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“Semantic and Cohesive Shifts and Cognate Use in  
Translation and Simultaneous Interpreting:  
A Comparative Analysis in the UN Context”

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To Hannah Sophia, my inspiration and the most beautiful masterpiece your dad and I could  
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## List of abbreviations used (in order of appearance)

T – Translation

I – Interpreting

SI – Simultaneous Interpreting

ST – Source Text

TT – Target Text

SL – Source Language

TL – Target Language

TQA – Translation Quality Assessment

UNO – United Nations Organization

GA – General Assembly

DGACM – Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

R\* - Reference

S\* – Substitution

E\* – Ellipsis

C\* – Conjunction

LC\* – Lexical cohesion

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## 0 Introduction

Over the years, there is one aspect that has interested many translation scholars (Catford 1965; Nida & Taber 1969; Reiß & Vermeer 1984; Holz-Mänttari 1984), referring to the extent to which a target text may vary from its original and still be considered a translation. The presence of these shifts between source and target language is considered to be one of the “true universals of translation” (Toury 1995:57). According to the New Oxford American Dictionary (2015), one of the definitions available for the verb *shift* is: “[to] change in emphasis, direction, or focus”. In a more specific definition of this term regarding translation studies, Catford refers to it as a “departure from formal correspondence” (1965:73). This definition shall be deemed important to the final purpose of this master’s thesis, as it aims to describe some of the departures found in the translation (T) and simultaneous interpretation (SI) into English of a speech originally delivered in Spanish by the Ecuadorian President Rafael Correa at the 70th United Nations General Assembly General Debate on September 28th, 2015.

In order to perform this task, it is necessary to take into consideration the main differences between translation and simultaneous interpreting, identify possible methodological difficulties that could arise from the absence of paralinguistic and non-verbal parameters in the transcription of spoken language (Shlesinger, 2008); acknowledge the shared context where both took place and then to determine the criteria to be used for such description. For this investigation, I will lean on concepts related to interpreting quality and product-based assessment approaches. Notwithstanding its nature as a case study, this master’s thesis does not intend to evaluate and/or grade the resulting final translation and simultaneous interpretation of the selected speech, it rather looks at outlining the different semantic and structural shifts present in both versions in English.

In this sense, the main concept of quality as well as some research studies related to quality assessment in interpreting (Barik 1971; Bühler 1986; Kalina 2011) will be discussed in Chapter 1. Furthermore, Chapter 2 will deal with other product-based approaches such as assessing cohesion and linguistic structure in discourse, shifts in cohesion, and evaluating the usage of cognate and noncognate solutions in T and SI.

The speech chosen for this case study was both translated and interpreted by language professionals at the United Nations Organization in New York, a more detailed description about the context for both T and SI of the selected speech will be provided in Chapter 3, along

with organizational matters, language settings and meeting coverage of the UN General Assembly General Debate.

The methodology to be used for the analysis will be reviewed in Chapter 4 as well as the structural characteristics of and main differences among all corpus versions used for this case study consisting of five documents: the official statement submitted by the Ecuadorian government to the UN Conference Services available on the UN General Assembly's official website, the UN verbatim record of the statement in Spanish and its translation into English (published on the UN Official Document System (ODS) website), and lastly my transcriptions of the speech delivered by the Ecuadorian president Rafael Correa at the 70<sup>th</sup> UN General Assembly in Spanish and its simultaneous interpretation into English. Both audio files are also available on the event's official website.

The results and analysis derived from comparing the target products in both modalities, translation (T) and simultaneous interpreting (SI), will be discussed in Chapter 5, based on the examination of omissions, additions and substitutions in the final target versions (Barik 1971; Hamidi 2006), shifts in cohesion (Blum-Kulka 1986; Shlesinger, 1995) and the transmission of true and false cognates in those versions (Shlesinger & Malkiel 2005).

Lastly, a summary of the analysis and obtained results related to the case study and initial research assumptions, final remarks and some recommendations for possible further study and/or replication of this or similar research will be outlined in Chapter 6.

In order to contribute to women's visibility in written language, I will use the form "s/he" when referring to a third-person singular pronoun whenever possible.

# 1 Quality in Translation and Interpreting

Quality is a very complex topic in itself, especially due to the amount of subjectivity present and vast number of possibilities to approach it. Quality assessment in translation and interpreting can be a difficult task, also considering the wide array of definitions and methods that could be used as a starting point, let alone the different variables that need to be taken into account individually for each of these two translational activities and their sub-modalities. One classic and well-known definition of translation and interpreting, by Otto Kade (1968:33), asserts:

Wir verstehen daher unter *Übersetzen* die Translation eines fixierten und demzufolge permanent dargebotenen bzw. beliebig oft wiederholbaren Textes der Ausgangssprache in einen jederzeit kontrollierbaren Text der Zielsprache. Unter *Dolmetschen*, verstehen wir die Translation eines einmalig (in der Regel mündlich) dargebotenen Textes der Ausgangssprache in eine bedingt kontrollierbaren und infolge Zeitmangels kaum korrigierbaren Text der Zielsprache. (Kade1968:33)

As can be seen in the definition above, there are similarities between these translational activities, as both imply conveying the *text* from source into a target language, but the promptness in which such text is presented and the available amount of time for editing and correcting the final product are further meaningful features used to differentiate these activities. It should also be noted that the term *text* chosen for his definition could be understood in a broader sense meaning a discursive act or a message (Pöchhacker 2004). These aspects are especially useful if one wishes to assess the quality of both translation and interpreting using the same criteria, since a clearer image of the existent focal points and possible difficulties can be better displayed. Finally, there are many other elements that could be considered in said assessment, such as the purpose and context of the source and/or target text, macro- and micro-textual discursive features, input and output features (such as accent, intonation, mode of delivery among many others), all of which makes the task of unifying criteria a very complex one.

In the following sections of this chapter, I will introduce a few definitions of *quality* in general and as it has been described in translation studies. Subsequently, I will present some existing quality assessment approaches in T and I relevant for this investigation.

## 1.1 Defining Quality

There are some different aspects that can be implied when defining quality in general terms. One could refer to high standards and excellence, or just aim at describing the various characteristics a person or entity might have (Cambridge 2021, Oxford 2015).

The International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) defines quality as “that elusive something which everyone recognizes, but no one can successfully define” (AIIC 1992:1), which could be understood as pursuing an ideal that has not yet been completely comprehended or which can be very subjective. Indeed, in her investigation *Constructing Interpreting Quality*, Nadja Grbić (2008) suggests that quality is relative and, although much has been expressed towards studying quality in translation and interpreting, just a few publications have actually devoted their focus to the theoretical ramifications of different quality notions. In her paper, Grbić (2008) seeks to outline the perception and different representations of quality in translation studies, with a particular focus on interpreting, and claims that its definition varies depending on “...the assessor, the interpreting type and the situational context” (2008: 240) where said assessment takes place (research environment, professional practices, etc.). Grbić (2008) proposes three main dimensions for exploring quality notions and quality assessment in interpreting, namely: quality as exception, quality as perfection, and lastly, quality as fitness-for-purpose, based on a modified version of the typology approaches suggested by Lee Harvey & Diana Green (1993).

From this categorization, I wish to discuss the second construct, quality as perfection, which consists of two variations. The first one is the *zero defects* notion, where “[it] is the responsibility of the members of a given system to ensure that interpretations are accurate and that no mistakes are made” (Grbić 2008:244). The second variation described by Grbić, *quality culture*, is seen as the pursuit of a general culture of quality, “which means that everyone involved is responsible for quality at each stage of the process” (2008: 246).

Although Grbić focuses on interpreting in her investigation, given the common ground between translation and interpreting discussed at the beginning of this chapter, I shall outline the *zero defects* notion understood as accuracy, and the views of translation scholars with regards to shifts between ST-TT.

A definition of the term *translation* as proposed by Catford states that it “may be defined as (...) the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)... (1965:20). With this in mind, translation can be seen as a “norm-

governed activity” where at least two languages, with their respective formal systems and cultural traditions, are drawn in (Toury 1995:56). In this definition, the term *norm* refers to the inclination a translator might have towards the source or target language systems.

One of the topics that has interested translation scholars over the course of time has been the attempt to describe and restrict what a proper translation is: should it be regarded as a faithful transmission of the original message? How close or far is the target text allowed to be from the source text? An opinion respecting how priorities should be approached towards this dichotomy is shown in Nida and Taber’s definition, in which they propose that “(t)ranslation 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” (Nida & Taber 1969:12). This rather prescriptive approach to translation clearly evolved after the significant contributions of functionalist translation scholars acknowledging the importance of other aspects related to the target language, culture and text-functionality (i.e. Reiß & Vermeer 1984; Holz-Mänttari 1984).

In my thesis, I do not attempt to thoroughly describe the historic development of translation theories concerning equivalence, since it falls outside the scope of my investigation. Nevertheless, something that has been clearly stated is that whatever the inclination the translator might show, the produced target text is likely to vary in different instances. This one aspect pertains to the principles of translation as Gideon Toury states: “the occurrence of shifts has long been acknowledged as a true universal of translation” (1995:57).

At its most basic definition, the term *shift* relates to movement or change (Oxford 2015). Catford describes shifts as “departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL” (1965:73). He proposes a classification typology mostly centered around formal equivalency aspects contrasting syntactical and verbal structure correspondence between source and target language. Based on this typology, Catford also outlines the definition of a *bad translation*, which can be understood as “[a] translation in which the TL text is either not a normal TL form at all, or is not relatable to the same situational substance as the SL text” (1965:76).

Gideon Toury (1995) offers a different view based on a typology of norms that can be applied to a translation. Two main categories are suggested: preliminary norms and operational norms. The former could be addressed as deciding the degree of permissiveness to be accepted in the translation (Toury, 1995). The latter involves “directing the decisions made during the

act of translation itself” (Toury 1995:58). Finally, concerning the topic’s equivalence and accuracy, this author proclaims:

The apparent contradiction between any traditional concept of equivalence and the limited model into which a translation has just been claimed to be moulded can only be resolved by postulating that **it is norms that determine the (type and extent of) equivalence manifested by actual translations** (Toury 1995:61).

The present master’s thesis is a comparative case study where the translation and simultaneous interpretation of one selected speech at the General Debate of the UN General Assembly will be analyzed using different criteria, one of which is quality. In my investigation, I do not intend to evaluate the final result of the target texts produced by UN professionals. Instead, I aim to describe and, in some cases, contrast different type of shifts present in the target texts.

In the next subsection, I will discuss some quality assessment approaches within translation and interpreting studies which will be used as a starting point to design one part of the methodology of this master thesis investigation.

## 1.2 Research on Quality Assessment in Interpreting Studies

Defining quality in translation and interpreting along with the most suitable means to assess it are by no means new topics in translation studies. According to Williams (2004) the primary interest for translation quality assessment (TQA) is due to a need to refine religious, political and aesthetic aspects, but it has evolved and can be seen from pedagogical and administrative standpoints whenever evaluating student performance, or even for legal and economic reasons, such as the different work stages that would have to occur before delivering a translation to a final user and meeting agreed-upon contract standards. Some of the most common problems for choosing a TQA method are the wide variety of theoretical approaches used to define what a good translation is, along with the lack of a clear, objective and unified framework valid for researchers, students and professionals (Drugan 2013). According to Hönig (1998), we can identify four groups of individuals who need TQA: First, the final user who needs to know whether s/he can trust the translator and her/his work; second, professional translators who need their work to stand out above amateur translators charging cheaper prices for their work; third, translation researchers trying to identify and set criteria for quality control and assessment; and finally, trainee translators.

I mentioned the definition of translation and interpreting postulated by Otto Kade (1968) at the beginning of this chapter and, based on the similarities and differences proposed by him, it is possible to find common ground between the research points asserted by Williams (2004) and Hönig (1998). Indeed, interpreting usually implies conveying an oral speech from one language into another, so one approach could be analyzing the final product characteristics of the interpreted message (target text) on the one hand, or assessing the performance of the interpreter while fulfilling her/his task. Interpreting has existed for centuries and, as Kalina (2004) affirmed, history shows that it was not possible to evaluate objectively the correctness of the message, but the public needed to trust their interpreter and the delivered speech and even the decisions that were made based on that message, so the interpreter's position was at times a very critical one which could even cost her/him her/his life. Nowadays, with the possibility to record and replay produced interpretations, it is easier to assess the product even after it has been delivered.

Whenever one takes interpreting to be a fit-for-purpose professional activity aiming at communication among peers, it is possible to assess quality using text functionality as a criterion. One recurrent approach to research in interpreting quality assessment points at the final user's quality expectations (Collados Aís 2010). Literature suggests there is consensus as to some evaluation criteria playing an important role, such as accuracy, clarity and fidelity, which can also be associated with a product-oriented perspective (Pöchhacker 2002).

Finally, there is a third possible approach to quality, which would be assessing the communication process in itself, where "quality essentially means 'successful communication' among the interacting parties in a particular context of interaction" (Pöchhacker 2002:96). The content of the source speech might also pose interest in the study of quality approaches, although some researchers suggest a more integral analysis incorporating holistic methods which is centered on the quality of all elements generating the communicative situation where interpreters perform (Zwischenberger 2015:8). There is a wide spectrum of possibilities to undertake and study quality assessment in translation and interpreting, but for the sake of this investigation, I will focus on three specific studies discussed in the following subsections.

### 1.2.1 Henri C. Barik's Description of Omissions, Additions and Errors of Translation in SI

In 1969, the psychology scholar Henri C. Barik wrote his dissertation, titled "A Description of Various Types of Omissions, Additions and Errors of Translation Encountered in Simultaneous Interpreting", which was the first PhD thesis on simultaneous interpreting ever



written.(Pöchhacker 2004). For Barik (1971:199), an interpretation may vary in three different ways, the interpreter, “may omit some material used by the speaker (abbreviated S), he may add some material to the text or he may substitute material, resulting in his saying not quite the same thing as the S”.

In his investigation, Barik introduces a general classification of possible errors in SI based on the three types of departures mentioned above (Barik 1971). For his research, he monitored and recorded the performance of six interpreters (two professional interpreters, two interpreting trainees, and two amateur interpreters). Each of the participants had to interpret eight speeches recorded on cassette tapes and the working languages were French and English. The final classification proposed by Barik comprises four types of omissions, four types of additions, and five types of substitutions which in some cases could also count as errors.

The application of this method can be very time-consuming since it assumes a thorough analysis of the target text (TT) and its direct relation to the source text (ST). Barik (1971) admits that both the classification and assessment methods proposed are subjective because they were designed only by himself, although he consulted another qualified person, and both agreed on the rules and parameters used for the investigation. It was not mentioned whether this other qualified person was a translation studies scholar.

As previously mentioned, Barik was a psychology scholar. Gile (1994) states that there are mixed opinions among translation and interpreting practitioners and researchers regarding the interest that scholars from different fields have when pursuing scientific research on translation studies. According to Gile (1994), some of these individuals assert that translation activities are very intricate and cannot be simplified. However, the author also claims that scientific research in the translation studies field could be useful in order to identify quantitative criteria and that such data could “contribute to a better knowledge of the phenomenon” (1994:46). The approach proposed by Barik (1971) was replicated in a study by Catherine Stenzl (1983), and according to her, the method was deemed vague and the results did not correspond to those offered by Barik:

When I tried to score his transcripts on the basis of these descriptions, I was unable to replicate his figures. Barik’s names for certain types of omissions (e.g. comprehension omission, delay omission) suggest reasons for these omissions, but he fails to present any justification for his assumption that specific omissions were caused by interpreters not understanding the source text or by an excessive ear-voice-span. (Stenzl 1983:28).

Quantitative quality assessment approaches such as Barik's proposition, i.e. based on error detection, are generally applied at a sub-sentence and sentence level, but this type of approach can be insufficient for evaluating interpreting performances, since it does not take into account the interpreting environment and the specific situational context in which the task was performed, which already in the 1980s had been acknowledged as an important aspect influencing an interpreter's performance (Kalina 2004:4).

### 1.2.2 Hildegund Bühler: Criteria for the Evaluation of Conference Interpreting

In 1986, Hildegund Bühler also shows her interests in the field of interpreting quality assessment and the various criteria used for such assessment. In her research, she describes the admission process for new members to the International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC). Potential candidates needed the sponsorship of five experienced interpreters<sup>1</sup> and active AIIC members supervising and assessing their performance in real life work situations (Bühler 1986).

Bühler states that there are five "obvious" individuals who should evaluate potential candidates: academic institution teachers; professional organization, experienced colleagues, the employer, and lastly the end user (1986:231). In her research, she proposes a set of 16 parameters to evaluate quality in conference interpreting, eight of them related to the language used during simultaneous interpreting and to speech content (linguistic criteria) and the final seven directly associated with the interpreter's individual features (extra-linguistic criteria), as follows:

Linguistic criteria:

- ❖ Native accent
- ❖ Fluency of delivery
- ❖ Logical cohesion of utterance
- ❖ Sense consistency with original message
- ❖ Completeness of interpretation
- ❖ Correct grammatical usage
- ❖ Use of correct terminology
- ❖ Use of appropriate style

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<sup>1</sup>The number of sponsors needed at the moment to apply for membership has been reduced to three. (AIIC, 2018)

Extra-linguistic criteria:

- ❖ Pleasant voice
- ❖ Thorough preparation of conference documents
- ❖ Endurance
- ❖ Poise
- ❖ Pleasant appearance
- ❖ Reliability
- ❖ Ability to work in a team
- ❖ Positive feedback from delegates

Each of the 47 AIIC interpreters surveyed was asked to express her/his level of agreement to the proposed parameters using a four-point Likert scale with the values: highly important, important, less important and irrelevant. Bühler's research constitutes a first empirical study to evaluate quality in interpreting (Collados Aís 2007), and also the first approach to propose criteria for quality assessment in conference interpreting. In her analysis, Bühler points out that the most popular parameter among the surveyed participants was 'sense consistency with the original message' (96%), followed in second place by 'logical cohesion of utterance' (83%) and reliability (81%). The less popular parameters were 'poise' (9%), and 'pleasant appearance' (0%). Parameters related to individual features in general were the least popular (Bühler 1986).

As for the criteria defining an ideal interpreter, Bühler describes her/him as the "...one who supplies an 'ideal interpreting' in a given situation for a given purpose" (1986: 233), which agrees with a fit-for-purpose approach (Grbić 2008). Bühler also expresses concern as to whether professors and/or members of an evaluating committee in such organizations assess applicants based on the understanding of a final-user perspective and emphasizes the importance of distinguishing between less realistic expectations and concrete user-oriented needs (ibid). Finally, based on the obtained results, Bühler (1986) concludes that *sense consistency with the original* and *completeness of interpretation* are vital for interlinguistic communication and therefore they are very important for interpreting quality. However, these criteria can only be assessed compared to the source text, which generally cannot be done by final users (Bühler 1986; Kalina 2004), which leads to a more superficial quality assessment based on the parameters *pleasant voice*, *native accent* or *fluency of delivery*. Finally, Bühler points out the need to make a distinction between user needs and user expectations, as the latter tends to be non-realistic and, in that case, "the concept of 'user education' might be introduced and give occasion to further study" (1986:233).

Part of Bühler's study has been either fully or partially replicated by other researchers. One example is the work done by Ingrid Kurz, whose interest was primarily user-oriented. In 1989, she repeated this survey, but decided to choose only the first eight parameters (native accent, pleasant voice, fluency, logical cohesion, sense consistency, completeness, correct usage of grammar, correct terminology) from Bühler's list, mainly aiming at comparing interpreters' and final users' expectations (Kurz 2001). For her first attempt (1989), she surveyed 47 participants attending a medical conference. Later on, Kurz repeated the survey at an international conference on quality control and at a gathering that took place during a Council of Europe meeting (Kurz 2001, Pöchhacker 2004), respectively. Kurz (2001) asserts that there were some differences among the three user groups, and in general, they tended to put less weight on some parameters that were considered very important among the interpreters who participated in Bühler's study, such as native accent and correct grammar usage, concluding that "[t]he demands on the quality of interpretation expressed by the interpreters (...) were generally higher than those expressed by the delegates" (2001:398).

A different methodological approach partially based on Bühler's criteria was designed in 1998 by Ángela Collados Aís, who conducted an investigation in order to analyze quality expectations and quality assessment in conference interpreting regarding two specific parameters: intonation and sense consistency with the original message. This study involves a simulation where 15 professional interpreters and 42 delegates participated; the interpreter intentionally alternated between a monotonous and a livelier intonation and on some occasions included some inconsistencies in their interpreted message (Collados Aís 1998). The obtained results show a discrepancy between quality expectations and the actual capacities that delegates show to assess the simultaneous interpreting, since in some cases, the participants gave positive feedback to a performance where the professional interpreter used a livelier intonation, but the message contained some inconsistencies in regards to the original message (Collados Aís 2007). This additionally indicated that "generic expectations about less important (nonverbal) components of quality may not reflect the true impact of such criteria on an end-user's assessment of a simultaneous interpretation" (Pöchhacker 2007:XVIII). This initial investigation conducted by Collados Aís served as a start-point for several further studies carried by other interpreting scholars in various Spanish universities and evaluating 11 different parameters and their direct influence on quality assessment in interpreting (Collados Aís 2007; Collados Aís et al 2007).

### 1.2.3 Sylvia Kalina: Quality Assessment Based on a ST/TT Comparative Analysis

Sylvia Kalina (2011) showed reticence to evaluate the quality of the final performance and product without acknowledging the importance of context regarding the original speech. She questions the different approaches existing for interpreting quality assessment at the time and suggests the need to develop “speech profiles” from both source and target speeches. Her goal was to categorize and consider all the elements present in simultaneous interpreting and conduct a more objective evaluation.

In her paper “*Maß für Maß. Eine vergleichende Profilanalyse von Diskursen beim Dolmetschen*” (2011), Kalina summarizes such parameters in two profile questionnaires. The general idea was to separately evaluate the source and target speeches, to compare the obtained score and finally be able to assess the quality of said interpretation. This investigation also suggests some of the basic assumptions needed to conduct such a comparative analysis, while recognizing that the content of the target speech does not need to be an exact reproduction of the source speech’s content:

Mündlich und mit einem gewissen Grad an Spontaneität sowie mit aktualisiertem Rezipientenbezug präsentierte Texte sind in einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt und nur für diese realisierten sprachlich fixierte Konzepte. Dies gilt für Dolmetschprodukte im besonderen Maße. Sie sind Repräsentationen von intendierten Äußerungen, die in einer anderen Kultur, in der womöglich andere mentale Modelle in den Köpfen der Zuhörer bestehen, funktionieren müssen (Kalina, 2011:165).

The first questionnaire designed to develop source text presentation profiles was constituted by three main categories: (i) addressee orientedness, (ii) linguistic features, and (iii) delivery characteristics. Some of the parameters suggested for this questionnaire were: *clear outline, structured signals, register and style, amount of technical terms and concepts not communicated in advance, syntax appropriateness for oral presentation, degree of spontaneity and overall delivery speed*. (Kalina 2015: 26-30). The second questionnaire covered the following categories: (i) consistency with source text, (ii) linguistic features, and (iii) delivery. For this part of the assessment, the author suggested parameters such as the interpreter’s *appropriateness for the type of discourse, adaptation to target culture, terminology, booth manners and microphone discipline, delivery disturbances and the appropriateness of nonverbal means of communication*, among others (Kalina 2015).

The overall assessment is performed after first filling out each one of these questionnaires separately. Next to each of the assessment parameters, there is a column indicating the direction to perform the evaluation (poor→good/many→few/ low→high) and an assessment scale to keep scores from -4 to +4, and then comparing the final score obtained in each case.

Kalina comments that some professional interpreters were rather skeptical of her idea of developing a model to assess interpreting quality, claiming among other things the task-specific and short-lived nature of each performance, which made a long-term analysis unnecessary, along with the thought that such research results were based on an ideal representation that does not exist in the real world (2011:167). In her conclusions, she points out that her colleagues were rather positively surprised with the usefulness of the method she designed, however some peer interpreters mentioned that they were not able to fill in all the questionnaires. Kalina admits in this regard: “Qualitätssicherung ist natürlich zeitaufwändig, und es ist nicht zu erwarten, dass praktizierende Dolmetscher ständig Messungen zur Qualitätsbestimmung ihrer Leistung vornehmen” (2011: 172).

As previously stated at the beginning of this chapter, there have been many different research approaches and studies to address the subject of quality in translation and interpreting. The definition of translation and interpreting supplied by Kade (1968) places the short amount of time available to edit and correct the final product as a key aspect to differentiate both translational activities (Pöchhacker 2004). Finding differences and common ground to describe and contrast the TT resulting from a translation and simultaneous interpretation was one of the initial goals of this chapter. The quality assessment approaches discussed in this chapter show that there are similar aspects which can be analyzed in both T and SI when identifying shifts between ST and TT. Semantic shifts related to the omission, addition and substitution of information in the target text will be important for one part of the methodology.

In the next chapter, I will discuss two other product-based assessment approaches related to the analysis of shifts, which will also serve to design the rest of the methodology to be applied and perform the analysis of the selected speeches and their translation and simultaneous interpretation in Chapters 4 and 5.

## 2 Cohesion and Cognates

Translators and interpreters alike are confronted daily with different challenges arising from these professional tasks. Translators facing tight deadlines to deliver their work while receiving large amounts of words to process and translate; simultaneous interpreters sometimes struggling to keep up with the pace of the speaker because of her/his speech delivery speed or the fact that s/he is talking spontaneously, are among some of the possible situations that might occur. In order to avoid misinterpretations and be able to fulfil their task, these professionals need to make use of different strategies which may vary depending on the situation and the specific translational activity.

I already discussed at the beginning of the previous chapter some conceptual similarities and differences between translation and interpretation, quoting Otto Kade's definition (1968). The use of the term "text" as proposed by him, can also be understood as an "act of discourse" (Pöchhacker 2004:11), which leads to the possibility of evaluating both the source and target text versions using discourse analysis as a means of study. There is a large number of possibilities to analyze translated and interpreted texts using standards of textuality, intratextuality and discourse analysis at different levels (Pöchhacker 2004), especially when we take George Yule's (1996) standpoint as to what questions we can ask when interested in the way messages are conveyed in language:

When we [...] ask how is it that we, as language users, make sense of what we read in text, understand what speakers mean despite what they say, recognize connected as opposed to jumbled and incoherent discourse and successfully take part in that complex activity called conversation, we are undertaking what is known as **discourse analysis**. (Yule 1996:139)

In the following subsections, I shall describe and discuss the most common definitions and terms related to two product-based assessment approaches that are covered in the intertextuality and discourse analysis fields and which I consider relevant for the methodological part of this master thesis:

- ❖ Evaluating shifts in cohesion in translated and interpreted text (Blum-Kulka 1986, Shlesinger 1995)
- ❖ Usage and processing of cognates in target speech (Shlesinger & Malkiel, 2005).

## 2.1 Assessing Cohesion and Coherence

I have previously discussed the use of the term *text* in translation and interpreting. There are different views regarding the elements that need to be present for a text to be considered such. Halliday and Hasan (1976) state that the word *text* in linguistics is related to “any passage, spoken or written, that does form a unified whole” (1976:1). On the other hand, de Beaugrande and Dressler (1988) claim that a text is a *communicative occurrence* and that it needs to meet seven textuality standards: cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality. Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan also describe the existence of features and surface interrelations to achieve *texture*, known as the attribute of a text to be considered as one (1976:2), thus pointing out the importance of cohesion among all elements.

Cohesion and coherence are two concepts that have been widely studied and discussed by text and discourse scholars to describe the degree of connectedness found in a text. Still, they are approached differently by linguists, depending on structuralist or functionalist points of view (Bublitz 1998). In the following subsections, I shall outline these definitions and describe the cohesive ties that will be relevant for my case study.

### 2.1.1 Defining Cohesion and Coherence

Cohesion and coherence are two terms that share their etymological origin: the Latin word “*cohære*, to stick together [...] *co-*, for *con*, i.e. *cum*, together; and *hære*, to stick” (Skeat 1910:120). However, the type of relation suggested by each concept is different, as pointed out by Bublitz:

Cohesion refers to **inter-sentential semantic relations** which link current items with preceding or following ones by **lexical and structural means** [...]. Coherence, on the other hand is a **cognitive category** that depends on the **language user’s interpretation** and is not an invariant property of discourse or text (Bublitz 1998, emphasis added).

I have chosen to emphasize the elements I found to be key to differentiate the concepts of cohesion and coherence out of Bublitz’ definition. He claims that structuralist linguists see a focus on form and hence on cohesion for achieving textuality, while functionalist linguists apply their focus on meaning and coherence as the main aspect that determines textuality (Bublitz 1998).



Some authors seem to highlight a difference between cohesion and coherence, based on the premise of connectedness of the surface text versus the existent knowledge and interpretation of said relations, as seen in the definitions proposed by de Beaugrande and Dressler (1988) for both terms:

[Cohesion] (...) concerns the ways in which the components of the SURFACE TEXT i.e. the actual words we hear or see, are *mutually connected within a sequence*. The surface components **depend** upon each other according to grammatical forms and conventions, such that cohesion rests upon GRAMMATICAL DEPENDENCIES. (de Beaugrande & Dressler 1988:3)

[Coherence] (...) concerns the ways in which the components of the TEXTUAL WORLD, i.e. the configuration of CONCEPTS and RELATIONS which *underlie* the surface text are *mutually accessible and relevant*. (...) Sometimes, though not always, the relations are not made explicit in the text, that is, they are not ACTIVATED directly by expressions of the surface. (de Beaugrande & Dressler 1988:4)

In this explanation, according to de Beaugrande and Dressler (1988), a concept is understood as the cognitive knowledge that can be summoned up in the mind, and the relations constitute the connections between such concepts. As mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, these two authors assert that cohesion and coherence are just two of seven standards that need to be met in order to achieve textuality, along with: intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality. Given the scope of this paper, the remaining standards will not be described in detail.

One of the leading and best-known contributions related to textuality and cohesion was made by Michael Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan in their book *Cohesion in English*, which was published in 1976, and is still considered an authoritative source by researchers in the field of cohesion (Bublitz 1998, Blum-Kulka 1986, Shlesinger 1995). Halliday & Hasan, whose line of investigation can be regarded as form and structure oriented (Bublitz 1998), propose the following definition for cohesion:

The concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and define it as a text. Cohesion occurs where the INTERPRETATION of some elements is dependent on that of another. The one PRESUPPOSES the other, in the sense that it cannot be effectively decoded except by recourse to it.” (1976:4).

Halliday and Hasan do not provide a definition for coherence separately in their work, however, they make a clear statement about cohesion being “[...] necessary, but not a sufficient condition for the creation of text” (1976:298) and acknowledge the existence of a variety of resources of semantic nature that contribute to expressing the connection of said text to the environment.

As for the establishment of cohesion, Halliday and Hasan (1976) suggest two degrees of cohesion, *grammatical* and *lexical*. Both degrees can be described by means of cohesive ties, defined as “a single instance of cohesion, a term for one occurrence of a pair of cohesively related items” (1976:3). They proposed five types of cohesive ties: reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction and lexical cohesion.

A primary classification of cohesive ties refers to the position where they can be found in the text, which Halliday and Hasan denominate *context of situation* (1976:32). In the first level, they propose the terms *exophora* for elements resulting from the situational context and *endophora* for information that has already been stated. Furthermore, those types of references found within the text may be classified as *anaphora* if located before the text they are referring to, or *cataphora* if located after. This categorization may appear in some other types of cohesive ties, which will be discussed in more detail below.

### *Reference*

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:33) a reference concerns a type of cohesive tie used to recover or retrieve information that has already been stated, either as a direct result of the situational context or explicitly in the text.

Example: ***The solution*** is not making more borders, rather ***it’s*** solidarity, humanity, creating conditions of prosperity and peace that remove the incentive for migration. (TT02-SI<sup>2</sup>)

These authors identify three types of references:

- ❖ Personal: “reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of PERSON” (1976:37)
- ❖ Demonstrative: “reference by means of IDENTITY OF PROXIMITY” (1976:37)

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<sup>2</sup> In order to facilitate the description and analysis of the five documents that comprise this case study, they were each assigned a specific coded name. More detailed information about this nomenclature can be found in Chapter 4.3.

- ❖ Comparative references: “indirect reference by means of IDENTITY OF SIMILARITY” (1976:37)

De Beaugrande and Dressler (1988) identify references using the name *pro-forms* and define their function as “replacing content-carrying elements with short place-holders of no independent content” (1988:49). These authors accept and recognize the anaphorical and cataphoric context types of pro-forms, yet classify them according to the grammatical function they usually refer to in the text (pronouns, pro-verb, pro-modifier and pro-complements). Nevertheless, they claim this grammatical relation is not a categorical one; pro-forms are “versatile” and might also replace whole clauses and concepts (1988:63). Such categorization creates the grey zone between references and substitutions as defined by Halliday and Hasan (1976), since the latter authors claim that *references* point at relations at a semantic level, whereas *substitutions* (including *ellipsis* as well) point at relations at a grammatical level. For this paper, I shall only lean on the classification proposed by Halliday and Hasan.

### *Substitution and ellipsis*

Substitution and ellipsis are two closely related cohesive ties proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976:88), as they both constitute “the replacement of one item by another”. The main difference according to the authors is that an ellipsis can be understood as “a substitution by zero” (Halliday & Hasan 1976:89). Here are some examples of these two cohesion devices from the speeches I analyze in my research:

Substitution: *It is not a technical **problem**, but a political **one*** (TT01-TR)

Ellipsis: *The human being is not the only important **being** in nature, although he remains the most important [**being**].* (TT02-SI)

Furthermore, Halliday & Hasan (1976) propose three types of substitution, according to the grammatical element that needs to be replaced: nominal, verbal or clausal. These categories are also the same for ellipsis. De Beaugrande and Dressler (1988) state that an ellipsis “allows the omission of some structural components, provided that a complete version is recoverable” (1988:80), and that its usage references a settlement between ‘compactness and clarity’ (1988:69).

## Conjunction

Conjunctions are often defined in grammar as function words that connect either clauses or words within the same clause (Oxford 2015). In general terms, the relation set by means of conjunctions can be of coordination or subordination (Biber et al. 2013).

Example: *The global inequities are not just reflected in distribution of emissions, **but** also on the impact of global warming and climate change.* (TT02-SI)

Halliday and Hasan (1976:226-273) state that conjunctions, or the use of conjunctive elements also constitute a type of cohesive tie that “express[es] certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse” (p. 226). Moreover, they propose using an existing classification for conjunctions, arguing that there is “no single uniquely correct inventory of the type conjunctive relations” (1976:237). Such categorization consists of four groups according to the relation posed between clauses: *additive*, *adversative*, *causal* and *temporal*. Halliday and Hasan suggested the words *and*, *yet*, *so* and *then* to depict in a very simplified manner the function of the four categories respectively (p. 239).

De Beaugrande and Dressler (1988:71-74) also recognize conjunctions as cohesive devices, but using the name *junctive expressions* or *junctions*. They assert that the word *conjunction* refers solely to one of four possible types of junctions, along with *disjunctions*, *contrajunctions* and *subordinations*, depending on the function they carry in the clause/sentence relating situations or events. I have decided to use the term *conjunction* following Halliday and Hasan’s definition and categorization for the analysis and discussion of the selected speeches that will be discussed in this paper.

## Lexical cohesion

Halliday and Hasan define lexical cohesion as “the cohesive effect achieved by the selection of vocabulary” (1976:274). By the same token, they acknowledge the subtlety of this effect, especially if compared to the process of identifying grammatical cohesion according to the four cohesive ties explained above: “Reference items, substitutes and conjunctions all explicitly presuppose some elements other than themselves” (Halliday & Hasan 1976:288). As for the categorization of lexical cohesion, three main groups were proposed by these two authors:

- ❖ *Reiteration*, achieved by repeating the same word, synonymy, using superordinate words or general words.
- ❖ The occurrence of *cohesive patterns* among clauses and/or sentences which can be identical, inclusive, exclusive or simply unrelated.
- ❖ *Collocations* defined as the type of cohesion carried through combination of “lexical items that regularly co-occur” (Halliday & Hasan 1976:284).

The following paragraph serves to exemplify the use of lexical cohesion, achieved by means of reiteration and collocations:

*Therefore, we must not settle for **minimalist goals**, as we did with the Millennium Development **Goals**. A perspective based on bare **minimums** legitimizes our current reality, which places the beneficiary in a position of inferiority with respect to others and makes no attempt to remedy the distances or power relations between individuals and societies.* (TT01-TR)

De Beaugrande and Dressler (1988) use different terms for defining lexical cohesion categories which mostly coincide with the ones mentioned above. In the first place, reiteration receives the name *recurrence*, and might also occur partially (*partial recurrence*). Secondly, they acknowledge *paraphrasis* and *parallelism* (the latter understood as retaining the main format while utilizing different language expressions), and claim that these two techniques improved a possible loss of informativity when overusing recurrences. For the rest of my research, I have decided to apply the categorization proposed by Halliday and Hasan in regard to lexical cohesion.

In this first part of chapter 2, I have described the main concepts related to cohesion and coherence in one language, sharing the views of different researchers (Halliday & Hasan 1976, de Beaugrande & Dressler 1988, Bublitz 1998), who have significantly contributed to this topic from a text-linguistics standpoint. In the next subsection, I shall describe the research on shifts in coherence and cohesion within the translation and interpreting fields.

### 2.1.2 Shifts in Cohesion and Coherence in Translation according to Blum-Kulka

The research performed by Shoshana Blum-Kulka (1986) constitutes one of the foundational and pioneering papers in the study of cohesion and coherence within translation studies. Her

study covers translations from English into Hebrew, as well as other texts from French into English and vice versa. According to her investigation, communication, understood as means of interaction, implies the *negotiation of meaning* (1986:17), which entails that the participants somehow share information which allows them to interpret and understand the information received. Such tasks are possible through cohesion and coherence, two terms defined by her as follows: “[c]ohesion [...] will be considered *as an overt relationship holding between parts of the text, expressed by language specific markers (...)*”; whereas “[c]oherence can be viewed *as a covert potential meaning relationship among parts of a text, made overt by the reader or listener through processes of interpretation*” (Blum-Kulka 1986:17).

Drawn from these postulates, the author states that shifts at a textual (cohesive) level and in the “*discoursal relationships*” (coherence) are inevitably happening whenever a translation activity takes place. This assertion is made given the fact that incorporating a source and target language also implies integrating the particular linguistic and cultural features that each language possesses individually (Blum-Kulka 1986). At this point, I wish to discuss the categorization proposed by her in regard to the shifts in cohesion and coherence more in depth, which will be key to one section of the analytical discussion of this paper.

Blum-Kulka proposes that shifts in cohesion could be classified according to: a) the degree of *textual explicitness* achieved in the TT in regards to the ST, and b) the possible variations in “explicit and implicit meaning of the [ST]” arising from the translation (1986:18).

Concerning textual explicitness, she considers research carried out by other colleagues and also speculates herself on the effect of the following variables in such cohesion shifts:

- ❖ Language specifics such as the source and target language’s grammatical systems
- ❖ Translator’s competences; i.e. amateur vs. experienced translators
- ❖ Translator’s stylistic preferences
- ❖ Language produced by language learners vs. native speakers

These assertions motivated her to postulate the “explicitation hypothesis”, which states that a translation process entails complex tasks handling text and discourse which might result in a more redundant TL in comparison to the SL. As a result, Blum-Kulka claimed “[t]his redundancy can be expressed by a rise in the level of cohesive explicitness in the TL” (1986:19).

Such explicitness is also regarded in the shifts occurring in text meaning, the second category proposed by Blum-Kulka (1986) within cohesive shifts. Based on the function of cohesive ties as elements that create *texture* (Halliday & Hasan 1976, see 2.1), Blum-Kulka

(1986) asserts that choosing to use different cohesive ties in the translation of the ST might modify their function in the TL and hence the interpretation of the TT.

As mentioned earlier, Blum-Kulka links coherence with processes of text interpretability inherent to the target reader. She describes achieving coherence as “the realization(s) of the text’s meaning potential” (1986:23) and affirms that shifts in coherence can be categorized either as reader-focused or text-focused. This classification is initially related to her views about the methodology and starting point that can be used to assess said shifts, although she acknowledges that qualitative evaluation can be challenging.

Reader-focused shifts in coherence involve to some extent the translator’s assumptions regarding the existence or lack of shared knowledge of the TL users about information being translated from a SL text (Blum-Kulka 1986). Furthermore, they entail a deeper understanding of the SL discourse (Gile 1993). This assertion is deemed valid in both translation and interpreting, as pointed out by Gile:

This is due to the need to interpret [the SL] meaning correctly so that it can be re-expressed in the target language, and in particular to the need to make decisions when problems occur with respect to ambiguity, missing TL terms, loss of information in interpretation, a mismatch between aspects of the SL discourse and characteristics of the TL receivers. (Gile 1993:67)

Blum-Kulka (1986) declares that the specific approach to use when translating and the information that will need to be shared for the reader to understand the SL are decisions made by a translator that will have a direct effect on the overall text coherence. According to her, when one considers the reader-focused shifts, the role of a translator is that of preventing the target reader from facing possible difficulties derived from coherence shifts. Conversely, in text-focused shifts, the translator has already identified meaning and interpretation variations in the TT that derived from a probably mistaken understanding of the SL and authors’ intentions made by a previous translator.

Blum-Kulka (1986) summarizes her research by highlighting a contrasting view between the processes of natural discourse and translation, both processes where meaning negotiation is key to achieving full understanding of the *text* as a logical unit of communication and of the writer’s intentions. However, she claims the importance of pursuing further empirical research in order to be able to make more sustained claims as to the explicitation or usage of certain cohesive patterns for a pair of languages, and the resulting shifts in coherence and cohesion. The approach in this type of study pertains to contrastive stylistics and discourse

analysis in translation, which in itself are very complex fields. I will not expand further on other empirical research performed in other language pairs at this point, since it is outside the research scope for this paper.

### 2.1.3 Cohesion and Coherence in Simultaneous Interpreting

Another research paper that serves as a pioneering reference for assessing shifts in cohesion in translation studies is the investigation by Miriam Shlesinger in 1995. In her research, she acknowledges the contributions made by Shoshana Blum-Kulka in the fields of translation, but focuses her efforts on examining the significance of the translation medium (oral vs. written) in the occurrence of cohesion shifts. In this case, Shlesinger devotes her attention to SI, based on the premise that “texts hang together differently after being interpreted” (1995:195).

Although her research does not cover specifics about end-user perception, the author clearly recognizes this parameter as another important issue that can be analyzed when assessing shifts in cohesion and the way such shifts are understood in the TL. Furthermore, she points to the role of different translation approaches in equivalence (formal equivalence, understood as literal translation vs. functional translation, closer to a fit-for-purpose approach). She argues that adhering to the usage of one specific cohesive tie does not automatically guarantee the speaker’s intention will be retained in the target speech (Shlesinger, 1995:195).

Moreover, she claims that there are three constraints which need to be considered when analyzing shifts of cohesion in simultaneous interpreting (Shlesinger 1995:194):

- ❖ Time constraint: The simultaneous interpreter needs to listen, understand and convey a message, and her/his ability to process the input, as well as the speed of her/his delivery will be preset by the pace set by the speaker when delivering the original message.
- ❖ Linearity constraint: Normally, the source text is presented to the simultaneous interpreters in the form of short units, and s/he needs to resort to any possible strategy in order to avoid misunderstandings when processing a message that has yet to be completely rendered.
- ❖ (Un)shared knowledge constraint: Referring to the information and knowledge the speaker assumes her/his audience to have, and which may represent a challenge for the simultaneous interpreter at the time of rendering such message. According to Shlesinger (1995), this aspect can also be observed in the case of spontaneous speaking



In her paper, Shlesinger (1995) analyzes the occurrence of these three constraints and the situation in which a translator needs to perform her/his task. Based on that premise, it could be assumed that there would probably be a lower number of shifts in a written translation.

Her research comprises the analysis of recorded simultaneous interpretations of one short speech from English into Hebrew, performed by 13 students. Each simultaneous interpretation was recorded twice, for a final output of 26 speeches to be analyzed. For her research, Shlesinger (1995) defines a shift as the omission or substitution of a cohesive tie in the interpreted version. The author relies on three possible reasons for a shift in cohesion to take place: a) “shifts which reflect language specific preferences”; b) “shifts which reflect norms that have developed in relation to particular text types”; and c) “shifts inherent in the very act of translation (...)” (Shlesinger 1995:196). Moreover, she focuses her attention on identifying cohesive ties in the original speech, and crosschecking whether they have been reproduced, omitted or substituted with any types of synonyms in the interpreted versions. For this purpose, she adopted the classification of cohesive ties suggested by Halliday and Hasan (1976, see 2.1.1).

At the end of her research, Shlesinger (1995) mentions that some of the shifts involving the different cohesive ties might seem contradictory, and consequently suggests the need for further empirical research to clarify those specific cases. In spite of this, she points to various findings she was able to identify in her research, such as the following (Shlesinger 1995: 211-213):

- ❖ The omission of cohesive ties was the most common type of shift found in her results, independent of the kind of tie appearing in the SL. This was the case especially for information which was deemed by the interpreter as non-essential (such as some particular conjunctions and discourse markers).
- ❖ Previous disclosure of the speech to be simultaneously interpreted and/or the existence of shared knowledge had a clear impact on the amount of errors and omissions in SI.
- ❖ Even in cases of cohesive ties which were properly rendered (at least semantically), if the underlying meaning of a phrase was not transmitted, this would result in a lack of success conveying the actual message.

Finally, the author emphasizes the usefulness of performing further similar research to compare both end-user's and interpreter's perceptions and also as a pedagogical tool. In the latter option, both teachers and students would have the chance to analyze and evaluate shifts that could be considered acceptable from those deemed unacceptable and leading to errors. Shlesinger (1995)

also suggests the need to perform similar research with professional simultaneous interpreters to validate if findings such as those proposed by her were representative in SI.

## 2.2 Use of Target-Language Cognates

This part of the chapter is devoted to one last product-based analytical approach in T and SI, namely the handling of cognate words and their transmission from the SL into the TL. With this purpose in mind, I shall define the meaning of the term, and subsequently describe a few different studies on this topic within translation and interpreting studies.

### 2.2.1 Definition of Cognates

Oxford's Etymological Dictionary of English Language defines the term *cognate* as follows: "L[atin] co- for *con*, which for *cum*, together; and *gnātus*, born, old form of *nātus*, pp. of *gnaci*, later *nasci*, to be born" (Skeat 1910:119). This description aligns, at least regarding word origin, with one of the definitions offered on the Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics: "A language or a linguistic form which is historically derived from the same source as another language/form" (Crystal 2009:83). Another short definition for cognates, proposed by Susanne Carroll (1992) reads that cognates are "[l]exical items from different languages which are identified by bilinguals as somehow being 'the same thing'" (Carroll 1992:94). The latter author, Susanne Carroll, studied the processing of cognate words within language learning processes, which she refers to as cognate pairing. In her paper *On Cognates* (1992) she analyzes the different views regarding when a word should be considered a cognate or noncognate. She also reviews several existing research papers on applied psycholinguistics and the role of transfer of knowledge in cognate processing in language. There are different opinions among researchers as to the boundaries to be recognized when delimitating cognate and noncognate forms, as asserted by Shlesinger and Malkiel (2005):

Some employ three criteria – meaning, phonology, and orthography – while others refer only to meaning and phonology. Most maintain that the traditional definition notwithstanding, is immaterial whether two words are derived from a common etymon; whether one is a loanword, derived from the other; or whether the resemblance is purely accidental (Shlesinger & Malkiel 2005:173).

Some examples matching all three criteria mentioned above are the Spanish words *democracia*, *personal* and *opulencia*, with their English cognates *democracy*, *personal* and *opulence*, respectively. Other examples matching only the criteria meaning and phonology are the German words *Haus*, *Eis* and *Buch*, with their English cognates *house*, *ice* and *book* respectively.

Along with the concept of cognates, it is also possible to find false cognates, which in this case refer to words that might appear or sound similar, but have partially or even completely different meanings (Carroll 1991, Malkiel 2009, Shlesinger & Malkiel, 2005). A few examples are the cases of the Spanish words *embarazada* (pregnant) and *éxito* (success), which are false cognates to the English words *embarrassed* and *exit*, respectively. Also in some cases, the context where a word is used can have a direct impact on whether it shall be considered as a true or false cognate, as shown in the following example: “When a *tigre* turns up in Venezuela, it must perforce be rendered as “jaguar” for the sake of accuracy, and at the expense of all the connotations carried in the original misnaming on the part of the discoverers” (Rabassa, 1989:4-5).

As mentioned above, studying *cognates* can be approached from different fields relating to the use of language. In the next section, I shall discuss some research devoted to *cognates* within the field of Translation Studies.

### 2.2.2 Handling Cognates in Translation and Interpreting

While there has been plenty of research on the topic of cognates processing in language acquisition, translation and interpreting, as mentioned by Carroll (1992) and Shlesinger and Malkiel (2005), in this part of my paper I want to refer to two specific studies. The first one is focused on the transmission of cognates and false cognates in translation only, whereas the second addresses the particularities in cognate transmission when comparing the modalities written translation and simultaneous interpreting.

Be it in translation or in interpreting, it might seem to be the obvious choice to use a cognate word in the TL whenever it appears in a text in the SL, since the use of this possibility could simplify and/or shorten the processing time (Malkiel 2009). In the specific case of simultaneous interpreting, such a strategy could be understood as a means to deal with the time and linearity constraints discussed above (see 2.3.1), especially if we consider the additional level of *cognitive stress* (Shlesinger & Malkiel 2005). Furthermore, there are other aspects that need to be considered, such as the risk of mistranslating a false cognate, the

translator's/interpreter's assumptions regarding the context situation, knowledge and preferences of the target audience, and etc.:

The translation of cognates is neither simple not straightforward. While sometimes the translator might spurn the TL cognate out of fear of false cognates, other times the decision to search for a noncognate synonym is based on bona fide differences between the source and target languages (Malkiel 2009:311).

In 2009, Brenda Malkiel's research on cognate processing in translation between the languages English and Hebrew was published. In her investigation, she prepares a text in English which has a specific number of true and false cognates and translates it into Hebrew, keeping the cognate forms of the original whenever possible. Subsequently she gives the text to fifteen translation students and requests they deliver a translation (Administration A) of the text from Hebrew into (US) English and delete the file after delivery. After a few weeks, she requests the students to repeat the translation from Hebrew into English (Administration B). Her final analysis includes comparing the translation of true and false cognates in both administrations for each of the participants.

There was also the need to define when the translation of a cognate form counted as such and when it would be considered a noncognate translation. In the case of words that already had an existing true cognate form available in the TL; whenever the translator decided to use a different term than the *obvious* equivalent, even if it was a small difference compared to the original cognate, such translation was considered a noncognate solution. This case did not apply when the translator only decided to translate the cognate using the direct equivalent and just change the part of speech it represented in the text. Lastly, the translation of false cognates was expected to be performed based on the true meaning of such words and not on its sound similarity to the false cognate (Malkiel 2009).

Among the findings in her research paper, Malkiel (2009) asserts that, although there are not any clear-cut findings regarding the use of cognate or noncognate forms among the experiment's participants, translation students seem prone to avoid cognate use. In many situations the participants chose noncognate solutions even in those cases where using a ready-made solution was not only completely acceptable, but also desirable due to TT accuracy: "For the Hebrew *tragi* (tragic), for example, the subjects proposed three noncognate translations – sad, strange, and cynical – none of which completely captures the meaning of 'tragic.'" (Malkiel 2009:319).

Furthermore, she acknowledges the hurdle that false cognates suppose for translators, given that twelve out of fourteen participants mistranslated at least one false cognate in both administrations. In her research, Malkiel (2009) also mentions the need to carry out further research using different methods (i.e. think-aloud protocols), to identify possible causes for the preference of noncognate over cognate solutions.

Regarding the study of cognate transmission in translation and simultaneous interpreting, there is a research paper by Shlesinger and Malkiel (2005) aimed at clarifying the effect of the translation modality in relation to:

- ❖ Cognate transmission (noncognate vs. cognate version preference)
- ❖ Probability of false cognate mistranslations
- ❖ Cognate processing in general

For this purpose, the authors designed an experiment consisting of two stages and asked seven professional interpreters to participate. The languages covered in this experiment were English and Hebrew. In the first phase, the participants are required to interpret the text simultaneously from English into Hebrew. This task is recorded. The second phase of the experiment takes place four years later, where the same participants are required to translate the ST they have originally interpreted the first time. For the analysis of the data obtained, the researchers count the amount of cognate and noncognate solutions classifying the participant's choices primarily as *interpreting-translation pair* and then introducing a second classification that goes as follows: “(a) in cognate form in both modalities, (b) in noncognate form in both modalities, (c) in cognate form in interpreting and noncognate form in translation, and (d) in noncognate form in interpreting and cognate form in translation” (Shlesinger & Malkiel 2005:180). The ST consisted of 52 true cognates and ten false cognates.

The results obtained in their experiment show that, in general, a cognate solution is preferred by the participants in both modalities over a noncognate one. However, in cases with a higher use of noncognate solutions, the produced translations (54%) are more likely to display noncognate synonyms than the interpretations (37%). Such percentage terms correspond to category *c* in the classification mentioned above. In this case, Shlesinger and Malkiel (2005) state that their hypothesis regarding interpreters being more inclined to choose cognate solutions than translators is hereby supported. Furthermore, they assert “[g]iven the far more limited window of opportunity for decision making in interpreting, the interpreter is more likely to use the first solution to come to mind” (Shlesinger & Malkiel 2005:184-185).

Another aspect found in this study indicates that the participants' inclination towards the use of a cognate or noncognate solution was consistent throughout both tasks, translation and simultaneous interpreting. In this respect, Shlesinger and Malkiel (2005) explain that from the 258 cases, only in 57 did a participant adopt a different strategy regarding cognate processing in his/her translation and simultaneous interpretation of the TT. Finally, the results show that the participants performed better at avoiding false cognates during translations than they did during interpretations. Shlesinger and Malkiel (2005) do not consider this outcome as an element to judge the interpreters' skills while performing their task. On the contrary, they attribute these results to the translation modalities.

Shlesinger (2008) claims that research involving the study and analysis of texts that have been both translated and interpreted can be methodologically challenging, and the transcription of interpreted text is also time consuming. Nevertheless, the pursuit of such endeavors might shed light on the "differences stemming from distinct styles of processing or even from modality as such" (Shlesinger & Malkiel 2005:185-186).

### **3 Translating and Interpreting at the UN – Research Context**

As was mentioned in previous chapters, I intend to describe some aspects of the translation and simultaneous interpreting tasks at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly based on a comparative case study. To this end, I shall outline the context where both translation and simultaneous interpreting of the selected speech took place, considering the importance of this variable not only in the assessment of quality from a pragmatic point of view, as suggested by Kopczynski (1994) and Kalina (2011), but also for a better understanding of the situational context (Halliday & Hasan 1976) and possible shifts in cohesion that might have taken place (Blum-Kulka 1986).

With this in mind, in this section of my paper I shall briefly discuss the essential characteristics of the UN General Assembly and some organizational matters around its main annual event, the General Debate. Furthermore, I shall portray particular aspects of the language settings and operation methods in the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM), the head division where UN language professional services are offered throughout the organization. The information presented in the upcoming section regarding organizational matters around the General Assembly has been recovered and adapted from the official UN website (United Nations 2021).

#### **3.1 The United Nations Organization and the General Assembly**

The General Assembly (GA) constitutes one of the six main organs of the UN Organization, along with the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat. The General Assembly offers the widest multilateral forum in the UN, where political, economic, humanitarian, legal and social international issues of the UN Member States are discussed, pursuant to the stipulations of the UN Charter.

Each one of the 193 Member States has a vote in the GA. Normally, a two-thirds majority of votes is needed in order to adopt decisions regarding important issues being discussed. However, there are other occasions where such decisions can be made through a simple majority. Every year, the GA designates the president of this organ for the forthcoming period. Soon after this process has taken place, the elected GA President has to propose a theme for the upcoming General Debate session and inform all member states in a timely manner.

The GA sessions are divided into two gatherings, the *main part* which takes place between September and December, and the *resumed part*, between January and September of the following year. The General Debate constitutes the opening event of the GA *main part* and is held yearly starting on the third Tuesday of September in the General Assembly Hall at the UN Headquarters in New York, USA. There, heads of state and government of all member states, together with famous international personalities, UN delegates and staff gather for seven to nine days to discuss ongoing international issues. It is the only event where heads of government and state usually take part. After this event, the GA continues holding its main gatherings until late December. During the *resumed part* of the GA session, meetings occur only when required.

### *Meetings Coverage and Press Release*

There are several UN official portals where videos, documents related to the debates, transcripts and audio files of the addresses of the General Debate can be found, along with information on other meetings. These files can be streamed live or even downloaded for free. In most cases, the information is available in all six UN official languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish). The main portals for accessing the General Assembly documentation are:

- ❖ General Debate of the United Nations – <https://gadebate.un.org/>
- ❖ UN Audiovisual Library – <https://www.unmultimedia.org/avlibrary/>
- ❖ Dag Hammarskjöld Library – <https://research.un.org/en/docs/ga>
- ❖ UN Web TV – <http://webtv.un.org>

In the following section, I shall briefly outline the distribution of translation and interpreting tasks related to the General Debate at the GA, and the work performed by members of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management (DGACM). Moreover, I shall describe the preparation of the professionals participating in these activities. For this purpose, I have interviewed two members of DGACM at the UN New York Headquarters. The interviewees have requested to remain anonymous. Further information regarding the questions covered during the interviews can be found in Appendices VI and VII.



### 3.1.1 Translating and Interpreting at the General Assembly

As I mentioned before, there are six official languages at the UN: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. As a matter of fact, this organization is one of the largest employers of language professionals in the world (DGACM 2021a). The DGACM covers a wide variety of activities such as providing technical support, multilingual services and any other tools that might be needed to facilitate the dialogue between member states at UN events and meetings.

The following are some of the language-related professional activities connected to this department: interpreting, translation, précis-writing and verbatim reporting. The first two have already been discussed and defined in this paper. The latter two refer either to a summarized or a word-for-word written transcription and further translation of the addresses, discussions and meetings, among other events, that take place within the UN framework, in this case within the General Assembly. Furthermore, these two activities are considered a very important component in the documentation tasks performed at the organization, and according to the website of the DGACM (DGACM 2021a) both positions require the professional also to be a translator.

The speech that was selected for this paper was simultaneously interpreted from Spanish into English by a member of the Interpretation Service in the English Booth. Afterwards, a member of the Verbatim Reporting Service (Spanish Section) transcribed it and forwarded it to the English Section, where it was translated into English. For the purpose of this thesis, the organization and language settings regarding the UN language services simultaneous interpreting and verbatim reporting within the General Assembly framework will be discussed in more detail below.

#### *UN Interpretation Service*

The Interpretation Service normally begins to receive information regarding the different Member States Delegations that will deliver a speech at the General Debate two weeks before the event takes place. The line-up for the speeches of each delegation is normally delivered early on a daily basis during the event; however, it is often linked to short-notice changes. As a general rule, the most experienced interpreters will be assigned for the first day of the General Debate. It is also possible for an interpreter to request to participate during the speech of one or more specific delegations out of personal interest.

The UN Interpretation Service at the New York Headquarters is comprised of approximately 150 language professionals distributed across all six UN official languages. The average number of permanent interpreters per language is around 19. The teams covering Arabic and Chinese have a larger number of members, apparently because these two languages are not so frequent among interpreters of other languages when a relay interpretation is needed. During the General Debate, the Interpreting Service, attached to the DGACM, hires additional freelance conference interpreters to cover all the timeslots where SI is needed.

All six language teams of the Interpretation Service each hold a first meeting prior to the General Debate in order to assign booth shifts during the event. There are four officially stated shifts during this event starting at 9:00 am and each with a duration of three hours. The last shift finishes at 9:00 pm, but sometimes, the plenary meeting may last until midnight, when there are delays or the delegations deliver speeches longer than the requested 15 minutes. An interpreter may work a maximum of two shifts in a day. They work in pairs in the interpretation booth (except the Arabic booth, where there are three interpreters every shift). Although the UN Interpretation Service stipulates 30 minutes for each interpreter, sometimes the interpreters agree to interpret for a specific number of speeches, in order to avoid switching in the middle of an intervention.

During the event, one of the language chiefs of the Interpretation Service is appointed as the person in charge of informing the rest of the language teams about last minute changes in the plenary meeting. Furthermore, Conference Room Officers from the Conference Management Service are designated during each shift to act as a liaison between the Secretary General's office and the Interpretation Service. Additionally, these officers are in charge of delivering the speakers' manuscripts to the booths.

Regarding the manuscripts, those are mostly drafted in one of the six official UN languages, and will not be translated by any UN Translation Service. On some occasions, a Member State Delegation may provide an additional manuscript in English, but this is not the common rule. There are also delegations that normally do not deliver a manuscript at all.

Finally, in relation to the interpreter's personal preparation for her/his duty, the interviewees stated that they mostly relied on their general knowledge and tried to stay up-to-date about the countries' current national and/or international issues. Normally, the manuscripts arrive shortly before the address, so there actually is not much time, if any, for preparation ahead of their performance.

### *Verbatim Reporting Service*

The Verbatim Reporting Service is attached to the DGACM and exists only at the UN Headquarters in New York. It is available for all six UN Organs, mentioned at the beginning of this chapter. The name of this section can be misleading and is often confused with court reporters or journalists. Regarding the role of verbatim reporters, the official website of the abovementioned department states:

Verbatim reporters translate and edit speeches delivered by delegates, using written statements and digital audio recordings for reference. Combining the skills of translation, transcription, editing and fact-checking, verbatim reporters ensure the substantive accuracy of all statements given at a meeting while maintaining a uniformly high standard of style. They correct grammatical errors, specify the order of presentations without changing the meaning, verify quotations and insert necessary references, and check facts and details against the documentation of the body concerned and all available databases (DGACM 2021a).

This clarification is important for two reasons: first of all, it describes in more detail the role of verbatim reporters as translators. Secondly, because it explains some discrepancies that can be found between the original delivered speech and its official transcript, such as the use of proper names, UN Project nomenclature, and certain additions and/or omissions occurring in the translated version. This latter aspect will be further discussed during the analysis describing modalities in Chapter 5.

The Verbatim Reporting Service consists of six sections, one for each UN official language. The average number of staff members is eight in each section: covering the positions of chief of section, translator/editor and proofreader. The number of staff members is usually larger for Chinese and Arabic.

The participation of verbatim reporters in the General Assembly has changed over the years. Originally, one section staff member had to be present at the plenary meetings, but nowadays they receive the audio files and the manuscripts instead. Some language sections have an internal manual where they can find different verbatim record models to serve as examples for specific cases (resolutions, speeches, voting procedures, etc.).

The work distribution usually depends on the original language of the delivered speech. Every section transcribes and edits speeches delivered in their language. Verbatim reporters distribute all audio material and procedural descriptions emerging from UN meeting sessions

into 10 minute segments. The text resulting from these transcription segments may vary, depending on the activity that is being transcribed and may cover up to 10 pages. Each segment is transcribed to generate a final draft. All final drafts are proofread to produce a final version, which will become part of the document summary (also called the consolidated file) that comprises all transcribed segments.

For the transcription, verbatim reporters may use the manuscript provided by the delegations with a written version of the speech. However, some UN member state delegations do not provide a manuscript of their speech. The spoken word always prevails over manuscripts and other reference aids.

Regarding translation, translators always work into their A language<sup>3</sup>. Speeches delivered originally in English, French or Spanish are translated directly from these languages into the remaining UN official languages by their respective verbatim reporting sections. Speeches delivered either in Arabic, Chinese or Russian are first translated into English by members of the English section and later forwarded to the other verbatim reporting sections for further translation.

For this task, verbatim reporters rely initially on gText (DGACM 2021b), a global UN project aimed at language professionals working at the organization. The main component of this project includes a Computer Assisted Translation (CAT) interface named eLuna, which integrates UNTERM, the official UN terminology database, along with UN parallel corpora. Further features of eLuna include multilingual search languages and special interfaces for editors and verbatim reporters. Another reference source for verbatim reporters is the UN Editorial Manual, which covers many different subjects such as format and style guidelines, grammar and terminology preference in general, and finally samples of common UN documents.

There are no specific deadlines for verbatim reporting tasks related to the General Assembly. Normally, these verbatim records need to be delivered as soon as possible but, given the fact that the Verbatim Reporting Service also serves other UN organs, documents resulting from any of those organs might have priority. Records pertaining to meetings at the UN Security Council are an example of this rule.

The Verbatim Reporting Service works separately from the UN translation service. The latter is normally in charge of translating reports, resolutions, correspondence and other written documents resulting from the work performed by UN delegates at the different organs

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<sup>3</sup> An A language refers to “the mother tongue (or its strict equivalent) into which” translators and interpreters “work from all their other working languages” (AIIC 2021)

comprising this international organization. Sometimes, the Verbatim Reporting Service may require the support of freelancers and language professionals at different UN Headquarters, but this is normally avoided due to the specific skills and preparation expected from verbatim reporters.

## 4 Methodology

### 4.1 Research Question and Hypotheses

The present research comprises a case study to assess translation and simultaneous interpreting at the United Nations and its character is merely descriptive. As mentioned at the beginning of this paper, a speech delivered by the former president of Ecuador, Mr. Rafael Correa, before the UN General Assembly during the 70<sup>th</sup> General Debate on September 28<sup>th</sup>, 2015 was selected as a case study. This speech was simultaneously interpreted and also translated by the UN Verbatim Reporting Service from Spanish into English. The original manuscript was also provided to the Conference Management team. According to Shlesinger (2008) and given the available versions of the selected speech, this study is centered on an “interpreted and translated same language target text” research (Shlesinger 2008). With this in mind, the research question reads: **How different are the translated and simultaneously interpreted versions of the speech from the original one and from each other?**

Based on the existence of constraints that create difficulties in making comparisons between translated and simultaneously interpreted output, as outlined by Shlesinger (1995) and discussed in above in 2.1.3, it was necessary to define the parameters to perform the descriptive analysis of the selected speech and its target versions. For this investigation, the following assessment parameters are considered:

- ❖ Semantic shifts between ST and TT
- ❖ Shifts in cohesion
- ❖ Handling of cognates in T and SI

My hypothesis is that, given the nature of both translational activities, T and SI, the translated version of the speech will present fewer semantic and cohesive shifts than the simultaneously interpreted version. Furthermore, I believe that the assertion made by Shlesinger and Malkiel - “in cognate form in interpreting and noncognate form in translation” (2005:180) - will prevail within the selected speech versions of this investigation. The aforementioned parameters are not mutually exclusive, rather the opposite. This aspect will be important for the analysis section of the present research. The overlapping similarities and further details will be described in Chapter 5 for each of the selected speech versions. In the next paragraphs, I shall describe the research design and the selected speech in more detail.

## 4.2 Research Design and Analytical Approach

The main parameters that will be considered in order to perform the intended descriptive analysis have already been mentioned above. The following section covers the specific methods that were used for the analysis in a more detailed manner.

One main topic in Chapter 1 was the description of three quality assessment approaches in the field of interpreting studies from Henri Barik, Hildegund Bühler and Sylvia Kalina, along with further research that emerged from those studies. These three concepts, when considered together, cover the perception of quality asserted by Andrzej Kopczynski (1994), seen on the one hand as a linguistic feature where a group of more rigorous requirements in terms of equivalence need to be met, and on the other hand in a pragmatic sense where it “is not an absolute value, but rather contextually determined” (1994:88).

To perform an evaluation on the completeness of the interpretation and sense consistency using solely Barik’s rather subjective method (according to Stenzl 1983) was considered ineffective for my analysis. Also, using only Kalina’s method (2011) to compare the source and target speech did not serve the objectives proposed at the beginning of this investigation either. However, her views of context and the importance of analyzing both source and target speeches and taking into consideration that there is no need to aim for identical content in the target text in order to evaluate completeness and sense consistency, will be very useful for assessing both translation and interpreting quality. For this reason, the first part of the analysis consists in applying a modified version of Barik’s model proposed by Miriam Hamidi (2006). In her version, she also decided to identify departures in the form of additions, omissions and substitutions (also partially assessed by Kalina (2011) in her target text profile). However, each of these three events were classified into two subcategories, producing a total of six subcategories:

- ❖ Omissions with semantic shift
- ❖ Omissions without semantic shift
- ❖ Additions with semantic shift
- ❖ Additions without semantic shift
- ❖ Substitutions/errors with semantic shift
- ❖ Substitutions/errors without semantic shift

Hamidi’s approach was easily applied to the selected corpus. Various additions, omissions and substitutions in each modality pair were identified in both source texts. Sample selection was

completed randomly, in order to show as many departures with and without semantic shifts as possible in both T and SI. The structure of each example includes a second translation in order to illustrate all variations found in the selected speech samples.

Regarding the second parameter (shifts in cohesion), after discussing the general definitions of these two terms in the first part of Chapter 2, the decision was made to lean on the classification proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) in order to identify the following cohesive ties appearing in the research corpus:

- ❖ Reference (R\*)
- ❖ Substitution and Ellipsis (S\* and E\* respectively)
- ❖ Conjunction (C\*)
- ❖ Lexical cohesion (LC\*)

The research done by Blum-Kulka (1986) and Shlesinger (1995), who assessed shifts in cohesion and coherence in T and SI respectively, was also introduced in Chapter 2. I planned to partially replicate the analysis proposed by Shlesinger (1995) discussed in 2.1.3. For this purpose, the first step was to identify the use of these four types of cohesive ties named above. The second step was to find out whether those same cohesive ties had been retained in the TT. As already outlined by Shlesinger, the presence of a cohesive tie in the TT does not necessarily imply that the effect has been retained as well, which could lead to a shift in coherence or cohesion as well (1995). Given the length of the selected speech, I did not detail each of the cohesive ties appearing in the ST versions. The text fragments to be used for this analysis were also identified and selected randomly. I used a simple chart to outline all cohesive ties found in the selected fragments. An additional translation was included only in those cases where the proposed TT version included cohesive shifts.

For the analysis related to cognate transmission, all cognates were considered, even in those cases where the noncognate solution was not evident. This decision was based on the methodology proposed by Shlesinger and Malkiel (2005), who give two reasons for their approach:

First, excluding those cognates that do not have an obvious noncognate synonym would give the false impression that most cognates are translated in noncognate form. Second, it is hard to anticipate which ST > TL cognates will generate cognates, and which will generate noncognate synonyms. (Shlesinger & Malkiel 2005:179).



For this last part of the analysis, all true and false cognates in both ST versions were identified. The amount found in each TT version was different considering the variations between the original spoken speech and its verbatim record, a discrepancy directly related to the role of verbatim reporters and the particularities of their task, as described already in Chapter 3. The next step was to crosscheck which of them had been omitted or conveyed as a cognate or noncognate form in the target texts using a spreadsheet.

There were some decisions that needed to be made for the sake of uniformity in the analysis of cognates. Spanish adjectives carry number and gender in their endings, in this case, only one form was added to the spreadsheet. The same rule was applied for nouns, whether they were mentioned in plural or singular. In the case of verbs, most were referred to in their infinitive form in the spreadsheet, with a few exceptions where the conjugated form played a major role when considering such a verb to have a cognate form in English or not. In these cases, I decided to leave the verb form as it was originally stated in the ST. Those specific cases will be addressed individually in their respective analysis in Chapter 5.

Frequency was also accounted for every time the same cognate appeared, including the variations mentioned above, but only applied as a strategy to display different equivalent forms used by the translators and interpreters. In the general calculation regarding cognate/noncognate transmission, every cognate is accounted for only once. Regarding cognate frequency in the ST, Shlesinger and Malkiel (2005) suggested including one term only once for the general count, arguing uniformity in the solutions provided by the participants in their experiment.

That decision is understandable, due to the larger amount of data being analyzed by these two researchers and probably a need to standardize the procedures to be used in their investigation. Be that as it may, such uniformity was not entirely the case in the samples used for this case study, which led to classifying cognate handling according to three parameters: cognate form, noncognate form and omissions. Every cognate is accounted for just once, but the frequency of occurrence under these three categories is specified accordingly.

Finally, regarding the English version of the cognates encountered in the samples, every time the phrase structure in the translated or SI version had been modified, this variation was referred to as a *transposition* in the spreadsheet. An important difference between transposition and omission for this analysis is that in the former there is at least a hint of the word that is being counted as a cognate and translated using a different structure. This decision and the outcomes found in the paper will be described along with the analysis and results in each specific case in Chapter 5. A table with all cognates and the solutions used in each modality pair can be found in Appendix VIII and Appendix IX.

Concerning the importance of context for such a descriptive analysis as suggested by Kalina (2011) and Kopczynski (1994), a brief description of the language settings and working methods of the verbatim reporting and interpreting teams at the UN in New York Headquarters before and during the General Debate in the UN General Assembly has already been provided in Chapter 3. One important aspect that needs to be taken into account as part of the context is the existence of discrepancies between the delivered speech and the ST verbatim record, strictly related to the role of this UN language professional, as it was discussed in 3.1.1. These differences will be addressed in more detail in Chapter 5.

There were a few aspects and difficulties regarding the modality of the corpus versions of this research that influenced the preparation processes prior to the analysis. As pointed out by Shlesinger (2008) and Kalina (1998), the analysis of SI output requires a more complicated, subjective and time-consuming approach that mostly implies transcribing the product of said interpretation, not to mention the difficulties to grasp other features present in spoken discourse:

[...] interpreted discourse, when transcribed, does not contain some of the paralinguistic and non-verbal parameters which are in fact part of discourse, even if they're not verbal, so we realize that interpreted discourse transcribed represents some methodological problems (Shlesinger, 2008 10'59"-11'17").

Moreover, Kalina (1998) explains that a transcription can be classified as basic or narrow, depending on the information one decides to take into account when performing this task. Basic transcriptions only cover what has been said, while narrow transcriptions may include further prosodic details such as pauses for breath, more specific depiction of intonation patterns, etc. In the end, the type of transcription to be used will solely depend on the type of analysis the researcher wants to perform.

The selected approach for the transcriptions was basic, given the parameters that comprise the intended case study analysis. More specific information regarding the transcription process and the available audio files used for this paper will be given in the section below.

#### 4.3 Research Corpus

Finding suitable material to perform the analysis of a text that, on the one hand, has been both translated and simultaneously interpreted, and on the other, was produced naturally in a

professional environment seemed a difficult task. However, the addresses of heads of government and heads of state during plenary meetings within the framework of the General Assembly at the United Nations at the New York Headquarters are available in all UN official languages as verbatim records. Those files can be downloaded either from the UN General Assembly official website (<https://www.un.org/en/ga/documents/pvstr.asp>) or by accessing the Official Document System (ODS) website (<https://documents.un.org/prod/ods.nsf/home.xsp>), as a part of the documentation tasks performed by verbatim reporters, a service available in all six UN organs.

Furthermore, the original speeches delivered at the General Debate from the UN General Assembly can be found in the original spoken language, along with their interpretation into the other five official UN languages on the GA archive from the 68<sup>th</sup> (2013) to the 73<sup>rd</sup> (2017) GA Sessions on the website <https://gadebate.un.org/en/sessions-archive>. At the top of this website, it is possible to choose the number of GA sessions to be reviewed, all of the member states classified according to the day of their address and the order in which they took the floor. The speeches are available in video format in English and in the original spoken language. Audio tracks can be downloaded for free in all UN official languages in an .mp3 format directly from that website. Speech manuscripts, whenever provided by the speakers or their delegation, can be downloaded in the language(s) they were handed over and as a PDF file.

There is also access to an archive with General Debate addresses from the 64<sup>th</sup> to the 67<sup>th</sup> session, but in those cases, the audio and video formats are not included. It appears that the website is under further development, given the fact that the last two GA Sessions (74<sup>th</sup> in 2019 and 75<sup>th</sup> in 2020) appear on a different website and the addresses can be streamed from UN Web TV, the official UN Live and on-Demand streaming service (found under <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/general-assembly/>).

For this investigation, I selected the speech delivered by the former president of Ecuador, Mr. Rafael Correa, before the UN General Assembly during the 70<sup>th</sup> General Debate on September 28<sup>th</sup>, 2015. The complete corpus with all available versions of this speech is comprised of five documents. In order to facilitate the description and analysis of these five documents, they were each assigned a specific coded name using the following abbreviations:

- ❖ ST and TT for source and target text, respectively
- ❖ TR for translation and SI for simultaneous interpretation when referring to the modality
- ❖ The numbers 00 for the original manuscript provided by the Ecuadorian delegation at the event, 01 for the TR pair and 02 for the SI pair

This nomenclature will be used especially when discussing examples extracted from those files during the description and comparison in Chapter 5, and subsequently in Chapter 6, devoted to conclusions. Also, the examples will be identified with the nomenclature *Passage TR-XX* and *Passage SI-XX* for cases related to the translation or the simultaneous interpretation texts, respectively. The text version of each of the following files is available in Appendices I to V:

- ❖ Official statement submitted by the Ecuadorian government to the UN Conference Services (ST00)
- ❖ UN Verbatim Record of the statement in Spanish (ST01-TR)
- ❖ UN Verbatim Record of the statement in English (TT01-TR)
- ❖ Transcription of the speech delivered in Spanish (ST02-SI)
- ❖ Transcription of the simultaneous interpretation into English (TT02-SI)

The official statement in Spanish was downloaded directly from the website <https://gadebate.un.org/en/70/ecuador> in PDF format. There was no need to modify or edit the document; it was saved as text and could be easily copied into a Microsoft Office Word© blank document in order to perform the wordcount. The document has 2469 words, including headings and subheadings (see Appendix I).

Both UN verbatim records were downloaded as PDF files from the website <https://www.un.org/en/ga/documents/pvsr.asp>. There, it is possible to filter the documents using the meeting date (dd/mm/yyyy) as a parameter. This search engine leads directly to the UN Digital Library, where all verbatim records of the selected day(s) will be displayed. Such records correspond to the Plenary Meetings and summary records. In the case of General Debate Plenary Meetings, the records have been divided into three time slots, 09:00, 15:00 and 18:00 local time. Each of these documents is available as a PDF file in all six official UN languages and contains all the addresses that took place during the selected timeslot, as well as the procedural activities that occurred at that time during the plenary meeting, such as the person presiding over the meeting and the names of the speakers as they appear on stage.

The selected speech by Mr. Rafael Correa was recorded during the 15<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly in the third timeslot. Even though both verbatim records were saved as text, after copying the relevant speech into a blank Microsoft Office Word© document, it was necessary to proofread it and edit it. This editing phase comprised only text alignment issues, hyphenated words and some word separation errors derived from the copy-paste process. The wordcount of the verbatim record in Spanish was 2776, and its English translation consisted of 2729 words.

Lastly, the audio tracks pertaining to the selected speech in the original language (Spanish) and in English were downloaded directly from the website <https://gadebate.un.org/en/70/ecuador> in .mp3 format. The sound quality of both tracks was clear, without much evidence of background noise, except for page turning during the SI in the English booth and the audience applauding the speaker. During the SI, the latter was heard only whenever the interpreter turned off his microphone. The audio of the original delivered speech lasted 24'16", the audio with its simultaneous interpretation lasted 24'18".

For the transcription of both audio files, the selected approach was to perform a basic transcription (Kalina 1998) and focus mainly on the verbal content of the delivered speeches. Intonation and other prosodic markers have not been included in the transcriptions, primarily because such criteria fall outside the scope of this case study. The audio files were transcribed using mainly the software Microsoft Groove Music©, since it can be easily accessed to pause or play audio recordings while typing with word processing software. Whenever a segment of the original spoken or SI speech was too fast or difficult to understand, I also used VLC Media Player©, which allows the user to modify playback speed.

The transcription of the delivered speech in Spanish was more straightforward, given the fact that I had the manuscript with the official statement and the verbatim record. For this part of the task, I first listened to the audio file and compared the content to the official manuscript and to the verbatim record. I chose to work with the verbatim record and then added or deleted information to amend the transcription, considering that this file also included pieces of spontaneous speech at the beginning of the speech that were not included in the manuscript. I prepared a second file also based on the verbatim record and added or deleted information activating "Track Changes" on Microsoft Word to identify whenever there were discrepancies between the delivered speech and the official verbatim record in Spanish.

There were some expected challenges during the transcription of the audio file containing the simultaneous interpretation into English. First of all, the TT verbatim record (TT01-TR) and the TT interpreted audio file to transcribe (TT02-SI) were very different from each other. This was linked to the transmission modality (translation vs. simultaneous interpreting) on the one hand, and to the fact that verbatim reporters do not take the SI into consideration when preparing their word-for-word records. I decided to finish the transcription without using any source information as a guide. Additional variations between both TT01-TR and TT02-SI also correspond to the description of the verbatim reporter's role addressed previously in Chapter 3.

Another challenge during the transcription of TT02-SI was the decision to include word repetitions, along with slips of the tongue and pieces of speech that were not understandable (identified in the transcription as *[sic]* or *[unintelligible]* depending on the case). The reasoning behind this decision was an attempt to make the final transcription as faithful as possible to the interpretation. Kalina (1998:136) addresses the difficulty of grasping pieces of speech that are not spoken clearly and their transmission into the final transcription as showing that the latter normally represents a subjective interpretation of text presentation.

Finally, the punctuation proposed in the transcriptions of the speech in Spanish and its simultaneous interpretation into English is subjective, based on my understanding of both versions. About this point, Shlesinger suggests “the equivocal nature of intonational patterns in impromptu speech” (1995:197) as the main cause for such methodological problem.

In the next subsection, I shall present the outcome of the analysis according to the parameters chosen for this case study.

## 5 Comparing Modalities – Analysis and Results

The first part of the description comprises the main differences regarding the overall structure of the delivered speech compared to the written statement and discrepancies in both STs related to verbatim reporting tasks. The second part covers the comparative analysis of the written and oral ST-TT pairs in terms of the parameters mentioned at the beginning of chapter 4. As mentioned previously, these parameters are not mutually exclusive. For example, one selected text segment may contain both omissions and substitutions ; the same can happen with the number of cohesive ties. Furthermore, an omission, addition, error or substitution with semantic shift may likely lead to a cohesive shift. In the text samples chosen, I have outlined all elements that can be identified in each case depending on the specific parameter to be analyzed. It should be kept in mind that the second and third part of the analysis in this chapter were intended mainly as a description of each modality pair (T and SI) separately.

### 5.1 Written Statement and Delivered Speech (ST00 – ST02-SI)

The speech delivered by the former president of Ecuador, Mr. Rafael Correa, was not directly read to the audience. The speaker seemed to be talking freely and spontaneously. However, there were not many discrepancies between the content of the statement originally submitted by the Ecuadorian government to the UN Conference Services and the delivered speech. Some of the differences include:

- ❖ Using familiarity phrases to address the audience in a warmer and closer manner

*Es impresionante, pero el problema del cambio climático podría controlarse tan solo con más justicia...* (ST00)

[It seems striking, but the problem of climate change could be controlled merely with more justice...]

*Es impresionante **queridos amigos**, pero el problema del cambio climático podría controlarse tan solo con más justicia...* (ST02-SI)

[It seems striking **dear friends**, but the problem of climate change could be controlled merely with more justice...]

- ❖ Using spontaneous gender-specific greeting phrases.

*...Señoras y señores Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno, señoras y señores ministros y delegados presentes, señoras y señores .... (ST02-SI)*

*[Ladies and gentlemen heads of state and government, ladies and gentlemen ministers and delegates present, ladies and gentlemen ...]*

- ❖ Spontaneous remarks referring to addresses delivered previously by other heads of state.

*...la propuesta de nuestro querido colega, compañero, **Guillermo Solís, Presidente de Costa Rica**... (ST02-SI)*

*[...the proposal by our dear colleague, comrade **Guillermo Solís, President of Costa Rica**...]*

*Entristece cuando se escucha al **Presidente Obama** decir... (ST02-SI)*

*[It's saddening to hear **President Obama** say...]*

- ❖ Adding possessive pronouns

*...–CELAC– proclamó **a la** región como un continente de paz ... (ST00)*

*[...–CELAC– proclaimed the region as a continent of peace]*

*... CELAC, proclamó **a nuestra** región como un continente de paz... (ST02-SI)*

*[CELAC, proclaimed our region as a continent of peace]*

- ❖ Using reiteration

*La paradoja inmoral (...), es sencillamente intolerable e insostenible desde un punto de vista ético. (ST00)*

*[The immoral paradox (...), it is simply intolerable and unsustainable from an ethical point of view]*

*La paradoja inmoral (...), esa paradoja es sencillamente intolerable e insostenible desde un punto de vista ético. (ST02-SI)*

*[The immoral paradox (...), that paradox is simply intolerable and unsustainable from an ethical point of view]*

- ❖ Adding information to clarify his arguments

*...Frederick [sic] Bastiat: “Cuando el saqueo se convierte en un modo de vida... (ST00)*



[...Frédéric Bastiat: “when plundering turns into a way of life...]

*...Frédéric Bastiat, **liberal para más señas**: “Cuando el saqueo se convierte en un modo de vida... (ST02-SI)*

[...Frédéric Bastiat, who happens to be a liberal: “when plundering turns into a way of life...]

❖ Spontaneous remarks referring to the overall event.

*...muchas gracias por estar aquí, es poco menos que un acto heroico. (ST02-SI)*

[...thanks a lot for being here, it’s a little less than a heroic act.]

Some errors were found in the transcription of two spontaneous remarks by former president Correa in the verbatim records. In both cases, the substitution of the person performing the action, completely changed the sentence meaning and shifted text coherence and subsequently the speaker’s intention:

*...si en tres minutos no muevo los corazones, **voy** a mover los asientos porque todo el mundo se va a ir... (ST02-SI)*

[...if I don’t move hearts in three minutes, **I’ll** be moving seats because everybody will be leaving...]

*...si en tres minutos no muevo los corazones, **vamos** a mover los asientos para que todo el mundo se vaya. (ST01-TR)*

[if I don’t move hearts in three minutes, **let’s** move the seats so that everybody leaves]

***Pude** ser Evo Morales que le toca hablar después de mí. (ST02-SI)*

[I could have been Evo Morales, who is speaking after me.]

***Puede** ser Evo Morales el que le toque hablar después de mí. (ST01-TR)*

[It could be Evo Morales who has to speak after me.]

Both examples were treated differently in the translated and simultaneously interpreted versions. The implications in these cases will be described in more detail separately below, in their respective modality analysis.

## 5.2 Verbatim Record of Delivered Speech and Translation (ST01-TR – ST02-SI)

This section covers ST-TT variations between the verbatim records of the speech in this case study. As discussed in Chapter 3, verbatim records include the transcription and translation of addresses by member state delegations during the GA. These transcriptions are not completely identical to the delivered speech; some of the variations entail:

- ❖ Revising grammar and deleting repetitions and/or slips of the tongue by the speaker,
- ❖ modifying and completing proper names,
- ❖ adding information about UN projects, programs and events,
- ❖ specifying UN official documents where information cited during a delivered speech can be confirmed.

Some of these differences found in the verbatim record of the selected case study, were identified as well during the analysis of omissions, additions, and substitutions between ST and TT and shifts in cohesion that will be described below.

### 5.2.1 Semantic Shifts between ST and TT

#### 5.2.1.1 Omissions

- ❖ Omissions with semantic shift

Passage TR-01

*Y para aquellos, que se **nos** quieren robar conceptos tan sublimes como el de libertad...*  
(ST01-TR)

*[Let those who want to steal **from us** such sublime concepts as freedom...]*

*Let those who want to steal such sublime concepts as freedom... (TT01-TR)*

The omission of the indirect complement *nos* in the TT has the direct effect the speaker intends, separating himself and the people who share his understanding of freedom from those who don't share such views in the ST. This personal position is neither evident nor implicit in the TT.

❖ Omissions without semantic shift

Passage TR-02

*En general, **en el mundo** hay mejoras en eficiencia de los procesos productivos. La disminución de la intensidad energética mundial...* (ST01-TR)

*[Generally speaking, there have been improvements in the efficiency of productive process **in the world**, including a reduction in the intensity of global energy.]*

*Generally speaking, there have been improvements in the efficiency of productive process, including a reduction in the intensity of global energy. (TT01-TR)*

This is a clear example of an omission that does not have any influence on the overall meaning. The speaker starts this sentence with the phrase “*en el mundo*”. The translator opted to omit this part, relying on the meaning of the adjective global, which implies that this situation is happening in the world.

Passage TR-03

*En consecuencia, **cuando ya están creados**, mientras más personas utilicen el bien, mejor.* (ST01-TR)

*[As a result, **after they have already been created**, the more people to use that good, the better.]*

*As a result, when more people use that good, the better. (TT01-TR)*

In this sentence, the information being omitted explains the nature of free access goods, yet is not essential for understanding the main idea.

### 5.2.1.2 Addition

❖ Additions with semantic shift

Passage TR-04

*Es impresionante, pero el problema del cambio climático podría controlarse tan solo con más justicia, en este caso justicia ambiental.* (ST01-TR)

*[It seems striking, but the problem of climate change **could** be controlled merely with more justice, in this case environmental justice.]*

*This is **an** impressive **difference**, but the problem of climate change [sic] **only** be controlled with simply more justice, in this case environmental justice. (TT01-TR)*

The context of this example is a claim by the speaker regarding what he calls an *unjust international division of labor*, and a hypothetical scenario where that situation was the other way around. Here, the addition of the word *difference* and a misinterpretation of the expression *tan solo* as *only* definitely shifted the original meaning of the sentence. According to the ST, the phrase *es impresionante* and the adverbial expression *tan solo*, refer to the simplicity of the solution the speaker sees for the problem.

❖ Additions without semantic shift

Passage TR-05

*Por ejemplo, el único pingüino que **llega a** la línea equinoccial, el spheniscus mendiculus llamado comúnmente pingüino de las Galápagos, **está en peligro de extinción** debido al calentamiento de las aguas marinas superficiales.* (ST01-TR)

*[For example, the only penguin that reaches the equator line— spheniscus mendiculus, commonly known as the Galapagos penguin — is endangered due to the warming of surface marine waters.]*

*For example, the only penguin that **lives directly** on the equator — spheniscus mendiculus, commonly known as the Galapagos penguin — **is endangered** due to the warming of surface marine waters.* (TT01-TR)

There are actually two departures present in this sentence, one is the substitution of the verb indicating the action; the second is an addition of the adverb directly. However, these variations do not modify the meaning of the main idea.

Passage TR-06

*El Ecuador apoya a la Argentina en sus derechos soberanos sobre las Islas Malvinas, rasgo de **neocolonialismo** en el siglo XXI, absolutamente inaceptable.* (ST01-TR)

*[Ecuador supports Argentina in its sovereign right to the Malvinas Islands, a completely unacceptable feature of **neo**-colonialism in the twentieth century.]*

*Ecuador supports Argentina in its sovereign right to the Malvinas Islands, a **disgraceful and** completely unacceptable vestige of colonialism in the twentieth century.* (TT01-TR)

In this fragment, the addition of an adjective serves to emphasize the speaker's view regarding colonialism. In the ST, the speaker uses the term neo-colonialism, which is omitted in the TT. Such omission does not have a direct effect on the overall meaning, since the translator opted to translate *rasgo* (feature) using the noun *vestige*, understood as the remains of something that existed in the past.

#### Passage TR-07

*...la eficiencia energética entre los países ricos y pobres es aún abismal y se incrementa en el tiempo, **en forma concreta** de cuatro a cinco veces... (ST01-TR)*

*[...energy efficiency between rich and poor countries remains abysmal and continues to grow over time, having increased by a factor of 4 to 5 to be precise...]*

*... **the gap** in energy efficiency between rich and poor countries remains abysmal and continues to grow over time, having increased by a factor of 4 to 5... (TT01-TR)*

This addition of the noun *gap* helps explain the main idea proposed by the speaker. There is also the omission of the adverbial construction *de forma concreta*, but this variation also does not modify the overall sentence meaning.

#### 5.2.1.3 Substitutions/Errors

##### ❖ Substitutions/errors with semantic shift

#### Passage TR-08

*Después de la tercera conferencia, ¿quién escucha algo? (ST01-TR)*

*[After the third conference, who listens to anything?]*

*This is the third meeting I have attended. (TT01-TR)*

The speaker's opinion about the methodology used during the general debate is not conveyed at all in the TT. The translation is in reality is a completely new statement about the attendance of the speaker to the GA meetings, and a supposition that cannot be confirmed from the information provided.

#### Passage TR-09

*Si en tres minutos no muevo los corazones, **vamos a mover** los asientos para que **todo el mundo se vaya**. (ST01-TR)*

*[If I am unable to move hearts in three minutes, **then let's move** chairs, so that everyone can **get up and leave**.]*

*If I am unable to move hearts in three minutes, **then I am going to move** chairs, because **people are just going to get up and leave**. (TT01-TR)*

There are two important aspects to be discussed regarding this example. In the first place, the ST implies a completely different statement compared to the TT, so this qualifies as an error with semantic shift. However, as discussed in 5.1, this section of the speech was not transcribed correctly, so the TT actually is an accurate translation of that passage in TT00.

#### Passage TR-10

*La evidencia indica que el consumo de energía y la generación de emisiones son directamente proporcionales a nivel de ingreso, **lo cual significa** que el **efecto** consumo domina el **efecto** eficiencia. (ST01-TR)*

*[Evidence suggests that energy consumption and the generation of emissions are directly proportionate to income levels, which means that the consumption **effect** dominates over the efficiency **effect**.]*

*The evidence suggests that energy consumption and the generation of emissions are directly proportionate to income levels, **which allows** consumption to trump efficiency. (TT01-TR)*

In this example, there were departures. First, there is an omission of the noun *effect*, but this is not relevant for the overall meaning. However, the substitution of the verb *significa* (to mean) for the verb *allow* implies a claim that was not openly stated by the speaker and does modify the intended meaning.

#### Passage TR-11

***Solo** compensando el consumo de los bienes ambientales no tendríamos ya más necesidad de financiamiento para el desarrollo. (ST01-TR)*

*[**Only by compensating** consumption of environmental goods, we would no longer need financing for development.]*

*If **we** were compensated for the consumption of environmental goods, we would no longer need financing for development. (TT01-TR)*

This passage contains the substitution of a passive voice phrase by an active construction where the subject is the first person in plural in the first part of the sentence. In the translated version, it is implied that this situation applies directly to Ecuador. However, the ST suggests a general course of action to avoid the need of financing for development.

#### Passage TR-12

*Hoy, muchos exigen —sin ninguna solvencia moral, **dicho sea de paso**— que no se explote el petróleo de la Amazonía... (ST01-TR)*

*[Today, many demand —without any moral grounds whatsoever— that we should not exploit the oil in the Amazon...]*

***By the way**, today many demand that we should not exploit the oil in the Amazon, without **citing** any moral grounds **for that assertion**. (TT01-TR)*

In this sentence, the meaning is completely shifted because the speaker refers to such demands as being out of place and describes the situation as an irony. Perhaps a possibility would have been to change the verb *citing* for *having*, in order to keep the speaker's intention.

#### Passage TR-13

*He aquí otra idea fundamental para cualquier debate sobre sostenibilidad: la conservación en países pobres o países con pobres no **será** posible si esta no **genera** mejoras claras y directas en el nivel de vida de la población. (ST01-TR)*

*[And here goes another fundamental idea for any debate on sustainability; conservation in poor countries — or in countries with poor people — **will** not be possible if it **doesn't generate** clear and direct improvements in the standards of living of the population.]*

*Conservation is another fundamental idea for any debate on sustainability. In poor countries — or in countries with poor people — conservation **would** not be possible if it **did not generate** clear, direct improvements in the standards of living of the population. (TT01-TR)*

This example comprises a substitution with semantic shift. The speaker does refer to conservation, still the fundamental idea Correa talks about is not conservation in itself but the existing relationship between improvements in the population's living and achieving conservation.

❖ Substitutions/errors without semantic shift

Passage TR-14

*...por su sacrificada labor... (ST01-TR)*

*[...for their dedicated work...]*

*...for working beyond the call of duty... (TT01-TR)*

The main idea in this statement was to praise UN staff for their work until the end of the plenary meetings late at night, and the translation with a relative clause starting with a verb served the same purpose.

Passage TR-15

***Hoy** de mañana hubo 18 intervenciones, en la tarde 16; con esta ya van 34 con dos horas de atraso. (ST01-TR)*

*[...there were 18 addresses **this morning** and 16 in the afternoon, for a total of 34, and we are two hours behind...]*

*... there were 18 speakers **yesterday** morning and 16 in the afternoon, for a total of 34, and we are two hours behind... (TT01-TR)*

The error in this sentence is related to the translation of the time the addresses mentioned occurred. The speech delivered by former Ecuadorian president Rafael Correa took place on the first day of the General Debate. This discrepancy may not have a lot of weight in the overall speech, but still qualifies as an error.

Passage TR-16

*Los bienes de libre acceso **deberían ser los que** no tienen rivalidad en el consumo, es decir, **no tienen** costo marginal al ser consumidos por una persona adicional. (ST01-TR)*

*[The goods of free access **should be those that have** no rival in terms of consumption, which means that they **don't have** any marginal cost when consumed by an additional person.]*

*The goods of free access **should have** no rival in terms of consumption; they **should have** no marginal cost if they are consumed by an additional person. (TT01-TR)*



In this sentence, the speaker's intention seems to point at a clearer definition of free-access goods. The substitution of present tense with conditionals in the translation provides a simplified version of the speaker's assertion.

## 5.2.2 Shifts in Cohesion

### Passage TR-17

ST01-TR	TT01-TR
Reference	Lexical Cohesion - Reiteration

***La injusta nueva división internacional del trabajo** no es otra cosa que la perversa lógica de privatizar los beneficios y socializar las pérdidas. No hay nada que **la** (R) justifique, solo el poder.* (ST01-TR)

***The unjust new international division of labour** is nothing other than the distorted logic of privatizing the benefits and socializing the losses. Nothing justifies **that approach** (LC), just power.* (TT01-TR)

The cohesive tie found in the ST, a reference to the subject at the beginning of the first sentence, was translated by means of lexical cohesion (reiteration), using the expression *that approach* to include the speaker's assessment on the mentioned *division of labour*. In this case, the intended meaning and cohesive relation remain the same in the TT.

### Passage TR-18

ST01-TR	TT01-TR
Lexical Cohesion - Reiteration	Retained
Reference	Retained
Conjunction	Retained
Ellipsis	Reference

*El Ecuador mira con esperanza **el restablecimiento de las relaciones diplomáticas entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos** y espera que **ese proceso** (LC) conlleve al fin del embargo y al retiro de la base de Guantánamo. **Esto** (R) no será la concesión de ningún*

*poder, sino (C) (E) [será] el triunfo de la justicia y de la dignidad del pueblo cubano. (ST01-TR)*

*Ecuador looks on with hope at **the restoration of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States of America**. We hope that **that process (LC)** leads to the lifting of the embargo and the closing of the base at Guantánamo. **It(R)** will not be a concession of any power, **rather(C) it(R)** will be a triumph of justice and dignity of the Cuban people. (TT01-TR)*

In this example, the clause *el restablecimiento de las relaciones diplomáticas entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos* was addressed in the form of different cohesive ties. The first is lexical cohesion by means of reiteration using a near synonym. The second cohesive tie is a demonstrative reference, which was substituted in the TT by means of a personal pronoun. The conjunction in the ST had a contrastive function, which was also retained by means of a different conjunction (*rather* instead of *but*). Lastly, the verbal ellipsis in the ST (*será* – will be) was translated by means of a pronominal reference (*it will be*). The overall cohesion remained unaltered in this segment.

#### Passage TR-19

ST01-TR	TT01-TR
Lexical Cohesion – Reiteration	Retained
Reference	Omitted
Conjunction	Retained
Ellipsis 7x	3 Omissions, 4 References
Reference	Retained

***Chevron** se pasó el decenio anterior luchando para que no se **la (R)** juzgara en cortes de Nueva York, lugar de domicilio de **la empresa (LC)**, sino donde supuestamente se había cometido la infracción, es decir en la provincia de Sucumbíos (Ecuador). **Sin embargo (C)**, **(E)** como perdió el juicio y **(E)** ha sido condenada a pagar una fuerte suma, **(E)** se ha pasado este decenio destrozando a esas mismas **cortes** que con tanto entusiasmo **(E)** defendió cuando **(E)** creía que **(E)** podía comprarlas **(R)**, y **(E)** ha gastado centenas de millones de dólares en una campaña mundial de desprestigio contra el Ecuador. (ST01-TR)*

***Chevron** spent the previous decade fighting to keep **the case**(LC) from **being tried** in New York, where **the company**(LC) has its corporate headquarters, preferring to have **it** adjudicated where the offence was allegedly committed, in the province of Sucumbios in Ecuador. **Nevertheless**(C), as **Chevron** lost the case and **was ordered** to pay a large sum, **it** has spent 10 years destroying the reputation of the same courts that **it** had enthusiastically defended when **it** thought that **it** could buy **them** off, while spending hundreds of millions of dollars in a global campaign to discredit Ecuador.* (TT01-TR)

The first cohesive tie, lexical cohesion achieved through reiteration, was retained using the same English equivalents (*Chevron – la empresa – the company*). Furthermore, the reference was omitted in the TT and substituted by a completely different construction where the subject changed (*Chevron – the case*). The contrastive conjunction in ST was retained in TT. Additionally, the use of seven ellipses in Spanish in this example is related to the use of implied subject sentences in order to avoid redundancy. This solution is not common in English, the alternative chosen in this case was using a passive voice construction and pronominal references. The last reference in the ST was retained in the TT. The overall cohesion and coherence remained unaltered in this segment.

#### Passage TR-20

ST01-TR	TT01-TR
Conjunction	Conjunction 2x
Lexical Cohesion – Reiteration 6x	Retained 5x
Lexical Cohesion – Collocation 8x	Retained 8x
Ellipsis	Retained

***No obstante** (C) estas responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas y el rol que juega el acceso al **conocimiento** (LC), la ciencia y la tecnología, paradójicamente existe en la actualidad una nueva e injusta división internacional del trabajo. Los **países ricos** (LC) generan **conocimiento** (LC) que privatizan, y muchos **países pobres** (LC) o de **renta media** (LC) generan **bienes** (LC) ambientales que se consumen **gratuitamente** (LC). **El conocimiento** (LC) en general es un **bien** (LC) de **libre acceso** (LC), es decir, la **exclusión** [del **conocimiento**] es técnicamente imposible o muy **costosa**(LC). Para evitar el **libre acceso** (LC) —en otras palabras, para privatizar el **bien** (LC) — se ponen barreras institucionales, básicamente, derechos de propiedad intelectual.* (ST01-TR)

*Nevertheless (C), in spite of (C) those common but differentiated responsibilities and the role played by access to **knowledge (LC)**, science and technology, paradoxically, there is now a new unjust international division of labour. **Rich countries (LC)** generate **knowledge (LC)** that they privatize, and many **poor (LC)** or **middle-income (LC)** countries produce environmental **goods (LC)** that are consumed **for free (LC)**. **Knowledge (LC)** in general is **a good (LC)** that enjoys **free access (LC)** — in other words, **exclusion (LC)** [of **knowledge**] (E) is technically impossible or very **costly (LC)**. To avoid **free access (LC)**, to privatize **that good (LC)**, institutional barriers are raised, namely, intellectual property rights. (TT01-TR)*

The conjunction was retained in the TT and a second one was used to complement the sentence. The most common cohesive tie found in this segment of ST was lexical cohesion, reiteration in the form of word repetition was used for the terms *conocimiento* and *bien*, each one three times. The cohesive tie was retained in most cases. There were also many collocations by using opposite nouns to achieve coherence: *gratuito – costoso* (free – expensive); *libre acceso – exclusion* (free access – exclusion). In all these cases the same cohesive tie was retained. Same result for the ellipsis found at the end of the segment. The overall meaning of the selected speech portion was retained as well.

#### Passage TR-21

ST01-TR	TT01-TR
Lexical Cohesion – Reiteration	Conjunction
Conjunction	Retained

*La **paradoja (LC)** inmoral de que, por un lado, se promueva la libre circulación de mercancías y de capitales buscando la máxima rentabilidad, **pero(C)**, por otro lado, se penalice la libre circulación de personas buscando un trabajo digno, esa **paradoja (LC)** es sencillamente intolerable e insostenible... (ST01-TR)*

*If(C), on the one hand, we promote the free circulation of goods in search of maximum profit, **while(C)**, on the other hand, we criminalize the free movement of persons in search of decent work, we have an immoral **paradox** that is simply intolerable and unsustainable... (TT01-TR)*

The speaker makes use of lexical cohesion in the ST, specifically by making use of a repetition of the term *paradoja*, to emphasize his position regarding migration policies. This specific effect is lost in the translation, where the decision to reorganize the sentence by starting with the conditional conjunction *if*, originating a shift of cohesion in terms of textual *explicitness* (Blum-Kulka 1986). Nevertheless, the translator decided to include the adjective *immoral* at the end, along with the remaining two adjectives, which could be understood as an attempt to convey the tone of criticism employed by the speaker. Finally, the second conjunction in the ST was retained.

#### Passage TR-22

ST01-TR	TT01-TR
Ellipsis	Reference
Lexical Cohesion – Reiteration 4x	Omitted 2x, Retained 2
Conjunction	Retained

*Entristece cuando se escucha al Presidente Obama decir que [él] (E) propone cambiar 50 años de embargo no porque haya roto con todo el **derecho interamericano**, con todo el **derecho** internacional, con el **derecho** del pueblo cubano y con los **derechos** humanos, **sino** porque no ha funcionado.* (ST01-TR)

*I was saddened to hear President Obama say that **he** proposed ending 50 years of embargo not because **it** was a violation of international law, of the **rights** of the Cuban people, of human **rights**, **but** because **it** had not functioned.* (TT01-TR)

The ellipsis in the ST, related to the language use of implied subject in Spanish was substituted by a personal reference (*President Obama – he*). Furthermore, lexical cohesion was achieved by means of repetition of the word *derecho* four times in the ST. The same effect is partially lost in the TT due to two reasons: one is the omission of one of the repetitions (*inter-American law*), and the other is the possible context related translation of *derecho* as *law* or *right*. This situation created a shift of cohesion in terms of *textual explicitness* (Blum-Kulka 1986).

#### 5.2.3 Handling of Cognates

The verbatim record included a total of 235 words that can be regarded as cognates. of these, 213 constituted true cognates, two were false cognates, and 20 could be accounted for as true

or false depending on the context. This distribution in percentage is showed more clearly in Figure 1 below.

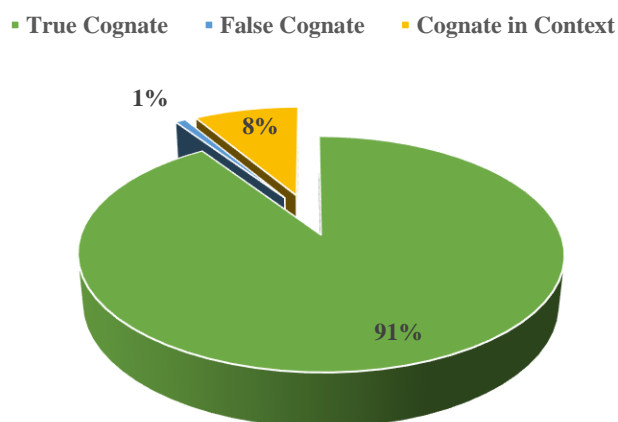


Figure 1. Cognate Typology ST01-TR/TT01-TR

Some of the cognates found in the ST occurred more than once, resulting in a total of 369 instances. From this number, 278 pairs were translated with direct cognate equivalents, 83 using noncognate forms, and seven cognate words were omitted, one of them (*effect*) even two times. The results obtained from this analysis show a clear preference for cognate forms in the translation of the verbatim record (Figure 2):

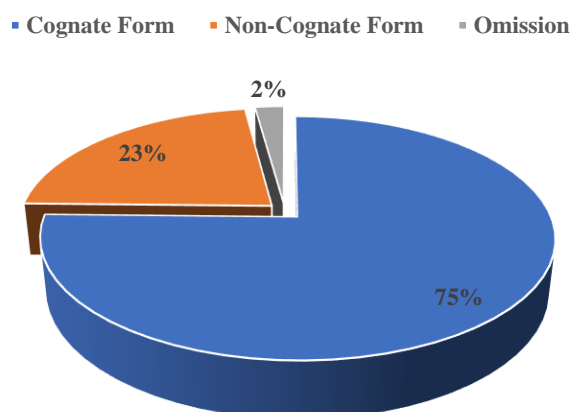


Figure 2. Cognate Transmission ST01-TR/TT01-TR

In the translation of cognate pairs by means of a noncognate form, the usual was using synonyms. However, 15 of those were translated using different sentence structures. This type

of strategy was referred to as *transposition* in the spreadsheet, as previously discussed in Chapter 3 under Research Design and Methods. Some examples of this occurrence were:

- ❖ Describing an action with more words:

...se **incrementa**... → ...continues to grow...

- ❖ Turning two or more words collocations into verbs:

...hicieron **caso omiso**... → ignored

- ❖ Translation of two or more words collocations using noncognate forms

...tener **presente**... → ...place major focus...

There were 20 cognate verbs in the ST, 15 of them were displayed in the spreadsheet in their infinitive form, since they did not vary much from their cognate form in English. One example was the verb *privatizar*, which appeared conjugated in the third person plural in Spanish (*ellos privatizan*) and was translated with the English cognate form *privatize*. In contrast, the verb *destruir* (to destroy) was left in the spreadsheet using the conjugation found on the ST (*destruye*, third person singular). In this specific case, the verbatim reporter chose to use a noncognate solution, which was a transposition by means of a passive voice construction, as shown in the following example:

...cuando un bien se vuelve escaso o se **destruye**...(ST01-TR)

...when a good becomes scarce or is **destroyed**... (TT01-TR)

Regarding false cognates, there were two in the ST. Both of them were translated properly by means of a noncognate form (*incidencia* → *impact*, *superficial* → *surface*). However, one cognate in context was translated incorrectly. In ST01-TR, Rafael Correa quotes Pope Francis' claim in his Encyclical *Laudato si'*:

*Como dice el Papa Francisco en su encíclica Laudato si', un verdadero planteo ecológico se convierte siempre en un planteo social. El acceso a la ciencia y tecnología es vital para los países pobres en la lucha contra el cambio climático y contra la pobreza.* (ST01-TR)

*As Pope Francis said in his encyclical *Laudato si'*, a true ecological **approach** always becomes a social **approach**. Access to science and technology is vital for poor countries in their struggle against climate change and poverty. (TT01-TR)*

The verbatim reporter used a wrong noncognate solution in her/his translated version for the Spanish noun *planteo*. Although this noun is also a synonym of the word *planteamiento*, and both could be translated as *approach*, there is a regional equivalent of the former for Argentina and Uruguay, where it can be understood as a demand or protest (Real Academia Española 2021). This second meaning is comprehensible within the context of the quote, given the fact that Pope Francis is from Argentina.

### 5.3 Delivered Speech and SI into English (ST02-SI – TT02-SI)

This section covers ST-TT variations between the transcribed version of the speech that constitutes this case study and its simultaneous interpretation. The audio track containing the delivered speech had a duration of 24'16" and the transcription resulted in a text file of 2809 words. It is important to note that some (specific) features such as slips of the tongue and unintelligible passages have also been identified in this transcription.

As mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, the speaker made use of familiarity and spontaneous gender-specific greeting phrases, most of which were also rendered in the simultaneous interpretation. The interpreter's voice was male, and throughout the interpretation it was possible to notice an attempt on his part to replicate the speaker's intonation patterns. This remark is my subjective opinion after listening and transcribing the speech and its simultaneous interpretation. Although intonation is also considered an important element for the analysis of coherence and cohesion (Halliday & Hasan 1976, de Beaugrande & Dressler 1988), the scope of this paper does not cover that parameter, due to the difficulty of assessing paralinguistic features in translated output of transcribed speech.

#### 5.3.1 Semantic Shifts between ST and TT

##### 5.3.1.1 Omissions

###### ❖ Omissions with semantic shift

###### Passage SI-01



*...por primera vez en la historia de la humanidad, la pobreza no es fruto de escasez de recursos o factores naturales, sino de **sistemas injustos y excluyentes**, fruto de perversas estructuras de poder.* (ST02-SI)

*[For the first time in the history of humanity, poverty is not the result of scarcity of resources or natural factors, but rather due to **unfair and exclusive systems**, which **are** consequences of twisted power structures.]*

*Since for the first time in the history of humanity, poverty is not a fruit of scarcity of resources or other factors, but rather due to **exclusion**, which is a fruit of the twisted power structure.* (TT02-SI)

The omission of the noun *sistemas* (systems) and further nominalization of one of the qualifying adjectives (*exclusive* → *exclusion*) originated a semantic shift in the TT. Omitting of the adjective *injusto* (unjust, unfair) alone, but keeping the noun would have sufficed to maintain the overall meaning.

❖ Omissions without semantic shift

Passage SI-02

*¿Quién puede dudar de que hasta nos habrían invadido para exigirnos, **entre comillas**, una justa compensación?* (ST02-SI)

*[Is there any doubt that they would even have invaded us to demand from us a **so-called** fair compensation?]*

*Is there any doubt that by now they wouldn't have invaded us to demand from us fair compensation?* (TT02-SI)

The expression *entre comillas* (literally translated as *in quotation marks*), is used in this case to add a sense of irony as to what could be meant as a *fair compensation*. This variation by itself does not shift the intended meaning. Although both sentences are oddly similar, the intensity is partially lost in the SI version.

Passage SI-03

*...la región tiene muy valiosas mujeres, como Michelle Bachelet, Cristina Fernández, Dilma Rouseff, **María Emma Mejía**, Alicia Bárcena, etcétera.* (ST02-SI)

*[...the region has very fine women like Michelle Bachelet, Cristina Fernandez, Dilma Rouseff, **María Emma Mejía** Alicia Bárcena, etc.]*

*...the region has very fine women like **Cristina Fernandez, Michelle Bachelet, Dilma Rousseff, Alicia Bárcena, etc.** (TT02-SI)*

In the selected segment, the interpreter exchanged the order of the two first names mentioned and omitted one. However, this omission does not influence the intended message: there are talented Latin-American women who could be considered to fill the position of UN Secretary General.

#### Passage SI-04

*...la conservación en países pobres **o países con pobres** no será posible si esta no genera claras y directas mejoras en el nivel de vida de su población. (ST02-SI)*

*[...conservation in poor countries — **or in countries with poor people** — will not be possible if it doesn't generate clear and direct improvements in the standards of living of the population.]*

*...conservation in poor countries will not be possible if it doesn't generate clear direct improvements in the standard of living of the populations. (TT02-SI)*

The example in this case shows an omission that does not disturb the overall meaning at all and could be understood as a strategy used by the conference interpreter to save time for further parts of the delivered speech excluding repetitive items.

#### 5.3.1.2 Addition

##### ❖ Additions with semantic shift

#### Passage SI-05

*Entristece cuando se escucha al Presidente Obama decir hemos cambiado 50 años de embargo, propone cambiar 50 años de embargo no porque ha roto con todo el derecho interamericano, con todo el derecho internacional, contra los derechos del pueblo cubano, contra los derechos humanos, sino porque no ha funcionado. (ST02-SI)*

*[It was sad to hear President Obama say “we have decided to change 50 years of embargo”, that he proposed to change 50 years of embargo, not because it was a violation of the Inter-American Law, international law, of the rights of the Cuban people, of human rights, but because it had not worked.*

*And we, I was sad to hear Obama say they've ended 50 years of embargo, not because, **they've lifted it because** they've been violating the Inter-American rights, the human rights, the Cuban rights, because just because it worked, **because is the thing to do.***  
(TT02-SI)

In this example, there are three additions mentioned. The first one was a self-repair by the interpreter, who initiated this phrase with the personal pronoun *we* and then changed it to *I*. The phrase spoken by Correa implied an impersonal subject [*it*]. This first addition does not lead to a semantic shift by itself. However, the original spoken portion includes a redundant and spontaneous phrase (underlined in my translation) which could be omitted in order to have a more fluent text. The interpreter opted to add it and then the sentence turned confusing and too long, which probably led to his omitting the negation at the end (*because it **didn't** work*). This situation originated a semantic shift. The third addition was another attempt to bring back the main idea, but is missing a negation (***not** because it is the thing to do...*) and further modifies the assertion made in the ST.

❖ Additions without semantic shift

Passage SI-06

*Los países de la cuenca amazónica también producen bienes de libre acceso —en este caso, ambientales— que regulan el clima mundial y sin los cuales la vida en el planeta sufriría un grave deterioro.* (ST02-SI)

*[The countries of the Amazon Basin also produce free-access goods, in this case environmental **goods** that regulate the global climate and without which life on the planet would severely deteriorate]*

*The countries of the Amazon basin also produce goods of free access, in this case environmental **goods** that regulate the global climate, and without which life in the planet would severely deteriorate.* (TT02-SI)

Some additions can have their origin in language-specific use, such as the case of using adjectives and its related nouns in English or Spanish. Adjectives in Spanish normally include information regarding number and gender, so it is not always mandatory to include a noun in order to understand the reference in the phrase or sentence. This addition is explanatory and does not have any effect on the overall meaning.

#### Passage SI-07

*...todavía esperan la justicia, la libertad y una democracia real, no tan solo reducida, a tener elecciones periódicamente. (ST02-SI)*

*[...are still waiting for justice, freedom and real democracy which is not just reduced to having periodic elections.]*

*...are still waiting for justice, freedom and real democracy, not just a **democracy** reduced to having periodic elections. (TT02-SI)*

Repeating the word *democracy* in the English version actually helps to complete the sentence meaning in the TT. As in the previous example, the Spanish adjective (*reducida*) carries the number and gender of the noun (*democracia*), so the use of the word twice could to a certain extent add some emphasis in the ST, which is not the case. However, the general meaning of this phrase is not shifted by this addition.

#### Passage SI-08

*El acceso a la ciencia y tecnología es vital para los países pobres en la lucha contra el cambio climático y contra la pobreza. (ST02-SI)*

*[... access to science and technology is vital for the poor countries in their struggle against climate change and against poverty.]*

*... access to science and technology is vital for the poor countries and their struggle against climate change and **their struggle** against poverty. (TT02-SI)*

The example mentioned above includes a repetition of the phrase *their struggle* and constitutes an addition which does not shift the sentence's meaning. It is unclear the reason why the interpreter chose to repeat these two words. The speaker did not add any emphasis to this specific portion of his speech. Perhaps, the interpreter could have repeated these two words in anticipation of the next part of the speech, which was spontaneous and hence not included in the speech manuscript.

#### 5.3.1.3 Substitutions/Errors

##### ❖ Substitutions/errors with semantic shift

#### Passage SI-09

*Ya después de la tercera conferencia, ¿quién escucha algo? (ST02-SI)*

*[After the third conference, who listens to anything?]*

...as the third conference I've been here... (TT02-SI)

The interpreted version in this case constitutes an error, a completely new sentence was interpreted. Interestingly, the same situation took place in ST01-TR/TT01-TR, also shifting the phrase's overall meaning, as seen in Passage TR-08.

#### Passage SI-10

*...es poco menos que un acto **heroico**.* (ST02-SI)

...it's a little less than a heroic act.]

*...it is almost a **historic** act...* (TT02-SI)

Substituting the adjective in this case shifts the meaning and the speaker's intention. The adjective *heroic* in this case implies the challenging and difficult situation of remaining at the plenary after such a long day of addresses. Using the adjective *historic* could refer to a positive remarkable situation taking place, which by no means was suggested in the original ST.

#### Passage SI-11

*Una perspectiva basada en objetivos mínimos supone la legitama (sic) legitimación de la realidad que vivimos. Sitúa al beneficiario en una posición de inferioridad frente a los demás y no busca trastocar las distancias ni las relaciones de poder entre los sujetos ni entre las sociedades.* (ST02-SI)

*[A perspective aiming just the very the minimum presupposes legitimizing the reality that we are living in. It places the beneficiary in a position of inferiority towards everyone else and doesn't seek to disrupt neither distances nor power relationships among people or societies.]*

*A pros[sic] perspective aiming just the very minimum presupposes legitimizing the reality that we are living in. If one person benefits ahead of the rest and if there's no effort to bring close the power relations between societies.* (TT02-SI)

In the selected segment, both ST and TT included false starts by the speaker and the interpreter respectively, but this can happen in normal spoken speech, so it is not considered an error. However, the second sentence of the segment in the TT involves merging two claims. The main idea implied by the speaker was exemplifying how a perspective where the goal is just covering

bare minimums can affect power relationships among the involved parties; however, such effect is not clearly conveyed in the TT.

#### Passage SI-12

*Los invitamos, los invitamos a que visiten Ecuador y vayan a meter su mano en las centenas de piscinas dejadas por Texaco, para que saquen esa mano llena de residuos de petróleo, 20 años después de que la petrolera salió del país. Es la mano sucia de Chevron.* (ST02-SI)

*[We invite you to visit Ecuador and put your hand in the hundreds of pools left by Texaco, so you find your hand full of oil residues, 20 years after the oil company left the country. It is Chevron's dirty hand.]*

*We invite you to visit Ecuador, and you can see the hundreds of wasted land left by Texaco and so [unintelligible] the oil mines [unintelligible], it's the dirty hand of Chevron that's left a stain.* (TT02-SI)

The TT of this text clearly constitutes an error conveying the main claim of the speaker by substituting [oil] pools and adding wasted land. The speaker is describing the contamination that is still found in the area where Texaco was operating. The last phrase is the interpreter's attempt to clarify the claim, and it is partially achieved, but the idea of oil pools remains unstated.

#### ❖ Substitutions/errors without semantic shift

##### Passage SI-13

*... si en **tres** minutos no muevo los corazones, voy a mover los asientos porque todo el mundo se va a ir así que muchísimas gracias por estar aquí. En todo caso, en todo caso pudo ser peor. **Pude ser** Evo Morales que le toca hablar después de mí.* (ST02-SI)

*[...if I don't move hearts in three minutes, **I'll** be moving seats because everybody will be leaving, so thank you very much for being here. In any case, it could be worse, **I could be** Evo Morales, who is speaking after me.]*

*...if **30** minutes I can't move your hearts I think the whole world will leave us, so thank you very much for keeping with us and being here. In any case, it could be worse, I could be, I had to be, **I could be** Evo Molaes [sic] who's gonna have to speak after me.* (TT02-SI)

The error of saying *30 minutes* instead of three minutes does not imply a semantic shift meaning in this case. The general idea behind the statement of former president Correa is that he better be convincing in his speech or, given the circumstances of such a long plenary meeting, everyone might find it too boring and eventually leave. The expression *the whole world* is a literal translation of *todo el mundo*. Although *everybody* perhaps is a more ideal translation. Again, the main idea remains intact.

#### Passage SI-14

*Por ejemplo, **el único** pingüino que llega a la línea equinoccial, el spheniscus mendiculus llamado comúnmente pingüino de las Galápagos, está en peligro de extinción debido al calentamiento de las aguas marinas superficiales.* (ST02-SI)

*[For example, the only penguin that reaches the equator line, the spheniscus mendiculus, commonly known as the penguin of the Galapagos, is in danger of extinction due to the warming of surface marine waters.]*

*For example, **a single** penguin that reaches the Equator, the spheniscus mendiculus, commonly known as the penguin of the Galapagos, is in danger of extinction due to the warming of surface marine waters.* (TT02-SI)

The substitution of the adjective *único* (meaning *only* in this case) with *single* makes this phrase sound a bit unnatural; however, it does not shift the overall meaning of the selected segment, where the main idea is to name an animal that is endangered as a result of climate change.

### 5.3.2 Shifts in Cohesion

#### Passage SI-15

ST02-SI	TT02-SI
Ellipsis	Reference
Lexical Cohesion (Reiteration) 10x	Retained
Lexical Cohesion (Collocation)	Retained

*Queridos compañeros, compañeras, mundo entero, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas nació el 24 de octubre de 1945 entre las cenizas de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, para mantener la **paz(LC)** y la seguridad internacionales. Frente al holocausto sufrido, **considerábamos (E)** la **paz(LC)** solamente como la **ausencia(LC)** de guerra. En el siglo*

XXI, 70 años después, la **paz** debe ser sobre todo **presencia(LC)**: **presencia(LC)** de justicia, **presencia(LC)** de dignidad, **presencia(LC)** de desarrollo. Ya Gandhi nos decía que la pobreza es la peor forma de violencia. La Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y del Caribe, CELAC, proclamó a nuestra región como un continente de **paz(LC)**, pero la insultante opulencia de unos pocos, al lado de la más intolerable pobreza, son también balas cotidianas en contra de la dignidad humana. **Paz(LC)**, sin justicia, es sencillamente **pacificación(LC)**. (ST02-SI)

Companions. The entire world. The United Nations was born on the 24 of October 1945 among the ashes of World War II to maintain international **peace(LC)** and security. Following the holocaust, **we(R)** believed that, we saw **peace(LC)** only as an **absence(LC)** of war. In the XXI century, 70 years later, **peace(LC)** should above all be a **presence(LC)**, **presence(LC)** of justice, a **presence(LC)** of dignity, **presence(LC)** of development. Gandhi said that “poverty is the worst form of violence”. The Community of Latin-American States and Caribbean States, CELAC; declared our region a continent of **peace(LC)**, but the offensive opulence of just a few in the face of the most intolerable poverty are also everyday affronts against human dignity. **Peace(LC)** without justice is simply just **pacification(LC)**. (TT02-SI)

The segment chosen for this example contains three different types lexical cohesive ties, all of which were successfully transmitted in the TT. The first type is reiteration by means of repetition, which occurred with the Spanish words *paz* and *presencia* (peace and presence respectively), each five times, respectively. A second type of reiteration using near synonyms was achieved using the Spanish words *paz* and *pacificación* (peace and pacification, respectively). The last lexical cohesive tie was a collocation by means of using the antonyms *presencia* and *ausencia*. There is not any sign of cohesive shift in the TT.

#### Passage SI-16

ST02-SI	TT02-SI
Reference 2x	Retained
Ellipsis	Retained

Los 164 millones de **personas** en América Latina **que(R)** viven en la pobreza, **de los cuales (R)** 68 millones(E) continúan en la pobreza extrema, todavía esperan la justicia. (ST02-SI)



*The 164 million **people** in Latin America **who(R)** live in poverty, **of whom(R)** 68 million(E) continue living in extreme poverty are still waiting for justice... (TT02-SI)*

All cohesive ties from the ST were almost literally rendered. The segment in this example shows a pattern that was seen often in the interpreted version, namely keeping short sentences and using structures very similar to the ones found in the TT.

#### Passage SI-17

ST02-SI	TT02-SI
Reference 3x	Retained with errors

*“Cuando el saqueo se convierte en un modo de vida para un grupo de hombres que viven en sociedad, **estos(R)** crean para sí mismos, en el transcurso del tiempo, un sistema legal que **lo(R)** autoriza y un código moral que **lo(R)** glorifica”* *cierro cita.* (ST02-SI)

*[... “when the pillaging turns into a way of life for a group of men who live in society, **these** create for themselves with the passing of time a legal system that authorizes it and a moral code that glorifies it”, unquote.]*

*... “when the pillaging turns into a way of life for a group of men who live in society, **that in itself** creates with the passing of time a legal system that authorizes **it** and a moral code that glorifies **it**”, unquote.* (TT02-SI)

The selected segment includes three references. All were retained, nevertheless, there is a clear shift in coherence. The first reference in the ST, the demonstrative determiner in Spanish *estos*, was falsely interpreted. It referred originally to the men living in such society (*these*) and not to the whole situation of pillaging (implied by saying *that in itself*). After this shift, the two remaining references turned ambiguous. In the ST, they were related to the legal system, but in the TT the item implied by these references is not clear.

#### Passage SI-18

ST02-SI	TT02-SI
Conjunction	Retained
Ellipsis 5x	Reference 5x

LC (Reiteration)	Retained
Reference	Retained

*Sin embargo (C), como perdió el juicio y (E) ha sido condenada a pagar una fuerte suma, (E) se ha pasado esta década destrozando a esas (LC) mismas cortes que con tanto entusiasmo (E) defendió cuando (E) creía que podía comprarlas(R), y (E) ha gastado centenas de millones de dólares en una campaña mundial de desprestigio contra Ecuador. (ST02-SI)*

*[But, since it lost the case and has been ordered to pay a large sum of money, the company has spent this decade trashing these same courts it defended so enthusiastically when it thought they could be bought, and has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on a global campaign to undermine Ecuador.]*

*...but since(C) it's(R) lost the case, it's (R) called on to pay a large amount, a decade has passed, and those(LC) same courts who so enthusiastically defended them(R) when they thought that they could be bought when they(R) they[sic] spent hundreds of millions of dollars in a global campaign to undermine Cuba[sic] ... (TT02-SI)*

This segment represents another good example of cohesive shifts. The first cohesive tie, a conjunction, was retained and corresponds to the one used in the ST. Similarly, the substitution of the first two ellipses with two references coincides with the language features of Spanish and the use of an implied subject, normally replaced in English by means of nouns or personal pronouns. Nevertheless, one idea was erroneously conveyed, as can be seen comparing my translation and the TT, and from there the remaining references connected to wrong items. This specific example validates the claim made by Shlesinger (1995), asserting that even when all cohesive ties are retained, there may still be shifts in cohesion and/or coherence in TT.

#### Passage SI-19

<b>ST02-SI</b>	<b>TT02-SI</b>
LC (Reiteration) 3x	Omitted 2x Retained 1x

*...los invitamos a que visiten Ecuador y vayan a meter su mano(LC) en las centenas de piscinas dejadas por Texaco, para que saquen esa mano(LC) llena de residuos de*

*petróleo, 20 años después de que la petrolera salió del país. Es la **mano**(LC) sucia de Chevron.* (ST02-SI)

*[We invite you to visit Ecuador, and put your hand in the hundreds of pools left by Texaco, so you can take it out of there and see it full of oil waste, 20 years after the oil company left the country. It's the dirty hand of Chevron.]*

*We invite you to visit Ecuador, and you can see the hundreds of wasted land left by Texaco and so [unintelligible] the oil mines [unintelligible], it's the dirty **hand** of Chevron that's left a stain.* (TT02-SI)

The example above shows the omission of the word *mano* (hand) twice. This reiteration was completed with a play on words at the end comparing the results of immersing one's hand in water contaminated with oil and the accusation of getting one's hands dirty because of wrongdoing. In this case, the interpreter did not convey the message accurately, originating a clear shift in the coherence and speaker's intention.

### 5.3.3 Handling of Cognates

There was a total of 238 words that can be counted as cognates in the original spoken version of Rafael Correa's address to the plenary meeting during the UN General Debate at the GA. From this amount, 216 constituted true cognates, three more compared to the number in the verbatim record referred to above in 5.2.3. The difference is based, on the one hand, on the presence of the words *interferencia* (interference) and *década* (decade), which appeared on the original speech and were substituted in ST01-TR by the synonyms *injerencia* and *decenio*, respectively. Furthermore, the verbatim reporter's omitted familiarity expressions such as *compañero* (companion, friend). The number of false cognates and cognates in context did not vary compared to the verbatim record: two and 20, respectively. The distribution in percentage also remained unaltered, as shown on Figure 3 on the next page.

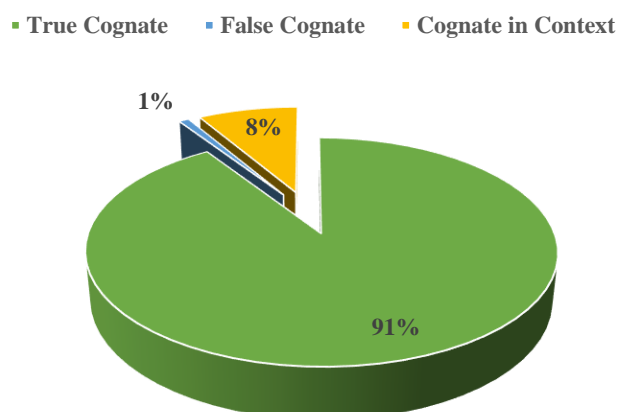


Figure 3. Cognate Typology ST02-SI/TT02-SI

Concerning cognates handling in the corpus pair ST02-SI – TT02-SI, there is an evident preference for the use of cognate forms over noncognate solutions. From the 376 occurrences of cognate words in the ST, 294 were interpreted using the direct cognate pair, 69 by means of a noncognate form and 13 cognate words were completely omitted. Figure 4 displays the percentage distribution of cognate processing solutions used in TT02-SI.

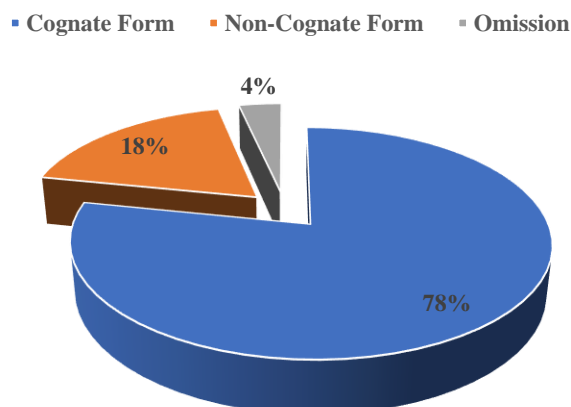


Figure 4. Cognate Transmission ST02-SI/TT02-SI

In this modality pair, a preference of omission over transposition, or rephrasing of target cognates was also noticed, namely 11 over nine, respectively. Not every rephrasing of a cognate form was rendered with a correct equivalent phrase, as can be seen in the example below. In this case, the interpreter used a verb in third person singular (*benefits*) to substitute the noun in

the ST (*beneficiario* – *beneficiary*). This specific example was also addressed in 5.3.1, as it constitutes an error with semantic shift as well.

*Sitúa al beneficiario en una posición de inferioridad...* (ST02-SI)

*[It places the beneficiary in a position of inferiority...]*

*If one person benefits ahead of the rest and...* (TT02-SI)

Other noncognate solutions as the ones in the next two examples produced a minimal shift in the coherence altering the speaker's intention. In the first instance, the interpreter chose to substitute the adverb *perfectamente* (perfectly) with the adverb *often*, hence modifying the degree of frequency meant in the ST:

*...gente muriendo por enfermedades **perfectamente** evitables...* (ST02-SI)

*[...people dying due to perfectly avoidable illnesses...]*

*...people dying due to often avoidable illnesses...* (TT02-SI)

In the second example, the speaker referred to a legal claim against Chevron-Texaco using the word *infracción*. The direct cognate equivalent in this case would be *infraction*, and some possible noncognate solutions would be the nouns *offence* or *transgression*. Nevertheless, the interpreter used the noun *accident*, which in this occasion caused a clear shift in the coherence. In a legal environment, such a substitution could originate serious problems.

*Chevron se pasó la década anterior luchando para que no se la juzgara en cortes de Nueva York, lugar de domicilio de la empresa, sino donde supuestamente se había cometido la **infracción**, en la provincia de Sucumbíos en Ecuador.*

*[Chevron spent the past decade fighting to avoid being judged in the courts in New York, the place of the corporate headquarters of the company, but where the **infraction** was allegedly committed, in the province of Sucumbios in Ecuador.*

*Chevron has spent the last decade fighting to keep the case out of the courts in New York, the place of the Headquarters of the company, rather where the **accident** took place, in the province of Sucumbios in Ecuador...* (TT02-SI)

Concerning the transmission of false cognates, as was mentioned in 5.2.3, there were two false cognates in the ST. The interpreter rendered them correctly using a noncognate form

(*incidencia* → *impact*, *superficial* → *surface*), same word choice as the verbatim reporter in this case.

However, one true cognate and one cognate in context in ST02-SI were clearly misinterpreted. The first one was the word *vehementemente*, which was erroneously interpreted as *obviously* in TT02-SI. The second case was a cognate in context, which was found in Rafael Correa's direct quote of Pope Francis' claim in his Encyclical *Laudato si'* and was interpreted incorrectly by means of a false cognate form:

*Como dice el Papa Francisco en su encíclica Laudato si', un verdadero **planteo** ecológico se convierte siempre en un **planteo** social. El acceso a la ciencia y tecnología es vital para los países pobres en la lucha contra el cambio climático y contra la pobreza. (ST02-SI)*

*As Pope Francis said in his encyclical Laudo [sic] si, a true environmental **plan** always turns into a social **plan**, access to science and technology is vital for the poor countries and their struggle against climate change and their struggle against poverty. (TT02-SI)*

The interpreter used the false cognate *plan* for the Spanish noun *planteo*. As pointed out in 5.2.3, the latter is a short form of the word *planteamiento*, hence, it could be translated as *approach*. The choice of regional equivalents of this term (*demand*, *protest*) in Argentina and Uruguay was also disregarded in the simultaneous interpretation of the passage. Recalling general knowledge of such local expressions can be difficult during SI, especially considering that the interpreters in the UN normally work from another language into their mother tongue.

## 6 Conclusions and Final Remarks

The main purpose of this investigation was to describe differences between the translation (T) and the simultaneous interpretation (SI) of a speech originally delivered in Spanish by the Ecuadorian President Rafael Correa at the 70<sup>th</sup> United Nations General Assembly General Debate on September 28<sup>th</sup>, 2015. The research question focused on outlining how different both TT versions were from the original speech and its transcription. Three parameters were analyzed: semantic shifts in terms of omissions, additions and substitutions/errors; cohesive shifts and handling of cognates in T and SI.

The following hypotheses were asserted in this investigation: first of all, based on the constraints addressed by Shlesinger (1995) in terms of time, linearity and (un)shared knowledge when comparing translated and interpreted text, I claimed that the translated text would have less variations and shifts of cohesion and coherence than the interpreted text. Secondly, in regard to cognates handling in T and SI, I figured that the results comparing both modalities would reflect a clearer preference of cognate solutions in interpreting and noncognate solutions in translation, as proposed by Shlesinger and Malkiel (2005).

The difference of modality, written vs. oral source texts, implied some challenges from the beginning of the research. In terms of the source texts used for the analysis, it is important to consider that, although both (verbatim record and my transcription) originated from the same source, there is a certain degree of subjectivity in both transcription. This is mostly related to the transcription activity itself and to the absence of the paralinguistic features (such as intonation, prosody, pausing and segmenting) that the speaker used to deliver his message to the audience (Kalina 1998, Shlesinger 1995).

The results analysis showed a larger number of substitutions/errors in TT01-TR than in TT02-SI. Some of them originated semantic shifts, as the examples discussed in 5.2.1. It may seem less plausible to find these types of meaning-disturbing variations in a translation, considering the possibility to review the ST and other additional phases of the post editing process. Nevertheless, it is possible that other aspects such as the type of speech also played a role in the translator making assumptions about the written text. The speech selected for this case study is a political speech that carries emotional personal views about national and international issues. Some of these views were conveyed more clearly in the interpreted version. Other changes included modifications in sentence structure and omission of repetitive

information. There were also some variations concerning text segmentation compared to the Spanish verbatim record (ST01-TR).

Regarding omissions, additions and substitutions/errors in the interpreted version, it appears that the interpreter chose to use sentence structures closer to the ST. This characteristic of his performance was helpful in many instances, as could be seen in the simultaneous interpretation of the spontaneous remarks at the beginning of the speech regarding the need of changes in the methodology in such plenary meetings. There was evidence of a higher number of self-corrections and false starts, which can be observed in the file TT02-SI (Appendix V). Some of the semantic shifts were apparently related to speech segments where the delivery speed of the speaker seemed to become higher. The average words per minute of the speaker was 116,08 in the overall speech, but during the opening remarks for example, the speed was 135wpm.

It was interesting to note that both verbatim records and the simultaneous interpretation of the spontaneous opening remarks carried some misunderstandings of the overall message, as was discussed in Chapter 5. About such spontaneous remarks, Garzone explains:

The overwhelming majority of conference speeches tend to begin and end with parenthetical 'ritual' phases that are rarely omitted in any situation in which someone speaks in public in a formal context (with the exception of a few cases in which the speaker chooses to proceed differently in order to create a situation of 'markedness'). (Garzone 2000:76)

The Spanish verbatim record did not include some of the information regarding gender-specific greetings and familiarity expressions used by the speaker to address the audience, an issue related to the verbatim reporter's role, as discussed in Chapter 3. Although the speaker's views concerning the methodology were transcribed, the content was not completely accurate.

The second parameter used for the analysis was an assessment of shifts in cohesion, observing the transmission of cohesive ties between ST and TT. Both translation and simultaneous interpretation retained, in most of the cases, lexical cohesion in the form of reiterations, synonyms and collocations, as can be seen in the examples cited in 5.2.2 and 5.3.2, respectively. However, there were some discrepancies related to the transmission of references and ellipses that led to cohesive shifts, in most cases in the interpreted version. In some examples, the departures were related to language specifics: the Spanish language often makes use of implied subject sentences, which are not found that frequently in the TT. Rather the translator tends to turn sentences and modify word order, so that the meaning remains. The



examples on passages SI-17 and SI-18 showed such situations where some cohesive ties were retained, but the wrong reference was implied in the TT; or even the transmission of every cohesive tie was correctly identified in the TT, but still there was a shift in the overall coherence of the segment.

Finally, in relation to the handling of cognates, there was an overall preference for the use of cognate forms over noncognate forms in both the translated verbatim record and the simultaneously interpreted version in general, as can be seen in figures 2 and 4 in Chapter 5. Even though every cognate was accounted for just once, in my analysis it was also necessary to consider the frequency of transmission of cognate and noncognate forms, along with the complete omission of cognate words in target texts. As mentioned in Chapter 4, concerning methodology and research design, the transmission of cognates by both translator and interpreter for those words appearing more than once was not always consistent in any of the cases.

From those results, it was interesting to see two clear differences between the simultaneously interpreted version and the translated verbatim record. In the first place, the amount of noncognate pairs produced in TT01-TR was higher than the amount in TT02-SI (83 pairs over 69 pairs, respectively), which has been expected. Nevertheless, in many of these cases, the translators did not just use one-word synonyms to produce noncognate solutions, but suggested sometimes longer two or three-word phrases, a strategy that was referred to as *transposition* in the corpus analysis. The ratio of transpositions used in TT01-TR compared to TT02-SI was of 15:5 occurrences, respectively.

A second remarkable difference was the fact that the number of cognate omission occurrences was higher in the simultaneously interpreted version. This situation could be explained as the interpreter's attempt to save time and reduce ear-voice span in interpreting, considering the cases where it happened (See Appendix IX). In that case, the ratio of omissions found in TT01-TR compared to TT02-SI was 8:13 occurrences, respectively.

The preference of cognate solutions over noncognate ones in the interpreted corpus version when compared to the verbatim record does confirm the hypothesis by Shlesinger and Malkiel (2005). Although the difference represents 3% of the total cognate occurrences in the target texts, the preference of omissions over transpositions in SI also plays an important role in the difference among both modalities. This research is based on a case study of one specific speech. Further investigation analyzing for example a group of 10 speeches and the cognate occurrences in them would shed some more light regarding cognates processing in T and SI.

As it has been noted on several occasions in this investigation, the parameters used to assess the translated and simultaneously interpreted output originated from the same speech are not mutually exclusive. The assertion made about the use of transpositions to originate noncognate solutions, for example, can be understood as a direct expression of the explicitation hypothesis proposed by Blum-Kulka (1986).

Furthermore, the (un)shared knowledge constraint mentioned by Shlesinger (1995) in the assessment of translated and interpreted output was evidenced in both TTs when comparing the overall content of these two. The vocabulary used by the verbatim reporter in charge of the translation and by the interpreter coincided in many occasions throughout their performance. In his research approaching the role knowledge plays in achieving textual coherence in SI, Pöchhacker (1993) offered insights on existing research in coherence as a “*mind-based* process of structuring knowledge” (Pöchhacker 1993:95) and hypothesized about the performance of high and low-knowledge individuals in SI. Specific UN shared-knowledge was present in the performance of language professionals at the UN, where output language patterns appear to be common.

It is highly likely that many of the semantic shifts found between both target texts also have an origin in the language pair, which is an aspect that was not studied in depth in this paper. The fact that UN General Assembly addresses are translated into the official languages of this organization might pose some interest in comparing whether reader-focused shifts (Blum-Kulka, 1986) in coherence take place when analyzing one SL and two TL, such as one speech in Spanish and the output in English and French, for example. In those cases, one could perhaps include the expression *listener-focused shift* to cover simultaneous interpreting as well. Further investigation could be performed to clarify these aspects.

There have been many attempts and research studies analyze different features of translation and interpreting separately. This paper highlights a small set of parameters that can be used to identify common ground and analyze both translational activities when they share the same source, but more research could be done in this area to confirm the hypotheses presented here.

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**Intervención del Presidente de la República del Ecuador, Rafael  
Correa Delgado, durante el Debate General del 70 Período de  
Sesiones de las Naciones Unidas  
Nueva York, 28 de septiembre de 2015**

**HISTORIA ONU**

La Organización de las Naciones Unidas nació el 24 de octubre de 1945 entre las cenizas de la II Guerra Mundial, para mantener la paz y la seguridad internacionales.

Frente al holocausto sufrido, considerábamos la paz solamente como ausencia de guerra. En el siglo XXI, 70 años después, la paz debe ser sobre todo presencia: presencia de justicia, presencia de dignidad, presencia de desarrollo. Ya Gandhi nos decía que “la pobreza es la peor forma de violencia”.

La Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y del Caribe –CELAC- proclamó a la región como un continente de paz, pero la insultante opulencia de unos pocos, al lado de la más intolerable pobreza, son también balas cotidianas en contra de la dignidad humana. Paz sin justicia es sencillamente pacificación.

Los 164 millones de personas en América Latina que viven en la pobreza, de los cuales 68 millones continúan en la pobreza extrema, todavía esperan la justicia, la libertad y una democracia real, no tan solo reducida a tener elecciones periódicamente.

La superación de la pobreza, queridos amigos, es el mayor imperativo moral que tiene el planeta, ya que por primera vez en la historia de la humanidad, la pobreza no es fruto de escasez de recursos o factores naturales, sino de sistemas injustos y excluyentes, fruto de perversas estructuras de poder. Esto ya lo había señalado a modo de denuncia hace dos siglos el pensador francés Frederick Bastiat: “Cuando el saqueo se convierte en un modo de vida para un grupo de hombres que viven en sociedad, estos crean para sí

mismos en el transcurso del tiempo un sistema legal que lo autoriza y un código moral que lo glorifica.”

Y para aquellos que se nos quieren robar conceptos tan sublimes como el de “libertad”, que entiendan bien: no puede haber libertad sin justicia. No sólo aquello; en regiones tan desiguales como América Latina, sólo buscando la justicia lograremos la verdadera libertad.

Por ello no podemos conformarnos con objetivos mínimos como fueron los objetivos del milenio 2015. Una perspectiva basada en objetivos mínimos supone la legitimación de la realidad que vivimos, sitúa al “beneficiario” en una posición de inferioridad frente a los demás, y no busca trastocar las distancias ni las relaciones de poder entre los sujetos ni entre las sociedades.

Como dijo el Secretario General esta mañana, nuestro ideal no es tener a la gente viva, sino darle una vida: una vida digna, una vida plena, en igualdad de condiciones que cualquier otro ser humano. Creemos que los 17 objetivos de desarrollo sostenible 2015-2030 son más cercanos a esta aspiración.

Proponemos objetivos comunes no sólo sobre mínimos de vida sino sobre máximos sociales: el Sumak Kawsay o Buen Vivir de nuestros pueblos ancestrales, que significa vivir con dignidad, satisfaciendo necesidades de base, pero en armonía con uno mismo, con los demás seres humanos, con las diferentes culturas, y en armonía con la naturaleza.

## **MIGRACIÓN**

Sin embargo, como dijimos ayer en este mismo lugar, la ausencia en la Agenda 2015-2030 de un objetivo directo sobre libre movilidad humana es una muy lamentable omisión.

La paradoja inmoral de que por un lado se promueva la libre circulación de mercancías y de capitales buscando la máxima rentabilidad, pero, por otro lado, se penalice la libre circulación de personas buscando un trabajo digno, es sencillamente intolerable e insostenible desde un punto de vista ético.



Esta es una de las grandes inconsistencias de la globalización neoliberal: no busca crear una sociedad planetaria, sino tan solo mercados planetarios. Está totalmente en función del capital y no de los seres humanos.

La solución, no es más fronteras: es solidaridad, es humanidad, y crear condiciones de prosperidad y de paz que desincentiven a las personas a migrar.

## **CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO**

Una gran noticia es que en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, como su nombre lo indica, se tiene muy presente el cuidado del planeta.

En general, en el mundo hay mejoras en la eficiencia de los procesos productivos: la disminución de la intensidad energética mundial, es decir, cantidad de energía necesaria por unidad de producto, fue de 1,2% anual entre 1971 y 2009.

A pesar de los adelantos tecnológicos y la desmaterialización de la economía, existe un **mayor** consumo de energía global. Las emisiones se han multiplicado en 3,6 veces en 50 años, esto es, un crecimiento promedio anual de 2,6%. De mantenerse esta tendencia, en 28 años las emisiones actuales se habrán duplicado.

La evidencia indica que el consumo de energía y la generación de emisiones son directamente proporcionales al nivel de ingreso, lo cual significa que el efecto consumo domina al efecto eficiencia. Un habitante de los países ricos emite 38 veces más CO<sub>2</sub> que un habitante de los países pobres.

Todo esto nos lleva al principio de responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas.

Por supuesto, también hay afectación ambiental ligada a la pobreza, tales como erosión de suelos, falta de tratamiento de residuos sólidos, etcétera. Además, hay un problema adicional: la eficiencia energética entre los países ricos y pobres es aún abismal y se incrementa en el tiempo, en forma concreta de 4 a 5 veces entre 1971 y 2010.

La superación de estas brechas se puede lograr con el acceso al conocimiento, ciencia y tecnología. Aquí también hay una disparidad enorme entre países ricos y países pobres. Los países ricos solicitan

anualmente 1 millón 360 mil patentes mientras que todos los países pobres, en conjunto, solicitaron apenas 9 mil 170 patentes.

Las inequidades mundiales no solo se reflejan en la distribución de las emisiones, sino también en la incidencia del calentamiento global y del cambio climático.

Países como Ecuador aportan menos del 0,1% del total de emisiones de CO<sub>2</sub>, pero sufre las consecuencias del cambio climático. Por ejemplo, el único pingüino que llega a la línea equinoccial, el *Spheniscus mendiculus*, llamado comúnmente pingüino de las Galápagos, está en peligro de extinción debido al calentamiento de las aguas marinas superficiales.

Por ello es necesario caminar hacia una Declaración Universal de los Derechos de la Naturaleza. El principal derecho universal de la naturaleza debería ser el que pueda seguir existiendo, pero, también, que pueda seguir ofreciendo los medios de vida necesarios para que nuestras sociedades puedan vivir con el Sumak Kawsay.

Esta debe ser una idea fuerza para evitar ciertos fundamentalismos: **el ser humano no es lo único importante en la naturaleza, pero sigue siendo lo más importante.**

### **NUEVA E INJUSTA DISTRIBUCIÓN MUNDIAL DEL TRABAJO**

No obstante esas responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas, y el rol que juega el acceso al conocimiento, la ciencia y la tecnología, paradójicamente existe actualmente una nueva e injusta división internacional del trabajo: los países ricos generan conocimiento que privatizan, y muchos países pobres o de renta media generan bienes ambientales que se consumen gratuitamente.

El conocimiento, en general, es un bien de libre acceso, es decir, la exclusión es técnicamente imposible o muy costosa. Para evitar el libre acceso, o, en otras palabras, para privatizar el bien, se ponen barreras institucionales, básicamente derechos de propiedad intelectual.

Los países de la cuenca amazónica, también producen bienes de libre acceso, en este caso ambientales, que regulan el clima mundial y sin los cuales la vida en el planeta sufriría un grave deterioro. Pese a ello, los

mayores contaminadores globales no pagan nada por consumir estos bienes y servicios ambientales.

Y se cree algunas veces que la generación de bienes ambientales no tiene costo. La realidad es que esa generación puede ser muy costosa, no en cuanto a costos directos, sino en cuanto al costo de oportunidad. Hoy muchos exigen —sin ninguna solvencia moral, dicho sea de paso—, que no se explote el petróleo de la Amazonía. Pero eso implica un costo inmenso por los ingresos no recibidos y por cada día que transcurre con un niño sin escuela, una comunidad sin agua potable, o gente muriendo por enfermedades perfectamente evitables, verdaderas patologías de la miseria.

Sólo compensando el consumo de los bienes ambientales no tendríamos ya más necesidad de financiamiento para el desarrollo.

Y aquí otra idea fundamental para cualquier debate sobre sostenibilidad: **la conservación, en países pobres, no será posible, si ésta no genera claras y directas mejoras en el nivel de vida de su población.**

Como dice el papa Francisco en su encíclica Laudato Sí, “un verdadero planteo ecológico se convierte siempre en un planteo social”.

El acceso a la ciencia y tecnología es vital para los países pobres en la lucha contra el cambio climático y contra la pobreza. Es indispensable declarar a las tecnologías que mitiguen el cambio climático y sus respectivos efectos como bienes públicos globales, garantizando su libre acceso.

La nueva división internacional del trabajo es una completa paradoja. Los bienes de libre acceso deberían ser lo que no tienen rivalidad en el consumo, es decir, no tienen costo marginal al ser consumidos por una persona adicional. En consecuencia, mientras más personas utilicen el bien, mejor. Esta es normalmente la característica del conocimiento, la ciencia y la tecnología.

Como muy acertadamente señaló George Bernard Shaw: "Si tú tienes una manzana y yo tengo una manzana y las intercambiamos, entonces tú y yo todavía tendremos cada uno una manzana. Pero si tú tienes una idea y yo

tengo una idea y las intercambiamos, entonces, cada uno de nosotros tendrá dos ideas".

Por el contrario, cuando un bien se vuelve escaso o se destruye a medida que se consume, como es el caso de los bienes ambientales, es cuando debe restringirse su consumo, para evitar lo que Garret Hardin llamó "la tragedia de los comunes".

¿Por qué no se hace lo obvio? Más aún, ¿por qué se hace exactamente lo contrario? Porque el problema no es técnico, sino político. La injusta nueva división internacional del trabajo no es otra cosa que la perversa lógica de "privatizar los beneficios y socializar las pérdidas". No hay nada que la justifique, sólo el poder. Para ilustrar esto imaginemos por un momento si la situación fuera la inversa, y que los generadores de bienes y servicios ambientales fueran los países ricos, y los países pobres o los de renta media fuéramos los contaminadores. ¿Quién puede dudar que ya hasta nos habrían invadido para exigirnos una "justa compensación"?

Es impresionante, pero el problema del cambio climático podría controlarse tan solo con más justicia, en este caso ambiental. Lamentablemente, como decía Trasímaco hace más de dos mil años en su diálogo con Sócrates, "la justicia es tan solo la conveniencia del más fuerte".

A fines de 2015 estaremos en la Vigésima Primera Conferencia de las Partes (COP 21) de Naciones Unidas, en París.

Si en esta conferencia fracasamos y no logramos acuerdos vinculantes para proteger el único planeta que tenemos, podría empezar el entierro de nuestra civilización. Pero si alcanzamos la victoria, celebraremos la Conferencia 22 con el cántico del primer manifiesto ecológico, escrito en el año 1225 por San Francisco de Asís, agradecido **"por el hermano viento, por el aire, la nube, el cielo sereno y todo tiempo"**.

## **VARIOS INTERNACIONALES**

Queridos amigos:

Ecuador mira con esperanza el restablecimiento de las relaciones diplomáticas entre Cuba y Estados Unidos y espera que ese proceso conlleve al fin del embargo y al retiro de la base de Guantánamo. Esto no será concesión de ningún poder, sino el triunfo de la justicia y de la dignidad del pueblo cubano.

Nuestros pueblos nunca más aceptarán la tutela, la injerencia ni la intervención. Su memoria está lacerada por los abusos y la violencia del pasado, aunque nos pidan olvidarlo y supuestamente mirar sólo hacia el futuro.

Ecuador apoya a Argentina en sus derechos soberanos sobre las Islas Malvinas. Reconocemos el Estado de Palestina que debe ser Estado Miembro de esta Organización, con plenos derechos, con Jerusalén Oriental como su capital, y con los límites establecidos en 1967.

Saludamos los recientes acuerdos entre el Gobierno de Colombia y las FARC. Ecuador anhela la paz para Colombia y los apoyamos en este empeño.

Ecuador también expresa solidaridad al Pueblo Sirio, víctima del conflicto que ha destruido familias. Ciertas potencias hicieron caso omiso al principio de no interferencia en asuntos extranjeros y solo exacerbaron la violencia. Deseamos al Pueblo Sirio el restablecimiento de la paz y reiteramos que solo ellos pueden decidir su futuro.

Ecuador valora profundamente la relación con África, y seremos sede de la IV Cumbre África-América del Sur en Mayo de 2016, a la cual todos los países de estas dos regiones están invitados.

En octubre de 2016 también seremos la sede de la Conferencia Mundial sobre Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano Sostenible, conocida como "Hábitat III", la cual se realiza cada 20 años y en la que se formulará la "Nueva Agenda Urbana". Creemos firmemente en el derecho a una ciudad inclusiva, con un crecimiento urbano sostenible.

## **CHEVRON**

Finalmente, quisiera aprovechar este foro para denunciar, una vez más al mundo, un desastre ambiental 85 veces mayor que el derrame de British

Petroleum en el Golfo de México en 2010 y 18 veces mayor que el del Exxon Valdez en Alaska en 1989.

Se trata de la contaminación dejada por Texaco, petrolera que operó en la Amazonia ecuatoriana hasta 1992, y que fue comprada por la transnacional Chevron en el año 2001.

Chevron, la tercera compañía más grande de Estados Unidos, fue demandada hace aproximadamente 20 años por comunidades indígenas amazónicas afectadas por la contaminación. Se trata de un caso estrictamente privado: comunidades amazónicas versus Chevron-Texaco.

Chevron se pasó la década anterior luchando para que no se la juzgara en cortes de Nueva York, lugar de domicilio de la empresa, sino donde supuestamente se había cometido la infracción, en la provincia de Sucumbíos, en Ecuador.

Sin embargo *[sic]*, como perdió el juicio y ha sido condenada a pagar una fuerte suma, se ha pasado esta década destrozando a esas mismas cortes que con tanto entusiasmo defendió cuando creía que podía comprarlas, y ha gastado centenas de millones de dólares en una campaña mundial de desprestigio contra Ecuador.

Las empresas transnacionales deben cesar sus abusos contra los Estados y pueblos del Sur. Ecuador hace un llamado a los Estados Miembros a participar en la elaboración de un tratado vinculante para sancionar a empresas transnacionales cuando vulneren los derechos humanos o cuando contaminen el ambiente.

Los invitamos a que visiten Ecuador y vayan a meter su mano en las centenas de piscinas dejadas por Texaco, para que saquen esa mano llena de residuos de petróleo, veinte años después de que la petrolera salió del país. Es la mano sucia de Chevron.

Frente a la prepotencia y miles de millones de dólares de Chevron-Texaco, frente a la infamia de esta empresa corrupta y corruptora, Ecuador utilizará el arma más letal que se haya inventado: la verdad.

## Appendix II. UN Verbatim Record of the statement in Spanish (ST01-TR)

Apoyamos vehementemente la propuesta de nuestro querido colega y compañero, Presidente Luis Guillermo Solís Rivera de Costa Rica, de que el próximo Secretario General debe ser una mujer, y la región tiene muy valiosas mujeres, como Michelle Bachelet, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Dilma Rousseff, María Emma Mejía Vélez, Alicia Bárcena Ibarra, y otras. Estar aquí es poco menos que un acto heroico para los miembros de la Asamblea. Hoy de mañana hubo 18 intervenciones; en la tarde, 16; con esta ya van 34, con dos horas de atraso. Gracias al personal de la las Naciones Unidas por su sacrificada labor, pero sí creo que hay que cambiar la metodología; esto no tiene mucho sentido. Después de la tercera conferencia, ¿quién escucha algo? Al ser las 9:30 horas de la noche, hora local, y la intervención número 34, si en tres minutos no muevo los corazones, vamos a mover los asientos para que todo el mundo se vaya. Así que muchísimas gracias por estar aquí. En todo caso, pudo ser peor. Puede ser Evo Morales el que le toque hablar después de mí. Un saludo querido Evo, ¡fuerza! La Organización de las Naciones Unidas nació el 24 de octubre de 1945 entre las cenizas de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, para mantener la paz y la seguridad internacionales. Frente al holocausto sufrido, considerábamos la paz solamente como la ausencia de guerra. En el siglo XXI, 70 años después, la paz debe ser sobre todo presencia: presencia de justicia, presencia de desarrollo. Ya Gandhi nos decía que “la pobreza es la peor forma de violencia.” La Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y del Caribe proclamó a nuestra región como un continente de paz, pero la insultante opulencia de unos pocos, al lado de la más intolerable pobreza, son también balas cotidianas en contra de la dignidad humana. Paz sin justicia es sencillamente pacificación. Los 164 millones de personas en América Latina que viven en la pobreza, de los cuales 68 millones continúan en la pobreza extrema, todavía esperan la justicia, la libertad y una democracia real, no tan solo reducida, a tener elecciones periódicamente. La superación de la pobreza es el mayor imperativo moral que tiene el planeta, ya que por primera vez en la historia de la humanidad, la pobreza no es fruto de escasez de recursos o factores naturales, sino de sistemas injustos y excluyentes, fruto de perversas estructuras de poder. Esto ya lo había señalado, a modo de denuncia, hace dos siglos, el pensador francés Frédéric Bastiat, liberal para más señas: “Cuando el saqueo se convierte en un modo de vida para un grupo de hombres que viven en sociedad, estos crean para sí mismos, en el transcurso del tiempo, un sistema legal que lo autoriza y un código moral que lo glorifica“. Y para aquellos, que se nos quieren robar conceptos tan sublimes como el de libertad, que entiendan bien, no puede haber libertad sin justicia. No solo aquello.

En regiones tan desiguales como América latina, solo buscando la justicia, lograremos la verdadera libertad. Por ello, no podemos conformarnos con objetivos mínimos, como fueron los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Una perspectiva basada en objetivos mínimos supone la legitimación de la realidad que vivimos. Sitúa al beneficiario en una posición de inferioridad frente a los demás y no busca trastocar las distancias ni las relaciones de poder entre los sujetos ni entre las sociedades. Como dijo el Secretario General Ban Ki-moon esta mañana “nuestro ideal no es tener a la gente viva, sino darle una vida” (véase A/70/PV.13), una vida digna, una vida plena en igualdad de condiciones con cualquier otro ser humano. Creemos que los 17 Objetivos de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible (resolución 70/1) son más cercanos a esta aspiración. Proponemos objetivos comunes no solo sobre mínimos de vida sino sobre máximos sociales: el *sumak kawsay* o Buen Vivir de nuestros pueblos ancestrales, lo que significa vivir con dignidad, satisfaciendo necesidades de base, pero en armonía con uno mismo, con los demás seres humanos, con las diferentes culturas, y en armonía con la naturaleza. Sin embargo, como dijimos ayer en este mismo lugar (véase A/70/PV.10), la ausencia en la Agenda 2030 de un objetivo directo sobre libre movilidad humana es una muy lamentable omisión. La paradoja inmoral de que, por un lado, se promueva la libre circulación de mercancías y de capitales buscando la máxima rentabilidad, pero, por otro lado, se penalice la libre circulación de personas buscando un trabajo digno, esa paradoja es sencillamente intolerable e insostenible desde un punto de vista ético. Esta es una de las grandes inconsistencias de la globalización neoliberal: no busca crear una sociedad planetaria, sino tan solo mercados planetarios. Está totalmente en función del capital y no de los seres humanos. La solución, no es más fronteras: es solidaridad, es humanidad, y crear condiciones de prosperidad y de paz que desincentiven a las personas a migrar. Una gran noticia es que en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, como su nombre lo indica, se tiene muy presente el cuidado del planeta. En general, en el mundo hay mejoras en eficiencia de los procesos productivos. La disminución de la intensidad energética mundial, es decir, cantidad de energía necesaria por unidad de producto fue de 1,2% anual en decrecimiento entre 1971 y 2009, pero a pesar de los adelantos tecnológicos y la desmaterialización de la economía existe un mayor consumo de energía global. Las emisiones se han multiplicado en 3,6 veces en 50 años, esto es un crecimiento promedio anual de 2,6%. De mantenerse esta tendencia en 28 años las emisiones actuales se habrán duplicado. La evidencia indica que el consumo de energía y la generación de emisiones son directamente proporcionales a nivel de ingreso, lo cual significa que el efecto consumo domina el efecto eficiencia. Un habitante de los países ricos emite 38 veces más CO<sub>2</sub> que un habitante de los países pobres. Todo esto nos lleva al principio de responsabilidades comunes



pero diferenciadas. Por supuesto, también hay afectación ambiental ligada a la pobreza, afectación como erosión de suelos, falta de tratamiento de residuos sólidos, etc. Además, hay un problema adicional, la eficiencia energética entre los países ricos y pobres es aún abismal y se incrementa en el tiempo, en forma concreta de cuatro a cinco veces entre 1971 y 2010. La superación de estas brechas se puede lograr con el acceso al conocimiento, la ciencia y la tecnología. Aquí también hay una disparidad enorme entre países ricos y países pobres. Los países ricos solicitan anualmente 1,36 millones de patentes mientras que todos los países pobres, en conjunto, solicitaron apenas 9.170 patentes. Las inequidades mundiales no solo se reflejan en la distribución de las emisiones, sino también en la incidencia del calentamiento global y del cambio climático. Países como Ecuador aportan menos del 0,1% del total de emisiones de CO<sub>2</sub>, pero sufre las consecuencias del cambio climático. Por ejemplo, el único pingüino que llega a la línea equinoccial, el *spheniscus mendiculus* llamado comúnmente pingüino de las Galápagos, está en peligro de extinción debido al calentamiento de las aguas marinas superficiales. Por ello, es necesario caminar hacia una declaración universal de los derechos de la naturaleza. El principal derecho universal de la naturaleza debería ser el que pueda seguir existiendo, pero, también, que pueda seguir ofreciendo los medios de vida necesarios para que nuestras sociedades puedan vivir con el *sumak kawsay*. Esta debe ser una idea fuerza para evitar ciertos fundamentalismos. El ser humano no es lo único importante en la naturaleza, pero sigue siendo lo más importante. No obstante estas responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas y el rol que juega el acceso al conocimiento, la ciencia y la tecnología, paradójicamente existe en la actualidad una nueva e injusta división internacional del trabajo. Los países ricos generan conocimiento que privatizan, y muchos países pobres o de renta media generan bienes ambientales que se consumen gratuitamente. El conocimiento en general es un bien de libre acceso, es decir, la exclusión es técnicamente imposible o muy costosa. Para evitar el libre acceso —en otras palabras, para privatizar el bien— se ponen barreras institucionales, básicamente, derechos de propiedad intelectual. Los países de la cuenca del Amazonas también producen bienes de libre acceso —en este caso, bienes ambientales— que regulan el clima mundial y sin los cuales la vida en el planeta sufriría un grave deterioro. Pese a ello, los mayores contaminadores mundiales no pagan nada por consumir esos bienes y servicios ambientales. Se cree algunas veces que la generación de bienes ambientales no tiene costo. La realidad es que esa generación puede ser muy costosa, no en cuanto a costos directos, sino en cuanto a lo que renunciamos por mantener esos activos ambientales, lo que llamamos el costo de oportunidad. Hoy, muchos exigen —sin ninguna solvencia moral, dicho sea de paso— que no se explote el petróleo de la Amazonía, pero eso implica un costo inmenso por

los ingresos no recibidos y por cada día que transcurre con un niño sin escuela, una comunidad sin agua potable o personas muriendo por enfermedades perfectamente evitables, verdaderas patologías de la miseria. Solo compensando el consumo de los bienes ambientales no tendríamos ya más necesidad de financiamiento para el desarrollo. He aquí otra idea fundamental para cualquier debate sobre sostenibilidad: la conservación en países pobres o países con pobres no será posible si esta no genera mejoras claras y directas en el nivel de vida de la población. Como dice el Papa Francisco en su encíclica *Laudato si'*, un verdadero planteo ecológico se convierte siempre en un planteo social. El acceso a la ciencia y la tecnología es vital para los países pobres en la lucha contra el cambio climático y la pobreza. Es indispensable, como decía hace un momento el Presidente del Paraguay, Horacio Manuel Cartes Jara, declarar que las tecnologías que mitiguen el cambio climático y sus respectivos efectos sean bienes públicos mundiales y garantizar su libre acceso. La nueva división internacional del trabajo es una completa paradoja. Los bienes de libre acceso deberían ser los que no tienen rivalidad en el consumo, es decir, no tienen costo marginal al ser consumidos por una persona adicional. En consecuencia, cuando ya están creados, mientras más personas utilicen el bien, mejor. Esta es normalmente la característica del conocimiento, la ciencia y la tecnología. Como muy acertadamente señaló George Bernard Shaw, si tú tienes una manzana y yo tengo una manzana y las intercambiamos, entonces tú y yo todavía tendremos cada uno una manzana; pero si tú tienes una idea y yo tengo una idea y las intercambiamos, entonces cada uno de nosotros tendrá dos ideas. Por el contrario, cuando un bien se vuelve escaso o se destruye a medida que se consume, como es el caso de los bienes ambientales, es cuando debe restringirse su consumo para evitar lo que Garret Hardin llamó la tragedia de los comunes. ¿Por qué no se hace lo obvio? Más aún, ¿por qué se hace exactamente lo contrario? Porque el problema no es técnico sino político. La injusta nueva división internacional del trabajo no es otra cosa que la perversa lógica de privatizar los beneficios y socializar las pérdidas. No hay nada que la justifique, solo el poder. Para ilustrar esto imaginemos, por un momento, que la situación fuera a la inversa y que los generadores de bienes y servicios ambientales fueran los países ricos, y los países pobres o los de renta media fuéramos los contaminadores. ¿Quién puede dudar de que hasta nos habrían invadido para exigirnos “una justa compensación”? Es impresionante, pero el problema del cambio climático podría controlarse tan solo con más justicia, en este caso justicia ambiental. Lamentablemente, como decía Trasímaco hace más de 2.000 años en su diálogo con Sócrates, la justicia es tan solo la conveniencia del más fuerte. A fines de 2015 estaremos en París en la 21ª Conferencia de los Estados Partes en la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (COP21). Si en esa Conferencia

fracasamos y no logramos acuerdos vinculantes para proteger el único planeta que tenemos podría empezar el entierro de nuestra civilización, pero si alcanzamos la victoria, celebraremos la 22ª Conferencia con el cántico del primer manifiesto ecológico escrito en el año 1225 por San Francisco de Asís, agradecido por el hermano viento, el aire, la nube, el cielo sereno y todo tiempo. El Ecuador mira con esperanza el restablecimiento de las relaciones diplomáticas entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos y espera que ese proceso conlleve al fin del embargo y al retiro de la base de Guantánamo. Esto no será la concesión de ningún poder, sino el triunfo de la justicia y de la dignidad del pueblo cubano. Entristece cuando se escucha al Presidente Obama decir que propone cambiar 50 años de embargo no porque haya roto con todo el derecho interamericano, con todo el derecho internacional, con el derecho del pueblo cubano y con los derechos humanos, sino porque no ha funcionado. Aquí no hay ninguna concesión. Esto es justicia y dignidad del pueblo cubano después de 50 años de resistencia heroica. Nuestros pueblos nunca más aceptarán la tutela, la injerencia ni la intervención. Su memoria está lacerada por los abusos y la violencia del pasado, aunque nos pidan olvidarlo y, supuestamente, mirar solo hacia el futuro. El Ecuador apoya a la Argentina en sus derechos soberanos sobre las Islas Malvinas, rasgo de neocolonialismo en el siglo XXI, absolutamente inaceptable. Reconocemos que el Estado de Palestina debe ser Estado Miembro de esta Organización con plenos derechos, con Jerusalén Oriental como su capital y con los límites establecidos en 1967. Saludamos los recientes acuerdos entre el Gobierno de Colombia y las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC). El Ecuador anhela la paz para Colombia, y los apoyamos en este empeño. El Ecuador también expresa solidaridad al pueblo sirio, víctima del conflicto que ha destruido familias, bienes y personas. Ciertas Potencias hicieron caso omiso del principio de la no injerencia en los asuntos extranjeros y solo exacerbaron la violencia. Deseamos al pueblo sirio el restablecimiento de la paz y reiteremos que solo ellos pueden decidir su futuro. El Ecuador valora profundamente la relación con África, y seremos sede de la Cuarta Cumbre de África-América del Sur, que se celebrará en mayo de 2016, a la cual todos los países de estas dos regiones están invitados. En octubre de 2016 también seremos sede de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre la Vivienda y el Desarrollo Urbano Sostenible, conocida como Hábitat III, la cual se realiza tan solo cada 20 años y en la que se formulará la Nueva Agenda Urbana. Creemos firmemente en el derecho a una sociedad inclusiva, con un crecimiento urbano sostenible. Finalmente, quisiera aprovechar este foro para denunciar, una vez más al mundo, un desastre ambiental 85 veces mayor que el derrame de British Petroleum en el Golfo de México en 2010, y 18 veces mayor que el del Exxon Valdez en Alaska en 1989. Se trata de la contaminación dejada por Texaco, petrolera que operó en la Amazonía ecuatoriana hasta 1992, y que

fue comprada por la transnacional Chevron en el año 2001. Chevron, la tercera compañía más grande de los Estados Unidos, fue demandada hace aproximadamente 20 años por comunidades indígenas amazónicas afectadas por la contaminación. Se trata de una causa estrictamente privada: comunidades amazónicas contra Chevron-Texaco. Chevron se pasó el decenio anterior luchando para que no se la juzgara en cortes de Nueva York, lugar de domicilio de la empresa, sino donde supuestamente se había cometido la infracción, es decir en la provincia de Sucumbíos (Ecuador). Sin embargo, como perdió el juicio y ha sido condenada a pagar una fuerte suma, se ha pasado este decenio destrozando a esas mismas cortes que con tanto entusiasmo defendió cuando creía que podía comprarlas, y ha gastado centenas de millones de dólares en una campaña mundial de desprestigio contra el Ecuador. Las empresas transnacionales deben cesar sus abusos contra los Estados y los pueblos del Sur. El Ecuador hace un llamado a los Estados Miembros a participar en la elaboración de un tratado vinculante para sancionar a empresas transnacionales cuando vulneren los derechos humanos o cuando atenten contra la naturaleza. Los invitamos a que visiten el Ecuador y vayan a meter su mano en las centenas de piscinas dejadas por Texaco, para que saquen esa mano llena de residuos de petróleo, 20 años después de que la petrolera salió del país. Es la mano sucia de Chevron. Frente a la prepotencia y miles de millones de dólares de Chevron-Texaco, frente a la infamia de esta empresa corrupta y corruptora, el Ecuador utilizará el arma más letal que se haya inventado: la verdad.

### Appendix III. UN Verbatim Record of the statement in English (TT01-TR)

We passionately support the proposal of our dear colleague and friend, President Luis Guillermo Solís Rivera of Costa Rica, that the next Secretary-General should be a woman. Our region is home to such exemplary women as Michelle Bachelet, Cristina Fernández, Dilma Rousseff, María Emma Mejía Vélez, Alicia Bárcena Ibarra and others. It is nothing short of heroic for members of the Assembly to be sitting here when there were 18 speakers yesterday morning and 16 in the afternoon, for a total of 34, and we are two hours behind. I thank United Nations staff for working beyond the call of duty, but I think it is time for us to change our methodology, because this does not make much sense. This is the third meeting I have attended. It is 9.30 p.m. and I am speaker number 34. If I am unable to move hearts in three minutes then I am going to move chairs, because people are just going to get up and leave. So I thank everyone for being here. Things could have been worse. Evo Morales Ayma could have been next. I offer him my fond greetings. The United Nations was born on 24 October 1945 from the ashes of the Second World War to maintain international peace and security. After the suffering of the Holocaust, we thought that peace meant only the absence of war, but in the twenty-first century, 70 years later, peace should above all mean presence — the presence of justice, the presence of dignity, the presence of development. As Gandhi said, “Poverty is the worst form of violence.” The Community of Latin American and Caribbean States has proclaimed our region a continent of peace, but the offensive opulence of a few coexisting with the most intolerable poverty is a daily assault on human dignity. Peace without justice is nothing more than pacification. The 164 million people living in poverty in Latin America, of whom 68 million live in extreme poverty, are still waiting for justice, freedom and real democracy — not democracy reduced to holding periodic elections. Overcoming poverty is the greatest moral imperative for our planet, because today, for the first time in the history of humankind, poverty is the fruit not of scarcity of resources or natural factors but of unjust, exclusionary systems that are the product of twisted power structures. As far back as two centuries ago, the liberal French philosopher Frédéric Bastiat said as much when he denounced the fact that „When plunder becomes a way of life for a group of men in a society, over the course of time they create for themselves a legal system that authorizes it and a moral code that glorifies it.” Let those who want to steal such sublime concepts as freedom understand that there can be no freedom without justice. And that is not all. In regions with the kind of inequality that exists in Latin America, only by seeking justice will we achieve true freedom. Therefore, we must not settle for

minimalist goals, as we did with the Millennium Development Goals. A perspective based on bare minimums legitimizes our current reality, which places the beneficiary in a position of inferiority with respect to others and makes no attempt to remedy the distances or power relations between individuals and societies. As Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said this morning, “our aim is not just to keep people alive, but to give them a life” (see A/70/PV.13) — a dignified, full life with conditions equal to those enjoyed by every other human being. We believe that the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (resolution 70/1) come closer to that aspiration. We are setting shared Goals not only for life’s for minimums but social maximums — the *sumak kawsay* or well-being of our ancestral peoples, which represents a way of living with dignity, satisfying basic needs but in harmony with oneself, with one’s fellow human beings and with different cultures, as well as with nature. However, as we said yesterday in this same Hall (see A/70/PV.10), the absence in the 2030 Agenda of a specific goal on freedom of movement is a highly regrettable omission. If, on the one hand, we promote the free circulation of goods in search of maximum profit, while, on the other hand, we criminalize the free movement of persons in search of decent work, we have an immoral paradox that is simply intolerable and unsustainable from an ethical point of view. It is one of the biggest contradictions of neoliberal globalization, which seeks not to create global societies but merely global markets and exists only to benefit capital and not human beings. The solution is not more borders but solidarity and humanity, as well as the creation of conditions for prosperity and peace that remove the incentive for migration. But there is great news. The Sustainable Development Goals, as their name indicates, place a major focus on caring for the planet. Generally speaking, there have been improvements in the efficiency of productive process, including a reduction in the intensity of global energy. In other words, the quantity of energy required for one unit of production registered a 1.2 per cent drop between 1971 and 2009. But despite technological advances and the dematerialization of the economy, there is ever greater consumption of global energy. Emissions have multiplied by a factor of 3.6 in 50 years, which translates into an annual average growth of 2.6 per cent. If that trend continues, in 28 years current emissions will have doubled. The evidence suggests that energy consumption and the generation of emissions are directly proportionate to income levels, which allows consumption to trump efficiency. The inhabitant of a wealthy country produces 38 times more carbon emissions than someone who lives in a poor country, all of which leads to the principle of shared but differentiated responsibilities. Of course, there are also environmental effects linked to poverty, such as soil erosion and the lack of proper solid waste treatment, *inter alia*. Another problem is that the gap in energy efficiency between rich and poor countries remains abysmal

and continues to grow over time, having increased by a factor of 4 to 5 between 1971 and 2010. Overcoming such gaps depends on access to knowledge, science and technology. Here, too, there is a huge disparity between rich and poor countries. Rich countries file 1,360,000 patents every year, while all the poor countries combined file only 9,170 patents. Global inequities are reflected not only in the distribution of emissions, but also in the impact of global warming and climate change. Countries like Ecuador contribute less than 1 per cent of total carbon emissions, yet they suffer the effects of climate change. For example, the only penguin that lives directly on the equator — *spheniscus mendiculus*, commonly known as the Galapagos penguin — is endangered due to the warming of surface marine waters. It is therefore vital to move towards a universal declaration on the rights of nature. The primary universal right of nature should be for it to continue to exist, but it should also be able to continue to provide our societies with the necessary sustenance to enable them continue to live according to *sumak kawsay*. That should be a core idea for avoiding certain forms of fundamentalism. The human being is not the only important being in nature, although he remains the most important. Nevertheless, in spite of those common but differentiated responsibilities and the role played by access to knowledge, science and technology, paradoxically, there is now a new unjust international division of labour. Rich countries generate knowledge that they privatize, and many poor or middle-income countries produce environmental goods that are consumed for free. Knowledge in general is a good that enjoys free access — in other words, exclusion is technically impossible or very costly. To avoid free access, to privatize that good, institutional barriers are raised, namely, intellectual property rights. The countries of the Amazon Basin also produce free-access goods, in this case environmental goods that regulate the global climate and without which life on the planet would worsen considerably. Despite that, the big global polluters pay nothing for consuming those environmental goods and services. Sometimes it is thought that the generation of environmental goods has no cost. The reality is that it can be very costly, not in terms of direct costs but in terms that what we are renouncing to continue those environmental goods: the opportunity cost. By the way, today many demand that we should not exploit the oil in the Amazon, without citing any moral grounds for that assertion. But that involves a huge cost in terms of non-received income, and for every passing day it means a child is unable to go to school, a community goes without drinking water or people are dying due to perfectly avoidable illnesses, true pathologies of misery. If we were compensated for the consumption of environmental goods, we would no longer need financing for development. Conservation is another fundamental idea for any debate on sustainability. In poor countries — or in countries with poor people — conservation would not be possible if it did not generate clear, direct

improvements in the standards of living of the population. As Pope Francis said in his encyclical *Laudato si'*, a true ecological approach always becomes a social approach. Access to science and technology is vital for poor countries in their struggle against climate change and poverty. As Paraguay's President, Horacio Manuel Cartes Jara, said moments ago, it is vital to declare technologies that mitigate climate change and their respective effects as global public goods and to guarantee their free access. The new international division of labour is a complete paradox. The goods of free access should have no rival in terms of consumption; they should have no marginal cost if they are consumed by an additional person. As a result, when more people use that good, the better. That is normally the characteristic of knowledge, science and technology. As George Bernard Shaw once said very rightly, if you have an apple and I have an apple and we exchange these apples, then you and I will still each have one apple. But if you have an idea and I have an idea and we exchange these ideas, then each of us will have two ideas. Contrariwise, when a good becomes scarce or is destroyed little by little as it is consumed, as is the case with environmental goods, that is when the consumption should be restricted to avoid what Garrett Hardin called the tragedy of the commons. Why is not the obvious being done? Indeed, why is the complete opposite being done? It is not a technical problem, but a political one. The unjust new international division of labour is nothing other than the distorted logic of privatizing the benefits and socializing the losses. Nothing justifies that approach, just power. Just imagine for a moment that the situation was reversed: the generators of environmental goods and services were the rich countries, and the poor or middle-income countries were the polluters. Is there any doubt that by now they would not have invaded us to demand from us "fair compensation"? This is an impressive difference, but the problem of climate change [*sic*] only be controlled with simply more justice, in this case environmental justice. Unfortunately, as Thrasymachus said more than 2,000 years ago in his dialogue with Socrates, justice is nothing other than the advantage of the stronger. At the end of 2015 we will meet in Paris for the twenty-first Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. If we fail at that meeting and do not reach binding agreements to protect the only planet that we have, our civilization could start to be buried. But if we gain a victory we will celebrate twenty-second conference with an environmental manifesto that was first written in 1225 by Saint Francis of Assisi, who expressed gratitude for Brother Wind, for the air, the sky, the clouds, the serene heavens and all time. Ecuador looks on with hope at the restoration of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States of America. We hope that that process leads to the lifting of the embargo and the closing of the base at Guantánamo. It will not be a concession of any power, rather it will be a triumph of justice and dignity of the



Cuban people. I was saddened to hear President Obama say that he proposed ending 50 years of embargo not because it was a violation of international law, of the rights of the Cuban people, of human rights, but because it had not functioned. There is no concession on that: what we are talking about is the justice and dignity of Cuban people after 50 years of heroic resistance. Our peoples will never again accept trusteeship, interference or intervention. Seared into our memory are the abuses and violence of the past, even though we are asked to forget them and to look only to the future. Ecuador supports Argentina in its sovereign right to the Malvinas Islands, a disgraceful and completely unacceptable vestige of colonialism in the twentieth century. We recognize the State of Palestine. It should be a State Member of the Organization, a fully fledged Member within its 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital. We welcome the recent agreements reached between the Colombian Government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. Ecuador hopes for peace for Colombia, and we support them in that endeavour. Ecuador also expresses solidarity with the Syrian people, the victim of a conflict that has destroyed families, goods and people. Certain Powers ignored the principle of non-interference in foreign affairs and have only exacerbated the violence. We hope that peace will be restored for the Syrian people, and we reiterate that only they can decide on their own future. Ecuador profoundly values its relationship with Africa and will be hosting the fourth Africa-South America Summit in May 2016, to which all the countries of the two regions have been invited. In October 2016 we will be hosting the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development, which is held only every 20 years. A new urban agenda will be drafted at that meeting, and we firmly believe in the right to inclusive cities with sustainable urban growth. Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to condemn once again before the world an environmental disaster that was 85 times worse than the British Petroleum spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010, and 18 times worse than the Exxon Valdez spill off the coast of Alaska in 1989. I am referring to the contamination left behind by the Texaco oil company, which maintained operations in the Ecuadorian Amazon until 1992 and was bought by the multinational oil company Chevron in 2001. Chevron, the third-largest company in the United States, was sued approximately 20 years ago by indigenous communities of the Amazon who had been affected by the pollution. It is a strictly a private civil case, Amazon Defence Coalition vs. Chevron-Texaco. Chevron spent the previous decade fighting to keep the case from being tried in New York, where the company has its corporate headquarters, preferring to have it adjudicated where the offence was allegedly committed, in the province of Sucumbios in Ecuador. Nevertheless, as Chevron lost the case and was ordered to pay a large sum, it has spent 10 years destroying the reputation of the same courts that it had enthusiastically defended when

it thought that it could buy them off, while spending hundreds of millions of dollars in a global campaign to discredit Ecuador. Transnational corporations must cease their abuses against the States and peoples of the South. Ecuador calls upon Member States to participate in drafting a binding treaty to sanction transnational corporations when they violate human rights or pollute the environment. We invite those present to visit Ecuador and put their hands into the hundreds of pools left by Texaco, so that they can feel for themselves the oil waste that was left behind, 20 years after the oil company left our country. That is the dirty hand of Chevron. Faced with Chevron-Texaco's arrogance, its billions of dollars and the infamy of this corrupt and corrupting company, Ecuador will fight back with the most lethal of any weapon ever invented: the truth.

## Appendix IV. Transcription of the speech delivered in Spanish (ST02-SI)

Buenas noches con todas, con todos. Señor Presidente de la septuagésima Asamblea General de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas. Señor Secretario General de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, y en eso apoyamos vehementemente la propuesta de nuestro querido colega, compañero, Guillermo Solís, Presidente de Costa Rica, que el próximo Secretario General debe ser una mujer, y la región tiene muy valiosas mujeres, como Michelle Bachelet, Cristina Fernández, Dilma Rousseff, María Emma Mejía, Alicia Bárcena, etcétera. Señoras y señores Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno, señoras y señores ministros y delegados presentes, señoras y señores, muchas gracias por estar aquí, es poco menos que un acto heroico. Hoy día de mañana hubo 18 intervenciones; en la tarde, 16; con esta ya van 34, con dos horas de atraso. Gracias al personal de la ONU por su sacrificada labor, pero sí creo que hay que cambiar la metodología; esto no tiene mucho sentido. Ya después de la tercera conferencia, ¿quién escucha algo? Y al ser hora local nueve y media de la noche, y la conferencia número 34, si en tres minutos no muevo los corazones, voy a mover los asientos porque todo el mundo se va a ir así que muchísimas gracias por estar aquí. En todo caso, en todo caso pudo ser peor. Pude ser Evo Morales que le toca hablar después de mí. Un saludo querido Evo, ¡fuerza! Queridos compañeros, compañeras, mundo entero, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas nació el 24 de octubre de 1945 entre las cenizas de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, para mantener la paz y la seguridad internacionales. Frente al holocausto sufrido, considerábamos la paz solamente como la ausencia de guerra. En el siglo XXI, 70 años después, la paz debe ser sobre todo presencia: presencia de justicia, presencia de dignidad, presencia de desarrollo. Ya Gandhi nos decía que la pobreza es la peor forma de violencia. La Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y del Caribe, CELAC, proclamó a nuestra región como un continente de paz, pero la insultante opulencia de unos pocos, al lado de la más intolerable pobreza, son también balas cotidianas en contra de la dignidad humana. Paz, sin justicia, es sencillamente pacificación. Los 164 millones de personas en América Latina que viven en la pobreza, de los cuales 68 millones continúan en la pobreza extrema, todavía esperan la justicia, la libertad y una democracia real, no tan solo reducida, a tener elecciones periódicamente. La superación de la pobreza, queridos amigos, es el mayor imperativo moral que tiene el planeta, ya que, por primera vez en la historia de la humanidad, la pobreza no es fruto de escasez de recursos o factores naturales, sino de sistemas injustos y excluyentes, fruto de perversas estructuras de poder. Esto ya lo había señalado, a modo de denuncia, hace dos siglos, el pensador francés Frédéric Bastiat, liberal para más señas:

“Cuando el saqueo se convierte en un modo de vida para un grupo de hombres que viven en sociedad, estos crean para sí mismos, en el transcurso del tiempo, un sistema legal que lo autoriza y un código moral que lo glorifica” cierro cita. Y para aquellos, que se nos quieren robar conceptos tan sublimes como el de libertad, que entiendan bien, no puede haber libertad sin justicia. No solo aquello. En relac (*sic*). En regiones tan desiguales como América latina, solo buscando la justicia, lograremos la verdadera libertad. Por ello, no podemos conformarnos con objetivos mínimos, como fueron los Objetivos del Milenio 2015. Una perspectiva basada en objetivos mínimos supone la legitama (*sic*) legitimación de la realidad que vivimos. Sitúa al beneficiario en una posición de inferioridad frente a los demás y no busca trastocar las distancias ni las relaciones de poder entre los sujetos ni entre las sociedades. Como dijo el Secretario General Ban Ki-moon esta mañana: nuestro ideal no es tener a la gente viva, sino darle una vida, una vida digna, una vida plena, en igualdad de condiciones con cualquier otro ser humano. Creemos que los 17 Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible 2015-2030 son más cercanos a esta aspiración. Proponemos objetivos comunes, no solo sobre mínimos de vida sino sobre máximos sociales. El *sumak kawsay* o Buen Vivir de nuestros pueblos ancestrales, lo que significa vivir con dignidad, satisfaciendo necesidades de base, pero en armonía con uno mismo, con los demás seres humanos, con las diferentes culturas, y en armonía con la naturaleza. Sin embargo, como dijimos ayer en este mismo lugar, la ausencia en la Agenda 2015-2030 de un objetivo directo sobre libre movilidad humana es una muy lamentable omisión. La paradoja inmoral de que, por un lado, se promueva la libre circulación de mercancías y de capitales buscando la máxima rentabilidad, pero, por otro lado, se penalice la libre circulación de personas buscando un trabajo digno, esa paradoja es sencillamente intolerable e insostenible desde un punto de vista ético. Esta es una de las grandes inconsistencias de la globalización neoliberal: no busca crear una sociedad planetaria, sino tan solo mercados planetarios. Está totalmente en función del capital y no de los seres humanos. La solución, no es más fronteras: es solidaridad, es humanidad, y crear condiciones de prosperidad y de paz que desincentiven a las personas a migrar. Una gran noticia es que en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, como su nombre lo indica, se tiene muy presente el cuidado del planeta. En general, en el mundo hay mejoras en eficiencia de los procesos productivos. La disminución de la intensidad energética mundial, es decir, cantidad de energía necesaria por unidad de producto fue de 1.2% anual en decrecimiento entre 1971 y 2009. Pero a pesar de los adelantos tecnológicos y la desmaterialización de la economía existe un mayor consumo de energía global. Las emisiones se han multiplicado en 3.6 veces en 50 años, esto es un crecimiento promedio anual de 2.6%. De mantenerse esta tendencia, en 28 años las emisiones actuales se

habrán duplicado. La evidencia indica que el consumo de energía y la generación de emisiones son directamente proporcionales a nivel de ingreso, lo cual significa que el efecto consumo domina el efecto eficiencia. Un habitante de los países ricos emite 38 veces más CO<sup>2</sup> que un habitante de los países pobres. Todo esto nos lleva al principio de responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas. Por supuesto, también hay afectación ambiental ligada a la pobreza, afectación como erosión de suelos, falta de tratamiento de residuos sólidos, etc. Además, hay un problema adicional, la eficiencia energética entre los países ricos y pobres es aún abismal y se incrementa en el tiempo, en forma concreta de cuatro a cinco veces entre 1971 y 2010. La superación de estas brechas se puede lograr con el acceso al conocimiento, la ciencia y la tecnología. Aquí también hay una disparidad enorme entre países ricos y países pobres. Los países ricos solicitan anualmente 1.360.000 patentes mientras que todos los países pobres, en conjunto, solicitaron apenas 9.170 patentes. Las inequidades mundiales no solo se reflejan en la distribución de las emisiones, sino también en la incidencia del calentamiento global y del cambio climático. Países como Ecuador aportan menos del 0.1% del total de emisiones de CO<sup>2</sup>, pero sufre las consecuencias del cambio climático. Por ejemplo, el único pingüino que llega a la línea equinoccial, el *spheniscus mendiculus* llamado comúnmente pingüino de las Galápagos, está en peligro de extinción debido al calentamiento de las aguas marinas superficiales. Por ello, es necesario caminar hacia una declaración universal de los derechos de la naturaleza. El principal derecho universal de la naturaleza debería ser el que pueda seguir existiendo, pero, también, que pueda seguir ofreciendo los medios de vida necesarios para que nuestras sociedades puedan vivir con el *sumak kawsay*. Esta debe ser una idea fuerza para evitar ciertos fundamentalismos. El ser humano no es lo único importante en la naturaleza, pero sigue siendo lo más importante. No obstante, estas responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas y el rol que juega el acceso al conocimiento, la ciencia y a la tecnología, paradójicamente existe actualmente una nueva e injusta división internacional del trabajo. Los países ricos generan conocimiento que privatizan, y muchos países pobres o de renta media generan bienes ambientales que se consumen gratuitamente. El conocimiento en general es un bien de libre acceso, es decir, la exclusión es técnicamente imposible o muy costosa. Para evitar el libre acceso —en otras palabras, para privatizar el bien— se ponen barreras institucionales, básicamente, derechos de propiedad intelectual. Los países de la cuenca amazónica también producen bienes de libre acceso —en este caso, ambientales— que regulan el clima mundial y sin los cuales la vida en el planeta sufriría un grave deterioro. Pese a ello, los mayores contaminadores globales no pagan nada por consumir esos bienes y servicios ambientales. Y se cree algunas veces que la generación de bienes ambientales no tiene costo. La realidad es que

esa generación puede ser muy costosa, no en cuanto a costos directos, sino en cuanto a lo que renunciamos por mantener esos activos ambientales, lo que llamamos el costo de oportunidad. Hoy, muchos exigen —sin ninguna solvencia moral, dicho sea de paso— que no se explote el petróleo de la Amazonía, pero esto implica un costo inmenso por los ingresos no recibidos y por cada día que transcurre con un niño sin escuela, una comunidad sin agua potable o gente muriendo por enfermedades perfectamente evitables, verdaderas patologías de la miseria. Solo compensando el consumo de los bienes ambientales no tendríamos ya más necesidad de financiamiento para el desarrollo. Y aquí otra idea fundamental para cualquier debate sobre sostenibilidad: la conservación en países pobres o países con pobres no será posible si esta no genera claras y directas mejoras en el nivel de vida de su población. Como dice el Papa Francisco en su encíclica *Laudato si'*, un verdadero planteo ecológico se convierte siempre en un planteo social. El acceso a la ciencia y tecnología es vital para los países pobres en la lucha contra el cambio climático y contra la pobreza. Es indispensable, como decía hace un momento el Presidente del Paraguay, Horacio Cartes, es indispensable declarar a las tecnologías que mitiguen el cambio climático y sus respectivos efectos, declararlas como bienes públicos globales, garantizando su libre acceso. La nueva división internacional del trabajo, queridos amigos y amigas, es una completa paradoja. Los bienes de libre acceso deberían ser los que no tienen rivalidad en el consumo, es decir, no tienen costo marginal al ser consumidos por una persona adicional. En consecuencia, cuando ya están creados, mientras más personas utilicen el bien, mejor. Esta es normalmente la característica del conocimiento, de la ciencia y la tecnología. Como muy acertadamente señaló George Bernard Shaw, si tú tienes una manzana y yo tengo una manzana y la intercambiamos, entonces tú y yo todavía tendremos cada uno una manzana; pero si tú tienes una idea y yo tengo una idea y las intercambiamos, entonces cada uno de nosotros tendrá dos ideas. Por el contrario, cuando un bien se vuelve escaso o se destruye a medida que se consume, como es el caso de los bienes ambientales, es cuando debe restringirse su consumo para evitar lo que Garret Hardin llamó la tragedia de los comunes. ¿Por qué no se hace lo obvio? Más aún, ¿por qué se hace exactamente lo contrario? Porque el problema no es técnico sino político. La injusta nueva división internacional del trabajo no es otra cosa que la perversa lógica de privatizar los beneficios y socializar las pérdidas. No hay nada que la justifique, solo el poder. Para ilustrar esto imaginemos, por un momento, si la situación fuera a la inversa y que los generadores de bienes y servicios ambientales fueran los países ricos, y los países pobres o los de renta media fuéramos los contaminadores. ¿Quién puede dudar de que hasta nos habrían invadido para exigirnos, entre comillas, una justa compensación? Es impresionante queridos amigos, pero el problema del cambio climático podría controlarse tan

solo con más justicia, en este caso ambiental. Lamentablemente, como decía Trasímaco hace más de 2.000 años en su diálogo con Sócrates, la justicia es tan solo la conveniencia del más fuerte. A fines de 2015 estaremos en la 21ª Conferencia de las Partes, la COP21 de Naciones Unidas en París. Si en esa Conferencia fracasamos y no logramos acuerdos vinculantes para proteger el único planeta que tenemos podría empezar el entierro de nuestra civilización, pero si alcanzamos la victoria, celebraremos la Conferencia 22 con el cántico del primer manifiesto ecológico escrito en el año 1225 por San Francisco de Asís, agradecido por el hermano viento, por el aire, la nube, el cielo sereno y todo tiempo. Queridas amigas, queridos amigos, Ecuador mira con esperanza el restablecimiento de las relaciones diplomáticas entre Cuba y Estados Unidos y espera que ese proceso conlleve al fin del embargo y al retiro de la base Guantánamo. Esto no será concesión de ningún poder, sino el triunfo de la justicia y de la dignidad del pueblo cubano. Entristece cuando se escucha al Presidente Obama decir hemos cambiado 50 años de embargo, propone cambiar 50 años de embargo no porque ha roto con todo el derecho interamericano, con todo el derecho internacional, contra los derechos del pueblo cubano, contra los derechos humanos, sino porque no ha funcionado. Aquí no hay ninguna concesión. Esto es justicia y dignidad del pueblo cubano, 50 años de resistencia heroica. Nuestros pueblos nunca más aceptarán la tutela, la injerencia ni la intervención. Su memoria está lacerada por los abusos y la violencia del pasado, aunque nos pidan olvidarlo y, supuestamente, mirar solo hacia el futuro. Ecuador apoya a Argentina en sus derechos soberanos sobre las Islas Malvinas, rasgo de neocolonialismo en el siglo XXI, absolutamente inaceptable. Reconocemos el Estado de Palestina, que debe ser Estado Miembro de esta Organización con plenos derechos, con Jerusalén Oriental como su capital y con los límites establecidos en 1967. Saludamos los recientes acuerdos entre el Gobierno de Colombia y las FARC. Ecuador anhela la paz para Colombia, y los apoyamos en este empeño. Ecuador también expresa solidaridad al pueblo sirio, víctima del conflicto que ha destruido familias, bienes, personas. Ciertas Potencias hicieron caso omiso al principio de la no interferencia en asuntos extranjeros y solo exacerbaron la violencia. Deseamos al pueblo sirio el restablecimiento de la paz y reiteramos que solo ellos pueden decidir su futuro. Ecuador valora profundamente la relación con África, y seremos sede de la Cuarta Cumbre África-América del Sur, en mayo de 2016, a la cual todos los países de estas dos regiones están invitados. En octubre de 2016 también seremos la sede de la Conferencia Mundial sobre Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano Sostenible, conocida como Hábitat III, la cual se realiza tan solo cada 20 años y en la que se formulará la Nueva Agenda Urbana. Creemos firmemente en el derecho a una ciudad inclusiva, con un crecimiento urbano sostenible. Finalmente, quisiera aprovechar este foro para denunciar, una vez más al mundo, un

desastre ambiental 85 veces mayor que el derrame de British Petroleum en el Golfo de México en 2010, y 18 veces mayor que el del Exxon Valdez en Alaska en 1989. Se trata de la contaminación dejada por Texaco, petrolera que operó en la Amazonía ecuatoriana hasta 1992, y que fue comprada por la transnacional Chevron en el año 2001. Chevron, la tercera compañía más grande de Estados Unidos, fue demandada hace aproximadamente 20 años por comunidades indígenas amazónicas afectadas por la contaminación. Se trata de un caso estrictamente privado: comunidades amazónicas versus Chevron-Texaco. Chevron se pasó la década anterior luchando para que no se la juzgara en cortes de Nueva York, lugar de domicilio de la empresa, sino donde supuestamente se había cometido la infracción, en la provincia de Sucumbíos en Ecuador. Sin embargo, como perdió el juicio y ha sido condenada a pagar una fuerte suma, se ha pasado esta década destrozando a esas mismas cortes que con tanto entusiasmo defendió cuando creía que podía comprarlas, y ha gastado centenas de millones de dólares en una campaña mundial de desprestigio contra Ecuador. Las empresas transnacionales deben cesar sus abusos contra los Estados y pueblos del Sur. Ecuador hace un llamado a los Estados Miembros a participar en la elaboración de un tratado vinculante para sancionar a empresas transnacionales cuando vulneren los derechos humanos o cuando atenten contra la naturaleza. Los invitamos, los invitamos a que visiten Ecuador y vayan a meter su mano en las centenas de piscinas dejadas por Texaco, para que saquen esa mano llena de residuos de petróleo, 20 años después de que la petrolera salió del país. Es la mano sucia de Chevron. Frente a la prepotencia y miles de millones de dólares de Chevron-Texaco, frente a la infamia de esta empresa corrupta y corruptora, el Ecuador utilizará el arma más letal que se haya inventado: la verdad. Muchísimas gracias a todas y a todos.



## Appendix V. Transcription of the simultaneous interpretation into English (TT02-SI)

Good evening to you all. President of the 70<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Secretary General, UN *[sic]* Secretary General of the United Nations, and here we support obviously the proposal of our dear friend, *compañero* Guillermo Solís, the President of Costa Rica that the next secretary general should be a woman, and, and the region has very fine women like Cristina Fernandez, Michelle Bachelet, Dilma Rousseff, Alicia Bárcena, etc. Ladies and gentleman Heads of State and Government, ladies and gentlemen ministers delegates, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for being with us *[unintelligible]* just *[unintelligible]* it is almost a historic act, we've had 18 addresses in the morning, 16 in the afternoon, it's gonna be 34 so two, two hours, two hours behind, so thank you very much UN personal for the selfless work, but I think we need to change the methodology, that this makes no sense as the third conference I've been here and it's getting on so late at night, this is conference number 34, if 30 minutes I can't move your hearts I think the whole world will leave us, so thank you very much for keeping with us and being here. In any case, it could be worse, I could be, I had to be, I could be Evo Morales *[sic]* who's gonna have to speak after me. So, thank you. Companions. The entire world. The United Nations was born on the 24 of October 1945 among the ashes of World War II to maintain international peace and security. Following the holocaust, we believed that, we saw peace only as an absence of war. In the XXI century, 70 years later, peace should above all be a presence, presence of justice, a presence of dignity, presence of development. Gandhi said that "poverty is the worst form of violence". The Community of Latin-American States and Caribbean States, CELAC; declared our region a continent of peace, but the offensive opulence of just a few in the face of the most intolerable poverty are also everyday affronts against human dignity. Peace without justice is simply just pacification. The 164 million people in Latin America who live in poverty, of whom 68 million continue living in extreme poverty are still waiting for justice, freedom and real democracy, not just a democracy reduced to having periodic elections. Overcoming poverty, dear friends, is the greatest moral imperative for this planet. Since for the first time in the history of humanity, poverty is not a fruit of scarcity of resources or other factors, but rather due to exclusion, which is a fruit of the twisted power structure. This is *[sic]* already been two centuries ago, Frederick Bastard *[sic]* said this: "when the pillaging turns into a way of life for a group of men who live in society, that in itself creates with the passing of time a legal system that authorizes it and a

moral code that glorifies it”, unquote. And to those who want to steal such sublime concepts as freedom, let them understand there can be no freedom without justice. Not just that. In regions where there’s *[sic]* such inequalities as in Latin America, only there’s only by seeking justice that we will achieve true freedom. Therefore, we cannot settle with the minimalist goals as was the case with the Millennium Development Goals back in 2015. A pros*[sic]* perspective aiming just the very minimum presupposes legitimizing the reality that we are living in. If one person benefits ahead of the rest and if there’s no effort to bring close the power relations between societies, then as Ban Ki Moon Secretary General said this morning, our ideal is not to just keep people alive, but to give people life, a decent life, a fulsome life with equal conditions. As any other human being. We believe that the 17 Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030 are closer to those aspirations. We propose common goals not just seeking the bare minimum, but rather seeking social maximums. The Sumak Kawsay, or living well of our ancestral peoples, which means living with dignity, satisfying basic needs, but in harmony with oneself, with other human beings, without *[sic]* with the different cultures and in harmony with nature is what we seek. However, as we said yesterday in this same forum, the absence in the 2015-2030 agenda of a direct objective on free human mobility is a very regrettable omission, the immoral paradox that on the one hand you promote free movement of merchandize and capital seeking maximum profit, while at the same time penalizing the free movement of people seeking decent work, that paradox is intolerable and unsustainable from an ethic point of view. This is one of the great inconsistencies of neoliberal globalization. They don’t seek to create a planetary society, but just planetary markets. It’s all based on capital, not on human beings. The solution is not making more borders, rather it’s solidarity, humanity, creating conditions of prosperity and peace that remove the incentive for migration. Now this great news is that the sustainable development goals, as the name indicates, will have a major focus on caring for the planet. Generally speaking, in the world there’ve been improvements in the efficiency of productive process, reduction in global energy intensity, in other words, the quantity of energy required for a product unit was 1.2%, so and you an average 1.2% annual drop between 1971 and 2009. But in spite of technological advances and the dematerialization of the economy, there is great we have a great consumption of global energy. Emissions have multiplied 3.6-fold in fifty years, which is annual average growth of 2.6%. If that trend continues in 28 years, current emissions will have doubled. Evidence suggests that consumption of energy in generation of emissions are directly proportional to the level of the income, which means that the consumption effect dominates over the efficiency effect. An inhabitant of the rich countries emits 38 times more CO2 than an inhabitant in the poor countries, which all *[sic]*, all of which raises the principle

of common but differentiated responsibilities. Of course, there is also an environmental effect linked to poverty. This such effect these effects are just are [*sic*] soil erosion, a lack of solid waste treatment, etcetera. Moreover, there's an additional problem, energy, the effect energy efficiency but when it comes to the rich and poor countries there's a huge gap and it keeps growing with time, specifically 4 or 5-fold between 1971 and 2010. Bridging these gaps can only be done with access to knowledge, science and technology. Here there's also a huge disparity between the rich countries and the poor. The rich, annually seek 1.36 million patents, while all the poor countries together sought barely 9,170 patents. The global inequities are not just reflected in distribution of emissions but also on the impact of global warming and climate change. Countries like Ecuador contribute less than 0.1% of total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, but are suffering the consequences of climate change. For example, a single penguin that reaches the Equator, the *spheniscus mendiculus*, commonly known as the penguin of the Galapagos, is in danger of extinction due to the warming of surface marine waters. That's why it's necessary to move towards a universal declaration of the rights of nature. The principal universal right of nature should be that it can continue to exist, but also that it can continue to offer a ways of, means for life that are necessary for our societies to continue living with the *sumak kawsay*. This should be a key idea to avoid certain fundamentalisms, the human being is not the only important being in nature, but continues to be the most important. Nevertheless, these common but differentiated responsibilities and the role played by access to knowledge, science and technology, paradoxically there exists a new unjust international division of work. The rich countries generate knowledge they privatize, and many poor countries or middle-income countries generate environmental goods that are consumed for free. Knowledge in general is a good of free access, in other words, exclusion is technically impossible, or very costly. To avoid free access, or in other words to privatize that good, institutional barriers are raised, basically intellectual property rights. The countries of the Amazon basin also produce goods of free access, in this case environmental goods that regulate the global climate, and without which life in the planet would severely deteriorate. Despite this, the great, biggest global polluters pay nothing for consuming those environmental goods and services. And sometimes it's thought that generation of environmental goods has no costs, the reality is that this generation can be very costly, not in terms of direct costs but in terms of that we are renouncing to, we're renouncing to maintain these environmental costs, goods, otherwise we are renouncing to the cost of opportunity. Today many demand without any moral grounds that we shouldn't exploit the oil in the Amazon, but this involves a huge cost for in terms of non-received income and for every passing day that a child goes, is unable to go to school, communities go without

potable water or people dying due to often avoidable illnesses, true pathologies, true cases of misery. It's only by compensating the consumption of environmental goods, only then would we no longer need financing for development. And here is another fundamental idea for any debate in sustainability, conservation in poor countries will not be possible if it doesn't generate clear direct improvements in the standard of living of the populations. As Pope Francis said in his encyclical *Laudo [sic] si*, a true environmental plan always turns into a social plan, access to science and technology is vital for the poor countries and their struggle against climate change and their struggle against poverty. It's vital to, as the president of Paraguay said, it's vital to declare technologies that mitigate climate change and their respective effects as, declare them as global public goods, guarantying their free access. The new international division of work, of labour, dear friends, is a complete paradox. The goods of free access should be, they should have no rival in consumption, in other words, they should have no marginal costs if they're *[unintelligible]*, for every, if they're consumed by an additional person. As result, when created, when more people use that good, the better, that's normally the characteristic of knowledge, of science and technology. As George Bernard Shaw once said very rightly, if you have an apple and I have an apple and we exchange these apples, then you and I will still each have one apple, but if you have, you have an idea and I have an idea and we exchange those ideas, then each of us will have two ideas. On the contrary, when a good becomes scarce, when it's destroyed as it's consumed, as is the case of environmental goods, that's when the consumption should be restricted, to avoid what Garret Hardin called the tragedy of the commons. Why isn't the obvious being done. Indeed, why is the complete opposite being done? Because the problem is not a technical problem, but a political one. The unjust new international distribution of work is nothing of the distorted logic of privatizing the benefits and socializing the losses. Nothing justifies this, just power. To illustrate this, imagine for a minute if the situation was the reverse and that the generators of goods and serv[*sic*] and of environmental goods and services, imagine if they were the rich, and the poor countries or the middle-income countries, imagine if we were the polluters. Is there any doubt that by now they wouldn't have invaded us to demand from us fair compensation? It's impressive, dear friends, but the problem of climate change could only be controlled with greater justice, in this case environmental justice. Sadly, as Trasimaco said more than 2000 years ago in his dialog with Socrates, justice is only the convenience of the strongest. By then in 2015 we will be coming together at COP21 in Paris. If we fail at this conference and if we don't reach binding agreements to protect the only planet that we have, our civilization could start to be buried, but if we gain victory, we will celebrate COP 22 with a first environmental manifesto that was written in 1225 by Francis of

Assisi, expressing gratitude for his brother the wind, for the air, the sky, the clouds and all of time. Dear friends, Ecuador looks on with hope the restauration of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the US, and the hopes that this process leads to lifting the embargo and the withdrawal of the base in Guantanamo. It will not be concession of any power, rather be a triumph of justice and dignity to the Cuban people. And we, I was sad to hear Obama say they've ended 50 years of embargo, not because they've lifted it because they've been violating the Inter-American rights, the human rights, the Cuban rights, because just because it worked, because is the thing to do. Here, there is no concession, what we're talking about is the justice and dignity of Cuban people after 50 years of heroic resistance. Our peoples will never accept trusteeship, interference or intervention, its memories are lacerated by abuses and violence of the past, even if we're asked to forget them and partly look alone to the future. Ecuador supports Argentina and its sovereign right to the Malvinas, leftover of, a disgraceful leftover of colonialism in the XXI century. We recognize the State of Palestine should be a member state of this organization, fully flesh member, with Eastern Jerusalem as its capital and the borders established in 1967. We welcome recent agreements reached between the Colombian government and FARC. Ecuador hopes for peace for Colombia and we support them in this endeavor. Ecuador also expresses solidarity to the Syrian people, victim of a conflict which has destroyed families, goods, people. Certain powers ignored the principle of non-interference in foreign affairs and only exacerbated, have only exacerbated the violence. We wish the Syrian people the restauration of peace and we reiterate that only they can decide on their own future. Ecuador profoundly values its relationship with Africa, and we'll be hosting the 4<sup>th</sup> Africa-South America Summit in May 2016, to which all countries of these two regions have been invited. In October 2016 we'll also be hosting the Global Conference on Habitat and on Sustainable Urban Development, known as Habitat III. It's held every, it's only held every 20 years and we'll be formulating a new urban agenda. We firmly believe in the right to an inclusive city with sustainable urban growth. Finally, I will take the opportunity to condemn once more before the world an environmental disaster 85 times worse than the British Petroleum's spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010 and 18 times worse than the Exxon Valdez' spill in Alaska in 1989. This is a contamination left by Texaco, petrol company that operated in Ecuador in the Amazon until 1992 and that was bought by the transnational Chevron in 2001. Chevron, the third biggest company in the United States was sued about 20 years ago by Amazon indigenous communities who've been affected by the contamination. It's a strictly private case, Amazon communities against Chevron-Texaco. Chevron has spent the last decade fighting to keep the case out of the courts in New York, the place of the Headquarters of the company, rather where the accident

took place, in the province of Sucumbios in Ecuador, but since it's lost the case, it's called on to pay a large amount, a decade has passed, and those same courts who so enthusiastically defended them when they thought that they could be bought when they they[sic]spent hundreds of millions of dollars in a global campaign to undermine Cuba [sic], bring it into distribute. Transnational companies should cease their abuses against the states and peoples of the South. Ecuador calls the member states to participate in developing a binding treaty to sanction transnational companies where they violate human rights or they violate mother nature. We invite you to visit Ecuador, and you can see the hundreds of wasted land left by Texaco and so [unintelligible] the oil mines [unintelligible], it's the dirty hand of Chevron that's left a stain. Given the billions of dollars that Chevron-Texaco has spent, the arrogance, the infamy, this corrupt corrupting company, Ecuador will use the most lethal weapon that was ever invented, the truth. Thank you very much to you all.

## Appendix VI. Request to interview an interpreter of the Spanish Section at the United Nations Organization – New York Headquarters (in Spanish)

Señores

Departamento de Asamblea General y Gestión de Conferencias

Sección de Interpretación – Español

Estimados señores,

Mi nombre es Laura Marín Sommerauer, y actualmente estoy escribiendo el trabajo de tesis para culminar mi maestría en Traductología en la Universidad de Viena (Masterstudium Translation – Schwerpunkt Konferenzdolmetschen). El título de mi trabajo de grado es: *Semantic and Cohesive Shifts and Cognate Use in Translation and Simultaneous Interpreting: A Comparative Analysis in the UN Context*. Como caso de estudio, he escogido la intervención del expresidente ecuatoriano Rafael Correa durante el 70° Debate General de la Asamblea General de Naciones Unidas.

Mediante la presente deseo solicitar su colaboración para realizar una entrevista corta a un miembro de su equipo, con el fin de conocer un poco más a fondo la organización del trabajo de su departamento. Esta información me permitiría describir el contexto de mi caso de estudio con mayor claridad y facilitaría el análisis metodológico de mi investigación.

A continuación les comparto las preguntas que deseo realizar durante mi entrevista.

1. ¿Existe algún procedimiento formal para la organización de la Sección de Interpretación en eventos como el Debate General de la Asamblea? En caso afirmativo, por favor explique brevemente e indique si hay una versión escrita disponible al público.
2. ¿Cómo es la preparación para el Debate General en términos de:
  - a. Distribución del personal de cabina durante el evento
  - b. Mecanismos de soporte durante el evento
  - c. Acceso previo al texto de las intervenciones
3. ¿Hay personal dedicado específicamente a la transcripción de discursos e intervenciones dentro de la sección de interpretación?
4. Respecto a las transcripciones de los discursos, en el caso de estudio que escogí para mi investigación pude observar que tanto nombres propios como nombres de

documentos y eventos fueron escritos con mayor detalle en las transcripciones. ¿Existe algún manual de estilo para la transcripción de documentos en el organismo? En caso de ser afirmativa la respuesta, ¿está disponible al público?

5. ¿Sabe usted si en el caso de la transcripción de intervenciones, la persona encargada utiliza el manuscrito proporcionado por el orador como base para dicha transcripción?



Appendix VII. Request to interview a verbatim reporter of the Spanish  
Section translation staff at the United Nations Organization – New York  
Headquarters (in Spanish)

Señores

Departamento de Asamblea General y Gestión de Conferencias

Servicio de Redacción de Actas Literales

Estimados señores,

Mi nombre es Laura Marín Sommerauer, y actualmente estoy escribiendo el trabajo de tesis para culminar mi maestría en Traductología en la Universidad de Viena (Masterstudium Translation – Schwerpunkt Konferenzdolmetschen). El título de mi trabajo de grado es: *Semantic and Cohesive Shifts and Cognate Use in Translation and Simultaneous Interpreting: A Comparative Analysis in the UN Context*. Como caso de estudio he escogido la intervención del expresidente ecuatoriano Rafael Correa ante el 70º Debate General de la Asamblea General de Naciones Unidas.

Mediante la presente deseo solicitar su colaboración para realizar una entrevista corta a un miembro de su equipo, con el fin de conocer un poco más a fondo la organización del trabajo de su departamento. Esta información me permitiría describir el contexto de mi caso de estudio con mayor claridad y facilitaría el análisis metodológico de mi investigación.

A continuación les comparto las preguntas que deseo realizar durante mi entrevista.

1. En cuanto a la estructura del departamento, por favor podría aclarar:
  - a. ¿Cómo es la distribución de tareas en el Departamento de Redacción de Actas Literales (traductor/editor/revisor) y los plazos de entrega?
  - b. ¿Cuántas personas participan por idioma?
  - c. ¿Quién hace las traducciones del español al inglés?
  - d. ¿Hay algún procedimiento estandarizado?
2. ¿Cuáles son los parámetros a seguir dentro del proceso de redacción del acta literal?  
¿Existe algún manual adicional al manual de estilo de UN con las especificaciones de la información que debe modificarse? En caso de ser afirmativa la respuesta, ¿está disponible al público?

3. ¿Sabe usted si en el caso de la transcripción de intervenciones, la persona encargada utiliza el manuscrito proporcionado por el orador como base para dicha transcripción?
4. ¿Utilizan ustedes herramientas de traducción asistida por computadora (CAT Tools)?

## Appendix VIII. Cognate Analysis ST01-TR – TT01-TR

Cognate	Frequency	English TT Version	Cognate Form	Non-Cognate Form	Omission	True Cognate	False Cognate	Cognate in Context
Vehementemente	1	Passionately		1		x		
Colega	1	Colleague	1			x		
Región	3	Region	3			x		
Acto	1	Transposition		1		x		
Heroico	1	Heroic	1			x		
Personal	1	Staff		1		x		
Labor	1	Working		1				x
Metodología	1	Methodology	1			x		
Conferencia	1	Meeting		1		x		
Local	1	Omission			1	x		
Minutos	1	Minutes	1			x		
Mover	1	Move	1			x		
Seguridad	1	Security	1			x		
Internacional	3	International	3			x		
Presencia	3	Presence	3			x		
Justicia	9	Justice	9			x		
Libertad	4	Freedom		4		x		
Democracia	1	Democracy	1			x		
Forma	1	Form	1					x
Violencia	3	Violence	3			x		
Continente	1	Continent	1			x		
Insultante	1	Offensive		1		x		
Opulencia	1	Opulence	1			x		
Intolerable	2	Intolerable	2			x		
Dignidad	4	Dignity	4			x		
Pacificación	1	Pacification	1			x		
Personas	7	People	2	4	1	x		
Continuar	1	Transposition		1		x		
Extrema	1	Extreme	1			x		
Reducida	1	Reduced	1			x		
Elecciones	1	Elections	1			x		
Periódicamente	1	Periodic	1			x		
Imperativo	1	Imperative	1			x		
Moral	3	Moral	3			x		
Planeta	4	Planet	4			x		
Historia	1	History	1			x		
Humanidad	2	Humankind/Humanity	1	1		x		
Fruto	1	Fruit	1			x		
Perversas	2	Twisted/Distorted		2		x		
Estructuras	1	Structures	1			x		
Modo	2	Way/Omission		1	1			x
Liberal	1	Liberal	1			x		
Grupo	1	Group	1			x		
Sociedad	5	Society	5			x		
Sistema	2	System	2			x		
Conceptos	1	Concepts	1			x		
Sublimes	1	Sublime	1			x		
Objetivos	4	Goal / Omission		3	1	x		
Mínimos	2	Minimums	2			x		
Perspectiva	1	Perspective	1			x		
Legitimación	1	Legitimize	1			x		
Beneficiario	1	Beneficiary	1			x		
Posición	1	Position	1			x		
Inferioridad	1	Inferiority	1			x		
Ideal	1	Aim		1		x		
Condición	2	Conditions	2			x		
Humano	6	Human	6			x		
Aspiración	1	Aspiration	1			x		
Máximo	1	Maximum	1			x		
Social	2	Social	2			x		
Ancestrales	1	Ancestral	1			x		
Necesidades	1	Need		1		x		
Base	2	Basic/Base	1	1				x
Armonía	1	Harmony	1			x		

Cognate	Frequency	English TT Version	Cognate Form	Non-Cognate Form	Omission	True Cognate	False Cognate	Cognate in Context
Diferente	1	Different	1			x		
Agenda	1	Agenda	1					x
Directo	3	Direct/Specific	2	1		x		
Movilidad	1	Transposition		1		x		
Omisión	1	Omission	1			x		
Paradoja	2	Paradox	2			x		
Inmoral	1	Immoral	1			x		
Circulación	2	Circulation/Movement	1	1		x		
Capital	3	Capital	3			x		
Penalizar	1	Criminalize		1		x		
Ético	1	Ethical	1			x		
Inconsistencias	1	Contradictions		1		x		
Globalización	1	Globalization	1			x		
Neoliberal	1	Neoliberal	1			x		
Planetaria	1	Global		1		x		
Función	1	Transposition		1		x		
Generación	3	Generation	3			x		
Solución	1	Solution	1			x		
Solidaridad	2	Solidarity	2			x		
Prosperidad	1	Prosperity	1			x		
Presente	1	Transposition		1		x		
Indicar	1	Indicates	1			x		
General	1	Generally		1		x		
Eficiencia	3	Efficiency	3			x		
Energética	2	Energy		2		x		
Necesario	3	Necessary/Required/Vital	1	2		x		
Producto	1	Production		1		x		
Anual	2	Omission / Annual	1		1	x		
Tendencia	2	Trend		2		x		
Intensidad	1	Intensity	1			x		
Desmaterialización	1	Dematerialization	1			x		
Economía	1	Economy	1			x		
Consumo	6	Consumption	6			x		
Global	2	Global	2			x		
Emisión	5	Emission	5			x		
Evidencia	1	Evidence	1			x		
Duplicado	1	Doubled		1		x		
Proporcional	1	Proportionate	1			x		
Efecto	3	Omission 2x / Effect	1		2	x		
Habitante	1	Inhabitant	1			x		
Responsabilidad	2	Responsibilities	2			x		
Comunes	4	Shared 2x / Common 2x	2	2		x		
Diferenciadas	2	Differentiated	2			x		
Erosión	1	Erosion	1			x		
Residuo	2	Waste		2				x
Sólidos	1	Solid	1			x		
Problemas	3	Problem	3			x		
Adicional	2	Another / Additional	1	1		x		
Abismal	1	Abysmal	1			x		
Incrementar	1	Transposition		1		x		
Concreta	1	Transposition		1				x
Acceso	8	Access	8			x		
Ciencia	4	Science	4			x		
Tecnología	5	Technology	5			x		
Enorme	1	Huge		1		x		
Disparidad	1	Disparity	1			x		
Patente	2	Patent	2			x		
Inequidades	1	Inequity	1			x		
Reflejar	1	Reflect	1			x		
Distribución	1	Distribution	1			x		
Incidencia	1	Impact		1			x	
Consecuencias	1	Effects		1		x		
Único	1	Only		1				x
Pingüino	1	Penguin	1			x		
Extinción	1	Endangered (Transposition)		1		x		
Marina	1	Marine	1			x		
Superficiales	1	Surface		1			x	

Cognate	Frequency	English TT Version	Cognate Form	Non-Cognate Form	Omission	True Cognate	False Cognate	Cognate in Context
Declaración	1	Declaration	1					x
Universal	2	Universal	2			x		
Existir	1	Exist	1			x		
Medios	1	Sustenance		1				x
Idea	6	Idea	6			x		
Fundamentalismo	1	Fundamentalism	1			x		
Importante	1	Important	1			x		
Rol	1	Role	1			x		
Injusto	3	Omission / Unjust 2x	2		1	x		
División	2	Division	2					x
Privatizar	3	Privatize / Privatizing	3			x		
Institucionales	1	Institutional	1			x		
Básicamente	1	Namely		1		x		
Intelectual	1	Intellectual	1			x		
Producir	1	Produce	1			x		
Servicios	1	Services	1			x		
Conservación	1	Conservation	1			x		
Costo	5	Cost	5			x		
Activo	1	Goods		1		x		
Oportunidad	1	Opportunity	1			x		
Inmenso	1	Huge		1		x		
Comunidad	3	Community	3			x		
Potable	1	Drinking		1		x		
Perfectamente	1	Perfectly	1			x		
Patologías	1	Pathologies	1			x		
Miseria	1	Misery	1			x		
Fundamental	1	Fundamental	1			x		
Posible	1	Possible	1			x		
Planteo	2	Approach		2				x
Ecológico	2	Ecological	2			x		
Vital	1	Vital	1			x		
Indispensable	1	Vital		1		x		
Momento	2	Moments	2			x		
Declarar	1	Declare	1			x		
Mitigar	1	Mitigate	1			x		
Respectivo	1	Respective	1			x		
Público	1	Public	1			x		
Completa	1	Complete	1			x		
Marginal	1	Marginal	1			x		
Característica	1	Characteristic	1			x		
Contrario	2	Contrariwise / Opposite		2		x		
Escaso	1	Scarce	1			x		
Destruye*	1	Destroyed (Transp)		1		x		
Consume*	1	Consume (Transp)		1		x		
Tragedia	1	Tragedy	1			x		
Obvio	1	Obvious	1			x		
Técnico	1	Technical	1			x		
Político	1	Political	1			x		
Lógica	1	Logic	1			x		
Beneficio	1	Benefits	1			x		
Socializar	1	Socializing	1			x		
Justifique	1	Justifies	1			x		
Situación	1	Situation	1			x		
Inversa	1	Reversed		1		x		
Renta	1	Income (Transp)		1				x
Invadido	1	Invaded	1			x		
Justa	1	Fair		1		x		
Conveniencia	1	Advantage		1		x		
Civilización	1	Civilization	1			x		
Victoria	1	Victory	1			x		
Manifiesto	1	Manifesto	1			x		
Sereno	1	Serene	1			x		
Relaciones	3	Relations / Relationship	3			x		
Diplomáticas	1	Diplomatic	1			x		
Proceso	1	Process	1			x		
Embargo	2	Embargo	2			x		
Concesión	1	Concession	1			x		

Cognate	Frequency	English TT Version	Cognate Form	Non-Cognate Form	Omission	True Cognate	False Cognate	Cognate in Context
Memoria	1	Memory	1			x		
Lacerada	1	Seared		1		x		
Abusos	1	Abuses	1			x		
Futuro	2	Future	2			x		
Neocolonialismo	1	Colonialism (Substitution)	1			x		
Inaceptable	1	Unacceptable	1			x		
Límites	1	Borders		1				x
Víctima	1	Victim	1			x		
Conflicto	1	Conflict	1			x		
Familias	1	Families	1			x		
Caso	1	Transposition		1				x
Exacerbar	1	Exacerbated	1			x		
Reiterar	1	Reiterate	1			x		
Decidir	1	Decide	1			x		
Formular	1	Drafted ( <i>Transp</i> )		1				x
Inclusiva	1	Inclusive	1			x		
Urbano	1	Urban	1			x		
Desastre	1	Disaster	1			x		
Foro	1	Opportunity ( <i>Transp</i> )		1		x		
Trasnacional	3	Multinational / Transnational	1	2		x		
Indígenas	1	Indigenous	1			x		
Causa	1	Case		1				x
Privada	1	Private	1			x		
Domicilio	1	Corporate Headquarters		1		x		
Cortes	2	Transposition / Courts	1	1				x
Infracción	1	Offense		1		x		
Suma	1	Sum	1					x
Defender	1	Defended	1			x		
Campaña	1	Campaign	1			x		
Cesar	1	Cease	1			x		
Participar	1	Participate	1			x		
Elaboración	1	Drafting		1				x
Infamia	1	Infamy	1			x		
Corrupta	1	Corrupt	1			x		
Corruptora	1	Corrupting	1			x		
Letal	1	Lethal	1			x		
Inventado*	1	Invented	1			x		

## Appendix IX. Cognate Analysis ST02-SI – TT02-SI

Cognate	Frequency	English TT Version	Cognate Form	Non-Cognate Form	Omission	True Cognate	False Cognate	Cognate in Context
Vehementemente	1	Obviously		1		x		
Colega	1	Friend		1		x		
Región	3	Region	3			x		
Acto	1	Act	1			x		
Heroico	1	Omission			1	x		
Personal	1	Personal	1			x		
Labor	1	Work		1				x
Metodología	1	Methodology	1			x		
Conferencia	1	Meeting		1		x		
Local	1	Omission			1	x		
Minutos	1	Minutes	1			x		
Mover	1	Move	1			x		
Compañeros	2	<i>Compañero / Companions</i>	2			x		
Seguridad	1	Security	1			x		
Internacional	3	International	3			x		
Presencia	3	Presence	3			x		
Justicia	9	Justice	9			x		
Libertad	4	Freedom		4		x		
Democracia	1	Democracy	1			x		
Forma	1	Form	1					x
Violencia	3	Violence	3			x		
Continente	1	Continent	1			x		
Insultante	1	Offensive		1		x		
Opulencia	1	Opulence	1			x		
Intolerable	2	Intolerable	2			x		
Dignidad	4	Dignity	4			x		
Pacificación	1	Pacification	1			x		
Personas	7	Person1x/People 5x/Omission	1	5	1	x		
Continuar	1	continue	1			x		
Extrema	1	Extreme	1			x		
Reducida	1	Reduced	1			x		
Elecciones	1	Elections	1			x		
Periódicamente	1	Periodic	1			x		
Imperativo	1	Imperative	1			x		
Moral	3	Moral	3			x		
Planeta	4	Planet	4			x		
Historia	1	History	1			x		
Humanidad	2	Humanity	2			x		
Fruto	1	Fruit	1			x		
Perversas	2	Twisted/Distorted		2		x		
Estructuras	1	Structures	1			x		
Modo	2	Way		2				x
Liberal	1	Omission			1	x		
Grupo	1	Group	1			x		
Sociedad	5	Society	5			x		
Sistema	2	<i>Omission / System</i>	1		1	x		
Conceptos	1	Concepts	1			x		
Sublimes	1	Sublime	1			x		
Objetivos	4	Goal 2x / <i>Omission</i> / Objective	1	2	1	x		
Mínimos	2	Minimalistic / Minimum	2			x		
Perspectiva	1	Perspective	1			x		
Legitimación	1	Legitimize	1			x		
Beneficiario	1	Benefits ( <i>Transp</i> )		1		x		
Posición	1	Omission			1	x		
Inferioridad	1	Omission			1	x		
Ideal	1	Ideal	1			x		
Condición	2	Conditions	2			x		
Humano	6	Human	6			x		
Aspiración	1	Aspiration	1			x		
Máximo	1	Maximum	1			x		
Social	2	Social	2			x		
Ancestrales	1	Ancestral	1			x		
Necesidades	1	Need		1		x		
Base	3	Basic/Base		2	1			x

Cognate	Frequency	English TT Version	Cognate Form	Non-Cognate Form	Omission	True Cognate	False Cognate	Cognate in Context
Armonía	1	Harmony	1			x		
Diferente	1	Different	1			x		
Agenda	1	Agenda	1					x
Directo	3	Direct	3			x		
Movilidad	1	Mobility	1			x		
Omisión	1	Omission	1			x		
Paradoja	2	Paradox	2			x		
Inmoral	1	Immoral	1			x		
Circulación	2	Movement		2		x		
Capital	3	Capital	3			x		
Penalizar	1	Penalize	1			x		
Ético	1	Ethic	1			x		
Inconsistencias	1	Inconsistencies	1			x		
Globalización	1	Globalization	1			x		
Neoliberal	1	Neoliberal	1			x		
Planetaria	1	Planetary	1			x		
Función	1	Transposition		1		x		
Generación	3	Generation	3			x		
Solución	1	Solution	1			x		
Solidaridad	2	Solidarity	2			x		
Prosperidad	1	Prosperity	1			x		
Presente	1	Transposition		1		x		
Indicar	1	Indicates	1			x		
General	1	Generally		1		x		
Eficiencia	3	Efficiency	3			x		
Energética	2	Energy		2		x		
Necesario	3	Required/Necessary	2	1		x		
Producto	1	Production		1		x		
Anual	2	Annual	2			x		
Tendencia	2	Trend		2		x		
Intensidad	1	Intensity	1			x		
Desmaterialización	1	Dematerialization	1			x		
Economía	1	Economy	1			x		
Consumo	6	Consumption	6			x		
Global	2	Global	2			x		
Emisión	5	Emission	5			x		
Evidencia	1	Evidence	1			x		
Duplicado	1	Doubled		1		x		
Proporcional	1	Proportionate	1			x		
Efecto	4	Omission/ Effect 3x	3		1	x		
Habitante	1	Inhabitant	1			x		
Responsabilidad	2	Responsibilities	2			x		
Comunes	4	Common	4			x		
Diferenciadas	2	Differentiated	2			x		
Erosión	1	Erosion	1			x		
Residuo	2	Waste		2				x
Sólidos	1	Solid	1			x		
Problemas	3	Problem	3			x		
Adicional	2	Additional	2			x		
Abismal	1	Abysmal		1		x		
Incrementar	1	Transposition		1		x		
Concreta	1	Specifically		1				x
Acceso	8	Access	8			x		
Ciencia	4	Science	4			x		
Tecnología	5	Technology	5			x		
Enorme	1	Huge		1		x		
Disparidad	1	Disparity	1			x		
Patente	2	Patent	2			x		
Inequidades	1	Inequity	1			x		
Reflejar	1	Reflect	1			x		
Distribución	1	Distribution	1			x		
Incidencia	1	Impact		1			x	
Consecuencias	1	Consequences	1			x		
Único	1	Single		1				x
Pingüino	1	Penguin	1			x		
Extinción	1	Extinction	1			x		
Marina	1	Marine	1			x		



Cognate	Frequency	English TT Version	Cognate Form	Non-Cognate Form	Omission	True Cognate	False Cognate	Cognate in Context
Superficiales	1	Surface		1			x	
Declaración	1	Declaration	1					x
Universal	2	Universal	2			x		
Existir	1	Exist	1			x		
Medios	1	Ways		1				x
Idea	6	Idea	6			x		
Fundamentalismo	1	Fundamentalism	1			x		
Importante	1	Important	1			x		
Rol	1	Role	1			x		
Injusto	3	Unjust	3			x		
División	2	Division	2					x
Privatizar	3	Privatize / Privatizing	2			x		
Institucionales	1	Institutional	1			x		
Básicamente	1	Namely		1		x		
Intelectual	1	Intellectual	1			x		
Producir	1	Produce	1			x		
Servicios	1	Services	1			x		
Conservación	1	Conservation	1			x		
Costo	5	Cost	5			x		
Activo	1	Goods		1		x		
Oportunidad	1	Opportunity	1			x		
Inmenso	1	Huge		1		x		
Comunidad	3	Community	3			x		
Potable	1	Potable	1			x		
Perfectamente	1	Transposition		1		x		
Patologías	1	Pathologies	1			x		
Miseria	1	Misery	1			x		
Fundamental	1	Fundamental	1			x		
Posible	1	Possible	1			x		
Planteo	2	Plan		2				x
Ecológico	2	Environmental		2		x		
Vital	1	Vital	1			x		
Indispensable	1	Vital		1		x		
Momento	2	Minute		1	1	x		
Declarar	2	Declare	2			x		
Mitigar	1	Mitigate	1			x		
Respectivo	1	Respective	1			x		
Público	1	Public	1			x		
Completa	1	Complete	1			x		
Marginal	1	Marginal	1			x		
Característica	1	Characteristic	1			x		
Contrario	2	Contrary	2			x		
Escaso	1	Scarce	1			x		
Destruye*	1	Destroyed ( <i>Transp</i> )		1		x		
Consume*	1	Consumed ( <i>Transp</i> )		1		x		
Tragedia	1	Tragedy	1			x		
Obvio	1	Obvious	1			x		
Técnico	1	Technical	1			x		
Político	1	Political	1			x		
Lógica	1	Logic	1			x		
Beneficio	1	Benefits	1			x		
Socializar	1	Socializing	1			x		
Justifique	1	Justifies	1			x		
Situación	1	Situation	1			x		
Inversa	1	Reverse		1		x		
Renta	1	Income ( <i>Transp</i> )		1				x
Invasión	1	Invaded	1			x		
Justa	1	Fair		1		x		
Conveniencia	1	Convenience	1			x		
Civilización	1	Civilization	1			x		
Victoria	1	Victory	1			x		
Manifiesto	1	Manifesto	1			x		
Sereno	1	Omission			1	x		
Relaciones	3	Relations / Relationship	3			x		
Diplomáticas	1	Diplomatic	1			x		
Proceso	1	Process	1			x		
Embargo	2	Embargo	2			x		

Cognate	Frequency	English TT Version	Cognate Form	Non-Cognate Form	Omission	True Cognate	False Cognate	Cognate in Context
Concesión	1	Concession	1			x		
Memoria	1	Memory	1			x		
Lacerada	1	Lacerated	1			x		
Abusos	1	Abuses	1			x		
Futuro	2	Future	2			x		
Neocolonialismo	1	Colonialism (Substitution)	1			x		
Inaceptable	1	Disgraceful		1		x		
Límites	1	Borders		1				x
Víctima	1	Victim	1			x		
Conflicto	1	Conflict	1			x		
Familias	1	Families	1			x		
Caso	1	Transposition		1				x
Interferencia	1	Interference	1			x		
Exacerbar	1	Exacerbated	1			x		
Reiterar	1	Reiterate	1			x		
Decidir	1	Decide	1			x		
Formular	1	Formulating	1					x
Inclusiva	1	Inclusive	1			x		
Urbano	1	Urban	1			x		
Desastre	1	Disaster	1			x		
Foro	1	Omission			1	x		
Trasnacional	3	Transnational	3			x		
Indígenas	1	Indigenous	1			x		
Causa	1	Case		1				x
Privada	1	Private	1			x		
Domicilio	1	Headquarters		1		x		
Cortes	2	Courts	2					x
Infracción	1	Accident		1		x		
Suma	1	Amount		1				x
Década	2	Decade	2			x		
Defender	1	Defended	1			x		
Campaña	1	Campaign	1			x		
Cesar	1	Cease	1			x		
Participar	1	Participate	1			x		
Elaboración	1	Developing		1				x
Infamia	1	Infamy	1			x		
Corrupta	1	Corrupt	1			x		
Corruptora	1	Corrupting	1			x		
Letal	1	Lethal	1			x		
Inventado*	1	Invented	1			x		

## Abstract (English)

In translation studies, a lot of research has been devoted to describing and explaining individual translation and interpreting processes and output over the years. Less research has been conducted when it comes to comparing both modalities.

This investigation constitutes a case study assessing the differences between the translated and simultaneously interpreted output of the same speech by language professionals at the United Nations. The research question focuses on outlining how different both target text versions are from the original speech and from each other.

Theoretical differences between translation and simultaneous interpreting, along with methodological challenges arising from such a comparison were considered. As a result, three parameters were selected for the intended assessment: (1) Semantic shifts between ST and TT in terms of omissions, additions and substitutions/errors; (2) shifts in cohesion; and (3) handling of cognates in translation and simultaneous interpreting.

The results in this case study show a higher amount of omissions in the interpreted version and a higher amount of substitutions/errors in the translated one. Shifts of cohesion appear more commonly in the interpreted version, often related to language and modality constraints. Finally, the preference for cognate forms over noncognate forms seems manifest in both modalities, although the simultaneously interpreted version displays a higher amount of cognate forms and cognate omissions than the translated one.

## Abstract (German)

In der Translationswissenschaft sind Übersetzungs- und Dolmetschprozesse und deren Endprodukte für sich intensiv erforscht worden. Forschung zum Vergleich von beiden Modalitäten ist bisher jedoch weniger bekannt.

Diese Arbeit stellt eine Fallstudie dar, in der die Unterschiede zwischen dem von einem Übersetzungsteam bzw. von einem Dolmetscher der Vereinten Nationen simultan gedolmetschten Zieltext ein und derselben Rede untersucht werden. Die Forschungsfrage konzentriert sich darauf, zu skizzieren, wie sehr sich die beiden Versionen des Zieltextes von der Originalrede unterscheiden.

Es wurden sowohl theoretische Unterschiede zwischen Übersetzen und Simultandolmetschen als auch methodische Herausforderungen, die sich aus einem solchen Vergleich ergeben, berücksichtigt. Dazu wurden drei Parameter für die Bewertung ausgewählt: (1) Abweichungen in Form von Auslassungen, Hinzufügungen und Substitutionen/Fehlern, die entweder sinnstörend oder nicht sinnstörend sind, (2) Verschiebungen in der Kohäsion und (3) die Behandlung von verwandten Wörtern (*cognates*) in der Übersetzung und beim Simultandolmetschen.

Im Vergleich zur Übersetzung zeigt die Verdolmetschung der gewählten Rede einen höheren Anteil an Auslassungen und einen geringeren Anteil an Substitutionen/Fehlern. Verschiebungen von Kohäsion und Kohärenz treten häufiger in der gedolmetschten Version auf, was oft mit Sprach- und Modalitätseinschränkungen zusammenhängt. Schließlich werden in beiden Modalitäten *cognate forms* häufiger verwendet als *noncognate forms*, wobei die simultan gedolmetschte Version einen höheren Anteil an *cognate forms* und Auslassungen von *cognates* aufweist als die übersetzte Version.