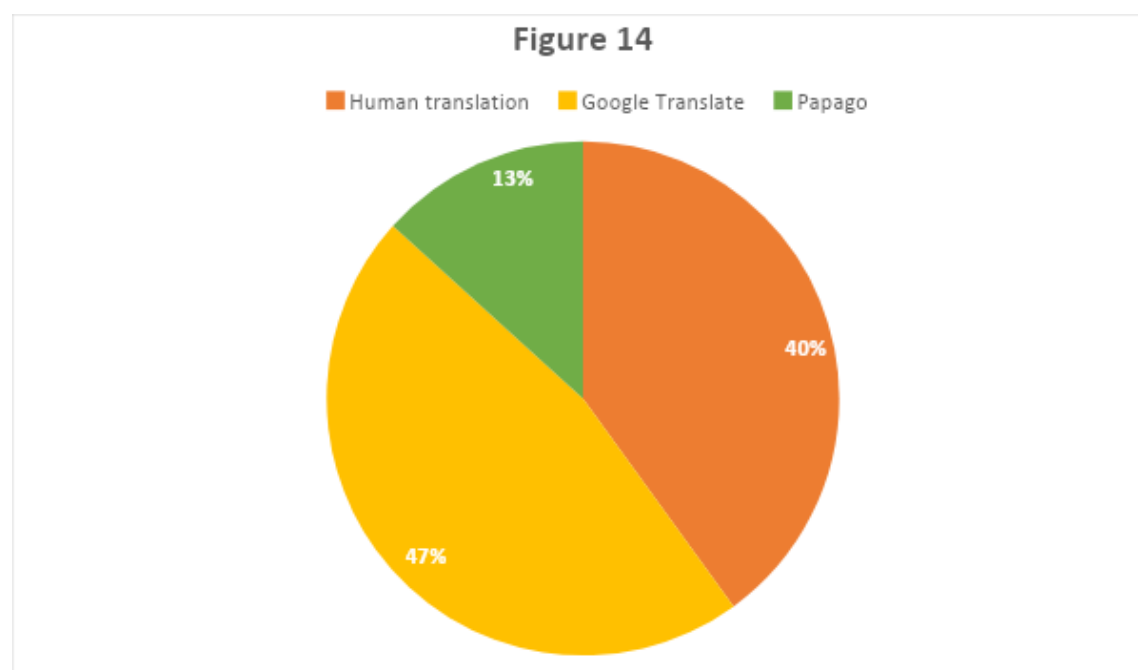
**Original text 14:** Apuré el paso, como huyendo de un nuevo mareo, y mientras marchaba resolvió ir a comer a cualquier parte, sin pagar, dispuesto a que lo avergonzaran, a que le pegaran, a que lo mandaran preso, a todo; lo importante era comer, comer, comer.

**Human-made translation:** He started walking faster, as if running away from a new dizzy spell, and, as he walked, he decided to eat anywhere, without paying, willing to be shamed, to be hit, to be sent to jail, to do anything: the only thing that mattered was eating, eating, eating.

**Google translation:** He quickened his pace, as if fleeing from a new dizziness, and as he walked he decided to go eat anywhere, without paying, prepared to be shamed, to be beaten, to be sent to prison, to do anything; The important thing was to eat, eat, eat.

**Papago translation:** He hurried along, running away from a new tide, and as he marched he decided to go and eat anywhere, without paying, willing to be embarrassed, beaten, imprisoned, everything; the important thing was to eat, eat, eat.

**Figure 14.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (47%) believed that the one generated by Google Translate was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 40% believe that it was the Human-made Translation and 13% believe it was the one by Papago.

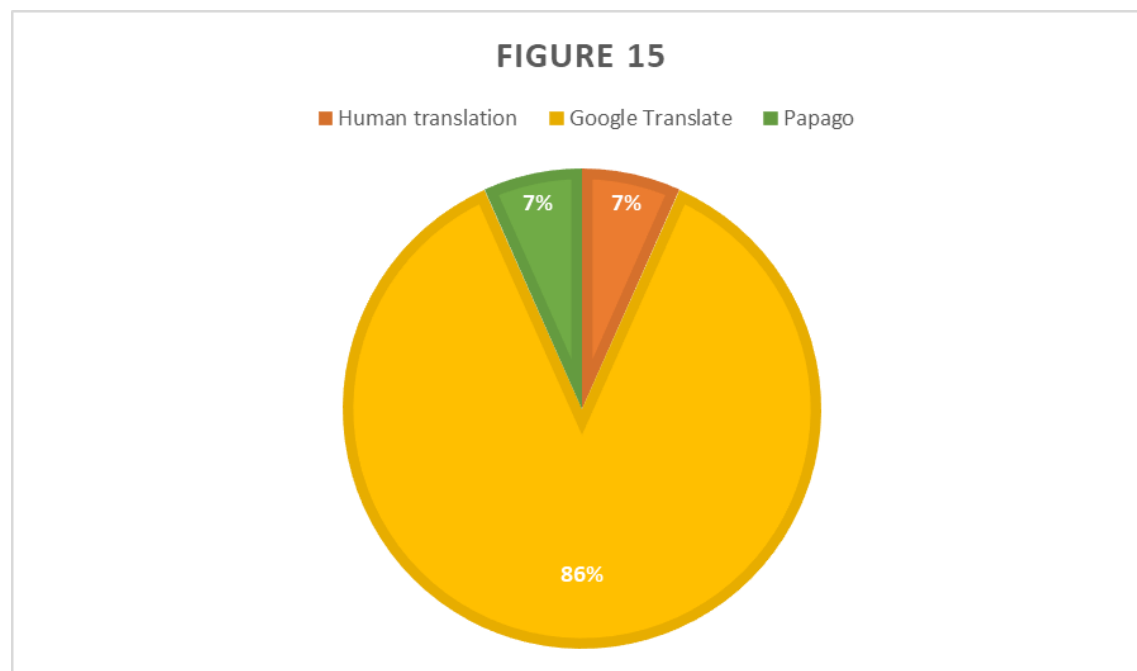
**Original text 15:** Cien veces repitió mentalmente esta palabra: comer, comer, comer, hasta que el vocablo perdió su sentido, dejándole una impresión de vacío caliente en la cabeza.

**Human-made translation:** He repeated that word a hundred times: eating, eating, eating, until it lost its meaning, leaving the feeling of a hot vacuum in his head.

**Google translation:** A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eat, eat, eat, until the word lost its meaning, leaving an impression of hot emptiness in his head.

**Papago translation:** A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eating, eating, eating, until the vocabulary lost its meaning, leaving a warm empty impression on his head.

**Figure 15.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (86%) believed that the one generated by the Human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 7% believe that it was the Google Translate and 7% believe it was the one by Papago.

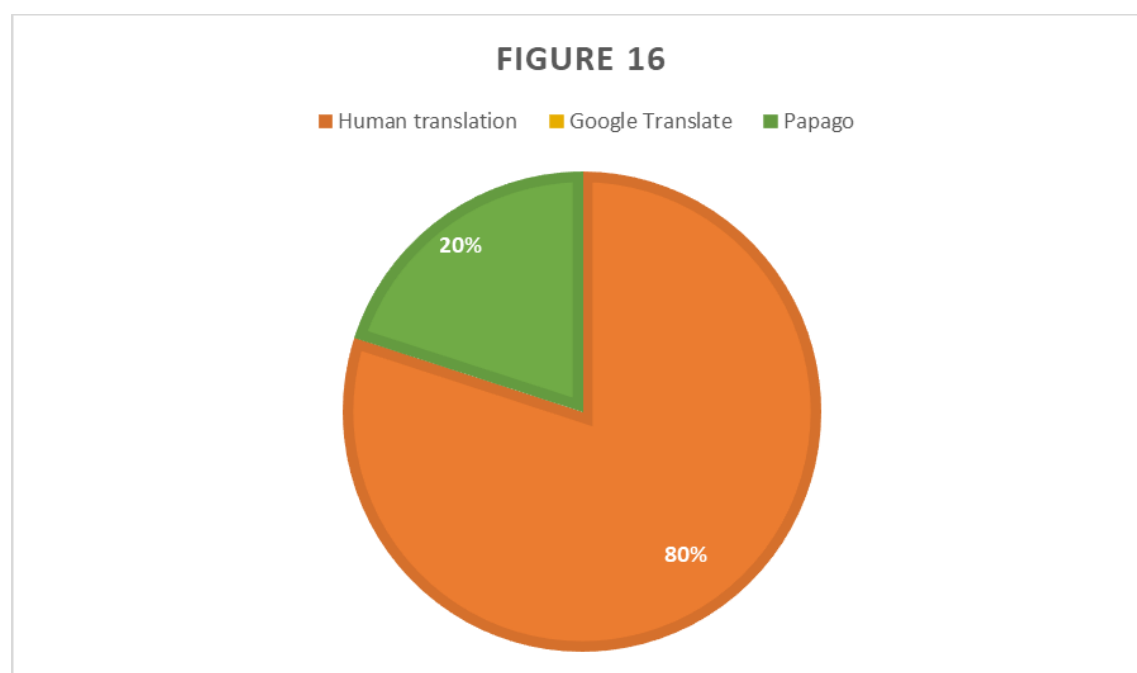
**Original text 16:** No pensaba huir; le diría al dueño: "Señor, tenía hambre, hambre, hambre, y no tengo con qué pagar... Haga lo que quiera".

**Human-made translation:** He wasn't thinking of running away. He would tell the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I don't have any money... do as you like.

**Google translation:** I wasn't going to run away; He would say to the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you want."

**Papago translation:** I wouldn't run away; I'd say to the owner, "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you want."

**Figure 16.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (80%) believe that the human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 20% believe it was the one generated by Papago. No respondent chose the translation generated by Google Translate.

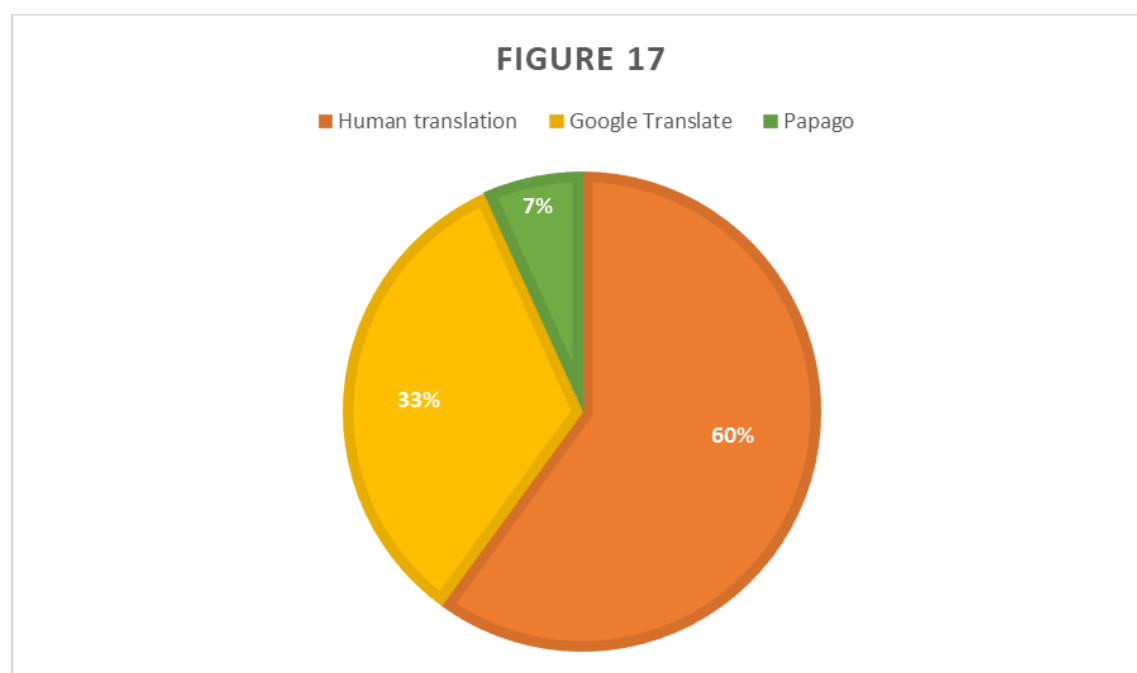
**Original text 17:** Eligió ese negocio. La calle era poco transitada. Habría podido comer en uno de los figones que estaban junto al muelle, pero se encontraban llenos de gente que jugaba y bebía.

**Human-made translation:** This was the place he chose. There were few people on the street. He could have eaten in one of the restaurants along the wharf, but they were full of people playing and drinking.

**Google translation:** He chose that business. The street was little busy. He could have eaten in one of the eateries that were next to the dock, but they were full of people playing and drinking.

**Papago translation:** He chose that business. The street was very busy. I could have eaten in one of the figs next to the pier, but they were full of people playing and drinking.

**Figure 17.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (60%) believed that the one generated by the Human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 33% believe that it was the Google Translate and 7% believe it was the one by Papago.

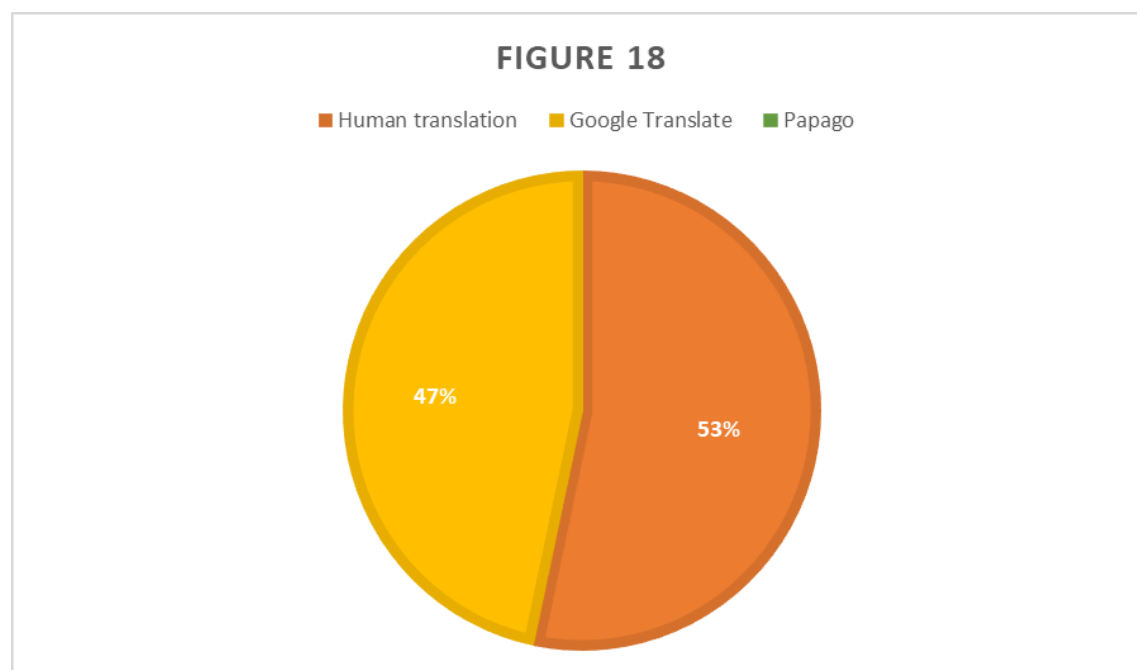
**Original text 18:** En la lechería no había sino un cliente. Era un vejete de anteojos, que con la nariz metida entre las hojas de un periódico, leyendo, permanecía inmóvil, como pegado a la silla. Sobre la mesita había un vaso de leche a medio consumir.

**Human-made translation:** There was only one customer in the dairy. It was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose stuck in between the pages of a newspaper, was reading without moving, as if glued to the chair. Over the little table there was a half-drunk glass of milk.

**Google translation:** There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who with his nose stuck between the pages of a newspaper, reading, remained motionless, as if glued to the chair. On the table there was a half-consumed glass of milk.

**Papago translation:** There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose tucked between the leaves of a newspaper, read, remained motionless, as if attached to the chair. There was a glass of half-eaten milk on the table.

**Figure 18.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (53%) believe that the human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 47% believe it was the one generated by Papago. No respondent chose the translation generated by Google Translate.

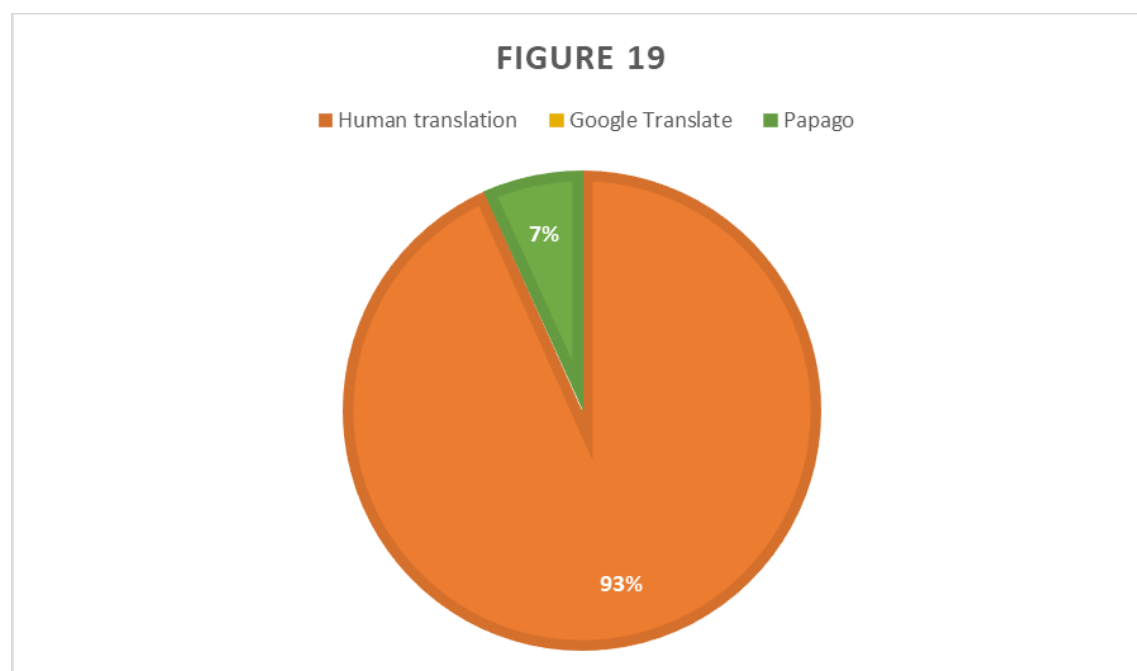
**Original text 19:** What the hell was he reading with so much attention! He imagined that he was one of his enemies, who, aware of his intentions, had set to hamper them.

**Human-made translation:** What the hell was he reading with so much attention! He imagined that he was one of his enemies, who, aware of his intentions, had set to hamper them.

**Google translation:** What the hell would I read so carefully! She came to imagine that he was an enemy of hers, who, knowing his intentions, would have decided to hinder them.

**Papago translation:** What the hell would I read so carefully? He came to think that he was an enemy of his, who, knowing his intentions, had intended to obstruct them.

**Figure 19.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that the majority of the respondents (93%) believe that the human-made translation was the most faithful translation of the original work, while 7% believe it was the one generated by Papago. No respondent chose the translation generated by Google Translate.

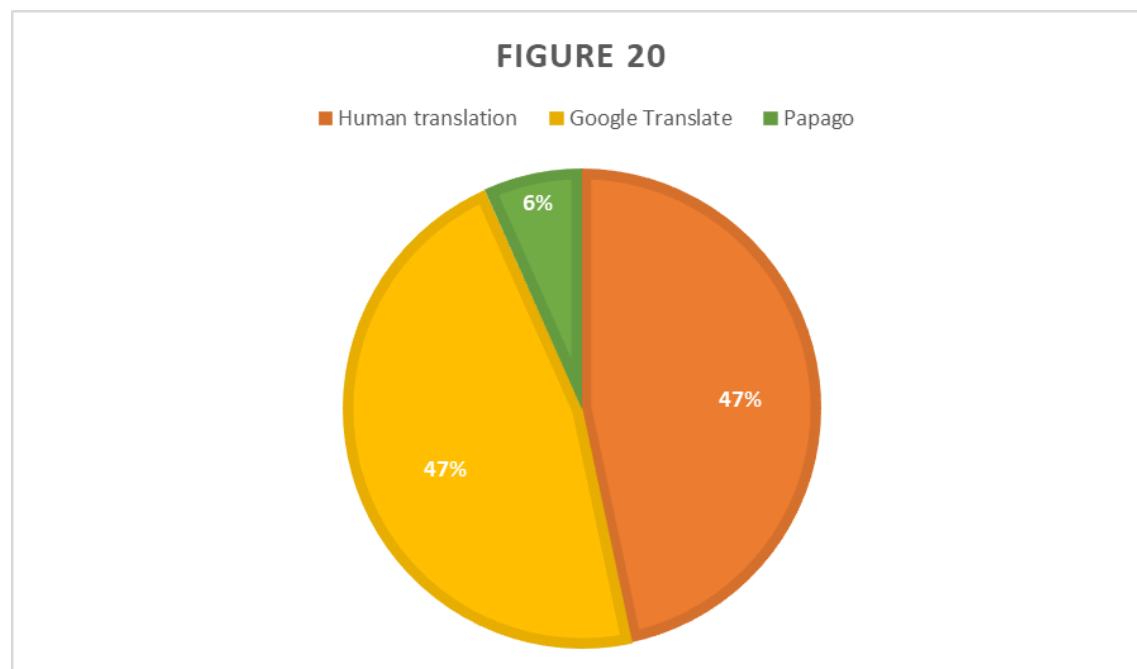
**Original text 20:** Le daban ganas de entrar y decirle algo fuerte que le obligara a marcharse, una grosería o una frase que le indicara que no tenía derecho a permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo, por un gasto tan reducido.

**Human-made translation:** He wanted to come in and tell him something harsh that would force him to leave, a coarse word or phrase that would let him know that he had no right to sit there for one hour reading for such a small expense.

**Google translation:** He wanted to go in and say something strong that would force him to leave, something rude or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit and read for an hour for such a small expense.

**Papago translation:** They made him want to come in and tell him something strong that would force him to leave, a rude thing or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit for an hour, and read, at such a small expense.

**Figure 20.** Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.



Source: Created by authors.

This figure shows that an equal number of respondents (47%) believed that the human translation or the translation generated by Google Translate was the most faithful translation of the original work, 6% believe it was the one by Papago.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In this section, we provide a brief summary of the analysis of results conducted in the previous section. For this study, we examined the entirety of the short story “A Glass of Milk”, which was divided into 52 segments using parallel corpora. Our findings indicate that in regards to linguistic aspects related to semantics, spelling, and syntax, the human-made translation was the most accurate and faithful to the original message. However, there were instances where machine made translations showed a similar or even a higher level of accuracy than human translation when it comes to reproducing the original text.

This is supported by the answers obtained from our survey that consists of 20 segments taken from the original text to collect quantitative data through a survey taken by 15 Traductología students. For 13 of the 20 segments, the human-made translation was the most frequently selected option, while Google Translate was the most selected option in 5 of the 20 segments. Lastly, in 2 segments there was a tie between the human-made translation and the translation generated by Google Translate.

### 5.1. Research questions answered. Key findings

For the qualitative section of this research, a notable discovery emerged when 52 segments were analyzed and compared in a parallel corpus. Although the overall results pointed at the human-made translation being more accurate, cohesive and coherent and faithful to the original message, it was

observed that, for certain segments, the translations generated by machine translation services, especially Google Translate, exhibited a greater fidelity and accuracy to the original message. An example of this can be found in segment 12, analysis 1: “ the sentence “que se alzaba más allá de las callejuelas llenas de tabernas y posadas pobres, no le atraía” *callejuela* is a diminutive for “calle” (street), therefore a more accurate translation would be “alley” (which means narrow street), generated by Google Translate instead of the word “Street” that both the human translator and Papago used.”

However, the primary issue with machine-generated translations continues to be its tendency towards excessive literalness. This is an important difference among the translation decisions that were taken for version 1 (Human translation by translators of Pontifical Catholic University of Chile), version 2 (Google Translate, automatic translation) and for version 3 (Papago, automatic translation)

For the results of the quantitative section of this research, it is clear that most respondents preferred the human-made translation over the translations generated by the two machine translation services analyzed in this study. In 13 (65%) of the 20 questions present in our survey the most selected option was the human-made translation. Google Translate was the second most selected option, specifically 5 (25%) of the 20 questions answered. In two of the questions (number 13 and number 20) there was an equal distribution of preference between the human-made translation and the translation generated by Google Translate.

The findings from this research align with the initial hypothesis that using machine translation services to translate literary texts could mean a loss of nuance and a higher likelihood of ambiguity in the target text in comparison to human translations.

## **5.2. Limitations of this study**

An important limitation of this study is related to the amount of people that answered the survey. Despite efforts to broaden the sample size, only 15 students responded, and no practicing professionals took this survey. This lack of information about the opinion of translators in the workforce could possibly mean insufficient data about the application of techniques and impact the objectivity due to the

possibility that students who have not yet faced challenges within practical, real-life scenarios like the ones posed by literary translation or any other type of translations of texts that exhibit inherent tendencies towards ambiguity.

Another significant limitation of this study pertains to the restricted time frame available for research, data collection, and subsequent analysis. Due to this limitation, the scope and depth of this study was impacted. Therefore, while this study represents an initial exploration into the specific aspects of semantics, spelling and syntax in translations of a literary text generated by machine translation services, it cannot be considered conclusive.

### **5.3. Possible avenues for further research**

This thesis focuses on aspects related to semantics, spelling, and syntax on a short literary story and the evaluation of the differences related to said linguistic aspects when the story is translated to English by either one human translation, Google Translate, and Papago and a subsequent analysis of the quality of machine translations versus human translations. A possible avenue for further research is to investigate aspects different from the ones selected for this study such as culturemes, grammatical categories, etc, which would provide a clearer understanding on the changes that literary texts in Spanish experience when translated into english. Additionally, using different machine translation services to generate translation to analyze and compare to human-made translations could offer a more comprehensive analysis and broader perspective on how different translations systems continue to evolve in terms of the capacity to be more accurate at translating literary texts.

Another possible avenue for further research is the focus on the original message as the main point of study, specifically the themes on economic disparities, solidarity, empathy, and the concept of dignity. While our study focuses on linguistic aspects, investigating how accurately machine translation services convey the core message could offer a valuable insight into the quality and fidelity of machine-made translation to the source text.

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## Annexes

### Annexe 1. Source Text “El vaso de leche”

Author : Manuel Rojas

Afirmado en la barandilla de estribor, el marinero parecía esperar a alguien. Tenía en la mano izquierda un envoltorio de papel blanco, manchado de grasa en varias partes. Con la otra mano atendía la pipa.

Entre unos vagones apareció un joven delgado; se detuvo un instante, miró hacia el mar y avanzó después, caminando por la orilla del muelle con las manos en los bolsillos, distraído o pensando.

Cuando pasó frente al barco, el marinero le gritó en inglés:

—*I say; look here!* (¡Oiga, mire!)

El joven levantó la cabeza y, sin detenerse, contestó en el mismo idioma:

—*Hallow! What?* (¡Hola! ¿Qué?)

—*Are you hungry?* (¿Tiene hambre?)

Hubo un breve silencio, durante el cual el joven pareció reflexionar y hasta dio un paso más corto que los demás, como para detenerse; pero al fin dijo, mientras dirigía al marinero una sonrisa triste:

—*No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor.* (No, no tengo hambre. Muchas gracias, marinero.)

—*Very well.* (Muy bien.)

Sacose la pipa de la boca el marinero, escupió y colocándosela de nuevo entre los labios, miró hacia otro lado. El joven, avergonzado de que su aspecto despertara sentimientos de caridad, pareció apresurar el paso, como temiendo arrepentirse de su negativa.

Un instante después un magnífico vagabundo, vestido inverosímilmente de harapos, grandes zapatos rotos, larga barba rubia y ojos azules, pasó ante el marinero, y éste, sin llamarlo previamente, le gritó:

—*Are you hungry?*

No había terminado aún su pregunta cuando el atorrante, mirando con ojos brillantes el paquete que el marinero tenía en las manos, contestó apresuradamente:

—*Yes, sir, I am very hungry!* (Sí, señor, tengo harta hambre.)

Sonrió el marinero. El paquete voló en el aire y fue a caer entre las manos ávidas del hambriento. Ni siquiera dio las gracias y abriendo el envoltorio calentito aún, sentose en el suelo, restregándose las manos alegremente al contemplar su contenido. Un atorrante de puerto puede no saber inglés, pero nunca se perdonaría no saber el suficiente como para pedir de comer a uno que hable ese idioma.

El joven que pasara momentos antes, parado a corta distancia de allí, presencié la escena.

Él también tenía hambre. Hacía tres días justos que no comía, tres largos días. Y más por timidez y vergüenza que por orgullo, se resistía a pararse delante de las escalas de los vapores, a las horas de comida, esperando de la generosidad de los marineros algún paquete que contuviera restos de guisos y trozos de carne. No podía hacerlo, no podría hacerlo nunca. Y cuando, como es el caso reciente, alguno le ofrecía sus sobras, las rechazaba heroicamente, sintiendo que la negativa aumentaba su hambre.

Seis días hacía que vagaba por las callejuelas y muelles de aquel puerto. Lo había dejado allí un vapor inglés procedente de Punta Arenas, puerto en donde había desertado de un vapor en que servía como muchacho de capitán. Estuvo un mes allí, ayudando en sus ocupaciones a un austriaco pescador de centollas, y en el primer barco que pasó hacia el norte embarcose ocultamente. Lo descubrieron al día siguiente de zarpar y enviáronlo a trabajar en las calderas. En el primer puerto grande que tocó el vapor lo desembarcaron, y allí quedó, como un fardo sin dirección ni destinatario, sin conocer a nadie, sin un centavo en los bolsillos y sin saber trabajar en oficio alguno. Mientras estuvo allí el vapor, pudo comer, pero después... La ciudad enorme, que se alzaba más allá de las callejuelas llenas de tabernas y posadas pobres, no le atraía; parecía un lugar de esclavitud, sin aire, oscura, sin esa grandeza amplia del mar, y entre cuyas altas paredes y calles rectas la gente vive y muere aturdida por un tráfigo angustioso.

Estaba poseído por la obsesión del mar, que tuerce las vidas más lisas y definidas como un brazo poderoso una delgada varilla. Aunque era muy joven había hecho varios viajes por las costas de América del Sur, en diversos vapores, desempeñando distintos trabajos y faenas, faenas y trabajos que en tierra casi no tenían explicación.

Después que se fue el vapor anduvo, esperando del azar algo que le permitiera vivir de algún modo mientras volvía a sus canchas familiares; pero no encontró nada. El puerto tenía poco movimiento y en los contados vapores en que se trabajaba no lo aceptaron.

Ambulaban por allí infinidad de vagabundos de profesión; marineros sin contrata, como él, desertados de un vapor o prófugos de algún delirio; atorrantes abandonados al ocio, que se mantienen de no se sabe qué, mendigando o robando, pasando los días como las cuentas de un rosario mugriento, esperando quién sabe qué extraños acontecimientos, o no esperando nada, individuos de las razas y pueblos más exóticos y extraños, aun de aquellos en cuya existencia no se cree hasta no haber visto un ejemplar.

Al día siguiente, convencido de que no podría resistir mucho más, decidió recurrir a cualquier medio para procurarse alimentos.

Caminando, fue a dar delante de un vapor que había llegado la noche anterior y que cargaba trigo. Una hilera de hombres marchaba, dando la vuelta, al hombro los pesados sacos, desde los vagones, atravesando una planchada, hasta la escotilla de la bodega, donde los estibadores recibían la carga. Estuvo un rato mirando hasta que atreviose a hablar con el capataz, ofreciéndose. Fue aceptado y animosamente formó parte de la larga fila de cargadores.

Durante el tiempo de la jornada trabajó bien; pero después empezó a sentirse fatigado y le vinieron vahídos, vacilando en la planchada cuando marchaba con la carga al hombro, viendo a sus pies la abertura formada por el costado del vapor y el murallón del muelle, en el fondo de la cual, el mar, manchado de aceite y cubierto de desperdicios, glogloteaba sordamente.

A la hora de almorzar hubo un breve descanso y en tanto que algunos fueron a comer en los figones cercanos y otros comían lo que habían llevado, él se tendió en el suelo a descansar, disimulando su hambre.

Terminó la jornada completamente agotado, cubierto de sudor, reducido ya a lo último. Mientras los trabajadores se retiraban, se sentó en unas bolsas acechando al capataz, y cuando se hubo marchado el último acercóse a él y confuso y titubeante, aunque sin contarle lo que le sucedía, le preguntó si podían pagarle inmediatamente o si era posible conseguir un adelanto a cuenta de lo ganado.

Contestóle el capataz que la costumbre era pagar al final del trabajo y que todavía sería necesario trabajar el día siguiente para concluir de cargar el vapor. ¡Un día más! Por otro lado, no adelantaban un centavo.

—Pero —le dijo—, si usted necesita, yo podría prestarle unos cuarenta centavos... No tengo más.

Le agradeció el ofrecimiento con una sonrisa angustiosa y se fue. Le acometió entonces una desesperación aguda. ¡Tenía hambre, hambre, hambre! Un hambre que lo doblegaba como un latigazo; veía todo a través de una niebla azul y al andar vacilaba como un borracho. Sin embargo, no había podido quejarse ni gritar, pues su sufrimiento era obscuro y fatigante; no era dolor, sino angustia sorda, acabamiento; le parecía que estaba aplastado por un gran peso. Sintió de pronto como una quemadura en las entrañas, y se detuvo. Se fue inclinando, inclinando, doblándose forzosamente y creyó que iba a caer. En ese instante, como si una ventana se hubiera abierto ante él, vio su casa, el paisaje que se veía desde ella, el rostro de su madre y el de sus hermanos, todo lo que él quería y amaba apareció y desapareció ante sus ojos cerrados por la fatiga... Después, poco a poco, cesó el desvanecimiento y se fue enderezando, mientras la quemadura se enfriaba despacio. Por fin se irguió, respirando profundamente. Una hora más y caería al suelo.

Apuró el paso, como huyendo de un nuevo mareo, y mientras marchaba resolvió ir a comer a cualquier parte, sin pagar, dispuesto a que lo avergonzaran, a que le pegaran, a que lo mandaran preso, a todo; lo importante era comer, comer, comer. Cien veces repitió mentalmente esta palabra; comer, comer, comer, hasta que el vocablo perdió su sentido, dejándole una impresión de vacío caliente en la cabeza.

No pensaba huir; le diría al dueño: “Señor, tenía hambre, hambre, hambre, y no tengo con qué pagar... Haga lo que quiera”.

Llegó hasta las primeras calles de la ciudad y en una de ellas encontró una lechería. Era un negocio muy claro y limpio, lleno de mesitas con cubiertas de mármol: detrás de un mostrador estaba de pie una señora rubia con un delantal blanquísimo.

Elegió ese negocio. La calle era poco transitada. Habría podido comer en uno de los figones que estaban junto al muelle, pero se encontraban llenos de gente que jugaba y bebía.

En la lechería no había sino un cliente. Era un vejete de anteojos, que con la nariz metida entre las hojas de un periódico, leyendo, permanecía inmóvil, como pegado a la silla. Sobre la mesita había un vaso de leche a medio consumir. Esperó que se retirara, paseando por la acera, sintiendo que poco a poco se le encendía en el estómago la quemadura de antes, y esperó cinco, diez, hasta quince minutos. Se cansó y parose a un lado de la puerta, desde donde lanzaba al viejo unas miradas que parecían pedradas.

¿Qué diablos leería con tanta atención? Llegó a imaginarse que era un enemigo suyo, quien, sabiendo sus intenciones, se hubiera propuesto entorpecerlas. Le daban ganas de entrar y decirle algo fuerte que le obligara a marcharse, una grosería o una frase que le indicara que no tenía derecho a permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo, por un gasto reducido.

Por fin el cliente terminó su lectura, o por lo menos, la interrumpió. Se bebió de un sorbo el resto de leche que contenía el vaso, se levantó pausadamente, pagó y dirigióse a la puerta. Salió; era un vejete encorvado, con trazas de carpintero o barnizador.

Apenas estuvo en la calle, afirmóse los anteojos, metió de nuevo la nariz entre las hojas del periódico y se fue, caminando despacito y deteniéndose cada diez pasos para leer con más detenimiento.

Esperó que se alejara y entró. Un momento estuvo parado a la entrada, indeciso, no sabiendo dónde sentarse; por fin eligió una mesa y dirigióse hacia ella; pero a mitad de camino se arrepintió, retrocedió y tropezó en una silla, instalándose después en un rincón.

Acudió la señora, pasó un trapo por la cubierta de la mesa y con voz suave, en la que se notaba un dejo de acento español, le preguntó:

—¿Qué se va a servir?

Sin mirarla, le contestó:

—Un vaso de leche.

—¿Grande?

—Sí, grande.

—¿Solo?

—¿Hay bizcochos?

—No; vainillas.

—Bueno, vainillas.

Cuando la señora se dio vuelta, él se restregó las manos sobre las rodillas, regocijado, como quien tiene frío y va a beber algo caliente. Volvió la señora y colocó ante él un gran vaso de leche y un platito lleno de vainillas, dirigiéndose después a su puesto detrás del mostrador.

Su primer impulso fue beberse la leche de un trago y comerse después las vainillas, pero en seguida se arrepintió; sentía que los ojos de la mujer lo miraban con curiosidad. No se atrevía a mirarla; le parecía que, al hacerlo, conocería su estado de ánimo y sus propósitos vergonzosos y él tendría que levantarse e irse, sin probar lo que había pedido.

Pausadamente tomó una vainilla, humedeciola en la leche y le dio un bocado; bebió un sorbo de leche y sintió que la quemadura, ya encendida en su estómago, se apagaba y deshacía. Pero, en seguida, la realidad de su situación desesperada surgió ante él y algo apretado y caliente subió desde su corazón hasta la garganta; se dio cuenta de que iba a sollozar, a sollozar a gritos, y aunque sabía que la señora lo estaba mirando no pudo rechazar ni deshacer aquel nudo ardiente que le estrechaba más y más. Resistió, y mientras resistía comió apresuradamente, como asustado, temiendo que el llanto le impidiera comer. Cuando terminó con la leche y las vainillas se le nublaron los ojos y algo tibio rodó por su nariz, cayendo dentro del vaso. Un terrible sollozo lo sacudió hasta los zapatos.

Afirmó la cabeza en las manos y durante mucho rato lloró, lloró con pena, con rabia, con ganas de llorar, como si nunca hubiese llorado.

Inclinado estaba y llorando, cuando sintió que una mano le acariciaba la cansada cabeza y que una voz de mujer, con un dulce acento español, le decía:

—Llore, hijo, llore...

Una nueva ola de llanto le arrasó los ojos y lloró con tanta fuerza como la primera vez, pero ahora no angustiosamente, sino con alegría, sintiendo que una gran frescura lo penetraba, apagando eso caliente que le había estrangulado la garganta. Mientras lloraba parecióle que su vida y sus sentimientos se limpiaban como un vaso bajo un chorro de agua, recobrando la claridad y firmeza de otros días.

Cuando pasó el acceso de llanto se limpió con su pañuelo los ojos y la cara, ya tranquilo. Levantó la cabeza y miró a la señora, pero ésta no le miraba ya, miraba hacia la calle, a un punto lejano, y su rostro estaba triste.

En la mesita, ante él, había un nuevo vaso de leche y otro platillo colmado de vainillas; comió lentamente, sin pensar en nada, como si nada le hubiera pasado, como si estuviera en su casa y su madre fuera esa mujer que estaba detrás del mostrador.

Cuando terminó ya había oscurecido y el negocio se iluminaba con una bombilla eléctrica. Estuvo un rato sentado, pensando en lo que le diría a la señora al despedirse, sin ocurrírsele nada oportuno.

Al fin se levantó y dijo simplemente:

—Muchas gracias, señora; adiós...

—Adiós, hijo... —le contestó ella.

Salió. El viento que venía del mar refrescó su cara, caliente aún por el llanto. Caminó un rato sin dirección, tomando después por una calle que bajaba hacia los muelles. La noche era hermosísima y grandes estrellas aparecían en el cielo de verano.

Pensó en la señora rubia que tan generosamente se había conducido e hizo propósitos de pagarle y recompensarla de una manera digna cuando tuviera dinero; pero estos pensamientos de gratitud se desvanecían junto con el ardor de su rostro, hasta que no quedó ninguno, y el hecho reciente retrocedió y se perdió en los recodos de su vida pasada.

De pronto se sorprendió cantando algo en voz baja. Se irguió alegremente, pisando con firmeza y decisión.

Llegó a la orilla del mar y anduvo de un lado para otro, elásticamente, sintiéndose rehacer, como si sus fuerzas interiores, antes dispersas, se reunieran y amalgamaran sólidamente.

Después la fatiga del trabajo empezó a subirle por las piernas en un lento hormigueo y se sentó sobre un montón de bolsas.

Miró el mar. Las luces del muelle y las de los barcos se extendían por el agua en un reguero rojizo y dorado, temblando suavemente. Se tendió de espaldas, mirando el cielo largo rato. No tenía ganas de pensar, ni de cantar, ni de hablar. Se sentía vivir, nada más.

Hasta que se quedó dormido con el rostro vuelto hacia el mar.

## **Annex 2. Parallel Corpus**

Table 1.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                      | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                      | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Afirmado en la barandilla de estribor, el marinero parecía esperar a alguien. Tenía en la mano izquierda un envoltorio de papel blanco, manchado de grasa en varias partes. Con la otra mano atendía la pipa. | Leaning on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he held a white paper wrapping, with grease stains in several places. In his other hand he held his pipe. | Perched on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he had a white paper wrapping, grease stained on it in several parts. With the other hand he tended to the pipe. | Affirmed on the starboard bow, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. He had a white paper wrapper in his left hand, stained with grease in several parts. With his other hand, he'd take the pipe. |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. According to the Real Academia Española, “afirmado en” has a lot of different meanings depending on the context. In the case of the extract in the first column it refers to lean on something or, more literally, rest one's weight on something. The human translation and machine translation by Google Translate maintained this meaning, however Papago did not. Instead, it translated “Afirmar” as “Affirm”, which, according to Cambridge Dictionary, means “to state something as true”, therefore losing the main idea of that sentence.
2. Papago did not take into consideration the context and specific language used when referring to boats to generate its translation. As a result, “barandilla de estribor” was translated as “Starboard Bow”, which is incorrect because the bow is the forward part of a ship's hull (Hamisi, Ali, Mohammed, & Gathua, 2023) and the narrator is referring specifically to the railing on the right-hand side of the ship, and not to the right-hand side of the bow.
3. For the sentence “Tenía la mano izquierda un envoltorio de papel blanco”, the human translation was the only one that changed the verb “Had” for “held”, both automatic translations kept it as it was in the original text, re-expressing it more literally.
4. Another example of different terms used depending on the translation, which can alter the meaning, is in the last sentence: The word “atendía” could be translated literally as “attend”. However, according to both the Cambridge and Merriam Webster dictionaries, the word attend means, amongst other definitions that don't fit this context so we won't mention them for the sake of brevity, “to give attention to what someone is saying” and “paying attention to”, respectively. Using context clues, it's likely the sailor was holding his pipe, which would make the human translation the more appropriate one in comparison to “tending” which relates to the literal translation given previously. Finally, “take the pipe” is the version that deviates the most from the original message.

2.

##### Spelling:

No spelling errors were found in this paragraph.

##### Syntax:

Considering that Spanish as a language allows much more freedom to its speakers when it comes to the order of constituents in a sentence in comparison to English (Ostrosky-Solis, Marcos-Ortegaoe, Ardila, Rosselli, & Palacios, 1999), it is expected to have slight dissimilarities in the order of the sentences depending on the translations. In this particular situation, both human and the machine translation generated by Google Translate used a variation of “grease stain” while Papago translated it literally “stained with grease”.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. An important advantage is the lack of spelling errors.
2. A disadvantage of machine translation in this segment is its tendency to fall into extreme literalness

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Table 2,

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                       | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                               | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                      | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Entre unos vagones apareció un joven delgado; se detuvo un instante, miró hacia el mar y avanzó después, caminando por la orilla del muelle con las manos en los bolsillos, distraído o pensando. | A young, slim man appeared from between some coaches. He halted a moment, looked to the sea and then moved on, walking along the edge of the pier with his hands in his pockets, distracted or lost in thought. | Between some carriages a thin young man appeared; He stopped for a moment, He looked towards the sea and then advanced, walking along the edge of the pier with his hands in pockets, distracted or thinking. | A thin young man appeared among the wagons; he stopped for a moment, he looked out at the sea and went on afterwards, walking along the shore of the pier with the... hands in your pockets, distracted or thinking. |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. Although there is a difference in words used by the human translation “a young, slim man appeared” and the two machine translations that reproduced the original text as “A thin young man appeared” there is no relevant semantic differences in this sentence.
2. For the sentence “entre unos vagones” the human translator chose to translate it as “coaches” while Google Translate did as “carriages” and Papago chose “wagons”. However, all these words are synonyms and the difference does not alter the meaning of the target text.
3. Similarly, “halted” vs “stopped” do not signify a relevant semantic difference.
4. All translations re-expressed “miró hacia el mar y avanzó”, in a different way. While the human translation omitted the personal pronoun “He” and indicated he looked to the sea and then moved on, Google translate added the pronoun and expressed “He looked towards the sea and then advanced”, and Papago added the pronoun as well and translated it as “he looked out at the sea and went on afterwards”. The meaning is similar with slight nuances; depending on the version the target audience reads, the time the slim, young man looks at the sea varies slightly. A clear example of this is Papago’s version, which implies a more intentional focus on the sea.
5. A similar phenomenon occurs with “moved on”, “advanced”, and “went on”. Not an impactful enough difference as to alter the final message, but still noteworthy because of how each term used could be interpreted by the reader.
6. The human translator and Google Translate translated “la orilla del muelle” as “the edge of the pier” while Papago translated it as “the shore of the pier”. Edge is defined as the line where an object or area begins or ends while shore is defined as the land bordering a usually large body of water. Considering these definitions it is possible to conclude “the edge of the pier” is the most accurate translation.

**Spelling:** For the sentence “Miró hacia el mar”, Google Translated capitalized the first letter of the added pronoun “He”, while Papago did not capitalize it. In regards to punctuation, for the sentence “caminando por la orilla del muelle con las manos en los bolsillos” both the human translation and the translation by Google Translate maintained the commas as they were originally placed. Papago, however, added an ellipsis in between.

##### Syntax:

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. In the sentence “Entre unos vagones apareció un joven delgado” the order of it varied slightly between translations. In the human translation, it was expressed as “A young, slim man appeared from between some coaches”. In this case, the subject was placed first and the predicate was added afterwards, unlike the original text.</p> <p>In the human-made translation for the sentence “se detuvo un instante, miró hacia el mar y avanzó después,” the pronoun “He” was included after the “young, slim man” (subject) was mentioned, however, it was not repeated again since it’s implied the author is talking about the same subject. This is to maintain clarity, coherence, and avoid redundancy. On the other hand, both machine-made translations showed a repetition of this pronoun. Additionally, as the sentence progresses, the possessive pronouns vary, sometimes to the point of losing all coherence and cohesion. The most critical example of this is Papago, which translated “caminando por la orilla del muelle con las manos en los bolsillos” as “walking along the shore of the pier with the... hands in your pockets”</p> |
| <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>1. An advantage of the machine translation service Google Translate is the correct translation of “the edge of the pier” which shows a better understanding of the context by the machine.</p> <p>2. A disadvantage found in the translations generated by machine translation services, especially Papago, is the unnecessary addition of ellipses.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

Table 3.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Quando pasó frente al <b>barco</b>, el marinero le <b>gritó</b> en inglés: -I say; look here! (¡Oiga, mire!)</p> <p>El joven levantó la cabeza, <b>y</b>, sin detenerse, contestó en el mismo idioma:</p> <p>- <b>Hello!</b> What? (¡Hola! ¿Qué?) - Are you hungry? (¿<b>Tiene hambre?</b>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>When he passed in front of the <b>ship</b>, the sailor <b>yelled</b> in English:<br/>—<i>I say, look here!</i></p> <p>The young man raised his head <b>and</b>, without stopping, answered in the same language:</p> <p>—<b>Hallow!</b> What?</p> <p>—<b>Are you hungry?</b></p> | <p>When he passed in front of the <b>ship</b>, the sailor <b>shouted</b> at him in English:<br/>-I say; look here! (<b>Hey</b>, look!)</p> <p>The young man raised his head, <b>and</b>, without stopping, answered in the same language:<br/>- <b>Hello!</b> Que? (<b>Hi, what?</b>)<br/>-Are you hungry? (<b>He is hungry?</b>)</p> | <p>When he passed in front of the <b>boat</b>, the sailor <b>shouted</b> at him in English:<br/>-Look here! (<b>Listen</b>, look!)</p> <p>The young man raised his head, <b>and</b>, without stopping, answered in the same language:<br/>- Hello! <b>What? What?</b><br/>-Are you hungry? (Are you hungry?)</p> |
| <p>Linguistic differences</p> <p><b>Semantics:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the word “barco”, both the human-made translation and the one generated by Google Translate used the word “ship”, which is a word often used for larger vessels. Papago, on the other hand, used the word “boat”, a much more general term that is used for any seagoing vessel regardless of its size. This means the two first translations mentioned were more precise.</li> <li>“Gritó” in the source text was translated either as “yelled” (Human Translation) or “shouted at” (both Machine Translations), this does not signify an important difference semantically.</li> <li>When the young man replied in English he did so by saying “Hello”, however the human translator re-expressed this with “Hallow”, perhaps to indicate an accent that hadn’t been implied in the source text. Both machine translations maintained it as “Hello”. In the same sentence, when the young man says “What” the translation by Google Translate was “Hello, Que?”, which is an important mistake because the man was talking to a sailor who speaks English so it makes no sense to the story to reply to him in Spanish.</li> <li>Lastly, Google Translate incorrectly reproduced “¿Tiene hambre?” as “He is hungry?”. This does not coincide with the pronouns of the person being spoken to (“you” and “he”). Additionally, the order of the sentence is incorrect according to the structure commonly used in English for the verb to be + subject + verb.</li> </ol> <p><b>Spelling:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When Google translate generated the translation for “Hello! What?” as “Hello! Que?” it did not add an accent to “Qué” nor did it add a question mark before the word.</li> <li>For “y,” the human translation only added a comma after “and,” as it is one of the grammatical rules in English for including additional information. However, both machine translations copied slightly the placements of the commas of the original text, ignoring the rules in English.</li> </ol> <p><b>Syntax:</b> In the translation by Google Translate of “¿Tiene hambre?” as “He is hungry?”, the order of the sentence is incorrect according to the structure commonly used in English <b>verb to be + subject + verb</b>.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

1. In this extract in particular, where both English and Spanish are being used, machine translators seemed to have more difficulty differentiating between the languages and appropriately conveying the original message. There were no advantages found for the use of machine translation in this specific segment.

Table 4.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hubo un breve silencio, durante el cual el joven pareció reflexionar y hasta dio un paso más corto que los demás, como para detenerse; pero al fin dijo, mientras dirigía al marinero una sonrisa triste: “No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor. (No, no tengo hombre. Muchas gracias, marinero.)” “Very well. (Muy bien.)” | There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to ponder and even shortened his step, as if to stop; but in the end, he said as he offered the sailor a sad smile: “No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor.” “Very well.” | There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a step shorter than the others, as if to stop; but at last he said, while giving the sailor a sad smile: “No, I am not hungry. Thank you, sailor. (No, I'm not hungry. Many thank you, sailor.)” “Very well. (Very good.)” | There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a shorter step than the others, as to stop himself; but at last he said, as he directed the sailor a sad smile “No, I am not hungry! Thank you, Sailor. (No, I don't have a man. Thank you very much, sailor.)” “Very well. (Very well.)” |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. For the term “reflexionar” the human translator translated it as “to ponder” while both machine translation services translated it as “to reflect”, this is not necessarily incorrect as “reflect” is also used to describe when someone is thinking about something, whoever, that term can create semantic ambiguity as it can also mean “If a surface reflects light, heat, sound, or an image, it sends the light, etc. Back and does not absorb it.” According to Cambridge Dictionary. On the other hand, ponder only means “to think carefully about something, especially for a noticeable length of time.” Which may represent the original message more accurately and with less ambiguity.

2. For the sentence “hasta dio un paso más corto que los demás, como para detenerse” the human-made translation was “even shortened his step, as if to stop” which adequately represents the action and adds context to the reason for that action. On the other hand, Google translate translated it as even took a step shorter than the others, as if to stop”, this creates ambiguity, specifically by “than the others”, it doesn't fully showcase that “the others” in question refers to his other steps and not, for example, other people around him. Papago translated it as “even took a shorter step than the others, as to stop himself”. This translation has the same errors as the translation generated by Google Translate, with the addition to “as to stop himself” which doesn't fully capture the original intention.

3. For the sentence “pero al fin dijo, mientras dirigía al marinero una sonrisa triste” the semantic different present in each translation is “but in the end” vs “but at last” which do not alter the original message, and “as he offered” vs “while giving” vs “as he directed”. These different versions are similar enough in this context to be synonyms, which possibly means they aren't exactly the same Booshehri, Zamanifar Shariatmadari, Zeini, 2011) therefore having a different impact.

4. For the last highlighted part, as it happened in the previous segment, a character spoke in English and in the source text a translation to his words was added. The human translator omitted those parts as it was unnecessary and redundant to keep them in the translation. Google translate on the other hand not only did keep the original translations but it translated it differently, going from “Very well” to “very good”. This is an important difference and also a problem because it causes redundancy and a lack of cohesion. Lastly, Papago, although also reproducing the message and the structure literally, it did not change what was actually being said thus not altering the intended message. However, this did cause the same redundancy issue.

##### Spelling:

No spelling differences were found between the source text and its three translations.

##### Syntax:

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>The one significant syntactic difference found in this section were the translations for “dio un paso más corto que los demás”. In the human-made translation “short” is used as a verb “shortened” and in both machine-made translations its an adjective.</p>                                                                                                        |
| <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>An important disadvantage machine translation services have in this segment is the impossibility to translate the dialogue in two languages, and even translating text already in english differently to the source text. There were no advantages found for the use of machine translation in this specific segment.</p> |

Table 5.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sacose la pipa de la boca el marintero, escupió y colocándosela de nuevo entre los labios, miró hacia otro lado. El joven, avergonzado de que su aspecto despertara sentimientos de caridad, pareció apresurar el paso, como temiendo arrepentirse de su negativa. | The sailor took his pipe from his mouth, spat, and then, placing it again between his lips, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance was prompting feelings of pity, seemed to walk faster, as if afraid he'd regret his decision. | The sailor took the pipe out of his mouth, spat, and placing it between his lips again, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance aroused feelings of charity, seemed to hasten his step, as if fearing that he would regret his refusal. | He took the pipe out of his mouth, spit it out and put it back between his lips, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance aroused feelings of charity, seemed to hasten on, as if afraid of regretting his refusal. |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. In the first sentence, “sacose la pipa de la boca” was translated as “took his pipe from his mouth” by the human translator. By first adding a possessive pronoun “his”, it was specified whose pipe it was, and immediately after the proposition and definite article present in the original text were removed and switched with the same possessive pronoun to keep the translation cohesive. On the other hand, both machine translators kept the definite article but translated “sacose” as taking something out, however in this context that doesn't fully capture the intended message.
2. The human-made and the Google translate translation for “escupió” is “spat”, while Papago translated it as “spat it out”, this is an important error since it implies the sailor spat out his pipe, when that's not the intended message.
3. For the sentence “despertara sentimientos de caridad” the human translator reproduced it as “prompting feelings of pity” which means, according to Merriam-Webster dictionary, “to serve as the inciting cause of”. On the other hand, both machine translation services used the word “aroused”, which might be misinterpreted by the reader, especially considering that the word “aroused” has sexual connotations despite the fact that it can also mean “to stimulate to action or to bodily readiness for activity” which may fit in this context.
4. “Apresurar el paso” was translated by the human translator as “walk faster”, the Google translation was “hasten his steps” and Papago's translation was “hasten on”, all versions similar enough as to not alter the intended message.
5. Lastly, for the last sentence highlighted “temiendo arrepentirse de su negativa”, similarly to the previous point, all versions are similar enough that they don't alter the message. However, it's important to note that both machine translation services were much more literal in their respective translations.

##### Spelling:

No spelling differences were found between the source text and its three translations.

##### Syntax:

“Sacose la pipa de la boca el marintero” shows an important difference in syntactic structure since in the original text the verb + complement + subject. All three translations changed this to follow a subject + verb + complement structure. This is attributed to the freedom and flexibility offered by the spanish language when it comes to creating and arranging a sentence.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

There are important issues in the translations generated by both machine translation services, especially relating to semantics. Firstly, machine translations seem to have difficulty choosing the correct term depending on the context.

Machine translators use terms that might be similar to the term in the source text, but without considering connotation. This alters greatly the original message. There were no advantages found for the use of machine translation in this specific segment.

Table 6.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Un instante después un magnífico vagabundo, vestido inverosímilmente de harapos, grandes zapatos rotos, larga barba rubia y ojos azules, pasó ante el marinero, y éste, sin llamarlo previamente, le gritó:</p> <p>—Are you hungry?</p> <p>No había terminado aún su pregunta cuando el atorrante, mirando con ojos brillantes el paquete que el marinero tenía en las manos, contestó apresuradamente:</p> <p>—Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Sí, señor, tengo harta hambre.)</p> | <p>Not a moment later, a real vagabond, dressed in unbelievable rags, with big broken shoes, a long blond beard and blue eyes, passed in front of the sailor, who, without calling him before, yelled:</p> <p>—Are you hungry?</p> <p>He hadn't finished his question when the vagabond, looking with a pair of bright eyes the package the sailor had in his hands, hastily replied:</p> <p>—Yes, sir, I am very much hungry!</p> | <p>A moment later, a magnificent tramp, dressed implausibly in rags, with large torn shoes, a long blonde beard and blue eyes, passed by the sailor, and the latter, without calling him beforehand, shouted to him:</p> <p>—Are you hungry?</p> <p>He had not yet finished his question when the tormentor, looking with shining eyes at the package that the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily:</p> <p>—Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Yes, sir, I am very hungry.)</p> | <p>A moment later, a magnificent wanderer, dressed invincibly in harps, big broken shoes, long blond beard and blue eyes, passed before the sailor, and this one, without calling him before, shouted:</p> <p>-Are you hungry?</p> <p>He had not yet finished his question, when the astonishing one, looking with glaring eyes at the package the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily:</p> <p>-Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Yes, sir, I'm fed up.)</p> |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. The term “magnífico vagabundo” was translated as “real vagabond” by the human translator, “magnificent tramp” by Google Translate and “magnificent wanderer” by Papago. When we analyze the source text, we can conclude the word “vagabundo” refers to a homeless man. The definition of the word “vagabond” is a person who wanders from place to place without a fixed home : one leading a vagabond life. The definition of “tramp” is “vagrant” which means one who has no established residence and wanders idly from place to place without lawful or visible means of support, and the definition of wanderer is someone who often travels from place to place, especially without any clear aim or purpose. When we consider this, it's possible to conclude the term “tramp”, used by Google Translate, is the closest equivalent for “vagabundo”. This semantic difference does alter the final translation since there is a significant difference in meaning and connotation between a homeless person and a person who willingly travels from place to place with no permanent home.
2. For the sentence “vestido inverosímilmente de harapos”, the word “Inverosímil” is defined as “Que no es verosímil” by the RAE which means it does not have the appearance of being true. With this definition in mind, we can compare the terms used in the different translations: “unbelievable” by the human translator, “implausibly” by Google Translate, and “invincibly”. Both the human made translation and the translation generated by Google Translate get close to the original message, however Papago does not since “invincibly” is defined as incapable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued.
3. Another important difference is the word “rags” vs “harps”. Rags is the correct translation for the word “harapos”, while “harp” is a musical instrument.
4. The sentence “zapatos grandes rotos” was translated as “big broken shoes” by the human translator and by Papago, while Google Translate translated it as “large torn shoes”. There is a slight difference in meaning between the translations, such as “large” being most commonly used to describe amounts while “big” is often used to describe size. Similarly, “broken” and “torn” have slightly different connotations.
5. For the sentence “pasó ante el marinero” the human translator translated it as “passed in front of the sailor”, which describes the action in a similar way to the original text. Google Translate, on the other hand, translated it as “passed by

the sailor". The phrasal verb "pass by" is defined as If you pass by something, you go past it or near it on your way to another place. This also properly conveys the message. Lastly, Papago translated it as "passed before the sailor". Although this is a more literal translation, it doesn't lose the message completely.

6. For the sentence "mirando con ojos brillantes el paquete" the human translator translated it as "looking with a pair of bright eyes the package", the translation generated by Google Translate was "looking with shining eyes at the package" and the translation generated by Papago was "looking with glaring eyes at the package". The first translation, specifically the term "bright eyes" is related to the adjective "bright eyes" which is defined as eager; fresh and enthusiastic. Considering this, the translation is accurate of the original work. For Google Translate, "shining eyes" is not a commonly used term the way "bright eyes" is, but it can also be an expression of joy and/or excitement, since the definition of "shining" is emitting or reflecting light. However, Papago used the term "glaring eyes", and a glare is defined as an angry or fierce stare. This means the translation by Papago is the opposite in meaning of the original work.

7. The last sentence "Si señor, tengo harta hambre" both the human translator and Google Translate translated it as "I am very much hungry" or "I am very hungry", respectively. The human translator emphasized just how hungry the character was, but both kept a similar message of the original work. Papago, however, used the term "fed up" which is defined as tired, sated, or disgusted beyond endurance. This is a significant difference that alters the final message greatly. It's possible Papago generated that specific translation because the term "harto" is defined as annoying or tiring, so perhaps that's the reason why Papago used the incorrect term.

**Spelling:** No spelling differences were found between the source text and its three translations.

**Syntax:**

1. The sentence "Un instante después" was translated as "Not a moment later" and as "A moment later" by both machine translation services. This slight difference in the structure of the sentence does not significantly impact the final translation.

2. For the section "No había terminado aún su pregunta cuando el atorrante," was translated as "He hadn't finished his question when the vagabond, looking with a pair of bright eyes the package the sailor had in his hands, hastily replied" by Google Translate and as "He had not yet finished his question, when the astonishing one, looking with glaring eyes at the package the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily" by Papago. Both machine translation services translated it more literally, which can be observed by the addition of the word "yet" the translation in spanish for "aún". This slight change in the structure of the sentence doesn't signify an important difference nor impacts the final translation.

**Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)**

1. An advantage present in this segment is the correct translation by Google Translate the sentence that denotes a lot of hunger, similar to the human translation.
2. A disadvantage is the translation of the word "harapos" as "harp" by Papago. It could possibly be due to the similarities between the words at first glance, sort of a *false friend* that the machine translation service could not translate properly.

Table 7.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Sonrió el marinero. El paquete voló en el aire y fue a caer entre las manos ávidas del hambriento. Ni siquiera dio las gracias y abriendo el envoltorio calentito aún, sentose en el suelo, restregándose las manos alegremente al contemplar su contenido. Un atorrante de puerto puede no saber inglés, pero nunca se perdonaría no saber el suficiente como para pedir de comer a uno que hable ese idioma.</p> <p>El joven que pasara momentos antes, parado a corta distancia de allí, presencié la escena.</p> | <p>The sailor smiled. The package flew through the air into the eager hands of the hungry man. Without even thanking him, he opened the still-hot wrapping and sat on the ground happily rubbing his hands while looking at its content. A port beggar may not know English, but he would never forgive himself for not knowing enough of it to ask for food to a person who speaks that language.</p> <p>The young man who had passed minutes before was still standing a short distance from the place, witnessing the scene.</p> | <p>The sailor smiled. The package flew into the air and fell into the hungry hands of the hungry man. He didn't even say thank you and, opening the still warm package, he sat on the floor, rubbing his hands happily as he looked at its contents. A port worker may not know English, but he would never forgive himself for not knowing enough to order food from someone who speaks that language.</p> <p>The young man who had passed by moments before, standing a short distance away, witnessed the scene.</p> | <p>The sailor smiled. The package flew into the air and fell into the hungry's eager hands. He didn't even say thank you and opening the warm envelope yet, sitting on the floor, wringing his hands cheerfully as he looked at its contents. A harbour ghastly man may not know English, but he would never be forgiven for not knowing enough to ask one to eat that language.</p> <p>The young man who passed moments earlier, standing a short distance from there, witnessed the scene.</p> |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. The sentence “El paquete voló en el aire y fue a caer entre las manos ávidas del hambriento” was translated as “The package flew through the air into the eager hands of the hungry man” by the human translator, as “The package flew into the air and fell into the hungry hands of the hungry man.” By Google Translate, and as “The package flew into the air and fell into the hungry's eager hands.”. The first semantic difference among these translations is the term “through” versus the term “into”. “Through” is defined as: used as a function word to indicate movement into at one side or point and out at another and especially the opposite side of. The translation by the human translator emphasizes the trajectory of the package in the air. On the other hand, “into” which has a lot of different definitions yet the most relevant ones to this context are: 1. used as a function word to indicate entry, introduction, insertion, superposition, or inclusion. 2. in the direction of. 3. to a position of contact with : AGAINST. Considering these definitions, the human translation is the most accurate in meaning.

2. In the previous sentence, “El paquete voló en el aire y fue a caer entre las manos del hambriento” the highlighted section was translated as “flew through the air into the eager hands of the hungry man” by the human translation. This translation is cohesive and properly conveys the original message. Google Translate translated it as “flew into the air and into the hungry hands of the hungry man”. This machine translation service repeated the same term which created redundancy and not a fully accurate re-expression of the original message. Papago translated it as “flew into the air and fell into the hungry's eager hands.” Which has a similar problem as the translation by Google Translate.

3. “Un atorrante de puerto” was translated as “A port beggar” by the human translator, “A port worker” by Google Translate, and as “A harbour ghastly man” by Papago. “Atorrante” is defined as “vago / holgazán” by the RAE. The human

translator conveys this message well by the use of the term “beggar”, while Google Translate alters the meaning with the term “worker”, and Papago does not convey the original message by the description used. This is because “ghastly” is defined as 1. terrifyingly horrible to the senses : FRIGHTENING 2. intensely unpleasant, disagreeable, or objectionable. These definitions do not apply to the description given by the author in the original work.

4. “Nunca se perdonaría” was translated as “he would never forgive himself” by the human translator and Google Translate, while Papago translated it as “he would never be forgiven” . Papago fails to properly convey the original message because the translation implies a separate person from the character would or would not grant him forgiveness, but the action is about the character never forgiving himself.

5. “pedir de comer a uno que hable ese idioma” is translated as “to ask for food to a person who speaks that language” by the human translator, “to order food from someone who speaks that language” by Google Translate, and “to ask one to eat that language” by Papago. Both machine translation services failed to convey the original message. In the case of Google translate, the term “order food” denotes a demand and not a request for alms. In the case of Papago, the sentence lost all cohesion and resemblance to the original message.

**Spelling:** No spelling differences were found between the source text and its three translations.

#### **Syntax:**

1. The sentence “Sonrió el marinero” is structured as: Verb in past tense + definite article + subject. This was translated as “The sailor smiled.” by the human translators, Google Translate, and Papago which follows the structure of: Definite article + subject + verb. Although there isn’t a syntactic difference between the translations, there is a syntactic difference between the original text and the translations. This is due to the flexibility granted by the rules of the Spanish language in comparison to the English language mentioned on table 5.

2. The section “las manos ávidas del hambriento” was translated as “the eager hands of the hungry man” by the human translator, “the hungry hands of the hungry man” by Google Translate, and “the hungry's eager hands” by Papago. The structure of the translation by Papago is slightly awkward and uncommon in the English language.

3. In the sentence “Ni siquiera dio las gracias y abriendo el envoltorio calentito aún, sentose en el suelo, restregándose las manos alegremente al contemplar su contenido. “ the author used the past tense “dio las gracias” and then a gerund “abriendo”. The human translation was “Without even thanking him, he opened the still-hot wrapping and sat on the ground happily rubbing his hands while looking at its content” which translated “gracias” as a verb and a gerund, and the word “abriendo” was translated in the past tense.

#### **Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)**

An important disadvantage of machine translation in this segment is the incorrect translation of “Atorrante de puerto”, a term that requires understanding of cultural connotations. Google Translate and Papago were unable to properly translate this as both services lack this understanding. There were no advantages found for the use of machine translation in this specific segment.

Table 8.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Automatic<br>Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Él también tenía hambre. Hacía tres días justos que no comía, tres largos días. Y más por timidez y vergüenza que por orgullo, se resistía a pararse delante de las escalas de los vapores, a las horas de comida, esperando de la generosidad de los marineros algún paquete que contuviera restos de guisos y trozos de carne. No podía hacerlo, no podría hacerlo nunca. Y cuando, como es el caso reciente, alguno le ofrecía sus sobras, las rechazaba heroicamente, sintiendo que la negativa aumentaba su hambre.</p> | <p>He, too, was hungry. It had been exactly three days since he had eaten, three long days. Shyness and shame, rather than pride, prevented him from standing in front of the ships' stairs at lunch time, awaiting, from a generous sailor, a parcel with some leftover stew and pieces of meat. He couldn't do it, he could never do it. And when, as it had just happened, one of them did offer him leftovers, he rejected them heroically, feeling that such refusal increased his appetite.</p> | <p>He was hungry too. He hadn't eaten for three days, three long days. And more out of shyness and shame than out of pride, he refused to stand in front of the steamboat ladders, at meal times, expecting from the sailors' generosity some package containing leftover stews and pieces of meat. He couldn't do it, he could never do it. And when, as is the recent case, someone offered him his leftovers, he heroically rejected them, feeling that his refusal increased his hunger.</p> | <p>He was hungry, too. I haven't eaten in three days, three long days. And more out of shyness and shame than out of pride, he resisted standing in front of the scales of steam, at mealtimes, expecting from the sailors' generosity a package containing leftover peas and pieces of meat. I couldn't do it, I could never do it. And when, as in the recent case, one offered him his leftovers, he rejected them heroically, feeling that the refusal increased his hunger.</p> |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. The sentence “Hacía tres días justos que no comía, tres largos días” was translated as “It had been exactly three days since he had eaten, three long days” by the human translator, as “. He hadn't eaten for three days, three long days.” By Google Translate and as “I haven't eaten in three days, three long days” by Papago. The human made translation is the closest in terms of semantics to the original text. Google Translate broadly conveys the main ideas, but omits the word “justos” which slightly impacts the message. Papago contains the most inaccuracies. This machine translation service translated the implied pronoun as “I” which completely alters the meaning, since the original work was describing a “he”.
2. The sentence “Y más por timidez y vergüenza que por orgullo, se resistía a pararse delante de las escalas de los vapores, a las horas de comida, esperando de la generosidad de los marineros algún paquete que contuviera restos de guisos y trozos de carne.” The main differences among the translations that impact the semantic aspect of the original message are the use of the term “scales” by Papago, when the original text referred to “stairs”. Another important difference is the translation of “guisos” by Papago. “Guisos” is defined as , Comida guisada. “Guisado” is defined as Guiso, especialmente el elaborado con carne en trozos. “Stews” is defined as fish or meat usually with vegetables prepared by stewing, and “Pea” is defined as the immature pods of the pea with their included seeds. Going by these definitions, the human translation and the translation generated by Google Translate are more faithful to the original message and Papago is incorrect.
3. There is a difference in the translation of the sentence “sintiendo que la negativa aumentaba su hambre”. The human translator used the term “appetite” to translate “hambre” while both machine translators used the term “hunger”. This difference does not significantly impact the final message, but it's important to note the human-made translation is more accurate considering the context.

**Spelling:** In terms of punctuation, the human translator added two commas before and after “too” in the first sentence while Papago added a comma to its translation of the first sentence.

**Syntax:**

1. “Él también tenía hambre.” Has a different structure between the human made translation “He, too, was hungry” and both machine translations. “He was hungry too”

Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

One of the disadvantages found in the use of machine translation is the addition of commas that do not apply to an english translation duo to the rules of punctuation in that language.

Table 9.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                           | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Seis días hacía que vagaba por las callejuelas y muelles de aquel puerto. Lo había dejado allí un vapor inglés procedente de Punta Arenas, puerto en donde había desertado de un vapor en que servía como muchacho de capitán.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | For six days he had been wandering around the streets and docks of that port. He had been left there by a British steamboat traveling from Punta Arenas. There he had abandoned a steamer in which he had served as cabin boy. | For six days he had been wandering through the alleys and docks of that port. He had been left there by an English steamer coming from Punta Arenas, a port where he had deserted from a steamer on which he served as a boy captain. | Six days he was wandering the streets and docks of that harbor. He had been left there by an English steamer from Punta Arenas, port where he had deserted from a steam where he served as a captain's boy. |
| <p>Linguistic differences</p> <p><b>Semantics:</b></p> <p>1. For the sentence “Seis días hacía que vagaba por las callejuelas y muelles de aquel puerto” the human-made translation was “For six days he had been wandering around the streets and docks of that port” while the one by Google Translate was “For six days he had been wandering through the alleys and docks of that port” and Papago was “Six days he was wandering the streets and docks of that harbor”. The first two do not present a significant difference, however Papago translated the first part literally, which made the sentence slightly lose cohesion.</p> <p>2. For the second sentence: “Lo había dejado allí un vapor inglés procedente de Punta Arenas” the only significant difference was the use of the word “British” by the human translator vs “English” by both machine translation services. “English” refers to people and things from England while “British” refers to people and things from Great Britain. Therefore, we can conclude the human translator used a more general term while the machine translation services were more accurate to the original message. On the other hand, to translate the last part of the sentence, both the human made translation and Google Translate specified the steamer was coming from Punta Arenas, while Papago did not therefore creating ambiguity.</p> <p>3. For the last sentence we Will analyze in this segment “There he had abandoned a steamer in which he had served as cabin boy.” Both the terms “abandoned” and “deserted from” do not create an important deviation from the original message. The same cannot be said about the terms “cabin boy” vs “boy Captain” vs “captain’s boy”. In this instance, the human translation used an equivalent in English to describe the role of the man in the ship, while the translation by Google Translator implies the man was a boy who was a captain and Papago also creates an incorrect representation of the relationship between the captain and the boy.</p> <p><b>Spelling:</b> The only difference in punctuation found in this segment was by the human translator who added a period to indicate the end of a sentence and continued with another idea related to the previous sentence.</p> <p><b>Syntax:</b> No significant syntactic differences were found in this extract.</p> <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>An advantage of the use of machine translation services in this segment is the correct translation of the word “Inglés”, more faithful to the origina message than the human-made translation.</p> <p>An important disadvantage is the translation of “muchacho de capitán”. Both machine translation services greatly altered the meaning of the term, adding different connotations.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

Table 10.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                        | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Estuvo un mes allí, ayudando en sus ocupaciones a un austriaco pescador de centollas, y en el primer barco que pasó hacia el norte embarcose ocultamente. Lo descubrieron al día siguiente de zarpar y enviáronlo a trabajar en las calderas. | He had stayed in that ship for one month, helping an Austrian crab fisherman, and on the first northbound ship he stealthily got aboard. He was found one day after setting sail, and forced to work in the boiler room. | He spent a month there, helping an Austrian crab fisherman with his activities, and boarded the first boat that passed northwards secretly. They discovered him the day after setting sail and sent him to work in the boilers. | He was there for a month, helping an Austrian centipede fisherman in his occupation, and on the first boat that passed northwards secretly boarded. He was discovered the next day of sailing and sent to work in the boilers. |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. “Estuvo un mes allí” was translated as “He had had stayed in that ship for one month” by the human translator, specifying where the person had stayed. By “That ship” the translator used a general term to continue talking about the “british steamboat” mentioned in the previous segment. Google Translate, on the other hand, omits where the character had stayed, presumably to avoid repetition, and the translation “He was there for a month” by Papago, similarly to Google Translate, re-expresses the message in a more literal way in comparison to the human made translation. This doesn’t create an important change in the final message, though the focus on the stay and the verbs used could signify a difference in the impact of the information rather than a semantic difference.

2. “Pescador de centollas” was translated as “crab fisherman” by both the human translator and Google Translate, however Papago translated it as “centipede fisherman”. A centolla is a benthic crustacean, very similar to a common crabs (Velázquez & Salinas) while centipedes belong to the class Chilopoda (Edgecombe & Giribet, 2007)., which means this translation is incorrect and semantically different

3. The word “ocultamente” was translated as “stealthily” by the human translator and “secretly” by both machine translation services. There is a subtle difference in the meaning of both terms. The first one being “movement that is quiet and careful in order not to be seen or heard” and the second one being “in a way that people do not know or are not told about”. Considering the context of the text, the first translation is the most accurate semantically.

4. Lastly, “Lo descubrieron al día siguiente de zarpar y enviáronlo a trabajar en las calderas” was translated as “He was found one day after setting sail, and forced to work in the boiler room.” By the human translator, as “They discovered him the day after setting sail and sent him to work in the boilers.” By Google Translate and as “He was discovered the next day of sailing and sent to work in the boilers.” By Papago. The words “found” vs “discovered” are not significantly different as to pose a semantic difference, however the term “boiler room” refers to the space where the boilers are located and operated, while the boiler is a pressure vessel that is subjected to high temperatures and potentially hazardous combustion conditions. Therefore, the most accurate translation for this term was the human-made one.

##### Spelling:

No spelling differences were found between the source text and its three translations.

##### Syntax:

1. For the first sentence, the author did not specify any pronouns, however, because of the rules regarding the use of pronouns in the English language when it comes to formulating a sentence that states “Subject pronouns are used when the pronoun is the subject of the sentence.” (Nurjanah, 2012), all three translations added the pronoun “He”

2. There is an important syntactic difference in the translations of “en el primer barco que pasó hacia el norte embarcose ocultamente”. The human translator and Papago kept the structure of this sentence as it was, while Google Translate rearranged it to place the verb before the adjective + noun “the first boat”.

Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

A disadvantage of machine translation in this segment is its difficulty to accurately capture specific meaning that could lead to potential inaccuracies and ambiguity.

Table 11.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Human translation                                                                                                                                                               | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| En el primer puerto grande que tocó el vapor lo desembarcaron, y allí quedó, como un fardo sin dirección ni destinatario, sin conocer a nadie, sin un centavo en los bolsillos y sin saber trabajar en oficio alguno. | In the first big port he was discharged. And there he was now, like a parcel with no address nor addressee, with no one he knew, no coins in his pockets, nor a trade to offer. | In the first large port that the steamer touched, they disembarked him, and there he remained, like a bundle without address or recipient, without knowing anyone, without a penny in his pockets and without knowing how to work in any trade. | In the first large port where the steam touched, he was landed, and there he remained, as a burden without address or destination, without knowing anyone, without a penny in his pockets and without knowing how to work in any trade. |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. For the term “puerto grande” the human translator translated it as “big port” while both machine translators translated it as “large port”. This does not pose a significant difference in the target text.
2. An important difference is that the human translation omitted the part “que tocó el vapor”, perhaps to avoid being redundant. On the other hand, both machine translation services translated it literally.
3. For the terms “Lo desembarcaron” the human translator used an semantic equivalent in English “He was discharged”. On the other hand, Google Translate translated it literally as “They disembarked him”, which is fairly accurate to the original message and Papago used the words “He was landed” which doesn’t take into consideration the context of the situation, which is that he was made to leave the ship. This means Papago’s translation does not fully capture nor reproduce the intended message adequately.
4. In the following line “como un fardo sin dirección ni destinatario” a similar problem occurred. Papago translated “fardo” as burned without taking into consideration the context of this comparison that intended to equate the man to a package or parcel. This error considerably impacts the final text. The rest of the sentence, although slightly different in each translation, does not alter the intended message.

##### Spelling:

There was an extra comma in the human made translation in “sin un centavo en los bolsillos y sin saber trabajar en oficio alguno.” For this, “y” was replaced for “nor” as the author was naming the situation of the carácter using negatives, and “nor” is used before the second or last of a set of negative possibilities, which is why the comma was used.

##### Syntax:

In the sentence “En el primer puerto grande que tocó el vapor lo desembarcaron” there was a shift in the voice being used, either active or passive, which is closely related to syntax. For the human translation, the sentence is in a passive voice.. This shift places the emphasis on the action itself, while Google Translate translated it using an active voice “They disembarked him” and Papago also used a passive voice.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

Similarly to the previous table, a disadvantage found in the use of machine translation in this segment is the difficulty these services have to translate the source text in a way that captures the meaning of specific words considering the context.

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Table 12.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mientras estuvo allí el vapor, pudo comer, pero después... La ciudad enorme, que se alzaba más allá de las callejuelas llenas de tabernas y posadas pobres, no le atraía; parecía un lugar de esclavitud, sin aire, oscura, sin esa grandeza amplia del mar, y entre cuyas altas paredes y calles rectas la gente vive y muere aturdida por un tráfico angustioso. | While the steamer had been there, he'd been able to eat, but after... The big city, which beyond those streets was full of cheap taverns and lodgings, did not attract him. It seemed to him a place of slavery, airless, dark, lacking the expanse of the sea, and where in between high walls and straight streets people lived and died dazed by an anguished toil. | While the steamer was there, he was able to eat, but afterwards... The enormous city, which rose beyond the alleys full of taverns and poor inns, did not attract him. It seemed to him a place of slavery, airless, dark, without that wide grandeur of the sea, and between whose high walls and straight streets people live and die dazed by agonizing traffic. | While the steam was there, he could eat, but then... The huge city, rising beyond the streets full of poor taverns and inns, did not appeal to him; it seemed to him a place of slavery, without air, dark, without that vastness of the sea, and between whose high walls and straight streets people live and die stunned by a distressing traffic. |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. The semantic difference between “steamer” and “steam”. The former is “a ship propelled by steam” and the latter means “a vapor arising from a heated substance” which means Papago did not convey the meaning of the source text accurately.
2. The word “después” was translated as “after” by the human translator, “afterwards” by Google Translate and as “then”. All these terms relate to a temporal sequence but the meaning can change slightly depending on the context. After is usually a preposition. If something happens after a particular time or event, it happens during the period that follows that time or event, Afterwards is an adverb. If something happens afterwards, it happens after a particular event or time that has already been mentioned. (Collins Dictionary) while Then means soon after that : next in order of time. We can conclude the semantic difference is not significant enough to alter the intended message.
3. Each translation has a slightly different term for “enorme”. The human translator used “big”, Google Translate used “enormous”, and Papago used “huge”. All of these terms are similar enough as to not alter the original message.
4. In the sentence “que se alzaba más allá de las callejuelas llenas de tabernas y posadas pobres, no le atraía” *callejuela* is a diminutive for “calle” (street), which means a more accurate translation would be “alley” (which means a narrow street), generated by Google Translate instead of the word “Street” that both the human translator and Papago used. Additionally, the term “no le atraía” was translated as “did not attract him” or “did not appeal to him”, this difference does not impact significantly the final translation.
5. “Sin aire” was translated as “airless” by the human translation and by Google Translate, while Papago reproduced it more literally by translating it as “without air”. “Airless” means “a place where it is difficult to breathe or the air is not fresh” while “without air” refers to the absence of air.
6. According to the RAE, “aturdimiento” means “Torpeza, falta de serenidad y desembarazo para ejecutar algo.” Going by that definition and comparing the definition of the terms used (dazed and stunned) in each translation we can conclude that “dazed” which means unable to think clearly or act normally due to injury, shock, bewilderment, fatigue, etc” is more accurate to the original message whan “stunned”, term that implies a state of shock and/or astonishment.

##### Spelling:

In the section “no le atraía;” the human translator replaced the semicolon for a period, however both machine translation services kept it the same as it was in the source text.

#### Syntax:

1. The human translator altered the original past tense of the sentence “Mientras estuvo allí el vapor” to a past perfect tense “While the steamer had been there”, while both machine-made translations kept the past tense.
2. For the sentence “La ciudad enorme, que se alzaba más allá de las callejuelas llenas de tabernas y posadas pobres, no le atraía” the human translator rearranged the components of the sentence in the translation “The big city, which beyond those streets was full of cheap taverns and lodgings, did not attract him” by omitting the verb “alzaba” and moving the term “más allá” (beyond). On the other hand, Google translate did translate the verb “The enormous city, which rose beyond the alleys full of taverns and poor inns, did not attract him” thus maintaining a similar syntactical structure as the source text. In the translation by Papago “The huge city, rising beyond the streets full of poor taverns and inns, did not appeal to him” the syntactic structure is also similar to the source text, with the difference that it translated the verb “rise” as its infinitive form.
3. The entire paragraph was translated using the past tense by the human translator, which created a syntactic difference especially for the sentence “La gente vive y muere aturdida” translated as “people lived and died dazed”, while Google Translate kept the same tense as the original with “people live and die dazed” just as it happened with the translation generated by Papago “people live and die stunned”

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

In this case, Papago was unable to capture the meaning of a word therefore its translation has a different, inaccurate, connotation.

Table 13.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Estaba poseído por la obsesión del mar, que tuerce las vidas más lisas y definidas como un brazo poderoso una delgada varilla. Aunque era muy joven había hecho varios viajes por las costas de América del Sur, en diversos vapores, desempeñando distintos trabajos y faenas, faenas y trabajos que en tierra casi no tenían explicación. | He was possessed by his obsession for the sea, which bends even the smoothest and most defined lives as a strong arm would a thin rod. Although he was very young, he had already travelled extensively around the coasts of South America on different ships, doing various jobs and chores—chores and jobs that on land were almost pointless. | He was possessed by the obsession of the sea, which twists the smoothest and most defined lives like a powerful arm a thin rod. Although he was very young, he had made several trips along the coasts of South America, on various steamships, performing different jobs and tasks, tasks and tasks that on land had almost no explanation. | He was possessed by the obsession of the sea, which twists the sleekest and most defined lives as a powerful arm, a thin rod. Although he was very young, he had made several trips along the coast of South America, in various vapours, performing various jobs and faeries, faeries and jobs that were almost unexplained on land. |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. One big difference in the translation of “por la obsesión del mar” was the use of “of the”, in contrast to the use of “his” by the human translator. The former is a literal translation that creates ambiguity because to say “an obsession of the sea” could signify an obsession the sea has when the original message is talking about this person being obsessed with the sea, while the latter emphasizes, by the use of a possessive pronoun, the fact that this person has an obsession thus eliminating possible ambiguity.

2. For the sentence “Tuerce las vidas más lisas y definidas” every version kept the last part exactly the same, however, there are differences in the translations of the words “tuerce” and “lisas”. “Tuerce” is translated as either “bend” or “twist”, this difference in expression can alter the message depending on how much *stronger* a word sounds to the target audience. Merriam Webster dictionary defines “twist” as either: to unite by winding, to make by twisting strands together, to mingle by interlacing, to wring or wrench so as to dislocate or distort, to alter the meaning of, to pull off, turn, or break by torsion. On the other hand, “bend” is defined as: to constrain or strain to tension by curving, to turn or force from straight or even to curved or angular, to force from a proper shape, to force back to an original straight or even condition. By those definitions, the human translation seems to be closer to the source text, given that the author did not necessarily imply a negative change, but a drastic change.

3. The difference between the translations of “Aunque era muy joven había hecho varios viajes por las costas de América del Sur” is quite small, but still noteworthy. The main point of that sentence in the source text was to explain that despite his young age, the man has traveled many times in different ships, which is much more clear in the version by both automatic translations. However, the human translator used the word “extensively”, which, according to Cambridge dictionary, means: in a way that covers a large area or has a great range. Going by this definition, that version may cause confusion and ambiguity, implying the author was saying the young man traveled for a long time and covered a large area of South America.

4. The phrase “en diversos vapores” was translated in more general terms by the human translator who expressed it as “on different ships.” Google translate, on the other hand, specified it was a “steamship” which is more accurate to the source text. However, Papago generated the wrong translation by using the word “vapours” which is generally used to refer to gas or another diffused substance, not to talk about a ship that moves by steam power.

5. Lastly, the translations for the last part of the paragraph “desempeñando distintos trabajos y faenas, faenas y trabajos que en tierra casi no tenían explicación.” show a big number of differences among them. The human translator translated it as “doing various jobs and chores—chores and jobs that on land were almost pointless.” The words “jobs” and “chores” are appropriately used and are equivalents to “trabajos” and “faenas”, words that are synonyms but contrast slightly by the physical nature of the latter. Google translate made a mistake with its translation “performing different jobs and tasks, tasks and tasks that on land had almost no explanation.” By the unnecessary and incorrect repetition of the word

“task”, which replaced the word “job”. It also generated a literal translation to the last part, which may cause confusion because it implies it’s not possible to explain those jobs on land, when in reality they can be explained, they just aren’t performed in that setting. Lastly, unlike Google Translate, Papago did keep the repetition from the source text, but failed to convey the accurate meaning for it used the word “faeries” as a translation to “faenas”. “Faeries” is a mythological creature usually portrayed as a small human, and does not fit this context in the slightest. It also translated the last sentence similarly to GT, and created the same problem.

**Spelling:** The one difference in punctuation found in all three translations is the one in the human made translation, where the translator replaced a comma for an em dash. which can function like a comma, a colon, or a parenthesis according to Merriam Webster. Since it can be used as a way to separate thoughts or information it’s mostly personal preference and a stylistic choice rather than a mistake on the translator’s part and it does not impact the final message.

**Syntax:** No significant syntactic differences were found in this extract.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

Once again, the general disadvantages found for the use of machine translation services in this segment is the inaccuracies in meaning and connotation, which could possibly lead to translations that are difficult to understand completely by the target audience.

Table 14.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Después que se fue el vapor anduvo, esperando del azar algo que le permitiera vivir de algún modo mientras volvía a sus canchas familiares; pero no encontró nada. El puerto tenía poco movimiento y en los contados vapores en que se trabajaba no lo aceptaron. | After the steamer left, he wandered around, waiting for fate to give him something that would let him live somehow as he returned to his familiar fields, but he didn't find anything. There was not much going on in the port, and the few steamers which had work did not take him. | After the steamer left he walked, hoping by chance for something that would allow him to live in some way while he returned to his familiar fields, but she found nothing. The port had little movement and the few steamships where he worked did not accept him. | After the steam left, waiting for something to happen that would allow him to live in some way while returning to his family courts, but he found nothing. The port had little movement, and in the vapours on which it was being worked they did not accept it. |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. According to the Real Academia Española, “Vapor” has many meanings according to the context. In the case of the source text column, it refers to “Buque que navega a impulso de una o más máquinas de vapor”. Both Human and Google translations maintained the meaning because according to Cambridge Dictionary “steamer” means “a boat or ship that moves by steam power”. On the other hand, Papago translation opted for an erroneous equivalent, since “steam” means “the hot gas that is produced when water boils”.
2. According to the Real Academia Española “Andar” (el presente de “anduvo”) means 'Moverse, normalmente caminando'. Human translation uses the expression “wandered around”, which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to walk around slowly in a relaxed way or without any clear purpose or direction” which is not, therefore, completely faithful to the term of the source text, since in the human translation they used a much more specific term. However, Google translation uses a much simpler term which is “walked” which means “to move along by putting one foot in front of the other, allowing each foot to touch the ground before lifting the next”, which shows that in this context it is the most accurate. In the case of the automatic translation of papago, the use of this term was completely omitted.
3. The expression “Esperando del azar” focuses on the word “azar” which according to the Real Academia Española means in this context “Casualidad, caso fortuito”. In the case of the human translate uses the equivalent “waiting for fate” and “fate” according to the Cambridge dictionary means “a power that some people believe causes and controls all events, so that you cannot change or control the way things will happen” and in this case, the expression fits with the context. On the other hand, Google translation opted for the equivalent “chance” that means “the level of possibility that something will happen” and in this occasion it could be a good equivalent, but is more literary and so specific and it is not understood what is specifically referred to as “destiny”. And finally, Papago translates the expression as “waiting for something to happen” that is so literary and doesn't correspond to the context.
4. “Permitiera” means “Dicho de quien tiene autoridad competente: Dar su consentimiento para que otros hagan o dejen de hacer algo”, que en este caso se refiere al destino. Human translation used the equivalent “let” which means “to allow something to happen or someone to do something by not doing anything to stop an action or by giving your permission”, and it fits with context. On the other hand, both Google y Papago uses the equivalent “allow” that means “to give permission for someone to do something, or to not prevent something from happening”, therefore, both are synonyms but allow is more formal than let.
5. According to the Real Academia Española, “cancha” means “Terreno, espacio, local o sitio llano y desembarazado”. Both, Human and Google translation opt to use the term “fields” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “an area of land, used for growing crops or keeping animals, usually surrounded by a fence” which fits the context, however is highly specific. Papago translation used the equivalent “courts” which has many different meanings depending on the context, but, since this tool excels in translating mut literally, in this context this word would mean “an area drawn out on the ground that is used for playing sports such as tennis and basketball”, which would not be the correct equivalent of the word “cancha” in this context.

6. According to the Real Academia Española “Vapores” means “buque que navega a impulso de una o más máquinas de vapor”, which in this case, being plural, would be more than one ship. The human translation maintained the sense, since it used the word “streamer” which means “a boat or ship that moves by steam power”. On the other hand, the google translation used a synonym for steamer which is “steamship” and which means “a ship that moves by steam power”, so it also maintained the context. Lastly, Papago's translation did not maintain the meaning because it used the word “vapour”, which means “gas or extremely small drops of liquid that result from the heating of a liquid or solid”.

7. According to the Real Academia Española “Aceptar” means “Recibir o dar entrada”. Human translation used the expression “take him”, which means “to do paid work for other people, such as washing or sewing, in your home” and in this context “home” refers to the steamers, therefore, this equivalent is well used, since it is far from literal. While both Google y Papago translates “acceptar” as “accept”, which has many meanings, but the most appropriate in this context is “To accept is also to allow someone to become a member of an organization or group”, however, it does not fit the context of the narrative.

8. Is common to omit the pronoun in Spanish, for example in the sentence of the source text “pero no encontré nada”, where we can infer that it refers to the protagonist which is a man. So, both Human and Papago translation, add the correct pronoun which is “he”. However, Google translation uses the wrong pronoun “she”. Another example is in the sentence “no lo aceptaron” which is referring to the protagonist again. In this case, both Human and Google translation use the correct pronoun which is “him”, however, Papago translation uses the wrong one which is “it”.

#### Spelling:

1. Google and Papago translations make use of ";", which is used in a bad way, since, although the reason for its use is understood (to join two related independent clauses), both translations put a "but" after it, which should not be the case.

#### Syntax:

1. The sentence of the source text “esperando del azar algo que le permitiera” was used. The human translation decided to change the meaning a little, and has a more complex structure, translating the phrase as “waiting for fate to give him something”. In the case of Google translation has a simpler structure with “hoping by chance for something”. Finally, Papago translation has a more direct translation with “waiting for something to happen”.

2. The sentence of the source text “mientras volvía a sus canchas familiares”. Human translation uses the preposition “as”. However, both Google and Papago translations uses the preposition “while”.

3. In the sentence of the source text “pero no encontró nada. El puerto tenía poco movimiento y en los contados vapores en que se trabajaba no lo aceptaron”. Both Human and Google translation are clearer and more coherent when conveying the original idea. However, Papago translation uses "vapors", which could be interpreted in a confusing way, since "vapors" commonly refers to gaseous vapors and not to ship.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

Advantages: no advantages were found in this paragraph.

#### Disadvantages:

1. One disadvantage is that the machine's translation tends to fall into literalism.

2. Another disadvantage is that the machine translations are wrong in the choice of the pronoun because Google uses the pronoun “she” when talking about a man and Papago uses the pronoun “it” when talking about “him”.

3. Papago is the machine translation that is most likely to fail in semantic aspects.

Table 15.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Ambulaban por allí infinidad de vagabundos de profesión; marineros sin contrata, como él, desertados de un vapor o prófugos de algún delirio; atorrantes abandonados al ocio, que se mantienen de no se sabe qué, mendigando o robando, pasando los días como las cuentas de un rosario mugriento, esperando quién sabe qué extraños acontecimientos, o no esperando nada, individuos de las razas y pueblos más exóticos y extraños, aun de aquellos en cuya existencia no se cree hasta no haber visto un ejemplar.</p> <p>Al día siguiente, convencido de que no podría resistir mucho más, decidió recurrir a cualquier medio para procurarse alimentos.</p> | <p>There was an infinitude of professional vagabonds: unemployed sailors, like him, thrown off from a steamer or fugitives who had committed some crime; drifters given in to leisure, who earn their bread who knows how, begging or stealing, living day to day as the beads of a filthy rosary, awaiting who knows what peculiar events. Or waiting for nothing, individuals from the most exotic and strange races and peoples, even those whose existence is not believed until one has seen a living specimen.</p> <p>The next day, with the conviction that he could not resist much longer, he decided to use any means to get himself some food.</p> | <p>Countless professional vagabonds wandered there; sailors without a contract, like him, deserted from a steamer or fugitives from some delirium; tormentors abandoned to leisure, who support themselves by who knows what, begging or stealing, spending their days like the beads of a filthy rosary, waiting for who knows what strange events, or not expecting anything, individuals of the most exotic races and peoples and strangers, even those whose existence is not believed until having seen a specimen.</p> <p>The next day, convinced that he could not resist much longer, he decided to resort to any means to obtain food.</p> | <p>There were endless tramps of professional vagrants there; unskilled sailors, like him, deserted from steam or fleeing from some delirium; horrors left in idleness, who kept from knowing what, begging or stealing, spent days like the accounts of a filthy rosary, waiting who knows what strange events, or expecting nothing, individuals of the most exotic and strange races and peoples, even those whose existence is not believed until they have seen a specimen.</p> <p>The next day, convinced that he could not resist much longer, he decided to use any means to procure food.</p> |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

- According to the Real Academia Española, “vagabundo” means “Que anda errante y carece de domicilio fijo y de medio regular de vida”. Both the human translation and google translation used the equivalent “vagabonds” which according to the Cambridge dictionary means “a person who has no home and usually no job, and who travels from place to place” and fits the context of the source text. On the other hand, Papago translation used the equivalent “vagrant” which means “a person who is poor, does not have a home or job, and moves from place to place”. It coincides with the context as it is a synonym of vagabond, but vagrant is more specific because according to Grammarist, the online dictionary, it refers to “someone who has no home or job, but the word carries the connotation of a freeloader, someone who takes advantage of society and is breaking the law”. Therefore, in this case “vagrant” is not the correct equivalent because the source text does not describe it so specifically.
- The expression “Sin contrata” with a focus on the word “contrata” means, according to the Real Academia Española, “Contrato que se hace con el Gobierno, con una corporación o con un particular, para ejecutar una obra material o prestar un servicio por precio o precios determinados”, and considering to de word “sin”, it expression refers to a person who doesn't have a contract. The human translation opted to use the word “unemployed” which according to Cambridge dictionary means “not having a job that provides money” and coincides with the context of the source text because is most common and directly refers to a person who doesn't have work at the moment. On the other hand, Google translation uses the expression “without a contract” where “contract” according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a legal document that states and explains a formal agreement between two different people or groups, or the agreement itself” and considering the work “without” it expression refers to a someone which doesn't have a work. It would be an accurate term but it is more literary than “unemployed”. Finally, Papago translation uses the term “unskilled” which according to Cambridge

Dictionary means “unskilled people have no particular work skills, and unskilled work does not need any particular skills” which is not the best option because it has a different meaning.

3. “Desertados” according to the Real Academia Española means “Abandonar las concurrencias que se solían frecuentar”. The human translation used the equivalent “thrown off” which according to Merriam-Webster dictionary means “to cast off often in a hurried or vigorous manner : ABANDON” which would be the most accurate within this context. However, both Google and Papago translation used the equivalent “deserted” which according to Merriam-Webster dictionary means “to quit one's post, allegiance, or service without leave or justification”, but in this case it is more specific than what it mentions in the source text.

4. According to the Real Academia Española, “Vapor” has many meanings according to the context. In the case of the source text column, it refers to “Buque que navega a impulso de una o más máquinas de vapor”. Both Human and Google translations maintained the meaning because according to Cambridge Dictionary “steamer” means “a boat or ship that moves by steam power”. On the other hand, Papago translation opted for an erroneous equivalent, since “steam” means “the hot gas that is produced when water boils”.

5. According to the Real Academia Española “Prófugos” means “Dicho de una persona: Que anda huyendo, principalmente de la justicia o de otra autoridad legítima”. Both human and Google translation used the word “fugitives” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a person who is running away or hiding from the police or a dangerous situation” and it would be the most accurate term because it better captures the concept of flight or escape. However, Papago translation uses the term fleeing (from the verb “flee”) which means “to escape by running away, especially because of danger or fear” and it would fit the context but is more general and does not imply being sought or pursued.

6. According to the Real Academia Española “Atorrante” is a colloquial and derogatory adjective that is frequently used in Latin America and means “Vagabundo sin domicilio fijo”. The human translation uses the equivalent “drifter” that means “someone who does not have a permanent home or job and moves from one place to another or from one job to another” and it is the accurate equivalent because it fits with the context and it is a translation that was not made literally. Then, Google Translation used the word “tormentors” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “someone who causes a person or an animal great mental suffering and unhappiness, or great physical pain” and it is an erroneous equivalent because it has little to do with context. Finally, Papago translation translates “atorrante” as “horrors” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “an extremely strong feeling of fear and shock, or the frightening and shocking character of something” and in this case it has absolutely nothing to do with the context of the source text

7. According to the Real Academia Española “Abandonados” (from the verb “Abandonar”) means “Descuidado, desidioso”. In the case of human translation, it uses the expression “give in” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to finally agree to what someone wants, after refusing for a period of time which would be a good option” and considering this definition it would not be the most accurate term for this context. However, according to Collins Dictionary, it is a phrasal verb which means “to abandon a claim, fight, or argument; surrender; yield” and in this case it would be the most accurate term for the context of the source text. On the other hand, Google translation used the term “abandoned” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “left in a particular place or condition, usually forever”, but this term is not the most accurate option. Finally, Papago translation uses the expression “left in” (from the verb “leave in”) which means “to leave someone alone without helping or caring for them” and could suggest the idea of being abandoned in a situation, but not necessarily with the same emotional intensity as “give in” or “abandoned”.

8. According to the Real Academia Española “Ocio” means “Cesación del trabajo, inacción o total omisión de la actividad”. Both the human and Google translation used the equivalent “leisure” which means “the time when you are not working or doing other duties”. However, Papago translation translate “ocio” as “idleness” which means “the state of not working or being used” and in this context it would be the most accurate equivalent because In the original text, mention is made of people who are “abandoned to idleness”, indicating that they have no occupation or productive work activity. Therefore, if “leisure” were used instead of “idleness,” it could convey the idea that these people enjoy their free time voluntarily and pleasurably. However, the original phrase “abandoned to leisure” has a more negative meaning, indicating that these people are less voluntarily inactive, possibly due to adverse circumstances.

9. According to the Real Academia Española “Pasando” (from the verb “pasar”) means “Estar durante un tiempo determinado en un lugar o en una situación”. Human translation used the term “Living” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “Alive now” which is the most accurate term because it fits with the context of the source text. On the

other hand, both Google translation and Papago used the term “Spend” with different verb tenses (Google “spending” and Papago “spent”). According to Cambridge Dictionary, “Spend” means “to use time doing something or being somewhere” which is not the most accurate term because it does not convey with such precision the notion of living or carrying out daily existence.

10. According to the Real Academia Española “Cuentas” has a lot of meaning but the most accurate for this context is “Cada una de las bolas ensartadas que componen el rosario y sirven para llevar la cuenta de las oraciones que se rezan”. Both Human and Papago translation used the term “Beads” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a small, coloured, often round piece of plastic, wood, glass, etc. with a hole through it. It is usually put on a string with a lot of others to make jewelry” which, considering the context, is the most accurate term. Papago used the term “Accounts” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “an official record of all the money a person or company has spent and received” which is erroneous because it does not fit with context.

11. According to the Real Academia Española “Extraños” means “Raro, singular”. Human translation used the term “Peculiar” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “unusual and strange, sometimes in an unpleasant way” which would be a good choice. On the other hand, both Google and Human translation used the term “Strange” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “unusual and unexpected, or difficult to understand” which would also be a good choice of term.

12. According to the Real Academia Española “Esperando” (from the verb “esperar”) means “Creer que ha de suceder algo, especialmente si es favorable”. Both Human and google used the term “Waiting” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to allow time to go by, especially while staying in one place without doing very much, until someone comes, until something that you are expecting happens or until you can do something” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, Papago used the term “Expecting” (from the verb “expect”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to think or believe something will happen, or someone will arrive” which would also be a good term.

13. According to the Real Academia Española “Nada” means “Ninguna cosa”. Both the Human and Papago translation used the term “Nothing” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “Ninguna cosa” which is the most accurate term. In the case of Google translation, it used the term “Anything” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “any event, act, object, or situation” which, considering the context, is not the best term.

14. According to the Real Academia Española “Recurrir” which means “Entablar recurso contra una resolución”. Both the Human and Papago translation used the term “To use” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to put something into your service for a purpose” which is the most accurate term. Finally, Google translation used the term “Resort” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the fact that you have to do something because there is no other way of achieving something” which would also be an accurate term.

15. According to the Real Academia Española “Procurarse” (from the verb “procurar”) means “Conseguir o adquirir algo”. Human translation used the term “Get” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to obtain, buy, or earn something” which is a good choice of term. On the other hand, Google translation used the term “Obtain” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to get something, especially by asking for it, buying it, working for it, or producing it from something else” which would also be a good term. Finally, Papago used the term “Procure” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to get something, especially after an effort” which would also be a good term.

**Spelling:** No spelling errors were found in this paragraph.

**Syntax:**

1. The three translations differ in the translation of the sentence “Ambulaban por allí infinidad de vagabundos de profesión”. Human translation changed a bit the sense and the order of the translation: “There was an infinitude of professional vagabonds”. On the other hand, Google translation also changed the order of the translation: “countless professional vagabonds wandered there”. Finally, Papago translation also changed the order of the translation: “There were endless tramps of professional vagrants there”.

Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

Advantages:

1. One advantage is that Google translation can understand the source text.

Disadvantages:

1. Papago is the machine translation that is most likely to fail in semantic aspects.

Table 16.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Caminando, fue a dar <b>delante</b> de un <b>vapor</b> que había llegado la noche <b>anterior</b> y que <b>cargaba</b> trigo. Una hilera de hombres marchaba, <b>dando la vuelta, al hombro los pesados sacos</b>, desde los vagones, <b>atravesando una planchada, hasta la escotilla de la bodega, donde los estibadores recibían la carga.</b></p> <p><b>Estuvo un rato mirando hasta que atreviose a hablar con el capataz, ofreciéndose.</b> Fue aceptado y <b>animosamente formó parte de la larga fila de cargadores.</b></p> | <p>Walking around, he came <b>before</b> a <b>steamer</b> that had arrived the <b>previous</b> night and where wheat was being <b>loaded</b>. A line of men was marching, <b>turning, with heavy sacks on their shoulders, from the wagons, crossing a landing dock towards the porthole of the storehouse, where the longshoremen received the load.</b></p> <p>He stood there <b>looking for a while until he finally dared talking to the foreman.</b> He was accepted and he <b>cheerfully became</b> part of the long <b>row of dockers.</b></p> | <p>Walking, he came <b>across</b> a <b>steamship</b> that had arrived the night <b>before</b> and was <b>carrying</b> wheat. A line of men marched, <b>turning the heavy bags on their shoulders, from the wagons, across a plank, to the hold hatch, where the stevedores received the load.</b></p> <p>He watched for a while until he dared to talk to the <b>foreman, offering himself.</b> He was accepted and <b>cheerfully joined</b> the long line of <b>porters.</b></p> | <p>Walking, he went in <b>front</b> of a <b>steam</b> that had arrived the night <b>before</b> and was <b>carrying</b> wheat. A line of men marched, <b>turning, on their shoulders the heavy bags, from the wagons, through a ironing board, to the hatch of the cellar, where the stowers received the cargo.</b></p> <p>He watched for a while until he dared talk to the <b>foreman, volunteering.</b> He was <b>accepted</b> and <b>enthusiastically part</b> of the long <b>line of shippers.</b></p> |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

- According to the Real Academia Española “Delante” means “enfrente”. Human translation used the term “Before” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “in front of” which would be an accurate term. On the other hand, Google translation used the term “Across” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “from one side to the other side of, or at the other side of in front” which would also be an accurate term. Finally, Papago translation used the term “in front” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “further forward than someone or something else” which would not be the most accurate term because it does not express so well what the source text refers to.
- According to the Real Academia Española “Vapores” means “buque que navega a impulso de una o más máquinas de vapor”, which in this case, being plural, would be more than one ship. The human translation maintained the sense, since it used the word “steamer” which means “a boat or ship that moves by steam power”. On the other hand, the google translation used a synonym for steamer which is “steamship” and which means “a ship that moves by steam power”, so it also maintained the context. And Papago translation opted for an erroneous equivalent, since “steam” means “the hot gas that is produced when water boils”.
- According to the Real Academia Española “Anterior” means “Que precede en lugar o tiempo”. Human translation used the term “Previous” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “happening or existing before the one mentioned” which would be the most accurate term. On other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “Before” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “at or during a time earlier than (the thing mentioned)” which would also be an accurate term.
- According to the Real Academia Española “Cargaba” (from the verb “cargar”) means “Embarcar o poner en un vehículo mercancías para transportarlas”. Human translation used the term “Loaded” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “carrying goods or passengers” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, Both Google and Papago translation used the term “Carrying” (from the verb “carry”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to transport or take from one place to another” which would be a good term, but is not the most accurate.
- According to the Real Academia Española “Sacos” means “Receptáculo de tela, cuero, papel, etc., por lo común de forma rectangular o cilíndrica, abierto por uno de los lados”. Human translation used the term “Sacks” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a bag, or the amount contained in a bag” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago used the term “bags” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a soft

container made out of paper or thin plastic, and open at the top, used to hold foods and other goods” which is not the most accurate term because it is more smaller than is mentioned in the source text.

6. According to the Real Academia Española “Atravesando” (from the verb “atravesar”) means “Pasar a través de algo, recorriéndolo de una parte a otra”. Human translation used the term “Crossing” (from the verb “cross”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to go across from one side of something to the other” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, Google translation used the term “across” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “from one side to the other of something with clear limits, such as an area of land, a road, or a river” which would also be a good term. Finally, Papago translation used the term “through” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “from one end or side of something to the other” which is not the most accurate term.

7. According to the Real Academia Española “Planchada” means Tablazón que, apoyada en la costa del mar o de un río u otro receptáculo, y sostenida por un caballete introducido en el agua, sirve para el embarco y desembarco y otros usos de la navegación”. Human translation uses the term “landing dock” which maybe it is misspelled because this term, written in this way, was not found. However, the term more similar to “landing dock” is “loading dock” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a space at the back of a ship where goods are put on or taken away” which is the most accurate term considering the context. On the other hand, Google translation uses the term “plank” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a long, narrow, flat piece of wood or similar material, of the type used for making floors” which is not the most accurate term because it doesn't fit with the context. Finally, Papago translation uses the term “ironing board” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a narrow table, usually covered with cloth and having folding legs, on which clothes can be put flat to iron them” which is not the most accurate term because has no relation to the context of the original text.

8. According to the Real Academia Española “Escotilla” means “Abertura en la armazón de una nave, aeronave o carro de combate, que comunica con un espacio interior”. Human translation used the term “Porthole” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a small, usually round window in the side of a ship or aircraft” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “hatch” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “an opening through a floor or wall, or the cover for an opening, esp. on a ship” which would also be an accurate term.

9. According to the Real Academia Española “Bodega” means “Espacio interior de los buques desde la cubierta inferior hasta la quilla”. Human translation used the term “storehouse” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a storehouse of something” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, Google translation uses the term “hold” “which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to contain or be able to contain something” which is not the most accurate term. Finally, Papago translation used the term “cellar” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a room under the ground floor of a building, usually used for storing things” which would not be the most accurate term because it does not fit the context.

10. According to the Real Academia Española “estibadores” means “Trabajador que se ocupa en la carga y descarga de un buque u otro medio de transporte y distribuye convenientemente los pesos en él”. Human translation used the term “longshoremen” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a person whose job is loading and unloading ships” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, Google translation uses the term “stevedores” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a person who works at a port, putting goods onto and taking them off ships” which would also be a good term. Finally, the Papago translation used the term “stowers” which its definition is not found in Cambridge Dictionary. However, according to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary it means “one that stows especially : STEVEDORE” which would also be a good term.

11. According to the Real Academia Española “Carga” means “Acción y efecto de cargar”. Both the Human and Google translation used the term “load” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the amount of weight carried, especially by a vehicle, a structure such as a bridge, or an animal” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, Papago translation used the term “cargo” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the goods carried by a ship, aircraft, or other large vehicle” which would also be an accurate term.

12. According to the Real Academia Española “Mirando” (from the verb “mirar) means “Observar las acciones de alguien”. Human translation used the term “looking” (from the verb “look”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to direct your eyes in order to see” which is an accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago

translation used the term “watched” (from the verb “watch”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to look at something for a period of time, especially something that is changing or moving” which is also an accurate term.

13. According to the Real Academia Española “Ofreciéndose” (from the verb “ofrecer”) means “Entregarse voluntariamente a alguien para ejecutar algo”. Human translation did not use this term because it was omitted. On the other hand, Google translation used the term “offering” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “something that you give or offer to someone” which would be an accurate term, because after “offering” continues the pronoun “himself”, which makes it consistent with the original context. Finally, Papago used the term “volunteering” (from the verb “volunteer”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to offer to do something without being paid for it or without being asked to do it” which is not the most accurate term because the protagonist expects to receive a payment.

14. According to the Real Academia Española Animosamente means “Con ánimo”. Human translation used the term “cheerfully” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “in a happy and positive way” which would be an accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “enthusiastically” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “in a way that shows enthusiasm” which would also be an accurate term.

15. According to the Real Academia Española “Formó” (from the verb “formar”) means “dicho de dos o más personas o cosas: Hacer o componer el todo del cual son partes”. Human translation used the term “became” (from the verb “become”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to start to be” which would be an accurate term. On the other hand, Google translation used the term “joined” (from the verb “join”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to become a member of an organization” which would be a good term. Finally, Papago used the term “part” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “involvement in or responsibility for an activity or action” which is not the most accurate term because it does not fit with context.

16. According to the Real Academia Española “Fila” means “Serie de personas o cosas colocadas en línea”. Human translation used the term “row” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a line of things, people, animals, etc. arranged next to each other” which is the most accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “line” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a group of people or things arranged in a row” which would also be an accurate term.

17. According to the Real Academia Española “Cargadores” means “Persona encargada de embarcar las mercancías para que sean transportadas”. Human translation used the term “dockers” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a person who works at a port, putting goods onto and taking them off ships” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, Google translation used the term “porters” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a person whose job is to help travellers who are spending the night on a train by arranging their bed, taking care of their bags, etc” which is not the most accurate term. Finally, Papago used the term “shippers” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a person or company whose job is to organize the sending of goods from one place to another” which is not the most accurate term because it does not fit the context.

### Spelling:

1. There is a misspelling in the Papago translation because the expression “a ironing” is wrong. When before there is a vowel sound (in this case “i”) we must use “an”.

### Syntax:

1. The sentence of the source text “dando la vuelta, al hombro los pesados sacos”, the Human translation maintained the sense of the source text. However, Google translation changed the sense of the sentence of the translation: “turning the heavy bags on their shoulders” because “turning” doesn't refer to the heavy bag, but rather refers to men marching in line and following a curved path. On the other hand, Papago translation does not change the sense of the sentence.

2. The sentence of the source text “atravesando una planchada, hasta la escotilla de la bodega”, Human translation add the preposition “toward”, that favors fluidity and order. On the other hand, Google translation maintained the same order as the source text. And Papago translation also maintained the order of the source text.

3. The sentence of the source text “ Estuvo un rato mirando hasta que atreviose a hablar con el capataz, ofreciéndose”, the human translation altered the whole order and sense of the text. In addition, Human translation omitted

|                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| the word “ofreciéndose”, which can be later deduced from the phrase “Fue aceptado”. On the other hand, both Google and Papago maintained the order and the sense of the source text. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Table 17.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Durante el tiempo de la jornada trabajó bien; pero después empezó a sentirse fatigado y le vinieron vahídos, vacilando en la planchada cuando marchaba con la carga al hombro, viendo a sus pies la abertura formada por el costado del vapor y el murallón del muelle, en el fondo de la cual, el mar, manchado de aceite y cubierto de desperdicios, glogloteaba sordamente. | During the shift, he worked well; however, later he started feeling tired and suffering dizzy spells, staggering in the landing dock when he was marching with the load on his shoulder, looking under his feet at the opening formed by the side of the steamer and the wall of the port, below which the sea, stained with oil and covered with litter, deafly bubbled and fizzed. | During the day he worked well; but then he began to feel fatigued and became dizzy, hesitating on the plank as he walked with the load on his shoulder, seeing at his feet the opening formed by the side of the steamship and the wall of the dock, at the bottom of which, the sea, stained with oil and covered in rubbish, muttered muffledly. | Over the course of the day he worked well; but then he began to feel tired, and he was left empty, hesitating on the planks as he walked with the load on his shoulder, seeing at his feet the opening formed by the side of the steam and the wall of the pier, at the bottom of which the sea, stained with oil and covered with waste, gloating deafly. |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. According to the Real Academia Española “Jornada” means “Tiempo de duración del trabajo diario”. Human translation uses the term “shift” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the period that a person is scheduled to work, or a group of workers who work during the same period of time” and it would be the most accurate term for this context. However, both Google and Papago translation uses the term “day” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the time that you usually spend at work or at school” and it would be correct to, but it is more specific.
2. According to the Real Academia Española “Después” means “Más tarde, o con posterioridad”. Human translation uses the term “later” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “at a time in the future or after the time you have mentioned” and it is the most accurate term because by indicating a period of time after the event mentioned, is consistent with the context of the source text. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation uses the term “then” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “next or after that” and it would be an accurate term, but it is used to describe a sequence of events over the time, which is not in the original text.
3. According to the Real Academia Española “Empezó” (from the verb “empezar”) means “Dar principio a algo”. In this case, Human translation uses the term “started” (from the verb “start”) which according Cambridge Dictionary means “to begin to happen or to make something begin to happen” and it would be an accurate term for this context. On the other hand both Google and Papago translation uses the term “began” (from the verb “begin”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to start to do something” which would also be an accurate term.
4. According to the Real Academia Española “Sentirse” means “Experimentar sensaciones producidas por causas externas o internas”. Human translation uses the term “feeling” which means “the fact of feeling something physical” which would be an accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago use the term “feel” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the fact of feeling something physical” and it would also be an accurate term.
5. According to the Real Academia Española “Fatigado” (from the verb “Fatiga”) means “Molestia ocasionada por un esfuerzo más o menos prolongado o por otras causas, y que en ocasiones produce alteraciones físicas”. Both Human and Papago translations use the term “tired” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “in need of rest or sleep” and considering the context of the source text, it would be an accurate term as it is most common and colloquial. However,

the Google translation uses the term “fatigued” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “tired” and could also be a good choice, although it is usually used in more formal situations.

6. According to the Real Academia Española “Vinieron” has a lot of meanings but the most accurate for this context is “Dicho de una cosa: Manifestarse o iniciarse”. Human translation uses the term “suffering” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “physical or mental pain that a person or animal is feeling”. On the other hand, Google translation uses the term “became” (from the verb “become”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to start to be”. Finally, Papago translation uses the term “left” (from the verb “leave”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary has a lot of meaning but the most accurate meaning is “If something leaves something else, a part or effect of it stays after it has gone or been used”. For this context, the one that most closely fits the context of the source text was the human translation because it better the feeling of dizziness that he is suffering. While, “became” can also be a good choice but tends to be literal. Finally, the option “left” of Papago translation is not the best option because it has nothing to do with the context of the source text.

7. According to the Real Academia Española “Vahidos” means “Desvanecimiento, turbación breve del sentido por alguna indisposición”. In the case of the Human translation uses the term “dizzy spells”, which in Cambridge Dictionary doesn't have the exact definition but explains that it is a collation in English. However, according to Collins Dictionary it means “a short period during which you feel dizzy” and it fits the context because it captures the idea of intermittent or recurrent episodes of dizziness. Google translation uses the term “dizzy” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “feeling as if everything is turning around, and that you are not able to balance and may fall over” and it would not be the most accurate term because it is only used to refer to dizziness in general. On the other hand, Papago translation uses the term “empty” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “not containing any things or people” which is not the best option because it doesn't fit with the context.

8. According to the Real Academia Española “vacilando” (from the verb “vacilar”) which means “Dicho de una persona o de una cosa: Moverse de manera indeterminada o inestable”. Human translation uses the term “staggering” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “very shocking and surprising” and it would be the most accurate term because it fits with the idea of the person walking hesitantly or unsteadily on the plank. However, both Google and Papago uses the term “hesitating” (from the verb “hesitate”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to pause before you do or say something, often because you are uncertain or nervous about it” and it is not the most accurate term because it refers to hesitant or undecided, not with respect to a movement.

9. According to the Real Academia Española “En” which means “Denota en qué lugar, tiempo o modo se realiza lo expresado por el verbo a que se refiere”. Human translation uses the preposition “in” which means “inside a container, place, or area, or surrounded or closed off by something” which is the most accurate term because in the source text mentioned that the person is inside of the loading dock. However, both Google and Papago translation uses the preposition “on” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “used to show that something is in a position above something else and touching it, or that something is moving into such a position” which is not the most accurate term according to the context.

10. According to the Real Academia Española “Planchada” means “Tablazón que, apoyada en la costa del mar o de un río u otro receptáculo, y sostenida por un caballete introducido en el agua, sirve para el embarco y desembarco y otros usos de la navegación”. Human translation uses the term “landing dock” which maybe it is misspelled because this term, written in this way, was not found. However, the term more similar to “landing dock” is “loading dock” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a space at the back of a ship where goods are put on or taken away” which is the most accurate term considering the context. On the other hand, Google translation uses the term “plank” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a long, narrow, flat piece of wood or similar material, of the type used for making floors” which is not the most accurate term because it doesn't fit with the context. Finally, Papago translation uses the term “plank” too, but it uses the plural “planks”, however it is not a good choice of term.

11. According to the Real Academia Española “Marchaban” (from the verb “marchar”) has a lot of meaning, but considering the context of the source text, the most accurate is “Dicho de la tropa: Ir o caminar con cierto orden y compás”. In the case of Human translation, it uses the term “Marching” (from the verb “March”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to walk with regular steps and keeping the body stiff, usually in a formal group of people who are all walking in the same way” which would be the most accurate equivalent. However, both Google and Papago use the term

“walked” (from the verb “walk”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a way of walking” which would be an appropriate term also, but it loses a bit of the original meaning.

12. According to the Real Academia Española “Viendo” (from the verb “verb”) means “Percibir con los ojos algo mediante la acción de la luz”. Human translation uses the term “looking” (from the verb “look”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the act of looking at someone or something” and it would be the most accurate term for this context because it conveys the idea that the person is consciously observing the openness. However, both Google and Papago translation uses the term “seeing” (from the verb “see”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to be conscious of what is around you by using your eyes” and it would not be the most accurate term because refers rather to the act of visually perceiving something without necessarily focusing one's attention consciously on it.

13. According to the Real Academia Española “Vapor” means “buque que navega a impulso de una o más máquinas de vapor”. Human translation maintains the sense because it uses the term “streamer” which means “a boat or ship that moves by steam power”. On other hand, Google translation uses a streamer 's synonym which is “steamship” and which means “a ship that moves by steam power”, so it also maintained the context. And Papago translation opted for an erroneous equivalent, since “steam” means “the hot gas that is produced when water boils”.

14. According to the Real Academia Española “muelle” means “ Obra de piedra, hierro o madera, construida en dirección conveniente en la orilla del mar o de un río navegable, y que sirve para facilitar el embarque y desembarque de cosas y personas e incluso, a veces, para abrigo de las embarcaciones”. Human translation uses the term “port” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “an area of water and the land and buildings surrounding it, where ships can take on and off goods and passengers” which could be a good equivalent. On the other hand, Google translation uses the term “dock” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “an area of water in a port that can be closed off and that is used for putting goods onto and taking them off ships or repairing ships” and it would also be a good equivalent. Finally, Papago translation uses the term “pier” which according Cambridge Dictionary which means “a long structure sticking out from the land over the sea, where people can walk or large boats can be tied, sometimes with restaurants and places of entertainment on it” but in this case it cannot be directly related to loading and unloading operations, so it would not be the best option.

15. According to the Real Academia Española “Fondo” means “ Zona más alejada de la entrada o de un determinado punto de referencia”. Human translation uses the term “below” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “in a lower position (than); under” which would be a good equivalent. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation uses the term “bottom” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the lowest part of something” which would also be a good equivalent.

16. According to the Real Academia Española “Desperdicios” means “Residuo de lo que no se puede o no es fácil aprovechar o se deja de utilizar por descuido”. Human translation uses the term “litter” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “small pieces of rubbish that have been left lying on the ground in public places” which would be a good equivalent. On other hand, Google translation uses the term “rubbish” which means “waste material or things that are no longer wanted or needed” and it would also be a good option, but it is more specific of what is mentioned in the source text. Finally, Papago translation uses the term “waste” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “unwanted matter or material of any type, especially what is left after useful substances or parts have been removed” which would also be a good option but it is a bit specific too.

17. “Glogloteaba” has no definition as such, since it has an onomatopoeic origin. But we can infer its meaning which is "emit

the noise that accompanies the production of bubbles". Human translation uses two words for to this two words, “bubbled and fizzed” which according to Cambridge Dictionary “bubbled” means “a ball of gas that appears in a liquid, or a ball formed of air surrounded by liquid that floats in the air” and “fizzed” means “If a liquid fizzes, it produces a lot of bubbles and makes a continuous s sound” and this two words would be a good way to try to explain the word “Glogloteaba”. On the other hand, Google translation uses the term “muttered” (from the ver “mutter”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to speak quietly and in a low voice that is not easy to hear, often when you are worried or complaining about something” which is not the most accurate term for this context. Finally, Papago translation uses the term “gloating” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “feeling or expressing great pleasure or satisfaction because of your own success or good luck, or someone else's failure or bad luck” which is not at all consistent with the original context.

18. According to the Real Academia Española “sordamente” means “De manera sorda”. Human and Papago translation uses the term “deafly” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “in a way that shows that you are unable to hear, either completely or partly” which would be the most accurate term in view of the context. On the other hand, Google translation uses the term “muffledly” (from the verb “muffled”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “A muffled sound is quiet or not clear” which would also be a good term.

**Spelling:** No spelling errors were found in this paragraph.

**Syntax:** Although the complex sentence structure with main and subordinate clauses is maintained in all versions, some verb choices and translations of specific expressions are different. Translations frequently use these variations.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

##### Advantages:

1. On some occasions Papago understands the context of the source text

##### Disadvantages:

1. Both Google and Papago translation tend toward literalism.

Table 18.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                              | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                   | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A la hora de almorzar hubo un breve <b>descanso</b> y en tanto que algunos fueron a comer en los <b>figones cercanos</b> y otros comían lo que habían llevado, él se <b>tendió en el suelo a descansar</b> , <b>disimulando</b> su hambre. | At lunch time there was a brief <b>break</b> , and while some <b>men</b> went to eat <b>to nearby restaurants</b> and others ate what they had brought, he <b>lied</b> down to rest, <b>hiding</b> his hunger. | At lunch time there was a brief <b>break</b> and while some went to eat <b>in nearby restaurants</b> and others ate what they had brought, he <b>lay down on the floor</b> to rest, <b>hiding</b> his hunger. | At lunch time there was a brief <b>rest</b> and while some went to eat <b>in the nearby figs</b> and others ate what they had brought, he <b>lay down to rest</b> , <b>disguising</b> his hunger. |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. The word “descanso” according to Cambridge Dictionary means “Quietud, reposo o pausa en el trabajo o fatiga”. Both Human and Google translation used the most accurate term, since “break”, according to Cambridge Dictionary “break” means “a short period of rest, when food or drink is sometimes eaten”, which is fine according to the context of the source text. On the contrary, the translation of papago, chose to translate rest as “rest” which means “to (cause someone or something to) stop doing a particular activity or stop being active for a period of time in order to relax and get back your strength” That although it is a word that could be correct, it is not, since it is very literal and not very specific for this context.
2. The word “tendió” means “echarse o tumbarse a lo largo”, in this case only human translation used the correctly word, because “lie” means “to be in or move into a horizontal position on a surface” and “lay” means “to put something in especially a flat or horizontal position, usually carefully or for a particular purpose”, both words are similar, however, according to Merriam-Webster’s explanation “lie” is an intransitive verb and does not require an object to act upon, it describing something moving on its own or already in position. On the other hand, “lay” is a transitive verb and needs an object to act upon, thereby, as both Google Translation and Papago Translation chose an erroneous equivalent.
3. According to the Real Academia Española “Fisgones” means “Casa de poca categoría, donde se guisan y venden cosas de comer”. Both Human and Google translation used the term “restaurants” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a place where meals are prepared and served to customers” and it would be the most accurate term. However, Papago translation uses the term “figs” which means “a sweet, soft, purple or green fruit with many seeds, or a tree from the ficus family on which these grow” which has absolutely nothing to do with the context of the source text.
4. In the original text the word “disimular” is used which has many meanings but in this context means “Ocultar o encubrir algo que se siente y padece”. Both Human Translation and Google Translation used the word “hiding” which some of its meaning is “to not show an emotion”, and this word is used to put (something) in a place where it will be harder to discover or out of sight, so it fits with the context. However, Papago used “disguising” (from the verb “disguise”), which

also means “to hide an opinion, a feeling, etc”, but is more used in contexts of to avoid giving away or revealing (something secret); to hide by a false appearance.

**Spelling:** No spelling errors were found in this paragraph.

**Syntax:** Despite semantic differences, no syntactic errors were found.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

##### Advantages:

1. One advantage is that there are no spelling mistakes.

##### Disadvantages:

1. One disadvantage is that Papago translation tends to fail a lot in the choice of words, as he already has difficulties grasping the meaning of the source text in its entirety.

Table 19.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Terminó la <b>jornada</b> completamente agotado, cubierto de sudor, <b>reducido ya a lo último</b> . Mientras los trabajadores se <b>retiraban</b> , se sentó <b>en</b> unas bolsas <b>acechando</b> al capataz, y cuando se hubo <b>marchado</b> el último <b>acercose</b> a él y confuso y titubeante, aunque sin <b>contarle</b> lo que le sucedía, le preguntó si podían pagarle inmediatamente o si era posible | He finished the <b>shift</b> completely exhausted, covered in sweat, <b>running on fumes</b> . While the workers were <b>retiring</b> , he sat <b>over</b> some bags <b>looking</b> at the foreman, and when the last had <b>left</b> , he <b>came forward</b> and, confused and hesitant, although without <b>revealing</b> what was happening to him, asked the <b>foreman</b> if he could pay him immediately or | He finished the <b>day</b> completely exhausted, covered in sweat, <b>already reduced to the last</b> . While the workers were <b>leaving</b> , he sat <b>on</b> some bags, <b>stalking</b> the foreman, and when the last one had <b>left</b> , he <b>approached</b> him and, confused and hesitant, although without <b>telling</b> him what was happening to him, | The <b>day</b> ended completely exhausted, covered in sweat, <b>reduced to the last</b> . As the workers <b>withdrew</b> , he sat <b>in</b> bags, <b>stalking</b> the foreman, and when the last <b>approach</b> to him |

|                                              |                                                             |                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| conseguir un adelanto a cuenta de lo ganado. | if it was possible to get an advance of what he had earned. | asked him if they could pay him immediately or if it was possible to get a advance on account of earnings. | was gone and confusing and hesitant, although without telling him what was happening to him, he asked if they could pay him immediately or if it was possible to get a head start. |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Linguistic differences

### Semantics:

1. According to the Real Academia Española “Jornada” means “Tiempo de duración del trabajo diario”. Human translation uses the term “shift” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the period that a person is scheduled to work, or a group of workers who work during the same period of time” and it would be the most accurate term for this context. However, both Google and Papago translation uses the term “day” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the time that you usually spend at work or at school” and it would be correct to, but it is more specific.
2. According to the Real Academia Española “Retiraban” (from the verb “retirar”) has a lot of meaning but the most accurate definition for this context is “Irse a casa”. Human translation used the term “retiring” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “used to refer to someone who is planning to leave their job and usually to stop working permanently because of age” which is not the most accurate term for this context because the employees go home at the end of the shift. On other hand, Google translation uses the term “leaving” (from the ver “leave”) according to Cambridge Dictionary has a lot of meaning but the most accurate is “to stop doing something, or to leave a place because you have finished an activity” which would be the most accurate equivalent for the term of the source text. Finally, Papago translation uses the term “ withdrew” (from the verb “withdraw”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to stop being involved in a situation, having a particular responsibility, or belonging to an organization” which is not the best equivalent for this context.
3. According to the Real Academia Española “En” is a proposition which means “Denota en qué lugar, tiempo o modo se realiza lo expresado por el verbo a que se refiere” in this case, it refers to the protagonist is sit on some bags. In the case of Human translation, they used the term “over” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “above or higher than something else, sometimes so that one thing covers the other; above” which fits the context, but over is more used in situations when there is no contact between two objects and they are only on top of each other with a distance. On the other hand, Google translation uses the term “on” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “used to show that something is in a position above something else and touching it, or that something is moving into such a position” which fits with context because the person is touching the bag. Finally, Papago translation uses the term “in” which means “inside a container, place, or area, or surrounded or closed off by something” which is not the correct equivalent because the person is not inside of the bag.
4. According to the Real Academia Española “acechando” (from the verb “acechar”) means “Observar, aguardar cautelosamente con algún propósito”. Human translation used the term “looking” which means “the act of trying to find someone or something” which is accurate for this context. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation uses the term “stalking” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the crime of illegally following and watching someone over a period of time” which is not the incorrect choice.
5. According to the Real Academia Española “Marchado” (from the verb “marchar”) which means “Irse o partir de un lugar”. Human and Google translation used the term “Left” (from the verb “leave”) which according to Cambridge

Dictionary has a lot of meaning but the most accurate for this context is “to stop doing something, or to leave a place because you have finished an activity” which would be the most accurate term for this context. On the other hand, Papago translation used the term “Gone” (from the verb “go”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to travel or move to another place” which in this case is not the correct option because it doesn't fit with the context of the source text.

6. The expression “acercose” refers to the word “acercar” which according to the Real Academia Española means “Poner cerca o a menor distancia de lugar o tiempo”. In the case of Human translation the phrasal verb “came forward” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to offer to give help” which is not the most accurate term for this context. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation uses the term “approach” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to come near or nearer to something or someone in space, time, quality, or amount” which in this case is the most accurate term.

7. According to the Real Academia Española “contarle” (from the verb “contar”) means “Referir un suceso verdadero o fabuloso”. Human translation used the term “revealing” (from the verb “reveal”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to make known or show something that is surprising or that was previously secret” which is the most accurate term for this context.

8. In the source text, has omitted the subject in the sentence “ le preguntó si podían pagarle inmediatamente” because the foreman was previously named, so we can infer that he is being talked about. However, Human translation uses the term “foreman” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a skilled person with experience who is in charge of and watches over a group of workers” which is a good equivalent. On the other hand, Google translation used the pronoun “him” to refers to the foreman, which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “used, usually as the object of a verb or preposition, to refer to a man, boy, or male animal that has just been mentioned or is just about to be mentioned” which would also be a good equivalent. Finally, Papago translation uses the pronoun “they” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “used as the subject of a verb to refer to people, animals, or things already mentioned or, more generally, to a group of people not clearly described” which is not the most accurate term for this context.

9. According to the Real Academia Española “adelanto” means “anticipio” which in this context is referring to a cash advance. Both Human and Papago translation used the term “advance” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “money paid to someone before the regular time” which is the most accurate term for this context. Instead, Papago has omitted this term.

10. According to the Real Academia Española “ganado” (from the verb “ganar”) means “Obtener un jornal o sueldo en un empleo o trabajo”. Human translation used the term “earned” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to receive money as payment for work that you do” which is the most accurate term for this context. On the other hand, Google translation used the term “earnings” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the amount of money that someone is paid for working” which may match the context, but is a very broad term. Finally, Papago translation used the expression “head start” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “an advantage that someone has over other people in something such as a competition or race” which is totally incorrect in view of the context of the source text.

### Spelling:

1. There is a misspelling in the Papago translation because in the sentence “he sat in bags”, is misused the preposition “in” because in this case it would be “on”.

### Syntax:

1. Google and Papago translation of the source text sentence was translated with the same order and sense but Google translation adds the adverb “already”. On the other hand, Human translation changed the whole meaning and order of the sentence because it used the idiomatic English phrases “running on fumes” which are used to describe someone who is exhausted.

2. In the expression of the source text “conseguir un adelanto a cuenta de lo ganado”, both Human and Google translation maintained the order of the source sentence, however human translation changed a bit the sense. On the other hand, Papago translation changed the order and the sense completely.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

##### Advantage:

1. One advantage is that Google translation can understand the source text.

##### Disadvantage:

1. One disadvantage is that Papago translation has serious errors in the semantic and syntactic understanding of the original text.

Table 20.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Contestole el capataz que la costumbre era pagar al final del trabajo y que todavía sería necesario trabajar el día siguiente para concluir de cargar el vapor. ¡Un día más! Por otro lado, no adelantaban un centavo.</p> <p>—Pero —le dijo—, si usted necesita, yo podría prestarle unos cuarenta centavos... No tengo más.</p> | <p>The foreman replied that usually payment was given at the end of the job, and that, to finish loading the steamer, work had to be done the next day. One more day! On the other hand, there was no advance.</p> <p>—But—, he said, —if you need it, I could lend you some forty cents... I don't have any more.</p> | <p>The foreman replied that the custom was to pay at the end of the work and that it would still be necessary to work the next day to finish loading the steamer. One more day! On the other hand, they did not advance a cent.</p> <p>—But, —he said, —if you need it, I could lend you about forty cents... I don't have more.</p> | <p>I answer the foreman that it was customary to pay at the end of the work and that it would still be necessary to work the next day to finish loading the steam. One more day! On the other hand, they didn't advance a penny.</p> |

|  |  |  |                                                                                                              |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  | But he told you,<br>if you need me, I<br>could lend you<br>about forty<br>cents... I don't<br>have any more. |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## Linguistic differences

### Semantics:

1. According to the Real Academia Española “costumbre” means “práctica tradicional de una colectividad o de un lugar”. Human translation uses the term “usually” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “in the way that most often happens” and it fits with the context of the source text. On the other hand, Google translation uses the term “custom” which according to Cambridge dictionary means “a way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time” and it would be correct for this context too. Finally, Papago translation uses the term “customary” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “usual” which could also be a correct term.
2. According to the Real Academia Española “Pagar” means “Dicho de una persona: Dar a otra, o satisfacer, lo que le debe”. In this case, Human translation uses the term “payment” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “an amount of money paid” which fits the context of the source text. On the other hand, Google and Papago translation uses the expression “to pay” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to give money to someone for something you want to buy or for services provided” and this also matches the context.
3. According the Real Academia Española “Trabajo” which means “Ocupación retribuida”. In this case, Human translation uses the term “job” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the regular work that a person does to earn money” and it would be the most accurate term for this context because it is more specific. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation uses the term “work” which means “an activity, such as a job, that a person uses physical or mental effort to do, usually for money” which would also be correct, but in this case it is refers to the actions that someone takes, whether or not payment is involved, to accomplish a specific objective or outcome.
4. According to the Real Academia Española “Centavo” means “En algunos países, moneda que vale la centésima parte de la unidad monetaria”. In the case of Human translations this term was omitted, we can infer that it would be for the choices that are sometimes made to balance clarity and conciseness in translation, the translator may choose to maintain the fluency of the English text. On the contrary, Google translation uses the term “cent” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a unit of money worth 0.01 of a dollar, or a coin with this value” and it may be a good option for the context. Finally, Papago translation uses the term “penny” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the smallest unit of money in the UK, of which there are 100 in a pound, or a small coin worth this much. You use "pence" or, more informally, "p" when you are talking about the units of money and pennies when you are talking about the coins themselves” and it would also be a good equivalent to.
5. In the source text the expression “no tengo más” is used. Which in this context refers to it has no more money to lend. In the case of Human and Papago translation uses the expression “I don’t have any more” which is the most accurate because it is the most idiomatic and natural way of expressing that money can no longer be lent. However, Google translation uses the expression “ I don't have more” which could be understood, but it is not as common and does not convey the same idea of resource depletion.

### Spelling:

1. Papago translation did not use dash, which makes the sense of context a bit lost.

### Syntax:

1. The sentence in the source text “Contestole el capataz”, Papago translation changed completely the sense with the translation: “I answer the foreman that” which is erroneous. However, both Human and Google translation maintained the sense with the translation: “The foreman replied that”.
2. In the source text the sentence “la costumbre era pagar al final del trabajo” was used. The Human translation changed the order with the translation: “usually payment was given at the end of the job”. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation maintained the order with the translations “the custom was to pay at the end of the work” (Google) and “ it was customary to pay at the end of the work” (Papago).
3. The sentence in the source text “que todavía sería necesario trabajar el día siguiente para concluir de cargar el vapor”, Human translation change the sense and the order with a completely different version, the translation is: “ to finish loading the steamer, work had to be done the next day”. However, both Google and Papago translated the sentences in the same order as the source text.

### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

#### Advantages:

1. Sometimes, Google Translate and Papago manage to understand the context of the source text.

#### Disadvantages:

1. Both Google and Papago translation tend toward literalism.

**Table 22.**

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Automatic<br>Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Sintió de pronto como una quemadura en las entrañas, y se detuvo. Se fue inclinando, inclinando, doblándose forzadamente y creyó que iba a caer. En ese instante, como si una ventana se hubiera abierto ante él, vio su casa, el paisaje que se veía desde ella, el rostro de su madre y el de sus hermanos, todo lo que él quería y amaba apareció y desapareció ante sus ojos cerrados por la fatiga... Después, poco a poco, cesó el desvanecimiento y se fue enderezando, mientras la quemadura se enfriaba despacio. Por fin se irguió, respirando profundamente. Una hora más y caería al suelo.</p> | <p>Suddenly, he felt a fire in his loins, and he stopped. He started leaning, leaning, forcibly bending over and he felt about to fall. In that moment, as if a window had opened in front of him, he saw his house, the landscape that could be seen from it, the face of his mother and those of his siblings, everything he cared about and loved appeared and disappeared in front of his eyes, which exhaustion kept shut... Then, little by little, the fainting fit stopped, and he began straightening while the burning slowly cooled. At last, he stood upright, breathing deeply. One more hour and he would fall to the ground.</p> | <p>He suddenly felt like a burn in his gut, and he stopped. He was leaning, leaning, bending forcefully and he thought he was going to fall. In that moment, as if a window had opened before him, he saw his house, the landscape that could be seen from it, the face of his mother and that of his brothers, everything that he wanted and loved appeared and disappeared before his eyes, closed by fatigue... Then, little by little, the fainting stopped and he straightened up, while the burn slowly cooled. He finally stood up, breathing deeply. Another hour and he would fall to the ground.</p> | <p>He suddenly felt like a burn in his guts, and he stopped. He went down, bent down, bent down hard, and thought he was going to fall. At that moment, as if a window had opened before him, he saw his house, the landscape seen from it, the face of his mother and his brothers, everything he wanted and loved appeared and disappeared before his eyes closed with fatigue... Then, little by little, the fading stopped and went straight, as the burn cooled slowly. At last he went, breathing deeply.</p> <p>One more hour and I'd fall to the ground.</p> |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |  |  |
| <p>Linguistic differences</p> <p><b>Semantics:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. According to the Real Academia Española “quemadura” means “Descomposición de un tejido orgánico, producida por el contacto del fuego o de una sustancia cáustica o corrosiva”. In the case of Human translation, the word “fire” was used, which has a lot of meaning but the most accurate context is “strong emotion” which would be an accurate term for this context. On the other hand, both Google and Papago used the term “burn” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to be hurt, damaged, or destroyed by fire or extreme heat, or to cause this to happen” but in this case, it is not the most accurate term because it refers more to a physic pain not an internal one.</li> <li>2. According to the Real Academia Española “entrañas” means “Cada uno de los órganos contenidos en las principales cavidades del cuerpo humano y de los animales”. Human translation uses the term “loin” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a piece of meat from the back of an animal near the tail or from the top part of the back legs” which would be an accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago used the term “gut” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the long tube in the body of a person or animal, through which food moves during the process of digesting food” which is not the most accurate term because it does not refers to the context of the source text.</li> <li>3. According to the Real Academia Española “fue” means “ir o ser”. Human translation uses the term “started” (from the verb “start”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to begin doing something” which is the most accurate term because the human translation did not tend toward literalism. However, Google translation used the term “was” (past simple of “be”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “used to say something about a person, thing, or state, to show a permanent or temporary quality, state, job, etc” and it would not be the most accurate term for this context. Finally, Papago translation used the term “went” (past simple of “go”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to travel or move to another place” which would also be an incorrect choice.</li> <li>4. According to the Real Academia Española “Inclinando” (from the verb “inclinarse”) means “Bajar el tronco y la cabeza hacia delante”. Both the Human and Google translation used the term “Leaning” (from the verb “lean”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to move your body away from a vertical position so that it is bent forward or resting against something, or to place something in a sloping position against something” which is the most accurate term. On the other hand, Papago used the phrasal verb “went down” (from the verb “go down”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to move down to a lower level or place” which is not the most accurate term because it does not fit with context.</li> <li>5. According to the Real Academia Española “Forzadamente” means “Por fuerza”. Human translation used the term “Forcibly” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “in a way that has a strong effect” which is the most accurate term. On the other hand, Google translation used the term “Forcefully” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “using great physical strength or violence” which is not the most accurate term because it is often used</li> </ol> |  |  |  |

to describe the vigorous or energetic nature of an action not the application of external force, as described in the source text. Finally, Papago used the term “Hard” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “in a severe or forceful way” which is not the most accurate term because it is a more general term and may not convey the same idea as mentioned in the original text.

6. According to the Real Academia Española “Creyó” (from the verb “creer”) means “Pensar u opinar algo”. Human translation used the term “Felt” (from the verb “Feel”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to experience or be aware of something emotional or physical” which would be a good choice because it departs from literalism, but remains in the context of the original text. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “Thought” which According to Cambridge Dictionary means “the act of thinking about or considering something, an idea or opinion, or a set of ideas about a particular subject” which would also be a good term.

7. In the source text the expression “El se sus” was used. It refers to the faces of the protagonist’s siblings. Human translation used the pronoun “Those” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “plural of that” which is the most accurate term because in the context is referring to “siblings” which is plural. On the other hand, Google translation used the pronoun “That” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “used to refer to a person, object, idea, etc. that is separated from the speaker by space or time” which is the wrong term because it is for singular words. And Papago does not use any pronoun after “his” which is erroneous because it alters the sense of what is said in the source text.

8. According to the Real Academia Española “Ante” means “frente a”. Human translation used the term “in front” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “further forward than someone or something else” which would be the most accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago used the term “Before” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “in front of” which would also be a good term.

9. According to the Real Academia Española “Hermanos” means “Persona o animal que tiene en común con otra u otro el mismo padre y la misma madre, o solo uno de ellos”. Human the term “Siblings” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a brother or sister” which is the most accurate term because in the source text the gender of his siblings is not specified therefore, the use of siblings, makes it more general as in the source text. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “brothers” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a man or boy with the same parents as another person” which would be an accurate term, however, in the source text the gender of the protagonist’s siblings is not explained, so using “brothers” makes it more specific than what is said in the original text

10. According to the Real Academia Española “Quería” (from the verb “querer”) means “Amar, tener cariño, voluntad o inclinación a alguien o algo”. Human translation used the term “care about”. In Cambridge Dictionary this expression was not found, but in “The Free Dictionary” the definition is “To have a strong feeling of love or affection for someone or something; to cherish someone or something. Can be used in the negative to mean the opposite” which, considering the definition, is the one that best matches the source text. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “wanted” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “wished for and loved by other people” which would be a good term, but is a bit general.

11. According to the Real Academia Española “Fatiga” means “Cansancio o hastío”. Human translation used the term “exhaustion” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the state of being extremely tired” which would be

the most accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “fatigue” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “extreme tiredness” which would also be a good term.

12. According to the Real Academia Española “Desvanecimiento” means “Acción y efecto de desvanecerse”. Human translation used the term “fainting fit” whose definition is not found in the Cambridge Dictionary. However, Merriam Webster's dictionary defines "fainting fit" as “FAINTING, SWOON, SYNCOPE” which would be an accurate term. On other hand, both Google translate and Papago used the term “fainting” (from the verb “faint”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the act of suddenly becoming unconscious” which would also be an accurate term.

13. According to the Real Academia Española “Quemadura” means “Señal, llaga, ampolla o impresión que hace el fuego o una cosa muy caliente o cáustica aplicada a otra”. Human translation used the term “Burning” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “produciendo llamas” which is not the most accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation used the term “Burn” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to be hurt, damaged, or destroyed by fire or extreme heat, or to cause this to happen” but in this case, it is not the most accurate term because it refers more to a physic pain not an internal one.

#### Spelling:

1. Google translation has added a period in a continuous sentence.
2. Google translation used a singular word (gut) when which would be a plural one.

#### Syntax:

1. In the source text the sentence “Sintió de pronto como una quemadura en las entrañas, y se detuvo” is used. Human translation changes the order and the sense with the translation: “Suddenly, he felt a fire in his loins, and he stopped”. However, both Google and Papago maintained the order of the source sentences with the translation: “He suddenly felt like a burn in his gut, and he stopped”.

2. In the source text the sentence “Por fin se irguió, respirando profundamente” is used. Human translation changed the order with the translation “At last, he stood upright, breathing deeply”. On other hand, both Google and Papago maintained the order.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

##### Advantages:

1. One advantage is that the machine translation Google, can better understand the source context.

2. One disadvantage is that Google Translate commits spelling mistakes.

Disadvantages:

3. Both Google and Papago translation tend toward literalism.

Table 23.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Apuró el paso, como huyendo de un nuevo mareo, y mientras marchaba resolvió ir a comer a cualquier parte, sin pagar, dispuesto a que lo avergonzaran, a que le pegaran, a que lo mandaran preso, a todo; lo importante era comer, comer, comer.</p> | <p>He started walking faster, as if running away from a new dizzy spell, and, as he walked, he decided to eat anywhere, without paying, willing to be shamed, to be hit, to be sent to jail, to do anything: the only thing that mattered was eating, eating, eating.</p> | <p>He quickened his pace, as if fleeing from a new dizziness, and as he walked he decided to go eat anywhere, without paying, prepared to be shamed, to be beaten, to be sent to prison, to do anything: The important thing was to eat, eat, eat.</p> | <p>He hurried along, running away from a new tide, and as he marched he decided to go and eat anywhere, without paying, willing to be embarrassed, beaten, imprisoned, everything; the important thing was to eat, eat, eat.</p> |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

1. According to the Real Academia Española, “Mareo” means “Efecto de marearse”. Human translation uses the word “dizzy” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “feeling as if everything is turning around, and that you are not able to balance and may fall over” and this would be the most accurate term for this context. Google translation uses the term “dizziness” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a temporary feeling that your sense of balance is not good and that you may fall down” that is not the accurate term because in the given context, the intention is to describe the action of “fleeing from a new dizzy”, that is, the action of escaping from the sensation of dizzy. Therefore, the verb form “marearse” (to hurry the pace fleeing from a new dizziness) is more consistent with the meaning of the text. On the other hand, Papago uses the term “tide” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the rise and fall of the sea that happens twice every day” and according to its definition “tide” would not be the appropriate choice in this context.

2. According to the Real Academia Española (from the word “marchar”) means “Irse o partir de un lugar”. Both human and Google translation uses the term “walked” (from the verb “walk”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to move along by putting one foot in front of the other, allowing each foot to touch the ground before lifting the next” and this would be the most accurate equivalent for the word “marchaba”. On the contrary, Papago translation uses “marched” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a walk, especially by a group of soldiers all walking with the same movement and speed” making reference to a more rigid and disciplined way of moving, such as in the case of a military march or organized procession. Therefore, it would not be the correct equivalent.
3. According to the Real Academia Española “Dispuesto” means “Que tiene la disposición de ánimo necesaria para algo”. In this occasion both Human and Papago translation uses the term “willing” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “not opposed to doing something; ready or eager to do something” and it would be the most accurate term for this context. However, Google translation uses the term “prepared” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “ready to deal with a situation” and it does not fully grasp the idea of disposition or will in the same sense as “to will”.
4. According to the Real Academia Española “Avergonzaran” (from the verb “avergonzar”) means “Causar vergüenza”. Human and Papago translations use the term “shamed” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to make someone feel ashamed, or to make someone or something lose honour and respect” and it would be an accurate term for this context. However, Papago translation uses the term “embarrassed” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “feeling ashamed or shy” and it would be an accurate term too, but “embarrassed” has a lighter connotation. On the other hand, “shamed” highlights a more intense feeling of shame, almost like a deeper dishonor, which is more appropriate for the context of the original text.
5. According to the Real Academia Española “Pegaran” (from the verb “pegar”) means “Dar un determinado golpe”. In this case, Human translation uses the term “hit” which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “the act of hitting something or someone, or an occasion when something or someone hits you” and it would be an accurate term for this context. On the other hand, “beaten” (from the verb “beat”) means “to hit repeatedly” but, although it fits the context, indicates a repetitive action while “hit” generally denotes an abrupt hit or contact, which is what the original text refers to.
6. According to the Real Academia Española “Preso” means “Dicho de una persona: Que sufre prisión”. In this case, Human translation uses the expression “to be sent to jail”, where “jail” according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a place where criminals are kept to punish them for their crimes, or where people accused of crimes are kept while waiting for their trials” and would be an accurate term because is more specific and suggest the action of being sent to a jail. On the other hand, Google translation uses the expression “to be sent to prison”, where “prison” according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a building where criminals are forced to live as a punishment” Comparable to the previous option, but “prison” may imply a larger or more secure penitentiary facility than a mere jail. Finally, Papago’s translation uses the term “imprisoned” (from the verb “imprison”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to put someone in prison” but in this case it is an adjective referring to the condition of already being in prison, so it does not fit the context.

7. According to the Real Academia Española “Todo” means “Entero o en su totalidad”. Both Human and Google translation uses the term “anything” which according Cambridge Dictionary means “any event, act, or object whatever, or (esp. in negative statements or questions) something” and it would be the most accurate term according to the source text because it refers just to any of the things mentioned by the author. On the other hand, Papago uses the term “everything” which according Cambridge Dictionary means “all things” and it is not the most accurate term because it refers to everything, without restrictions, and in this case, it indicates that the person is willing to face any result or circumstance.
8. According to the Real Academia Española “Importante” means “Que tiene importancia”. Human translation uses the term “mattered” (from the verb “matter”) which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to be important, or to affect what happens” and it would be the most appropriate term because this term indicates that the action of eating was the most important or significant thing at the time. It indicates an active or significant importance in the particular situation. However, both Google and Papago translation uses the term “important” which according Cambridge Dictionary means “necessary or of great value” and although its use may be valid, this term is less colloquial than the original text.

#### Spelling:

1. Google translation, after the semicolon, writes the determiner “the” in capital letters, which is not correct because it is not a terminal mark of punctuation.

#### Syntax:

1. In the source text, the sentence “lo importante era comer, comer, comer” is used. Both Google and Papago translation maintained the order. However, Human translation changed the sense and the order with “the only thing that mattered was eating, eating, eating”.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

Advantages: no advantages were found in this paragraph.

Disadvantages:

1. One disadvantage is that machine translations do not have a deep understanding of the linguistic context, connotations and associated cultural nuances. As a result, machine translations fail to fully understand the meaning of a phrase or expression.

2. Another disadvantage is that machine translations may have some spelling mistakes.

Table 24.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                       | Human translation                                                                                                                          | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                         | Automatic<br>Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cien veces repitió mentalmente esta palabra: comer, comer, comer, hasta que el vocablo perdió su sentido, dejándole una impresión de vacío caliente en la cabeza. | He repeated that word a hundred times: eating, eating, eating, until it lost its meaning, leaving the feeling of a hot vacuum in his head. | A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eat, eat, eat, until the word lost its meaning, leaving an impression of hot emptiness in his head. | A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eating, eating, eating, until the vocabulary lost its meaning, leaving a warm empty impression on his head. |

Linguistic differences

#### Semantics:

1. According to the Real Academia Española, “Vocablo” means “palabra (l unidad lingüística)”. In the human translation for to refer to the “vocablo” uses the word “it” which means “used as the subject of a verb, or the object of a verb or preposition, to refer to a thing, animal, situation, or idea that has already been mentioned” and in this context using “it”, that could be understood in context, may not be as accurate in conveying that it is a word with a specific meaning. On the other hand, Google translation uses the term “word” which according to Cambridge dictionary means “a single unit of language that has meaning and can be spoken or written” and that directly communicates that it is a specific word. Finally, Papago translation uses “vocabulary” which means “all the words known and used by a particular person” but it is not the most accurate term because the implication could be broader and more generalized, affecting all vocabulary words.
2. According to the Real Academia Española, “impresión” means “Efecto o alteración que causa en un cuerpo otro ex”. In the case of human translation it uses the word “feeling” which according to Cambridge dictionary means “a physical or emotional experience or awareness” and it would be the most accurate equivalent because it usually implies a more subjective emotional response or internal experience. In the context of repeating the word "eat" until “it lost its meaning, leaving the feeling of a vacuum in his head”, "feeling" emphasizes more of an emotional response or internal experience.

3. According to the Real Academia Española, “Caliente” means “Que tiene o produce calor”, but it is necessary to know that it refers metaphorically to convey a specific emotional or psychological sensation related to the cranial vacuum. The term used by Human and Google translation was “hot” which means “having a high temperature” and that fits in the context. By the other hand, Papago translation used the term “warm” which means “having or producing a comfortably high temperature, although not hot” and would also be a correct equivalent for this context.

4. According to the Real Academia Española, “Vacío” means “Falta de contenido físico o mental”. In this case, Human translation uses the term “vacuum” which means “a lack of something”. Then, Google translation uses the term “emptiness” which means “empty space”. Finally, Papago translation uses “impression” which means “the way that something seems, looks, or feels to a particular person”. Considering all this option of translations, the most accurate would be “emptiness” because it may be better suited to convey the emotional sense. “Vacuum” would be a good option too, however in emotional terms, it may sound more cold and objective. And the term “impression” is not the most accurate term because no reference is made to the feeling of emptiness.

**Spelling:** No spelling errors were found in this paragraph.

**Syntax:**

1. In the sentence of the source text “Cien veces repitió mentalmente esta palabra”, Both Google and Papago translation maintained the sense with the translation “A hundred times he mentally repeated this word”. However, Human translation changes the meaning a bit with the translation: “He repeated that word a hundred times”.

2. In the sentence of the source text “hasta que el vocablo perdió su sentido”, Human translation has omitted the word “word” in its translation because it sounds redundant. On the other hand, Google translation maintains the word “word” and Papago translation uses the term “vocabulary” which is not correct.

Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

Advantages:

1. One advantage is that there are no spelling mistakes.

Disadvantages:

1. A disadvantage of the use of machine translation is that both try to translate everything word to word.

2. Another disadvantage is that machine translations do not have a deep understanding of the linguistic context, connotations and associated cultural nuances. As a result, machine translations fail to fully understand the meaning of a phrase or expression.

Table 25.

| Source text                                                                                                                       | Human translation                                                                                                                                     | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                           | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>No pensaba huir; le diría al dueño: "Señor, tenía hambre, hambre, hambre, y no tengo con qué pagar... Haga lo que quiera".</p> | <p>He wasn't thinking of running away. He would tell the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I don't have any money... do as you like.</p> | <p>I wasn't going to run away; He would say to the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you want."</p> | <p>I wouldn't run away; I'd say to the owner, "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you want."</p> |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

- According to the Real Academia Española "Diría" (from the verb "decir") means "Manifestar con palabras el pensamiento". The human translation used the equivalent "tell" which according to Cambridge Dictionary means "to say something to someone, often giving them information or instructions" and it would be an accurate term. On the other hand, both Google and Papago translation uses the equivalent "say" which according to Cambridge Dictionary means "to pronounce words or sounds, to express a thought, opinion, or suggestion, or to state a fact or instruction" and that it would also be a good option. However, in the context it refers to telling something to the owner, so "tell" usually connotes the idea of communicating something to someone more explicitly.
- In the source text, the expression "haga lo que quiera" is used. It refers to a way of accepting something you don't agree with. In the case of Human translation, it uses the expression "do as you like" and it would be the most accurate expression because it is not such a literary translation. However, Google and Papago translation uses the expression "Do whatever you want" which is also correct, although it tends to fall a bit into literariness.

##### Spelling:

- No spelling errors were found in this segment.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Syntax:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the sentence of the source text “no tengo con qué pagar”, the human translation completely changes the meaning with the translation “I don’t have any money”. However, both Google and Papago maintained the order of the source text with “ I have nothing to pay”.</li> <li>2. In the sentence of the source text “Haga lo que quiera”, Human translation completely changes the meaning with the translation “do as you like”. While, both Google and Papago maintained the order of the source text with “Do whatever you want”.</li> </ol> |
| <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>Advantages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Both machine translators maintain accurate punctuation.</li> </ol> <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Both machine translators translate the text very literally.</li> </ol>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

Table 26.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                             | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Llegó hasta las primeras calles de la ciudad y en una de ellas encontró una lechería. Era un negocito muy claro y limpio, lleno de mesitas con cubiertas de mármol. Detrás de un mostrador estaba de pie una señora rubia con un delantal blanquísimo.</p> | <p>He reached the first streets of the city and in one of them he found a dairy. It was a very bright and clean place, full of little tables with marble covers. There was a blonde lady with a very white apron behind the counter.</p> | <p>He reached the first streets of the city and in one of them he found a dairy. It was a very light and clean little business, full of little tables with marble tops. Behind a counter stood a blonde lady in a very white apron.</p> | <p>He made it to the first streets of the city and found a dairy in one of them. It was a very clear, clean little shop full of marble-covered desks. Behind a counter stood a blonde lady with a white apron.</p> |

#### Linguistic differences

##### Semantics:

- According to the Real Academia Española, “Llegó” (from the verb “llegar”) means “Alcanzar el fin o término de un desplazamiento”. Both Human and Google translation used the equivalent “reached” (from the verb “reach”) according to the Cambridge dictionary means “to arrive at a place, especially after spending a long time or a lot of effort travelling” and in this context it is the most accurate equivalent. However, Papago translation uses the expression “make it to” and has different means according to the context and in the most reliable dictionary do not have the definition that fits the word “llegó”. Nevertheless, in The Free Real Dictionary define “make it to” as “to arrive at some event or location successfully or on time” and fits with the context but is not the most accurate equivalent because in the source text refers to someone who has clearly and directly reached the first streets of the city, so “reached” is the most accurate and commonly used alternative.
- “Claro” means “Que tiene abundante luz”. In the case of human translation, it uses the term “bright”, which according to Cambridge Dictionary, means “full of light, shining”, which would be the most accurate within this context. However, Google translate uses the term “light” which means “the brightness that comes from the sun, fire, etc. and from electrical devices, and that allows things to be seen” and this would be incorrect, it does not refer to the context of the source text. Finally, Papago translation uses the term “clear” which means “pure or easy to see through, with no marks or areas that are less transparent” and this also would be incorrect, as it does not fit the context of the source text.

3. According to the Real Academia Española, "negocio" has different meanings depending on the context; however, the most accurate is "Local en que se negocia o comercia" because in Chilean dialect, we use the word "negocio" to refer to a physical place for shopping. In the case of human translation, the term "place" was used, which, according to Cambridge Dictionary, means "A place is also an area or building used for a specific purpose," which would be the most accurate within this context. However, in the Google translation, the term "Business" was used, which, according to Cambridge, means "the activity of buying and selling goods and services." This would be incorrect because, although it is within the context of buying, it does not refer to a physical place but rather to the activity of. On the other hand, Papago translation uses the word "shop" which means "a place where you can buy goods or services" and which is also accurate within this context.
4. In Chile it is common to add diminutives to words, as in the case of "Mesitas" that in this context is referred to as "Mesas". Mesas means "Mueble compuesto de un tablero horizontal liso y sostenido a la altura conveniente, generalmente por una o varias patas, para diferentes usos, como escribir, comer, etc". Both Human and Google translation uses the term "table" which according to Cambridge Dictionary means "a piece of furniture that has a flat top supported by legs", which would be the most accurate within this context. On the other hand, Papago translation uses the term "desk" which means "a type of table that you can work at, often one with drawers" which is incorrect, because in the context of the source text we can conclude that it doesn't refer to a desks, but to tables which they can sit and eat.
5. According to Real Academia Española, "Cubiertas" means "Cosa que se pone encima de otra para taparla o resguardarla. Cubierta de cama, de mesa ". Human translation uses the term "covers" which according to Merriam- Webster Dictionary means "a tablecloth and the other table accessories' ", which would be the most accurate within this context. Google translation uses the term "top" which has many meanings, but in this context means "a fitted, integral, or attached part or unit serving as an upper piece, lid, or covering" that in this case is not the accurate term because it is so specific, so it does not fits the context of the source text. And Papago translation, used the term "-covered" which according to Cambridge Dictionary means "covered in the way mentioned" that would also be an accurate term.
6. "Mostrador" according to Real Academia Española means "Especie de mesa, cerrada en su parte exterior, que en los bares, cafeterías y otros establecimientos análogos se utiliza para poner sobre ella lo que piden los clientes". Human translation uses the term "counter" which according to Cambridge Dictionary means "a long, flat, narrow surface or table in a shop, bank, restaurant, etc. at which people are served" that fits the context and would be the most accurate term. However, both Google and Papago translation used the term "Counter stood" which refers to a counter that is vertically positioned. This term is not the most accurate because it sounds a bit redundant and less fluid.

### Spelling:

1. In Papago translation, it is necessary a comma in "It was a very clear, clean little shop, full of marble-covered desks" because without it affects fluency and clarity.

### Syntax:

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. In the sentence of the source text “y en una de ellas encontró una lechería”, both Human and Google translation maintained the sense, with the translation “and in one of them he found a dairy”. However, Papago translation changes the sense to “and found a dairy in one of them”.</p> <p>2. In the sentence of the source text, “Era un negocito muy claro y limpio, lleno de mesitas con cubiertas de mármol”. Both Human and Google translation maintained the sense, with the translation “It was a very bright and clean place, full of little tables with marble covers” (Human translation) and “It was a very light and clean little business, full of little tables with marble tops” (Google translation). However, Papago's translation changed to “It was a very clear, clean little shop full of marble-covered desks”.</p> <p>3. In the sentence of the source text, “Detrás de un mostrador estaba de pie una señora rubia con un delantal blanquísimo”, Human translation changes the sense of the sentence with: “There was a blonde lady with a very white apron behind the counter”, which helps with the fluency. While Google and Papago maintained the order of the source sentence, “Behind a counter stood a blonde lady in a very white apron”.</p> |
| <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>Advantages: no advantages were found in this paragraph.</p> <p>Disadvantages:</p> <p>1. One disadvantage is that machine translations do not have a deep understanding of the linguistic context, connotations and associated cultural nuances. As a result, machine translations fail to fully understand the meaning of a phrase or expression.</p> <p>2. Another disadvantage is that Papago translation may have some spelling mistakes.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

Table 27.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                             | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                          | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                          | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Eligió ese negocio. La calle era poco transitada. Habría podido comer en uno de los figones que estaban junto al muelle, pero se encontraban llenos de gente que jugaba y bebía.</p> | <p>This was the place he chose. There were few people on the street. He could have eaten in one of the restaurants along the wharf, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> | <p>He chose that business. The street was little busy. He could have eaten in one of the eateries that were next to the dock, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> | <p>He chose that business. The street was very busy. I could have eaten in one of the figs next to the pier, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> |

#### Semantics:

1. According to the Real Academia Española, "negocio" has different meanings depending on the context; however, the most accurate is "Local en que se negocia o comercia" because in our usual dialect, we use the word "negocio" to refer to a physical place for shopping. In the case of human translation, the term "place" was used, which, according to Cambridge Dictionary, means "A place is also an area or building used for a specific purpose," which would be the most accurate within this context. However, in the translations by Google and Papago, the term "Business" was used, which, according to Cambridge Dictionary, means "the activity of buying and selling goods and services." This would be incorrect because, although it is within the context of buying, it does not refer to a physical place but rather to the activity of.

2. According to the Real Academia Española, "figón" means "Casa de poca categoría, donde se guisan y venden cosas de comer." The human translation used the equivalent "restaurants," which, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, means "a place where meals are prepared and served to customers." Therefore, it is not entirely accurate according to the source text, as a restaurant is a much more sophisticated and formal place than a "figón." However, in the Google Translate translation, they use a much more accurate term, which is "eatery," also meaning "restaurant" but is a less formal and casual term, resembling more closely a "figón." In the case of the Papago translation, they use the term "fig," which means "a sweet, soft, purple or green fruit with many seeds, or a tree from the ficus family on which these grow." This implies that they used an erroneous equivalent.

3. The term "junto al" was used in the source text, while human translation used "along" as its equivalent. While "along" is correct, an even more accurate equivalent could be "near" or "next to", which happen to be the equivalents given by Google and Papago.

4. According to the Real Academia Española, "muelle" means "Obra de piedra, hierro o madera, construida en dirección conveniente en la orilla del mar o de un río navegable, y que sirve para facilitar el embarque y desembarque de cosas y personas e incluso, a veces, para abrigo de las embarcaciones." referring to the idea that they are talking about a place near the sea. In the case of the three translations, different equivalents were given the term in the original text, such as “wharf”, “dock” and “pier” but they are all synonyms and difference does not alter the meaning of the original text.

**Spelling:** No spelling errors were found in this segment.

**Syntax:** 1. “Eligió ese negocio” is a sentence mentioned in the source text. The equivalent human translation used for this sentence was “This was the place he chose”, changing the syntactic structure used in the source text, however, it is accurate since it can be understood in English. In the case of both automatic translations, they maintained the syntactic structure presented in the source text, “He chose that business”, which is also syntactically accurate.

2. “La calle era poco transitada” is a sentence mentioned in the source text. The equivalent human translation used for this sentence was “There were few people on the street”, changing the syntactic structure used in the source text, however, it is accurate since it can be understood in English. In the case of both automatic translations, they maintained the syntactic structure presented in the source text, “The street was little busy” (Google) and “The street was very busy” (Papago), however, they’re not syntactically accurate because they sound awkward and unnatural in English.

3. “Figones que estaban junto al muelle,” is a sentence mentioned in the source text. The equivalent human translation used for this sentence was “Restaurants along the wharf”, changing the syntactic structure used in the source text. The equivalent Papago’s automatic translation used for this sentence was “figs next to the pie”, also changing the syntactic structure used in the source text. In the case of Google’s automatic translation, they maintained the syntactic structure presented in the source text, “eateries that were next to the dock”. These three translations are syntactically accurate.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. One disadvantage is this in this extract in particular, automatic translators seemed to have more difficulty in appropriately conveying the original message. For example, the source text expressed “poco transitada” and automatic translators used “The street was a little busy (Google) and “The street was very busy” (Papago), giving a completely erroneous equivalent.
2. One advantage is that both automatic translators maintained the accurate use of punctuation.

Table 29.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Esperó que se retirara, paseando por la acera, sintiendo que poco a poco se le encendía en el estómago la quemadura de antes, y esperó cinco, diez, hasta quince minutos. Se cansó y paróse a un lado de la puerta, desde donde lanzaba al viejo unas miradas que parecían pedradas. | While he waited for the man to leave, he walked by the sidewalk, feeling that little by little the flame in his stomach started to burn again, and he waited five, ten, even fifteen minutes. He got tired and stood next to the door, from where he threw the old man glances that seemed like stones. | He waited for him to leave, walking along the sidewalk, feeling the burn from before slowly rekindle in his stomach, and he waited five, ten, even fifteen minutes. He got tired and stood on one side of the door, from where he cast glances at the old man that seemed like stones. | He waited for her to retire, walking down the sidewalk, feeling the burn on her stomach little by little, and waited five, ten minutes, until 15 minutes. He got tired and stood at the side of the door, from where he threw the old man a look that seemed like stone. |

**Semantics:** 1. The word “Retirara” is used in the source text, meanwhile human translation and Google’s automatic translation used as an equivalent “leave”, which According to Cambridge Dictionary, means “to go away from someone or something, for a short time or permanently”. This is the translation option more similar to the original message. Papago’s automatic translation used “retire” as an equivalent”, which means “to leave a room or group of people and go somewhere quiet or private”, however, in this context, it’s not accurate.

2. In the source text, there is an implied subject, "Esperó que (él) se retirara". In the human translation, the translation is accurate as it explicitly introduces the implied subject as "He waited for **the man** to leave." Also, Google Translate provides a correct translation, using "He waited for **him** to leave" as the subject. However, Papago's automatic translation introduces an error by using "He waited for **her** to leave" as the subject, which is both incorrect and contextually inappropriate. The original context suggests a male subject waiting for the old man to leave, and Papago's use of "her" introduces a difference in gender, making it an inaccurate translation.

3. In the source text the expression “paseando por la acera” is mentioned. In the human translation, this was translated as "by the sidewalk." According to the Cambridge Dictionary, "by" means "near or at the side of." In contrast, Google Translate used

"along the sidewalk." "Along" means "in a line next to something long." On the other hand, Papago's automatic translation used "down the sidewalk." In this case, "down" means "in or towards the south."

The expression "paseando por la acera" refers to casually walking on the sidewalk without a definite direction. In this case, the word "along" used by Google's automatic translations best aligns with the idea of moving by the sidewalk without going to a particular place. Therefore, "walking along the sidewalk" seems to be the most accurate translation option in this context.

4. In the original text, the expression "se le encendía en el estómago la quemadura" is used, where, based on the context, the gender referred to is masculine. In the human translation, "the flame in his stomach started to burn" is employed, explicitly specifying the masculine gender (his), making this option accurate. Similarly, in the Google Translate automatic translation, "burn from before slowly rekindle in his stomach" is used, where again the masculine gender (his) is explicitly stated, making it accurate as well. In contrast, the Papago automatic translation uses "feeling the burn on her stomach," which is incorrect because it employs the feminine gender (her) without considering the previous context.

5. In the original text, the expression "poco a poco" is used, which the human translation and Papago's automatic translation render as "little by little," while Google Translate uses "slowly." If the priority is to have a translation that is accurate and entirely conveys the original message, the translations by the human translation and Papago's automatic translation would be the most correct.

6. In the original text, the word "quemadura" was used, which the human translation translated as "flame," while the Papago and Google Translate automatic translations used "burn." According to Cambridge Dictionary, "flame" means "a stream of hot, burning gas from something on fire". And "burn" means "to be hurt, damaged, or destroyed by fire or extreme heat, or to cause this to happen". In the context of the original text, "burn" is a more suitable translation for "quemadura" than "flame." The word "burn" is appropriate to describe discomfort caused by heat or damage expressed in the text. On the contrary, "flame" refers to a visible, flickering stream of hot, burning gas, which does not fully capture the internal feeling described in the source text. So in this context, "burn" is a more accurate and appropriate translation.

7. In the original text, the sentence "se le encendía en el estómago la quemadura de antes" is translated into English as "the flame in his stomach started to burn again" in the human translation. In this case, "burn again" refers to a gradual process of intensifying the burning sensation, as if a fire were beginning to burn again in the stomach. On the other hand, Google's automatic translation uses "burn from before slowly rekindle in his stomach," which according to the Cambridge Dictionary, "rekindle" means "to make someone have a feeling that they had in the past." This refers to the fact that the burning sensation was present before, diminished, and is now gradually back. In the case of Papago's automatic translation, this expression was omitted. In conclusion, both the human translation and Google's automatic translation might best convey the original message.

8. In the source text, the expression "hasta quince minutos" is used, where the human translation and Google's automatic translation opted to translate as "even fifteen minutes". However, Papago's automatic translation decided to translate it as "until fifteen minutes". The original context of the source message indicates that the time extends up to fifteen minutes, but not necessarily until completion. Human translation and Google's translation capture this idea better using the word "even",

which indicates that the man waited for fifteen minutes without necessarily meaning that the wait stopped at that moment. On the other hand, the term “until” in Papago’s automatic translation can indicate that the wait ended after those fifteen minutes, which is incorrect.

9. In the source text, the expression "paróse a un lado de la puerta" suggests that the man positioned himself by the side of the door. The human translation renders this as "stood next to the door," implying that the person stood next to the door. The equivalent given by Google’s automatic translation is "stood on one side of the door," suggesting that the person stood on a specific side of the door. On the other hand, Papago’s automatic translation opted for "stood at the side of the door," indicating that the person stood beside the door, similar to the human translation but with different wording. The main difference lies in where the man was positioned relative to the door. In this case, the three translations conveyed the idea of standing by the door, however the translations by human translator and Papago’s automatic translator are more general, meanwhile Google’s is more specific.

10. In the original text, the expression “lanzaba al viejo unas miradas” is used. According to the Real Academia Española, “lanzaba” means “Dar, proferir, exhalar”. In the human translation and Papago’s automatic translation, the equivalent given to this expression is “threw the old man glances,” where “threw” according to the Cambridge Dictionary means “to look quickly or suddenly”. In the case of Google’s automatic translation, this is translated as “he cast glances at the old man”, where “cast” means “to look, smile, etc., in a particular direction”. Even though “throw” literally means to toss something, in this case, it is used metaphorically to describe the action of looking quickly or suddenly toward the old man. Google’s automatic translation with “cast” is also accurate and has a similar nuance because the term “cast” is used to direct glances in a specific direction. Overall, all three options express the original idea of the source text.

11. The original text uses the plural form of the word "pedradas," which is maintained by Google’s automatic translation and human translation with "stones." Papago’s automatic translation, nevertheless, chose the singular "stone.", which is incorrect. Therefore, the translation option that best conveys the original message is the one by human translation and Google’s automatic translation.

12. In the source text, the word "miradas" is used. According to the Real Academia Española, it means “Acción y efecto de mirar”. The equivalent the human translation and Google’s automatic translation decided to give was “glances”, which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “to give a quick short look”. However, the equivalent by Papago’s automatic translation was “look”, which means “to direct your eyes in order to see”. In this case, the two options are accurate because they’re synonyms. But, the described “miradas” are more intense in this context, suggesting a more strong observation and possibly with some emotional feeling. Since these looks are directed towards the old man with the description "parecían pedradas," it aligns better with the Papago’s description of “looks”, because it sounds more personal.

**Spelling:** No spelling errors were found in this segment.

**Syntax:** 1. The original text mentions, "Esperó que se retirara, paseando por la acera." The equivalent given by human translation was “While he waited for the man to leave, he walked by the sidewalk.”, adding the conjunction, “while”, which

means that the original syntactical order structure in the source text was changed, however, this continues to be syntactically accurate in English. Conversely, both automatic translations respected the syntactic order of this sentence, “He waited for him to leave, walking along the sidewalk” (Google) and “He waited for her to retire, walking down the sidewalk” (Papago), which continues to be syntactically accurate in English.

2. “Poco a poco se le encendía en el estómago la quemadura de antes”. The equivalent given by human translation was “feeling that little by little the flame in his stomach started to burn again”, which means that the original syntactical structure used in the source text was changed, however this continues to be syntactically accurate in English. Conversely, Google’s machine translation respected the syntactic structure of this sentence, “feeling the burn from before slowly rekindle in his stomach”, which is also syntactically accurate in English. Nevertheless, Papago’s machine translation changed the original syntactical structure used in the source text, “feeling the burn on her stomach little by little”, which might sound a bit unusual and unclear in English.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. One disadvantage is that Papago’s automatic translation failed to understand the context of the extract. For example, it translated “pedradas” (plural) to “stone” (singular). Similarly, it used the possessive pronoun “her” when the original text was referring to a male character.
2. Advantage: In this instance, Google’s automatic translation was able to capture the overall context of the original message. For example, it translated “retirar” to “retire”. Also, “miradas” to “glances”, which is accurate. However, it wasn’t as accurate as human translation.
3. Advantage: Papago’s automatic translation was able to best capture the overall context of the original message. It translated “miradas” as “looks”.
4. Advantage: Both automatic translations maintained a good punctuation along the translations.

Table 30.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                | Human translation                                                                                                                                      | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ¡Qué diablos leería con tanta atención! Llegó a imaginarse que era un enemigo suyo, el cual, sabiendo sus intenciones, se hubiera propuesto entorpecerlas. | What the hell was he reading with so much attention! He imagined that he was one of his enemies, who, aware of his intentions, had set to hamper them. | What the hell would I read so carefully! She came to imagine that he was an enemy of hers, who, knowing his intentions, would have decided to hinder them. | What the hell would I read so carefully? He came to think that he was an enemy of his, who, knowing his intentions, had intended to obstruct them. |

**Semantic:** 1. In the expression used in the source text “¡Qué diablos leería (él) con tanta atención!” an implied subject is mentioned (él). Human translation already knows the context of the source text, therefore, it already recognizes that it is necessary to mention an explicit subject in inglés. In this case “he”. However, in Google’s automatic translation, the original context disappears and the pronoun “I” is used, which is incorrect. Likewise, Papago's automatic translation also uses “I”.

2. The same happens with expression used in the source text “Llegó a imaginarse que (él) era un enemigo suyo”, where an implied subject is mentioned (él). In human translation, the original context is already known, so it decided to use the pronoun “he” as an equivalent. However, in Google’s automatic translation the context is unknown, so the pronoun “she” is used as an equivalent, which is erroneous. On the other hand, in Papago’s automatic translation the pronoun “he” was used accurately.

3. In the source text the word “leería” is mentioned. The human translator decided that the equivalent of this word was “Was he reading” and the translations both automatic translations, Google and Papago, decided to translate this word as “Would I read”. In this case, “was reading” and “would read” don’t have any semantic difference, even though they’re in different tenses.

4. In the source text, the expression "con tanta atención" is mentioned. While the human translation chose "with so much attention", both automatic translations went with "so carefully." Both convey the idea of paying close attention, but there's a nuance. "With so much attention" is a bit more literal, while "so carefully" implies a sense of care and meticulousness. So, the human translation is the most accurate in reflecting the original meaning.

5. In the source text, the sentence “Llegó a imaginarse” is mentioned. The human translation chose to translate as “He imagined”, meanwhile Google’s automatic translator chose to translate as “She came to imagine”. On the contrary, Papago’s automatic translator chose to translate as “He came to think”. In this instance there are minor semantic differences. The meanings of "He imagined" and "He came to think" are similar, since they allude to the process of creating thoughts. However,

"She came to imagine" adds a subtle nuance, implying that someone developed the ability to imagine gradually. So, the most accurate options are the human translation and Papago's automatic translation.

6. In the same sentence "(Él) Llegó a imaginarse", an implied masculine subject is used. In English it's always necessary to mention an explicit subject, therefore, the human translator already recognizes the context and the implied subject the source text is speaking about, so the equivalent it presented was "He imagined". In Google's automatic translation, the equivalent used was "She came to imagine", which is erroneous and out of context because they're referring to a feminine subject. On the other hand, in Papago's automatic translation the context was recognized and "He came to think" was used as an equivalent.

7. In the source text the sentence "Llegó a imaginarse que era un enemigo suyo" was used. Focusing on the word "suyo" (masculine gender), in human translation the equivalent they gave was "one of HIS enemies", which is correct because it accurately aligns with the masculine gender mentioned in the source text. In Google's automatic translation they use "an enemy of HER", which is wrong because it does not match the context or the appropriate gender. Instead, in Papago's machine translation "an enemy of HIS" was used, which is also correct, due to the context and gender.

8. In the source text, the expression "sabiendo sus intenciones" is mentioned. The human translation decided to translate this as "aware of his intentions". According to Cambridge Dictionary, "aware" means "knowing that something exists, or having knowledge or experience of a particular thing". Meanwhile both automatic translations, Google and Papago, decided to use "knowing his intentions". "Knowing" means "showing that you know about something, even when it has not been talked about". The most accurate option is "aware of his intentions," since it is the best equivalent to "sabiendo sus intenciones." The feeling of understanding someone's intentions is captured in this definition, which aligns better with the text's original meaning. On the other hand, the alternative of "knowing his intentions" is also acceptable; however, "aware" provides a more precise equivalent in this instance.

9. The source text includes the phrase "se hubiera propuesto". The human translation chose "had set to," to convey the idea that the person had a clear intention or goal in mind and actively decided to pursue it. This choice reflects the idea of someone making a determined decision to achieve something specific. Meanwhile, Google's machine translation suggested "would have decided to", hinting at a possible decision. On the other hand, Papago's machine translation used "had intended to," aligning with the notion of a specific intention. Overall, the equivalent given by the human translation, "had set to", is the most accurate one according to "se hubiera propuesto".

10. "Entorpecerlas". According to the Real Academia Española, "entorpecer" means "Retardar, dificultar". The equivalent to this sentence that the human translation opted for was "Hamper them". According to Cambridge Dictionary, "hamper" means "to prevent someone something easily". While the equivalent Google's automatic translation used was "hinder them". "Hinder" means "to limit the ability of someone to do something, or to limit the development of something". On the other hand, Papago's automatic translation decided to use "Obstruct them" as an equivalent, where "Obstruct" means "to block or get in the way of something or someone, or to prevent something from happening or progressing by causing difficulties".

Among these options, "Hamper them" is the best choice. It conveys the idea of creating obstacles or difficulties, closely matching the original term "entorpecerlas." Additionally, the definition of "hamper" in the Cambridge Dictionary aligns well with the meaning of the Spanish word "entorpecer," which means to slow down or make something difficult.

**Spelling:** No spelling errors were found in this segment.

**Syntax:** 1. The Spanish term "entorpecerlas" consists of the verb "entorpecer" and the object pronoun "las," following the common Spanish pattern of placing object pronouns after the verb. The English translations, "hamper them" (Human translation), "hinder them" (Google), and "obstruct them" (Papago), all maintain the standard English structure for transitive verbs, with the object pronoun ("them") following the verb. While there might be slight differences, the basic arrangement of a transitive verb and its object pronoun is preserved in the three translations.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. One disadvantage is that both automatic translations failed to understand the context of the extract. For example, they translated the pronoun "he" to "I". Similarly,
2. One advantage is that the three translations are accurate when it comes to punctuation.
3. Another advantage is that the three translations maintained the same syntactic word order as in the source text.

Table 31.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                          | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Le daban ganas de entrar y decirle algo fuerte que le obligara a marcharse, una grosería o una frase que le indicara que no tenía derecho a permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo, por un gasto tan reducido. | He wanted to come in and tell him something harsh that would force him to leave, a coarse word or phrase that would let him know that he had no right to sit there for one hour reading for such a small expense. | He wanted to go in and say something strong that would force him to leave, something rude or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit and read for an hour for such a small expense. | They made him want to come in and tell him something strong that would force him to leave, a rude thing or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit for an hour, and read, at such a small expense. |

**Semantic:** 1. “Le daban ganas” was translated by both the human translation and Google’s machine translation as “He wanted to”, which is accurate because it expresses that the man really wanted to do something (in this case, to come in). It accurately conveys the idea that he had a strong desire to get inside the place. Also, both used a masculine gender to refer to the character, which is also accurate.

2. “Entrar” was translated as “come in” by the human translation, meanwhile it was translated as “go in” by Google’s machine translation. These two terms have different meanings based on the perspective of the speaker. For example, “come in” is used when the speaker is inside the place and is speaking to another person (the man) to enter that place. On the other hand, “go in” is used when the speaker is outside the place and is inviting another person (the man) to go inside that place. Therefore, the most accurate translation option is the one by Google’s machine translation because it aligns with the idea of the speaker being outside and at the same time narrating that the man is about to go in the place.

In the case of Papago’s machine translation, it says, "They made him want to come in," suggesting external factors influenced the man's desire to enter. So, this option is not accurate. Plus, it used “come in”, which is also not correct.

3. “Decirle” was translated as “tell him” by both the human translation and Papago’s machine translation, meanwhile “say” was used by Google’s machine translation. The three translations are accurate, since “tell” and “say” are synonyms, however,

the option was the human translation and Papago's automatic translation was more straightforward since they added "him" after "tell".

4. In the source text the words "Algo fuerte" were used, which implies expressing something forcefully, like a curse word. Human translation decided to translate it as "Something harsh", where the word "harsh", according to Cambridge Dictionary, means "unpleasant, unkind, cruel, or more severe than is necessary". In the case of both machine translations, the equivalent given was "Something strong", where the term "strong" means "expressing something in a forceful way, without trying not to offend people". According to the context, "algo fuerte" refers to a curse word, which is mentioned later in this segment, therefore the most accurate translation option would be the one by the human translator.

5. "Una grosería" was mentioned in the source text, which according to the Real Academia Española, "Descortesía, falta grande de atención y respeto." The equivalent given by the human translation was "A coarse word", where "coarse" according to Cambridge Dictionary means "rude and offensive", so it is referring to a rude and offensive word. On the other hand, the equivalent given by Google's machine translation was "Something rude", where "rude" according to Cambridge Dictionary means "not polite; offensive or embarrassing". In the case of Papago's automatic translation, the equivalent given was "A rude thing". In this case, three translations provide equivalents that are synonyms, "coarse" and "rude", however, both machine translation introduced broader and wider terms ("something" and "thing") that may not be the most accurate equivalent when it comes to "una grosería". In this case, Human translation may better capture the specificity and intended level of offensiveness when expressing a curse word.

6. "Una frase que le indicara" was translated as "phrase that would let him know" by the human translator, meanwhile both machine translations opted for "a phrase that would indicate". "Let know" and "indicate" are both synonyms, therefore, both options are valid.

7. "Permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo" was used in the source text, where the equivalent human translation opted for was "To sit there for one hour reading". Meanwhile, the equivalent Google's machine translation decided for was "To sit and read for an hour" and Papago's machine translation opted for "to sit for an hour, and read". All three options of translations are accurate because they keep the meaning of the source text.

8. "Por un gasto tan reducido" was used in the source text. The equivalent human translation and Google's machine translation decided to use was "For such a small expanse", meanwhile Papago's machine translation decided to translate it as "at such a small expanse". According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, "to" means "used as a function word to indicate purpose", meanwhile "at" means "used as a function word to indicate presence or occurrence in, on, or near". According to this definition, the translation given by human translation and Google's machine translation is the most accurate.

**Spelling:** 1. There's a comma placed after "marcharse" in the source text. The three translations maintained this punctuation.

2. There are commas placed before and after “, y leyendo,”. Both the human translation and Google’s machine translation omitted these commas, whereas Papago’s machine translation maintained the same punctuation as the source text.

The addition of additional commas in Papago's machine translation, "sit for an hour, and read, at such a small expense", introduces slight pauses that may not be necessary for the sentence's flow. Therefore, human translation and Google’s machine translation are a good representation of the source text in terms of spelling accuracy.

**Syntax:** 1. “Le daban ganas de entrar”. The equivalent given by human translation was “He wanted to come in”, which means that the original syntactical structure used in the source text was maintained. In the case of Google’s machine translation, “He wanted to go in”, it also followed the syntactic structure of this sentence. However, Papago’s automatic translation changed the original syntactical order used in the source text, “They made him want to come in”, however this continues to be syntactically accurate in English.

2. “Decirle”. The equivalent given by human translation and Papago’s machine translation was “tell him”, which means that the original syntactical order used in the source text was changed. However, Google’s automatic translation maintained the original syntactical order of 1 word used in the source text, “say”. Nevertheless, these kinds of differences are common and accurate between Spanish - English translations.

3. “Una frase que le indicara”. The equivalent given by human translation was “phrase that would let him know”, which means that the original syntactical order used in the source text was changed. However, both machine translations maintained the original syntactical order used in the source text, “a phrase that would indicate”. As stated before, these kinds of differences are common and accurate between Spanish - English translations.

4. “Permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo,” The equivalent given by human translation was “to sit there for one hour reading”, which means that the original syntactical structure used in the source text was changed, however this continues to be syntactically accurate in English. In addition, the equivalent given by Google’s machine translation also changed the original syntactical structure of the source text, “to sit and read for an hour”, however this also continues to be syntactically accurate in English. And in the case of Papago’s machine translation, it also changed the original syntactical order of the source text, “to sit for an hour, and read,”, nevertheless this continues to be syntactically accurate in English.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. One advantage is that even though there were some errors, both machine translators were able to know the masculine gender of the character.
2. Another advantage is that both machine translators maintain an accurate English structure when it comes to syntax.
3. One disadvantage is that even though there was an average level of accuracy when it comes to semantics, neither machine translator was able to fully capture the essence of the original text.

Table 33.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                          | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                           | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                   | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Apenas estuvo en la calle, afirmóse los anteojos, metió de nuevo la nariz entre las hojas del periódico y se fue, caminando despacito y deteniéndose cada diez pasos para leer con más detenimiento. | Once the old man was in the street, he fixed his glasses, once again stuck his nose in between the sheets of the paper, and started walking very slowly, and stopping every ten steps to read more closely. | As soon as he was on the street, he fixed his glasses, stuck his nose between the pages of the newspaper again, and left, walking slowly and stopping every ten steps to read more carefully. | As soon as he was on the street, the glasses were affirmed, his nose stuck back between the leaves of the newspaper, and he walked slowly and stopped every ten steps to read more carefully. |

Semantic: 1. “Apenas estuvo” is mentioned in the source text. The equivalent human translation decided to use was “Once the old man was”, adding “the old man” to make the character they’re referring to more explicit. According to Cambridge Dictionary, “once” means “as soon as, or from the moment when”. However, Google’s and Papago’s machine translation decided to use “As soon as he was”. Meanwhile, “as soon as” means “at the same time or a very short time after”. Considering these both expressions have the same definition, both options are accurate.

2. “Afirmóse los anteojos” is an expression mentioned in the source text. The human translation and Google’s machine translation used “fixed” as equivalent. “According to Cambridge Dictionary, “fix” means “to make your hair, make-up, clothes, etc. look tidy”, which accurately matches the meaning of “afirmóse” in the source text. However, Papago’s translation is not accurate. Instead, it translated “Afirmóse” as “Affirmed”, which, according to Cambridge Dictionary, means “to state something as true”, therefore, this definition is incorrect and out of context.

3. “Metió de nuevo la nariz entre las hojas del periódico” is an expression used in the source text, where the source text suggests the action of the old man putting his nose back between the pages of the newspaper. The equivalent human translation used was “once again stuck his nose between the sheets of paper”. The equivalent Google’s machine translation decided to

give was “stuck his nose between the pages of the newspaper again”. Meanwhile Papago’s machine translation opted for “his nose stuck back between the leaves of the newspaper”. Human translation, Google’s and Papago’s machine translation have a similar equivalent to “de nuevo”. Human translation used “once again”, Google’s machine translation “again” and Papago’s machine translation “back”; these three terms are synonyms so they mean the same. However, human translation used “in between”, emphasizing that the nose was placed within the space between the pages of the newspaper, making the descriptions in the source more specific. Meanwhile, Google and Papago only used “between”, making the description less specific. In addition, Papago’s machine translation emphasizes the action on the nose placing itself back in between the newspaper, rather than the man placing his nose back in between the newspaper. So, the most accurate translation option is the one by human translation.

4. In the source text, the word "hojas del periódico" was used, referring to the pages of a newspaper. In the human translation, the equivalent they used was “sheets of paper”. According to Cambridge Dictionary, “sheets” means “a piece of paper with something printed on it”, which according to the context it is an accurate definition, however, the source text is speaking about a newspaper, meanwhile the human translator decided to omit this term, therefore, it is not an accurate translation. On the other hand, the equivalent Google’s machine translation used was “pages of the newspaper”. The term "pages" is used, which, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, means "a side of one of the pieces of paper in a book, newspaper, or magazine, usually with a number printed on it." Therefore, it is the correct translation option since it is the most accurate term by meaning and. On the contrary, Papago's machine translation opted for “leaves of the newspaper”, where "leaves" (plural of "leaf") is used, which means "a thin sheet of paper." Although this term could be used more widely to refer to a single sheet of paper, "pages of the newspaper" is a better term to describe the separate surfaces that hold content when reading a newspaper.

5. “Despacito” is mentioned in the source text, explaining that the walk by the man is very slow. In the human translation, the equivalent they used was “very slowly”, which is correct because they’re referring to walking excessively slow. Meanwhile, the equivalent Google’s and Papago’s machine translation was “slowly”. This equivalent doesn’t capture completely the intensity of the slowness of the walk by the old man.

6. “Deteniéndose” is the word used in the source text, which is a gerund. The word human translation and Google’s machine translation used, “stopping”, is an accurate equivalent in gerund form. The word Papago’s machine translation used was “stopped”, which is also an accurate equivalent, presented in the simple past tense rather than a gerund.

7. “Detenimiento” was the word used in the source text, which according to the Real Academia Española, means “Minuciosamente, con mucho cuidado”. The equivalent the human translation opted to use was “Closely”, which according Cambridge Dictionary means “carefully and paying attention to details”. Meanwhile, the equivalent both machine translations, Google and Papago, used was “with great attention”. So, according to these two definitions, it is evident that they’re synonyms so both options are accurate translations.

**Spelling:** 1. A comma ( , ) after “calle” was placed in the source text. Likewise, in the three translations, human translation, Google and Papago, a comma ( , ) after “street” was used.

2. A comma ( , ) after “anteojos” was placed in the source text. Likewise, in the three translations, human translation, Google and Papago, a comma ( , ) was used after “glasses”, “glasses”, “affirmed”.

3. A comma ( , ) was placed after “se fue” in the source text. However, there’s no comma ( , ) in the same place in the human translation and Papago’s translation because they opted for omitting this expression. In Google’s translation, they placed the comma ( , ) in the same place as the source text.

4. There is a comma ( , ) after “again” in Google’s machine translation; however, neither in the original text, nor in the human translation, nor in Papago’s translation, was a comma ( , ) used in this place.

5. There is a comma ( , ) after “slowly” in the human translation; however, neither in the original text, nor both machine translations, was a comma ( , ) used in this place.

6. A period ( . ) was placed at the end of the source text and the three translations.

**Syntax:** 1. “Afirmóse los anteojos”. The equivalent given by human translation and Google’s machine translation was “he fixed his glasses”, which means that the original syntactical order used in the source text was maintained. In the case of Papago’s machine translation, it translated it as “the glasses were affirmed”, which means that the original syntactical order used in the source text was changed.

2. “Metió de nuevo la nariz entre las hojas del periódico”. The equivalent given by human translation was “once again stuck his nose in between the sheets of the paper”, which means that the original syntactical structure used in the source text was changed. Likewise Google’s machine translation, translated it as “Stuck his nose between the pages of the newspaper again”, which means that the original syntactical structure used in the source text was also changed. And in the case of Papago’s machine translation, it also changed the original syntactical structure of the source text, “His nose stuck back between the leaves of the newspaper”. Despite this, the three translations are accurate according to a common English structure.

3. For the sentence “metió de nuevo la nariz entre las hojas del periódico y se fue”, “se fue” was not included in the human translation and Papago’s machine translation, however, it was not included since it’s implied that the old man left the street, since later the text mentions he started walking out the street. On the other hand, Google’s machine translation included “left” and then explained that the old man walked out the street, making it redundant and repetitive.

3. However, the syntactical structure in the rest of the three translations is accurate.

Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. One advantage is that both automatic translations were able to know the masculine gender of the character.
2. However, one disadvantage is that one automatic translation (Google) wasn't able to recognize the fact that placing "he left" before "walking slowly" sounds redundant and repetitive because they aim for the same idea of leaving.

Table 34.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Esperó que se alejara y entró. Un momento estuvo parado a la entrada, indeciso, no sabiendo dónde sentarse. por fin eligió una mesa y dirigióse hacia ella, pero a mitad de camino se arrepintió, retrocedió y tropezó en una silla, instalándose después en un rincón. | He waited for him to go away and then came in. For a moment, he stood right next to the entrance, undecided, not knowing where to sit, finally, he settled on a table and went toward it, midway through, though, he changed his mind, came back and stumbled upon a chair, and finally went to sit in a corner. | He waited for her to go away and entered. For a moment he stood at the entrance, undecided, not knowing where to sit. Finally he chose a table and headed towards it, but halfway there he regretted it, backed away and stumbled over a chair, then settled in a corner. | He waited for her to walk away and come in. One moment he stood at the entrance, undecided, not knowing where to sit, at last he chose a table and headed towards it, but halfway he repented, stepped back and stumbled into a chair, then settled in a corner. |

**Semantic:** 1. “Esperó a que se alejara y entró”. The human translation translated it as “He waited for **him** to go away”, meanwhile Google’s machine translation opted for “He waited for **her** to do away” and Papago “He waited for **her** to walk away”. In the first place, Human translation accurately used the masculine gender to refer to the character in context, aligning with the source text, even though in the source text the masculine gender is implicit. In both machine translations, Google and Papago, they used the feminine gender to refer to the character, which is not accurate.

2. In the same expression, “que se alejara”, the equivalent human translation and Google’s automatic translation opted to use was “to go away” and in Papago’s automatic translation they used “to walk away”. These two equivalents “to go away” and “to walk away” are synonyms, therefore they mean the same and both are accurate.

3. In the same expression as before “entró” is mentioned. The equivalent human translation chose was “then came in”, meanwhile Google’s automatic translation opted for “and entered” and Papago’s automatic translation opted for “and come in”. According to Cambridge, “come in” means “to enter a room or building”, meanwhile “enter” means “to come or go into a particular place”. Therefore, both of the translations given by human translation and Google’s translation are accurate

because they're synonyms, however, the one given by Papago is erroneous because they used a term with a tense discrepancy, "come in" (present simple) instead of the tense used in the source text "came in" (past simple).

4. In the same expression "then" is mentioned in the human translation, while in the two automatic translations it wasn't mentioned, however the addition of this word does not interfere with the meaning of the original message.

5. In the source text the expression "Un momento estuvo parado a la entrada" is mentioned. The equivalent the human translation gave to this expression was "For a moment, he stood right next to the entrance", meanwhile the equivalent Google's automatic gave was "For a moment he stood at the entrance", and the equivalent Papago's automatic translation gave was "One moment he stood at the entrance". All of the three translations options are semantically correct, however the most accurate one is the one by the human translation because it better aligns with the idea that the man was standing right next to the entrance.

6. In the source text the expression "por fin eligió una mesa" is mentioned. The equivalent the human translation gave to this expression was "finally, he settled on a table", meanwhile the equivalent Google's automatic translation gave was "Finally he chose a table", and the equivalent Papago's automatic translation gave was "at last he chose a table".

In the case of the word "por fin", both options of equivalents are equivalents because "finally" and "at last" are synonyms.

However, in the case of the word "eligió", according to Cambridge Dictionary, "settle on" means "to choose something or decide to do something after considering it carefully", meanwhile "choose" means "to decide what you want from two or more things or possibilities". In this case, according to their definitions, both equivalents mean the same, however, the most specific one is the one provided by the human translation.

7. In the source text the expression "dirigióse hacia ella" is mentioned. The equivalent the human translation gave to this expression was "went toward it", meanwhile the equivalent both automatic translations, Google and Papago, gave to it was "headed towards it". According to Cambridge Dictionary, "went" means "to be in the process of moving" and "headed" means "to go in a particular direction". These two words can be synonyms in certain contexts, specially when it involves walking or moving, however, "went" refers to a more simple and general type of movement, meanwhile "headed" refers to walking in a specific direction or goal. In this case, the most specific equivalent is the one provided by both automatic translations.

8. In the case of the word "hacia" expressed in the same sentence, the human translator opted to translate it as "toward", meanwhile both automatic translations decided to use "towards". The only difference in these words is the "s" at the end. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2022), both options are accurate and the only difference is that they're used in different English speaking countries.

9. In the source text the word “pero” is used. The translation human translator gave to this word was “though”, meanwhile both automatic translators used “but”. These two equivalents are accurate because they serve the same purpose: to contrast an idea.

10. In the source text “a mitad de camino” is also expressed. The equivalent human translation gave to this was “midway through”, meanwhile the equivalent by Google’s automatic translation was “halfway there” and the one by Papago’s automatic translation was “halfway there”. In this context, the semantic differences between the three translations are minimal because all convey the idea that the man changed his mind midway through setting on the table. The small differences between them are subtle, and each one gets the main idea across.

11. “Se arrepintió” is mentioned in the source text. According to the Real Academia Española “arrepentirse” means “Cambiar de opinión o no ser consecuente con un compromiso”, which would refer to the fact that the man changed his mind about settling on the table. The equivalent the human translation opted for was “he changed his mind”. According to Cambridge Dictionary, “to change your mind” means “to form a new opinion or make a new decision about something that is different from your old one”, which accurately aligns with the one given by the Real Academia Española. Also, the equivalent Google’s machine translation opted was “he regretted it”, where “regret” means “a feeling of sadness about something sad or wrong or about a mistake that you have made, and a wish that it could have been different and better”. This definition is way more specific, emphasizing a feeling of guilt or sadness, however in this context the character is not feeling like that, he simply changed his mind about settling on the table. On the other hand, Papago’s translation opted to translate it as “he repented”. “To repent” means “to be very sorry for something bad you have done in the past and wish that you had not done it”, which doesn’t align with the original context at all.

12. “Retrocedió” was used in the source text. In this case, all the equivalents “came back” (human translation), “backed away” (Google’s automatic translation) and “stepped back” (Papago’s automatic translation) mean the same and accurately convey the original context in the source text.

13. “Tropezó en una silla” is mentioned in the source text. The equivalent given in the human translation was “stumbled upon a chair”, meanwhile in Google’s automatic translation the equivalent given was “stumbled over a chair” and in Papago’s automatic translation it was “stumbled into a chair”. The semantic difference here is between the words “upon”, “over” and “into”. The most accurate translation option would be the one provided by the human translator because it precisely describes the man tripping over the chair as if it were in their way. The word “over” indicates that the chair was an obstacle, and the man stumbled while trying to move past it. The option by Google’s automatic translation may imply a more accidental encounter, as if the person unexpectedly found the chair in his way. In the case of the provided by Papago’s automatic translation could suggest a direct collision, indicating that the person physically bumped into it.

Considering the source text’s context, where the person changes their mind, comes back, and stumbles, the option by automatic translator captures the intended meaning most accurately.

14. “Instalándose después” is mentioned in the source text. The equivalent given by the human translation was “finally went to sit”, meanwhile in both automatic translations, Google and Papago, the equivalent given was “then settled”. The most accurate option is the one by human translation because it explains more explicitly that the man went and sat in the corner of the room, instead the option by automatic translations only explains that the man settled in in the corner, without specifying that he sat in a chair.

**Spelling:** 1. “Un momento estuvo parado a la entrada,” is mentioned in the source text. Both automatic translators maintained the absence of punctuation, however, the human translator placed a comma ( , ) after “One moment,” which is also accurate because it is grammatically correct.

2. Similar to the previous situation, “Por fin decidió” is mentioned in the source text. Both automatic translators maintained the absence of punctuation, however, the human translator placed a comma ( , ) after “Finally,” which is also accurate because it is grammatically correct.

3. “Pero a mitad de camino se arrepintió” is expressed in the source text. The human translator was the only translator that introduced the word “though” as an equivalent for “pero”. However, it’s grammatically correct that this word should have a comma ( , ) before and after.

4. In the rest of the segments, the three translations maintained the same punctuation as the source text.

**Syntax:** 1. “Esperó que se alejara y entró.” In this sentence, both machine translations maintained the syntactic structure used in the source text, “He waited for her to go away and entered” (Google) and “He waited for her to walk away and come in” (Papago). However, the human translation was the only one that didn’t maintain the syntactic structure used in the source text, “He waited for him to go away and then came in”, with the addition of “then”.

2. “Pero a mitad de camino se arrepintió” In this sentence, the human translator was the only translator that decided to change the syntactical structure of the words as “midway through, though, he changed his mind”, translating “pero” by “though” and placing it in the middle of the sentence, separated by commas. The other two translators kept the original structure intact, “but halfway there he regretted it” (Google) and “but halfway he repented” (Papago).

Nevertheless, these kinds of differences in the syntax are common and accurate between Spanish - English translations.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. One disadvantage is that neither automatic translations weren’t able to recognize the masculine gender in the sentence, instead using the feminine gender, which is not accurate. This explains that machine translations don’t recognize context inside a story.
2. One advantage is that both automatic translations were able to give an equivalent more accurate than the human translation, which is “headed towards it”.
3. One advantage is that both automatic translations were able to keep the same punctuation as the source text.

Table 35.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Acudió la señora, pasó un trapo por la cubierta de la mesa y con voz suave, en la que se notaba un dejo de acento español, le preguntó: ¿Qué se va usted a servir? Sin mirarla, le contestó: Un vaso de leche. ¿Grande? Sí, grande. ¿Solo? ¿Hay bizcochos? No; vainillas. Bueno, vainillas.</p> | <p>The lady came to him, wiped the table and with a soft voice, which had a hint of Spanish accent, asked him: —What would you have? Without looking at her, he replied: —A glass of milk. —A big one? —Yes, a big one. —Just that? —Do you have any pastries? —No. Just cookies. —Ok, cookies.</p> | <p>The lady came, wiped the table cover with a cloth and in a soft voice, in which a hint of a Spanish accent was noticeable, asked: —What are you going to serve? Without looking at her, she answered: —A glass of milk. —Big? —Yes big one. —Only? —Are there biscuits? —No; Vanillas. Well, vanilla.</p> | <p>The lady came over, a rag came over the tablecloth, and in a soft voice, in which there was a hint of a Spanish accent, asked her: "What are you going to serve? Without looking at her, he said: —A glass of milk. —Big? —Yeah, big. —Alone? —Any biscuits? —No, vanilla. —Well, vanilla.</p> |

**Semantic:** 1. In the source text, the sentence “Acudió la señora” is used. The equivalent human translation gave to this was “The lady came to him”, meanwhile the one provided by Google’s automatic translation was “the lady came” and the one by Papago’s automatic translation was “The lady came over”. These three different equivalents are accurate because they mean the same and express the same message according to the source text. However, the one provided by the human translator is the most specific one.

2. “Pasó un trapo por la cubierta de la mesa” is mentioned in the source text. The equivalent human translator gave to this was “Wiped the table”, meanwhile the equivalent Google’s automatic translations gave was “wiped the table cover with a cloth”, and Papago’s automatic translations opted for “A rag came over the tablecloth”. In this case, both translations by human translator and Google’s automatic translator are accurate. The human translation being more general, however, it is appropriate according to the original context. And the one by Google’s Translate being more specific but still accurate. On the contrary, in the case of Papago’s translation “a rag came over the tablecloth”, it completely missed the point of the context, therefore, it is erroneous.

3. “en la que se notaba un dejo de acento español” is mentioned in the source text. The equivalent the human translator opted for was “which had a hint of Spanish accent”, meanwhile Google’s automatic translation opted for “in which a hint of a Spanish accent was noticeable”, and Papago’s automatic translation opted for “in which there was a hint of a Spanish accent”. In this case, the three translations are accurate because they all convey the original message in the same way.

4. “Le preguntó” is mentioned in the source text. The equivalent human translator gave was “asked him”, which is accurate. The equivalent Google’s automatic translation gave was “asked”, which is also accurate but it is not specifying the masculine gender. However, the equivalent Papago’s automatic translation used was “asked her”, which is wrong because it is using the feminine gender when the source lady is talking to the man.

5. “¿Qué se va usted a servir?” The human translation used as an equivalent was: “—What would you have?”, which conveys the original message accurately. Meanwhile, both automatic translations used: “—What are you going to serve?”, which also conveys the original message accurately. However, the option provided by human translation keeps naturalness.

6. “le contestó” is mentioned in the source text. The equivalent the human translation gave to this was “he replied”, which is accurate. The equivalent Google’s automatic translation opted for “she answered”, which is incorrect

because it used the feminine gender when referring to the man. Papago's automatic translation was accurate this time, opting for "he said".

7. The question "¿Grande?" is mentioned in the source text, referring to the size of the glass of milk. The equivalent human translator gave to this was "A big one?", which is accurate. In the case of both automatic translators, Google and Papago, the equivalent given was "Big?", which accurately conveys the size of the glass of milk, however, it is missing context, it is too straightforward, therefore is not correct.

8. The answer to the previous question in the dialogue of the source text was "Sí, grande." Where the equivalent of the human translation was "Yes, a big one". In the case of Google's automatic translation, the equivalent given was "Yes, big one", where this is incorrect because it is missing the article "a" before the noun. On the contrary, Papago's automatic translation opted for "Yeah, big", which accurately conveys the original message, however, it is also missing context, sounding too straightforward.

9. "¿Solo?" is the question that follows in the dialogue of the source text. In this case, the lady is asking if the man wants only the glass of milk or with an accompaniment. The equivalent human translator gave to this was "Just that?", changing the words but keeping the same meaning, which is accurate. The equivalent Google's automatic translation gave was "Only?" which can be an adjective, adverb or conjunction, according to the context. In this case it would be used as an adverb but only if it was followed by the word "that", however, the "Only" alone is missing context, therefore it is not correct. In the case of Papago's automatic translation "Alone?" was used, which can be correct but it sounds too straightforward, missing context. It would sound more accurate if it was accompanied by "Do you want the glass of milk alone?" However, an automatic translator can perceive this.

10. "Bizcochos" is also a word used in the dialogue. Human translation opted for the "pastries" as an equivalent, meanwhile both automatic translations, Google and Papago, opted for "biscuits". According to the Real Academia Española, "Bizcochos" means "Masa compuesta de la flor de la harina, huevos y azúcar, que se cuece en hornos pequeños". Meanwhile, "pastry" means "a food made from a mixture of flour, fat, and water, rolled flat and either wrapped around or put over or under other foods, and then baked". On the contrary, "biscuit" means "a small, flat cake that is dry and usually sweet". So according to these definitions, "pastry" would be a better equivalent for "bizcocho" because a "biscuit" is a type of pantry.

11. In the source text, "vainilla" is mentioned, which alludes to a cookie, as it is later mentioned along the entire text. The equivalent chosen by the human translation is "cookie", which is correct. However, the automatic translations by Google and Papago opted to use the equivalent "vanilla", which is incorrect because, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, it means "a substance made from the seeds of a tropical plant, used to give flavor to sweet foods."

12. In the human translation, the word "just" was added, implying that there were only cookies available to serve. However, the original message in the source text simply say "No; vainillas". Adding "just" can change the meaning of the text and it doesn't convey the exact message presented in the source text. In this case, the literal translation of both automatic translators was accurate.

13. "Bueno" is a word also mentioned in the source text. In this context, this is a word used to make an assertion or approve something, therefore, "ok" as an equivalent given by the human translator is accurate because it conveys the same meaning. However, "well" was used as an equivalent by both automatic translators, Google and Papago. This word isn't used to make an assertion or approved something, just "ok", according to Cambridge Dictionary it means "used to introduce something you are going to say, often to show surprise, doubt, slight disagreement, or anger, or to continue a story", there it is not the most accurate translation option, the one by human translator is.

**Spelling:** 1. For the sentence "le preguntó:", where a colon ( : ) was placed before the word "preguntó", human translation Google's automatic translation kept this punctuation. However, Papago's automatic translation did not use a colon, it used a comma ( ; ) after "asked her".

2. For the dialogue “¿Qué se va usted a servir?”, an “ - ” was used. In the human translation a “ — ” was used instead. Meanwhile in Google’s automatic translation a “ - “ was used, just like in the source text. However, Papago’s automatic translation used quotation marks ( “ “ ) instead.

3. In the rest of the dialogues, both automatic translations were the only ones that used “ - “ just like in the source text, meanwhile the automatic translation was the only one that used “ — “.

4. A comma is missing in Google’s automatic translation in “Yes big one”, between “Yes” and “big”.

**Syntax:** 1. “¿Solo?” is a question mentioned in the source. In this case, the equivalent human translator gave to this was “Just that?”, changing the words but keeping the same meaning, which is accurate.

2. “¿Qué se va usted a servir?” The equivalent human translation used was “What would you have?”, which completely changes the structure of the original text. Meanwhile, both automatic translations maintained the same structure used in the source text, “What are you going to serve?”

3. “¿Grande?” The equivalent human translation used was “A big one?”, which completely changes the structure of the original text. Meanwhile, both automatic translations maintained the same structure of one word used in the source text, “Big?”

4. “-Sí, grande.” The equivalent translation used was “Yes, a big one”, which changes the structure of the original text. Google’s automatic translation also changed the structure used in the original text, “Yes big one”. Meanwhile, Papago’s automatic translation didn’t change the structure, “Yeah, big”.

5. “¿Solo?” The equivalent human translation used was “Just that?”, which completely changes the structure of the original text. Meanwhile, both automatic translations maintained the same structure of one word used in the source text, “Only?” and “alone?”

6. “¿Hay bizcochos?” The equivalent used by the human translator was “Do you have any pastries?”, which completely changes the structure used in the source text. Papago’s automatic translation also changed the structure used in the source text, “Any biscuits?”. Meanwhile Google’s automatic translation maintained the same structure of one word used in the source text, “Are there biscuits?”

6. “-No; vainillas.” The equivalent used by the human translator was “No, just cookies”, which changes the structure used in the source text. Meanwhile, both automatic translations maintained the same structure of one word used in the source text, “No; Vanillas” and “No, vanilla”.

7. “-Bueno, vainillas.” The three translations, human translation and Google’s and Papago’s automatic translation, maintained the same structure of two words used in the source text, “Ok, cookies”, “Well, vanilla”, “Well, vanilla”.

Nevertheless, these kinds of differences in the syntax are common and accurate between Spanish - English translations.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

One disadvantage is that in the case of the dialogue in this segment, the automatic translators fail to capture the original context and stick to a literal translation.

One advantage is the use of a literal translation by both automatic translators sometimes is necessary and accurate when the original message needs to be conveyed exactly as it is.

One advantage is that in the dialogue, both automatic translators were able to maintain the same syntactic structure as the source text.

Table 36.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cuando la señora se dio vuelta, él se restregó las manos sobre las rodillas, regocijado, como quien tiene frío y va a beber algo caliente. Volvió la señora y colocó ante él un gran vaso de leche y un platillo lleno de vainillas, dirigiéndose después a su puesto detrás del mostrador. | When the lady came back, he rubbed his hands on his knees, cheerful, like a person who is cold and is about to drink something hot. The lady came back and put in front of him a big glass of milk and a little plate of cookies, and then went back to her spot behind the counter. | When the lady turned around, he rubbed his hands on his knees, exhilarated, like someone who is cold and is going to drink something hot. The lady returned and placed before him a large glass of milk and a saucer full of vanilla beans, then going to her place behind the counter. | When the lady turned around, he shook his hands on his knees, rejoiced, like a cold man and went for a hot drink. The lady returned and placed before him a large glass of milk and a plate full of vanilla, then headed for her post behind the counter. |

**Semantic:** 1. “Cuando la señora se dio vuelta”. Human translation used “When the lady came back” as an equivalent, which is not accurate because the lady didn’t “go back” to the man, the lady turned around and left to get the milk and cookies he ordered. Meanwhile, both automatic translations accurately conveyed the original message, “When the lady turned around”.

2. “Restregó” is the next word expressed in the source text, which according to the Real Academia Española means “Estregar o frotar mucho y con ahínco algo con otra cosa.” Human translation and Google’s automatic translation used “rubbed” as an equivalent. According to Cambridge Dictionary, “rub” means “to press or be pressed against something with a circular or up-and-down repeated movement”. Meanwhile, Papago’s automatic translation used “shook” as an equivalent. “Shook” means “to move backwards and forwards or up and down in quick, short movements, or to make something or someone do this”. According to these definitions, the most accurate one is the one provided by the human translation and Google’s automatic translation because the man was rubbing his hands, not shaking them.

3. “Regocijado”, according to the Real Academia Español means “Que causa o incluye regocijo o alegría”. The equivalent human translation gave to this word was “cheerful”, which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “happy and positive”, meanwhile the equivalent Google’s automatic translation gave was “exhilarated”, which means “very excited and happy”, and Papago’s automatic translation opted for “rejoiced”, which means “to feel or show great happiness about something”. All these definitions aim to the same meaning, therefore, they’re synonyms, so the three of them are accurate.

4. “Como quien tiene frío” is a sentence in the source text. The equivalent human translator gave to this sentence was “like a person who is cold”, meanwhile, the equivalent Google’s automatic translator gave to this was “like someone who is cold”, where they changed “person” for “someone” but it means the same. On the other hand, Papago’s automatic translation opted for “like a cold man”. The three translations accurately convey the original message in the source text, however, the one by the human translator sounds more natural than the other two automatic ones.

5. “Va a beber algo caliente.” is mentioned in the source text. The equivalent that the human translator gave to this was “is about to drink something hot”, which is accurate because it conveys the same meaning of the source text. On the other hand, the equivalent Google’s translation gave was “is going to drink something hot”, which is also accurate because it conveys the same meaning. And in Papago’s translation, the equivalent given was “went for a hot drink”, which is also semantically accurate because it conveys the same meaning, however, it is not grammatically correct.

6. “Volvio”. The equivalent given by human translation was “Came back”, which accurately conveyed the original message. Meanwhile, the equivalent given by both automatic translators was “returned”, which also accurately conveyed the original message.

7. “Colocó ante él un gran vaso”. The equivalent given by the human translation was “put in front of him a big glass”, meanwhile, the equivalent given by both automatic translators was “placed before him a large glass”. Both translations options would be the most accurate to convey the original message, since both communicate the fact that the lady positioned the glass in front/before the man.

8. “Gran vaso”. The equivalent given by the human translation was “big glass”, meanwhile, the equivalent given by both automatic translators was “large glass”. The three translations options would be the most accurate to convey the original message, since “large” and “big” are synonyms.

9. The word “Platillo” was used in the source text, which according to the Real Academia Española, means “Pieza pequeña de forma semejante al plato, cualquiera que sea su uso y la materia de que esté formada”. The equivalent given by the human translation was “little plate”, meanwhile the equivalent given by Google’s automatic translation was “saucer”, which according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a small plate that goes under a cup”, and the equivalent given by Papago’s automatic translation was simply “plate”. In this case, the translation provided by Google’s translation is erroneous because the source text is speaking about a plate to put the cookies inside, not a plate that goes under a cup. Therefore, the human translation option is the most accurate, “little plater”, which aligns to the definition given by Real Academia Española. Papago’s translation could also be accurate, however, it is a term way more general.

10. “Lleno” is a word mentioned in the source text. The human translation was the only one who omitted this word, meanwhile both automatic translations used “full” as an equivalent. Omitting this word would mean a big semantic change in the target text because the original message is not being conveyed accurately. The plate being “full” would have a big importance in the meaning of the text, therefore, it is erroneous that human translation omitted, meanwhile both automatic translations accurately translated the word.

11. Again, “vainillas” is mentioned in the source text, which alludes to a cookie, as it is later mentioned along the entire text. The equivalent chosen by the human translation is “cookies”, which is correct. However, the automatic translations by Google and Papago opted to use the equivalent “vanilla” and “vanilla beans” which is incorrect because it means “a substance made from the seeds of a tropical plant, used to give flavor to sweet foods.”

12. “Dirigiéndose después a su puesto”. The equivalent given by the human translation was “then went back to her spot”, which accurately conveyed the original meaning of the source text. Meanwhile, the equivalent given by Google’s automatic translation was “then going to her place”, which also accurately conveyed the original meaning of the text. On the contrary, the equivalent given by Papago’s automatic translation was “then headed for her post”, which is not accurate because, according to Cambridge Dictionary, “post” means “a job in a company or organization”, which is completely out of context. Therefore, the most accurate translations choices are the ones by human translator and Google’s automatic translator.

**Spelling:** 1. All the punctuation in the three translations are accurate according to the source text.

**Syntax:** 1. “Como quien tiene frío y va a beber algo caliente” was translated in a different syntactic structure in the human translation: “like a person who is cold and is about to drink something hot”. Meanwhile, Google’s automatic translation maintained the syntactic structure: “like someone who is cold and is going to drink something hot”. And Papago’s automatic translation also changed the syntactic structure: “like a cold man and went for a hot drink”. However, the most accurate ones are the human translation and Google’s automatic translation.

2. Among the translations and the source text is that the human translation omitted the word “full” for “lleno”, meanwhile both automatic translations included it.

Nevertheless, these kinds of differences in the syntax are common and accurate between Spanish - English translations.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. One advantage is that both automatic translations were able to maintain the semantic meaning in “Cuando la señora se dio vuelta”, accurately conveying the original message. They used “When the lady turned around”, meanwhile human translation used “When the lady came back”, which wasn’t accurate.
2. Another advantage is that both automatic translations were able to accurately translate the word “lleno” to “full”, meanwhile the human translator avoided it.
3. A disadvantage is that in other segments both automatic translations weren’t able to capture the context of the source text. For example in: “él se restregó las manos”, both translated it as “he shook his hand”, which is not accurate.

Table 37.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Su primer impulso fue el de beberse la leche de un trago y comerse después las vainillas, pero en seguida se arrepintió, sentía que los ojos de la mujer lo miraban con curiosidad. No se atrevía a mirarla, le parecía que al hacerlo, conocería su estado de ánimo y sus propósitos vergonzosos y él tendría que levantarse e irse, sin probar lo que había pedido. | His first impulse was to drink the milk in one gulp and then to eat all the cookies, but he changed his mind immediately. He felt the eyes of the woman looking at him with curiosity. He did not dare look at her. It seemed to him that, by doing so, she would see his shameful mood and purposes, and he would have to stand up and leave, without even tasting what he had ordered. | His first impulse was to drink the milk in one gulp and then eat the vanilla, but he immediately regretted it. He felt that the woman's eyes were looking at him with curiosity. He didn't dare look at her. It seemed to her that, by doing so, she would know her mood and her shameful intentions and he would have to get up and leave, without trying what he had asked for. | His first impulse was to drink the milk of a drink and then eat the vanilla, but then he repented, he felt that the woman's eyes looked at him curiously. He did not dare to look at her, it seemed to him that, in doing so, he would know her mood and her shameful purposes, and he would have to get up and leave, without proving what he had asked for. |

**Semantic:** 1. The expression used in the source text “de un trago”, according to the Real Academia Española means “Porción de agua u otro líquido, que se bebe o se puede beber de una vez.”, which refers to the way of drinking the milk they’re walking about. Both human translation and Google’s automatic translation translated it as “in one gulp”, which according to Cambridge Dictionary, “gulp” means “to eat or drink food or liquid quickly by swallowing it in large amounts”, which also refers to the way of drinking milk they’re walking about in the source text. However, Papago literally translated “de un trago” as “of a drink”, which is not correct because it is referring not to the way of drinking milk, instead it is simply referring to the drink itself.

2. In the source text “comerse después” was expressed. The equivalent human translation opted for was “then to eat”, meanwhile both machine translations, Google and Papago, decided to use “then eat”. Focusing on the use of “to”, only human translation used it, meanwhile both machine translations didn’t. Both options are grammatically correct, since the meaning of the expression doesn’t change. The use of “to” in “then to eat” emphasizes a sequence of the actions: first, the man considers drinking the milk, then to eat the cookies. On the other hand, “then eat” is a more direct option, stating the actions in succession without emphasizing the planning aspect.

3. In the human translation the term “all” is mentioned, however in the source text and both machine translations, Google and Papago, it is not mentioned that the man ate all the cookies. Therefore, the human translation is introducing erroneous information.

4. “Las vainillas” is mentioned in the source text, so by context it can be assumed that these are cookies because the man is about to eat them. The equivalent human translation decided to use was “the cookies”, which is correct. Also the term responds to the plurality indicated by the original text. However, both machine translations used the equivalent “the vainilla”, which is not correct because according to Cambridge “vainilla” means “a substance made from the seeds of a tropical plant, used to give flavour to sweet foods”, not a cookie. Also, they expressed the term in singular, while the term in Spanish is in plural.

5. “Pero en seguida se arrepintió” is an expression mentioned in the source text. According to the Real Academia Española “arrepentirse” significa “Cambiar de opinión o no ser consecuente con un compromiso”, which would refer to the fact that the man changed his mind about eating the cookies. The equivalent the human translation opted for was “but he changed his mind immediately”. According to Cambridge Dictionary, “to change your mind” means “to form a new opinion or make a new decision about something that is different from your old one”, which accurately aligns with the one given by the Real Academia Española. Also, the equivalent Google’s machine translation opted was “but he immediately regretted it”, where “regret” means “a feeling of sadness about something sad or wrong or about a mistake that you have made, and a wish that it could have been different and better”, which can also be accurate according to context of “regretting wanting to eat the cookies”, however this definition is way more specific, emphasizing a feeling of guilt or sadness, however in this context the character is not feeling like that, he simply changed his mind about eating them. On the other hand, Papago’s translation opted to translate it as “ but then he repented”, which in first place, it’s not accurate because it doesn’t mention that the action was “immediate” (while the other two translations and the source text did), in second place, “to repent” means “to be very sorry for something bad you have done in the past and wish that you had not done it”, which doesn’t align to the original context at all.

6. “Sentía que los ojos de la mujer lo miraban”. The equivalent given by the human translator was “He felt the eyes of the woman looking”, meanwhile the equivalent given by Google’s machine translator was ”He felt that the woman's eyes were looking at him”, and the equivalent given by Papago’s automatic translator was “he felt that the woman's eyes looked at him”. In the context of semantics, these three translations mean the same and convey the same message according to the source text, therefore, all are accurate.

7. “Al hacerlo”. The equivalent given by both the human translator and Google’s machine translator was “by doing so”, meanwhile the equivalent given by Papago’s automatic translator was “in doing so”. The most accurate translation option would be the one by the human translator and Google’s machine translator as it emphasizes the specific action of looking at the woman.

8. “Conocería su estado de ánimo y sus propósitos vergonzosos”. The equivalent given by the human translator was “she would see his shameful mood and purposes”. Which is an accurate translation option because it conveys the original message appropriately. Also making an accurate use to the masculine subject (he). On the other hand, the equivalent give by Google’s machine translation was “she would know her mood and her shameful intentions”, which is not accurate because in first place, the source text is referring to the lady knowing the man’s intentions, therefore, “her mood” and “her shameful intentions” is incorrect. In second place, “vergonzosos” is an adjective that modifies both “ánimo” and “propósitos”. In Google’s translation, the adjective “shameful” is only modifying the noun “intentions” and not “mood”, therefore, it is not correct. In the case of Papago’s machine translation, “he would know her mood and her shameful purposes”, it happens the same as in Google’s, the only difference is that Papago refers to the lady as “he” which is also inaccurate.

9. “Él tendría que levantarse”. The equivalent by the human translator was “he would have to stand up”, meanwhile the same equivalent given by Google’s and Papago’s machine translation was “he would have to get up”. The only semantic difference between these equivalents is “stand up” and “get up” but they mean the same, therefore, any of the three translations is accurate.

10. “Sin probar”. The equivalent given by the human translation was “without even tasting”. “Taste” according to Cambridge Dictionary means “To put food or drink in your mouth to find out what flavour it has”. As well, the inclusion of “even” emphasizes more the fact that no tasting happened. On the contrary, the equivalent given by Google’s machine translator was “without trying”, which according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means “to put to test or trial”, which is a more general term. In the case of Papago’s machine translation, the equivalent given was “without proving”, which also according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means “to test the worth or quality of”, however in the context of food, “prove” isn’t accurate. So, the most complete translation is the one provided by the human translator because it conveys the original message accurately.

11. “Pedido”. The equivalent given by the human translation was “Order”. “Order” according to Cambridge Dictionary means “a request to make, supply, or deliver food or goods”. On the contrary, the same equivalent given by Google’s machine translator and Papago’s machine translator was “asked for”, which is also accurate in the context of asking for food. Therefore, the three translations are accurate because they convey the original message appropriately.

**Spelling:** 1. A comma was placed after “vainillas,” in the source text. The three translations maintained this comma in the target text.

2. A semicolon was placed after “arrepintió;” Both machine translators maintained the semicolon, however the human translator was the one who used a period.

3. A period was placed after “curiosidad.” in the source text. The three translations maintained this comma in the target text.

4. A semicolon was placed after “mirarla;” Both machine translators maintained the semicolon, however the human translator was the one who used a period.

5. In the source text there’s an absence of comma in “propósitos vergonzosos”, however the human translator introduced a comma after “purposes,”. Similar to the source text, both machine translators maintained this absence of comma.

6. A period was placed after “pedido,” in the source text. The three translations maintained this comma in the target text.

**Syntax:** 1. “Comerse después las vainillas”. The human translator translated this sentence as “then to eat all the cookies”, introducing the term “all” when it wasn’t mentioned in the source text. Both machine translators maintained the syntactic structure presented in the source text.

2. “En seguida se arrepintió”. The human translator translated this sentence as “he changed his mind immediately”, changing the syntactic structure used in the source text because it placed “immediately” at the end of the sentence. In the case of Google’s machine translator, it translated this sentence as “he immediately regretted it”, placing “immediately” in the same place as in the source text. On the contrary, Papago’s machine translator translated this sentence as “then he repented”, also changing the syntactic structure presented in the source text because it omitted the word “immediately”.

3. “Sentía que los ojos de la mujer lo miraban”. The human translator translated this sentence as “He felt the eyes of the woman looking at him”, changing the syntactic structure presented in the source text. In the case of Google’s machine translation, it translated this sentence as “He felt the eyes of the woman looking at him”, which also changed the syntactic structure presented in the source text. On the contrary, Papago’s machine translation opted for “he felt that the woman's eyes looked at him”, which maintains the syntactic structure presented in the source text.

Nevertheless, these kinds of differences in the syntax are common and accurate between Spanish - English translations.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. One disadvantage is that Papago translated “de un trago” literally as “of a drink”, which is not correct. Instead it is “in one gulp”. This indicates that most machine translators only see literalness and are not able to capture the context and meaning.
2. Another disadvantage is that Human translation introduced the term “all” when it wasn't mentioned in the source text. This introduces erroneous information that can change the original meaning. Both machine translations maintained the syntactic structure similar to the source text, in this case.
3. One advantage is that both machine translations failed to detect the appropriate masculine and feminine subjects.
4. Another advantage is that both machine translators maintained a similar punctuation as the source text.

Table 38.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                           | Human translation                                                                                                                                                            | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                              | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pausadamente tomó una vainilla, humedeciéndola en la leche y le dio un bocado, bebió un sorbo de leche y sintió que la quemadura, ya encendida en su estómago, se apagaba y deshacía. | Very slowly, he took a cookie and dipped it in the milk. Then, he took a bite, sipped some milk and felt that the burning, already churning in his stomach, waned and faded. | Slowly he took a vanilla, moistening it in the milk and took a bite, he drank a sip of milk and felt the burn, already lit in her stomach, it went out and dissolved. | Pause he took a vanilla, moistened it in the milk and gave it a bite, drank a sip of milk and felt the burn, already lit in his stomach, he turned off and discarded. |

**Semantic:** 1. En el texto origen se menciona “Pausadamente”. El equivalente que la traducción humana optó por darle fue “very slowly”, which according to the Cambridge Dictionary, “slowly” means “at a slow speed”, adding the intensity of slowness with “very”. Por otro lado, el equivalente que la traducción automática de Google optó por darle fue simplemente “slowly”. En cambio, el equivalente que la traducción automática de Papago optó por darle fue “Pause”, in this case it differs significantly; it suggests a temporary stop or interruption rather than a continuous, slow action. La traducción humana, que utiliza “very slowly”, es la opción de traducción más fiel al texto. Esto se debe a que en el contexto original, “Pausadamente” indica una acción continua, pero a un ritmo lento y medido. La adición de “very” en la traducción humana hace que la acción sea más lenta y se alinea más estrechamente con el significado original de la palabra en español. Por otro lado, la traducción automática de Google no captura completamente la intensidad de la lentitud que se sugiere en el texto original al seleccionar “slowly” sin el énfasis adicional de “very”. Además, la opción “Pause” de Papago tiene un significado totalmente diferente, sugiriendo una pausa o interrupción temporal en lugar de la acción continua y lenta que implica “Pausadamente”.

2. In the source text, “vainilla” is mentioned, which alludes to a cookie, as it is later mentioned that it is dipped in milk (as is commonly done with cookies). The equivalent chosen by the human translation is “cookie”, which is correct. However, the automatic translations by Google and Papago opted to use the equivalent “vanilla”, which is incorrect because, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, it means “a substance made from the seeds of a tropical plant, used to give flavor to sweet foods.”

3. “Humedeciéndola” se usó en el texto origen, lo cual según la Real Academia Española, “humedecer” significa “Producir o causar humedad en algo”. En la traducción humana se le dio el equivalente de “Dipped it”, lo cual según Cambridge Dictionary significa “to put something into a liquid for a short time”. Por otro lado, el equivalente que las traducciones de Google y Papago le dieron fue “moistening it”, lo cual según Oxford Learner's Dictionary significa “moisten (something) to become or make something slightly wet”. Entonces, la traducción más fiel al texto origen sería la de la traducción humana, que usa “Dipped it”. Esto se debe a que “Dip” significa sumergir algo por un breve período de tiempo en un líquido, lo que refleja la acción de “humedecer” en el contexto original. En

las traducciones automáticas de Google y Papago, el término "moistening it" sugiere más el proceso de hacer algo ligeramente húmedo, pero no captura completamente la idea de "sumergir", que es la connotación más cercana a "Dipped it" en este contexto particular.

4. In the phrase "Dio un bocado," the human translation "Took a bite" accurately captures the intended meaning. Likewise, the Google translation also uses "Took a bite," aligning with the human translation. However, Papago chooses "Gave it a bite," introducing a subtle difference by implying the action of giving a bite instead of taking one.

5. En el origen se menciona "Bebió un sorbo de leche", lo cual en la traducción humana fue traducido como "Sipped some milk", which accurately conveys the intended meaning, highlighting the gentle and careful manner of drinking. Las dos traducciones automáticas, Google y Papago, usaron "drank a sip of milk" como equivalente, lo cual podría resultar redundante ya que se nombre "drank" y "sip" en la misma oración, which essentially convey the same action of consuming a small amount of liquid. While the redundancy doesn't significantly impact the overall meaning, it may be considered less concise or more repetitive in style. The human translation, "Sipped some milk," provides a more accurate expression while capturing the essence of the action.

6. "Sintió que la quemadura..." was translated as "Felt that the burning..." by the Human Translation, while both machine translations by Google and Papago translated it as "Felt the burn...". The most accurate option would be the one provided by Human translation because it better maintains the original structure of the original sentence. While the equivalents provided by both machine translations are more concise but may slightly alter the original meaning of the text. The addition of "that" allows to follow the structure of the original text and at the same time keep the same meaning.

7. "Encendida en su estómago" was translated as "Churning in his stomach" by the Human translation, meanwhile the machine translation by Google translated it as "lit in her stomach" and the one by Papago translated it as "lit in his stomach". According to Cambridge Dictionary "churn" means "to move violently", meanwhile "lit" means "to cause something to start burning". However, the most accurate option is "Churning in his stomach" because the term "churning" allows to capture the feeling of a violent movement inside the character's stomach, more closely resembling the meaning of the source text. The other alternatives provided "lit in her stomach" (Google) and "lit in his stomach" (Papago) may introduce a different interpretation, emphasizing the act of being lit rather than the internal disturbance in the stomach described in the original text. Plus Google's translation emphasizes "her", when it's actually "his".

8. "Se apagaba y deshacía" was translated as "waned and faded" by the Human translator, meanwhile the equivalent the machine translation by Google opted for "it went out and dissolved" and Papago opted for "he turned off and discarded".

8.1. First of all, according to the Real Academia Española, "apagar" means "Hacer que algo cese o desaparezca". According to Cambridge Dictionary, the equivalent the Human translator used, "waned", means "to become weaker in strength or influence", meanwhile the equivalent Google Translate used was, "went out", which means "If a light or something that is burning goes out, it stops producing light or heat", and the equivalent Papago used, "turned off", according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means "to cause to lose interest". The most accurate translation option is the one provided by Human translation because it is the most similar one to the definition provided by the Real Academia Española, meanwhile the other two equivalents by machine translation don't align very well to the provided context in the original text.

8.2. In the case of "deshacía", according to the Real Academia Española, it means "Desgastar, atenuar". According to Cambridge Dictionary, the equivalent the Human translator used, "faded", which means "to (cause to) lose colour, brightness, or strength gradually", meanwhile the equivalent Google Translate used was "dissolved", which means "to disappear", and the equivalent Papago used, "discarded", which means "to throw something away or get rid of it because you no longer want or need it". Again, the most accurate translation option is the one provided by the human translation because it's the one that aligns the most to the original meaning of the word in the source text.

**Spelling:** 1. A comma was added after “Then,” in the human translation. Meanwhile, this was omitted in the source text and both machine translations.

2. In the source text, there is a semicolon (;) after "bocado," while in the human translation, they used a comma (,) after "bite". In the case of Google and Papago's automatic translations, both followed the semicolon (;) after "bite," just as it appears in the source text.

3. There is a semicolon (;) after "quemadura" in the source text. In the human translation, there is a comma (,) after "burning," while in Google's automatic translation, there is a semicolon (;) after "burn," matching the source text. In Papago's automatic translation, there is a comma (,) after "burn."

4. A comma (,) after “estómago”. The three translations accurately followed this punctuation.

5. There is a period at the end of “ deshacía”. The three translations accurately followed this punctuation.

**Syntax:** 1. “Then” was mentioned in the human translation, adding a word that is absent in the source text and both machine translations.

2. However, the rest of the translations are syntactically correct since they are structured correctly according to the source text.

Nevertheless, these kinds of differences in the syntax are common and accurate between Spanish - English translations.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. One advantage is that both machine translations maintained the same syntactic order used in the source text.
2. One disadvantage is that both machine translations failed at maintaining the original context of the source text. For example, they both translated “vainillas” literally as “vanillas” when it should be “cookie”.

Table 39.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pero, en seguida, la realidad de su situación desesperada surgió ante él y algo apretado y caliente subió desde su corazón hasta la garganta se dio cuenta de que iba a sollozar a sollozar a gritos y aunque sabía que la señora lo estaba mirando no pudo rechazar ni deshacer aquel nudo ardiente que se estrechaba más y más. | Yet right away the reality of his desperate situation appeared before him and something tight and hot surged from his heart up through his throat. He realized he was going to start sobbing and even though he knew the lady was looking at him he could not reject nor untie that hot knot that was becoming tighter and tighter. | But then the reality of his desperate situation arose before him and something tight and hot rose from his heart to his throat. He realized that he was going to sob to sob loudly and although he knew that the lady was looking at him he could not reject or undo that burning knot that was getting tighter and tighter. | But then the reality of her desperate situation arose before him and something tight and hot rose from her heart to her throat. She realized that she was going to sob, to sob, to cry out, and although she knew that the lady was looking at him she could neither refuse nor undo that burning knot |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |  |                                  |
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| <p><b>Semantic:</b> 1. "But, right away." In the human translation, they translated it as "Yet right away," using "yet" to show a sudden change or surprise, keeping the idea that something strange is about to happen. On the other hand, both Google and Papago's machine translations went with "But then," where "but" shows a contrast, and "then" indicates a sequence in time. However, using "then" may suggest a slower change compared to the quick shift of "right away." In this context, the three translations effectively show that the person in the story becomes immediately aware of a desperate situation. "Yet" in the human translation and "but then" in Google's translation create a feeling of contrast or change, highlighting the unexpected nature of the realization.</p> <p>2. In the source text, the sentence "la realidad de su situación desesperada surgió ante él" is mentioned. Focusing on the possessive adjective "su," according to the context, it becomes evident that it refers to a masculine possessive adjective. The human translation and Google's machine translation correctly conveyed the context of the segment, and therefore, they provided "his" as the equivalent for "su." On the other hand, Papago's machine translation did not capture the context and translated it as "her," which is incorrect.</p> <p>3. In the source text, the word "surgió" is mentioned. According to the Real Academia Española, "surgir" means "Aparecer, manifestarse, brotar". The equivalent given by the human translation is "appeared," which, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, means "to start to be seen or to be present." Google and Papago's automatic translations both opted for "arose," which means "to start to happen or exist." In this case, the most accurate translation option to the original text would be "appeared" by the human translator since it corresponds more precisely to the meaning of "surgir". The expression "appeared" is more directly related to the notion of something starting to be observed or present, accurately reflecting the connotation of "surgió" in the given context. On the other hand, "arose" may have a more abstract connotation with the beginning of an event or circumstance but not necessarily with the idea of something manifesting or becoming visually evident, as suggested by "surgir."</p> <p>4. In the source text, the sentence "algo apretado y caliente subió desde su corazón hasta la garganta" is mentioned. Focusing on the word "Subió," the Real Academia Española defines it as "Pasar de un sitio o lugar a otro superior o más alto". The equivalent chosen by the human translation is "surged," which, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, means "a sudden and great increase." In contrast, the equivalents chosen by Google and Papago's machine translations are "rose," which, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, means "to move upwards."</p> <p>The word "surged" is the best translation choice as it accurately describes a sudden and vigorous movement, aligning with the definition by the Real Academia Española, "pasar de un sitio o lugar a otro superior o más alto." "Surged" represents a sudden and intense increase, which more faithfully corresponds to the sensation described in the original text, where something tight and warm rises from the heart to the throat. On the other hand, "rose" indicates a more gradual and steady increase, which may not fully reflect the abrupt and sudden nature of the movement mentioned in the original text.</p> <p>5. In the source text, the sentence "subió desde su corazón" was used. Focusing on the possessive adjective "su," according to the context, it becomes evident that it refers to a masculine possessive adjective. The human translation and Google's machine translation correctly conveyed the message of the original text, and therefore, they provided "his" as the equivalent for "su." On the other hand, Papago's machine translation did not capture the context and translated it as "her," which is incorrect.</p> <p>6. The source text mentioned "Hasta la garganta," where "hasta" means that the tight and warm sensation went all the way up to the throat. The equivalent given by the human translator was "up through his throat", which highlights the constant movement from the heart up to his throat. The sensation is expected to not just reach the throat but also</p> |  |  |                                  |

spread throughout it. This aligns with the meaning conveyed in the source text. On the contrary, the equivalents given by both machine translations were “to her throat”, where the use of “to” indicates the end of the ascending movement, indicating that the tight and warm sensation went up to the throat and ended there. The only distinction is that Papago mentions “her” when it should be “his”. Therefore, the most faithful translation option was the one provided by human translation.

7. In the source text, the article "la" was used in "la garganta." However, both the human translation and Google's machine translation opted to use "his throat," while Papago's automatic translation chose "her throat." In this case, the most faithful translation to the source text would be the one by human translation and Google's machine translation, which is "his throat." This accurately matches the male gender of the character being referred to. However, Papago's translation, using "her throat," introduces an error by attributing a female gender to the character. This is not accurate in the context where the original text portrays a male character.

8. In the source text, the sentence "se dio cuenta de que iba a sollozar, a sollozar a gritos" is presented, which describes the realization that the character is about to start sobbing loudly. The equivalent by human translation is "He realized he was going to start sobbing," expressing the general awareness that crying is imminent without explicitly mentioning the intensity. On the other hand, Google's machine translation opted for "He realized that he was going to sob, to sob loudly," aligning more closely with the emphasis on crying out in the source text by explicitly including both the act of sobbing and the qualifier "loudly." However, Papago's machine translation opted for "she realized that she was going to sob, to sob, to cry out." Firstly, Papago introduces an incorrect gender change to female. Furthermore, it repeats "to sob" and adds "to cry out." In this case, Google's machine translation appears to be the most accurate among the three provided translations, capturing the sense that the man was going to cry and emphasizing the volume with "to sob loudly." This inclusion of "loudly" aligns with the source text's emphasis on crying out.

9. In the source text, the sentence "Aunque sabía..." is mentioned, alluding to an implicit masculine subject: "Aunque (él) sabía...". The equivalent that the automatic translator decided to provide for this sentence was "even though he knew," while the equivalent given by Google's machine translation was "although he knew," and the equivalent given by Papago's machine translation was "although she knew," once again introducing a gender mistake. The human translation and Google's machine translation respect the original text in terms of gender agreement, making them both valid and acceptable. In this particular case, the choice between "even though" and "although" would be more based on stylistic preferences and would not have a significant impact on fidelity to the original text.

10. In the text, the sentence “No pudo rechazar ni deshacer aquel nudo ardiente que se estrechaba más y más,” is mentioned, alluding to an implicit masculine subject: “(Él) no pudo rechazar...” Human translator opted to translate as “he could not reject nor untie that hot knot that was becoming tighter and tighter”, where the idea of being unable to reject or undo a tightening knot is accurately conveyed. In this case, “nor” and “that was becoming tighter and tighter” are a more faithful representation of the source text. Conversely, the equivalent given by Google's machine translation was “he could not reject or undo that burning knot that was getting tighter and tighter”. Like the human translation, Google's machine translation captures the essence of the original content. It uses "or" instead of "nor" and "that was getting tighter and tighter" instead of "that was becoming tighter and tighter." On the contrary, the equivalent given by Papago's machine translation was “she could neither refuse nor undo that burning knot that was shrinking more and more”. Papago gives a gender change (from "Él" to "she") and uses "neither" instead of "nor." Also, it describes the knot as "shrinking more and more" instead of "becoming tighter and tighter." However, the human translation is the one most faithful to the original text when it comes to gender, conjunctions, and descriptive language.

**Spelling:** 1. “Pero, en seguida,”. In this case, none of the three translations followed the punctuation presented in the source text.

2. In the source text the expression "ante él" is mentioned, in which there's an absence of punctuation. However, in the translations by human translator and Google's machine translator a comma (,) was added after “before him;”. In the case of Papago's machine translator the absence of punctuation was maintained in the target text.

3. After “garganta” there is a semicolon (;). In this case both machine translations followed this punctuation, “throat;”. Meanwhile the human translation presented a period (.) instead, “throat.”

4. After “a sollozar a gritos,” there is a comma (,). In this case, both machine translations placed this comma in the same place in the target text, “to sob loudly,” (Google) and “to cry out,” (Papago). Meanwhile, the human translation omitted the message presented in the source text “a sollozar a gritos,”, therefore there is no comma in this place.

4. Las puntuaciones que siguen a lo largo del segmento concuerdo con las usadas en texto origen.

**Syntax:** Todas las traducciones dadas para el texto origen son sintácticamente correctas.

#### Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

1. There are semantic errors by both machine translators since they weren’t able to convey the original message accurately. For example, both couldn’t recognize the respective genders of the characters in the target text.
2. Papago’s machine translation was the one who omitted any punctuation after “before him”, meanwhile the other two translations placed a comma. The absence of a comma after "before him" in Papago’s machine translation may be due to the specific characteristics of the automatic translation model it employs.
3. However, these automatic translations may not capture all the grammatical or punctuation subtleties of the original language.
4. Both machine translations provided a syntactic structure similar to the one used in the source text.

Table 40.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Resistió, y mientras resistía, comió apresuradamente, como asustado, temiendo que el llanto le impidiera comer. Cuando terminó con la leche y las vainillas se le nublaron los ojos y algo tibio rodó por su nariz, cayendo dentro del vaso. Un terrible sollozo lo sacudió hasta los zapatos. | He fought back, and as he did so, he ate fast, fearful, afraid that his tears would prevent him from eating. When he finished the milk and the cookies, his eyes turned misty and something warm rolled over his nose and fell into the glass. A terrible cry shook him to his core. | He resisted, and while he resisted, he ate hastily, as if frightened, fearing that crying would prevent him from eating. When he finished with the milk and vanilla, his eyes clouded and something warm rolled down his nose, falling into the glass. A terrible sob shook him to his shoes. | He resisted, and while he resisted, he ate hastily, as if frightened, fearing that crying would keep him from eating. When he finished with the milk and the vanilla, his eyes clouded and something warm rolled down his nose, falling into the glass. A terrible sob shook him to the shoes. |

## Linguistic differences

### **Semantics:**

1. The word “resistió” in the source text according to its context indicate that the main character have an a “resistencia” to their imminent desire to cry, so the translation “He fought back” given by the human translation is accurate because the Cambridge Dictionary defines this phrasal verb as follows “to try hard not to show a strong emotion”. While the automatic translation opted for “resisted” this is not incorrect but According to its meaning “to fight against something or someone that is attacking you” is a type of resistance but does not convey the idea of source text so in this case the first option is the best.

2. The sentence “y mientras, resistía, comió apresuradamente,” indicates that is an action that which is carried out simultaneously so “and as he did so, he ate fast,” given by human translation apply in this situation because “and while he resisted, he ate hastily” given by automatic translators not indicates that actions are related or developing simultaneously. Moreover the adverb “hastily” doesn’t apply in this situation because the message is not that the main character is sloppy eating rather “rápido” being the adjective “fast” the most accurate.

3. The expression “como asustado” in the source text refers that the main character performs an action in way that let us know that he is scared but at the same time concerned because of the translation given for human translators “fearful” that its meaning according to Cambridge Dictionary is “showing or causing fear; frightened or worried about something” While the translation given by automatic translator “as if frightened” let a doubt if the protagonist is really scared and “as frightened” (Papago) “feeling fear or worry” is accurate as well as first because their are synonyms. So human translation and Papago are accurate according to the context.

4. “Cuando terminó con **la leche y las vainillas** se le **nublaron los ojos** y algo tibio **rodó** por su nariz,” in this sentence many aspects need to be analyzed, first “la leche y las vainillas”, the human translation was “the milk and the cookies” while the automatic translator was “with the milk and vanilla” and “ with the milk and the vanilla”. The word “leche” has its direct equivalent so its accurate in the three translations but for “galletas” the automatic translator used “vainillas” that its meaning according to Cambridge Dictionary is “a substance made from the seeds of a tropical plant, used to give flavour to sweet foods” so that is incorrect.

For “se le nublaron los ojos” the human translator gave “his eyes turned misty” and the automatic translator gave “his eyes clouded”. According to Real Academia Española “nublar” is “hacer que la visión se vuelva turbia o poco clara.” and according to Cambridge Dictionary “misty” is “slightly wet” or “ if the weather is misty, there is mist in the air that makes it difficult to see into the distance” so that word is not accurate according the context because don’t maintain the idea. For the word “clouded” the website Wordreference gave the following meaning: “enturbiarse la visión” so in this context the automatic translation was accurate.

For “rodó” there were two different translations , “rolled over” by human translators and “rolled down” by automatic translators. According to Merriam Webster dictionary “rolled down” is “to move (something) down especially by turning a handle” and “rolled over” “is the act or process of rolling over” so the word that best keeps the message is “rolled over.

5. For the sentence “cayendo dentro del vaso” there were two different translations “fell into the glass” and “falling into the glass” in their respective orders. In this case the words are conjugated in different verbal tenses. According to the website Wordreference “fall” is “caer”, in the translation for human translators the verb is in past tense so its equivalent is “cayó” and the automatic translation the verb is in verb continuous so its equivalent is “cayendo” so for the context the most accurate is “falling” the translation of machines.

6. In the highlighted sentence at the end of the paragraph, we can see the author used the metaphor “sacudir hasta los zapatos” to express how much the main character was affected by the situation, showing a strong reaction. However, since it is a metaphor, it should not be taken literally, which is exactly what the two machine translators did. The human translator, on the other hand, used a different expression: “shake him to his core” to convey the same message with a much more commonly used phrase by English speakers.

**Spelling:** No spelling errors were found in this paragraph.

**Syntax:** No syntax errors were found in this paragraph.

Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

Advantages

1. The automatic translation was able to be more accurate in some words than the human translation.
2. The human translation has more accuracy than the automatic translation.

Disadvantages

1. In some cases the automatic translation wasn't able to discern the nature of the source text and its message.

Table 41.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Afirmó la cabeza en las manos y durante mucho rato lloró, lloró con pena, con rabia, con ganas de llorar, como si nunca hubiera llorado. Inclinado estaba y llorando, cuando sintió que una mano le acariciaba la cansada cabeza y una voz de mujer, con un dulce acento español, le decía:<br/>-Llore, hijo, llore...</p> | <p>He held his head in his hands and for a long time he sobbed, sobbed with grief, with anger, with a desire to weep, as if he had never done it before.<br/>He was leaning down crying when he felt a hand caressing his tired head, and heard the voice of a woman, with a sweet accent, who was saying:<br/><br/>—Cry, son, cry...</p> | <p>He held his head in his hands and for a long time he cried, he cried with sadness, with anger, with the desire to cry, as if he had never cried. He was bent over and crying, when he felt a hand caress his tired head and a woman's voice, with a sweet Spanish accent, told him:<br/><br/>- Cry, son, cry...</p> | <p>He claimed his head in his hands and for a long time cried, wept with sorrow, with rage, with a desire to cry, as if he had never cried. Leaning and crying, when he felt one hand caressing his tired head and a woman's voice, with a sweet Spanish accent, he said:<br/>- Cry, son, cry...</p> |

#### Semantic:

1. The original text says 'Afirmó la cabeza...' According to the context, the protagonist held his head in his hands. The translation provided by Human Translation uses the verb 'held' (past tense), and the automatic translator Google also provides the same translation for that word, which would be correct in this case as it aligns with the context. However, Papago, the third automatic translator, uses 'claimed,' which would not be suitable since this word evokes an image of a more assertive action (claiming the head), which does not align with the emotional moment unfolding in the story.

2. For "lloró, lloró" in this case the translation provided by Human translators "sobbed, sobbed" and the provided by automatic translators "cried" differ in the intensity of the crying that the author wants to convey. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, 'sob' means 'to cry in a noisy way, taking in sudden, short breaths,' and 'cry' means 'to produce tears as the result of a strong emotion, such as unhappiness or pain.' According to the context, the most appropriate one would be 'sobbed' because the protagonist is crying with a very deep emotion."

3. "Pena" "According to the context, the most appropriate one would be 'grief' because the protagonist is experiencing a moment of deep sadness due to the situation in which he finds himself. This aligns with the connotation of profound sadness and intensity conveyed by both the human translator's choice of 'grief' and Papago's translation."

4. "Weep" and "Cry" In this case "weep" maintains the essence of being a literary text, even though both words mean 'llorar' (to cry)."

5. "con rabia" "with anger" "with rage" Cambridge Dictionary defines these words as: "anger" the feeling people get when something unfair, painful, or bad happens and "rage" (a period of) extreme or violent anger. According to this definition we can deduce that the most accurate word is "rage" because the main character has this feeling mixed with sadness because of their previous experiences but he doesn't act in a violent way.

6. "Inclinado estaba y llorando" "leaning down crying" "bent over and crying" leaning and crying" According to the image that seek create the author that is happen in that moment "leaning down crying" fits better than the other translations because according to the website Wordreference "Bent" is "curved" and "Lean" is "to bend or tilt (the body) from a vertical position."

So the source text says that the protagonist is "inclinado y llorando" (sentado y apoyado en la mesa) while the other options suggest other positions or on the contrary "leaning and crying" not is specific in relation to body position.

7. For this sentence "una voz de mujer" the Human translation provides the following "heard the voice of a woman," while the automatic provides "woman's voice," in this case the voice heard by the protagonist is not known by

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| <p>him, according to the context he doesn't know who is talking to him so “woman’s voice” suggest that the voice belongs to an specific woman.</p> <p>8. “le decía” tuvo tres diferentes traducciones “who was saying” “told him” “he said” en este caso tanto “who was saying” como “told him” podrían ser acertadas pero si analizamos el contexto y el desarrollo de la situación la traducción realizada por humanos “who was saying” indicaría continuidad en la acción dentro de la historia gracias al verbo con “ing” (continuo) mientras que “told him” indica una interacción pero directa sin tomar en cuenta la oración anterior. Por otro lado el traductor automático papago lo traduce como “he said” ignorando totalmente el contexto al poner “he”.</p> <p><b>Spelling:</b></p> <p>1. In the human-translated version, there's a comma after the word "head," which, although not present in the original version, adds to the clarity of the message in the translation.</p> <p><b>Syntax:</b> No syntax errors were found in this paragraph.</p> |
| <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>1. In this segment we can see how the human translator considers aspects such as context and the type of text being translated, while machine translators overlook these aspects leaving a translation that lacks accuracy to the original text.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

Table 42.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                               | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Una nueva ola de llanto le arrasó los ojos y lloró con tanta fuerza como la primera vez, pero ahora no angustiosamente, sino con alegría, sintiendo que una gran frescura lo penetraba, apagando eso caliente que le había estrangulado la garganta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | A new wave of crying took over his eyes, and he cried with the same intensity as the first time, but this time without anguish, rather joyfully, feeling a great freshness penetrating him, extinguishing that hotness which had been strangling him. | A new wave of tears swept his eyes and he cried as hard as the first time, but now not anguishedly, but with joy, feeling that a great freshness penetrated him, extinguishing the heat that had strangled his throat. | A new wave of crying swept his eyes and wept as hard as the first time, but now not anguishedly, but joyfully, feeling a great freshness penetrating him, turning off that hot thing that had strangled his throat. |
| <p><b>Semantic:</b></p> <p>1. “Una nueva ola de llanto” the translations of that idea were “ A new wave of crying” “A new wave of tears swept” “A new wave of crying swept” respectively. According to Cambridge Dictionary the meaning of “crying” is “the act of crying, or the sound of someone crying” and “swept” is “to suddenly affect somebody strongly”. The last combining these two words “crying swept”. So considering their meaning all of the translations are understandable just being one most descriptive in terms of the intensity.</p> <p>2. “Le arrasó los ojos y lloró con tanta fuerza como la primera vez” for this phrase were three different translations “took over his eyes, and cried with the same intensity as the first time,” “swept his eyes and he cried as hard as the first time,” “ swept his eyes and wept as hard has the first time,”. According to Real Academia Española “arrasó” meaning “llenar o cubrir los ojos de lágrimas”.</p> <p>According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionary “took over” meaning “to become bigger or more important than something else; to replace something” and “swept” “to suddenly affect somebody strongly”. Although none of them is equivalent in Spanish in terms of its meaning the last one is related to feelings according to the dictionary so considering the context in this time “swept” is closer to the author's intended message.</p> <p>For “hard” and “intensity” the dictionary defines as following, “hard” is “done with a lot of strength or force” and “intensity” is “the state or quality of being intense” the second one is related to feelings too so in this context is “intensity” accurate to maintain the idea of the source text.</p> <p>3. “sintiendo una gran frescura que lo penetraba,” “feeling a great freshness penetrating him,” “,feeling that a great freshness penetrated him,” “ feeling a great freshness penetrating him,” According to Real Academia Española “frescura” meaning “cualidad de fresco.” and According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries “freshness” is “the quality of being pleasantly clean, pure or cool”. So the word is accurate in all translations.</p> <p>4. For “apagando eso caliente que le había estrangulado la garganta” were three different translation “extinguishing that hotness hitch had been strangling him” “extinguishing the heat that had strangled his throat” “turning off that hot thing that had strangled his throat”. Respectively. The first word to analyze is “apagando” according to Real Academia Española its meaning is “hacer que algo cese o desaparezca”. According to Cambridge Dictionary “extinguishing” is “to stop or get rid of an idea or feeling. and “turning off” is “to stop the flow of electricity, gas, water, etc. by moving a switch, button, etc.” That option is extremely literal. So for the word “apagando” “extinguishing” is accurate according to the context.</p> <p><b>Spelling:</b></p> <p>1. The three translations maintain the spelling of the source text.</p> <p><b>Syntax:</b></p> <p>1. In general in Papago the clarity of the sentences, coherence and the expression of some words affected the message.</p> <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>Advantages</p> <p>1. In some cases the human translator and automatic translator coincide in the idea of message.</p> <p>Disadvantages</p> <p>1. The automatic translator Papago was extremely literal.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

Table 43.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                  | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                    | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mientras lloraba, parecióle que su vida y sus sentimientos se limpiaban como un vaso bajo un chorro de agua, recobrando la claridad y firmeza de otros días.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | While he cried, it seemed to him that his life and his feelings were being cleansed as a dirty glass under a stream of water, recovering the clarity and strength of days gone by. | While she cried, it seemed to her that her life and her feelings were being cleaned like a glass under a stream of water, regaining the clarity and firmness of other days. | As she wept, it seemed to her that her life and feelings were being cleansed like a glass under a splash of water, recovering the clarity and firmness of other days. |
| <p>Semantic:</p> <p>1. In the source text, it says "mientras lloraba," and three different translations are provided: "While he cried," "As she cried," and "as she wept." The last two, generated by the machine translator, have an error in the subject of the sentence, proposing "she" instead of "he." Therefore, the human translation version "while he cried" is correct as it maintains coherence.</p> <p>2. "Limpiaban", "cleansed", "cleaned" respectively. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary there is a difference in the use of both words "clean" and "cleansed" both mean "to free something of dirt or impurities.", "clean" is used more generally to address everything from washing to tidying up and "cleansed" is used more specifically to address removing dirt or germs, especially via washing, and is also used figuratively as seen in "cleansed the body/mind."</p> <p>According to this explanation the word most accurate will be "cleansed" because it refers to "limpieza de sentimientos" in the context.</p> <p>3. "Como un vaso" "as a dirty glass" "like a glass" the two options convey the idea but the first option makes a specification of the message "dirty glass" while the second idea "like a glass" is exactly like a source text.</p> <p>4. The source text says the word "chorro" which has two different translations respectively, "Stream" and "Splash" the meaning according to Cambridge Dictionary for that words are "Stream" "any current of water or liquid." and "Splash" "a small amount of a liquid that has fallen or been dropped."</p> <p>According to the above definitions and the context the most accurate word is that provided by the human translators because the author mentioned "bajo un chorro de agua" which is not compatible with the word "splash" because it has a different meaning.</p> <p>5. According to the Real Academia Española "recobrando" meaning "volver en sí de la enajenación del ánimo o de los sentidos, o de un accidente o enfermedad." and the meaning of "recovering" according to Cambridge Dictionary is "to get better after an illness or a period of difficulty or trouble" and for "regaining" "to take or get possession of something again." According to the context and their meaning three words could be accurate but one of them is more used in that context so Google translate is the most accurate.</p> <p>6. In the source text it says "firmeza de otros días", the human translation provides the following translation: "strength of days gone by" while the automatic translators opted for "firmness of other days". To know which is the most accurate, first we must analyze the word "strength v/s firmness" according to Cambridge Dictionary these are the definitions:</p> <p>"Strength" is "the ability to do things that need a lot of physical or mental effort."</p> <p>"Firmness" is "the quality of not being soft, but not completely hard."</p> <p>So considering that information and the context the accurate word is "strength" because it expresses the "fuerza" that is spoken in the source text.</p> <p>7. "She" instead of "he" in machine translations changes the coherence of the source text since it is known that the protagonist is male.</p> <p>8. "Her" instead of "him" in machine translations changes the coherence of the source text.</p> <p>9. "Her" instead of "his" in machine translations change the coherence of the source text.</p> <p><b>Spelling:</b> No spelling errors were found in this paragraph.</p> <p><b>Syntax:</b> No syntax errors were found in this paragraph.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                       |

Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

Disadvantages

1. From the semantic point of view, we can see how the automatic translator does not analyze the contextual use of the words, since although the words it delivers are not wrong, they are not completely correct either, since they are out of the context provided.
2. The changes in the pronouns made by the automatic translator demonstrate a lack of analysis of the text provided.

Table 44.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cuando pasó el acceso de llanto, se limpió con su pañuelo los ojos y la cara, ya tranquilo. Levantó la cabeza y miró a la señora, pero ésta no le miraba ya, miraba hacia la calle, a un punto lejano, y su rostro estaba triste. | When the crying fit ended, he cleaned his eyes and face with his handkerchief—he was calmed now. He raised his head and looked at the lady, but she was not looking at him anymore. She was looking at the street, at a distant point, and her face was sad. | When the bout of crying passed, he wiped his eyes and face with his handkerchief, now calm. He raised his head and looked at the lady, but she was no longer looking at him, she was looking towards the street, at a distant point, and her face was sad. | When he passed the crying access, he wiped his eyes with his handkerchief and the faces, quiet enough. He lifted his head and looked at the lady, but she wasn't looking at him anymore, looking out into the street, at a distant point, and her face was sad. |

#### Semantic:

1. In the source text it says "se limpió", the translation delivered by humans was "he cleaned", while that of the automatic translators was "he wiped" according to the context and the action performed by the protagonist, "he cleaned" is the appropriate translation since according to the use of both words according to context, it suggests that cleaned is used to refer to a complete (general) cleaning which in this case would be cleaning of his overflowing cry from his "eyes and face". As opposed to wiped which would be a more superficial and/or more specific cleaning.

2. Then comes the phrase "ya tranquilo" the translation provided by humans was "calmed now" the google automatic translator's translation was ",now calm." and papago's translation was ",quiet enough". In the first option emphasis is given to the change of emotional state that the protagonist had, in the second option emphasis is given to the time in which the situation occurs and in the last one a total sense is lost since the word quiet is associated to a "calm" but produced by external factors such as noise and not from the "emotional" point of view, besides "enough" does not reflect the author's idea in that part of the text.

3. In the original text the author writes "Levantó la cabeza..." and two different translations are given for the word "raised" which are "raised" and "lifted". Although both words are synonyms they have slight aspects that differentiate them when used in a certain context, taking this into account the word that best reflects the author's message is "raised" as it suggests a more natural and spontaneous movement while lifted is associated with a mechanical movement or as if something was raising its head.

4. Followed by "miraba hacia la calle" the translations provided were "she was looking at the street", "she was looking towards the street" and "looking out into the street". Although they all refer to the same action, they have differences that could change the original message. The first one, which is the one made by humans, is a sentence that describes in a simple and clear way what happens in the story, the second option made by the google translator includes the preposition "towards" to make explicit that the woman is looking "towards" the street and finally Papago's option that delivers a translation that due to its characteristics (the phrasal verb "looking out") describes a more careful and attentive look, which is far from the original message. Therefore, the most accurate option is the human translation, since the phrase only seeks to describe the action said by the author and not to emphasize where the gaze is directed, nor to give it a reflective approach.

#### Spelling:

1. In the source text after the word "anymore" there is a comma, but in the human translation they opted for a period to mark the change of action that occurred in the text, which is consistent with English spelling.

2. At the beginning of the text there is a comma in the three different translations, which is not present in the source text due to the nature of the text, while in the translations it is necessary to separate the two ideas.

#### Syntax:

1. In the original text it says "and the face" and one of the automatic translators in this case papago translated it as "and the faces", which presents a discordance in the number in the word. Which presents a discordance in the

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| <p>number in the word, since it speaks of "faces" by adding the suffix "s" which causes an incoherence since in the original text it only refers to the face of the protagonist and not others.</p> <p>2 He wiped his eyes with his handkerchief and the faces, quiet enough. The order of the sentence and busy words generate confusion and are incorrect.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>Advantages</p> <p>1. In terms of grammar, they occupy punctuation marks that although they are not in the source text, they are accepted and fulfill their function.</p> <p>Disadvantages</p> <p>1. In semantic terms, machine translators manage to generate phrases or words related to the original message but fail to use the right terms for the given context.</p> <p>2. In syntactic terms, the automatic translator presents confusing sentences due to the order and use of words that affect the fluency and coherence of the original message.</p> |

Table 45.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| En la mesita, ante él, había un nuevo vaso lleno de leche y otro platillo colmado de vainillas; comió lentamente, sin pensar en nada, como si nada le hubiera pasado, como si estuviera en su casa y su madre fuera esa mujer que estaba detrás del mostrador.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | In the small table in front of him there was a new glass of milk and another small dish full of cookies. He ate them slowly, not thinking, as if nothing had happened, as if he were at home and his mother were that woman behind the counter. | On the little table before him was a new glass full of milk and another saucer full of vanilla; He ate slowly, without thinking about anything, as if nothing had happened to him, as if he were in his house and his mother was that woman behind the counter. | On the table before him was a new glass full of milk and another plate filled with vanilla; he ate slowly, thought of nothing, as if nothing had happened to him, as if he were at home and his mother was that woman behind the counter. |
| <p><b>Semantic:</b></p> <p>1. In the source text says "En". The human translator translated it as "In" while the automatic translator opted for "On". According to Cambridge Dictionary "In" means preposition "inside" and "On" preposition "above". So considering this the most accurate in this case was the translation provided by automatic translations "On" because the glass was above the small table.</p> <p>2. In the source text it says "mesita" the human translator translated it as "small table" the google translator as "little table" and papago as "table". The first two can be considered synonyms so they are accurate and do not entail a total change of meaning since both allude to a small table, only that "little" adds a more colloquial touch and "small" a more formal one. The last translation would be the least accurate as it does not maintain the author's idea.</p> <p>3. In the source text it says "in front of him", the human translator translated it as "in front of him" while the automatic translators chose "before him". According to the context, the most appropriate translation is "in front of him" because it maintains the idea of the plate with cookies right in front of the main character.</p> <p>4. In the source text it says "there was", the human translator translated it as "there was a" and the automatic ones as "was a". The one that keeps the message natural is "there was".</p> <p>5. The translations for "vaso lleno de leche" were "glass of milk" and "glass full of milk" in this case it is not necessary to emphasize that the glass is "full" of milk so the first translation reflects the author's message.</p> <p>6. For "platillo colmado de vainillas" there were three different translations, the one made by human translation "small dish full of cookies" and the one made by the automatic translators which were "saucer full of vanilla" and "plate filled with vanilla". In this case, the word used by the author in the source text "colmado" seeks to emphasize that this time the dish is fuller than the previous time and in an exaggerated way, so the word "full" is correct according to the context, as opposed to "filled", with respect to the word "saucer" "small dish" reflects the diminutive of the word dish, "saucer" is more specific with respect to being a small dish for the use of a cup, and "plate" is too general for what it says in the source text so the translation that best maintains the message would be the one provided by a human</p> <p>7. For "comió lentamente" the options "he ate them slowly" and "he ate slowly" have a slight difference that makes one more accurate than the other and that is the introduction of the pronoun "them" which indicates that what was eaten slowly were the cookies which is more specific since the other lacks this pronoun and makes it more general. So the correct one is the translation made by humans.</p> <p>8. For "en su casa" the translation made by humans and papago was "at home" and the google translate translation was "his house". It does not refer to the specific house of the main character, so "at home" is accurate.</p> <p><b>Spelling:</b></p> <p>1. In the original it has a semicolon after vainillas, while in the translation made by humans it has a period and in the translation made by automatic translators it keeps the semicolon. None of these is incorrect because both were used to mark a pause and separate the clause to maintain the correct fluency of the message.</p> <p><b>Syntax:</b> No syntax errors were found in this paragraph.</p> <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>Disadvantages</p> <p>From a semantic point of view, the automatic translator papago is not able to distinguish between the diminutives of words.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

Table 46.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cuando terminó ya había <b>obscurcido</b> y el <b>negocio</b> se <b>iluminaba</b> con la <b>bombilla eléctrica</b> . <b>Estuvo un rato</b> sentado, pensando en lo que le diría a la señora al despedirse, sin <b>ocurrírsele nada oportuno</b> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | When he finished eating it was already the <b>evening</b> , and the <b>store</b> was <b>illuminated</b> by a light bulb. He <b>stayed</b> there a while, thinking of what to say before going away, but nothing useful came to his <b>mind</b> . | When he finished it was already <b>dark</b> and the <b>business</b> was <b>illuminated</b> by the electric bulb. He <b>sat</b> for a while, thinking about what he would say to the lady when he said goodbye to her, without thinking of anything <b>appropriate</b> . | <b>By the time</b> it was over, it had already <b>darkened</b> and the <b>business</b> was <b>lit up</b> with the electric light bulb. He <b>sat</b> there for a while, thinking about what he would say to the lady when he said good-bye, without any <b>opportunity</b> . |
| <p><b>Semantic:</b></p> <p>1. In the source text it says "negocio" and the translations were "store" and "business" according to the meanings of both words according to the Cambridge dictionary "store" is "a place where you can buy goods or services". and "business" is the activity of buying and selling goods and services.</p> <p>The word that keeps the original message is "store" since it refers to "business" as the physical place where he was eating.</p> <p>2. In the source text there is the word "iluminaba" which was translated as "illuminated" and "lit up". Both words are synonyms but being a literary text the most accurate is "illuminated" the translation made by humans, since it fits the formal style of the text.</p> <p>3. For "bombilla eléctrica" there were three different translations: "light bulb", "electric bulb" and "electric light bulb". All three were accurate in meaning, with some being more descriptive than others.</p> <p>According to Cambridge Dictionary "light bulb" synonym of "electric bulb" is "a rounded glass container that produces light when an electric current is passed through it." According to website Wordreference "electric light bulb" is "glass object producing light"</p> <p>4. "Estuvo un rato sentado" there were three different translations: "stayed there a while", "sat for a while" and "sat there for a while". In this point of view three translations maintain the main idea and are understandable.</p> <p>5. "Pensando en lo que le diría a la señora" tuvo tres traducciones diferentes "of what to say before going away", "about what he would say to the lady when he said goodbye to her" y "about what he would say to the lady when he said good-bye."</p> <p><b>Spelling:</b></p> <p>1. All three translations maintained the punctuation marks of the source text.</p> <p><b>Syntax:</b></p> <p>1. In Papago there are errors that do not affect the understanding of the message but its fluency. In the last sentence "without any opportunity" is a little ambiguous.</p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <p><b>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</b></p> <p><b>Disadvantages</b></p> <p>Machine translators add words that are semantically unnecessary for the clarity of the message.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

Table 47.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Al fin se levantó y dijo simplemente:</p> <p>-Muchas gracias, señora; adiós...</p> <p>-Adiós, hijo... -le contestó ella.</p> <p>Salió. El viento que venía del mar refrescó su cara, caliente aún por el llanto. Caminó un rato sin dirección, tomando después por una calle que bajaba hacia los muelles. La noche era hermosísima y grandes estrellas aparecían en el cielo de verano.</p> | <p>Finally, he stood up and just said:</p> <p>—Thank you, lady. Goodbye...</p> <p>—Goodbye, son— was her reply.</p> <p>He went out. The wind coming from the sea refreshed his face, still burning from the crying. He wandered around for a while, until he took a street that went down to the docks. It was a beautiful night, and big stars were shining in the summer sky.</p> | <p>At last he stood up and said simply:</p> <p>-Thank you so much Mrs; bye bye...</p> <p>-Goodbye, son... -she answered.</p> <p>She's out. The wind coming from the sea cooled her face, still hot from crying. She walked for a while without direction, then taking a street that went down towards the docks. The night was beautiful and big stars appeared in the summer sky.</p> | <p>At last he got up and just said:</p> <p>-Thank you very much, ma'am; goodbye...</p> <p>- Goodbye, son... - she answered him.</p> <p>He's out. The wind that came from the sea cooled his face, still warm from crying. He walked for a while without a direction, then took a street down to the docks. The night was beautiful and big stars appeared in the summer sky.</p> |

#### Semantic:

1. "Al fin se levantó y dijo simplemente" the translation provided for the human translator was "Finally, he stood up and just said" Google translate was "At last he stood up and said simply:" and Papago "At last he got up and just said".
2. "señora; adiós" "lady.goodbye" "Mrs; bye bye" "ma'am; goodbye"  
Lady means "a polite or old-fashioned way of referring to or talking to a woman"  
Mrs means "a title used before the family name or full name of a married woman who has no other title"  
Ma'am' means "a polite way of talking to a woman"  
According to the nature of the text (literary text) and their formality the accurate words are "lady" and "Ma'am".
3. "Le contestó ella", "was her reply", "she answered him", "she answered him". None of the options makes a major change that affects the understanding of the message but one is more accurate for the type of text being translated, this is "was her reply" as it is the most formal.
4. For "Salió", we have "he went out", "she's out" and "he's out". The google translator made a significant change in the article of the sentence, the human translation and papago kept it.
5. "Refrescó su cara", "refreshed his face" "is a good option to maintain the message of the original text "since "refreshed" maintains the idea that the protagonist feels a renewal in his face thanks to the wind that came from the sea. The automatic translator translated it as "cooled her face" changing the focus of the message first by emphasizing the change of temperature in the face of the protagonist and also by changing the possessive adjective of the sentence. Finally papago translated it as "cooled his face".
6. For "caliente" according to the context "burning" is the appropriate choice to keep the message as "hot" and "warm" do not reflect the message as their meanings differ from the message.  
According to Cambridge Dictionary, "burning" means "painful in a way that feels hot" "hot" means "having a high temperature" and "warm" means "having or producing a comfortably high temperature, although not hot."
7. "tomando después" "until he took", "then taking" "then took". According to the Cambridge Dictionary  
Until means "up to (the time that)"  
Then means "(at) that time (in the past or in the future)"
8. "Hacia los muelles", "to the docks" and "towards the docks". The protagonist is heading directly towards the docks so "to the docks" is the best choice to maintain that idea.
9. "la noche era hermosísima" the translations to that phrase were "it was a beautiful night" "the night was beautiful" respectively. The structure of the sentences is different but this does not imply an error. The first one highlights the

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| <p>beauty of the night with emphasis and in the second one is a description of the night but two are correct and accurate because of their meanings, the words are equivalent in Spanish.</p> <p>10."grandes estrellas aparecían" the best option is "big stars were shining", because it fits the context of talking about a "clear" summer sky and where the stars are clearer and brighter, as opposed to "big stars appeared" which only refers to the fact that there are stars without taking into account the aforementioned context.</p> <p><b>Spelling:</b></p> <p>1..In the dialogue part of the human translation, a period is added, while machine translations keep the semicolon of the source text.</p> <p><b>Syntax:</b></p> <p>1.“La noche era hermosísima” the translations to that phrase were “it was a beautiful night” “the night was beautiful” the structure into the sentences are different but are syntactically correct.</p> |
| <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>Advantages</p> <p>Disadvantages</p> <p>1.The automatic translation ignores the content (previous sentences or words) provided by the author so that influencing the translation increases the risk of translating a word or term inaccurately.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

Table 48.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pensó en la señora rubia que tan generosamente se había <b>conducido</b> , e hizo <b>propósitos</b> de pagarle y recompensarla de una manera digna <b>cuando</b> <b>tuviera dinero</b> ; <b>pero</b> estos pensamientos de gratitud <b>se desvanecían</b> junto con el <b>ardor</b> de su rostro, hasta que <b>no quedó ninguno</b> , y el <b>hecho</b> reciente retrocedió y <b>se perdió en los recodos</b> de su vida pasada.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | He thought of the blonde lady, who had <b>acted</b> so generously, and he made <b>plans</b> to pay and reward her in a dignified manner <b>once he got some money</b> . However, these thoughts of gratitude <b>faded away</b> along with the <b>heat</b> on his face, until <b>both disappeared</b> , and the recent event <b>receded</b> and <b>got lost amid memories</b> from his past. | He thought of the blonde lady who had <b>behaved</b> so generously, and he made <b>a resolution</b> to pay <b>her</b> and reward <b>her</b> in a dignified manner <b>when she had money</b> ; <b>but</b> these thoughts of gratitude <b>faded</b> along with the <b>warmth</b> of his face, until <b>none remained</b> , and the recent event <b>receded</b> and <b>was lost in the recesses</b> of his past life. | He thought of the blonde lady who had so generously <b>driven herself</b> , and <b>intended</b> to pay <b>her</b> and reward <b>her</b> in a dignified manner <b>when she had money</b> ; <b>but</b> these thoughts of gratitude <b>faded</b> along with the <b>burning</b> of her face, until <b>none remained</b> , and the recent <b>fact</b> <b>receded</b> and <b>lost in the memories</b> of her past life. |
| <p>Semantic:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In this context the meaning of "conducido" according to the Real Academia Española is: to handle, behave, behave, proceed in one way or another, well or badly. So the word chosen must be related to that meaning. "Acted", "behaved" and "driven herself" were the three translations provided, according to their meaning the most accurate word for this context is "acted".</li> <li>2. According to the source text word "propósitos" and the given context, which is the protagonist thinking about "how" to pay him in the "future", the word "plans" is appropriate. Not so "a resolution" or "intended" since "a resolution" indicates that a decision has already been made, and "intended" indicates that the character has an intention to do something already thought of.</li> <li>3. The translations for "cuando tuviera dinero" were "once he got some money" by the human translation and "when she had money" by the automatic translators, this translation shows a discordance in the gender of the article of the sentence and in the tense in which it is spoken. According to the context, the main character was thinking about how to repay the lady for helping him when he had or got money, so the human translator kept that message.</li> <li>3. "pero" According to Real Academia Española "pero" meaning "para contraponer a un concepto otro diverso o ampliativo del anterior". According to Cambridge Dictionary "however" means "despite this and" but "meaning "used to express a difference or to introduce an added statement". According to the text two words are accurate.</li> <li>4. "Se desvanecían" according to its meaning provided by the Cambridge dictionary "faded away" is "to slowly disappear, lose importance, or become weaker. and "faded" is "less bright in colour than before."</li> </ol> <p>The translation that conveys the message is "faded away".</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. For the word "ardor" there are three different translations: "heat", "warmth" and "burning" depending on the given context the word "heat and warmth" conveys the author's message. According to the Cambridge the meaning of these words are:<br/> "heat" is "the quality of being hot or warm, or the temperature of something"<br/> "warmth" is "a high temperature that is comfortable but not hot"<br/> "burning" is "painful in a way that feels hot"</li> <li>6. "y se perdió en los recodos" "got lost amid memories" "was lost in the recesses" "lost in the memories"</li> <li>7. "de su vida pasada" for that last phrase were three different translations respectively, "from his past", "of his past life" and "of her past life".</li> </ol> <p>According to Cambridge Dictionary "of" is "used to show possession, belonging, or origin" and "from" is "preposition (PLACE)". The accurate preposition is "of" so Google and Papago use the correct word but Papago changes the pronoun male into female completely changing the coherence of the phrase according to the context. And the human translator used an inaccurate word.</p> <p>Spelling:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the Human translation there is a comma after the word "lady" to clarify that the lady was previously mentioned.</li> <li>2. In the Source text, Google translate and Papago there is a semicolon after "money" but in the human translation there is a period. This is because human translation wanted to demonstrate the independence of the clauses while</li> </ol> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

Google and Papago wanted to show relation between the clauses but also shows that both can be understood independently.

**Syntax:** No syntax errors were found in this paragraph.

Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)

No advantages or disadvantages.

Table 49.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                           | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                     | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                                                               | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| De pronto se sorprendió cantando algo en voz baja. Se irguió alegremente, pisando con firmeza y decisión.                                                                             | Suddenly, he found himself singing something quietly. He straightened up cheerfully, treading firmly and decisively.                                                                  | Suddenly he found himself singing something in a low voice. She stood up happily, stepping firmly and decisively.                                                                      | Suddenly he was surprised singing something in a low voice. He went on joyfully, stepping firmly and decisively.                                                                       |
| Llegó a la orilla del mar y anduvo de un lado para otro, elásticamente, sintiéndose rehacer, como si sus fuerzas anteriores, antes dispersas, se reunieran y amalgamaran sólidamente. | He got to the seashore and wandered around freely, feeling as if he were being made again, feeling his past energies, which had been scattered, coming together and solidly blending. | She arrived at the seashore and walked from one place to another, elastically, feeling remade, as if her previous forces, previously dispersed, were reunited and amalgamated solidly. | He reached the shore of the sea and walked from side to side, elastically, feeling reworked, as if his previous forces, previously dispersed, were gathering and amalgamating solidly. |

#### Semantic:

1. “se sorprendió cantando algo en voz baja” the translations for this phrase were “he found himself singing something quietly” “in a low voice” and “he was surprised singing something in a low voice” respectively. According to the website wordreference the meanings for the words “quietly and low voice” are, “quietly” “without sound”, “low voice” “subdued voice: murmur or whisper”. Their equivalents are “silenciosamente y en voz baja” respectively. So considering that the accurate word is provided by the automatic translators because their equivalent in Spanish coincides with the idea of the author.
2. “se irguió alegremente, pisando” the translations for this phrase were “he straightened up cheerfully, treading”, “she stood up happily, stepping” and “he went on joyfully stepping” respectively. According to dictionaries the meaning of “straightened up” is “to stand straight after bending at the waist”, “stood up” means “to be in an upright position on your feet; to get yourself into an upright position on your feet” “went on” “if a situation goes on, it continues without changing” So the words that convey the idea of text are the provided by the human translator and Google translate. The option of Papago moves away from the message. Next words are “cheerfully” “in a happy and positive way”, “happily” in a happy way” and “joyfully” in a very happy way”. According to their meaning three words are accurate because they express the idea of the text. “The main character was in a happy mood.
- The last words are “treading” by the human translator and “stepping”. Their respective meanings are “treading” “to put your foot on something or to press something down with your foot” and “stepping” “to move by lifting your foot and putting it down in a different place, or to put your foot on or in something”. According to their meanings three words are accurate because they express the idea of the text, the main character was “pisando”. However the google translate made an error related to the pronoun, because it provided “she” instead of “he” (because the previous context let us know that the main character is man).
3. “llegó a la orilla del mar” the translation for this phrase were “he got to the seashore”, “she arrived at the seashore” and “he reached the shore of the sea” respectively.
4. “y anduvo de un lado para otro” the translations for this phrase were “wandered around freely”, “walked from one place to another” and “walked from side to side” respectively.
5. “sintiéndose rehacer” the translations for this phrase were “if he were being made again” “feeling remade” “feeling reworked” respectively.
6. “como si sus fuerzas anteriores” the translations for this phrase were “feeling his past energies”, “as if her previous forces” “as if his previous forces” respectively. The translation has different nuances but three expresses the idea of the source text with different resources (words).
7. “Antes dispersas” for this phrase were two different translations “which had been scattered” by the Human translation and “previously dispersed” by the automatic translators. According to Cambridge dictionary “scattered” means “covering a wide area” and “dispersed” means “spread across a large area”. Both convey the idea of “dispersas” as in the source text.
8. “se reunieran” for that phrase were three different translations, “coming together”, “were reunited” and “were gathering” respectively. According to Cambridge Dictionary “coming together” means “if something comes

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| <p>together, its different parts combine, making it good or effective”, “reunited” “to bring together again” and “gathering” “a meeting of people coming together in a group”. The options provided by human translator and Google Translate convey the idea of the message of the source text, the character feeling “strong again” because of their force “se reunió de nuevo”.</p> <p>9. “amalgamaran sólidamente “ According to Real Academia Española “amalgamar” means “unir o mezclar cosas de naturaleza contraria o distinta.” “sólidamente” means “con solidez.” The translations were “solidly blending” “amalgamated solidly”.</p> <p>According to Cambridge Dictionary “blending” means “a mixture of different things or styles” and solidly means “strongly and firmly” , amalgamated according to Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries means amalgamate something (into/with something) to put two or more things together so that they form one. Considering this both translations are accurate because they convey the idea of the sentence of source text.</p> <p><b>Spelling:</b></p> <p>1. The translation maintains the structure of spelling of the source text.</p> <p><b>syntax:</b></p> |
| <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>Advantages</p> <p>1. The translations of three were accurate for some parts.</p> <p>Disadvantages</p> <p>1. Papago is not able to discern between the pronouns of the source text.</p> <p>In this part the translations were very different so it was difficult to analyze which are the accurate words among them.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

Table 50.

| Source text                                                                                                                | Human translation                                                                                                        | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                           | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Después la fatiga del trabajo empezó a subirle por las piernas en un lento hormigueo y se sentó sobre un montón de bolsas. | Yet after a while the toil of the day started to go up his leg as if ants were crawling slowly, and he sat on some bags. | Then the fatigue from work began to creep up his legs in a slow tingling motion and he sat down on a pile of bags. | Then the fatigue of work began to climb up his legs in a slow tingling and he sat on a pile of bags. |

#### Semantic:

1. The translation for “después” was “yet after a while” y “then”. The idea that best connects the story is the translation made by human translation because “yet after a while” means “después de un tiempo” so as to maintain the connection between previous events . “Then” according to Cambridge Dictionary meaning “next or after that” so just indicates the sequence of the events.

2. “Fatiga” according to the Real Academia Española means “molestia ocasionada por un esfuerzo más o menos prolongado o por otras causas, y que en ocasiones produce alteraciones físicas.” According to Cambridge Dictionary “toil” is hard work, especially work that makes you feel physically tired and “fatigue” is extreme tiredness.

It shows that although the word “fatigue” is consistent, it doesn't explain that this is produced by having done hard work which is what the author has evidenced throughout the source text. Therefore the best word to convey the message is “toil”.

3.The phrase , “del trabajo empezó” had two different translations , “ started” by human translation, “began” by Google translate and “began” by Papago.

According to their meanings by Cambridge Dictionary for “start” “to begin doing something” and “began” “to start to happen or exist” In spite of being consider synonyms by the Dictionary this word has subtle differences in their use but in this case two indicates the “comienzo” as said in the source text.

4. “Subirle por las piernas “ the three translation was “go up his legs” ,“creep up his legs”, “climb up his legs” According to Cambridge Dictionary the meaning of “go up” is “to move higher, rise, or increase”, “creep up” “if the value or amount of something creeps up, it slowly increases” ,”climb up” to go up something, or onto the top of something.

Although the three words are related and “go up” and “climb up” are synonyms, “creep up” has a different meaning therefore is less appropriate in this context.

5. “En un lento hormigueo” the translations for that phrase was “as if ants were crawling slowly”by human translation , “in a slow tingling motion” by Google Translate and “in a slow tingling” by Papago. These three translations are able to generate the idea of the source text just with differing approaches, for example the first one uses the ants to express the message, the second is a little ambiguous with the word “motion” however the idea is understood but the third is in this case is more concise and use an equivalent for the word “hormigueo”.

6. “Se sentó sobre” in the source text specifies that the protagonist was sat on bags so according to the meaning by the Cambridge Dictionary for “on” “used to show that something is in a position above something else and touching it, or that something is moving into such a position” and “down” i”n or towards a low or lower position, from a higher one” So to describe better the situation “se sentó sobre” is more accurate according the context.

7. “montón de bolsas “ “some bags” “pile of bags” according to Cambridge Dictionary the meaning of “some is ”an amount or number of something that is not stated or not known; a part of something” and “pile” “objects positioned one on top of another” considering this and the image of source text “montón de bolsas” is more accurate the translation of automatic translation because that of the human translation is more general and not as specific as the second option.

#### Spelling:

1. The human translation adds a comma after the word “ slowly” to indicate a pause and separate the ideas to improve the clarity between the emotion and action before.

2.The automatic translation doesn't add commas and maintains the same structure as the source text.

**Syntax:** No syntax errors were found in this paragraph.

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| <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>Advantages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The human translation always tries to use the word according to the idea of the author.</li> <li>2. In this paragraph the automatic translation Papago was accurate twice according to the context.</li> </ol> <p>Disadvantages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The automatic translation sometimes gives words totally inaccurate for the literary text.</li> </ol> |
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Table 51.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Human translation                                                                                                                                                                         | Automatic Translation<br>(Google translate)                                                                                                                                                     | Automatic Translation<br>(Papago)                                                                                                                                                              |
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| Miró el mar. Las luces del muelle y las de los barcos se extendían por el agua en un reguero rojizo y dorado, temblando suavemente. Se tendió de espaldas, mirando el cielo largo rato.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | He looked at the sea. The lights of the dock and of the ships projected on the water in a trail of red and gold, trembling softly. He lay on his back looking at the sky for a long time. | He looked at the sea. The lights from the dock and the boats stretched across the water in a reddish and gold trail, trembling gently. She lay on her back, looking at the sky for a long time. | He looked at the sea. The lights on the dock and the lights on the boats spread through the water in a red, golden stream, shaking gently. He leaned back, looking at the sky for a long time. |
| <p><b>Semantic:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To explain that the lights of the dock and of the ships were spread over the water the clearest form is "of the" and it could also be "from the" because according to Cambridge Dictionary "of" means "used to show possession, belonging, or origin" and "from" "used to show the origin of something or someone" so the idea is clear but not "on the" because it could be understood that the lights are over the water.</li> <li>2. According to the short story, ships were for cargo, they transported things, so "ships" keeps the message and thread of the story, "boats" is for boats or small vessels.</li> <li>3. se extendían "projected on" "stretched across" "spread through"</li> <li>4. According to Real Academia Española one of the definitions of "Reguero" is "línea o señal continuada que queda de algo que se va vertiendo." in this case the author is using the similarities of the image "las luces extendidas por el agua" considering that and according its equivalent by website wordreference the word "trail" is accurate in this case, although "stream" is synonym of "trail" due the context it does not apply. For "rojizo y dorado" according to meaning of "gold and golden" this words are related but one is a noun and other is an adjective in this case "dorado" is a property of the trail so considering that and his equivalent in Spanish the word "golden" is accurate, in the case of "red and reddish" according to its equivalents and meanings by Cambridge Dictionary for red "of the colour of fresh blood, rojo" and reddish "slightly red, rojizo" the word that convey the message accurately is "reddish".</li> <li>5. The protagonist "temblando, se tendió suavemente" "trembling" implies a smoother movement than "shaking" so according to the context the first word is more accurate.</li> <li>6. "Suavemente" according to the context the protagonist is trembling gently so "softly" is the word according to this one. While "gently" can be used because they are very similar, it does not apply in this specific context.</li> <li>7. According to Real Academia Española and the context "tender" meaning "echarse o tumbarse a lo largo" in the text is specified that "se tendió de espaldas" so "he lay on his back" according to Cambridge Dictionary "lay" meaning "to put something in especially a flat or horizontal position, usually carefully or for a particular purpose" and its equivalent in Spanish is "tenderse" the human translation maintain the correct pronoun and specifies the position "his back". While Google Translate changes the pronoun and that is incoherent with the main idea, "she lay on her back" and finally "he leaned back" by Papago suggest other type of position "to (cause to) slope in one direction, or to move the top part of the body in a particular direction" and its equivalent in Spanish "inclinarse" is not accurate according to the source text.</li> </ol> <p><b>Spelling:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is a comma before "back" in automatic translations. This is not incorrect from an orthographic point of view; it was just a choice of the machines to pause and emphasize the following clause.</li> </ol> <p><b>Syntax:</b></p> <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The words provided by the translators are interchangeable, but some are more applicable to the context than others due to subtle differences between them, which undoubtedly make a difference when dealing with a literary text.</li> </ol> |                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                |

Table 52.

| Source text                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Human translation                                                                                                                           | Automatic Translation (Google translate)                                                                                                      | Automatic Translation (Papago)                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No tenía ganas de pensar, ni de cantar, ni de hablar. Se sentía vivir, nada más. Hasta que se quedó dormido con el rostro vuelto hacia el mar.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | He didn't want to think, nor sing, nor talk. He felt himself alive, that was it. Eventually he fell asleep with his face turned to the sea. | I didn't feel like thinking, or singing, or talking. She felt alive, nothing more. Until he fell asleep with his face turned towards the sea. | I didn't feel like thinking or singing or talking. He felt alive, that's all. Until he fell asleep with his face turned to the sea. |
| <p><b>Semantic:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The phrase “ no tenía ganas de pensar ” was translated in two different ways by the human and automatic translation the first was “he didn't want to think ” and the automatic translation was “I didn't feel like thinking”. In this case the automatic translation changes the pronoun for “I” talking in first person while in the entire source text the narrator has been omniscient so the accurate pronoun in this case to be coherence is “He”.</li> <li>2. The negation “ni” in the phrase “ni de cantar” has its direct equivalent that is “nor” according to Cambridge dictionary the meaning is “ used to add another piece of negative information” and its equivalent in Spanish is “ni”. Therefore the translation by automatic translation “or singing” is not accurate in this case.</li> <li>3. The negation “ni” in the phrase “ni de hablar” has its direct equivalent that is “nor” according to Cambridge Dictionary the meaning is “used to add another piece of negative information” and its equivalent in Spanish is “ni”. Therefore the translation by automatic translation “ or talking” is not accurate in this case.</li> <li>4. For the phrase “se sentía vivir” there were three different translations, “he felt himself alive”, “she felt alive” and “he felt alive”. The three translations maintain the idea of the source text but “he felt himself alive” emphasizes the emotion of the main character considering the nature of a literary text.</li> <li>5. The sequence “nada más” was translated as “that was” by the human translation, “nothing more” by the google translation and “that's all” for papago translation. In this case all these translations are accurate because they convey the message that the main character needed nothing more than to feel alive.</li> <li>6. In the source text “hasta que” indicates that in one moment the main character fell asleep so the translate “until he” and “eventually he” have a semantic difference because of their meanings. According to Cambridge Dictionary “until” means “up to (the time that)” while “eventually” means “in the end, especially after a long time or a lot of effort, problems, etc.” so if we want to maintain the message of source text the accurate word according to their meanings is “until”.</li> <li>7. The phrase “con el rostro vuelto hacia el mar” was translated as “his face turned to the sea” by human translation and papago translator but Google made another translation “his face turned towards the sea”. However three options convey the idea that his face (main character) is pointing toward the sea.</li> </ol> <p><b>Spelling:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In the source text there is a comma that in the human translation and google translation are maintained but not in papago in this case is optional the use of comma because both options are accepted in the English spelling.</li> </ol> <p><b>Syntax:</b> No syntax errors were found in this paragraph.</p> |                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                     |
| <p>Analysis (Advantages / Disadvantages)</p> <p>Advantages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The automatic translation sometimes delivers words or phrases related to the context and in this case does not influence the understanding of messages.</li> </ol> <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Papago changes the pronoun and that affects the coherence of the idea.</li> </ol>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                     |

### Annexe 3. Validation of the instrument.



UNIVERSIDAD DE ATACAMA  
FACULTAD DE HUMANIDADES Y EDUCACIÓN  
DEPARTAMENTO DE IDIOMAS

#### **Carta de validación de instrumento para la recolección de datos de seminario de titulación**

Estimados/as profesores/as:

Junto con saludar, hacemos envío de la presente carta con el fin de presentar y recibir su guía y consejos del cuestionario que queremos presentar como instrumento para el desarrollo de la encuesta de nuestro trabajo de seminario para optar al título de Licenciatura en Traductología y Traductor e Intérprete Inglés-Español. Nuestro método general de investigación es de carácter mixto, donde un corpus paralelo es nuestro instrumento de recolección de datos cualitativo, mientras que la encuesta cumple la función de recolectar datos de tipo cuantitativo. Mediante este procedimiento de investigación buscamos comprobar si es posible distinguir diferencias importantes que afecten el producto final de la traducción entre una traducción humana y dos diferentes tipos de traducciones automáticas (Google Translate y Papago) en base a la percepción de futuros profesionales de la traducción y egresados de la carrera de Licenciatura en Idioma Inglés y Traducción Inglés-Español.

Los objetivos de nuestra investigación son los siguientes:

##### **Objetivo general:**

Analizar los aspectos lingüísticos (ortografía, sintaxis y semántica) en tres diferentes traducciones del cuento "Un vaso de leche" del escritor chileno Manuel Rojas para evaluar la calidad de la traducción automática en textos literarios.

**Objetivos específicos:**

1. Identificar cambios en la ortografía, sintaxis y semántica entre las tres versiones del texto meta.
  2. Comparar las estructuras semánticas, sintácticas y ortográficas entre tres versiones de las traducciones para observar de manera más eficiente y clara las diferencias entre la traducción hecha por humanos y la traducción automática.
  3. Analizar las ventajas y desventajas de la traducción automática en este tipo de traducción.
  4. Evaluar la efectividad de las tres traducciones para transmitir el significado original del texto, al tener en cuenta el contexto comunicativo y el público objetivo.
- 

**Preguntas del Cuestionario:**

Para demostrar si está de acuerdo o no con los puntos expuestos en esta pauta, marque con una X su aprobación o desaprobación de la información o las preguntas planteadas. A continuación, se presentan preguntas de selección múltiple sobre consentimiento informado y preguntas demográficas.

Preguntas del Cuestionario:

Para demostrar si está de acuerdo o no con los puntos expuestos en esta pauta, marque con una X su aprobación o desaprobación de la información o las preguntas planteadas. A continuación, se presentan preguntas de selección múltiple sobre consentimiento informado y preguntas demográficas.

| I. Sección 1                                                                                                                                                                 | Alternativas                                                                      | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| ¿Estás de acuerdo con que tus respuestas a esta encuesta se utilicen para el desarrollo de este trabajo de grado?                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sí</li><li>• No</li></ul>                 |          |           |             |
| ¿Eres egresado/a?                                                                                                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sí</li><li>• No</li></ul>                 |          |           |             |
| En caso de que aún <u>curse</u> la carrera de Licenciatura en Traductología y Traductor e Intérprete Inglés-Español de la Universidad De Atacama, indica en qué nivel estás. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 302</li><li>• 402</li><li>• 502</li></ul> |          |           |             |

Sección 2: preguntas de selección múltiple

A continuación se presentan una serie de extractos de "Un vaso de leche". Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original:

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                              | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Afirmado en la barandilla de estribor, el marinero parecía esperar a alguien. Tenía en la mano izquierda un envoltorio de papel blanco, manchado de grasa en varias partes. Con la otra mano atendía la pipa. | <p>1. Leaning on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he held a white paper wrapping, with grease stains in several places. In his other hand he held his pipe.</p> <p>2. Perched on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he had a white paper wrapping, grease stained on it in several parts. With the other hand he tended to the pipe.</p> |          |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                                           | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 3. Affirmed on the starboard bow, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. He had a white paper wrapper in his left hand, stained with grease in several parts. With his other hand, he'd take the pipe.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |           |             |
| Entre unos vagones apareció un joven delgado; se detuvo un instante, miró hacia el mar y avanzó después, caminando por la orilla del muelle con las manos en los bolsillos, distraído o pensando.                                          | <p>1. Between some carriages a thin young man appeared; He stopped for a moment, He looked towards the sea and then advanced, walking along the edge of the pier with his hands in pockets, distracted or thinking.</p> <p>2. A thin young man appeared among the wagons; he stopped for a moment, he looked out at the sea and went on afterwards, walking along the shore of the pier with <u>the</u> hands in <u>your</u> pockets, distracted or thinking.</p> <p>3. A young, slim man appeared from between some coaches. He halted a moment, looked to the sea and then moved on, walking along the edge of the pier with his hands in his pockets, distracted or lost in thought.</p> |          |           |             |
| Cuando pasó frente al barco, el marinero le gritó en inglés "I say; look here! (¡Oiga, mire!)" El joven levantó la cabeza, y, sin detenerse, contestó en el mismo idioma: "Hello! What? (¡Hola! ¿Qué?)" "Are you hungry? (¿Tiene hambre?)" | <p>1. When he passed in front of the ship, the sailor yelled in English "I say, look here!". The young man raised his head and, without stopping, answered in the same language: "Hallow! What?" "Are you hungry?"</p> <p>2. When he passed in front of the ship, the sailor shouted at him in English: "I say; look here! (Hey, look!)". The young man raised his head, and, without stopping,</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |          |           |             |

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|  | <p>raised his head, and, without stopping, answered in the same language: "Hello! Que? (Hi, what?)" "Are you hungry? (He is hungry)"</p> <p>3. When he passed in front of the boat, the sailor shouted at him in English: "Look here! (Listen, look!)" The young man raised his head, and, without stopping, answered in the same language: "Hello!</p> |  |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | What? What?" "Are you hungry? (Are you hungry?)"                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |           |             |
| <p>Hubo un breve silencio, durante el cual el joven pareció reflexionar y hasta dio un paso más corto que los demás, como para detenerse; pero al fin dijo, mientras dirigía al marinero una sonrisa triste: "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor. (No, no tengo hambre. Muchas gracias, marinero.)" "Very well. (Muy bien.)"</p> | <p>1. There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to ponder and even shortened his step, as if to stop; but in the end, he said as he offered the sailor a sad smile: "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor." "Very well."</p> <p>2. There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a step shorter than the others, as if to stop; but at last he said, while giving the sailor a sad smile: "No, I am not hungry. Thank you, sailor. (No, I'm not hungry. Many thank you, sailor.)" "Very well. (Very good)"</p> |          |           |             |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>3. There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a shorter step than the others, as to stop himself; but at last he said, as he directed the sailor a sad smile "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, Sailor. (No, I don't have a man. Thank you very much, sailor.) "Very well. (Very well.)"</p>                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |  |  |
| <p>Sacóse la pipa de la boca el marinero, escupió y colocándosela de nuevo entre los labios, miró hacia otro lado. El joven, avergonzado de que su aspecto despertara sentimientos de caridad, pareció apresurar el paso, como temiendo arrepentirse de su negativa.</p> | <p>1. The sailor took the pipe out of his mouth, spat, and placing it between his lips again, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance aroused feelings of charity, seemed to hasten his step, as if fearing that he would regret his refusal.</p> <p>2. The sailor took his pipe from his mouth, spat, and then, placing it again between his lips, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance was prompting feelings of pity, seemed to walk faster, as if afraid he'd regret his decision.</p> |  |  |  |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3. He took the pipe out of his mouth, spit it out and put it back between his lips, <u>looked</u> away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance aroused feelings of charity, seemed to hasten on, as if afraid of regretting his refusal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |           |             |
| Un instante después un magnífico vagabundo, vestido inverosímilmente de harapos, grandes zapatos rotos, larga barba rubia y ojos azules, pasó ante el marinero, y éste, sin llamarlo previamente, le gritó: "Are you hungry?" No había terminado aún su pregunta cuando el atorrante, mirando con ojos brillantes el paquete que el marinero tenía en las manos, contestó apresuradamente: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Sí, señor, tengo harta hambre.)" | <p>1. Not a moment later, a real vagabond, dressed in unbelievable rags, with big broken shoes, a long blond beard and blue eyes, passed in front of the sailor, who, without calling him before, yelled: "Are you hungry?" He hadn't finished his question when the vagabond, looking with a pair of bright eyes the package the sailor had in his hands, hastily replied: "Yes, sir, I am very much hungry!"</p> <p>2. A moment later a magnificent tramp, dressed implausibly in rags, with large torn shoes, a long blonde beard and blue eyes, passed by the sailor, and the latter, without calling him beforehand, shouted to him: "Are you hungry?" He had not yet finished his question when the tormentor, looking with shining eyes at the package that the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Yes, sir, I am very hungry.)"</p> <p>3. A moment later, a magnificent wanderer, dressed invincibly in harps, big broken shoes, long blond beard and blue eyes, passed before the sailor, and this one, without calling him before, shouted: "Are you hungry?" He had not yet finished his question, when the astonishing one, looking with glaring eyes at the package</p> |          |           |             |

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|  | the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Yes, sir, I'm fed up.)" |  |  |  |
|--|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                               | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| Pausadamente tomó una vainilla, humedeciéndola en la leche y le dio un bocado; bebió un sorbo de leche y sintió que la quemadura; ya encendida en su estómago, se apagaba y deshacía.                                          | <p>1. Very slowly, he took a cookie and dipped it in the milk. Then, he took a bite, sipped some milk and felt that the burning, already churning in his stomach, waned and faded.</p> <p>2. Slowly he took a vanilla, moistening it in the milk and took a bite; he drank a sip of milk and felt the burn; already lit in her stomach, it went out and dissolved.</p> <p>3. Pause he took a vanilla, moistened it in the milk and gave it a bite; drank a sip of milk and felt the burn; already lit in his stomach, he turned off and discarded.</p> |          |           |             |
| Seis días hacía que vagaba por las callejuelas y muelles de aquel puerto. Lo había dejado allí un vapor inglés procedente de Punta Arenas, puerto en donde había desertado de un vapor en que servía como muchacho de capitán. | <p>1. For six days he had been wandering around the streets and docks of that port. He had been left there by a British steamboat traveling from Punta Arenas. There he had abandoned a steamer in which he had served as cabin boy.</p> <p>2. For six days he had been wandering</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |          |           |             |

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>through the alleys and docks of that port. He had been left there by an English steamer coming from Punta Arenas, a port where he had deserted from a steamer on which he served as a boy captain.</p> <p>3. Six days he was wandering the streets and docks of that harbor. He had been left there by an English steamer from Punta Arenas, port where he had deserted from a steam where he served as a captain's boy.</p> |  |  |  |
| En el primer puerto grande que tocó el vapor lo desembarcaron, y allí quedó, como un fardo sin dirección ni destinatario, sin conocer a nadie, sin un centavo en los bolsillos y sin saber trabajar en oficio alguno. | 1. In the first large port that the steamer touched, they disembarked him, and there he remained, like a bundle without address or recipient, without knowing anyone, without a penny in his pockets and without knowing how to work in any trade.                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |  |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
|                                                  | <p>2. In the first big port he was discharged. And there he was now, like a parcel with no address nor addressee, with no one he knew, no coins in his pockets, nor a trade to offer.</p> <p>3. In the first large port where the steamer</p> |          |           |             |

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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 3. In the first large port where the steam touched, he was landed, and there he remained, as a burden without address or destination, without knowing anyone, without a penny in his pockets and without knowing how to work in any trade                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |  |  |
| Estuvo un mes allí, ayudando en sus ocupaciones a un austriaco pescador de centollas, y en el primer barco que pasó hacia el norte <u>embarcose</u> ocultamente. Lo descubrieron al día siguiente de zarpar y <u>enviaronlo</u> a trabajar en las calderas. | <p>1. He had stayed in that ship for one month, helping an Austrian crab fisherman, and on the first northbound ship he stealthily got aboard. He was found one day after setting sail, and forced to work in the boiler room.</p> <p>2. He spent a month there, helping an Austrian crab fisherman with his activities, and boarded the first boat that passed northwards secretly. They discovered him the day after setting sail and sent him to work in the boilers.</p> <p>3. He was there for a month, helping an Austrian centipede fisherman in his occupation, and on the first boat that passed northwards secretly boarded. He was discovered the next day of sailing and sent to work in the boilers.</p> |  |  |  |
| No tenía ganas de pensar, ni de cantar, ni de hablar. Se sentía vivir, nada más. Hasta que se quedó dormido con el rostro vuelto hacia el mar.                                                                                                              | <p>1. He didn't want to think, nor sing, nor talk. He felt himself alive, that was it. Eventually he fell asleep with his face turned to the sea.</p> <p>2. I didn't feel like thinking, or singing, or talking. She felt alive, nothing more. Until</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |  |

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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>he fell asleep with his face turned towards the sea.</p> <p>3. I didn't feel like thinking or singing or talking. He felt alive, that's all. Until he fell asleep with his face turned to the sea.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |  |
| <p>Miró el mar. Las luces del muelle y las de los barcos se extendían por el agua en un reguero rojizo y dorado, temblando suavemente. Se tendió de espaldas, mirando el cielo largo rato.</p>                       | <p>1. He looked at the sea. The lights of the dock and of the ships projected on the water in a trail of red and gold, trembling softly. He lay on his back looking at the sky for a long time.</p> <p>2. He looked at the sea. The lights from the dock and the boats stretched across the water in a reddish and gold trail, trembling gently. She lay on her back, looking at the sky for a long time.</p> <p>2. He looked at the sea. The lights on the dock and the lights on the boats spread through the water in a red, golden stream, shaking gently. He leaned back, looking at the sky for a long time.</p> |  |  |  |
| <p>A la hora de almorzar hubo un breve descanso y en tanto que algunos fueron a comer en los figones cercanos y otros comían lo que habían llevado, él se tendió en el suelo a descansar, disimulando su hambre.</p> | <p>1. At lunch time there was a brief break, and while some men went to eat <u>to nearby</u> restaurants and others ate what they had brought, he <u>lied</u> down to rest, hiding his hunger.</p> <p>2. At lunch time there was a brief break and while some went to eat in nearby restaurants and others ate what they had brought, he lay down on the floor to rest, hiding his hunger.</p> <p>3. At lunch time there was a brief rest and while some went to eat in the nearby figs and others ate what they had brought, he lay down to rest, disguising his hunger.</p>                                          |  |  |  |

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| <p>Apuró el paso, como huyendo de un nuevo mareo, y mientras marchaba resolvió ir a comer a cualquier parte, sin pagar, dispuesto a que lo avergonzaran, a que le pegaran, a que lo mandaran preso, a todo; lo importante era comer, comer, comer.</p> | <p>1. He started walking faster, as if running away from a new dizzy spell, and, as he walked, he decided to eat anywhere, without paying, willing to be shamed, to be hit, to be sent to jail, to do anything: the only thing that mattered was eating, eating, eating.</p> <p>2. He quickened his pace, as if fleeing from a new dizziness, and as he walked he decided to go eat anywhere, without paying, prepared to be shamed, to be beaten, to be sent to prison, to do anything; The important thing was to eat, eat, eat.</p> <p>3. He hurried along, running away from a new tide, and as he marched he decided to go and eat anywhere, without paying, willing to be embarrassed, beaten, imprisoned, everything; the important thing was to eat, eat, eat.</p> |  |  |  |
| <p>Cien veces repitió mentalmente esta palabra: comer, comer, comer, hasta que el vocablo perdió su sentido, dejándole una impresión de vacío caliente en la cabeza.</p>                                                                               | <p>1. He repeated that word a hundred times: eating, eating, eating, until it lost its meaning, leaving the feeling of a hot vacuum in his head.</p> <p>2. A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eat, eat, eat, until the word lost its meaning, leaving an impression of hot emptiness in his head.</p> <p>3. A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eating, eating, eating, until the vocabulary lost its meaning, leaving a warm empty impression on his head.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |  |  |
| <p>No pensaba huir; le diría al dueño: "Señor, tenía hambre, hambre, hambre, y no tengo con qué pagar... Haga lo que quiera".</p>                                                                                                                      | <p>1. He wasn't thinking of running away. He would tell the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I don't have any money... do as you like.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |  |  |

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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>2. I wasn't going to run away; He would say to the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you want."</p> <p>3. I wouldn't run away; I'd say to the owner, "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you want."</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |  |  |
| <p>Eligió ese negocio. La calle era poco transitada. Habría podido comer en uno de los figones que estaban junto al muelle, pero se encontraban llenos de gente que jugaba y bebía.</p>                                                                  | <p>1. This was the place he chose. There were few people on the street. He could have eaten in one of the restaurants along the wharf, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> <p>2. He chose that business. The street was <u>little</u> busy. He could have eaten in one of the eateries that were next to the dock, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> <p>3. He chose that business. The street was very busy. I could have eaten in one of the figs next to the pier, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> |  |  |  |
| <p>En la lechería no había <u>sino un</u> cliente. Era un vejete de anteojos, que con la nariz metida entre las hojas de un periódico, leyendo, permanecía inmóvil, como pegado a la silla. Sobre la mesita había un vaso de leche a medio consumir.</p> | <p>1. There was only one customer in the dairy. It was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose stuck in between the pages of a newspaper, was reading without moving, as if glued to the chair. Over the little table there was a half-drunk glass of milk.</p> <p>2. There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who with his nose stuck between the pages of a newspaper, reading, remained motionless, as if glued to the chair. On the table there was a half-consumed glass of milk.</p>                                     |  |  |  |

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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>3. There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose tucked between the leaves of a <u>newspaper read</u>, remained motionless, as if attached to the chair. There was a glass of half-eaten milk on the table.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |  |  |  |
| <p>¡Qué diablos leería con tanta atención! Llegó a imaginarse que era un enemigo suyo, el cual, sabiendo sus intenciones, se hubiera propuesto entorpecerlas.</p>                                                     | <p>1. What the hell was he reading with so much attention! He imagined that he was one of his enemies, who, aware of his intentions, had <u>set to hamper</u> them.</p> <p>2. What the hell would I read so carefully! She came to imagine that he was an enemy of hers, who, knowing his intentions, would have decided to hinder them.</p> <p>3. What the hell would I read so carefully? He came to think that he was an enemy of his, who, knowing his intentions, had intended to obstruct them.</p>                                                                                                                |  |  |  |
| <p>Le daban ganas de entrar y decirle algo fuerte que le obligara a marcharse, una grosería o una frase que le indicara que no tenía derecho a permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo, por un gasto tan reducido.</p> | <p>1. He wanted to come in and tell him something harsh that would force him to leave, a coarse word or phrase that would let him know that he had no right to sit there for one hour reading for such a small expense.</p> <p>2. He wanted to go in and say something strong that would force him to leave, something rude or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit and read for an hour for such a small expense.</p> <p>3. They made him want to come in and tell him something strong that would force him to leave, a rude thing or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit</p> |  |  |  |

| <b>II. Sección 2</b><br><b>Preguntas de selección múltiple</b> | <b>Alternativas</b>                             | <b>Aceptada</b> | <b>Rechazada</b> | <b>Comentarios</b> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                | for an hour, and read, at such a small expense. |                 |                  |                    |

A continuación se presenta la pregunta abierta que está después de cada segmento para entender qué parámetros utilizó el encuestado al momento de elegir una de las tres alternativas disponibles:

| <b>Pregunta abierta</b>                                                  | <b>Respuesta</b> | <b>Aceptada</b> | <b>Rechazada</b> | <b>Comentarios</b> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| "Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior" |                  |                 |                  |                    |

Muchas gracias por aceptar colaborar con nosotras.

Paula Galleguillos  
 Josefa Palacios  
 Susana Villalobos  
 Antonia Van Rysseghem.

## Validation by professor Cristian Guerra

Preguntas del Cuestionario:

Para demostrar si está de acuerdo o no con los puntos expuestos en esta pauta, marque con una X su aprobación o desaprobación de la información o las preguntas planteadas. A continuación, se presentan preguntas de selección múltiple sobre consentimiento informado y preguntas demográficas.

| I. Sección 1                                                                                                                                                                   | Alternativas                                                                      | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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| ¿Estás de acuerdo con que tus respuestas a esta encuesta se utilicen para el desarrollo de este trabajo de grado?                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sí</li><li>• No</li></ul>                 | X        |           |             |
| ¿Eres egresado/a?                                                                                                                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sí</li><li>• No</li></ul>                 | X        |           |             |
| En caso de que aún <u>courses</u> la carrera de Licenciatura en Traductología y Traductor e Intérprete Inglés-Español de la Universidad De Atacama, indica en qué nivel estás. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 302</li><li>• 402</li><li>• 502</li></ul> | X        |           |             |

## Sección 2: preguntas de selección múltiple

A continuación se presentan una serie de extractos de "Un vaso de leche". Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original:

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de<br>selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                           | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Aceptada |  | Comentarios |
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| Afirmado en la barandilla de estribor, el marinero parecía esperar a alguien. Tenía en la mano izquierda un envoltorio de papel blanco, manchado de grasa en varias partes. Con la otra mano atendía la pipa. | <p>1. Leaning on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he held a white paper wrapping, with grease stains in several places. In his other hand he held his pipe.</p> <p>2. Perched on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he had a white paper wrapping, grease stained on it in several parts. With the other hand he tended to the pipe.</p> <p>3. Affirmed on the starboard bow, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. He had a white paper wrapper in his left hand, stained with grease in several parts. With his other hand, he'd take the pipe.</p> | X        |  |             |

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| Entre unos vagones apareció un joven delgado; se detuvo un instante, miró hacia el mar y avanzó después, caminando por la orilla del muelle con las manos en los bolsillos, distraído o pensando. | <p>1. Between some carriages a thin young man appeared; He stopped for a moment, He looked towards the sea and then advanced, walking along the edge of the pier with his hands in pockets, distracted or thinking.</p> <p>2. A thin young man appeared among the wagons; he stopped for a moment, he looked out at the sea and went on afterwards, walking along the shore of the pier with the hands in your pockets, distracted or thinking.</p> <p>3. A young, slim man appeared from between some coaches. He halted a moment, looked to the sea and then</p> | X |  |  |
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| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de<br>selección múltiple | Alternativas                                                                                               | Aceptada |  | Comentarios |
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|                                                     | moved on, walking along the edge of the pier with his hands in his pockets, distracted or lost in thought. |          |  |             |

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| <p>Cuando pasó frente al barco, el marinero le gritó en inglés "I say; look here! (¡Oiga, mire!)" El joven levantó la cabeza, y, sin detenerse, contestó en el mismo idioma: "Hello! What? (¡Hola! ¿Qué?)" "Are you hungry? (¿Tiene hambre?)"</p> | <p>1. When he passed in front of the ship, the sailor yelled in English "I say, look here!". The young man raised his head and, without stopping, answered in the same language: "Hallow! What?" "Are you hungry?"</p> <p>2. When he passed in front of the ship, the sailor shouted at him in English: "I say; look here! (Hey, look!)". The young man raised his head, and, without stopping, answered in the same language: "Hello! Que? (Hi, what?)" "Are you hungry? (He is hungry)"</p> <p>3. When he passed in front of the boat, the sailor shouted at him in English: "Look here! (Listen, look!)" The young man raised his head, and, without stopping, answered in the same language: "Hello! What? What?" "Are you hungry? (Are you hungry?)"</p> | X |  |  |
| <p>Hubo un breve silencio, durante el cual el joven pareció reflexionar y hasta dio un paso más corto que los demás, como para detenerse; pero al fin dijo, mientras</p>                                                                          | <p>1. There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to ponder and even shortened his step, as if to stop; but in the end, he said as he offered the sailor a sad</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | X |  |  |



| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de<br>selección múltiple                                                                                                                | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Aceptada |  | Comentarios |
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| <p>dirigía al marinero una sonrisa triste: "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor. (No, no tengo hombre. Muchas gracias, marinero.)" "Very well. (Muy bien.)"</p> | <p>smile: "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor." "Very well."</p> <p>2. There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a step shorter than the others, as if to stop; but at last he said, while giving the sailor a sad smile: "No, I am not hungry. Thank you, sailor. (No, I'm not hungry. Many thank you, sailor.)" "Very well. (Very good.)"</p> <p>3. There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a shorter step than the others, <u>as to</u> stop himself; but at last he said, as he directed the sailor a sad smile "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, Sailor. (No, I don't have a man. Thank you very much, sailor.) "Very well. (Very well.)"</p> |          |  |             |

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| <p>Sacóse la pipa de la boca el marinero, escupió y colocándosela de nuevo entre los labios, miró hacia otro lado. El joven, avergonzado de que su aspecto despertara sentimientos de caridad, pareció apresurar el paso, como temiendo arrepentirse de su negativa.</p> | <p>1. The sailor took the pipe out of his mouth, spat, and placing it between his lips again, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance aroused feelings of charity, seemed to hasten his step, as if fearing that he would regret his refusal.</p> <p>2. The sailor took his pipe from his mouth, spat, and then, placing it again between his lips, looked away. The young</p> | X |  |  |
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| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de<br>selección múltiple | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Aceptada |  | Comentarios |
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|                                                     | <p>man, ashamed that his appearance was prompting feelings of pity, seemed to walk faster, as if afraid he'd regret his decision.</p> <p>3. He took the pipe out of his mouth, spit it out and put it back between his lips, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance aroused feelings of charity, seemed to hasten on, as if afraid of regretting his refusal</p> |          |  |             |

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| <p>Un instante después un magnífico vagabundo, vestido inverosímilmente de harapos, grandes zapatos rotos, larga barba rubia y ojos azules, pasó ante el marinero, y éste, sin llamarlo previamente, le gritó: "Are you hungry?" No había terminado aún su pregunta cuando el atorrante, mirando con ojos brillantes el paquete que el marinero tenía en las manos, contestó apresuradamente: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Sí, señor, tengo harta hambre.)"</p> | <p>1. Not a moment later, a real vagabond, dressed in unbelievable rags, with big broken shoes, a long blond beard and blue eyes, passed in front of the sailor, who, without calling him before, yelled: "Are you hungry?" He hadn't finished his question when the vagabond, looking with a pair of bright eyes the package the sailor had in his hands, hastily replied: "Yes, sir, I am very much hungry!"</p> <p>2. A moment later a magnificent tramp, dressed implausibly in rags, with large torn shoes, a long blonde beard and blue eyes, passed by the sailor, and the latter, without calling him beforehand, shouted to him: "Are you hungry?" He had not yet finished his question when</p> | <p>X</p> |  |  |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <p>the tormentor, looking with shining eyes at the package that the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Yes, sir, I am very hungry.)"</p> <p>3. A moment later, a magnificent wanderer, dressed invincibly in harps, big broken shoes, long blond beard and blue eyes, passed before the sailor, and this one, without calling him before, shouted: "Are you hungry?" He had not yet finished his question, when the astonishing one, looking with glaring eyes at the package the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Yes, sir, I'm fed up.)"</p> |   |  |  |
| <p>Pausadamente tomó una vainilla, <u>humedeciéndola</u> en la leche y le dio un bocado; bebió un sorbo de leche y sintió que la quemadura; ya encendida en su estómago, se apagaba y deshacía.</p> | <p>1. Very slowly, he took a cookie and dipped it in the milk. Then, he took a bite, sipped some milk and felt that the burning, already churning in his stomach, waned and faded.</p> <p>2. Slowly he took a vanilla, moistening it in the milk and took a bite; he drank a sip of milk and felt the burn; already lit in her stomach, it went out and dissolved.</p> <p>3. Pause he took a vanilla, moistened it in the milk and gave it a bite; drank a sip of</p>                                                                                                                                                        | X |  |  |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de<br>selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                                   | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Aceptada |  | Comentarios |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | milk and felt the burn;<br>already lit in his stomach,<br>he turned off and<br>discarded.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |          |  |             |
| Seis días hacía que vagaba por las callejuelas y muelles de aquel puerto. Lo había dejado allí un vapor inglés procedente de Punta Arenas, puerto en donde había desertado de un vapor en que servía <u>como muchacho de capitán.</u> | <p>1. For six days he had been wandering around the streets and docks of that port. He had been left there by a British steamboat traveling from Punta Arenas. There he had abandoned a steamer in which he had served as cabin boy.</p> <p>2. For six days he had been wandering through the alleys and docks of that port. He had been left there by an English steamer coming from Punta Arenas, a port where he had deserted from a steamer on which he served as a boy captain.</p> <p>3. Six days he was wandering the streets and docks of that harbor. He had been left there by an English steamer from Punta Arenas, port where he had deserted from a steam where he served as a captain's boy.</p> | X        |  |             |

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| En el primer puerto grande que tocó el vapor lo desembarcaron, y allí quedó, como un fardo sin dirección ni destinatario, sin conocer a nadie, sin un centavo en los bolsillos y sin | 1. In the first large port that the steamer touched, they disembarked him, and there he remained, like a bundle without address or recipient, without knowing anyone, without a penny in his pockets | X |  |  |
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| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de<br>selección múltiple | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Aceptada |  | Comentarios |
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| saber trabajar en oficio alguno.                    | <p>and without knowing how to work in any trade.</p> <p>2. In the first big port he was discharged. And there he was now, like a parcel with no address nor addressee, with no one he knew, no coins in his pockets, nor a trade to offer.</p> <p>3. In the first large port where the steam touched, he was landed, and there he remained, as a burden without address or destination, without knowing anyone, without a penny in his pockets and without knowing how to work in any trade</p> |          |  |             |

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| <p>Estuvo un mes allí, ayudando en sus ocupaciones a un austriaco pescador de centollas, y en el primer barco que pasó hacia el norte <u>embarcose</u> ocultamente. Lo descubrieron al día siguiente de zarpar y <u>enviaronlo</u> a trabajar en las calderas.</p> | <p>1. He had stayed in that ship for one month, helping an Austrian crab fisherman, and on the first northbound ship he stealthily got aboard. He was found one day after setting sail, and forced to work in the boiler room.</p> <p>2. He spent a month there, helping an Austrian crab fisherman with his activities, and boarded the first boat that passed northwards secretly. They discovered him the day after setting sail and sent him to work in the boilers.</p> <p>3. He was there for a month, helping an Austrian centipede</p> | X |  |  |
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| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de<br>selección múltiple | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                           | Aceptada |  | Comentarios |
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|                                                     | fisherman in his occupation, and on the first boat that passed northwards secretly boarded. He was discovered the next day of sailing and sent to work in the boilers. |          |  |             |

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| <p>No tenía ganas de pensar, ni de cantar, ni de hablar. Se sentía vivir, nada más. Hasta que se quedó dormido con el rostro vuelto hacia el mar.</p>                                          | <p>1. He didn't want to think, nor sing, nor talk. He felt himself alive, that was it. Eventually he fell asleep with his face turned to the sea.</p> <p>2. I didn't feel like thinking, or singing, or talking. She felt alive, nothing more. Until he fell asleep with his face turned towards the sea.</p> <p>3. I didn't feel like thinking or singing or talking. He felt alive, that's all. Until he fell asleep with his face turned to the sea.</p> | <p>X</p> |  |  |
| <p>Miró el mar. Las luces del muelle y las de los barcos se extendían por el agua en un reguero rojizo y dorado, temblando suavemente. Se tendió de espaldas, mirando el cielo largo rato.</p> | <p>1. He looked at the sea. The lights of the dock and of the ships projected on the water in a trail of red and gold, trembling softly. He lay on his back looking at the sky for a long time.</p> <p>2. He looked at the sea. The lights from the dock and the boats stretched across the water in a reddish and gold trail, trembling gently. She lay on her back, looking at the sky for a long time.</p>                                               | <p>X</p> |  |  |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |   |  |  |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 2. He looked at the sea. The lights on the dock and the lights on the boats spread through the water in a red, golden stream, shaking gently. He leaned back, looking at the sky for a long time.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   |  |  |
| A la hora de almorzar hubo un breve descanso y en tanto que algunos fueron a comer en los figones cercanos y otros comían lo que habían llevado, él se tendió en el suelo a descansar, disimulando su hambre. | <p>1. At lunch time there was a brief break, and while some men went to eat to nearby restaurants and others ate what they had brought, he lied down to rest, hiding his hunger.</p> <p>2. At lunch time there was a brief break and while some went to eat in nearby restaurants and others ate what they had brought, he lay down on the floor to rest, hiding his hunger.</p> <p>3. At lunch time there was a brief rest and while some went to eat in the nearby figs and others ate what they had brought, he lay down to rest, disguising his hunger.</p> | X |  |  |
| Apuró el paso, como huyendo de un nuevo mareo, y mientras marchaba resolvió ir a comer a cualquier parte, sin pagar, dispuesto a que lo avergonzaran, a que le pegaran, a que lo mandaran preso, a todo;      | 1. He started walking faster, as if running away from a new dizzy spell, and, as he walked, he decided to eat anywhere, without paying, willing to be shamed, to be hit, to be sent to jail, to do anything: the only                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | X |  |  |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de<br>selección múltiple                                                                                                                      | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Aceptada |  | Comentarios |
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| <p><u>lo importante era</u><br/>comer, comer, comer.</p>                                                                                                                 | <p><u>thing that mattered was</u><br/>eating, eating, eating.</p> <p>2. He quickened his pace, as if fleeing from a new dizziness, and as he walked he decided to go eat anywhere, without paying, prepared to be shamed, to be beaten, to be sent to prison, to do anything; The important thing was to eat, eat, eat.</p> <p>3. He hurried along, running away from a new tide, and as he marched he decided to go and eat anywhere, without paying, willing to be embarrassed, beaten, imprisoned, everything; the important thing was to eat, eat, eat.</p> |          |  |             |
| <p>Cien veces repitió mentalmente esta palabra: comer, comer, comer, hasta que el vocablo perdió su sentido, dejándole una impresión de vacío caliente en la cabeza.</p> | <p>1. He repeated that word a hundred times: eating, eating, eating, until it lost its meaning, leaving the feeling of a hot vacuum in his head.</p> <p>2. A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eat, eat, eat, until the word lost its meaning, leaving an impression of hot emptiness in his head.</p> <p>3. A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eating, eating, eating, until</p>                                                                                                                                                      | X        |  |             |

|  |                                  |  |  |  |
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|  | the vocabulary lost its meaning, |  |  |  |
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| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de<br>selección múltiple                                                                | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Aceptada |  | Comentarios |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--|-------------|
|                                                                                                                    | leaving a warm empty impression on his head.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |  |             |
| No pensaba huir; le diría al dueño: "Señor, tenía hambre, hambre, y no tengo con qué pagar... Haga lo que quiera". | <p>1. He wasn't thinking of running away. He would tell the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I don't have any money... do as you like."</p> <p>2. I wasn't going to run away; He would say to the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you want."</p> <p>3. I wouldn't run away; I'd say to the owner, "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you want."</p> | X        |  |             |

|                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |   |  |  |
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| <p>Eligió ese negocio. La calle era poco transitada. Habría podido comer en uno de los figones que estaban junto al muelle, pero se encontraban llenos de gente que jugaba y bebía.</p> | <p>1. This was the place he chose. There were few people on the street. He could have eaten in one of the restaurants along the wharf, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> <p>2. He chose that business. The street <u>was little</u> busy. He could have eaten in one of the eateries that were next to the dock, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> <p>3. He chose that business. The street was very busy. I could have eaten in one of the</p> | X |  |  |
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| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de<br>selección múltiple | Alternativas                                                              | Aceptada |  | Comentarios |
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|                                                     | figs next to the pier, but they were full of people playing and drinking. |          |  |             |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |          |  |  |
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| <p>En la lechería no había <u>sino un cliente</u>. Era un vejete de anteojos, que con la nariz metida entre las hojas de un periódico, leyendo, permanecía inmóvil, como pegado a la silla. Sobre la mesita había un vaso de leche a medio consumir.</p> | <p>1. There was only one customer in the dairy. It was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose stuck in between the pages of a newspaper, was reading without moving, as if glued to the chair. Over the little table there was a half drunk glass of milk.</p> <p>2. There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who with his nose stuck between the pages of a newspaper, reading, remained motionless, as if glued to the chair. On the table there was a half <u>consumed glass</u> of milk.</p> <p>3. There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose tucked between the leaves of a <u>newspaper</u>, <u>read</u>, remained motionless, as if attached to the chair. There was a glass of half-eaten milk on the table.</p> | <p>X</p> |  |  |
| <p>¡Qué diablos leería con tanta atención! Llegó a imaginarse que era un enemigo suyo, el cual, sabiendo sus</p>                                                                                                                                         | <p>1. What the hell was he reading with so much attention! He imagined that he was one of his enemies, who,</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>X</p> |  |  |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |   |  |  |
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| intenciones, se hubiera propuesto entorpecerlas.                                                                                                                                                               | <p>aware of his intentions, had <u>set to hamper</u> them.</p> <p>2. What the hell would I read so carefully! She came to imagine that he was an enemy of hers, who, knowing his intentions, would have decided to hinder them.</p> <p>3. What the hell would I read so carefully? He came to think that he was an enemy of his, who, knowing his intentions, had intended to obstruct them.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |   |  |  |
| Le daban ganas de entrar y decirle algo fuerte que le obligara a marcharse, una grosería o una frase que le indicara que no tenía derecho a permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo, por un gasto tan reducido. | <p>1. He wanted to come in and tell him something harsh that would force him to leave, a coarse word or phrase that would let him know that he had no right to sit there for one hour reading for such a small expense.</p> <p>2. He wanted to go in and say something strong that would force him to leave, something rude or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit and read for an hour for such a small expense.</p> <p>3. They made him want to come in and tell him something strong that would force him to leave, a rude thing or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit for an</p> | X |  |  |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de<br>selección múltiple | Alternativas                             | Aceptada |  | Comentarios |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------|--|-------------|
|                                                     | hour, and read, at such a small expense. |          |  |             |

A continuación, se presenta la pregunta abierta que está después de cada extracto del cuento y sus tres traducciones con el fin de entender de mejor manera los parámetros utilizados por el encuestado al momento de elegir una de las tres alternativas disponibles:

| Pregunta abierta                                                         | Respuesta | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| "Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior" | X         |          |           |             |

Muchas gracias por aceptar colaborar con nosotras.

Paula Galleguillos  
Jossefa Palacios  
Susana Villalobos  
Antonia Van-Rysseghem.



CRISTIAN GUERRA MAYA  
24 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2023

## Validation by professor Daniela Aburto

Preguntas del Cuestionario:

Para demostrar si está de acuerdo o no con los puntos expuestos en esta pauta, marque con una X su aprobación o desaprobación de la información o las preguntas planteadas. A continuación, se presentan preguntas de selección múltiple.

| I. Sección 1                                                                                                                                                           | Alternativas                                                                          | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| ¿Estás de acuerdo con que tus respuestas a esta encuesta se utilicen para el desarrollo de este trabajo de grado?                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sí</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>                  | x        |           |             |
| ¿Eres egresado/a?                                                                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sí</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>                  | x        |           |             |
| En caso de que aún curses la carrera de Licenciatura en Traductología y Traductor e Intérprete Inglés-Español de la Universidad De Atacama, indica en qué nivel estás. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300</li> <li>• 400</li> <li>• 500</li> </ul> | x        |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                              | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Afirmado en la barandilla de estribor, el marinero parecía esperar a alguien. Tenía en la mano izquierda un envoltorio de papel blanco, manchado de grasa en varias partes. Con la otra mano atendía la pipa. | <p>1. Leaning on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he held a white paper wrapping, with grease stains in several places. In his other hand he held his pipe.</p> <p>2. Perched on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he had a white paper wrapping, grease stained on it in several parts. With the other hand he tended to the pipe.</p> | x        |           | Creo que en este punto (al iniciar esta sección) es importante indicar qué es lo que necesitan. Es decir, |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                         | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>3. Affirmed on the starboard bow, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. He had a white paper wrapper in his left hand, stained with grease in several parts. With his other hand, he'd take the pipe.</p>                                                                                       |          |           | <p>Si <u>presentan</u> de esta manera las preguntas, no queda claro qué buscan en las respuestas. ¿Buscan que elijamos la opción que los encuestados creemos que es la mejor? Si es así, aconsejaré a Ej: "En la presente sección indique cuál es la opción que usted considera es la mejor traducción.</p> |
| <p>Entre unos vagones apareció un joven delgado; se detuvo un instante, miró hacia el mar y avanzó después, caminando por la orilla del muelle con las manos en los bolsillos, distraído o pensando.</p> | <p>1. Between some carriages a thin young man appeared; He stopped for a moment, He looked towards the sea and then advanced, walking along the edge of the pier with his hands in pockets, distracted or thinking.</p> <p>2. A thin young man appeared among the wagons; he stopped for a moment, he</p> | x        |           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>calling him beforehand, shouted to him: "Are you hungry?" He had not yet finished his question when the tormentor, looking with shining eyes at the package that the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Yes, sir, I am very hungry.)"</p> <p>3. A moment later, a magnificent wanderer, dressed invincibly in harps, big broken shoes, long blond beard and blue eyes, passed before the sailor, and this one, without calling him before, shouted: "Are you hungry?" He had not yet finished his question, when the astonishing one, looking with glaring eyes at the package the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Yes, sir, I'm fed up.)"</p> |   |  |  |
| <p>Pausadamente tomó una vainilla, <u>humedeciéndola</u> en la leche y le dio un bocado; bebió un sorbo de leche y sintió que la quemadura; ya encendida en su estómago, se apagaba y deshacía.</p>                                          | <p>1. Very slowly, he took a cookie and dipped it in the milk. Then, he took a bite, sipped some milk and felt that the burning, already churning in his stomach, waned and faded.</p> <p>2. Slowly he took a vanilla, moistening it in the milk and took a bite; he drank a sip of milk and felt the burn; already lit in her stomach, it went out and dissolved.</p> <p>3. Pause he took a vanilla, moistened it in the milk and gave it a bite; drank a sip of milk and felt the burn; already lit in his stomach, he turned off and discarded.</p>                                                                                                                                                                           | x |  |  |
| <p>Seis días hacía que vagaba por las callejuelas y muelles de aquel puerto. Lo había dejado allí un vapor inglés procedente de Punta Arenas, puerto en donde había desertado de un vapor en que servía <u>como muchacho de capitán</u>.</p> | <p>1. For six days he had been wandering around the streets and docks of that port. He had been left there by a British steamboat traveling from Punta Arenas. There he had abandoned a steamer in which he had served as cabin boy.</p> <p>2. For six days he had been wandering through the alleys and docks of that port.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | x |  |  |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |   |  |  |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>steamer coming from Punta Arenas, a port where he had deserted from a steamer on which he served as a boy captain.</p> <p>3. Six days he was wandering the streets and docks of that harbor. He had been left there by an English steamer from Punta Arenas, port where he had deserted from a steam where he served as a captain's boy.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |   |  |  |
| <p>En el primer puerto grande que tocó el vapor lo desembarcaron, y allí quedó, como un fardo sin dirección ni destinatario, sin conocer a nadie, sin un centavo en los bolsillos y sin saber trabajar en oficio alguno.</p>                                       | <p>1. In the first large port that the steamer touched, they disembarked him, and there he remained, like a bundle without address or recipient, without knowing anyone, without a penny in his pockets and without knowing how to work in any trade.</p> <p>2. In the first big port he was discharged. And there he was now, like a parcel with no address nor addressee, with no one he knew, no coins in his pockets, nor a trade to offer.</p> <p>3. In the first large port where the steam touched, he was landed, and there he remained, as a burden without address or destination, without knowing anyone, without a penny in his pockets and without knowing how to work in any trade</p> | x |  |  |
| <p>Estuvo un mes allí, ayudando en sus ocupaciones a un austriaco pescador de centollas, y en el primer barco que pasó hacia el norte <u>embarcose</u> ocultamente. Lo descubrieron al día siguiente de zarpar y <u>enviaronlo</u> a trabajar en las calderas.</p> | <p>1. He had stayed in that ship for one month, helping an Austrian crab fisherman, and on the first northbound ship he stealthily got aboard. He was found one day after setting sail, and forced to work in the boiler room.</p> <p>2. He spent a month there, helping an Austrian crab fisherman with his activities, and boarded the first boat that passed northwards secretly. They discovered him</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | x |  |  |

|                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |   |  |  |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                         | 3. He was there for a month, helping an Austrian centipede fisherman in his occupation, and on the first boat that passed northwards secretly boarded. He was discovered the next day of sailing and sent to work in the boilers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |   |  |  |
| No tenía ganas de pensar, ni de cantar, ni de hablar. Se sentía vivir, nada más. Hasta que se quedó dormido con el rostro vuelto hacia el mar.                                          | <p>1. He didn't want to think, nor sing, nor talk. He felt himself alive, that was it. Eventually he fell asleep with his face turned to the sea.</p> <p>2. I didn't feel like thinking, or singing, or talking. She felt alive, nothing more. Until he fell asleep with his face turned towards the sea.</p> <p>3. I didn't feel like thinking or singing or talking. He felt alive, that's all. Until he fell asleep with his face turned to the sea.</p>                                                                                                                                                            | x |  |  |
| Miró el mar. Las luces del muelle y las de los barcos se extendían por el agua en un reguero rojizo y dorado, temblando suavemente. Se tendió de espaldas, mirando el cielo largo rato. | <p>1. He looked at the sea. The lights of the dock and of the ships projected on the water in a trail of red and gold, trembling softly. He lay on his back looking at the sky for a long time.</p> <p>2. He looked at the sea. The lights from the dock and the boats stretched across the water in a reddish and gold trail, trembling gently. She lay on her back, looking at the sky for a long time.</p> <p>2. He looked at the sea. The lights on the dock and the lights on the boats spread through the water in a red, golden stream, shaking gently. He leaned back, looking at the sky for a long time.</p> | x |  |  |
| A la hora de almorzar hubo un breve descanso y en tanto que algunos fueron a comer en los                                                                                               | 1. At lunch time there was a brief break, and while some men went to eat to nearby restaurants and others ate what they had                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | x |  |  |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |   |  |  |
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| el suelo a descansar, disimulando su hambre.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>brought, he <u>lied</u> down to rest, hiding his hunger.</p> <p>2. At lunch time there was a brief break and while some went to eat in nearby restaurants and others ate what they had brought, he lay down on the floor to rest, hiding his hunger.</p> <p>3. At lunch time there was a brief rest and while some went to eat in the nearby figs and others ate what they had brought, he lay down to rest, disguising his hunger.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |   |  |  |
| Apuró el paso, como huyendo de un nuevo mareo, y mientras marchaba resolvió ir a comer a cualquier parte, sin pagar, dispuesto a que lo avergonzaran, a que le pegaran, a que lo mandaran preso, a todo; lo importante era comer, comer, comer. | <p>1. He started walking faster, as if running away from a new dizzy spell, and, as he walked, he decided to eat anywhere, without paying, willing to be shamed, to be hit, to be sent to jail, to do anything: the only thing that mattered was eating, eating, eating.</p> <p>2. He quickened his pace, as if fleeing from a new dizziness, and as he walked he decided to go eat anywhere, without paying, prepared to be shamed, to be beaten, to be sent to prison, to do anything; The important thing was to eat, eat, eat.</p> <p>3. He hurried along, running away from a new tide, and as he marched he decided to go and eat anywhere, without paying, willing to be embarrassed, beaten, imprisoned, everything; the important thing was to eat, eat, eat.</p> | x |  |  |
| Cien veces repitió mentalmente esta palabra: comer, comer, comer, hasta que el vocablo perdió su sentido, dejándole una impresión de vacío caliente en la cabeza.                                                                               | <p>1. He repeated that word a hundred times: eating, eating, eating, until it lost its meaning, leaving the feeling of a hot vacuum in his head.</p> <p>2. A hundred times he mentally repeated</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | x |  |  |

|                                           |                                                                                       |  |  |  |
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| impresion de vacio caliente en la cabeza. | 2. A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eat, eat, eat, until the word lost |  |  |  |
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| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                           | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
|                                                                                                                            | its meaning, leaving an impression of hot emptiness in his head.<br><br>3. A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eating, eating, eating, until the vocabulary lost its meaning, leaving a warm empty impression on his head.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |          |           |             |
| No pensaba huir; le diría al dueño: "Señor, tenía hambre, hambre, hambre, y no tengo con qué pagar... Haga lo que quiera". | 1. He wasn't thinking of running away. He would tell the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I don't have any money... do as you like."<br><br>2. I wasn't going to run away; He would say to the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you want."<br><br>3. I wouldn't run away; I'd say to the owner, "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you want." | x        |           |             |
| Eligió ese negocio. La calle era poco transitada. Habría podido comer en uno de los fígones que                            | 1. This was the place he chose. There were few people on the street. He could have eaten in one of the restaurants along                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | x        |           |             |

|                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |   |  |  |
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| estaban junto al muelle, pero se encontraban llenos de gente que jugaba y bebía.                                                             | <p>the wharf, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> <p>2. He chose that business. The street was <u>little</u> busy. He could have eaten in one of the eateries that were next to the dock, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> <p>3. He chose that business. The street was very busy. I could have eaten in one of the figs next to the pier, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> |   |  |  |
| En la lechería no había <u>sino un</u> cliente. Era un vejete de anteojos, que con la nariz metida entre las hojas de un periódico, leyendo, | 1. There was only one customer in the dairy. It was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose stuck in between the pages of a newspaper, was reading without                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | x |  |  |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                     | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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| permanecía inmóvil, como pegado a la silla. Sobre la mesita había un vaso de leche a medio consumir. | <p>moving, as if glued to the chair. Over the little table there was a half-drunk glass of milk.</p> <p>2. There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who with his nose stuck between the pages of a newspaper, reading, remained motionless, as if glued to the chair. On the table there was a half-consumed glass of milk.</p> |          |           |             |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |   |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--|--|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3. There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose tucked between the leaves of a newspaper, read, remained motionless, as if attached to the chair. There was a glass of half-eaten milk on the table.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |   |  |  |
| ¡Qué diablos leería con tanta atención! Llegó a imaginarse que era un enemigo suyo, el cual, sabiendo sus intenciones, se hubiera propuesto entorpecerlas.                                                     | 1. What the hell was he reading with so much attention! He imagined that he was one of his enemies, who, aware of his intentions, had <u>set to hamper</u> them.<br><br>2. What the hell would I read so carefully! She came to imagine that he was an enemy of hers, who, knowing his intentions, would have decided to hinder them.<br><br>3. What the hell would I read so carefully? He came to think that he was an enemy of his, who, knowing his intentions, had intended to obstruct them. | x |  |  |
| Le daban ganas de entrar y decirle algo fuerte que le obligara a marcharse, una grosería o una frase que le indicara que no tenía derecho a permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo, por un gasto tan reducido. | 1. He wanted to come in and tell him something harsh that would force him to leave, a coarse word or phrase that would let him know that he had no right to sit there for one hour reading for such a small expense.<br><br>2. He wanted to go in and say something strong that would force him to leave,                                                                                                                                                                                          | x |  |  |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
|                                                  | something rude or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit and read for an hour for such a small expense.<br><br>3. They made him want to come in and tell him something strong that would force him to leave, a rude thing or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit for an hour, and read, at such a small expense. |          |           |             |

Muchas gracias por aceptar colaborar con nosotras.

Paula Galleguillos  
Jossefa Palacios  
Susana Villalobos  
Antonia Van Rysseghem.

## Validation by professor Gisella Naranjo

### Preguntas del Cuestionario:

Para demostrar si está de acuerdo o no con los puntos expuestos en esta pauta, marque con una X su aprobación o desaprobación de la información o las preguntas planteadas. A continuación, se presentan preguntas de selección múltiple sobre consentimiento informado y preguntas demográficas.

| I. Sección 1                                                                                                                                                           | Alternativas                                                                      | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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| ¿Estás de acuerdo con que tus respuestas a esta encuesta se utilicen para el desarrollo de este trabajo de grado?                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sí</li><li>• No</li></ul>                 | X        |           |             |
| ¿Eres egresado/a?                                                                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sí</li><li>• No</li></ul>                 | X        |           |             |
| En caso de que aún curses la carrera de Licenciatura en Traductología y Traductor e Intérprete Inglés-Español de la Universidad De Atacama, indica en qué nivel estás. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 302</li><li>• 402</li><li>• 502</li></ul> | X        |           |             |

### Sección 2: preguntas de selección múltiple

A continuación se presentan una serie de extractos de "Un vaso de leche". Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original:

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                              | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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| Afirmado en la barandilla de estribor, el marinero parecía esperar a alguien. Tenía en la mano izquierda un envoltorio de papel blanco, manchado de grasa en varias partes. Con la otra mano atendía la pipa. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Leaning on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he held a white paper wrapping, with grease stains in several places. In his other hand he held his pipe.</li><li>2. Perched on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he had a white paper wrapping, grease stained on it in several parts. With the other hand he tended to the pipe.</li></ol> | X        |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                                           | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 3. Affirmed on the starboard bow, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. He had a white paper wrapper in his left hand, stained with grease in several parts. With his other hand, he'd take the pipe.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |          |           |             |
| Entre unos vagones apareció un joven delgado; se detuvo un instante, miró hacia el mar y avanzó después, caminando por la orilla del muelle con las manos en los bolsillos, distraído o pensando.                                          | <p>1. Between some carriages a thin young man appeared; He stopped for a moment, He looked towards the sea and then advanced, walking along the edge of the pier with his hands in pockets, distracted or thinking.</p> <p>2. A thin young man appeared among the wagons; he stopped for a moment, he looked out at the sea and went on afterwards, walking along the shore of the pier with the hands in your pockets, distracted or thinking.</p> <p>3. A young, slim man appeared from between some coaches. He halted a moment, looked to the sea and then moved on, walking along the edge of the pier with his hands in his pockets, distracted or lost in thought.</p>                                | X        |           |             |
| Cuando pasó frente al barco, el marinero le gritó en inglés "I say; look here! (¡Oiga, mire!)" El joven levantó la cabeza, y, sin detenerse, contestó en el mismo idioma: "Hello! What? (¡Hola! ¿Qué?)" "Are you hungry? (¿Tiene hambre?)" | <p>1. When he passed in front of the ship, the sailor yelled in English "I say, look here!". The young man raised his head and, without stopping, answered in the same language: "Hallow! What?" "Are you hungry?"</p> <p>2. When he passed in front of the ship, the sailor shouted at him in English: "I say; look here! (Hey, look!)". The young man raised his head, and, without stopping, answered in the same language: "Hello! Que? (Hi, what?)" "Are you hungry? (He is hungry)"</p> <p>3. When he passed in front of the boat, the sailor shouted at him in English: "Look here! (Listen, look!)" The young man raised his head, and, without stopping, answered in the same language: "Hello!</p> | X        |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | What? What?" "Are you hungry? (Are you hungry?)"                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |          |           |             |
| Hubo un breve silencio, durante el cual el joven pareció reflexionar y hasta dio un paso más corto que los demás, como para detenerse; pero al fin dijo, mientras dirigía al marinero una sonrisa triste: "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor. (No, no tengo hambre. Muchas gracias, marinero.)" "Very well. (Muy bien.)" | <p>1. There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to ponder and even shortened his step, as if to stop; but in the end, he said as he offered the sailor a sad smile: "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor." "Very well."</p> <p>2. There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a step shorter than the others, as if to stop; but at last he said, while giving the sailor a sad smile: "No, I am not hungry. Thank you, sailor. (No, I'm not hungry. Many thank you, sailor.)" "Very well. (Very good.)"</p> <p>3. There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a shorter step than the others, as to stop himself; but at last he said, as he directed the sailor a sad smile "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, Sailor. (No, I don't have a man. Thank you very much, sailor.)" "Very well. (Very well.)"</p> | X        |           |             |
| Sacóse la pipa de la boca el marinero, escupió y colocándosela de nuevo entre los labios, miró hacia otro lado. El joven, avergonzado de que su aspecto despertara sentimientos de caridad, pareció apresurar el paso, como temiendo arrepentirse de su negativa.                                                             | <p>1. The sailor took the pipe out of his mouth, spat, and placing it between his lips again, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance aroused feelings of charity, seemed to hasten his step, as if fearing that he would regret his refusal.</p> <p>2. The sailor took his pipe from his mouth, spat, and then, placing it again between his lips, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance was prompting feelings of pity, seemed to walk faster, as if afraid he'd regret his decision.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | X        |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | What? What?" "Are you hungry? (Are you hungry?)"                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |          |           |             |
| Hubo un breve silencio, durante el cual el joven pareció reflexionar y hasta dio un paso más corto que los demás, como para detenerse; pero al fin dijo, mientras dirigía al marinero una sonrisa triste: "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor. (No, no tengo hambre. Muchas gracias, marinero.)" "Very well. (Muy bien.)" | <p>1. There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to ponder and even shortened his step, as if to stop; but in the end, he said as he offered the sailor a sad smile: "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor." "Very well."</p> <p>2. There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a step shorter than the others, as if to stop; but at last he said, while giving the sailor a sad smile: "No, I am not hungry. Thank you, sailor. (No, I'm not hungry. Many thank you, sailor.)" "Very well. (Very good.)"</p> <p>3. There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a shorter step than the others, as to stop himself; but at last he said, as he directed the sailor a sad smile "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, Sailor. (No, I don't have a man. Thank you very much, sailor.)" "Very well. (Very well.)"</p> | X        |           |             |
| Sacóse la pipa de la boca el marinero, escupió y colocándosela de nuevo entre los labios, miró hacia otro lado. El joven, avergonzado de que su aspecto despertara sentimientos de caridad, pareció apresurar el paso, como temiendo arrepentirse de su negativa.                                                             | <p>1. The sailor took the pipe out of his mouth, spat, and placing it between his lips again, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance aroused feelings of charity, seemed to hasten his step, as if fearing that he would regret his refusal.</p> <p>2. The sailor took his pipe from his mouth, spat, and then, placing it again between his lips, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance was prompting feelings of pity, seemed to walk faster, as if afraid he'd regret his decision.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | X        |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3. He took the pipe out of his mouth, spit it out and put it back between his lips, looked away. The young man, ashamed that his appearance aroused feelings of charity, seemed to hasten on, as if afraid of regretting his refusal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |           |             |
| Un instante después un magnífico vagabundo, vestido inverosímilmente de harapos, grandes zapatos rotos, larga barba rubia y ojos azules, pasó ante el marinero, y éste, sin llamarlo previamente, le gritó: "Are you hungry?" No había terminado aún su pregunta cuando el atorrante, mirando con ojos brillantes el paquete que el marinero tenía en las manos, contestó apresuradamente: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Sí, señor, tengo harta hambre.)" | <p>1. Not a moment later, a real vagabond, dressed in unbelievable rags, with big broken shoes, a long blond beard and blue eyes, passed in front of the sailor, who, without calling him before, yelled: "Are you hungry?" He hadn't finished his question when the vagabond, looking with a pair of bright eyes the package the sailor had in his hands, hastily replied: "Yes, sir, I am very much hungry!"</p> <p>2. A moment later a magnificent tramp, dressed implausibly in rags, with large torn shoes, a long blonde beard and blue eyes, passed by the sailor, and the latter, without calling him beforehand, shouted to him: "Are you hungry?" He had not yet finished his question when the tormentor, looking with shining eyes at the package that the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Yes, sir, I am very hungry.)"</p> <p>3. A moment later, a magnificent wanderer, dressed invincibly in harps, big broken shoes, long blond beard and blue eyes, passed before the sailor, and this one, without calling him before, shouted: "Are you hungry?" He had not yet finished his question, when the astonishing one, looking with glaring eyes at the package the sailor had in his hands, answered hastily: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Yes, sir, I'm fed up.)"</p> | X        |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                               | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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| Pausadamente tomó una vainilla, humedeciéndola en la leche y le dio un bocado; bebió un sorbo de leche y sintió que la quemadura; ya encendida en su estómago, se apagaba y deshacía.                                          | <p>1. Very slowly, he took a cookie and dipped it in the milk. Then, he took a bite, sipped some milk and felt that the burning, already churning in his stomach, waned and faded.</p> <p>2. Slowly he took a vanilla, moistening it in the milk and took a bite; he drank a sip of milk and felt the burn; already lit in her stomach, it went out and dissolved.</p> <p>3. Pause he took a vanilla, moistened it in the milk and gave it a bite; drank a sip of milk and felt the burn; already lit in his stomach, he turned off and discarded.</p>                                                                                                                                                         | X        |           |             |
| Seis días hacía que vagaba por las callejuelas y muelles de aquel puerto. Lo había dejado allí un vapor inglés procedente de Punta Arenas, puerto en donde había desertado de un vapor en que servía como muchacho de capitán. | <p>1. For six days he had been wandering around the streets and docks of that port. He had been left there by a British steamboat traveling from Punta Arenas. There he had abandoned a steamer in which he had served as cabin boy.</p> <p>2. For six days he had been wandering through the alleys and docks of that port. He had been left there by an English steamer coming from Punta Arenas, a port where he had deserted from a steamer on which he served as a boy captain.</p> <p>3. Six days he was wandering the streets and docks of that harbor. He had been left there by an English steamer from Punta Arenas, port where he had deserted from a steam where he served as a captain's boy.</p> | X        |           |             |
| En el primer puerto grande que tocó el vapor lo desembarcaron, y allí quedó, como un fardo sin dirección ni destinatario, sin conocer a nadie, sin un centavo en los bolsillos y sin saber trabajar en oficio alguno.          | 1. In the first large port that the steamer touched, they disembarked him, and there he remained, like a bundle without address or recipient, without knowing anyone, without a penny in his pockets and without knowing how to work in any trade.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | X        |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                                              | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p>2. In the first big port he was discharged. And there he was now, like a parcel with no address nor addressee, with no one he knew, no coins in his pockets, nor a trade to offer.</p> <p>3. In the first large port where the steam touched, he was landed, and there he remained, as a burden without address or destination, without knowing anyone, without a penny in his pockets and without knowing how to work in any trade</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |           |             |
| Estuvo un mes allí, ayudando en sus ocupaciones a un austriaco pescador de centollas, y en el primer barco que pasó hacia el norte embarcose ocultamente. Lo descubrieron al día siguiente de zarpar y enviaronlo a trabajar en las calderas. | <p>1. He had stayed in that ship for one month, helping an Austrian crab fisherman, and on the first northbound ship he stealthily got aboard. He was found one day after setting sail, and forced to work in the boiler room.</p> <p>2. He spent a month there, helping an Austrian crab fisherman with his activities, and boarded the first boat that passed northwards secretly. They discovered him the day after setting sail and sent him to work in the boilers.</p> <p>3. He was there for a month, helping an Austrian centipede fisherman in his occupation, and on the first boat that passed northwards secretly boarded. He was discovered the next day of sailing and sent to work in the boilers.</p> | X        |           |             |
| No tenía ganas de pensar, ni de cantar, ni de hablar. Se sentía vivir, nada más. Hasta que se quedó dormido con el rostro vuelto hacia el mar.                                                                                                | <p>1. He didn't want to think, nor sing, nor talk. He felt himself alive, that was it. Eventually he fell asleep with his face turned to the sea.</p> <p>2. I didn't feel like thinking, or singing, or talking. She felt alive, nothing more. Until</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | X        |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                     | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>he fell asleep with his face turned towards the sea.</p> <p>3. I didn't feel like thinking or singing or talking. He felt alive, that's all. Until he fell asleep with his face turned to the sea.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |          |           |             |
| <p>Miró el mar. Las luces del muelle y las de los barcos se extendían por el agua en un reguero rojizo y dorado, temblando suavemente. Se tendió de espaldas, mirando el cielo largo rato.</p>                       | <p>1. He looked at the sea. The lights of the dock and of the ships projected on the water in a trail of red and gold, trembling softly. He lay on his back looking at the sky for a long time.</p> <p>2. He looked at the sea. The lights from the dock and the boats stretched across the water in a reddish and gold trail, trembling gently. She lay on her back, looking at the sky for a long time.</p> <p>2. He looked at the sea. The lights on the dock and the lights on the boats spread through the water in a red, golden stream, shaking gently. He leaned back, looking at the sky for a long time.</p> | X        |           |             |
| <p>A la hora de almorzar hubo un breve descanso y en tanto que algunos fueron a comer en los figones cercanos y otros comían lo que habían llevado, él se tendió en el suelo a descansar, disimulando su hambre.</p> | <p>1. At lunch time there was a brief break, and while some men went to eat to nearby restaurants and others ate what they had brought, he lied down to rest, hiding his hunger.</p> <p>2. At lunch time there was a brief break and while some went to eat in nearby restaurants and others ate what they had brought, he lay down on the floor to rest, hiding his hunger.</p> <p>3. At lunch time there was a brief rest and while some went to eat in the nearby figs and others ate what they had brought, he lay down to rest, disguising his hunger.</p>                                                        | X        |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                                                | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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| Apuró el paso, como huyendo de un nuevo mareo, y mientras marchaba resolvió ir a comer a cualquier parte, sin pagar, dispuesto a que lo avergonzaran, a que le pegaran, a que lo mandaran preso, a todo; lo importante era comer, comer, comer. | <p>1. He started walking faster, as if running away from a new dizzy spell, and, as he walked, he decided to eat anywhere, without paying, willing to be shamed, to be hit, to be sent to jail, to do anything: the only thing that mattered was eating, eating, eating.</p> <p>2. He quickened his pace, as if fleeing from a new dizziness, and as he walked he decided to go eat anywhere, without paying, prepared to be shamed, to be beaten, to be sent to prison, to do anything; The important thing was to eat, eat, eat.</p> <p>3. He hurried along, running away from a new tide, and as he marched he decided to go and eat anywhere, without paying, willing to be embarrassed, beaten, imprisoned, everything; the important thing was to eat, eat, eat.</p> | X        |           |             |
| Cien veces repitió mentalmente esta palabra: comer, comer, comer, hasta que el vocablo perdió su sentido, dejándole una impresión de vacío caliente en la cabeza.                                                                               | <p>1. He repeated that word a hundred times: eating, eating, eating, until it lost its meaning, leaving the feeling of a hot vacuum in his head.</p> <p>2. A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eat, eat, eat, until the word lost its meaning, leaving an impression of hot emptiness in his head.</p> <p>3. A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eating, eating, eating, until the vocabulary lost its meaning, leaving a warm empty impression on his head.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | X        |           |             |
| No pensaba huir; le diría al dueño: "Señor, tenía hambre, hambre, hambre, y no tengo con qué pagar... Haga lo que quiera".                                                                                                                      | <p>1. He wasn't thinking of running away. He would tell the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I don't have any money... do as you like."</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | X        |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>2. I wasn't going to run away; He would say to the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you want."</p> <p>3. I wouldn't run away; I'd say to the owner, "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you want."</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |          |           |             |
| <p>Eligió ese negocio. La calle era poco transitada. Habría podido comer en uno de los figones que estaban junto al muelle, pero se encontraban llenos de gente que jugaba y bebía.</p>                                                           | <p>1. This was the place he chose. There were few people on the street. He could have eaten in one of the restaurants along the wharf, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> <p>2. He chose that business. The street was little busy. He could have eaten in one of the eateries that were next to the dock, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> <p>3. He chose that business. The street was very busy. I could have eaten in one of the figs next to the pier, but they were full of people playing and drinking.</p> | X        |           |             |
| <p>En la lechería no había sino un cliente. Era un vejete de anteojos, que con la nariz metida entre las hojas de un periódico, leyendo, permanecía inmóvil, como pegado a la silla. Sobre la mesita había un vaso de leche a medio consumir.</p> | <p>1. There was only one customer in the dairy. It was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose stuck in between the pages of a newspaper, was reading without moving, as if glued to the chair. Over the little table there was a half-drunk glass of milk.</p> <p>2. There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who with his nose stuck between the pages of a newspaper, reading, remained motionless, as if glued to the chair. On the table there was a half-consumed glass of milk.</p>                              | X        |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple                                                                                                                                                               | Alternativas                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 3. There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose tucked between the leaves of a newspaper, read, remained motionless, as if attached to the chair. There was a glass of half-eaten milk on the table.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |          |           |             |
| ¡Qué diablos leería con tanta atención! Llegó a imaginarse que era un enemigo suyo, el cual, sabiendo sus intenciones, se hubiera propuesto entorpecerlas.                                                     | <p>1. What the hell was he reading with so much attention! He imagined that he was one of his enemies, who, aware of his intentions, had set to hamper them.</p> <p>2. What the hell would I read so carefully! She came to imagine that he was an enemy of hers, who, knowing his intentions, would have decided to hinder them.</p> <p>3. What the hell would I read so carefully? He came to think that he was an enemy of his, who, knowing his intentions, had intended to obstruct them.</p>                                                                                                                       | X        |           |             |
| Le daban ganas de entrar y decirle algo fuerte que le obligara a marcharse, una grosería o una frase que le indicara que no tenía derecho a permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo, por un gasto tan reducido. | <p>1. He wanted to come in and tell him something harsh that would force him to leave, a coarse word or phrase that would let him know that he had no right to sit there for one hour reading for such a small expense.</p> <p>2. He wanted to go in and say something strong that would force him to leave, something rude or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit and read for an hour for such a small expense.</p> <p>3. They made him want to come in and tell him something strong that would force him to leave, a rude thing or a phrase that would indicate that he had no right to sit</p> | X        |           |             |

| II. Sección 2<br>Preguntas de selección múltiple | Alternativas                                    | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
|                                                  | for an hour, and read, at such a small expense. |          |           |             |

A continuación, se presenta la pregunta abierta que está después de cada extracto del cuento y sus tres traducciones con el fin de entender de mejor manera los parámetros utilizados por el encuestado al momento de elegir una de las tres alternativas disponibles:

| Pregunta abierta                                                         | Respuesta | Aceptada | Rechazada | Comentarios |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| "Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior" |           | X        |           |             |

Muchas gracias por aceptar colaborar con nosotras.

Paula Galleguillos  
 Josefa Palacios  
 Susana Villalobos  
 Antonia Van-Rysseghem.

### Annexe 3. Survey:

Sección 1 de 3

## Encuesta para Proyecto de Investigación

Estimados/as estudiantes y egresados/as, la presente encuesta forma parte del trabajo de grado titulado "**Analysis of the translations of the short story "Un vaso de leche" by Manuel Rojas: Human translation vs Automatic translation.**" El cual se encuentra en proceso actualmente, y es llevado a cabo por las estudiantes Paula Galleguillos, Josefa Palacios, Antonia Van-Rysseghem, y Susana Villalobos, guiadas por la profesora Rossana Gómez. El propósito de esta encuesta es evaluar las diferencias que afectan el producto final de la traducción entre una traducción humana y dos diferentes tipos de traducciones automáticas (Google Translate y Papago). Para llevar a cabo esta evaluación, analizaremos veinte párrafos del cuento, los cuales presentan gran cantidad de diferencias en la calidad de la traducción entre la versión original y sus respectivas traducciones.

Nuestra encuesta va dirigida a estudiantes de los niveles 302, 402 y 502, además de egresados/as de la carrera de Licenciatura en idioma inglés y traductor inglés-español. Todos quienes, según sus respectivas mallas curriculares, cuentan con los conocimientos teóricos sobre la traducción necesarios para responderla.

La información recopilada será **absolutamente confidencial** y los datos aportados serán utilizados para el desarrollo de nuestro trabajo de grado. Se hace hincapié en que las preguntas de este cuestionario son solo de selección múltiple.

Este formulario recoge automáticamente los correos de todos los encuestados. [Cambiar configuración](#)

Después de la sección 1 Ir a la siguiente sección

Sección 2 de 3

Antecedentes generales

Descripción (opcional)

¿Estás de acuerdo con que tus respuestas a esta encuesta se utilicen para el desarrollo de este trabajo de grado? \*

- ☐ Sí
- ☐ No

...

¿Eres egresado/a?



☒ Casillas

☐ Sí

×

☐ No

×

☐ Añadir opción o [añadir respuesta "Otro"](#)

☒ **Clave de respuestas** (0 puntos)



Obligatorio ☒

⋮

En caso de que aún curses la carrera de Licenciatura en Traductología y Traductor e Intérprete Inglés-Español de la Universidad De Atacama, indica en qué nivel estás.

- ☐ 302
- ☐ 402
- ☐ 502

## Sección de selección múltiple.



El vaso de leche es un cuento chileno escrito por Manuel Rojas y publicado en el año 1927. Este cuento narra la desesperación de un marinero que, después de ser expulsado del barco en el que trabajaba, vaga por el puerto sin poder hablar.

A continuación se presentan una serie de extractos de "Un vaso de leche". Selecciona la alternativa que, a tu parecer y desde el punto de vista ortográfico, semántico y sintáctico, es la más acertada en relación a mantener y respetar el mensaje original.

1. Afirmado en la barandilla de estribor, el marinero parecía esperar a alguien. Tenía en la mano izquierda un envoltorio de papel blanco, manchado de grasa en varias partes. Con la otra mano atendía la pipa. \*

- ☐ Leaning on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he held a white paper w...
- ☐ Perched on the starboard rail, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. In his left hand he had a white paper wr...
- ☐ Affirmed on the starboard bow, the sailor seemed to be waiting for someone. He had a white paper wrapper in his l...

1.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga

.....

2. Entre unos vagones apareció un joven delgado; se detuvo un instante, miró hacia el mar y avanzó <sup>\*</sup> después, caminando por la orilla del muelle con las manos en los bolsillos, distraído o pensando.

- ☐ Between some carriages a thin young man appeared; He stopped for a moment, He looked towards the sea and the...
- ☐ A thin young man appeared among the wagons; he stopped for a moment, he looked out at the sea and went on aft...
- ☐ A young, slim man appeared from between some coaches. He halted a moment, looked to the sea and then moved ...

2.2 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir el extracto anterior. <sup>\*</sup>

Texto de respuesta larga

---

3. Cuando pasó frente al barco, el marinero le gritó en inglés "I say; look here! (¡Oiga, mire!)" El joven <sup>\*</sup> levantó la cabeza, y, sin detenerse, contestó en el mismo idioma: "Hello! What? (¡Hola! ¿Qué?)" "Are you hungry? (¿Tiene hambre?)"

- ☐ When he passed in front of the ship, the sailor yelled in English "I say, look here!". The young man raised his head...
- ☐ When he passed in front of the ship, the sailor shouted at him in English: "I say; look here! (Hey, look!)". The you...
- ☐ When he passed in front of the boat, the sailor shouted at him in English: "Look here! (Listen, look!)" The young ...

3.3 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir el extracto anterior. <sup>\*</sup>

Texto de respuesta larga

---

4. Hubo un breve silencio, durante el cual el joven pareció reflexionar y hasta dio un paso más corto que \* los demás, como para detenerse; pero al fin dijo, mientras dirigía al marinero una sonrisa triste: "No, I am not hungry! Thank you, sailor. (No, no tengo hambre. Muchas gracias, marinero.)" "Very well. (Muy bien.)"

- ☐ There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to ponder and even shortened his step, as if to stop;...
- ☐ There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a step shorter than the othe...
- ☐ There was a brief silence, during which the young man seemed to reflect and even took a shorter step than the othe...

4.4 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir el extracto anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga

5. Sacóse la pipa de la boca el marinero, escupió y colocándosela de nuevo entre los labios, miró hacia \* otro lado. El joven, avergonzado de que su aspecto despertara sentimientos de caridad, pareció apresurar el paso, como temiendo arrepentirse de su negativa.

- ☐ The sailor took the pipe out of his mouth, spat, and placing it between his lips again, looked away. The young man,...
- ☐ The sailor took his pipe from his mouth, spat, and then, placing it again between his lips, looked away. The young ...
- ☐ He took the pipe out of his mouth, spit it out and put it back between his lips, looked away. The young man, asham...

5.5 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir el extracto anterior. \*

6. Un instante después un magnífico vagabundo, vestido inverosímilmente de harapos, grandes zapatos <sup>\*</sup> rotos, larga barba rubia y ojos azules, pasó ante el marinero, y éste, sin llamarlo previamente, le gritó: "Are you hungry?" No había terminado aún su pregunta cuando el atorrante, mirando con ojos brillantes el paquete que el marinero tenía en las manos, contestó apresuradamente: "Yes, sir, I am very hungry! (Sí, señor, tengo harta hambre.)"

- ☐ Not a moment later, a real vagabond, dressed in unbelievable rags, with big broken shoes, a long blond beard and ...
- ☐ A moment later a magnificent tramp, dressed implausibly in rags, with large torn shoes, a long blonde beard and bl...
- ☐ A moment later, a magnificent wanderer, dressed invincibly in harps, big broken shoes, long blond beard and blue ...

---

6.6 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir el extracto anterior. <sup>\*</sup>

Texto de respuesta larga

.....

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7. Pausadamente tomó una vainilla, humedeciéndola en la leche y le dio un bocado; bebió un sorbo de <sup>\*</sup> leche y sintió que la quemadura; ya encendida en su estómago, se apagaba y deshacía.

- ☐ Very slowly, he took a cookie and dipped it in the milk. Then, he took a bite, sipped some milk and felt that the bur...
- ☐ Slowly he took a vanilla, moistening it in the milk and took a bite; he drank a sip of milk and felt the burn; already...
- ☐ Pause he took a vanilla, moistened it in the milk and gave it a bite; drank a sip of milk and felt the burn; already lit ...

---

7.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. <sup>\*</sup>

---

8. Seis días hacía que vagaba por las callejuelas y muelles de aquel puerto. Lo había dejado allí un vapor inglés procedente de Punta Arenas, puerto en donde había desertado de un vapor en que servía como muchacho de capitán. \*

- ☐ For six days he had been wandering around the streets and docks of that port. He had been left there by a British st...
- ☐ For six days he had been wandering through the alleys and docks of that port. He had been left there by an English...
- ☐ Six days he was wandering the streets and docks of that harbor. He had been left there by an English steamer from ...

8.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga

9. En el primer puerto grande que tocó el vapor lo desembarcaron, y allí quedó, como un fardo sin dirección ni destinatario, sin conocer a nadie, sin un centavo en los bolsillos y sin saber trabajar en oficio alguno. \*

- ☐ In the first large port that the steamer touched, they disembarked him, and there he remained, like a bundle without...
- ☐ In the first big port he was discharged. And there he was now, like a parcel with no address nor addressee, with no ...
- ☐ In the first large port where the steam touched, he was landed, and there he remained, as a burden without address ...

9.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga

10. Estuvo un mes allí, ayudando en sus ocupaciones a un austriaco pescador de centollas, y en el primer barco que pasó hacia el norte embarcose ocultamente. Lo descubrieron al día siguiente de zarpar y enviáronlo a trabajar en las calderas. \*

- ☐ He had stayed in that ship for one month, helping an Austrian crab fisherman, and on the first northbound ship he s...
- ☐ He spent a month there, helping an Austrian crab fisherman with his activities, and boarded the first boat that passe...
- ☐ He was there for a month, helping an Austrian centipede fisherman in his occupation, and on the first boat that pas...

10.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga

11. No tenía ganas de pensar, ni de cantar, ni de hablar. Se sentía vivir, nada más. Hasta que se quedó dormido con el rostro vuelto hacia el mar. \*

- ☐ He didn't want to think, nor sing, nor talk. He felt himself alive, that was it. Eventually he fell asleep with his face ...
- ☐ I didn't feel like thinking, or singing, or talking. She felt alive, nothing more. Until he fell asleep with his face turn...
- ☐ I didn't feel like thinking or singing or talking. He felt alive, that's all. Until he fell asleep with his face turned to th...

11.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga

12. Miró el mar. Las luces del muelle y las de los barcos se extendían por el agua en un reguero rojizo y <sup>\*</sup> dorado, temblando suavemente. Se tendió de espaldas, mirando el cielo largo rato.

- ☐ He looked at the sea. The lights of the dock and of the ships projected on the water in a trail of red and gold, tremb...
- ☐ He looked at the sea. The lights from the dock and the boats stretched across the water in a reddish and gold trail, t...
- ☐ He looked at the sea. The lights on the dock and the lights on the boats spread through the water in a red, golden st...

12.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. <sup>\*</sup>

Texto de respuesta larga

---

13. A la hora de almorzar hubo un breve descanso y en tanto que algunos fueron a comer en los <sup>\*</sup> figones cercanos y otros comían lo que habían llevado, él se tendió en el suelo a descansar, disimulando su hambre.

- ☐ At lunch time there was a brief break, and while some men went to eat to nearby restaurants and others ate what th...
- ☐ At lunch time there was a brief break and while some went to eat in nearby restaurants and others ate what they ha...
- ☐ At lunch time there was a brief rest and while some went to eat in the nearby figs and others ate what they had bro...

13.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. <sup>\*</sup>

Texto de respuesta larga

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14. Apuró el paso, como huyendo de un nuevo mareo, y mientras marchaba resolvió ir a comer a cualquier parte, sin pagar, dispuesto a que lo avergonzaran, a que le pegaran, a que lo mandaran preso, a todo; lo importante era comer, comer, comer. \*

- ☐ He started walking faster, as if running away from a new dizzy spell, and, as he walked, he decided to eat anywhere...
- ☐ He quickened his pace, as if fleeing from a new dizziness, and as he walked he decided to go eat anywhere, without...
- ☐ He hurried along, running away from a new tide, and as he marched he decided to go and eat anywhere, without p...

---

14.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga

.....

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15. Cien veces repitió mentalmente esta palabra: comer, comer, comer, hasta que el vocablo perdió su sentido, dejándole una impresión de vacío caliente en la cabeza. \*

- ☐ He repeated that word a hundred times: eating, eating, eating, until it lost its meaning, leaving the feeling of a hot ...
- ☐ A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eat, eat, eat, until the word lost its meaning, leaving an impressio...
- ☐ A hundred times he mentally repeated this word: eating, eating, eating, until the vocabulary lost its meaning, leavi...

---

15.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga

.....

16. No pensaba huir; le diría al dueño: "Señor, tenía hambre, hambre, hambre, y no tengo con qué pagar... Haga lo que quiera". \*

- ☐ He wasn't thinking of running away. He would tell the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I don't have...
- ☐ I wasn't going to run away; He would say to the owner: "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to p...
- ☐ I wouldn't run away; I'd say to the owner, "Sir, I was hungry, hungry, and I have nothing to pay... Do whatever you...

16.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga

17. Eligió ese negocio. La calle era poco transitada. Habría podido comer en uno de los figones que estaban junto al muelle, pero se encontraban llenos de gente que jugaba y bebía. \*

- ☐ This was the place he chose. There were few people on the street. He could have eaten in one of the restaurants alo...
- ☐ He chose that business. The street was little busy. He could have eaten in one of the eateries that were next to the d...
- ☐ He chose that business. The street was very busy. I could have eaten in one of the figs next to the pier, but they wer...

17.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga

18. En la lechería no había sino un cliente. Era un vejete de anteojos, que con la nariz metida entre las \*  
hojas de un periódico, leyendo, permanecía inmóvil, como pegado a la silla. Sobre la mesita había un  
vaso de leche a medio consumir.

- ☐ There was only one customer in the dairy. It was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose stuck in between the ...
- ☐ There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who with his nose stuck between the p...
- ☐ There was only one customer in the dairy. He was an old man with glasses, who, with his nose tucked between the ...

18.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga  
.....

19. ¡Qué diablos leería con tanta atención! Llegó a imaginarse que era un enemigo suyo, el cual, \*  
sabiendo sus intenciones, se hubiera propuesto entorpecerlas.

- ☐ What the hell was he reading with so much attention! He imagined that he was one of his enemies, who, aware of ...
- ☐ What the hell would I read so carefully! She came to imagine that he was an enemy of hers, who, knowing his inte...
- ☐ What the hell would I read so carefully? He came to think that he was an enemy of his, who, knowing his intention...

19.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga  
.....

20. Le daban ganas de entrar y decirle algo fuerte que le obligara a marcharse, una grosería o una frase \* que le indicara que no tenía derecho a permanecer una hora sentado, y leyendo, por un gasto tan reducido.

- ☐ He wanted to come in and tell him something harsh that would force him to leave, a coarse word or phrase that wo...
- ☐ He wanted to go in and say something strong that would force him to leave, something rude or a phrase that would...
- ☐ They made him want to come in and tell him something strong that would force him to leave, a rude thing or a phr...

20.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior. \*

Texto de respuesta larga

#### Anexe 4. Open survey questions:

##### 1.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.

Según mi criterio, la opción que seleccioné, creo que suena mucho más natural y fiel al mensaje original.

La primera opción me parece más fluida, fácil de entender y no da lugar a ambigüedades.

Las otras dos alternativas tienen estructuras y equivalentes que no respetan el mensaje original de manera correcta

Se lee más natural tanto en el uso de las palabras y el orden gramatical. Las otras opciones (sobre todo la segunda) estaban en un orden muy literal.

La elección de "leaning" estaría más acorde al mensaje original. Además está mejor escrita en comparación a las demás.

En cuanto a la primera, creo que la palabra "leaning" es más parecida a la palabra "afirmar". Además, en mi opinión, parece gramaticalmente correcto.

El uso de la palabra <<perched>> en la tercera opción es la más acertada en cuanto a lo que el TO se refiere.

Me parece una mejor idea que diga "rail" así como también que quede claro que sostenía el papel blanco en la mano ("he held a white paper").

Escogí la alternativa anterior, puesto que decidí ir descartando, la primera opción fue la primera en ser descartada, ya que en la parte que dice "greased stained" siento que de cierto modo se aleja del mensaje original. Decidí quedarme con la tercera opción, puesto que siento que es la que mejor se asemeja al mensaje original.

Creo que la primera opción es algo apropiada para el texto original. A pesar de la diferencia en cómo se expresa la información en las otras versiones ésta seguramente es un poco más adecuada.

Leaning suena más natural de acuerdo al contexto entregado por el texto a nivel global.

Me parece más adecuado.

Es la alternativa que resulta más cómoda y natural para leer.

Es el que se puede leer más natural al inglés y el que se parece al sentido original.

Creo que es la más natural.

## **2.2 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir el extracto anterior.**

A diferencia de las otras opciones, la seleccionada es la que parece ser más fiel al mensaje expresado, además en lugar de dejar "distruido o pensando" la traducción aplicada es "perdido en sus pensamientos" la cual se me hace mucho más natural.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Considero que la segunda opción tiene una esencia más acorde a la literatura, es más "estética". Entrega bien el sentido del mensaje alejándose un poco de las palabras originales como "distracted or lost in thought".</p>                                                                         |
| <p>La segunda alternativa suena demasiado literal, mientras que la tercera tergiversa el mensaje al final con el fragmento "hands in your pockets..".</p>                                                                                                                                               |
| <p>Le da un toque más poético y similar a lo que un cuento diría y a lo que, creo yo, el extracto original quiso referirse.</p>                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p>En cuanto a la estructura gramatical, pareciera la más correcta.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <p>En comparación con las otras alternativas, considero que la tercera tiene más sentido, ya que transmite el mensaje de forma más natural.</p>                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p>El mensaje del texto no requiere una traducción compleja, por lo que la primera opción es mucho más viable.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <p>La primera dice "moved on" por lo que me da a entender que "superó" algo por lo que la descarté. Elijo la última opción sólo porque después de las comas la "h" comienzan con minúsculas.</p>                                                                                                        |
| <p>La segunda y tercera opción eran las más acertadas, pero decidí irme por la tercera opción, puesto que se aleja un poco de la traducción literal.</p>                                                                                                                                                |
| <p>Respecto a este apartado debo decir que existen pequeños errores puntuales entre algunas traducciones. Veo que se capta la idea, pero no se expresa al máximo y, debido a pequeños errores, el mensaje resulta un poco "raro" de leer. La primera opción sería la más cercana al texto original.</p> |
| <p>Considero que carriages y coaches suena muy rebuscado, creo que la palabra wagons se adecua mejor y es más fácil de comprender ya que es una palabra de uso común.</p>                                                                                                                               |
| <p>Me parece más adecuado.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

|                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Está bien redactada, las otras dos alternativas tienen fallas al final.                                                                    |
| Al leerlos era el más natural y a comparación de los otros no habían ciertos errores en traducción o el el abuso de la traducción literal. |
| Las otras tienen errores de puntuación.                                                                                                    |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>3.3 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir el extracto anterior.</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Cuando se hace mención de los idiomas, creo que es mucho mejor explicar que está en otro idioma, en lugar de explicar lo que significan los diálogos.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| La tercera opción me parece mejor. Sin embargo, no especifica que el marinero le gritó a él específicamente. Se da a entender como que simplemente gritó. Pero las otras opciones no me convencen ya que, al estar traducido en inglés, es raro colocar en paréntesis una "traducción" del inglés, considero que eso se puede omitir en este contexto. |
| Resulta la más cohesiva de leer.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| En comparación a las otras opciones, la que escogí no tenía su “explicación” en inglés entre los paréntesis. Entonces, en mi opinión debe omitirse la explicación (porque la traducción ya es en inglés).                                                                                                                                              |
| A pesar de que ésta opción tiene una variación (Hallow), al estar ya en inglés no es necesario poner la traducción al español de lo que dice el personaje.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Es más parecido al texto original.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Al estar la traducción en inglés no hace falta el volver a explicitar el mensaje que aparece en paréntesis, por lo que la traducción más acertada, a pesar de que pueda contener errores, es la última.                                                                                                                                                |
| Me parece que está demás traducir lo que está en paréntesis, creo que simplemente sobra y no lo veo como algo malo de omitir.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

Decidí quedarme con la tercera opción porque siento que es la que mejor se asemeja al mensaje original.

En general, las tres opciones captan el sentido del texto original. Como preferencia elegiría la opción 3 porque me parece más adecuada.

El uso de paréntesis le quita naturalidad al texto y es un poco confuso, así que considero la que no tiene paréntesis más natural y fácil de leer

Me parece más adecuado.

A pesar de que dice "hallow" no crea redundancia poniendo una traducción en algo que ya está traducido.

Es la que más me convence, aunque la palabra hallow me causa duda.

Considero que si ya está en inglés habría que omitir los paréntesis, sin embargo el "hallow" me hace ruido.

#### **4.4 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir el extracto anterior.**

Igual que lo anterior, la seleccionada suena más natural y se comprende el mensaje.

Al igual que la anterior, no siento que esté bien colocar los paréntesis con la misma traducción en inglés, es confuso y se puede omitir.

Tiene una traducción más estilizada que las demás, además de ser más comprensible.

Coincido con mi respuesta anterior, respecto a las traducciones de los paréntesis.

Lo mismo que el anterior fragmento, al estar ya en inglés no es necesario poner las traducciones que se hicieron al español de nuevo al inglés.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| Es más parecido al texto original. También incluye la traducción para la frase dentro del paréntesis.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| La misma razón para la respuesta anterior: <<Al estar la traducción en inglés no hace falta el volver a explicitar el mensaje que aparece en paréntesis, por lo que la traducción más acertada, a pesar de que pueda contener errores, es la última.>>                          |
| Como mismo dije anteriormente, siento que de cierta manera el repetir lo que se dice en paréntesis es innecesario.                                                                                                                                                              |
| Opté por la tercera opción, puesto que considero que las demás opciones se alejan del sentido original.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Para mí, la tercera opción está muy bien expresada y capta realmente todo el sentido del texto original. A pesar de un pequeño error en el texto original (no tengo hombre), el/la traductor/a consiguió entender el verdadero significado, que se refería a "no tengo hambre". |
| A nivel visual y gramatical es más fácil de leer la opción sin paréntesis.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Me parece más adecuado.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Nuevamente, no cae en repetición innecesaria al no poner dos veces algo ya escrito en inglés.                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| A diferencia de los otros, no sentí que tuviera errores.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Creo que sí está en inglés no van los paréntesis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

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| <b>5.5 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir el extracto anterior.</b>                                                                                                                             |
| En ella se ven mencionados claramente de quién se trata la acción de la pipa, a diferencia del tercero. Además, usa un sinónimo o un término similar para referirse a sentir lástima en lugar de "caridad". |
| Tiene una mejor estructura y se lee con más fluidez                                                                                                                                                         |
| Mantiene mas fluidez y explica de manera más fiel la situación.                                                                                                                                             |

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| A mi parecer, considero que no siempre es necesario decir de forma literal a quiénes se refieren, en este caso “marinero - sailor”. En ocasiones suena más natural reemplazarlo por un pronombre personal.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Es más precisa y coherente de acuerdo al contexto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| En comparación con las otras opciones, no es una traducción literal y el mensaje aún se entiende.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| En la tercera opción pareciera que el marinero escupiera la pipa, y en la segunda opción se hace uso de la palabra <<pity>> la cual no tiene sentido con el texto anterior dando a entender algo distinto.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Prefiero el "aroused feelings of" y creo que el "spat, and placing it between his lip, looked away" da entender mucho mejor el hecho la secuencia de hechos, que el decir "spit it out and put it back between his lips, looked away", como que en esta última no está bien redactada, como si faltara un conector antes del "looked away", algo como "and the looked away". |
| Considero que es la que mejor respeta el mensaje original del texto, específicamente la última línea.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| La segunda opción es la que prefiero porque, en primer lugar, la estructura está bien hecha y lo segundo es que el mensaje en sí está bien captado.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| "He'd regret his decision" me parece más fluido, las otras opciones son muy largas, en esa parte.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Me parece más adecuado.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Se me hace más fluido al leer.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Ciertos detalles de las otras alternativas me hacen escoger esa, además es la alternativa que se lee más natural.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Al usar refusal siento que es más específico que decision.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

**6.6 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir el extracto anterior.**

Una vez más, es la más natural al optar por omitir la mención repetida de una acción, solo deja en claro el mensaje en un solo idioma, pero especificando que están hablando en otro lenguaje.

Lo mismo que las veces anteriores con respecto a los paréntesis.

Resulta ser la más natural de leer.

Mantengo mi opinión con respecto a los paréntesis y las explicaciones en español que se omiten en el inglés.

Lo mismo que la 3 y 4 sobre la traducción entre paréntesis. También es la más correcta gramaticalmente.

La traducción se adapta más al texto original.

La misma razón para las dos respuestas anteriores que usaban paréntesis: <<Al estar la traducción en inglés no hace falta el volver a explicitar el mensaje que aparece en paréntesis, por lo que la traducción más acertada, a pesar de que pueda contener errores, es la última.>>

Creo que es la mejor forma de traducir el fragmento.

Se asemeja al mensaje original.

Todo en general para la opción tres es correcto al menos para mí. Aparte de ser exactamente igual que el original me gustó mucho la parte de los (grandes zapatos rotos) que se traduce como "big torn shoes" ya que sería lo más cercano a expresar que el zapato se está "deshaciendo".

Para escribir diálogos se me hace más natural hacerlo con comillas en lugar de paréntesis, no se sobrecarga el texto de tantos símbolos.

Me parece más adecuado.

Siento que puede ser esta o la tercera alternativa pero esta última repite algo ya traducido, como mencione en los casos anteriores.

Es la que más se asemeja al sentido original.

Misma razón de los paréntesis.

### 7.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.

Hace mención de aquello que está comiendo y la sensación al beber leche. Nos aclara de mejor manera lo que está ocurriendo.

Las otras no están bien estructuradas y pueden generar ambigüedades.

En las demás resulta ambiguo el término “vanilla”.

Escogí esta opción, porque la segunda me pareció literal y la tercera hacía referencia a una galleta. Al no conocer el contexto, no me arriesgaría a utilizar el término “galleta” cuando el extracto en español trata de una vainilla.

Es la más coherente considerando la frase original.

Elegí la primera por la traducción de "cookie". Tiene mucho más sentido que "vainilla".

Al realizar una búsqueda rápida de la palabra vainilla, no pude encontrar ninguna acepción que la tomase como galleta, por lo que la traducción que la dejaba como <<cookie>> la descarté, claramente asumiendo que esa quemadura que el personaje experimenta era debida a la ingesta de la planta como tal; la tercera opción no me parece apropiada por el uso de la palabra <<pause>>, por lo que la más acertada es la primera.

Me parece que la forma en la que está descrita la última parte es correcta, creo que se mantiene el sentido y la secuencia (felt that the burning, already churning in his stomach, waned and faded).

Se asemeja al mensaje original.

Para mí, la primera opción tiene más sentido que las otras dos porque el mensaje se entiende bien.

"Very slowly" me parece que queda mejor al ser algo breve antes de la coma lo cual no debería tener mayor explicación más allá de indicar contexto, en este caso, la acción.

Me parece más adecuado.

Corrige el sentido ambiguo del mensaje original; "vainilla" ¿Está comiendo una vaina de vainilla o las flores de la vainilla? No, una galleta, lo más lógico.

Partes de las otras alternativas como "her" o "cookie" o "very slowly" me hicieron descartarlas.

Los signos de puntuación considero que están mejor ubicados. No se menciona que sea una galleta pero puede que sea una explicitación.

### **8.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.**

El mensaje se entrega con mayor claridad.

Está mejor escrito gramaticalmente.

Su redacción es la más estilizada de las alternativas.

Esta opción la encuentro más correcta en cuanto a la gramática. Además, la tercera opción habla de un británico, el cual es una información que no se ha dado. Por otro lado, en la primera opción no se entiende la primera oración.

Las otras opciones poseen traducciones incorrectas sobre ciertos términos, por ejemplo "muchacho de capitán".

La traducción se adapta más al texto original.

La tercera es la que más se acerca, esto por el uso de tiempos verbales y el correcto uso de la palabra <<steamer>>.

Estaba entre las dos últimas ya que el texto dice vapor inglés por lo que da a entender que viene de Inglaterra (razón por la que estaba eligiendo la segunda opción), pero al final de la segunda opción dice "boy captain" lo que me da a entender que es un niño capitán no un ayudante que es a lo que se refiere. Por eso finalmente decidí elegir la tercera, porque tiene "cabin boy" y porque al principio, el "for six day" da a entender que dentro de esos seis días él estuvo vagando por las calles, no como por ejemplo como dice en la primera opción ("six days he was wandering") que a mi parecer indica que estuvo todos los seis días vagando de corrido.

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| Se aleja de la traducción literal.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| La segunda me parece la más cercana al texto original. Aunque me gustaría que hubiera una forma más breve de poner qué es exactamente "muchacho de capitán" en inglés ya que en las tres opciones se expresaba de forma diferente y no se entendía bien. |
| Suena mejor "cabin boy", las otras opciones pueden crear ambigüedades gramaticales.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Me parece más adecuado.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Tanto "boy captain" cómo "cabin boy" no me convencen.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| A comparación de los otros es el que se puede leer con más naturalidad.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Se nota natural.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

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| <b>9.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.</b>                                                                                                                                                               |
| Es mucho más fiel al mensaje original.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Es mucho más concisa y entrega bien el mensaje.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Mantiene mejor coherencia y fluidez.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Las palabras que estaban en las otras opciones como "disembarked" o "discharged" eran muy literales y las encuentro inadecuadas para tratarse de una persona.                                                                                    |
| Las otras opciones se tradujeron incorrectas, o no fiel al contexto, algunos términos.                                                                                                                                                           |
| La traducción se adapta más al texto original.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Para guardar concordancia con la respuesta anterior es preferible el uso de la tercera opción debido al uso de la palabra <<steamer>>; sin embargo, a mi parecer todas las opciones son incorrectas debido a partes que no traspasan bien al TM. |
| Creo que queda mucho mejor bundle que burden, ya que da a entender que lo dejaron tirado como un paquete sin dirección o destinatario.                                                                                                           |

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| Se aleja de la traducción literal.                                                                                      |
| La primera en términos generales es de mi preferencia porque el mensaje se entiende bien y no aparecen dudas al leerlo. |
| Suena más sencillo de leer al ser una palabra común, las otras me parecen muy complejas.                                |
| Me parece más adecuado.                                                                                                 |
| Está correctamente escrita y tiene sentido.                                                                             |
| Es el que mejor explica el mensaje original.                                                                            |
| Naturalidad al leer.                                                                                                    |

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| <b>10.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.</b>                                                                                                                                         |
| En este menciona de mejor forma que él entró a la embarcación de forma sigilosa.                                                                                                                                            |
| Me parece más fluida.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Es la más fiel al mensaje original.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| La escogí porque no omite información y además se entiende bien, sin caer en la literalidad como en la segunda opción ni en la omisión de la tercera opción “helping an Austrian crab fisherman” (lo ayudó, pero ¿en qué?). |
| Es la más precisa y coherente de las 3 opciones.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| La traducción se adapta más al texto original.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Naturalidad del mensaje.                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Elijo esta opción simplemente por el "Austrian crab fisherman" ya que el decir "Austrian centipede fisherman" creo que la da otro sentido (por el centipede)                                                                |
| Se asemeja al mensaje original                                                                                                                                                                                              |

La segunda me llamó la atención porque capta principalmente todo el sentido del texto original.

Es más sencillo de leer, la traducción adapta de forma clara la forma algo compleja de la última frase antes del punto seguido.

Me parece más adecuado.

La primera tiene un contrasentido (¿o falso sentido? nunca supe distinguirlos) y la segunda no me convence el "centipede".

No estoy segura, pero ciertos errores de otras alternativas me convencieron de decidir esa.

Naturalidad.

### **11.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.**

Menciona al personaje y lo que éste siente.

Es el único que se refiere constantemente en tercera persona.

Las demás alternativas no captan bien la idea original.

Fue la única opción que encontré "correcta" ya que estaba escrito en tercera persona como hace referencia en el extracto en español. Aunque en español puede ser ambiguo, la clave estaba en "se quedó dormido" para saber que no estaban hablando en primera persona, si no que se referían a alguien más.

Las otras opciones tienen pequeñas discrepancias en la redacción que no coinciden exactamente con el tono y la estructura del texto original.

Se adapta más al texto original.

El uso de artículos en la segunda opción es el más acertado.

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| La redacción en tercera persona.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| La primera opción respeta la estructura semántica de las palabras especialmente cuando se habla de he y I.                                                                                                        |
| Para mí la segunda opción es mucho más adecuada porque en la traducción te refieres a esta persona como un "él" y no en primera persona, que cuando leía seguía pensando en un hombre más que en primera persona. |
| "Towards" me parece que se adecua más al contexto.                                                                                                                                                                |
| Me parece más adecuado.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Gramaticalmente correcta.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Siempre se redactó en tercera persona.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Las personas gramaticales están incorrectas en las otras.                                                                                                                                                         |

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| <b>12.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.</b>                                                                               |
| Aunque es algo pequeño, en este es el único que menciona como tal la palabra "barco", ya que en los otros menciona que son botes lo que se encontraban en el mar. |
| Es la mejor escrita gramaticalmente.                                                                                                                              |
| A pesar de que se cambia el sexo del sujeto al final, sintácticamente es la mejor.                                                                                |
| Es más natural, no es ambiguo como la tercera opción –que además dice «she»– y no es literal como la segunda.                                                     |
| Pareciera la más correcta en estructura gramatical que la demás, y la que mejor se apega al mensaje original.                                                     |
| Se adapta más al texto original.                                                                                                                                  |

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| Uso de artículos y el uso de adjetivos, si bien, se usan mejor en la segunda opción, no están del todo mal en la primera.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Las luces en sí no se extienden por el agua sino que la luz de estas si, por eso prefiero la versión que dice "projected on the water".                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Se asemeja al mensaje original.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Aunque las tres opciones tienen detalles menores que se pueden arreglar, mi primera opción iba a ser la segunda debido a cómo el principio del mensaje estaba expresado de forma tan creativa, pero más tarde te refieres a este hombre como "ella" lo que me llevó a descartar esa opción. El primer mensaje es el más apropiado en este sentido. |
| Me parece más adecuada la palabra "lay" aunque el texto requiere más contexto por la discordancia con el género del sujeto.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Me parece más adecuado.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| La más natural me pareció.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Se mantuvo el personaje masculino y era el que más se asemejaba al sentido original.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Se me hace cómodo al leer y no tiene errores.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

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| <b>13.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.</b>                                                                               |
| Es para mí la más natural.                                                                                                                                        |
| Está mejor escrito gramaticalmente.                                                                                                                               |
| Expresa de manera fiel la puntuación equivalente.                                                                                                                 |
| Lo escogí porque no omitía la información de tenderse en el suelo. Las otras opciones solo hablaban de tenderse dejando a libre imaginación en qué parte lo hizo. |
| Las demás opciones poseen un significado que no coincide exactamente con la estructura y el tono del texto original.                                              |
| "Restaurant" tiene mucho más sentido que "figs". La palabra "figs" también se traduce como higos.                                                                 |

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| El uso de tiempos verbales es mejor en la segunda opción; la palabra <<figs>> (higos) está totalmente mal usada en la segunda opción.                |
| Creo que es importante decir que se tendió a descansar en el suelo y no omitir.                                                                      |
| se asemeja al mensaje original.                                                                                                                      |
| La opción número dos es mi elección porque el mensaje se entiende mejor que los otros dos debido a la forma en que fue expresado.                    |
| Las demás pueden crear ambigüedades con "lied" y "disguising"                                                                                        |
| Me parece más adecuado.                                                                                                                              |
| Es la más idéntica al mensaje original.                                                                                                              |
| Por que se mantuvo el tiempo verbal y solo descarté el tercero porque no encontré una traducción buena de figuras que fuera dentro de este contexto. |
| Naturalidad.                                                                                                                                         |

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| <b>14.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.</b>                                                                                                              |
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| Es la más fluida y mejor escrita.                                                                                                                                                                |
| Resulta más natural a la lectura.                                                                                                                                                                |
| A mi percepción lo encontré más directo sin dejar de lado información. Aunque el uso de las comas me causa mucho ruido.                                                                          |
| Las otras opciones tienen pequeños errores en la redacción.                                                                                                                                      |
| Se adapta más al texto original.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| La segunda opción está escrita como juego de rol (Calabozos y dragones); la primera opción es más acertada por el uso de palabras acordes a lo que se dice; en la tercera se pierde naturalidad. |
| La minúscula después de el punto y coma.                                                                                                                                                         |

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| se aleja de la traducción literal.                                                                                 |
| Todas las opciones captan el significado, pero prefiero la primera porque en cierto modo es más directa y precisa. |
| Suena más fluida la adaptación con los dos puntos para dejar en claro la importancia de comer para el personaje.   |
| Me parece más adecuado.                                                                                            |
| Tiene sentido.                                                                                                     |
| Es el que más sentido da al original y siento un poco más de naturalidad.                                          |
| Naturalidad y fluidez al leer.                                                                                     |

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| <b>15.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.</b>                                                                                                 |
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| Especifica mejor los detalles y sigue siendo fluido.                                                                                                                                |
| Las demás opciones son ambiguas en cuanto a la descripción del sentimiento que le dejó al hablante.                                                                                 |
| Elegí esta opción porque no cae en la literalidad y además suena natural.                                                                                                           |
| Es la que mejor mantiene la idea del mensaje original.                                                                                                                              |
| Se adapta más al texto original.                                                                                                                                                    |
| En torno a guardar la intención comunicativa en la pregunta anterior, la segunda opción es la más acertada, pero todas guardan ciertos errores que hacen que se pierda naturalidad. |

No logré entender en su totalidad que quiso decir con "dejándole una impresión de vacío caliente en la cabeza" pero considerando la redacción del resto de la oración creo que es la mejor opción.

Se asemeja al mensaje original.

Para mí la tercera opción es la correcta porque en primer lugar, el término "comer" se traduce correctamente como "comer", en segundo lugar, el hecho de que se mantenga la frase en el párrafo que dice cómo el hombre está repitiendo la palabra mentalmente en su cabeza fue un detalle que me gustó que se notara y estuviera presente.

Las demás suenan ambiguas.

Me parece más adecuado.

Correcto gramaticalmente.

Es el que más naturalidad tiene además de no tener ciertos errores.

Me gusta como suena.

#### **16.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.**

Es el único que utiliza la tercera persona.

Las demás no coinciden debido al cambio de pronombre.

Por el contexto de los extractos en todo momento hablan en tercera persona, solo por esta razón escogí esta opción.

Las otras opciones no transmiten correctamente la idea original. "do whatever you want" no sería la traducción más correcta para el contexto en que está.

Se adapta más al texto original.

Naturalidad.

La redacción en tercera persona.

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| respetar el tiempo de la oración.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Puede que ya se haya dicho antes, pero el hecho de que sigas manteniendo al hombre, que está en tercera persona, que en primera es una buena decisión. Debido a esto, debería considerarse más bien conservar y mantener la estructura del texto original, respetando los personajes presentes en el libro. |
| Suena más fluido.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Me parece más adecuado.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| La diferencia entre el segundo y tercero es menor pero lo suficiente para distinguir que pensaba en no correr en vez de anunciar que no lo haría. (Sentido)                                                                                                                                                 |
| La escojo porque sigo manteniendo a la tercera persona.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Me gusta más porque tiene el mismo sentido que el texto original.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>17.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.</b>                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                       |
| Es el único que mantiene completamente el sentido.                                                                                                    |
| Es la más natural de leer (aunque wharf ta exótico sjsj).                                                                                             |
| Esta opción concuerda más con la palabra “negocio” que a pesar de no tener el contexto antes creo que se refiere al lugar, como un kiosko o algo así. |
| Es la más correcta en cuanto a estructura gramatical.                                                                                                 |
| Se adapta más al texto original.                                                                                                                      |
| Naturalidad.                                                                                                                                          |
| Dice "la calle era poco transitada" por lo que la tercera y segunda opción no pueden ser ya que le cambia el sentido.                                 |
| se asemeja al mensaje original.                                                                                                                       |

|                                                                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Destaco sobre todo que la traducción está bien expresada y mantiene el mensaje del texto original.                          |
| Las demás suenan muy ambiguas respecto a que la calle era poco transitada.                                                  |
| Me parece más adecuado.                                                                                                     |
| Correcta traducción.                                                                                                        |
| Si se refieren al local donde comió el protagonista. Solo con el inicio me pareció que era correcta la segunda alternativa. |
| Fluidez y economía de las palabras.                                                                                         |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>18.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.</b>                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Es el único que no da lugar a ambigüedades y que se lee fluidamente.                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Las demás resultan confusas de leer.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Consideré que estaba bien escrito gramaticalmente.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Es la mejor gramaticalmente, y la que mejor se apega al mensaje original.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Se adapta más al texto original.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Naturalidad.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Lo elijo porque es el que mejor da a entender la descripción del caballero en la lechería.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| se asemeja al mensaje original.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Estaba entre las opciones 1 y 3, pero me decidí por la 3 sobre todo porque me parecía gramaticalmente correcta. Por lo demás, me gustan las traducciones de "half-consumed milk" y "half-drunk milk", ya que la leche no se come, pero se bebe o se consume. |
| El compuesto en cadena queda más fluido.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

|                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Me parece más adecuado.                                      |
| Simple, me gusto mas el "half-drunk" en vez "half-consumed". |
| Solo la escojo por la naturalidad del inglés.                |
| Tiene sentido.                                               |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>19.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.</b>                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Lo mismo que con las 2 respuestas anteriores.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| El pronombre no es el indicado en las otras.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| La expresión en español me da a entender que no se refiere a él mismo, de todos modos es un poco confuso el léxico que utiliza. Dada a esta confusión escogí esta opción. Además, la última trata de “ella” y por falta de contexto no sé si es ella o él. |
| Las demás opciones no transmiten muy bien la estructura y el tono original.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Se adapta más al texto original.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Uso de artículos y naturalidad, además de traducciones directas.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Al anteriormente haber explicado que el caballero en la lechería estaba leyendo, no me haría sentido ahora decir "...would I read so carefully".                                                                                                           |
| Se asemeja al mensaje original.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Personalmente prefiero la primera opción ya que para mí el mensaje está bien expresado en general.                                                                                                                                                         |
| El vocabulario es menos complejo y se hace fácil de leer.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Me parece más adecuado.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

Están bien escritos los pronombres y en general está bien redactado.

La escogí solo por mantener a el personaje masculino y la tercera persona.

Creo que se refiere a un tercero con la 1era expresión.

**20.1 Explica brevemente tu razonamiento para elegir la alternativa anterior.**

Es el que mejor estructura gramatical tiene y el que mejor mantiene la fluidez y sentido.

Resulta la más natural de leer.

Lo consideré gramaticalmente correcto.

Es la que tiene mejor redacción y estructura, además mantiene el tono e idea del original.

Se adapta más al texto original.

Naturalidad.

"something harsh that would force him to leave" es para mí la mejor opción de traducción, no creo que "strong" sea el adjetivo correcto para esta situación.

se asemeja al mensaje original.

La opción número uno es, en general, mi traducción preferida. Como se ha expresado en varias ocasiones, el mensaje en sí es claro y es, con mucho, la adecuada, manteniendo el mensaje real del texto original.

Suena más fluido respecto a "grosería".

Me parece más adecuado.

La mejor traducción.

Es el que más se asemeja al sentido original.

Come in lo veo más de cuando tú ya estás adentro y le dices a alguien que ingrese (aunque no estoy segura).



# UNIVERSIDAD **DE ATACAMA**

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DEPARTAMENTO DE IDIOMAS

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