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**ANALYSIS OF PROCEDURES AND METHODS USED TO
TRANSLATE SOME DOCUMENTS FROM ENGLISH INTO
SPANISH AND FROM SPANISH INTO ENGLISH**

Thesis Submitted to Obtain the Licentiate Degree in English with Concentration in Translation

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ABSTRACT

This research paper was executed with the purpose of finding out the effects of the applying technical translation methods and techniques in the translation of the documents “The Move to Global War” from English into Spanish, for Liceo de Atenas, and the documents “La consolidación del ambiente obesogénico en México” and “La salud y el medio ambiente, un tema bioético” from Spanish into English” for Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica. To answer that question and consequently get the results, the documents were analyzed by the researcher and then, based on the analysis, the best translation methods and translation techniques were selected in order to apply them to the documents. In addition, two glossaries were created; one for the text translated into Spanish and another one for the text translated into English. Both included the terminology considered as difficult or serving as an aid for the understanding of the texts. Finally, the results, which were achieved through the application of the instruments: text analysis, color-coding, and glossaries, showed the effects of the translation method and techniques have on the target texts. As a conclusion of the analysis, it was clear that in the text “The Move to Global War” the most prevalent techniques were compensation and transpositions. Whereas in the second and third texts, “Ambiente Obesogénico” and “La salud y el medio ambiente, un tema bioético”, the most prevalent techniques were omission and the literal translation due to nature of the English language which tends to be more straightforward and emphasizes in reducing words, terms and expressions.

Resumen

Este trabajo de investigación se realizó con el propósito de conocer los efectos de la aplicación de métodos y técnicas de traducción en la traducción de los documentos “The Move to Global War” del inglés al español, para el Liceo de Atenas, y los documentos “La consolidación del ambiente obesogénico en México” y “La salud y el medio ambiente, un tema bioético” del español al inglés” para la Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica. Para dar respuesta a esa pregunta y consecuentemente obtener los resultados, los documentos fueron analizados por el investigador y luego, a partir del análisis, se seleccionaron los mejores métodos de traducción y técnicas de traducción para aplicarlos a los documentos. Asimismo, se crearon dos glosarios, uno para el texto traducido al español y otro para el texto traducido al inglés. Ambos incluyen la terminología considerada difícil o de ayuda para la comprensión de los textos. Finalmente, los resultados, que se obtuvieron mediante la aplicación de los instrumentos: análisis de texto, codificación de colores y glosarios, mostraron los efectos que el método y las técnicas de traducción tienen en los textos de destino. Como conclusión del análisis quedó claro que en el texto “The Move to Global War” las técnicas más prevalentes fueron la compensación y las transposiciones. Mientras que en el segundo y tercer texto, “Ambiente Obesogénico” y “La salud y el medio ambiente, un tema bioético”, las técnicas más prevalentes fueron la omisión y la traducción literal debido a la naturaleza del idioma inglés que tiende a ser más sencillo y enfatiza en la reducción de palabras, términos y expresiones.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTORY FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher aims to provide background information, historical facts related to the topics of the investigation as well as explain the problem statement, the justification of the study, the general and specific objectives, the antecedents, and the scope of this research.

1.1 Problem Statement

The objective of this investigation is to understand how the procedures and methods used to translate the document “La consolidación del ambiente obesogénico en México” from Spanish into English for UNA and “The Move to Global War” from English into Spanish for Liceo de Atenas can help improve the teaching and learning process of both institutions by providing the material that is required for this goal.

The previous problem arises from the fact that neither Liceo de Atenas nor UNA are formal English speaking environments which makes difficult for all professors and students, whether they to have a complete understanding of the texts previously mentioned. By having access to the translation of the texts, the processes of either learning, teaching or researching will be accomplished faster, smoother and easier were these documents not available.

1.2 Objectives of the Investigation

This investigations aims at presenting a solution of the problem of translating the presented texts for this project in the amount of time given for the educational purposes mentioned above.

1.2.1 General objectives

To investigate the effect of procedures and methods used to translate the documents “The Move to Global War” from English into Spanish, for Liceo de Atenas, and “La consolidación del ambiente obesogénico en México” and “La salud y el medio ambiente, un tema bioético” from Spanish into Spanish for Universidad Nacional.

1.2.2 Specific objectives.

- To translate the documents “The Move to Global War” from English into Spanish, for Liceo de Atenas, and " La consolidación del ambiente obesogénico en México” and “La Salud y el medio ambiente, un tema bioetico” from Spanish into English and from English to Spanish for Universidad Nacional.
- To apply various translation techniques to the documents in order to achieve communicative texts.
- To evaluate the effect of the translation techniques applied on the documents.
- To create a glossary with the most relevant terminology found in both texts.

1.3 Justification of the Study

The study of the translations developed in this project will be of lot of worth to the people and institutions that they are intended for because they will help teachers, students, and / or researchers of Liceo de Atenas and the UNA as well as the general public to develop their tasks in a faster and more efficient manner.

The first part of the project – the translation from English into Spanish of several texts related to Japan in the Second World War – will be used by the professors and students of the Liceo de Atenas in order to teach and study about the Second World War and Japan’s political, economic and social situation, among other Social Studies texts, for their “Bachillerato Internacional’s Program”. In that sense, the methodological significance of this research will mean that the professors of the Liceo de Atenas will have a better understanding of the material that is being required by the

Program to be taught and explained to the students in the context and in the scope that the material requires it.

This study will also be very beneficial and have a practical application for the Liceo de Atenas as it will give their professors the possibility of being more accurate in their classes, experience less stress due to the fact that the material is written in a foreign language and allow the institution to save money and time researching for extra material so the lessons cover the topics that are internationally required to the Program. Also the Liceo de Atenas will benefit in terms of having a better organized Program and thus, giving them a better chance of having students feeling more satisfied with their learning process. In that order, more satisfied students mean they will talk about their experience with others and that, in turn, will mean more other students will want to enroll in the Liceo de Atenas.

Last but not least, the students living in Atenas or from abroad, but attending the Liceo de Atenas will also be benefited by this project, since they will feel more comfortable learning about the subject. Their lessons will be more fluent and natural and their sense of the material being “too difficult” because it comes in a foreign language will go away. Also, their ability to understand the material will give them confidence to express themselves about this and many other topics being learned.

Due to the nature of the program, it is known that students taking this program and passing the tests have many possibilities of getting accepted at international colleges and universities, returning to the country (or staying abroad), and improving their lives and the lives of their families.

In the second part of this project – the translations from Spanish into English – the material will be used by any professor, student, researcher and / or general public of the UNA (Universidad Nacional) who accesses the university’s library, does not speak Spanish very well, and is looking for information about human health, the environment and the obesogenic environment in Mexico up until 2015.

In this sense, any professor - who does not speak Spanish very well - looking at the university's library searching for information about human health, the environment and / or the obesogenic environment in Mexico up until 2015 - will experience a methodological significance and practical application in their teaching process as they will have access to more updated and relevant information and so, their sense of touching a "delicate subject" as obesogenic environments when there is a language barrier will be overcome.

Also, any student - who does not speak Spanish very well - looking at the university's library searching for information about human health, the environment, and / or the obesogenic environment in Mexico up until 2015 - will experience a methodological significance and practical application in their learning process as they will not need automatic translators, dictionaries or glossaries to be able to understand the data that is given in the text. Their process will be much faster, natural and to the point of being to discuss or write about with a sense of having the correct information in hand.

As well as any researcher- who does not speak Spanish very well - looking at the university's library searching for information about human health, the environment, and / or the obesogenic environment in Mexico up until 2015 - will experience a methodological significance and a practical application in their learning process as they will not need automatic translators, dictionaries or glossaries to be able to understand the data that is given in the text. Their process will be much faster, natural and to the point of being to discuss or write about with a sense of having the correct information in hand

1.4 Antecedents

When a translation project starts it is logical to wonder about several important facts about the science that takes place behind a translation. Issues like which were the beginnings of the translating process itself, how it was born, who needed a document to be translated for the first time

in history and why there were already documents been translated centuries ago, are some of the questions that this first chapter will try to answer.

To start, it is important to mention that the history of translation has many different sides that should be analyzed and studied so we can better understand it.

To begin let us mention the name of the most important man related to the history of Translation:

Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus, also known as Saint Jerome. Jerome is said to have been born at Stridon, a village near Emona on the border of Dalmatia and Pannoni between 374 and 420. He was of Illyrian ancestry and not baptized until about 360–366 in Rome, where he had gone with Bonosus of Sardica to study rhetoric and philosophy. Jerome studied with the grammarian Aelius Donatus and there he learned Latin and some Greek.

He was a Priest, historian, theologian, and a doctor who is better remembered for writing the *Vulgate*, a famous and one of the most famous translations of the majority of The Bible which was used even after the Middle Ages. His version, although somehow modified, was the version printed by Gutenberg for the first time in 1452 as it is still considered one of the most crucial writings in the history of Christianity. During his translation of Bible into the Latin language, actually he said that a translator should translate not just “word to word” but “sense for sense.” It has been said that that Jerome died near Bethlehem on September 30th,420. The date of his death is given by the Chronicon of Prosper of Aquitaine. His remains, buried at Bethlehem, are said to have been transferred to the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome.

Nowadays, Saint Jerome is considered the Saint of Translators and since his feast day is celebrated on September 30th, each year the Day of Translation is celebrated on September 30th as well.

Since the word translation is derived from the Latin word – *translatio* – meaning carrying or bringing across, we can say that in general terms, translating is to carry or bring text from one language to another.

From this perspective, since it can be said that the History of Translation is directly related to the invention of writing and so there are documents as early as the XVIII 18th century a. de C. with the

first bilingual texts known, in Sumerian and Arcadian languages. Whatever other type of communication must have been oral, and so if it needed to be exchanged with people speaking other languages that was basically what we know today as interpretation. Yet, interpretation is another enormous area of study that can take hundreds of pages to analyze, study, and understand so for now, let us stay and continue with the purpose of this chapter which is translation.

There is also another historical explanation of the need for translation that goes to the “The History Book of the Universe” in which it is explained that in Genesis 11:1-9 translation became necessary because of the events at the Tower of Babel more than 4,000 years ago. That’s why there are so many different languages in the world today.

In this historical account of The Bible, Nimrod was reported by the first-century Jewish historian Josephus as the one that led the rebellion against God at Babel. Nimrod “excited them” and changed his government into tyranny look for revenging on God so he decided to build a tower too high for the waters to reach. That way he would avenge himself on God for destroying their forefathers. So, he and his people built a tower that grew very high and was strongly built. (From Josephus, Antiquities of the Jews, Book 1, Chapter 4, Sections 2-3).

The purpose of building the Tower was to “reach into heaven” and prevent the people from being “scattered abroad over the face of the whole earth” (Genesis 11:4).

The people said, “Let us make for ourselves a name,” with Babel and the Tower (Genesis 11:4). Instead of honoring and glorifying the Creator, they arrogantly sought to elevate themselves. From God’s perspective, the main problem was mankind’s prideful refusal to “multiply and fill the earth” as He had commanded. He also foresaw future rebellion: “Now nothing which they purpose to do will be impossible for them.” (Genesis 11:6)

It was necessary to humble them and to disperse them across the earth and to do so, the most effective way would be to break their unity and thwart their communication by scrambling their language into different tongues. God created new languages to force humans to spread out across the earth and stopping them from working together in rebellion against Him. That is how, the first

biblical reference was made in which translation was acknowledged to have been needed so that a person could not communicate with others and would have need another or others to help in the communication process to be able to live, buy, love and survive with others from different areas. Last but not least, there is the Rosetta Stone account and proof of how humans needed translation ever since the beginning of societies.

History says that a slab of granodiorite was found close to the town of Rashid (Rosetta) by French soldiers in 1799, when in Napoleon Bonaparte's Egypt campaign. The stone attracted the interest of the scholars, as the text in it was inscribed on it came in three different scripts. The first one was the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics. The second one was the demotic, a language for everyday purposes used in ancient Egypt and the last was ancient Greek, the language of the rulers. It was found that the text was written in 196 B.C., during the Hellenistic period, when Greek culture was at its peak in Europe, North Africa and Western Asia.

With the extinction of the ancient Egyptian culture, hieroglyphics were no longer used after the 4th century. Ever since, their writing system became an enigma for the scholars to decode. Many believed that hieroglyphics were ideographic signs that did not represent any sound. When the stone was recovered, scholars had a new chance to decipher the hieroglyphics system. Eventually, Jean-Francois Champollion could crack the ancient code in 1822. He found that hieroglyphics are a combination of phonetic and ideographic signs.

Internationally speaking, authors like Margarita Soltero Godoy in her doctoral thesis called "Reflexiones sobre la Historia de la Traducción", is very emphatic in naming translation one of the most important tools in which history has relied on to help societies as well as languages to grow and develop. Greeks, Romans, Spanish, all of them made their culture and influenced their culture from and by others. For them translation was a key element that had to be present. And it was so present, that it is present even until today. As societies and humans have changed, so have translations and translating as a process.

She also directly relates translation and its relationship with the environment as pivotal in its development, which is the reason why, what started as pen and paper, has progressed all until what we have today: computers, databases, and software. From “manual” translation to “automatic” translation might have seem to “natural” progression of this labor, some decades ago, yet, as she mentions it, machines can never replace humans in terms of translations. Languages have nuances that machines cannot transmit, feelings they cannot transmit and even though translating could definitely be faster, more efficient and even mistakes free, a human translator can always benefit from that same available technology to deliver better translations every day. Soltero Godoy is adamant, we need machine´s help yet, the tradition of translation - human translation that is - cannot be replaced. It might seem that for topics like science, math or other types of translations our brains could be replaced, but what about art, poetry, theater and so many more that relate so directly to our feelings, and so many figuratively forms of speech and sometimes do not even have equivalences in other cultures or languages because the concept, situation or occurrence does not happen or even exist.

That is why translators must learn and use every single tool that can help them to do a better job but, they must also never forget that communication is a human capacity and tradition.

In the case of Costa Rican research about translation, the work of Andrea Feliu - opting or a Licentiate Degree in English with Concentration in Translation - can be mentioned as a vey recent case of analysis of texts to be translated from English into Spanish and from Spanish into English. She did her research for Universidad Internacional de las Américas in March of 2020, and her paper was executed to find out: “the effect of the applying technical translation methods and techniques in the translation of the documents “Technology in Language Use, Language Teaching, and Language Learning” and “Language Teacher Cognition in Applied Linguistics Research: Revisiting the Territory, Redrawing the Boundaries, Reclaiming the Relevance” from English to Spanish and “Escenarios para un nuevo régimen internacional de cambio climático” from Spanish to English. She analyzed the documents, selected the best translation methods and translation techniques and

created two glossaries, one for the texts translated to Spanish and another one for the text translated to English. In her results she concluded that in a translation: “it is necessary to read the text and analyze it.” In the end, she was able to achieve this specific objective through the analysis of the texts and the selection of the appropriate translation method.

Another case is the one of Fabiola Mora Sánchez, who opted for Bachelor’ Degree in English in 2017 at Universidad Internacional de las Américas, with the thesis called “Evaluation off the procedures and methods used to translate the documents basic training on the risk of education”, “El riesgo educativo como creación de la personalidad y de la historia, información la cometa” and “La personalidad y de la historia, información la cometa”, which she translated from English into Spanish and from Spanish into English. With her translation she was able to determine that sometimes translators find themselves immerse in an even bigger task than expected due to the fact that when their main source text is full of mistakes they need to be fixed first. So having original texts that have been reviewed and check is always a must for a good translation to be possible. That last is the main reason why she recommends taking enough time to read the assigned texts, creating glossaries in both languages, and applying all the procedures that are necessary to reach the best result. Translation as a process is possible when the right tools are available for the translator to work.

1.5 Scope

Render useful, practical, applicable and correct translations and glossaries, both from English into Spanish and from Spanish into English to reach and assist the readership accomplish their goals.

The translation from English into Spanish of several texts related to Japan in the Second World War is expected to be used by the professors and students of the Liceo de Atenas in order to teach and study about the Second World War and Japan’s political, economic and social situation, among other Social Studies texts, for their “Bachillerato Internacional’s Program”.

The methodological significance of this research will mean that the professors of the Liceo de Atenas will have a better understanding of the material that is being required by the Program to be taught and explained to the students in the context and in the scope that the material requires it.

Liceo de Atenas will have the possibility of giving their professors of being more accurate in their classes, experience less stress due to the fact that the material is written in a foreign language.

Liceo de Atenas will save money and time researching for extra material so the lessons cover the topics that are internationally required to the Program.

Liceo de Atenas will benefit in terms of having a better organized Program and thus, giving them a better chance of having students feeling more satisfied with their learning process.

Students attending the Liceo de Atenas will also be benefited by feeling more comfortable learning about the subject. Their lessons will be more fluent and natural and their sense of the material being “too difficult” because it comes in a foreign language will go away. Also, their ability to understand the material will give them confidence to express themselves about this and many other topics being learned.

Due to the nature of the program, it is known that students taking this program and passing the tests have many possibilities of getting accepted at international colleges and universities, returning to the country (or staying abroad), and improving their lives and the lives of their families.

The second part of this project – the translations from Spanish into English – will be available to any professor, student, researcher and / or general public who access its library and does not speak Spanish very well.

Users of this translation will experience a methodological significance and practical application as well as access to more updated and relevant information. Their process will be much faster, natural and to the point of even discussing or writing about with a sense of having the correct information in hand.

CHAPTER 2

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is developed to explain most relevant issues such as the key concepts, bases and theories that will guide this research. The main purpose of this section is to provide the readership with information to facilitate the understanding of the translation processes. This chapter will also allow the investigator to explain the text analysis theories as well as the translation procedures and techniques. The last section of this chapter is based on the glossaries; in other words, the relevance they have to the translator, the translation process, the readership, and how a glossary is created.

2.1 Text Analysis

According to Peter Newmark in his book *A textbook of Translation*, to analyze a text, a translator must start by reading it closely to be able to find possible challenging words and should also consider looking for them in the dictionary.

Afterwards, with reading, the translator will be able to find the intention of the text, and what or who it is describing, accounting or telling and why.

With that, the translator must also set his or her intention to match the one from the writer of the source language text so that the final product in the T.L. is an accurate and understandable as possible.

As a translator, it is important also to be clear on the readership. That will be crucial for the translator to make decisions regarding the best manner in which to achieve the aforementioned goals.

2.1.1 Text Styles

Following Nida, four types of (literary or non-literary) text can be distinguished: the narrative, the description, the discussion, and the dialogue.

The first mentioned, the narrative text, is a “dynamic sequence of events, where the emphasis is on the verbs or, for English, 'dummy' or 'empty' verbs plus verb-nouns or phrasal verbs ('He made a sudden appearance', 'He burst in').

The second on the list, the description type of text, is one “which is static, with emphasis on linking verbs, adjectives, adjectival nouns.”

The third type, the discussion, is described as “a treatment of ideas, with emphasis on abstract nouns (concepts), verbs of thought, mental activity (“consider”, “argue”, etc.), logical argument and connectives”.

The fourth and last type, the dialogue, is a form of text that is described as “with emphasis on colloquialisms and phaticisms”.

2.1.2 Stylistic Scales

The stylistic scale in translation refers to the different characteristics that make each text singular and appropriate for a specific use and reader.

This means that according to whom the text is directed to, whether in complete formality to a complete lack of it. The stylistic scale will be divided in levels of formality that are known as a scale of formality.

2.1.2.1 Scale of Formality

Based on Peter Newmark Stylistic Scales, the eight levels of formality in texts are, going from the most formal to the most informal, the following: Officialese, official, formal, neutral, informal, colloquial, slang and taboo.

The first and most formal level known as: “Officialese” can be exemplified in the following sentence: “The consumption of any nutrients whatsoever is categorically prohibited in this establishment”.

The second level known as “Official” can be exemplified in the following sentence: “The consumption of nutrients is prohibited”.

The third level known as: “Formal” can be exemplified in the following sentence: “You are requested not to consume food in this establishment”.

For the fourth known as: “Neutral” an example can be seen in the sentence: “Eating is not allowed here”. Following, is the fifth category known as: “Informal” shown in the following sentence:

“Please, don’t eat here”. The sixth level known as “Colloquial can be exemplified in the sentence: “You can’t feed your face here”. The seventh level known as “slang” is the one that corresponds to a sentence as the following: “Lay off the nosh”. Finally, the eighth and most informal type of text corresponds to the name: “Taboo” which can be exemplified in the sentence: “Lay off the fucking nosh.”

All those will also be a part of the analysis of a text to be translated, along with other characteristics typical to the nature of the writing.

2.1.2.2 Scale of Generality or Difficulty

Based on Newmark’s “A Textbook of Translation”, the following the scale of generality or difficulty or text is suggested: Simple, popular, neutral, educated, technical and opaquely technical.

The first category, the simple text, is as its name states it, a text which can be understood by everyone. An example of a simple text can be seen as in the following sentence: “The floor of the sea is covered with rows of big mountains and deep pits”. The following category, the popular text is present in the following sentence: “The floor of the oceans is covered with great mountain chains and deep trenches.” The next example: “A graveyard of animal and plant remains lies buried in the

earth's crust", is a good one of a neutral sentence. For the educated level, a good example of a sentence is: "The latest step in vertebrate evolution was the tool-making man".

The next one, a technical sentence, is exemplified by the following: "Critical path analysis is an operational research technique used in management".

The last level in the scale named opaquely technical (comprehensible only to an expert) can be seen in the following sentence: "Neuraminic acid in the form of its alkali-stable methoxy derivative was first isolated by Klenk from gangliosides/ (Letter to Nature, November 1955, quoted in Quirk, 1984.)

2.1.2.3 Scale of Emotional Tone

Newmark then continues defining a scale of emotional tone in texts - to describe how those "talk" to the reader - with the following degrees of intensity: intense, factual, and understatement.

In the case of the intense tone, this is defined as: "a profuse use of intensifiers" with the use of expressions like: "absolutely wonderful, ideally dark, enormously successful, superbly controlled, heart-warming melodies", some of the mentioned by Newmark as good examples.

In the case of the factual or "cool" tone, it is described with words as: "significant, exceptionally well judged, understatement ('cokT)

The last degree called "understatement" is more common, for example, in certain languages like English and specific types of passages of texts.

2.1.3 Text Function

According to Newmark, the three main functions of language in written texts belong to three categories: informative, expressive and vocative as those are the main purposes of using language in texts.

2.1.3.1 Informative

An informative text - as defined by Newmark – uses language that expresses external situations, facts or even reported ideas or theories. For the purposes of translation, a typical informative text describes any topic of knowledge, but literary content.

The format is often standard like a textbook, an article in a newspaper, a scientific paper, minutes or agenda of a meeting. It usually refers to modern, non -regional, non-class, non-idiolectal style texts with four language varieties: “a formal, non-emotive, technical style for academic papers; a neutral or informal style with technical terms for textbooks characterized by first person plurals, present tenses, and active verbs; an informal style for popular science or art books. Those last usually characterized by simple grammatical structures, definitions and several illustrations, and simple vocabulary; a familiar, non-technical style for journalism using metaphors, short sentences, punctuation, and colloquialisms.

In general, informative texts account for an enormous majority of translator's work in international organizations, private companies and translation agencies.

Also, a high amount of those texts are inaccurate and poorly written.

2.1.3.2 Expressive

Expressive texts function is to express the feelings of the writer. For the purposes of translation, Newmark defines expressive texts as: serious imaginative literature, authoritative statements, and autobiography, essays, and personal correspondence.

In the case of serious imaginative literature is described as: lyrical poetry, short stories, novels, and plays addressed to a large audience, which when translated are in need of some assistance with cultural expressions.

Authoritative statements are texts that derive their authority from the high status or reliability, and linguistic competence of their authors such as political speeches, documents etc., by ministers or

party leaders; statutes and legal documents; scientific and 'academic' works written by acknowledged authorities.

Autobiography, essays, personal correspondence are expressive when they are personal expression and the readers remains on the background.

2.1.3.3 Vocative

The most important function of the vocative language is to call upon the reader to act, think or feel in the way intended by the text.

Other names used for the vocative function are: “conative”, “instrumental”, “operative” and “pragmatic”. For the purposes of translation, vocative texts take instructions, propaganda, and popular fiction, which aim at entertaining the reader.

The first factor in vocative texts is the relationship between the writer and the reader, which is realized in several types of grammatical relations or forms of address, and other forms like infinitives, imperatives, subjunctives, indicatives, impersonal, passives, and titles, all play their part in the determination of relationships of power or equality, command, request or persuasion,

The second factor is that these texts must be written in a language that is easily understandable for the reader. In general terms, not many texts are completely expressive, informative or vocative since most include all three but, emphasize on one.

2.1.4 Translation Methods

Newmark (1988) stated that the main issue about translating resides in the decision of translating literally or freely. Thus, this question, of whether the message should be translated word for word or if the translator should translate the spirit, or in other words, the sense of the message has only augmented since the beginning of the nineteenth century For research purposes, semantic and communicative translation will be explained as stated by Newmark (1988) because these methods accomplish the two goals of translation, which are accuracy and economy.

2.1.4.1 Semantic translation

According to Newmark, a semantic translation is different from a 'faithful translation' in that it takes more into account the aesthetic value of the SL text, and not the "meaning". It can also try to translate less important cultural words with functional word that are not necessarily equivalents.

The difference between a "faithful" and a "semantic" translation is that the first is fixed or "stiff", while the other is more flexible and creative and so, it allows the translator to use his intuitive empathy with the original text.

An example of a semantic translation is "une none repassant un corporal" which may become "a nun ironing a corporal cloth".

2.1.4.2 Communicative translation

A communicative translation tries to render the exact meaning by context of the original text in both content and language to be acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

After having looked at the different styles of writing in texts and the different types of translation methods it is necessary to analyze the translation procedures that are known and used by scholars and translation experts, in doing so it is clear that every different expert has a different classification in what they consider to be the most important types of translation procedures, also definitions may differ and for all, we will look at available examples.

In modern translation, the procedures most frequently used are as already defined and exemplified by some of the most important authors in translation as Peter Newmak and Gerardo Vázquez-Ayora, among a few others, the following thirteen: transposition, modulation, omission, amplification, explicitation, literal translation, punctuation changes, compensation, equivalence, adaptation, borrowing, calque, and sentence inversion.

The correct application of all of those will ensure that any professional translator is able to render the best possible translation.

In the next chapter translation procedures will be defined and exemplified using the texts and notes from some of the most studied authors and scholars of translation.

2.2 Translation procedures

Many scholars, Newmark included, have noted that the main problem of translating has always been if it should be done literally or freely.

Even though there could be many aspects to take into consideration, the most important have never been discussed: the purpose of the translation, the nature of the reader, and the type of text. In his words, Newmark considers, the following as the main types of translation procedures: Word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, and idiomatic translation.

2.2.1 Word-for-word translation

This is the most often proven as interlinear translation, with the target language below the source language words. For each word there is a corresponding one that matches and also transmits the same idea.

Usually the word order is kept and the words get translated by their most common meanings.

Cultural words are translated literally.

The use of this type of translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

2.2.2 Literal translation

In this translation procedure texts are converted to their closest equivalents but words are translated alone and out of context.

Literal translation can go from one word to one word; group to group; collocation to collocation; clause to clause; or sentence to sentence.

The longer the unit, the more complex it is to find a one-to-one. Newmark believes that literal translation is a basic translation procedure in communicative and semantic translation.

Literal translation above the word level is the only correct procedure if the SL and TL meaning correspond.

Normally, the more specific or technical a word, the less it is likely to be affected by context.

2.2.3 Faithful translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the meaning of the original text taking into account the limits of the TL grammar. It changes cultural words and maintains the grammar.

2.2.4 Adaptation

This type of translation is mostly used for plays. In them, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten. More than often, plays or poems which re literally translated and rewritten by a dramatist or poet have resulted in many poor adaptations, but others have come to help the period of plays.

2.2.5 Free translation

Free translations are usually useful at reproducing the same messages in different manners or without the form of the original.

They are often longer and more complicated paraphrasing than the original, they are very pretentious, not translations at all.

2.2.6 Idiomatic translation

This type of translation reproduces the original message but with distortions in the meaning and it very usually relies on colloquialisms and idioms non existing in the original text.

2.3. Translation Procedures

In this chapter, the translation methods and procedures used in this project of translating the aforementioned *texts* will be described, analyzed and justified according to the audience that the texts are intended to reach.

Examples of the translation methods and procedures will also be given in detail, as well, for each of them to help in the understanding of how using those specific sentences, phrases or words made the target language texts more clear, fluent and natural to the reader.

It must clear that not only well educated readers could come in contact, nor people with a full handling of the topics will read or have access to the texts so, the language must be clear, not confusing, natural and to the point.

In the texts, as it will be shown after, most methods and procedures applied had the purpose of helping the text communicate - in the target language - the original ideas as best as possible without losing their meaning.

As previously stated, a definition of use and examples, according to some of the most well of scholars of translation, for each translation procedure will be mentioned.

2.3.1 Transposition

According to Vasquez Ayora in his book called “Introducción a la Traductología”, transposition is the translation procedure that is considered as the first step towards to an oblique translation. He also states that transposition is a procedure by which a part of speech in the S.L is replaced by another in the T.L. that carries the semantic meaning of the first.

According to Vinay and Darbelnet transposition is a procedure that changes the grammar from SL to TL.

For example, from singular to plural, or in the position of the adjective it I sometimes automatic and offers the translator no choice.

Another type of change occurs when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL, for example with neutral adjective as subject, English gerunds as subjects, or in some languages, a noun-infinitive, or an infinitive.

The third type of shift is the when a literal translation is grammatically possible but it does not come out as a natural expression in the TL.

2.3.2 Modulation

Vinay and Darbelnet define it as a change of viewpoint or category of thought. Usually free modulations are used by translators when the TL rejects literal translation.

Also, for them modulations are even divided into eleven categories since they consider that not all modulations require the same type of format or belong to the same category of elements, as grammar can change from language to another.

According to Vázquez – Ayora in his book called “Introducción a la Traductología”, modulation is a translation procedure in which the meaning in the T.L. is the same in both languages yet the symbols are different. In this case, he refers to the categories of the words being different in each of the languages.

2.3.3 Omission

According to Vázquez – Ayora in his book called “Introducción a la Traductología”, omission is a translation procedure in which what prevails is the economy and naturalness of the text especially related to redundancy. In this aspect, Ayora makes emphasis on how omission has tend to be ignored as a procedure, yet it has always been necessary.

An example of this is, is the following sentence “Though cooperative and collective action” which he translated as “Mediante cooperación colectiva”.

On the other hand, according to Newmark in his book called “Textbook of Translation”, omission is only a more imprecise translation procedure which is practiced intuitively as it is almost as needed to communicate some ideas from S.L. to T.L.

2.3.4 Amplification

According to Newmark in his book called “Textbook of Translation”, amplification is also a type of imprecise translation procedure, which means that he sees no “fixed” rule to apply it but, it relies more on the intuition of the translator. For example: “cheveux igaux” would be translated as: “evenly cut hair”.

According to Vázquez – Ayora in his book called “Introducción a la Traductología”; amplification is a translation procedure in which the opposite of “economy” is applied in the sense that, it is necessary, sometimes, to add to the structure being formed otherwise the message is incomplete.

2.3.5 Explication

In the case of the procedure known as “Explication”, Vázquez – Ayora is the only author that recognizes it and talks about it. In the next lines the term is mentioned as described by him.

According to Vázquez – Ayora in his book called “Introducción a la Traductología”, explication is a translation procedure in which the opposite the “omission” occurs and there the translator develops the expression or word.

In this procedure, the T.L. needs more terms to refer to (or explain) what is mentioned by the S.L.

2.3.6 Literal translation

According to Newmark in his book called “Textbook of Translation”, a literal translation is a procedure that ranges from one word to one word, group to group, collocation to collocation, clause to clause or even sentence to sentence.

Yet, the longer the unit, the more difficult it is to have one-to-one coincidence. Some examples of literal translation that he mentions are: “ray of hope”, “rayon d'espoir”, “torce someone's hand”, “forcer la main a quelq'un”, among many others.

According to Vázquez – Ayora in his book called “Introducción a la Traductología”, literal translation as a translation procedure occurs if two sentences, one of them in English and the other in Spanish, have precise correspondence in structure and meaning and the equivalence is fulfilled in every morpheme.

For him, it is only then that literal translation can be used with no hesitation.

2.3.7 Punctuation changes

As found, the only author that refers to punctuation, or punctuation changes, as being part of the group of translation procedures is Newmark.

According to Newmark in his book called “Textbook of Translation”, punctuation changes are necessary in discourse analysis, since it gives semantic indications of the relationship between sentences and clauses that might change according different languages; e.g., French suspension points indicate a pause, although in English they indicate the omission of a passage.

Also in the case of exclamation marks, in German they are used for drawing attention- for emotive effects and emphasis, for titles of notices and could be doubled, and semi-colons indicate cohesion between sentences; on the other hand, French tends to use commas as conjunctions.

Newmark understands and refers to these differences in languages being a key factor when translating and looking for the best transmission of a message.

2.3.8 Compensation

According to Newmark in his book called “Textbook of Translation”, compensation is a translation procedure that occurs when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence.

According to Vázquez – Ayora in his book called “Introducción a la Traductología”; compensation is a translation procedure in which the lack of a right and natural term means that there is a loss of content in the resulting text.

When this occurs, it is the translator’s responsibility to look for ways in which that lack can be fixed, whether by adding extra terms, changing grammatical categories or playing with word order.

2.3.9 Equivalence

According to Vázquez – Ayora in his book called “Introducción a la Traductología” describes equivalence as a translation procedure which can be described as an extreme case of modulation.

For Ayora, equivalence is so close to modulation, it is sometimes hard confusing to look for a difference, with examples like: “God bless” which is translated as: “Salud!”, or “Excuse” as “Permiso!”

According to Vinay and Darbelnet, equivalence is a term that implies “close equivalence”, as they account for the same situation in different words like familiar alternatives, phrases or idioms - in other words, they are different ways of rendering the clichés and standard aspects of language.

2.3.10 Adaptation

According to Vázquez – Ayora in his book called “Introducción a la Traductología”, borrowing is a translation procedure in which the same message is expressed with another equivalent situation, meaning that it works more on the content than on the expression itself.

With adaptation, a translation can reach its true value and becomes culturally viable.

According to Vinay and Darbelnet, transposition is a translation procedure that uses a recognized equivalent between two situations.

As of cultural equivalence, such as “Dear Sir” translated as “Monsieur”; or 'Yours ever* as Amities. Both examples above show what may happen in the process of translating, but they are not procedures.

2.3.11 Borrowing

According to Newmark in his book called “Textbook of Translation”, borrowing is referred to as “Transference” or “loan word” and he describes it as the process of transferring a S.L. word to a T.L. text as if it were a translation procedure.

When doing so, the word becomes a “loan” which some scholars deny that this is a translation procedure, since no other term is appropriate to be used by a translator who decides to use an SL word for his text.

An example of it is “coup d'etat”. However, when the translator decides whether or not to transfer a word unfamiliar in the target language, it should be complemented with a second translation procedure.

2.3.12 Calque

According to Newmark in his book called “Textbook of Translation”, calques are referred to as “through-translation”. For him, a translator should not attempt a through-translation.

Newmark mentions that the most obvious examples of it are names of international organizations which usually consist of words that may be transparent for English and Romance languages like: the “European Cultural Convention” which is also known as the “Convention culturelle europeenne”.

In this sense, he indicates that International organizations are often known by their acronyms, which may remain English and internationalisms (UNESCO) or French FIT (International Federation of Translators), but normally change in various other languages. Normally, through-translations should be used only when they are already worldwide recognized terms.

2.3.13 Sentence inversion

According to Newmark in his book called “Textbook of Translation”, sentence inversion is a translation procedure that it is also called: back-translation.

In this procedure, the words’ order is changed depending on the language (S.L. and T.L) structure that they belong.

An example of this would be the French expression: “un cadre noir” which in English translates as: “a black frame”.

For Newmark, a back-translation is not valid in when there are lexical gaps as in the examples: “a murky street”, “a bright vision” or “une personne malade” which will not translate back satisfactorily. This happens especially when it is a cultural or a stock metaphor because that favors a literal translation when it is universal.

For the next chapter, the topic of glossaries will be defined and described as in: how relevant they are for translators; how they influence the richness of a text; their relevance for the translating process, and finally, how to create a word or concept, depending on the need glossary for a text.

In all these aspects, the perspective of the use of glossaries is what matters the most. As determined by language academics, a glossary being: “an alphabetical list of terms or words found in or relating to a specific subject, text, or dialect, with explanations; a brief dictionary” is one of the most important tools that translator must create and have in hand in order to be able to accomplish a well-constructed, meaningful and accurate text.

The previous being reason to find that for every company, school, university, the appointed translator or translators should, create and use as many glossaries as necessary. As so, should every professional freelance translator when dealing with different areas of expertise.

2.4 Glossaries

Relevance for the translator

Glossaries are relevant for translator as they provide all the necessary terms, words and definitions needed to procure the best rendition of the SL in the TL as well as in the understanding off the readership.

Glossaries can be so diverse that they do necessarily have to be created for a specific type of readership, topic, task, text, or even context.

In doing so, all who come in contact with the translation of a text, no matter their level of experience or knowledge of the topic, should be able to understand it once they have access to its corresponding glossary.

Reference

In the same context, a reader as well as the translator will have a better capacity of fully understanding a text once a glossary is created and used for it accurately will show and refer to the most important terms being used, the context for each term and/ or an example of use.

In that same line off thought, the possibility of having a glossary will not only improve a text but also, it will make it look more professional and ready to be published.

Richness in the text

Complete glossaries allow the translator to create a better transmission of ideas in the T.L as well as giving the readership a better understanding of what was written. When glossaries are conceived, the translator must be very aware of the different needs that it will respond to, the use it will be given and the reader that is intended to serve.

The benefit of having a glossary when coming in contact with a text is that, similar to a dictionary, the information available may come only in words, words with pictures, words with sentence examples, etc.

It all depends on the purpose of the glossary, the target reader, its format and language chosen to write it.

Relevance for the translation process

Glossaries are very important for the translation as they help not only the translator but also, the reader to fully understand what they see.

Glossaries may have been considered a luxury at a moment in time, and some still do not perceive as necessary but, truth to be told, glossaries were never more necessary than today.

In a globalized world, it is crucial to be aware of what different terms may need depending on the area, country, or continent in which you are.

How to create a glossary

According to Sherry Gapper in her book “Manual de gestión terminologica”, there are three basic steps that need to be followed in order to create an accurate and useful glossary that can benefit the intended reader of the translation.

The first step is to determine the nature of the glossary by answering some important questions as: who the glossary is for, who is intended to use the glossary, what will the glossary be mainly used for and last, but not least important, where and under which circumstances will it be used.

The second step is to define the content of the glossary. This basically refers to the terms that can be included in the glossary by specifying selection criteria.

Whether that they belong to a specific topic or field, terms not found in general dictionaries, terms that are key to understand the topic, or other options of words, expressions, acronyms, short forms, etc., they need to be specified and clarified.

The second step is to take other aspects into consideration as what type of information to include of each term like: the term itself, its grammatical category, definition or explanation (the most convenient of both), an equivalent in the T.L., equivalents in the S.L, and many others.

As well as the previous, there are other important facts that need to be taken into consideration when creating a glossary, for example, the field they belong to, geographical use, psychological indication, genre, number, pictures or illustrations, and scientific or commercial name.

The third step of the process is more oriented to the organization of the glossary itself. One of the most issues is to determine the organization of the terms, the order of the aspects of each article, and specify the font, size, for each aspect.

Once those aspects have been determined and decided, it is crucial to define the user and its characteristics as well as the place and situation in which it will be used.

Not all terms investigated have to be included because some may not be of interest to the field in question for they are little known or completely unknown.

In essence, a glossary can go from words, to definitions that will vary depending on the need being set by the readerships as needed to understand the text, in this particular case of a translation.

All this, then, introduces in this text the need to understand not all glossaries are created for the function, area, intention or audience.

That is the reason why another fundamental decision to be made has to do with the information for each entry besides the word itself. The previous process must be done trying to avoid an excess of data that may not be pertinent or make the glossary excessively long.

In some cases, some glossaries contain nouns - which if being bilingual - could benefit a lot from their grammatical information.

In other cases, some glossaries work better with definitions, meanings or equivalents, what matters is deciding who will use the glossary and what they will use it for.

For this, of course, the type of definition, meaning or equivalent must also be decided in advanced - prior to putting the glossary together - since not all readers are specialized or know about the topic being written or translated.

In the case of that information, whether words, definitions, etc. the pattern for all must be similar

The most common and recommended types of definitions for glossaries are: self-definition, complete, terminological, hybrid, improper, linguistic, mixed, by used, and serial among others.

In her text Garper also emphasizes how it is usually several equivalents for some terms, this due to the fact that the words will definitely vary in different countries, regions or registers.

A good example of this is a very well-known concept: “computer”; the word “computer”, commonly known in Latin America as “microcomputador” or “computador” but, in Spain the term is “ordenador”.

When a glossary includes an equivalent, it is advisable to use others of the same grammatical category.

In most cases glossaries contain nouns or compound nouns, among others. When the equivalent is of a different grammatical category it is best to add an example so that the use – in context - of concept is clear.

For some glossaries like the ones about flora and fauna, using the terms along with an illustration or drawing will contribute to identify the plant or animal that is being described.

In the case of a technological environment, a glossary that contains several types of one component should include illustrations of all of them to avoid any confusion.

In some glossaries, for examples, color pictures are included to avoid the creation of an appendix.

Of course not only the content of a glossary is important but also, the format.

It is necessary to define how the terms will be organized and the order of the components in each article.

To start with the process of creating a glossary, all the details related to the format must be specified since the beginning.

Details such as the font type and size, are very important and must respected thorough the whole text and which word or concept so that there is no need to redo some part of the glossary.

Of course taking care of the format is crucial because uniformity in font or punctuation is meant to facilitate the use of it.

One of the first aspects to into account is the disposition of the space, not only for its convenience but also, for its importance in the cost that it might mean of the final edition or in the printing.

Another important consideration needs to be given to the alphabetical order.

Although the alphabetical order may seem as a simple extra matter of format, and is it usually taken for granted, it is convenient to determine the type of alphabetization that will be provided in each glossary.

It may happen that sometimes we look for a word in a dictionary and we cannot find it yet someone else finds it sometime later. The reason why this happens is because we expected to find it somewhere yet it wasn't there because the glossary had a different type of alphabetization.

This is why the order of the information in each entry has to be organized, defined and defined as soon in the text as possible.

The order in each entry will depend on the elements that will make up for it so, the information has to be carefully determined.

The location and order of the component of the glossary has to take into account its utility to the user and the usual conventions in terminology.

For example, it is a tendency to use the first the most used data and the least used, or only needed to complete that information at the end.

If for any reason the glossary does not comply with the usual conventions, it is convenient to have a very particular reason and that should be indicated in the instructions.

Final revision process

Before handing in a glossary to only a few users to try its utility and easy use, it is necessary to revise in detail what has being done. It is best if done in parts, so no details are left unchecked.

The most convenient manner is to revise the content to check that it is correct, and that it has been presented clearly.

A second reading is always recommended so to concentration can go to the precise use of language as well as other aspects of format.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the methods, procedures, and tools to investigate used by the investigator will be described. Furthermore, it goes into a deeper extent with samples of the procedures that will be applied to the translations, as well as the instruments used to analyze and translate the texts. Additionally, the qualitative and quantitative approaches will be explained, as it is crucial to understand the reason why they are such an important part of the study. In short, this chapter sets the basis for this investigation. According to Creswell J (2009), the methodological framework is the most concrete and specific part of the research; for this reason, it is important to use accurate methods and procedures to obtain the expected results.

3.1. Research Approach

First, let us define what the meaning of Research is. Research is the process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data in order to understand a phenomenon (Leedy & Ormrod, 2001). Second, let us consider what are frameworks and guidelines. Frameworks and guidelines indicate what to include in the research, how to perform it, and what types of inferences could be based on the data collected (William, 2007). Moreover, research methods guide researchers on what to include in the investigation, how to perform it, and the selection process for the best type of approach for the research.

The three most common approaches to conducting a research are the Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods. Depending on the investigation, a researcher can anticipate the approach or approaches that suits them best. For example, if the research question is numerical, textual, or both. The investigator needs to answer this question to be able to select the best

approach to conduct their research. If the researcher is dealing with numerical data, the quantitative approach is the best selection; however, if the question has a textual nature, the qualitative approach is the best. The mixed methods are the ones used for questions that respond to both approaches, numerical and textual data. The first two approaches will be better explained on the following pages.

3.1.1. The Qualitative Approach

Qualitative research is a holistic approach that involves discovery. Qualitative research is also described as an unfolding model that occurs in a natural setting that enables the researcher to develop a level of detail from high involvement in the actual experiences (Creswell, 1994). One identifier of a qualitative research is the social phenomenon being investigated from the participants' viewpoint. There are different types of research designs that use qualitative research techniques to frame the research approach. As a result, the different techniques have a dramatic effect on the research strategies explored. (Research Methods, Carrie Williams, 2007). The purpose of qualitative research appeals to social scientists because it allows the research to investigate the meaning that people attribute to their behavior, actions, and interactions with others. Moreover, the main characteristics of this method are that it is concerned with opinions, feelings, and experiences as it describes social phenomena as they occur naturally. In the case of this investigation, books are to be put into scrutiny, so the translations result in the desired product.

The reason for the Qualitative method to be so important for this investigation is that translations are social products as languages are, and as such, they can be perceived from different perspectives, socially affect people in different ways, and produce a variety of effects on those who read them. Furthermore, they can provoke a number of reactions (negative or positive) depending on the use given to the final product and must be looked at from more than one single approach. In this investigation, the texts being translated (analyzed from a Quantitative perspective) are only half of the project itself, while the social context is the other half. This means that, as much as the

translation's technical part (techniques, glossaries, etc.) of this investigation matters for the final result, so does the analysis of its end target group. For this last part, the language, age, social and cultural background, and purpose of the translation also set the path to achieve the complete product itself. Furthermore, more often than not, the nationality, social background, age, status, level of education, and others may influence translators to the point in which one single text can result in hundreds of different translations, even into the same language. Once again, perspectives, effects of the text, nuances in the language, or the social knowledge of a translator have an enormous effect on the final result.

3.1.2. The Quantitative Approach

With the Quantitative approach, the objective is to collect measurements, statistics, or numbers to analyze the data collected through polls, questionnaires, or surveys using computational techniques. The quantitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across groups of people or to explain a particular phenomenon (Babbie, 2010). The goal of a Quantitative research is to determine the relationship between an independent and a dependent variable or outcome variable in a population whether its designs are descriptive or experimental. A descriptive study establishes only associations between variables, while an experimental study establishes casualty.

The most important fact about this method is that the data is most commonly gathered with structured research instruments; the research study can be replicated or repeated given its high reliability; the data are in the form of numbers and statistics, often arranged in tables, charts, figures, or other non-textual forms; and the project can be used to generalize concepts more widely, predict future results, or investigate causal relationships. The aim of the quantitative research method is to classify features, calculate them, and construct statistical models in an attempt to explain what is observed. The social sciences found it challenging to measure human behavior

using quantitative methods; therefore, the qualitative research method was developed in order to understand the social world.

3.2. Research Design

The structure and strategy to get answers to a research question is called a research design, which is a plan proposed to collect and analyze the data and to communicate the findings of the research. The plan is the complete scheme or program of the research. It includes an outline of what the investigator will do from writing the hypotheses and their operational implications to the final analysis of data (Kerlinger, 1986, 279 as cited in Kumar, R. 2008). A qualitative research describes the understanding of the researcher of a social or cultural phenomenon. The qualitative research has four major research designs: phenomenology, ethnography, grounded theory, and descriptive research. This investigation will analyze and explain why a certain translation procedure is used, and the effects the procedure has on the translated text, and the qualitative research design that will be applied are the descriptive research and the phenomenology research method. Punctually, the methods will be used in the analysis of a text sample. According to Bineham (2006), in terms of research, a sample is a group of people, objects, or items taken from a larger population for measurement. Furthermore, for the purpose of this research, the sample consists of two paragraphs from both texts containing from 100 to 125 words selected to analyze each translation technique, through a color-coding chart designed by this evaluation.

3.3. Information Sources

According to (Kragh, 1989) a source of information is anything that might inform a person about something to provide knowledge to somebody. Information sources can be documents, books, newspapers, research papers, speeches among many other sources. -Information sources can be divided into three categories: the primary sources, the secondary sources, and the tertiary sources

(Kragh, 1989). The primary sources are the first published records of original research and the development of new applications or interpretations of an old theme or idea. They are important sources because when a subject becomes a discipline these sources of information are produced (Kragh, 1989.) In research terms, the investigator can produce new information through the study and consultation of primary sources.

According to Bonn (1971), the secondary sources of information are divided into three categories. First, index type: index, bibliography, indexing periodicals; second, survey type: review, treatise; and finally, reference type: encyclopedia, dictionary, handbook. On the other hand, tertiary sources of information contain information collected from primary and secondary sources. The main function of tertiary sources of information is to aid a researcher in the use of primary and secondary sources Bonn (1971). Due to the increase in literature, tertiary sources are becoming more important. Some tertiary sources are bibliographies, directories, and yearbooks.

For this investigation, the research subjects are the translation of the source texts and the target texts. The primary sources of information to be used are related to translation theories, procedures, and methods in the form of books, research papers, and thesis. In addition, primary sources of information will be consulted to study and analyze the documents, which are subject to this investigation. The documents to be consulted will be about specialized terminology or information to comprehend the texts. For the secondary sources of information, the researcher will consult online dictionaries, language forums, and relevant online information.

3.4. Analysis Categories

To create a qualitative research, the information ought to be classified, grouped, or categorized. For this investigation, there were four basic categories taken into account and defined: (1) translation, (2) translation procedures, (3) glossary, and (4) text analysis.

3.4.1. Translation

According to Newmark (1988), translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

3.4.2. Translation Procedures

Translation procedures are methods applied by translators in order to transfer the message in the written text into a target text in the most natural way available. According to Vázquez-Ayora (1977), the lack of translation methods and procedures condemns the empiric translator to constant struggles and leads the translator into literalism, which is the cause of all errors in translation.

3.4.3. Glossary

According to Waikato's University's online definition, a glossary is “an alphabetically list of words related to a specific topic, with definitions, often placed at the end of a book”.

3.4.4. Text analysis

The previous analysis of a text helps the translator to determine how the text should be translated in terms of tone, style, stylistic scales of formality, generality, and emotional tone, as well as text function (Newmark, 1988).

3.5. Data Collection Instruments

The data collection instruments allow the investigator to put the findings together for proper observation and evaluation. According to the Faculty Development and Instructional Design Center from Northern Illinois University (2005), the data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. The instruments selected by the researcher will contribute to achieve the general and specific objectives and to

provide conclusions about the process of translating and analyzing the texts selected. The three instruments to be used in this research are the text analysis chart, the glossaries, and the color-coding chart.

3.5.1 Text Analysis

The first instrument is the text analysis chart. This is a crucial instrument because it uses Newmark's elements of text analysis. According to Newmark (1998), it is through the analysis of a text a translator is able to understand the concepts, find the equivalents, the author's intention, and to accurately convey the message to the readership. In other words, the text analysis chart is important because it helps the translator review the target text to make sure all of these aspects are considered in it. Both source texts are included in the following table.

Table 1

Text Analysis Element	Text I	Text II
Text Style		
Stylistic Scale of Formality		
Stylistic Scale of Generality		
Stylistic Scale of Emotional tone		
Text Function		
Type of Translation		

*Table 1 shows the instrument that the researcher will use to analyze the texts under study.
Source: Researcher's own creation.*

3.5.2 Glossaries

The second instrument is the glossary, which was explained in Chapter II. The use of a glossary is an important part of the translation processes. The main reason to create a glossary is to achieve accuracy through the texts to avoid inconsistencies and keeps evenness throughout the translated text. Moreover, it helps the translator to keep the flow of the translation process by preventing the need of researching for difficult terminology. In addition, a glossary adds value to the translation as it works as an extra resource for the readership to understand difficult or technical terms, and finally, it is useful for the translator as it is a terminology database that can be used in future translations. For the purpose of this research, the researcher has created two glossaries. The first one is English to Spanish glossary, which includes a column for each section: English term, Spanish term, the grammatical category, and the definition. The table to be used is the following.

Table 2

English Term	Spanish Term	Grammatical Category	Definition

Table 2 shows the instrument that the researcher will use to create the glossary from English into Spanish.

Source: Researcher's own creation.

The glossary from Spanish into English will contain a column for the Spanish term, the English term, the grammatical category, and its definition in Spanish. The table to be used is the following

Table 3

Spanish Term	English Term	Grammatical Category	Definition

Table 3 shows the instrument that the researcher will use to create the glossary from Spanish into English.

Source: Researcher's own creation.

3.5.3 Color-Coding

The third and last data collection instrument is called a color-coding chart. The researcher will design and use a color-coding chart to encode the translation techniques used in fifteen paragraphs, each of approximate 100 - 125 words retrieved from both translations. The chart will register the number of times a particular technique was used to translate the texts from Spanish to English and from English into Spanish; as well as help to identify the trends. These charts will help the researcher to gather data in order to conclude the research. For the purpose of this research, the investigator will use 13 different translation techniques, and in the color-coding chart, each technique will be assigned a specific color. The color-coding chart which will be used is the following table.

Table 4

Technique	Color
Modulation	
Transposition	
Omission	
Amplification	

Explicitation	
Literal translation	
Compensation	
Equivalence	
Adaptation	

*Table 4 shows the color that represents each technique in the color-coding instrument.
Source: Researcher's own creation.*

3.6. Collection Data Process and Data Analysis

When translating, a strategy must be created before starting with the process in order to successfully transmit a message into the target language, that strategy itself is what it is called the translation process. First, the text must be thoroughly read since an analysis is as important as the translation itself. There are two types of reading: general and close reading. In the general reading, translator could use the help of other resources such as specialized textbooks, internet, glossaries, or encyclopedias to be able to comprehend the main concepts that are being described. The close reading is the one focusing on words in and out of context. Without previous analysis of the text, it is impossible to attempt translating it as noted by Vázquez-Ayora (1977). The previous means that translators must carefully read the text, so that they can identify the text's scale of emotional tone, function style, scale of formality intention, and generality. All of which will help to the selection of an appropriate translation technique to transmit the message as best as possible into the target language.

In the translation process, the translator might use different skills to render a work of quality; as stated by Newmark (1988), the translating activity can be compared to the top of mountain in which the tip is the translation, what is visible, and the iceberg, is all the work being done. This is the case of idiomatic expressions and cultural references commonly found in texts because the translator might need to research the culture of the source text and the target text to convey the

message in the most natural and comprehensive way available. As the translator transmits ideas and not words, he will often consult articles, research papers, books, and other information sources to become familiarized with the subject. Once the text is translated, a complete revision must be one to verify style, formality, tone, coherence, and make sure the intention of the author and text are transmitted. After this process is completed, the translator will select the fifteen paragraphs to analyze the translation procedures with the color-coding designed for this specific study.

Chapter IV

Translated texts

4.1 Translation of the document “The Move to Global War” from English to Spanish

La expansión japonesa en el sureste Asia. 1931-1941

Comprensión conceptual

Conceptos clave.

Causas.

Cambios.

Perspectiva.

Preguntas clave

Evalúe el impacto del nacionalismo y el militarismo en las políticas internacionales de Japón en la década de 1930s.

Examine el impacto de los factores económicos en las políticas internacionales de Japón.

Discuta el impacto de la inestabilidad política, dentro de China, en las acciones de Japón en Manchuria y el territorio de China.

1931 La crisis de Manchuria

1932 Japón bombardea los distritos chinos de Shangai.

Revuelta de los oficiales del ejército.

El Primer Ministro Inukai es asesinado.

1933 Se crea Manchukuo.

1934 Fuerza Naval Japonesa repele los tratados navales de Washington y Londres.

1936 Japón firma el Pacto – Anti Antikomintern con Alemania.

Las elecciones resultan con la elección del Partido Minseitō para el gobierno.

Se intenta un golpe de Estado en Japón, en favor de Kōdo-ha.

Comienza la dominación del gobierno de Tōsei.

1937 Se da el incidente del Puente Marco Polo.

1938 La Ley Nacional de Movilización.

Se anuncia una propuesta para la Esfera Co-Prosperidad del Este de Asia.

1939 Se formó la Asociación Imperial Regla asistencia política.

Se prohíben todos los partidos políticos en Japón.

1940 Japón impone a Wang Ching Wei como el mandatario marioneta de Manchukuo.

Japón firma el Pacto Tripartito con Alemania e Italia.

Entre 1931 y 1941, la política internacional de Japón se continuó definiendo por el crecimiento del nacionalismo y el creciente poder del ejército, del que se habla en el Capítulo 1.1. La intervención en China lleva a una relación deteriorada con el Occidente y, por último, al ataque japonés en Pearl Harbor en 1941 y al desarrollo de una guerra mundial.

Hay diferentes perspectivas relacionadas con lo que llevó a la Guerra entre Estados Unidos y Japón en el Pacífico:

Se podría argumentar que desde principios de la década de 1930, Japón había planeado una guerra con el objetivo de dominar Asia. Este objetivo de Japón solo podía alcanzarse con una guerra en la región; por lo tanto ésta era inevitable en la región. Japón usó negociaciones para retrasar una respuesta internacional a su expansión, tanto como fuera posible.

Sin embargo, podría discutirse que, aunque Japón sí planeaba expandir su imperio en Asia, la guerra era inevitable ya que Japón estaba dispuesto a alcanzar sus objetivos a través de la negociación. Si era posible, se debía evitar la guerra con las grandes potencias. Pero, si la negociación fallaba, Japón necesitaba estar listo para la guerra.

Además, se podría decir que Japón fue forzado a ir a la Guerra por las acciones de los Estados Unidos. Japón tenía objetivos legítimos para la región. Los Estados Unidos y Gran Bretaña estaban decididos a contenerlo.

Causas de la expansión

Para la década de 1930, Japón se había modernizado y caminado un largo trecho hacia la obtención de la igualdad con el Occidente. Las fuerzas del nacionalismo y el militarismo se habían apoderado y eran populares entre los japoneses; estas fuerzas recibieron un empuje por las victorias de las guerras contra China y Rusia, las cuales le dieron a Japón la posición en el territorio de China. La mayoría de los japoneses, para la década de 1930, veía la posición Japón en Asia como algo esencial, no solo por razones económicas o estratégicas sino porque creían que su destino era el de liderar la región.

A través de la década de 1930, el impacto del pensamiento militarista y nacionalista en Japón continuó siendo importante para impulsar la política internacional expansionista. Además, las crisis en caso del gobierno y de la economía permitieron que estas fuerzas se impusieran. Otro factor clave que impulsó la política internacional expansionista fue la continua inestabilidad política que existía en China.

La inestabilidad política en China

Para finales de la década de 1920, surgía una nueva situación en China. Esta situación combinada con la creciente fuerza del ejército y la crisis económica en Japón que precipitaron la crisis de Manchuria en 1931.

El nacionalismo chino creció empujado por la indignación pública relativa al comportamiento de los foráneos en China. El Partido Nacionalista en China, el Guomindang (GMD), guiado por Jiang Jieshi, comenzó una campaña nacional de unificación. Esto incluía retórica anti-extranjeros y

demandas de tratados desiguales de las grandes potencias, incluyendo Japón, forzaron a China a firmar.

Para 1921, un Nuevo partido político, el Partido Comunista, se había instalado en China.

Inicialmente los Comunistas, guiados Mao Zedong, se unieron a Jiang Jieshi para formar el Frente Unido. Dicho Frente Unido, lanzó una “Expedición al Norte” para consolidar el control del gobierno central y arrancar el poder de los terratenientes. Aun así, finalmente los Nacionalistas y los Comunistas colisionaron en una Guerra civil que, desde 1927, dirigió sus energías y enfoque de Jiang para vencer a los Comunistas en vez de los japoneses.

La situación cambiante en China tendría un impacto en las acciones del gobierno japonés y el ejército.

Los caudillos

Los caudillos o líderes militares regionales tenían sus propios ejércitos. Ellos mandaban en las áreas rurales como propios. La rivalidad y competencia entre los caudillos significaba que a veces peleaban entre ellos.

Los asuntos domésticos japoneses antes de 1932: La crisis política y la creciente influencia del ejército.

El gobierno japonés veía con cierta preocupación La Expedición al Norte, lanzada por Jiang Jieshi junto a los Comunistas. Los japoneses apoyaban al caudillo, Zhang Zuolin, en Manchuria, pero Zhang ahora era muy poderoso e intentaba expandirse hacia China Norte, lo cual lo convertía en un objetivo de Jiang. Si Jiang vencía a Zhang, esto podía impedir el especial interés de Japón en Manchuria.

El gobierno japonés planeó usarlo en su Ejército Kwantun Manchuria para desarmar a Zhang y obligarlo a retirarse de Manchuria antes de ser vencido por Jiang. La política era dejar al GMC de Jiang para que se quedara con China mientras Japón enfocaba sus intereses en Manchuria. No obstante, algunos líderes Kwantung pensaron que a Zhang no debía tratarse de forma tan indulgente y decidieron armarse ellos mismos. Primero, forzaron a la Expedición de Norte de Jiang a detenerse en Jinan; luego, asesinaron a Zhang el 4 de junio de 1928. Algunos de los asesinos de Kwantung creían que las consecuencias de este acto les daría la excusa que querían para conquistar Manchuria.

El Primer Ministro de Japón Tanaka recibía órdenes del Emperador para reforzar la disciplina del ejército. Realmente, a pesar de la furia de Tanaka por la interferencia del ejército de Kwantung en políticas del gobierno, el General Staff no estaba dispuesto a castigar a los perpetradores pues decían que eso debilitaría el prestigio del ejército. En julio de 1929, Tanaka debió renunciar, pues no pudo implementar los deseos del emperador. Por lo tanto, ya para el verano de 1929, era evidente que el gobierno podía ignorar al gobierno con impunidad. Esto socavaba los fundamentos de la democracia liberal en Japón.

El líder del Partido Minseito, Hamaguchi Yuko, se convirtió en el Primer Ministro, pero debió llamar a una elección en 1930, pues no tenía la mayoría del parlamento. Ganó por una aplastante mayoría del público en su manifiesto de buenas relaciones con China, el desarme y el final a la corrupción. Sin embargo, su gobierno pronto fallaría por el impacto de la Gran Depresión que comenzó a afectar la economía (ver abajo). Hamaguchi no tenía los fondos para ayudar a la industria por ello cortó los salarios del gobierno para ambos sectores: el civil y el militar. El ejército estaba descontento con este paso, pero se escandalizó cuando Hamaguchi estuvo de acuerdo con las decisiones que se tomaron en la Conferencia de Desarme Naval de Londres que limitaba el crecimiento naval de Japón. Las críticas al gobierno crecieron particularmente en círculos militares.

En noviembre del 1930 las cosas alcanzaron un nivel crítico cuando Hamaguchi fue baleado por un radical de la derecha. Sus heridas lo obligaron a renunciar en abril de 1931 y murió en agosto.

El Ejército Kwantung

Desde 1906, las líneas de ferrocarril al sur de Manchuria fueron resguardadas por la guarnición de Kwantung, la cual se convirtió en el Ejército Kwantung en 1919. Dicho ejército pasó a ser una Fortaleza de la facción Kodo-ha radical o el “Modo Imperial”, sus múltiples y defendían el derrocamiento violento del gobierno civil para imponer una dictadura militar. (ver página XX). También defendían una política internacional más expansionista y agresiva.

Los asuntos domésticos de Japón. La Crisis económica

La crisis económica global que comenzó en 1929 después del Colapso de Wall Street en los Estados Unidos, cuestionó todo el orden económico internacional. Lo cual, a su vez, sembró dudas en la confianza en los Estados Unidos y otros países democráticos, así como en el propio gobierno parlamentario de Japón.

Japón dependía del comercio internacional y sus exportaciones cayeron drásticamente a medida que los países aumentaban las tarifas para proteger sus propias industrias. La Ley Smoot-Hawley, que pasó a ser Ley con la firma del presidente Herbert Hoover en 1930, trajo las tarifas protectoras más altas de los Estados Unidos de la industria en tiempos de paz. Los impuestos en los productos japoneses subieron hasta el 200%.

La industria más golpeada fue la de la seda. Para el año 1932, el precio de la seda había caído a menos de una quinta parte de lo que había estado en 1923. Los granjeros fueron golpeados duramente ya que más de la mitad de ellos dependían de la producción de seda. El resultado fue una pobreza desesperante ya que el desempleo subió a 3 millones.

La responsabilidad de la difícil situación de Japón se le adjudicó directamente a las reformas liberales de la década de 1920. La democracia y el internacionalismo de Taisho, que nunca fueron muy fuertes, estaban a punto de fallar de todos modos y convertirse en dos víctimas de la depresión mundial.. — Boyle, 1993

En esta grave situación económica, Manchuria se hizo más importante para los intereses de Japón. Como se puede ver en el capítulo 1.1, Japón tenía el control del Puerto Arthur, así como de los derechos de los rieles y minerales, cuando venció a Rusia en la guerra Ruso - Japonesa en 1904-05. La riqueza de recursos de Manchuria (carbón, hierro y madera) era muy apetecible para un Japón que sufría de privaciones por la depresión. Si Japón tomaba el control de Manchuria controlaría estos recursos y también ganaría mercado para los productos que producía.

Manchuria también podía proveer un lugar para vivir para un Japón sobrepoblado. De hecho, Manchuria fue descrito por el diplomático Yosuke Matsuoko (quien se convirtió en el Primer de Asuntos Exteriores en 1940) como un “salvavidas” y “nuestra única manera de sobrevivir”.

La atracción de Manchuria como “salvavidas” Seguridad: defensa de Rusia

Mercados, para ayudar a soportar el impacto de la depresión mundial

Cuatro veces más grande que Japón

Materia prima: carbón, hierro y madera

Espacio para que los japoneses habiten.

Fuente de habilidades

Fuente A

Un gráfico que muestra las exportaciones de Japón de 1926 – 1938

Yamazawa y Y.Yamamoto, 1978. Estimados estadísticos de la economía a largo plazo desde 1968.

14: Política Internacional y Balance de Pagos.

Fuente B

Observaciones contemporáneas, 1929.

En este clima de desesperanza económica y declive político, el ejército emergió como un aparente ejemplo del verdadero espíritu de la nación. Éste recibió un ferviente apoyo de las áreas rurales más esclavizadas, en parte por las décadas de adoctrinamiento. Para muchos jóvenes rurales, el servicio militar era su escape de la pobreza y degradación. Los líderes y las organizaciones militares tales como la Asociación de Reservistas Imperiales promovían la idea de que los “soldados eran los brazos y las piernas del imperio...” y mejores que los civiles. Pensaban que los hombres jóvenes campesinos luchaban por sobrevivir, “lo consideran el más grande honor que pueden conseguir; una vez que entran al ejército se convierten en una clase superior”.

Fuente C

Herbert Bix, un historiador Americano, quien se especializa en historia japonesa, en su libro académico *Hirohito en la formación del Japón Moderno* (2000).

De esta manera, las ideas fomentadas por los líderes japoneses para justificar sus acciones en Manchuria ganaron fuerza en parte por el desplomo del capitalismo global, los bloques monetarios y de intercambio, y los sistemas domésticos contendientes en políticas e ideología. En un discurso en la Corte ante Hirohito y su séquito el 28 de enero de 1932, el antiguo ministro del ejército, el General Minami, enfatizó la seguridad nacional, la materia prima y la necesidad de territorio para explicar la creación del ejército de un estado Manchuriano independiente. “El manejo conjunto de Japón-Manchuria”, le dijo al emperador, permitiría que a Japón “soportar el bloque económico externo” y continuar “como una gran potencia indefinidamente”. La adquisición de toda Manchuria también solucionaría el problema japonés de tener “un lugar de vida para todos sus habitantes” al proveerle de espacio extra para su población que crecía rápidamente, de hecho los números se esperaban que, para el final de la década, llegaran hasta los 70 millones.

Primera pregunta, parte a – 3 puntos

De acuerdo a la Fuente B, ¿Por qué los jóvenes campesinos japoneses se sentían particularmente atraídos por el ejército?

Primera pregunta, parte a - 3 puntos

De acuerdo a la Fuente C, ¿Por qué era Manchuria tan importante para Japón?

Primera pregunta, parte b – 2 puntos

¿Cuál es el mensaje de la Fuente A?

Segunda pregunta – 4 puntos

En referencia a sus orígenes, propósito y contenido, evalúe los valores y limitaciones de la Fuente C para los historiadores que estudian la crisis de Manchuria.

A pesar de los planes de Japón para Manchuria, se hizo claro que, dados los objetivos de la Expedición Norte, China pelearía por Manchuria. Con el asesinato de Zhang, se vio truncada la esperanza del Ejército Kwantung de que se desestabilizara la situación y esto permitiera a Japón tomar el control, ya que el hijo del caudillo, Zhang Xueliang, lo sucedió y se alió con Jian.

Así los Chinos Nacionalistas se concentraron detrás de la propaganda anti-japonesa. A la vez que el gobierno japonés continuaba enfocándose en seguir principios pacíficos para mantener la posición de Japón en el Noreste de China. Los militantes en el Ejército Kwantung estaban preocupados de que su objetivo de conquistar Manchuria sería más difícil de conseguir.

Aun así, el grupo de oficiales del Ejército de Kwantung trama un complot para apoderarse de Manchuria de una vez por todas, en contra de todas las políticas de su propio gobierno.

Los oficiales del Consulado japonés en Manchuria le advierten al Primer Ministro Wakatsuki del plan. Le informó al emperador, quien ordenó al ministro de guerra, que retuviera al Ejército Kwantung.

Minami respondió con el envío de una carta urgente al comandante del Ejército Kwantung, pero el general encargado de llevar la carta la retuvo intencionalmente. Los conspiradores pudieron entonces llevar a cabo su plan antes de recibir la orden del emperador de cancelar cualquier acción contra los chinos. Como escribe el historiador Herbert P. Bix, *“(Emperador” Hirohito y sus consejeros más importantes del palacio.... nunca imaginaron que el ejército Kwantung aprovechara la iniciativa, darle un giro completo al gabinete político, y socavar la autoridad del emperador.* (Bix, 2000)

Habilidades sociales

En parejas o grupos, use la información en esta sección para evaluar el impacto de la crisis económica en:

La situación política económica en Japón.

La posición del ejército.

La política internacional de Japón.

Eventos en Manchuria, 1931

El impacto del nacionalismo y el militarismo de la política internacional de Japón

En la noche del 18 de setiembre de 1931 cerca de Mukden, hubo una explosión en una sección sur del ferrocarril de Manchuria que pertenecía a los japoneses: Inmediatamente después, los oficiales del Ejército de Manchuria dijeron que el ferrocarril había sido destruido por los chinos. De todos modos, hay evidencia que los perpetradores eran miembros del Ejército de Kwantung.

El Ejército de Kwantung tenía su “excusa”. En unas pocas horas, los japoneses forzaron a los chinos a retirarse de Mukden. Al día siguiente, el Ejército de Kwantung entró a Changchun por el norte.

El gobierno de Wakatsuki trata de retomar el control y declara una política de “no a las hostilidades expansionistas”, pero el Ejército Kwantung se deleitaba con sus victorias y no necesitaba de las órdenes que viene de Tokyo. Comenzó a tomar más territorio. El 24 de setiembre, el gobierno declaró que el ejército debía retirarse de la zona del ferrocarril pero, una vez más, el Ejército Kwantung ignora al gobierno y se adentró más en el campo de Manchuria.

Fuente de habilidades

Fuente A

Un extracto de Kenneth Pyle, *The Making of Modern Japan*, página 189 (1996).

Una debilidad del gobierno, la prolijidad del poder encargado de tomar decisiones, la confusión general y la incertidumbre en ambos líos políticos, el doméstico y el internacional, rearon las oportunidad de la acción decisiva del Ejército Kwantung. Este continuó con la conquista de toda Manchuria y el establecimiento de un títere de estado japonés, Manchuko. Wakatsuki renunció y fue reemplazado por un gabinete Seiyukai comandado por Inukai Tsuyoshi. Fue el último partido gubernamental que gobernó el Japón previo a la guerra.

Fuente B

El llamado del Primer Ministro Wakatsuki al secretario del respeto Príncipe Salonji Kinmochi en 1931

No se me mantiene informado ni por parte del Ministro de Exteriores ni el Ministro del Ejército...

Los acabo de advertir a través del Jefe de Gabinete, el secretario Kawasaki.... Las fuerzas chinas en Manchuria y Mongolia eran más de doscientas mil (sic) mientras que nosotros solo tenemos unos

diez mil. Le pregunté al ministro del ejército, “¿Qué vamos a hacer si de casualidad, su reto causa algo que no se ha anticipado – algo que, dado que está superado en número, no podría detener?”

El ministro del ejército me dijo, “Enviaremos tropas desde Corea... Igualmente, para entonces podrían haberse retirado”. Lo reproché: “¿Cómo puede haber permitido el despacho de soldados desde Corea sin la autorización del gobierno?”. Me dijo: “Bueno, el asunto es que durante el gabinete de Tanaka (1927 – 1929), las tropas se despachan sin sanciones imperiales.” Deduje que no había previsto ningún problema en estas circunstancias, no tengo ningún poder de restringir al ejército. ¿Cómo puede el ejército de su majestad actuar sin su sanción? ¿Qué puedo hacer? Tal vez no debería hablarle así, pero usted no puede hacer nada... Estoy en graves problemas.

Citado en *Hirohito and the Making of Modern Japan*, página 236, por Herbert P. Bix.

Primera pregunta, parte a – 3 puntos

De acuerdo a la Fuente A, ¿Por qué pudo el ejército Kwantung tomar el control de Manchuria?

Primera pregunta, parte a – 3 puntos

De acuerdo a la Fuente B, ¿Cuáles problemas tuvo Wakatsi al responder a los eventos en Manchuria?

Tercera pregunta – 6 puntos

Compare y contraste los puntos de vista en la Fuente A y la Fuente B con respecto a las debilidades del gobierno japonés durante la crisis en Manchuria.

Habilidades de pensamiento

En parejas, identifique los factores en Japón y China que llevaron al incidente de Mukden en Manchuria.

¿Cuáles fueron los resultados de la crisis en Manchuria?

Los resultados de las relaciones internacionales de Japón

Para el mundo externo, las proclamas de Japón de sus intentos pacíficos parecían engaños a medida que su ejército continuaba la expansión en Manchuria. La descomposición del control sobre el Ejército de Kwantung no sea vista con buenos ojos. Lo anterior permitió en 1930 una marcada deterioración en las relaciones entre Japón, por un lado, y Estados Unidos y Gran Bretaña, por el otro. Aunque, como se verá en el siguiente capítulo, la respuesta Occidental a la crisis de Manchuria en 1931 fue cautelosa, pero aun así condena a Japón por usar fuerzas que le causó abandonara la Liga de las Naciones.

El historiador Kenneth Pyle ve la crisis de Manchuria como un punto de retorno de Japón. De hecho, desembocó en el aislamiento de Japón, el cual ahora parecía haber abandonado la cooperación internacional y el Sistema de Tratados de Washington. Dentro de Japón, los militares y los políticos atacaban la Liga de Naciones, la ley internacional y al Occidente. Las resoluciones de la Liga sobre la crisis de Manchuria se compararon con la Triple Intervención de 1895 (ver página XX) y el Ministro de Asunto Exteriores; Uchida dijo que “*El reconocimiento de un nuevo estado no interfiere con el Tratado de los Nueve Potencias*”. Ya que en 1895, el Occidente parecía estar retrasando las necesidades legítimas de Japón por razones racistas, así como ratificar leyes internacionales solo cuando les convenía a ellos y permitían sus propias acciones imperialistas sin tener oposición.

A partir de esto y, a medida que los militares ganaban más poder en 1930, se generaba una cierta admiración en Japón por la Alemania Nazi, que también se había retirado de las Liga de las Naciones. En contraste, el nuevo régimen ruso comunista era tanto ideológica como territorialmente una amenaza para Japón, con sus intereses en Manchuria. Para la década de 1930, los japoneses veían a los soviéticos como sus potenciales oponentes en la región. Japón firmó el Pacto

Antikomintern con la Alemania Nazi en noviembre de 1936, pues cada vez estaban más preocupados por la relación entre China y la Unión Soviética. Sin embargo, es importante anotar que a diferencia de Italia y Alemania, Japón nunca había tenido un Partido Fascista liderando el gobierno ni abandonó las elecciones o los gabinetes de gobierno, ni siquiera durante la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

Los resultados para Manchuria y China

A principios de 1932, Manchuria estaba completa bajo el control de las fuerzas japonesas. Los japoneses en Manchuria establecieron un gobierno independiente bajo el mando títere de Pu Yi (el último emperador de China) y lo llamaron el nuevo estado “Manchuko”. En enero de 1932, habían comenzado los ataques entre las fuerzas japonesas y las chinas en Shanghai. La ciudad fue bombardeada por los japoneses y dejó los distritos pequeños totalmente devastados. El bombardeo intenso sobre la muy poblada área de Chapei, y las cientos de bajas y refugiados que quedaron como resultado de éste, intensificaron la furia de China y ayudaron a dar vuelta la opinión mundial en contra de Japón. Cuatro divisiones de tropas japonesas llegaron a ayuda a la fuerza marina que se encontraba en Shanghái. Luego de seis semanas, las fuerzas chinas debieron retirarse.

Habilidades de pensamiento

Extracto de Herbert P. Bix, *Hirohito and the Making of Modern Japan*, página 251 (2000).

Ningún ejército o fuerza naval sacó conclusiones de sus pérdidas considerables en las cuales incurrieron en la primera etapa de la batalla con el moderno ejército chino. Continuaron como siempre, despreciando al ejército japonés y su gente, a quienes veían como una plebe ignorante, campesinos hambrientos, sin ningún tipo de conciencia racial o nacional, que se podía vencer fácilmente con sólo darle un golpe fuerte.

Pregunta

¿Cuál es el punto de Bix con respecto a la actitud de China en la relación con el ejército japonés?

Los resultados para el Partido Nacionalista en China.

Como respuesta a la crisis en Manchuria, China decidió llamar a la Liga de Naciones. Juan Jieshi, el líder del Partido Nacionalista se enfocó en defender a los Chinos Comunistas y no quería tener nada que ver con otro conflicto. Él sabía que era poco probable que recibiera el tipo de apoyo que necesitaba de las potencias Occidentales; pero tenía fe de que, aun así, ganaría tiempo para organizar a sus defensas. También negoció indirectamente con el gobierno japonés. Esta combinación de “no resistirse”, “no comprometerse” y negociación indirecta no beneficiarían la posición china. (Consulte el punto de vista del historiador Immanuel Hsú).

Aunque Jiang dudaba enfrentarse directamente a Japón, el pueblo chino respondió con furia ante las acciones de Japón. Hubo un boicot de los productos japoneses, lo cual impactó a Japón en una reducción de las ventas de sus productos a dos tercios en China. Sin embargo, esto no ayudó a detener las acciones de Japón ni a cambiar las prioridades al lidiar con los Comunistas primero, antes de lidiar con los japoneses. Por lo tanto, luego del bombardeo de Shanghai y Japón, continuó la expansión en el norte, China continuó cediendo territorio.

En el Tratado de Tanggú aceptó el control japonés de Manchuria en 1930. La estrategia de Jiang en contra de Japón resultó de su idea de que, debido al tamaño de China, Japón se desgastaría en el proceso de trata de ocuparlo. Él creía que los japoneses “eran una enfermedad de la piel mientras que los comunistas eran una enfermedad del corazón”; y los consideraba que la estrategia de “vender espacio para comprar tiempo” era de hecho viable.

Habilidades de pensamiento

I.Hsú, *The Rise of Modern China*, página 550. Publicado en 1995 por la Universidad de Oxford Press, Oxford, UK.

En retrospectiva, es difícil no sentir que este acercamiento tan negativo sería suficiente para conseguir resultados positivos. Si el gobierno hubiera autorizado al ejército Noreste a resistir los invasores, el encanto de la agresión podría haberse retrasado y así darle una oportunidad en Tokio a un gobierno civil más moderado para que tuviera una voz más fuerte en el asunto con China. Además, si Nanking (Nanjing) hubiese tomado una política activa en las negociaciones con Tokio, esto podría haberle conseguido más resultados positivos. Desgraciadamente, no siguió ninguno de estos cursos; en vez de eso, puso su confianza en las protestas en Tokio y apela a la Liga de Naciones.

Los resultados del gobierno japonés.

Japón se benefició económicamente de la ocupación de Manchuria. Independientemente, el costo de mantener un ejército cuantioso en el continente chino negaba, hasta cierto punto, los beneficios y elevaba los impuestos en Japón. Ciertamente, Japón se excedió al ir solo internacionalmente y además declararse responsable de mantener la paz en Asia a través de la “Doctrina de Monroe”. Necesitaba poder protegerse del Ejército Ruso y de la fuerza naval norteamericana y, además, hacer que el gobierno chino aceptara su posición en Manchuria el norte de China. Esta situación precaria llegó como resultado de una toma de decisiones del ejército en vez del gobierno y el sentimiento nacionalista que crecía en Japón.

Luego de la crisis en Manchuria, se sentía un poco de esperanza de que el gobierno retomara el control. Así, la posición del gobierno japonés se debilitó por la reacción del pueblo que apoyaba las acciones del Ejército Kwantung en China. Hubo una celebración de los “héroes” de Manchuria; el gobierno japonés avergonzado tuvo que aceptar la ola de la opinión popular y aceptar las conquistas

en vez de mostrar la pérdida de control sobre su ejército. La crítica extranjera y la condena también motivaron los sentimientos nacionalistas de los japoneses.

La Doctrina Monroe fue una política del siglo XIX hecha para prevenir que las potencias Europeas expandieran sus intereses colonizadores en el Norte y Sur de América. La versión de Japón de la Doctrina Monroe era una política que limitaría la influencia Europea en Asia.

Habilidades de comunicación

Visite el sitio <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OExOfMNK-R4>, o busque “Evidence of Japanese accusation at WW2#1”, para poder ver al Ministro japonés de Relaciones Exteriores Matsuoka en la Liga de las Naciones en febrero de 1933 mientras defiende la política China de Japón.

Fuente de habilidades

Saburo Ienaga, un historiador japonés, en el libro académico *The Pacific War (Taiheiyo Senso)1931. 1945, página 129 (1968)*

La marcha del Ejército Imperial hacia Manchuria se presentó como un acto de autodefensa para defender “la línea de vida de Japón”, la cual había costado mucha sangre y tesoros en las guerras Sino-Japonesa y la Ruso-Japonesa. Luego, habría que controlar el norte de China y el interior de Mongolia para cuidar Manchuria. El proteger estas áreas requería más avances hacia el interior de China. Este patrón de operaciones militares para la extensión expansionista confirmó el tema sobre el conflicto internacional: una vez que comienza, la guerra escala sin control en la búsqueda de la alusiva victoria.

¿Cómo podría China ser doblegada?

Ese era un problema insuperable.

Primera pregunta, parte a – 3 puntos

¿Cuáles comentarios realizados por Lenaga sobre el impacto de la conquista de Japón sobre Manchuria?

Segunda pregunta – 4 puntos

Evalúe los valores y las limitaciones de esta fuente por parte de los historiadores que estudian la crisis de Manchuria, con respecto a sus orígenes, propósito y contenido.

Años de turbulencia: El descenso al “Valle Oscuro”

Después de 1932, hubo una división no solo entre el ejército y los políticos, sino también dentro del ejército mismo. Esto, desestabilizó además la situación política en ese momento y lo llevaría, en última instancia, al establecimiento de un gobierno militar y el descenso a lo que los japoneses llaman el “Valle Oscuro”.

Asuntos domésticos japoneses después de 1932

Crisis políticas y la creciente influencia del ejército.

Aunque muchos generales no querían reemplazar al gobierno con una junta militar, había un ímpetu creciente tras el los grupos militaristas que sí lo querían. Había dos grupos claves que querían que el ejército tuviera más influencia: Koda-ha o la Facción del Camino Imperial y la Tosei-ha la Facción del Control. Ambos grupos eran imperialistas y querían la expansión japonesa. No obstante, la Koha-ha era, por lo general, la más radical de las dos. La Koda-ha creía en una dictadura militar que los llevaría a un estado socialista. Sus oficiales al mando veían a la Unión Soviética como el principal enemigo de Japón. Creían que la guerra con la Unión Soviética era inevitable y la conquista de Manchuria como el primer paso para conseguirlo. Enfatizaban el “espíritu” nacional sobre la fuerza material.

Ejército

Radical

Moderado

Koda-ha o la Facción del Camino Imperial	Tosei-ha la Facción del Control
Dictadura militar con emperador	Medios legales para obtener influencia militar en el gobierno
Unión Soviética: enemigo	Unión Soviética: buenas relaciones
Entrenamientos espirituales del ejército	Modernización del ejército

El Tosei-ha estaba en contra del terrorismo y el uso de la fuerza para deshacerse del gobierno. Ellos querían usar los medios legales para fomentar el poder militar e influir en el gobierno. No veían la guerra con la Unión Soviética como inevitable y querían mantener buenas relaciones con los soviéticos. Sus objetivos eran conquistar China, lo cual requeriría la modernización del ejército y la industria así como la movilización de toda la nación.

Como parte de este concurso interno por el poder de Japón, se planearon tres asesinatos muy importantes para desestabilizar al gobierno entre 1932 y 1936. Uno de esos ocurrió en mayo de 1932 cuando varios oficiales del ejército y de fuerza naval atacaron bancos, a oficiales del partido y la oficina principal de la policía en Tokio. El Primer Ministro Unkai fue baleado y asesinado.

El juicio de los conspiradores demostró un apoyo generalizado por sus acciones y una desilusión general con los partidos políticos en el poder. Por lo tanto, el “Incidente del 15 de mayo”, como se le conoce, aumentó la influencia del ejército y socavó al gobierno democrático. Los gobiernos consecuentes del Almirante Saito y el Almirante Okada fueron gobiernos interinos, durante los cuales el ejército jugó con la lucha de poder entre las facciones Koda-ha y la Tosei-ha.

El gobierno del Almirante Saito (mayo de 1932 a julio de 1934) parecía estar a favor de la facción Kodo-ha, pues designó a tres de sus líderes en puestos de importancia. Sin embargo,

Saiko se mostró firme en contra de las facciones radicales Kodo-ha y, luego de que se descubriera un complot en su contra, ascendió a un miembro de Tosei-ha al Ministerio de Guerra.

El Almirante Okada se hizo cargo en julio de 1934. Durante su liderazgo, los Kodo-ha produjeron una publicación que promovía la idea de que el ejército debía controlar la economía. Cuando el Ministro Kodo-ha fue destituido por no poder controlar a sus oficiales jóvenes, un oficial Kodo-ha asesinó al líder del Tosei-ha, General Nagata.

Había simpatía por el asesino, Aiwaza, en su juicio fue declarado culpable y ejecutado.

En respuesta, un grupo de jóvenes oficiales Kodo-ha intentaron una revuelta para armarse con el poder en febrero de 1936. 1.500 soldados marcharon a Tokio y tomaron los edificios del parlamento, la oficina de guerra, las oficinas policiales y la residencia del primer ministro.

Alrededor del mundo la gente se enteró de la noticia de su sangriento intento de golpe de estado.

Quince de los más importantes conspiradores fueron enjuiciados en secreto y asesinados. La facción Kodo-ha fue desacreditada. A partir de ese momento, los miembros de la facción Tosei-ha fueron de gran importancia para el desarrollo y planeamiento, lo cual significaba que el ejército ahora tendría un control más firme del país.

El Almiral Okada renunció después del intento de golpe de estado y Hirota Koki se convirtió en el Primer Ministro. Desde el principio, fue débil y tuvo que comprometerse con el ejército, incluso estuvo de acuerdo en perseguir una política internacional más fuerte. En mayo de 1936 accedió a que los ministros del ejército y la fuerza naval debían ser oficiales en servicio. Más tarde accedió a un programa de siete puntos para el ejército el cual básicamente le daba el control del gobierno al ejército. Hirota acordó expandir su producción de armas y apoyo al ejército en Manchuria. También firmó el pacto Antikomintern con Hitler en noviembre de 1936. Cuando la Dieta Nacional declaró su alarma con respecto a la dirección en la que se dirigía el ejército, el gobierno se hundió.

El gobierno del General Hayashi estuvo en el poder entre febrero y junio de 1937. La Dieta solo fue el único instrumento de poder que quedaba y podía intentar limitar el poder del ejército. Sin embargo, los políticos se encontraban divididos. En junio, el Príncipe Konoye Fumimaro se

convirtió en el primer ministro y todos esperaban que, con su larga experiencia política, pudiera unir a la nación, políticamente hablando.

Konoye quería restringir al ejército pero tan pronto se hizo evidente que no sería capaz: la facción Tosei-ha se volvió dominante en el gobierno y su objetivo fue el de la expansión en China. El General Tojo Hideki, un general líder de Tosei-ha, se convirtió en el Jefe de Personal del Ejército Kwantung en julio de 1937. En las siguientes seis semanas luego de que Konoe llegara al poder, los comandantes del ejército de Japón ya habían ordenado la invasión de China. Konoe no tuvo el poder para detenerlos.

Año	Primer Ministro	Características del período
1931	Wakatsuki	El Gabinete, socavado por el Ejército Kwantung que se apoderó de Manchuria
1931-32	Inukai	El Gabinete es asesinado en 1932
1932-34 1934-36	Almirante Saito Almirante Okada	Almirantes moderados, lucha de poderes entre las facciones Tosei-ha y Kodo, que resultaron en la supremacía de Tosei-ha y dejar el camino a un mayor control del gobierno por parte del ejército.
1936-37 1937	Hirota Koki General Hayashi	Crece el militarismo, se le otorgan concesiones al ejército.
1937-39 1939	Príncipe Konoe Barón Hiranuma	Debido a su incompetencia para controlar el ejército, comienza la guerra con China
1939-40 1940 1940-41	General Abbe Almirante Yonai Príncipe Konoe	Expansión japonesa en China y Asia Sureste El Pacto Tripartito Actividad diplomática con los Estados Unidos, falla en controlar a los militaristas
1941	General Tojo	Ataque a Pearl Harbor

Fuente de habilidades

Fuente A

Vea la siguiente caricatura Japonesa anti Americana de 1936, *Evil Mickey attacks Japan*:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=icVu-acHlpU

Fuente B

El gobierno de Hirota Koki adoptó los siguientes principios de política nacional:

Japón debe convertirse en la fuerza estabilizante en Asia. Esto tanto en nombre y de hecho contribuyeron a la paz y al bienestar de la humanidad y, al mismo tiempo, manifiesta los ideales de la nación. Los principios fundamentales se describen abajo:

Japón debe luchar por erradicar las políticas de las potencias y compartir con Asia del Este la felicidad que se basa en el verdadero principio de la co-existencia y co-prosperidad. Este es el espíritu del Camino Imperial....

Japón debe completar su defensa nacional y armamento para proteger la seguridad nacional y el desarrollo. De esta manera, la posición del Imperio como la fuerza estabilizante de Asia del Este se aseguran de ambas maneras nombre y hecho.

La política hacia el continente debe basarse en los siguientes hechos: para promover el desarrollo saludable de Manchuko y para estabilizar la defensa nacional de Japón: la amenaza del norte y la Unión Soviética, deben ser eliminadas para poder promover nuestro desarrollo económico.

Debemos prepararnos contra Gran Bretaña y los Estados Unidos y colabora de cerca con Japón, Manchuko y China. En la ejecución de esta política, Japón debe poner atención a las relaciones amistosas con otras potencias.

Japón planea promover el desarrollo racial y económico en los Mares del Sur, especialmente en el área subyacente de dichos Mares.

“Fundamental Principles of National Policy”

11 de Agosto de 1936 en Lu, David J, 1997. Japón

A Documentary History, páginas 418 – 20.

Fuente C

Richard Storry, un profesor de historia, en un libro académico, *Japan and the Decline of the West in Asia 1894 – 1943*, página 149 (1979).

Por algo más de cuatro años, desde la primavera de 1933 hasta el verano de 1937, hubo paz entre China y Japón. Pero no disminuyó la interferencia económica y política, de parte de Japón, en asuntos del Norte de China. En una conferencia de prensa en Tokio en 1934 un vocero del Ministerio de relaciones Exteriores de Japón anunció lo que parecía, a pesar de los descargos, una “Doctrina Monroe” japonesa que advertía a las potencias foráneas sobre mantenerse alejadas de China.

Primera pregunta, parte a – 3 puntos

¿Cuáles son los puntos clave de la Fuente B con respecto a la política japonesa en Asia?

Primera pregunta, parte b- 2 puntos

¿Cuál es el mensaje general en la caricatura en la Fuente A?

Segunda pregunta – 6 puntos

En referencia a su origen, propósito y contenido, evalúe los valores y limitaciones de la Fuente C para los historiadores que estudian la Segunda Guerra Mundial en el Pacífico.

Tercera pregunta - 4 puntos

Compare y contraste los puntos de vista que se dan en las Fuentes B y C con respecto a los objetivos japoneses y las acciones durante este período.

La Guerra Sino- japonesa de 1937

En el Puente Marco Polo, cerca de Beijing, se desató la guerra entre las fuerzas chinas y las japonesas el 7 de julio de 1937. En contraste con el Incidente Mukden, hay evidencia limitada de que este enfrentamiento fue organizado a propósito por las fuerzas japonesas, aunque el ejército había retirado sus tropas de Corea a China sin consultar al gobierno en Tokio. El Ministro de Guerra exigió que se enviaran más tropas a Corea y Manchuria y, aunque el Príncipe Konoye trató de contener al ejército, igualmente se enviaron refuerzos. Esto llevó a la guerra con China.

Hacia finales de julio, las fuerzas japonesas habían conquistado Beijing y los siguientes meses continuaron luchando en Shanghai. Japón se ocupó tanto en el norte, dentro y alrededor de Shanghai; y, por lo tanto, peleaba en una guerra en dos frentes.

Aunque el incidente del Puente Marco Polo se ha descrito a menudo como una repetición de ese evento previo el cual llevó al Incidente de Manchuria: algunos estudios confiables de la post guerra concluyeron que el incidente de 1937 no fue el resultado de un planeamiento preestablecido por las autoridades japonesas, ni en Tokio ni las que estaban en el lugar.... Si los historiadores han disculpado

Japón por el cargo de premeditar el asunto del Puente Marco Polo no lo han exonerado de cargos más serios como la creación de un clima de hostilidad en China en el que un incidente insignificante pudo escalar a una guerra de ocho años.

JH, Boyle, 1983. “Sino-Japanese War of 1937-45” en la Enciclopedia Jodonsha de Japón, Vol. VII, página 199.

Discusión en Clase

¿Por qué no pudo el gobierno japonés prevenir que se desarrollara una guerra con China en 1937?

El ataque japonés fue brutal, con más incursiones aéreas que fueron devastadoras. Sus fuerzas se dirigieron tierra adentro a orillas del río Yangtze y los refugiados chinos aterrorizados se refugiaron en el interior. Algunos historiadores han sugerido que este se considera el éxodo humano más grande de la historia.

La destrucción de Nanjing

El gobierno nacionalista chino cambió su capital a Nanjing, pero abandonó esta idea a medida que los japoneses avanzaban. Nanjing cayó en manos de los japoneses el 13 de diciembre y en los días siguientes, soldados chinos y civiles soportaron atrocidades. Como escribe el historiador Akira Iriye, “*La destrucción de Nanking*” *imposibilitaría que Japón pudiera ser reconocida como un miembro respetable de la comunidad internacional.*” (Iriye, 1987)

En Nanjing siguió un período de terror y destrucción que debe estar entre los peores de la historia de las guerras modernas. Por más de siete semanas las tropas japonesas, que entraron a la ciudad el 13 de diciembre, desataron una ola de violencia y crueldad como pocas en la historia; sobre las tropas chinas, ya derrotadas, y los civiles chinos indefensos. El número de víctimas femeninas de violación, muchas de las cuales murieron después de repetidos ataques, se estimó, por parte de observadores extranjeros, en unas 30.000. Los soldados fugitivos asesinados también se contaron en los 30.000, y los civiles muertos llegaron a 12.000. La mayor parte de la ciudad quedó en ruinas debido a los robos, destrucción sin sentido e incendios provocados.

Spence, J. 1990. *The Search of Modern China*

Fuente de Habilidades

Fuente A

Soldados japoneses compran productos de vendedores chinos, Nanjing, China

Fuente B

Tropas japonesas rodeando a algunos chinos, Nanjing, China. 6 de diciembre, 1937

Fuente C

Cuerpos en la orilla del Río Yangtze, en Nanjing, China. Diciembre de 1937.

En parejas discuta el mensaje de la Fuente A.

¿Cuál es el mensaje de la Fuente B?

Habilidades de investigación.

Refiérase a la fotografía en la página previa en donde se muestra a un bebé en la línea férrea en Shanghai.

Investigue la controversia que rodea a esta fotografía.

Habilidades de investigación.

En referencia a la Fuentes A – C, discuta los retos que enfrentan los historiadores al usar fotografías como evidencia.

¿Cuáles fueron los resultados de la guerra Sino – Japonesa para Japón?

Tal como lo describe el historiador Pyle, una guerra con China, “*no era una guerra que el General Staff del ejército quisiera pelear*” (Pyle, p.198). De hecho, hasta este momento, el Ejército japonés se había preparado para una guerra mayor con los soviéticos en vez de los chinos. Aun así, el incidente Marco Polo había escalado (en parte como resultado del nuevo compromiso del Jiang

Jieshi de resistir a los japoneses, como se verá en el siguiente capítulo) Konoe pide una campaña sin cuartel de “aniquilar” el régimen nacionalista.

La esperanza era que China capitulara rápidamente y aceptara el liderazgo japonés en el nuevo orden asiático. Este punto de vista subestimaba el alcance del nacionalismo chino y la indignación que causaron eventos como el Ataque de Nanjing.

Fuente de Habilidades

Una caricatura hecha por David Low “Further and deeper” (Más lejos y más profundo) publicado en el diario de Gran Bretaña *Evening Standard*, el 19 de enero de 1938. La caricatura etiquetada como “*Jap Industry*” o “*Jap Politics*” muestra al ejército japonés que llevan dos hombres hacia China.

Primera pregunta, parte b - 2 puntos

¿Cuál es el mensaje de Low de esta caricatura con respecto al impacto de la invasión de China en Japón?

Esto, a pesar de sus derrotas, la falta de armas efectivas y el apoyo industrial, los chinos se negaban a acordar términos de paz. Lo cual significaba que Japón debía pelear y empujar a los chinos más hacia el interior. Esto llevó a que las líneas de suministro se estrecharan y las fuerzas japonesas se hicieran más vulnerables a los ataques de la guerrilla japonesa. Los dos centros de resistencia china, uno bajo el mando de Jiang Jieshi y el otro de Chongqing se convertirían en una de las ciudades más bombardeadas de la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

En noviembre de 1938 el gobierno japonés declaró la creación de una nueva unión política, cultural y económica entre Japón, Manchuko y China, una Nueva Orden en Asia Este. El Príncipe Konoe había declarado públicamente el objetivo de Japón de crear esta unión, lo cual significaba una nueva

“cooperación” política, económica y cultural entre Japón, Manchuko y China. Jiang rechazó la idea de una nueva unión y continuó la guerra.

El problema principal de Japón durante años fue terminar la guerra a su favor. Utilizó una serie de estrategias que incluían comprometerse los términos de la paz, la victoria militar decisiva y ofrecer una alternativa en que el gobierno chino también acordara a los términos que se ofrecían. Ninguno de estos métodos funcionó. Bix concluye que la guerra, “*preparó el campo para el triunfo del Comunismo en China y (podría) terminar solo después de sembrado en la semilla de la participación de Japón en la Segunda Guerra Mundial, y la derrota final de Japón*”. Bix, 2000).

TQK

En parejas revise las fuentes que ha visto hasta ahora en este capítulo. Revise los puntos de vista de los historiadores y las fuentes primarias y fotografías. Cuando los historiadores trabajan en desarrollar sus recuentos de eventos históricos, ¿Cómo eligen sus fuentes? ¿Cómo seleccionan cuáles eventos y acciones son significantes? Discuta la diferencia entre *selección* y *preferencia*.

Habilidades de pensamiento

Un extracto de Max Hastings, 2007. *Retribution: The battle for Japan 1944 – 45 (La batalla por Japón 1944 – 45)*, página 5-6. Publicado por Alfred A Knopf, Nueva York, Estados Unidos

Al inaugurar de la “Esfera de la Co-Prosperidad por una mejor Asia del Este”, Japón se percibía a sí misma como un invitado tardío al concurso por el imperio en el cual las otras grandes potencias se habían involucrado por siglos. Solo veía hipocresía y racismo en las objeciones de las potencias Occidentales a su intento de igualar sus propias y generosas interpretaciones de lo que constituían los legítimos intereses internacionales. Tal punto de vista no era completamente infundado. Las dificultades y pretensiones económicas previas a la guerra de una política de “Asia para los Asiáticos” inspiraron alguna simpatía entre personas claves de los imperios Europeos. Sin embargo,

estos se desvanecieron al enfrentarse al comportamiento de los ocupantes en China y en otros lugares. Los pogromos japoneses de China en Asia Sur Este se diseñaron en parte para ganar el favor de los indígenas, pero estos a su vez pronto se vieron sufriendo de maneras espantosas. Los nuevos gobernantes tenían prohibido tratar humanamente a sus conquistas humanas, aunque así lo hubieses querido; pues el propósito de la toma era el de despojarlos de comida y materia prima para el beneficio del pueblo de Japón.

¿Cuáles son los puntos clave que el historiador Hasting quería enfatizar en esta fuente con respecto a la idea japonesa de la esfera de la Co-Prosperidad para una Mejor Asia del Este?

¿Por qué el conflicto empeoró después de 1938?

Los militaristas tomaron el control.

El príncipe Konoye retornó como primer ministro en julio de 1940 después de renunciar en diciembre de 1938. Su objetivo seguía siendo el de limitar el poder del ejército y creó un partido de unidad llamado Asociación de Apoyo al Régimen Imperial a la cual se unieron la mayoría de los partidos políticos. No obstante, falló de nuevo en controlar a los militaristas.

Por lo tanto, la política multi-partidista fue suspendida en 1940 cuando la Asociación de Apoyo al Régimen Imperial reemplazó a todos los partidos políticos. El ejército estaba en total control cuando, en octubre de 1941, el primer ministro Príncipe Konoe renunció y fue reemplazado por el General Tojo.

El impacto de la guerra en Europa

Con las veloces victorias de Hitler en el verano de 1940, el ejército llegó a nuevas áreas de conquista, las colonias europeas. En noviembre de 1940, Japón presionó a la Francia ocupada a que permitiera que las fuerzas japonesas tuvieran topas y aeropuertos en Indo-China. Esta sería la primera etapa de su conquista del Sur Este de Asia. Otros intentos similares para presionar a los holandeses fallaron.

Eventos 1940 – 41

Las tres potencias/el Pacto Tripartito y el Pacto de Neutralidad

En setiembre de 1940, los japoneses, bajo el mando del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores Matsuoka Yosuke, firmaron el Pacto del Eje Tripartito, el cual acordaba que Alemania e Italia dominaría Europa y dejaría a Japón que dominara Asia del Este. Si los poderes del Eje podían defender las democracias Occidentales en Europa, sus colonias en Asia podrían ser conquistadas fácilmente.

Además, Japón era capaz de asegurar su límite norte después de firmar el pacto con la Unión Soviética. Durante la guerra, Japón había chocado dos veces con la Unión Soviética por sus límites; la primera fue en 1938 y, de nuevo, por un período más extendido en el verano de 1939. El Pacto Nazi Soviético de 1939 fue un paso atrás para Japón. Esto fue un beneficio mutuo pues la Unión Soviética pudo concentrar sus fuerzas en Europa y los japoneses pudieron mover sus fuerzas más hacia el sur.

Por lo tanto, las victorias de los Nazis en Europa crearon grandes oportunidades para Japón de tomar las colonias asiáticas de Gran Bretaña, Francia y Holanda, y el 24 de julio, las fuerzas japonesas se movieron hacia el sur de Indo-China. Desde ahí podían amenazar a Siam (Tailandia), Malasia y las Indias del Este Asiático. Los Estados Unidos y Gran Bretaña, alarmadas por este movimiento de Japón, inmediatamente congelaron todos los bienes japoneses y detuvieron el comercio exterior con Japón. Además, reforzaron sus defensas en la región e incrementaron la ayuda a Jiang en China. (Ver el Capítulo 1.3)

En 1941, la parte adoptada por los ataques temprano de Hitler en Europa, Japón extendió sus ambiciones para la Esfera Co-Prosperidad del Este de Asia; debía incluirse en esto al Sur Este del Asia.

Se ha sugerido que Japón entró en la guerra con China sin un plan claro de cómo terminarla. De hecho, Japón aún estaba totalmente inmerso en esta guerra, con ninguna mira a finalizar el conflicto, cuando atacó las colonias Occidentales en noviembre de 1941.

Habilidades Sociales

El Pacto Tripartito

El gobierno de Japón, Alemania e Italia consideró un pre requisito de una paz duradera en cada nación en el mundo debía recibir un espacio al cual tenía derecho. Ellos, por lo tanto, decidieron unirse y cooperar unos con otros en su esfuerzo en las regiones de Europa y La Esfera de Co-Prosperidad del Este Asiático, respectivamente. Al hacerlo así, su primer propósito para establecer y mantener el nuevo orden de las cosas, calculado para promover la prosperidad mutua y el bienestar de las personas preocupadas al respecto. De acuerdo con esto, los gobiernos de Japón, Alemania e Italia se comprometieron a lo siguiente:

Artículo 1. Japón reconoce y respeta el liderazgo de Alemania e Italia en el establecimiento de un nuevo orden en Europa.

Artículo 2. Alemania e Italia reconocen y respetan el liderazgo de Japón en el establecimiento de un nuevo orden en Asia.

Artículo 3. Japón, Alemania e Italia acuerdan en cooperar en sus esfuerzos por los acuerdos mencionados. Además comenzaron a ayudarse con todos los medios políticos, económicos y militares: si una de estas tres Potencias del contrato era atacada por una Potencia y no formaba parte de la guerra Europea o en el conflicto Japonés-Chino.

Artículo 4. Con vista a implementar el presente pacto, las comisiones técnicas conjuntas, que serían designadas por los correspondientes gobiernos de Japón, Alemania e Italia, se reunirán sin demora.

Artículo 5. Japón, Alemania e Italia afirman que el acuerdo arriba descrito no afecta de ninguna manera y el estatus político presente existente entre cada uno de los tres Partidos firmantes y la Unión Soviética.

Artículo 6. El presente pacto deberá ser válido inmediatamente al firmarlo y deberá mantenerse en su lugar diez años luego de la fecha en la cual se haga efectivo.

Lu, David J. 1997. *Japan: A Documentary History*, páginas 424 – 25. M.E. Sharpe Armonk, NY, USA.

En parejas o grupos pequeños, discuta y acuerde una respuesta a las siguientes preguntas. Presente sus respuestas a la clase.

¿Cómo fue que los términos de este tratado pudieron facilitar las ambiciones de la política internacional japonesa?

¿Cómo pudieron entender las potencias Occidentales este acuerdo?

¿Qué tan significativo es este acuerdo para demostrar las intenciones japonesas en la región?

Fuente de Habilidades

Fuente A

Una caricatura de Sidney “George” Strube publicada en el Daily Express, el 15 de julio de 1937 en Londres, Gran Bretaña. Marte “El Dios de la Guerra”, tiene la máscara etiquetada, China, España y Abisinia.

“Entonces se cambia de nuevo a la vieja máscara”

Fuente B

Kenneth B. Pyle, *The Mankind of Modern Japan*. 2da Edición, página 198 (1996)

En el verano de 1937, Japón metió la pata en la guerra con China. No era una guerra que el General Staff del Ejército quisiera. La verdad es que, incluso los más hábiles de todos los planificadores de la guerra estaban muy conscientes de que requeriría mucho más tiempo en desarrollarse e integrar una estructura industrial efectiva antes de que Japón estuviera listo para la guerra. Para ellos era crítico evitar hostilidades y concentrarse en un esfuerzo total para desarrollar la economía de Japón ... En junio de 1937, el Príncipe Saionji escogió a Konoe Fumimaro para convertirse en el primer ministro. El Príncipe Konoe era una figura muy respetada de una vieja familia noble, quien podría, se pensaba, tener éxito al unir el país y restringir al ejército. Habló de lograr “justicia social” en asuntos domésticos, pero demostró ser un líder débil e ineficaz.

Fuente C

Desde K.K. Kawakami. *Japan in China: Her Motive and Aims* (1938).

Nadie puede dudar de que Japón tenga un caso grave en contra de China... Durante los últimos 10 años el país resonaba con canciones de guerra, verdaderos himnos de odio, exhortando a las tropas a destruir los intereses japoneses en China...

La mayoría de las ciudades chinas no eran seguras para los residentes japoneses. No podían salir de sus casas sintiéndose seguros. Los comerciantes chinos no usaban productos japoneses por temor a represalias de parte de las organizaciones anti-japonesas. Los chinos que tenían relaciones sociales o de negocios con japoneses; eran intimidados, chantajeados, asaltados o incluso, asesinados. Todo el país estaba lleno de odio hacia Japón, no por combustión espontánea, sino por un gran incendio iniciado por el mismo Gobierno Nacionalista.

Primera pregunta, parte a – 3 puntos

De acuerdo a la Fuente C, ¿Cómo era la vida para los japoneses en China durante la década de 1930?

Primera pregunta, parte b – 2 puntos

¿Cuál es el mensaje del caricaturista en la Fuente A?

Cuarta pregunta – 9 puntos

Usando la fuentes y su propio conocimiento, ¿Hasta qué punto está usted de acuerdo con la siguiente afirmación: “En el verano de 1937, Japón metió las patas en la guerra con China”.

Pista del Docente: Para la cuarta pregunta de su ensayo, deberá planear su respuesta antes de comenzar a escribirla. Planéela como si fuera un ensayo, con párrafos claros en ambos lados de la discusión, si eso requiriera la pregunta. Use la evidencia de las fuentes para apoyar su conocimiento. Recuerde que tendrá cuatro fuentes en vez de tres para resolver su examen. (Vea en la página 79 un ejemplo del planeamiento para la cuarta pregunta).

Pearl Harbor y el estallido de la guerra.

¿Por qué Japón atacó en Pearl Harbor el 7 de diciembre de 1941?

De Nuevo, la política extranjera de Japón en el año crucial de 1941-42 fue una decisión con base en hechos domésticos; que en este caso eran el incremento de control que tenía el ejército sobre el gobierno y los asuntos económicos derivados del bloque de los Estados Unidos hacia el Japón.

Asuntos económicos

El embargo económico que recaía sobre Japón como resultado de su expansión Indo - China sería fatal a la larga para Japón. Los japoneses no podían sostener la guerra en China si se les cortaba la venta de los productos básicos para la guerra. Por lo que la única opción parecía ser una guerra de

conquista para ganar y asegurar recursos de colonias Europeas. Sin embargo, la opinión en Japón estaba dividida hacia la pregunta de expandir o no la guerra. Algunos debatían que Japón podía retirar sus fuerzas de Indo-China y conseguir que se levantara el embargo. Otros querían que no se retiraran y no veían a los Estados Unidos como un verdadero peligro para sus ambiciones.

Las negociaciones entre los Estados Unidos y Japón continuaron en 1941. Washington quería que Japón accediera a respetar la integridad territorial de sus vecinos para llevar sus políticas por medios pacíficos y continuar manteniendo una política de intercambio de “puertas abiertas” en las áreas bajo su control. Japón no estuvo de acuerdo con estas condiciones y el punto muerto continuó hasta agosto, a pesar de los esfuerzos del Príncipe Konoe por negociar.

Mientras las negociaciones con los Estados Unidos continuaban, el ejército de Japón hacía planes alternos. La marina japonesa presentó su plan para la guerra al gabinete japonés. Y después de mucho debate, se acordó lo siguiente el 4 de setiembre de 1941:

Nuestro Imperio: [1] para el propósito de su defensa y preservación, completará las preparaciones para la guerra, [2] al mismo tiempo tomará todas las medidas diplomáticas posibles vis-a-vis con Estados Unidos y Gran Bretaña y por lo tanto se esforzará en obtener sus objetivos. [3] Si no prosperaran nuestras demandas en los primeros diez días de octubre .. comenzaremos inmediatamente enfrentamientos contra los Estados Unidos, gran Bretaña y Holanda.

“Japón Declara la Guerra a los Estados Unidos y Gran Bretaña, Hawái bombardeado sin aviso, 104 personas mueren; Roosevelt pedirá al Congreso que Actúe Hoy”

Habilidades de Pensamiento.

Saburo Lenaga. 1968. *The Pacific War* (Taiheiyo Senso] 1931-45, page 133. Iwanami Shoten, Japan (traducción para Random House, New York, USA)

Los Estados Unidos y Japón se movían a paso firme a una colisión sangrienta en el Pacífico. Algunos individuos y grupos trataron de detener el rumbo hacia la guerra y alentaron las conversaciones productivas entre Japón y los Estados Unidos. A pesar de los esfuerzos del Obispo James E Walsh, un sacerdote Católico Maryknoll, y los otros que tenían contacto cercano con los líderes japoneses que estaban ansiosos por revertir la guerra, las negociaciones comenzaron en Washington entre el Embajador Nomura Kichisaburo y el Secretario de Estado Cordell Hull. Pero para entonces, en 1941, Japón tenía dos alternativas nefastas: llegar a un compromiso con los Estados Unidos o apostar e irse a la guerra. El gobierno de los Estados Unidos no estaba de humor para comprometerse e insistió en que los japoneses debían retirarse de China. Tojo Hideki, el ministro del ejército en el tercer gabinete de Konoe cabinet, habló por el ejército: “La posición del ejército es que no hay compromiso en el destino de las tropas en China. Afecta la moral del ejército.. El meollo del asunto son los retiros de las tropas. Si consentimos a las demandas de los americanos, perderemos todo lo que hemos ganado en China. ...”. Tojo entendió estas razones tan importantes para no ceder en China. El Premier Konoe, por otro lado, “pensaba que sería poco sabio de parte de Japón entrara en una guerra impredecible en un momentos en el que el incidente de China no se ha resuelto”. Renunció el 16 de octubre de 1941.

De acuerdo con esta Fuente, ¿Cuál es el asunto clave sobre el que el ejército de Japón no estaba listo para comprometerse?

Una última misión japonesa se dirigió a Washington para tratar de acordar puntos con los americanos. Aun así, al mismo tiempo, una gran fuerza naval se preparaba en secreto para atacar a los Estados Unidos si las negociaciones fallaban. Cuando las negociaciones se detuvieron, se hicieron las preparaciones finales para atacar a la base naval Americana Hawái.

El 2 de noviembre, en la última conferencia Imperial, el Consejo Privado del Presidente lo resumió de la siguiente manera:

Es imposible, desde la perspectiva de nuestra situación política actual y nuestra protección, que aceptemos todas las demandas Americanas. Por el otro lado, no podemos dejar que la situación actual continúe. Si perdemos la oportunidad actual de ir a la Guerra, nos tendremos que someter a la dictadura Americana. Por lo tanto, reconozco que es inevitable que debemos decidir comenzar una guerra en contra de los Estados Unidos.

Pondré mi confianza en lo que se me ha dicho, para ser exacto, que las cosas saldrán bien en la primera parte de la Guerra; y que aunque experimentaremos más dificultades a medida que la guerra continúe, tenemos esperanzas de ganar.

Presidente Hara citado en Jansen, MB. 2002. The Making of Modern Japan, página 630.

Discusión en Clase

Mire el encabezado de un antiguo periódico, en la página 50 del New York Herald Tribune. ¿Por qué podrían ser erróneos los detalles de esta fuente primaria?

La última nota de Hull (ver la Fuente inferior)

Esta fue la última propuesta de Estados Unidos antes del ataque a Pearl Harbour. El Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, Cordell Hull, la envió al embajador japonés. Una de las condiciones que se exigían era el retiro total de las tropas japonesas de la Indochina Francesa y China.

El 7 de diciembre de 1941, bombarderos japoneses atacaron barcos e instalaciones americanos en Pearl Harbor, en un intento por destruir la flota pacífica de los Estados Unidos. Si hubiesen tenido éxito, esto habría dejado a los Estados Unidos temporalmente indefenso a resistirse a la expansión japonesa. Japón podría entonces conquistar y consolidar su control en el Sur Este de Asia antes de que Estados Unidos tuviese tiempo de reconstruir su capacidad naval.

El ataque a Pearl Harbor acarreó grandes pérdidas para los Estados Unidos y un 90% del poder aéreo y naval en el medio del Pacífico fue destruido o severamente dañado. Aun así, los japoneses no destruyeron portaaviones de los Estados Unidos. De hecho, varios portaaviones estaban en maniobras y no fueron alcanzados. Esto, a la larga, demostraría ser un error fatal de Japón.

El gobierno de los Estados Unidos estaba indignado por el ataque a Pearl Harbor, el cual el Presidente Roosevelt describió como “cobarde”. La naturaleza artera de llevar las negociaciones en los Estados Unidos y simultáneamente enviar flotas de ataque a través del Pacífico se consideró embustera y traicionera. El ataque aéreo brutal asesinó a 2.403 e hirió a 1.178 trabajadores del ejército de los Estados Unidos y civiles antes de que se hiciera cualquier declaración de guerra. Sin embargo, el historiador japonés Michiko Hasegawa alega que el ataque a Pearl Harbor no estaba en los planes a largo plazo de Japón y que fue causado por el embargo al petróleo, lo cual obligó a Japón a ir a la guerra. Historiadores revisionistas dicen, incluso, que Roosevelt provocó deliberadamente a Japón para que los atacara.

A medida que atacaba Pearl Harbor, Japón simultáneamente atacaba Hong Kong y Singapur. Las tropas japonesas atacaron las Indias Este Holandesas, Filipinas y Malasia el 8 de diciembre. Para finales de diciembre, Japón había tomado el control de Guam, Hong Kong y las Isla Wake. También hundió dos importante barcos de guerra Británicos, el Príncipe de Gales y el Repulse. Para mediados de 1842, Japón había tomado Indo China, las Indias Este Holandesas, Singapur y Filipinas.

Richard Storry. *Japan and the Decline of the West in Asia 1894-1943* (1979). (Japón y el declive del Este de Asia 1894 – 1979).

Cuando se dio el golpe a Pearl Harbour el 7 de diciembre, la reacción de Japón fue de una mezcla de asombro, alivio y alegría. Pues la creencia popular, si acaso irracional, era que el Imperio estaba rodeado por un anillo de potencias sombrías y hostiles que la última nota de Hull [ver el glosario]

habría sido un tirón más del nudo de ahorcamiento. El recurso de la guerra, por lo tanto, parecía, totalmente justificado como un acto de auto defensa. Además, los tremendos éxitos de los primeros días – el golpe al Puerto de Pearl, la destrucción de los campos aéreos de Filipinas, luego las tierras en Malasia, el hundimiento del Repulso y el Príncipe de Gales — parecían subrayar la rectitud no menos que inevitable de zambullida de Japón en el cielo de la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Un cielo, que parecía, estaba de su lado.

Primera pregunta, parte a — 3 puntos

De acuerdo con la Fuente citada arriba ¿Cuál fue la reacción de en el ámbito interno de Japón al ataque a Pearl Harbor?

Habilidades sociales

Escriba algunas notas que esquematicen su respuesta a la pregunta en la página 52.

Ahora intercambie su respuesta con la de un compañero/. Pongan una nota, de hasta 3 puntos, a esa respuesta. Intercambien comentarios de retroalimentación.

Perspectivas

Historiografía

Los historiadores japoneses de izquierda, fechan el comienzo de la Guerra en el Pacífico en 1931 — con el Incidente Manchuria. La izquierda en Japón tiende a llamar al “grupo militarista capitalista” como el “responsable” de una “guerra de 15 años”. El público japonés había sido adoctrinado para su educación pre-guerra.

Lo historiadores de derecha de Japón identifican a diciembre de 1941 como el comienzo de la “Gran Guerra del Este de Asia”. Muchos apoyan la idea que se le presentó a Japón en la propaganda de ese entonces, por ejemplo, que Japón liberaba a Asia de la explotación del colonialismo del Occidente. Incluso, argumentan que sin la invasión japonesa de estos territorios, no habrían tenido

movimientos satisfactorios hacia la independencia en la región durante el período pos guerra. Japón habría sido forzado a ir a la Guerra con los Estados Unidos por el embargo de petróleo. Los historiadores de la extrema derecha en Japón, por ejemplo, Masaaki Tanaka, incluso dijeron que el Rape of Nanjing había sido pura ficción. Otros historiadores en la derecha (Hayashi) han llamado a esta Guerra la “Guerra Santa” que de hecho fue un lucha de 100 años con el Occidente luego de la llegada de los estadounidenses en 1853.

Para los historiadores ortodoxos en los Estados Unidos, la Guerra del Pacífico comenzó en 1937, luego del incidente del Puente Marco Polo. Japón pagó una guerra de agresión y expansión. Esta perspectiva del papel de Japón en causar la Guerra fue el que se presentó en el Tribunal de Crímenes de Tokio. Pearl Harbor fue la pieza clave de la agresión de Japón y el incumplimiento en la Convención de Ginebra. Japón era totalmente responsable por la Guerra y se argumentó que el imperialismo y militarismo japonés fueron factores esenciales. (Lenaga, 1968).

El historiador japonés Michiko Hasegawa asegura que Japón solamente fue a la guerra por el embargo del petróleo y que el comienzo de la Guerra fue en diciembre de 1941. Los historiadores revisionistas de los Estados Unidos, que por lo general escribían durante la Guerra en Vietnam, argumentaban que las acciones de Japón hasta 1941 fueron con el objetivo de limpiar a Asia de la corrupción del Occidente. Algunos sugieren que como los Estados Unidos no se resistieron a Japón en China en 1930, eso alentó las acciones japonesas. Además, los revisionistas como Boyle identifica el papel de Roosevelt como clave en provocar a Japón a bombardear Pearl Harbor; pues Roosevelt sabía todo sobre el ataque japonés pues los estadounidenses habían descubierto sus códigos. El historiador Boyle asegura que: “(Roosevelt) ignoró o incluso anuló las advertencias de los comandantes militares en Hawaii para asegurarse de un ataque sorpresa exitoso de las flotas de los Estados Unidos.” (Boyle, 1993).

También se ha discutido el papel del emperador en las políticas y acciones pre-Guerra. Los historiadores tradicionalistas discuten que el papel del emperador no fue el deseado sino que no tuvo más opción que someterse a los militaristas.

Los revisionistas que por lo general escriben después de la muerte de Hirohito en 1989, sugieren que Hirohito no fue pasivo sino más bien agresivo. El historiador Sterling Seagrave, en su libro *The Yamamoto Dynasty*, discute que el emperador apoyó el expansionismo japonés, pues pudo haber intervenido para detener a los expansionistas pero no quiso hacerlo.

Habilidades de Investigación

Investigue en parejas sobre la perspectiva de otros historiadores acerca de la política internacional de Japón en la década de 1930. Trate de encontrar historiadores de diferentes regiones y que escriban en otros idiomas que no sean en inglés.

Deberá invertir dos horas en esta actividad. Discuta con su profesor acerca de cómo referir sus fuentes y provea una pequeña lista de trabajos citados.

TDK

Investigue más en pequeños grupos, acerca del contexto y el trabajo de los historiadores nombrados en el cuadro mencionado de perspectiva y los que encontró en su investigación.

Discuta el contexto dentro del que los historiadores vivieron (tiempo, lugar y cultura) y como esto pudo tener impacto en su comprensión y puntos de vista de los eventos históricos.

Conclusiones

El historiador Kenneth Pyle resume el impacto de las acciones de Japón:

Japón pagó un precio terrible por la apuesta atrevida de sus líderes en 1941. Al abandonar el realismo cuidadoso que había caracterizado la diplomacia japonesa, la nación entró en un conflicto que le costó casi 3 millones de japoneses, su imperio extranjero y la destrucción de una cuarta parte de sus máquinas, equipos, edificios y casas. Generaciones completas quedaron física y psicológicamente aterrados por el trauma.

El resultado estuvo lleno de ironía histórica. Los sentimientos de Guerra en Japón habían sido incitados por una ideología ultranacionalista que buscaba preservar los valores tradicionales del orden político japonés, que se oponían vehementemente a la expansión de influencia Bolchevique en Asia, y que querían establecer, en vez, el Imperio japonés. En cambio, la guerra trajo una revolución social-demócrata en casa, el levantamiento de Comunismo en China y — por primera vez en la historia de Japón — la ocupación por parte de una fuerza enemiga.

Pyle, KB, 1996. *The making of Modern Japan*, page 204.

Documento Completo: Las acciones de los Estados Unidos con respecto a Japón, 1930 – 41.

Fuente A

Un caricatura de David Low. “Dogs of War”, publicada en el *Evening Standard*, Londres. UK, 31 de octubre de 1941

Fuente B

Max Hastings, *Retribution: The Battle for Japan (La batalla por Japón)*

Un ataque japonés a la Unión Soviética en 1941-1942, que tomó a los rusos por la retaguardia mientras luchaban por impedir la invasión de Hitler, podría haber rendido importantes frutos para el Eje. Stalin estaba aterrado de tal eventualidad. En julio de 1941 el embargo de petróleo y el

congelamiento de los activos impuesto por los Estados Unidos a Japón, la acción diplomática más torpe de Roosevelt en los meses previos a Pearl Harbor, fue en parte diseñada para desanimar a Tokio de unirse a la Operación Barbarossa de Hitler.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, el belicoso Yosuke Matsuoka, renunció el mismo mes porque el gobierno rechazó sus ansias de atacar... Japón y Alemania eran ambos estados fascistas. El acuerdo común de Alemania y Japón de ir a la Guerra por su propio bienestar es la mayor razón para rechazar los pedidos de mitigar la conducta de ambas naciones. Aun así, los dos socios del Eje, persiguieron ambiciones diferentes. La única manifestación obvia de intereses comunes era que el plan de los japoneses se basaba en la suposición de la victoria alemana. Como Italia en junio de 1940, Japón en diciembre de 1941 decidió que las dificultades de los viejos poderes coloniales en Europa exponían a sus propiedades más remotas... Japón buscó tener acceso al petróleo y la materia prima necesarios, junto con el espacio para la migración masiva desde las islas natales.

Fuente C

Kenneth B.Pyle. *The making of Modern Japan* (1996)

El dilema que la diplomacia japonesa tenía desde que había surgido el Incidente de Manchuria era ahora más difícil, pues el conflicto con China se expandía y la nación estaba menos preparada para lidiar con el ejército soviético en el límite con Manchuria y la flota estadounidense en el Pacífico. Una sucesión de pequeñas batallas con el Ejército Rojo revelaron la vulnerabilidad del Ejército Kwantung. Al mismo tiempo, la fuerza naval de los Estados Unidos se embarcaba en un programa firme de construir fuerza adicional en el Pacífico. Para la primavera de 1940, el General Staff de la fuerza naval japonesa había concluido que el programa intensivo resultaría en su éxito de supremacía naval en el Pacífico para el año 1942, y que Japón debía tener acceso al petróleo de las Indias del Este Holandesas para poder lidiar con el poder americano... En el otoño de 1940

(Matsuoka) firmó el pacto Tripartito con Alemania e Italia; en él los firmantes se juraban ayudarse mutuamente si eran atacados por otra potencia que no estuviera en la guerra europea o en la guerra en China. Así Matsouka esperaba aislar a los Estados Unidos y disuadirlo del conflicto con Japón al abrir el camino para que Japón tomara las colonias europeas en el Sureste del Asia, tomara los recursos que necesitaba para su supervivencia y cortara las líneas de suministro de China.

Fuente D

El Almirante japonés Nagano al Emperador Hirohito, Setiembre 1941

Japón fue como un paciente que sufría de una enfermedad seria ... Debía dejarse solo sin operarse, pues había peligro de que empeorara gradualmente. Una operación, aunque parecía peligrosa, ofrecía alguna esperanza de salvarle la vida ... El general Staff del ejército estaba a favor de poner esperanza en las negociaciones diplomáticas para terminar, pero... en el caso de que fallara, habría que realizar una operación decisiva.

Citado en Richard Overly. 2009. "The Road to War", página 342 (El Camino a la Guerra)

Primera pregunta, parte a — 3 puntos

De acuerdo a la Fuente D, ¿Por qué Japón entró en acción a finales del 1941?

Primera pregunta, parte b — 2 puntos

¿Qué mensaje se desprende de la Fuente A?

Segunda pregunta — 4 puntos

En referencia al origen, propósito y contenido evalúe los valores y limitaciones de la Fuente D para los historiadores que estudian las causas de la guerra en el Pacífico.

Tercera Pregunta — 6 puntos

Compare y contraste los puntos de vista expresados en las Fuentes B y C con respecto a las políticas japonesas.

Cuarta Pregunta — 9 puntos

Usando las fuentes y su propio conocimiento, analice las razones por las cuales los japoneses atacaron Pearl Harbor en diciembre de 1941.

Tareas de Revisión

En pequeños grupos, use las fuentes en este capítulo y/u otras fuentes que encuentren en línea para esbozar su propia versión de un Ensayo de Examen. Puede usar las preguntas en el cuadro para ayudarse a refinar el “tema” de su ensayo.

Recuerde:

Necesitará cuatro fuentes; una fuente que será necesaria debe ser sin texto, por ejemplo una caricatura, fotografía o algunas estadísticas.

Deberá asegurarse de que el total de palabras de sus fuentes no exceda las 750 palabras.

Aquí algunas ideas para su cuarta pregunta.

Usando las fuentes y su conocimiento, analice las razones de las crisis en Manchuria en 1931.

Usando las fuentes y sus propios conocimientos, analice por qué el incidente del Puente Marco Polo Bridge escaló a una guerra entre Japón y China en 1937.

Usando las fuentes y sus propios conocimientos, examine la validez de la afirmación que “al crear la espera de prosperidad de Asia del Este, Japón se percibía meramente como un invitado tardío a la competencia por el imperio.

Usando las fuentes y sus propios conocimientos conteste lo siguiente, ¿A hasta qué punto usted está de acuerdo con el ataque de Japón a Pearl Harbor fue el resultado de la política internacional de expansionismo?

Usando las fuentes y sus propios conocimientos examine el papel del fracaso de las políticas de Japón en su decisión de atacar a los Estados Unidos en 1941.

“El fracaso de Japón en la Guerra con China fue lo que llevó finalmente a la Segunda Guerra Mundial en el Pacífico.” Usando las fuentes y sus propios conocimientos, explique hasta qué punto está usted de acuerdo con esta afirmación.

Usando las fuentes y sus propios conocimientos, evalúe hasta qué punto actuó Japón en defensa propia cuando el Occidentes atacó sus intereses.

Usando la información en este capítulo, revise el impacto de las políticas internacionales de Japón en cada uno de los factores de la izquierda en la siguiente tabla.

En general, ¿Cuáles factores considera usted que son los más importantes en influir en las políticas internacionales de Japón?

	Causas del incidente Mukden	Causas de la Guerra Sino-Japonesa 1933-37	Causas del ataque de Japón a Pearl Harbor 1938-41
Nacionalismo			
Militarismo			
Situación Política en Japón			
Situación económica en Japón			
Situación in China			
Acciones del Occidente. (Necesitará llenar este cuadro luego de que haya leído el capítulo)			
Conclusiones			

Fuentes de ayuda y pistas

Primera pregunta, parte b — 2 puntos (Ver página 33.)

¿Cuál es el mensaje de la Fuente A?

Para contestar a esta pregunta, necesitará lo que pueda entender del gráfico; lea los detalles cuidadosamente. En este caso, averigüe lo siguiente:

El número total de exportaciones que cayeron drásticamente después de 1929.

Las exportaciones aumentaron desde 1932.

Los textiles que habían sido parte de la mayoría de las exportaciones de Japón.

Segunda pregunta — 4 puntos

(Ver página XX.)

En referencia al origen, propósito y contenido, evalúe el valor y las limitaciones de la Fuente C para los historiadores que estudian la crisis de Manchuria.

Esta pregunta le pide que evalúe el trabajo de los historiadores. Es importante que mire cuidadosamente el título del libro, la fecha de publicación y cualquier información del historiador, pues estos le guiarán hacia el valor de la fuente que se cuestiona para este propósito en particular.

He aquí algunos puntos a considerar:

Valores

La fuente fue escrita por un académico que es profesional en esta área.

Se escribió en el año 2000, lo cual es bastante reciente, así que podría ser un buen acceso a estudios recientes.

Tiene el beneficio de a posteriori.

Está escrito para entender el papel de Hirohito en el Japón moderno así que es muy posible que tenga datos interesantes de las políticas internas de Japón en el presente.

El estilo del contenido sugiere un acercamiento objetivo en el uso del lenguaje y el análisis.

Limitaciones

El enfoque del título y el contenido está en Hirohito y las cúpulas políticas, por lo tanto, el libro podría no referirse a los factores personales o sociales.

Primera pregunta, parte a — 3 puntos (Ver página 35.)

De acuerdo a la Fuente A, ¿Por qué pudo el Ejército Kwantung tomar control de Manchuria?

Deberá encontrar los siguientes puntos.

El gobierno japonés era débil.

Había una falta de un poder claro para tomar decisiones.

Reinaba una atmósfera general de confusión en Japón.

Se sentía la turbulencia doméstica y extranjera.

Primera página, parte b — 2 puntos (Ver página 36)

¿Cuál es el mensaje de esta fotografía?

Tal como en la fotografía del Capítulo 1.1, debe mirar adecuadamente la ropa y las expresiones físicas de las personas en las fotografías. De esta fotografía, podrá sacar las siguientes conclusiones:

Los japoneses están en control.

Las fuerzas japonesas están bien ordenadas.

Pareciera que hay poco apoyo hacia las fuerzas japonesa.

No parece haber resistencia hacia las fuerzas japonesas.

Segunda pregunta — 4 puntos (Ver página XX)

En referencia al origen, propósito y contenido, evalúe los valores y las limitaciones de la Fuente A para los historiadores que estudian el impacto de la crisis en Manchuria.

Nótese que muchos de los puntos son similares a la respuesta de la página 57, pero la fecha aquí es clave para poder identificar las posibles limitaciones.

Valores

Un valor de la fuente es el ser trabajo del historiador japonés, escrito en 1968, quien tiene el beneficio de la comprensión retrospectiva. Además, el propósito es académico y puede, por lo tanto, ser objetivo y muy informado. Además, se enfoca en la región y analiza los años 1931-45, lo cual le permite profundidad.

Limitaciones

La fecha 1968 es una limitación ya que más documentación de la guerra, que alguna vez fue clasificada, y que podría haberse liberado y estar hoy disponible de no haber sido eliminada, lo cual podría limitar a profundidad de su interpretación.

El enfoque en la Guerra del Pacífico podría significar que la fuente se niega a concluir acerca del impacto que este evento tuvo en otras regiones.

Primera pregunta, parte a — 3 puntos

(Ver página XX)

¿Cuáles son los puntos clave que deja clara la Fuente B con respecto a la política japonesa en Asia?

Los puntos clave son los siguientes:

Los japoneses luchaban por eliminar las grandes potencias como influencias en el Sur Este de Asia y reemplazarlos con un “esfera de “co-prosperidad”.

El gobierno japonés creía que Japón debía armarse.

Los japoneses están en control y en buen orden.

Para proteger Manchukuo, el gobierno japonés quería eliminar la amenaza de la Unión Soviética.

Japón quería prepararse contra Gran Bretaña y los Estados Unidos para promover su propia economía.

Japón planeaba promover su desarrollo racial y económico el Sur Este de Asia.

Pista del docente: hay varios puntos que se pueden tomar de esta Fuente, pero solamente necesita explicar 3 para ganar los puntos.

4.2 Translation of the document “La consolidación del ambiente obesogénico en México” from Spanish into English.

La consolidación del ambiente obesogénico en México

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La consolidación del ambiente obesogénico en México

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La consolidación del ambiente obesogénico en México

The consolidation of the obesogenic environment in Mexico

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Resumen:

Objetivo. Considerar la participación del Estado, la industria alimentaria y la población, en la consolidación del ambiente alimentario que promueve la obesidad en México, más allá del prevaleciente enfoque individualista del fenómeno. Metodología. Revisión documental, que incluye

textos especializados, informes y prensa, desde una perspectiva histórica. Resultados. Los fundamentos ideológicos del Estado, en un primer momento, así como la apertura económica posterior, aprovechada por la industria alimentaria, dieron un fuerte impulso al cambio en los patrones alimentarios. A nivel poblacional, se ha asociado el consumo de productos altamente industrializados a una mejora socioeconómica. Limitación. Se presentan procesos generales que requieren de análisis empíricos específicos. Conclusiones. Analizar de forma articulada las acciones gubernamentales, de la industria y de la población, es necesario para entender y atender los riesgos que representa, para la salud, el ambiente obesogénico.

Palabras clave: Alimentación contemporánea, ambiente obesogénico políticas alimentarias, industria alimentaria, sustitución de importaciones, neoliberalismo, significados de los alimentos.

Abstract:

Objective: To consider the role of State, food industry and population in the consolidation of obesogenic environment in México, beyond the prevailing individualistic approach of obesity.

Methodology: Documentary review –including specialized articles, official reports and journalistic articles- from a historical point of view. Results: Ideological foundations of the State, in first time, and the late economic opening –which food industry took advantage of it- gave impulse to the dietary patterns change. On the other hand, at the population level highly industrialized food consumption has been associated to socioeconomic improvement. Limitation: General processes depicted require specific empirical analyses. Conclusion: To analyze in a joint way the governmental, industrial and population actions, is necessary to understand and to answer the health risks of obesogenic environment.

Keywords: Contemporary food, obesogenic environment, food policies, food industry, import substitution, neoliberalism, meanings of food.

Introduction

Chronic diseases [1] in high-income countries showed a noticeable increase from the second half of the 20th century. This led to the development of various studies in national and international contexts in which its association with obesity was demonstrated (Luepker, 2011). Currently, the highest levels of high weight occur in the Americas region. In Chile, Mexico, and the United States, seven out of ten adults are overweight and obese (PAHO, 2014; WHO, 2014). The scenario requires taking into account that, regardless of the risk factor being the same, the assumptions behind the relationship between excess weight and chronic morbidity have changed over the last three decades. The first studies that identified excess weight as a risk factor for chronic diseases were developed from a perspective based on the contributions of biology to medical practice; consequently, it is identified as a biomedical model [2] (Krieger, 2011). Although, the social effects are recognized, the biological predispositions (physiological, genetic, etc.) in each individual were considered more accessible to treatment. By focusing on the aspect that could have the greatest effect on the prevention of these diseases, it was noted that lifestyles are the most important determinant of health status, which, in turn, led to-emphasizing the existence of individual responsibility for the disease (Rothestein, 2003). The above–has been reduced, in terms of obesity, practically in the control of food intake (Gracia, 2015). The food and medical industries, faced with this situation, are offering products that, supposedly, allow to prevent the accumulation of weight, taking advantage of the collapse of the traditional substratum that guided the different domains of daily life, among which food was included. The result has been a “nutritional cacophony” caused by the repetition and amplification of the mass media that is linked to *several degrees of anxiety associated with questionable diets and eating disorders, but not to the reduction of obesity* (Fischler, 2011: 544). Some authors point out that there has been little effect on the levels of excess weight, which has been shown by the individual centered approach (whether from behavioral, educational, or pharmacological tools) and they recognize the limited control that people have over their lifestyles

and consumption, in addition to drawing attention to the effect of the environment (Townshend et al., 2010). From the above, the profound changes that the human environment has undergone became important, in contrast to the slow transformation of the biological characteristics of the body. In this way, obesity appears as a normal “passive” biological response to a changing environment (James et al., 2010). The environment has been identified as the most relevant aspect to explain the current situation of excess weight, beyond the biological or behavioral aspects (Popkin, Adair and Ng, 2012). An environment is defined as obesogenic when the built and food environment affects patterns that lead to the accumulation of body fat (Swinburn et al., 2011). The set of observations, far from reducing the answers that the biomedical approach could offer, gave rise to a series of biomedical innovations that can be grouped into three sets: gen-environment interaction [3], evolutionary medicine [4], and the origin of health and disease in physical development [5]. Each of these innovations, despite its peculiarities, maintains that the biological information of each individual is subject to the conditions of the environment, from the moment of gestation and throughout life. These lines of research increasingly involve environmental conditions and processes over time, aspects that had not been taken into account in previous elaborations. Although these approaches provide valuable elements to understand the mechanisms that lead to excessive weight accumulation and with it, to non-communicable diseases, they continue to reduce the variation in diseases, and their associated factors to a consequence of genetic and epigenetics variation (involving both, frequency and genetic regulation), in conjunction with behaviors within the framework of a vaguely defined “environment.” In this sense, it does not stop drawing attention that for the three perspectives exposed the environment is everything that is not a gene, and at most, an organism (Krieger, 2011). Therefore, a more limited definition of what we call environment and its impact on excessive weight accumulation is necessary, while the “obsolete environment” can encompass a wide range of aspects that include physical configuration, sociocultural rules, and socioeconomic status (Lake and Townshend, 2006).

Therefore, some authors have focused on proposing objective measures of the availability of hypercaloric foods and the physical characteristics of neighborhoods, given their relationship with energy expenditure and intake (Dunton et al., 2009; Rahman, Cushing and Jackson, 2011; Gálvez, Pearl and Yen, 2011; Frank et al., 2012). However, beyond the increasing sophistication of the indicators used to analyze the obesogenic environment, two aspects must be considered. First, that food intake has been characterized as the most relevant factor [6] (Bleich et al., 2008; Swinburn et al., 2011), and, second, that it is still necessary to account for the specificity of the economic, cultural, and social processes that sustain it, since:

Referring to the environment (obesogenic) when it comes to looking for the causalities and / or responsibilities of certain health problems means not defining it as a kind of abstract and complex nebula (and therefore difficult to approach), but rather to apprehend it as the very organization of a society and as the result of dynamic and wide-ranging historical processes (Gracia, 2010: 394).

In this article the objective is to recover different processes involved in the consolidation of the obesogenic food environment and, with it, to frame the analysis of excess weight, in the specificity of the national context. For this, the global trends in which Mexico participates are presented, and in which important nuances can be appreciated. Subsequently, the focus shifts to scrutinizing the participation of three sectors in the configuration of the obesogenic environment: state, industrial, and sociocultural.

Body composition in a changing food environment and the particularities of low- and middle-income countries

At the global level, there is a transformation of national food systems that took place in the postwar period. This has led to a change in eating patterns throughout the world (Basu, 2015; Williams, 2015). The globalized distribution of technology to produce, transport, or trade food, as well as the

flow of capital and services, have caused to lower the prices for vegetable fats, sugars, and foods of animal origin, a process accompanied by the dissemination of messages in mass media (Popkin, Adair and Ng, 2012). Although the impact of environmental changes in the food sector has been global, some peculiarities of less industrialized countries (including Mexico) can be recognized, which do not allow us to derive the implications of these changes from the experience of the richer countries.

When analyzing the trends of the average Body Mass Index (BMI) [7], with respect to economic globalization, a direct relationship could be observed in populations of 127 countries between 1980 and 2008. Nevertheless, the relationship between BMI and inequality was only consistent for high-income countries (Vogli et al., 2014). Research has shown that the socioeconomic composition of low- and middle-income nations has effects on the body composition of the population, which are not linear: the prevalence of overweight and obesity is concentrated in the groups with higher socioeconomic status, in low-income countries; while in middle-income countries, the results are mixed, especially among men, since women who are overweight are those with the fewest resources. It is even estimated that the change in the sense of this association, for women, occurs when the Gross National Income per capita reached 1,000 dollars, based on studies carried out between 2004 and 2010. Regarding the child population, the evidence shows that the levels of high weight are concentrated in the most favored groups, both in low- and middle-income countries (Dinsa, 2012).

Another aspect that forces us to think about the differences between countries is the accelerated increase in the prevalence of excess weight that has been developing for three centuries in rich countries, while in middle- and low-income countries it has spread in recent decades (Popkin, 2001). The speed of these changes has led to the coexistence of under nutrition and obesity at national, regional, household and even individual levels (Popkin, Adair and Ng, 2012; Kimani, 2013).

Changes in the Mexican food environment

The gradual change from a direct to an inverse relationship between socioeconomic status and excess weight, on the one hand, and the speed with which the latter has increased, are the framework in which the specificities of the Mexican context are located. A basic characteristic, significant for the subject matter, is the propensity to accumulate body fat that characterizes this population. The adaptation to food inputs, rich in fiber and micronutrients and low in fat, developed by pre-Hispanic civilizations, was so important that it is possible to speak of a process of coevolution between human groups and the foods they consumed (Román et al., 2013). This adaptation predisposes Mexicans to gaining weight, as well as to various metabolic disorders, considering that in the genome of the contemporary Mexican mestizo population the Amerindian component predominates, compared to the European or African (Ojeda et al., 2013; Villareal et al., 2008).

Next, we focus on how certain systematic and sustained efforts “activated” the genetic predisposition of Mexicans. The role of the State and its ideological foundation, companies and their search for profit, as well as the evaluations, criticisms and meanings that people make, within the framework of their contribution to the obesogenic environment, are analyzed.

The role of the state

From different situations, the action of the State has contributed to transform the eating pattern, even promoting the excessive weight accumulation. Defining a "better" dietary pattern than the existing one, promoting food research, as well as generating data on the diet and conditions of the population to generate policies based on them, are some of the aspects in which its intervention has been manifested.

The ruling elites, since colonial times, have manifested a rejection of the food consumed by the indigenous population, and particularly corn, relying mainly on the prejudice that the deteriorated conditions in which they lived, derived in large part from their diet [8]. During the 19th century and

in the time before the Mexican Revolution, the attribution of superiority to certain societies was recurrent based solely on the basic food they consumed; wheat was what had allowed the European nations and the United States to be superior, while corn kept Mexico backward (Bertran, 2002). Post-revolutionary governments gave shape to this ideological component to define the objective in terms of food, which would allow the reordering of social life. Manuel Gamio, father of anthropology in Mexico and an official in various state ministries, expressed his concern in 1935 about what he called the “slavery of corn”, since he considered that this was an insufficient food and that it limited economic development, since the population only wanted to produce this grain (Bertran, 2002).

Doctors close to the post-revolutionary regime in progress, such as Alfredo Ramos, found in the modernizing drive of the State, the fertile ground to fight for a dietary change, arguing that *[history] shows us how the better-fed peoples, those who have a healthy diet varied, balanced and complete are the eternal dominators and conquerors of those who live sadly eating corn and some herbs* (cited in Pío, 2013: 237). Much of the questioning of the traditional diet came from unproven assumptions of nutritional deficiency, but also from a relationship with a morality, no less lacking in demonstration. Francisco Miranda, (founder of the Instituto Nacional de Nutriología National Institute of Nutriology, INN, which would become the current Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, INCMNSZ) in 1947 argued that:

The malnourished subject is lazy, incapable of intense and sustained work, apathetic, without ambitions, indifferent to his surroundings, full of physical and mental limitations, with a narrow horizon, easily suggestible, and a victim in struggles for existence, in peace and in war. It is also a weak being easily prey to the effects of evil (cited in Aguilar, 2008: 32).

The founding of this institute was an opportunity to dismantle the assumption of the inferiority of the traditional Mexican diet, which was so deeply rooted [9]. The institute also gave impetus to one of the first nutrition surveys carried out in the Valle del Mezquital in Hidalgo, with the Otomí population, which led to a statement that has been confirmed over the years:

It can be inferred that, despite the sterility and poverty of the region, its inhabitants, over many centuries, have developed eating habits and a way of life adapted to that environment. Any attempt at modification would be a mistake as long as their economic and social conditions are not improved and conditions are actually more favorable (Anderson, 2009: S673).

The subsequent multiple surveys [10] allowed to identify not only the nutritional panorama (marked by scarcity and precariousness) in some regions, but also to define the meaning that the policies and programs should have addressed it. It is at this point that it became clear that, despite the scientific evidence, it was not possible to completely eliminate the ideological component regarding the actions to be taken to improve nutrition. Faced with a panorama of deficiencies in the population, the official nutritional recommendations were aimed at promoting the consumption of products of animal origin (milk, eggs, meat) despite being difficult for the population to access due to their cost, and that for some people it implied certain discomforts, as in the case of milk [11].

For doctors of the post-revolutionary regime, milk was the most suitable food to cover deficiencies, and the most easily accepted food of animal origin for the general population (Pío, 2013). For this reason, with the strengthening and consolidation of health institutions, industrialized milk became a key food to seek the improvement of nutritional conditions, mainly for mothers and children. It is worth noting that recently the consumption of dairy products has been associated with the prevalence of excess weight from an early age (González et al., 2007; Rodríguez et al., 2011).

Another way to deal with the nutritional deficiencies of the population was the promotion of government policies and programs that subsidized the both production of cereals such as corn and wheat, as well as the preparation and marketing of tortilla and enriched flours, to ensure their access for people with fewer resources (Barquera, Rivera and Gasca, 2001). In the seventies, with the creation of the Consejo Nacional de Subsistencia Popular (Conasupo), based on the import substitution model, subsidies were concentrated both for food production and consumption. This

gave the State control from the production to the distribution and marketing [12], of grains and milk that came to represent 30% of the agricultural gross domestic product (Barceinas and Yúnez, 2000). The work carried out by said parastatal [13] seems to gain importance as the lag in which the countryside had been left became more noticeable. While in the 1950s the agricultural sector had managed to contribute to the financing imports by selling surpluses, by the early 1970s, the loss of self-sufficiency in corn and other cereals (more than 25% were imported) showed the consequences of abandoning the domestic-market and favoring exports (Barquera et al., 2001; Gracida, 2004). However, beyond the subsidies that impacted on access to food, the means available to the State were also mobilized promoting “modern” consumption. The official workers' press of the post-revolutionary regime gave a wide promotion to various industrialized foods such as oils, breads, and cold meats. The latter were offered as modern food, but above all hygienic, to the point of offering them as “the only healthy meats obtainable in the country” (Bayardo, 2013). In addition to promoting the consumption of certain foods, government recognition of the importance of sugar sweetened drinks is another way of measuring their impact on eating patterns. At the beginning of the 80s, cola had been considered as part of the basic basket of Mexicans, due to the caloric contribution it represented for the population with fewer resources (Contreras, 2016).

In all this process, in tune with the knowledge of the time, little relevance was given to vegetables and fruits. The diet promoted by the State is made up of legumes, cereals, and some industrialized foods of animal origin, but no supply programs are conceived that give primacy to vegetables, whose greater nutritional contribution is presented when consumed without cooking, that is, fresh (WHO, 2003). It should be noted that, although the period between the 1940s and 1980s was characterized by universalist policies, the corporatized political structure allowed differentiated access to the rights that the State served, for which it was characterized as exclusive or stratified universalism (Cohen and Franco, 2005). In that sense, in addition to the fact that the target population was defined in very general terms, the beneficiaries was not necessarily the neediest - which is an aspect that had profound implications in the next stage of government policies?

At the beginning of the eighties, the development model based on industrialization presented serious problems [14]. Faced with this crisis, it was difficult to reach an agreement between two clearly antagonistic options: one of a nationalist nature that vindicated the commitments of the Mexican Revolution and the other, in accordance with the integration with the world market promoted by transnational companies and capitals (Gracida, 2004). Finally, the course of the country was led by officials critical of interventionist policies who had been educated in an open economy approach. Under this new development model, the neoliberal one, the State had many of the areas in which it had a key participation, one of which was precisely that of food.

With this, the ways of improving the situation of the less favored were also modified. From the six-year term of Miguel de la Madrid (1982-1988), some subsidies aimed at the open population, were canceled. During the presidency of Carlos Salinas (1988-1994), these were drastically reduced until; finally, Ernesto Zedillo (1994-2000) began conditional transfer programs to specific groups, which included actions around food, nutrition, and health [15]. The Education, Health and Food Program (Progresá), in its six-year versions, would become "the axis of social policy and the main food program" in the last decade (Ávila et al., 2011). On the basis of this program, the current Prospera program has been proposed without great differences, except in the increase of its beneficiaries (Luna, 2014).

The "Progresá-Oportunidades-Prospera" succession is intended for a specific population that is supposed to be more vulnerable. This targeting of social policy has been questioned, particularly with regard to access to the obesogenic environment. There is evidence that some "Oportunidades" beneficiaries maintained high energy density food intake patterns similar to those members of their community who do not receive support, despite the educational component that makes it up (Martínez Campillo and Cogco, 2010). The above shows that the community's eating patterns have an independent role from that of education, in determining family consumption and need to be taken into account.

Another government action, which would mark the Mexican food horizon since the mid-1990s, was the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This agreement sought a greater participation of Mexico in the global economy, through economic openness, although since its diagnosis there were indications regarding risks for the food sector, which underlined the need to protect it. In the end, the agreement was signed without considering these reservations (Gómez and Schwentesius, 2003).

In addition to having serious consequences in the Mexican countryside [16], the increasing levels of overweight and obesity add to the heavy costs that access to the world market has had for Mexico, through NAFTA. Not only did the food conditions not improve, but the treaty allowed the entry into the Mexican market of goods with low nutritional value, whose consumption is not limited by the reduction in purchasing power and is destined for popular consumption (Torres, 2010). Clark et al. even refer to the existence of a United States-Mexico Integrated Food System, since both production and processing and reseller companies receive direct investment from the United States, while food processing and resale receive inputs and the latter, highly industrialized ready-to-eat foods. Transnational firms controlled 35% of the pork industry in Mexico and it is estimated that by 2005, Wall-Mart controlled 20% of reseller stores in Mexico (Clark et al., 2012).

Availability of highly industrialized foods and the change in consumption

Another way to understand the change to a diet in which highly industrialized foods are abundant is the dynamics between supply and demand, implicit in their availability. This means observing, in parallel, the transformations of both, the food industry and the characteristics of consumers, within the prevailing development model. In the period of history between 1950 and 1982, the industrial modernization program is configured to seek the consolidation of a growing economy, in which private companies have a leading role, on the basis established by the State. In this process, industry replaces agriculture as the development center for the country and its economic policy is sustained by stability and import substitution (Gracida, 2004).

The consolidation of the supply of industrialized food can be located at this same time. The growing North American demand, whose industry was focused on war production in the mid-1940s, allowed the incipient production of highly industrialized foods [17] to develop in Mexico. After this stage, several North American companies established themselves on Mexican soil in the mid-1950s, taking advantage of the rapid increase in the urban population and the middle classes (González et al., 2007). The development of the food industry put new merchandise in the commercial establishments, which were mainly consumed by the middle and upper strata that determined their structure. However, the effect was not unidirectional, since the consumption of industrialized foods also had an impact on the supply of this type of merchandise.

To adequately weigh the aforementioned phenomenon, the characteristics of the consumers must be taken into account. During the second half of the 20th century, industry and the growth of cities were privileged to the detriment of indigenous and rural regions, which experienced the demands of the market and the difficulties of self-sufficiency, losing their character of "refuge" (Medina, 1991). Thus, a large influx of migrants to the cities was given way, in the face of the deterioration of the rural environment, along with the promise of prosperity that urban life supposed. The dynamism of the population in the years of development reconfigured its distribution, leaving behind the years when Mexico was an eminently rural country [18].

The change of residential context placed individuals before a food offer to which their bodies were not used. Individuals adapted to a diet whose main components are beans, corn and chili, have an organism that is more susceptible to energy accumulation, which can lead to high weight gain, especially in adulthood [19].

The urbanized population, based on the change of address rather than the gradual transformation of its environment, attributed meanings to consumption that went beyond mere food need. In addition to the fact that there was a clear differentiation with respect to the places of purchase (supermarkets and mini-stores for the highest economic levels; grocery stores, markets and flea markets, for the lower level), the fact that industrialized foods were consumed primarily by the high classes led to

these products being associated with well-being, status, and social mobility (Torres et al., 1997; Bertrán, 2010). With a growing homogenization of the offer and no distribution problems (thanks to the enormous expansion of communication routes), the only real obstacle to having a diet based on this was income, since these products were sufficiently diversified to maintain a heterogeneous consumption. In this way, the regional diversity of food inputs and cooking style faced a process of homogenization and greater differentiation between social strata (Torres, 2000).

We must also consider that with the enactment of NAFTA these products, which were already easily accessible, would see their prices significantly reduced (Santos, 2012).

However, this does not mean that changes in diet are due simply to the attribution of meanings, the imitation or the imposition of patterns; the food industry had several contributions that fit with the changes in social dynamics derived from the accelerated pace of the country's development:

- A sensory improvement of food (aroma, color, and texture)
- Preservation of food for long periods, both seasonal and foods with low nutritional value
- Elimination of defects or risks
- Reduction of domestic work to obtain and process food
- Search for new options to recover nutritious food (eg. amaranth)
- "Fortification" of foods to improve or replace the nutrients lost in their elaboration
- Addition of nutrients that exist in insufficient quantities in food (eg. iodine to salt) (Bourghes, cited in Torres et al., 1997).

Over time it would be verified that these advantages had their own load of risks. Although the prolongation of the shelf life of foods makes them more available, the fact that they are high in their caloric content means that fats and sugars and few nutrients are provided, in addition to additives to preserve or making them more attractive, are associated in some cases with the presence of cancer or attention deficit in children. To this complexity should be added the pressure of large companies to avoid the regulation of additives (Nicole, 2013).

Indirectly, the development of the food industry has favored the growth of the supply of fast food.

Worldwide, the cheaper production of vegetable oils and flours has been documented (Popkin, Adair and Ng, 2012). This allows the sale of prepared food to be an alternative that pays almost immediately and well above the minimum wage (Primo, 1995; Hernández, 2014).

Another aspect that links industrialized food with fast food is its convenience. Street food outlets, so deeply rooted in Mexican culture, can also be related to times of large migratory flows. The concentration of migrant workers, many times without their families, gave it the importance for the daily maintenance that it supports to this day (Pilcher, 2006). Currently, the anthropological evidence shows that, beyond the restrictions imposed by the urban rhythm of life, craving is the main reason for eating on the street (Delgado and Bertran, 2010).

For the child population, the practicality of acquiring food on the public highway (both fast food and highly industrialized food) is a key factor in their eating environment, since they can be acquired on the way to school, while staying there, after school or on the way home, varying at each moment of the day (Lozada, 2007; Bonvecchio et al., 2010; Shamah et al., 2011). However, the correspondence that the food industry had established with the consumption of the highest strata, could lead to the intake of industrial foods not to increase and even contract in the face of economic difficulties. One way to prevent this eventuality has been the massive use of advertising.

The development of the massive information media allowed the dissemination of industrialized products. In 1973, 4.5 million pesos were allocated to this item, mainly dedicated to the promotion of food and beverages (Aguirre et al. Cited in Torres et al., 1997). It is estimated that by 2013, advertising spending for foods with low nutritional value, such as cookies and snacks, was around 2,500 million pesos, while that of sweetened beverages reached 5,800 million, in the same year (El Poder del Consumidor, 2014).

Thus, certain consumptions were promoted for housewives, including soft drinks, powders to prepare drinks, breakfast cereals, and preprocessed flour for bread, hot cakes, and cookies, as well as powdered consommé (Torres et al. ., 1997). For its part, the consumption of industrialized cakes

(mainly intended for children's consumption) grew rapidly; at the beginning of the eighties its monthly consumption per family was 50 units, in addition to its production increasing at a rate four times higher than that of population growth in the eighties (Schatán, 1986). Propaganda and homogenization of the offer made industrialized food a highly dynamic sector in Mexico between 1960 and 1980, impacting on eating behaviors, with notable nuances by social strata. Torres et al. (1997) point out that, at the beginning of the 1960s, the population in better conditions allocated 9% to this type of food; this increased during the indicated period until doubling. On the other hand, the middle classes increased their industrialized diet by 60%, where half consisted of fruits and vegetables in the form of frozen or preserved products, finally the lowest income stratum increased their consumption, mainly of canned food and soft drinks.

It is estimated that by 2010, spending on foods of low nutritional value reached 240 billion, in clear contrast to the 10 billion that was allocated to basic foods (García, 2011). Mexico became one of the largest consumers of highly processed sugary foods and beverages in the world and the first in Latin America, with an intake of 214 kg per capita per year, in 2013. It should be noted that, between 2000 and 2013, it fluctuated between first and second place (PAHO, 2015). Specifically speaking about the consumption of carbonated beverages, by 2014 the country ranked fourth in the region, only after the United States, Chile, and Argentina, in terms of the volume of calories that came from sugary drinks (CSPI, 2016). The impact of the advertising of hypercaloric foods on consumption has been particularly problematic for Mexican children. It has been estimated that 85% of television advertising, aimed at food, corresponded to the promotion of soft drinks, cakes and fried foods, which are mainly directed to this population, but also significantly impacts adults (Ramírez et al., 2003; Díaz et al., 2011; Pérez et al., 2010).

The use of celebrities or fictional characters; flashy presentations or accompanied by toys; sponsoring activities where children participate; advertising in programs, movies or video games, including on the internet, the promotion of hyper caloric foods and beverages, is present in

practically all areas of the lives of minors, from television, school, various points of sale and in the public transport (El Poder del Consumidor, 2014; INSP, 2014).

Taking into account the negative implications of advertising, particularly in children, regulations have been established in the guidelines of the Federal Radio and Television Law and the General Health Law since the early 1970s (García, 2011a). Although the content of these regulations was ambiguous, during that decade, regulatory efforts were reinforced by a series of television messages, even within children's series, which focused on reducing consumption, particularly of soft drinks. Initiatives to restrict advertising and the consumption of soft drinks were reduced during the eighties, and at the end of the decade, with governments promoting free markets, controls on advertising were more lax, and self-regulation was even promoted [20] (Zazueta, 2012; García, 2011).

It was not until 2010 that the alert for the high levels of overweight and obesity drew the attention of key political figures, civil society organizations, and academia, to give way to a regulatory effort [21] of the food supply and drinks with a low nutritional contribution, at least in basic education schools (Barquera et al., 2013; Monterrosa et al., 2015). Nevertheless, given that preference was sought to be given to self-regulation, companies such as Barcel and Sabritas announced the adaptation of facilities to package smaller quantities and add or modify the components of their products shortly after the first restrictions were established (Rodríguez, 2012; García , 2011).

This shows a reorientation of the objective, which now includes parents, to try to convince them that "healthy" products are offered. During the last six-year period, given the lack of results from the actions taken previously, a special tax on soft drinks was promoted, as well as restrictions on the schedules for the advertising of hyper caloric foods and beverages and a frontal labeling on these products (Tenorio, 2014 ; Cofepris, 2014). Although the soda consumption tax has achieved a reduction in its consumption between 6% and 12%, in 2014 (Colchero et al., 2016), and advertising and labeling regulations can be instruments to confront the environment obesogenic; the civil

association El Poder del Consumidor points out the need to ensure the absence of conflict of interest, in the group of experts that define acceptable content in advertising.

More broadly, there are a series of actions against the obesogenic environment that are still pending, according to international recommendations (PAHO, 2011). Regarding food: improving the relative price of healthy foods, promoting agricultural policies and urban agriculture, eliminating trans fats from the diet, improving school feeding programs, incorporating the concept of health in international food trade, as well as encouraging the development of new, healthier foods. Regarding the promotion of physical activity, those aimed at institutional settings for adults (workplace) and children (school), as well as urban facilities: urban planning and transport, as well as suitable spaces for recreation and sports are pending.

Finally, it is worth considering the contribution of the food industry to the obesogenic environment, paradoxical as it may seem, by participating in anti-obesity programs. Although there are precedents that the food industry seeks to reduce the pressure that has been placed on it, emphasizing the importance of physical activity [22], Coca Cola company has not only managed to divert attention to its products, it has even managed to get support from different countries in the world, by emphasizing the importance of physical activity as a way to deal with excess weight and associated diseases, proposing that it is enough to educate the population to “balance calories” [23]. In 2013, the National Commission for Physical Culture and Sports (CONADE in Spanish) promoted “the Ponte al 100” program, placing such company as a “founding ally”, and recognizing the lack of results of the National Physical Activation Plans of the three preceding six-year terms (Conade, 2013).

In November 2015, the program came to an end, given the difficulties implicit in the program's logistics [24], which resulted in little interest from the population, in addition to the suspicions regarding its results and the public image that the government was being complacent about the propaganda of the brand's products, in events aimed at promoting health, when it has been related to excess weight (Ochoa, 2016).

This does not mean that attempts to influence programs and policies aimed at improving the health conditions of the population have ceased, as well as ensuring a good public image and strengthening their ability to negotiate with the State. All of which results in the extension of the reaches of the obesogenic environment.

Conclusions

The consolidation of the obesogenic environment has been achieved through multiple processes of a generalized scope, which must be placed within the framework of practices and lifestyles. We have pointed out that, the action of the State has given foundation to the change in eating patterns, relying on ideological assumptions, increasingly blurred but present, and also on analytical efforts to understand and act appropriately in the face of the country's food problems. This process, even if it has always been important, it's in last stage of the national economic life, due to its lack of regulation, despite the obvious need for it. In the new economic model, to the absence of fresh fruits and vegetables from the food programs during import substitution, is added to the access to ultra-industrialized goods, as a worsening of the obesogenic environment.

Faced with a historical promotion of the change in the Mexican diet, the development of the food industry fitted in perfectly, both due to the advertising and availability of the goods produced, as well as the opportunity it gave the domestic consumer to participate in the goods that circulated in the global market, reproducing the standardized consumptions that were massively disseminated in the media, with a growing reach.

People evaluated the foods that were available to them, not only for their nutritional properties or their practicality for busy modern life, but consumers also attributed social properties to food, such as signs of modernization or improvement in social status. Faced with these changes, it should be noted that it has been the support of key political figures, civil society organizations, academia, the use of recommendations from international organizations, and even the media coverage of the problem of the risks associated with excess weight, which allowed starting taking governmental

measures. Thus, organized civil society has pressured the government to act on companies, but an effort has yet to be made to reverse the association between obesogenic consumption and socioeconomic improvement, an effort that requires an integrated vision of each of these actors. Information on high prevalences of excess weight in women, adolescents, and schoolchildren had already been available since 1999, but it was until 2010 that specific efforts were made for this aspect (Rivera et al., 2001; Secretary of Health, 2010). The evaluation of the impact of government actions that, in the last two six-year terms, have been aimed at reducing the high prevalences of excess weight is still pending. In particular, given the national and international recognition that taking fiscal measures contributes to reducing population risks of chronic diseases (Colchero et al., 2016; WHO, 2016).

It is worth noting that although government actions are of crucial importance to prevent health risks, there are still aspects that need to be addressed and that are part of a well-founded body of evidence. Furthermore, the strong link that still exists between the food industry, particularly soft drinks, with various State institutions, is cause for alert as it represents the opportunity to "clean" the image of these drinks and with it, the risk of increasing and deepen the reach of the obesogenic environment. It should be noted that the current situation with the express request to modify NAFTA, from the incoming administration in the North American government, represents an opportunity to address one of the major influences that reinforce the Mexican obesogenic environment, as shown before. We must indicate that this review covers a first objective of establishing reference points for the development of subsequent investigations, in which the indicated processes are contrasted with empirical data.

Notes

[1] We use this generic term to refer to long-term diseases that are the result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental and behavioral factors, such as cardiovascular diseases, the various types of cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. See WHO (2017).

[2] According to Krieger (2011) the biomedical model is characterized by the following aspects:

1 ° The domain of the disease and its causes is restricted only to biological, chemical, and physical phenomena (specific to biomedicine).

2 ° The emphasis on laboratory research and the use of technology, neglecting research questions that cannot be answered with randomized clinical trials (shared with several natural sciences).

3 ° The acceptance of reductionism, the philosophical and methodological assumption that a phenomenon can be studied by the properties of its parts (common both in natural and social sciences).

[3] The perspective of the interaction between genes and the environment is based on the assumption that susceptibility to obesity is determined by the genotype - a set of genetic information that may or may not manifest itself -, but the environment promotes its phenotypic expression - more evident traits genetic inheritance (Bouchard, 2008; Qui and Cho, 2008

[4] Evolutionary medicine, for its part, recovers the assumption that human metabolism had adapted to a diet characterized by scarcity, so that the disagreements with the food environment and modern physical activity, generated high levels of accumulation of fatty tissue in the body (Sellayah, Cagampang and Fox., 2014).

[5] The hypothesis of the Origin of the Disease Related to Development has as a starting point to explain obesity, the emphasis on phenotypic adaptation. If a mother has suffered from famine or is overweight, the fetus will experience some modifications in its phenotype to adapt to these circumstances, which will affect its development, based on its propensity to gain weight, a process

that is identified as "programming" (Parlee and MacDougald, 2014; Gardner and Rhodes, 2009; Silveira et al., 2014)

[6] It is worth noting that the effect of physical activity still has important areas of development, since its changes have been less documented, since research in this regard has been carried out in industrialized countries and urban locations (Adams et al. ., 2014). On the other hand, its incorporation as a topic of interest in the health area has been relatively recent, in addition to being frequently associated with the treatment of excess weight and to a much lesser degree in its prevention and lacks the commercial interests that have supported by research in the food or pharmaceutical industry (Fox and Hillsdon, 2007).

[7] Most used international measure to approximate body composition. It is calculated by dividing the weight in kilograms by the square of the height in meters.

[8] During the colony, the prohibition of certain crops, associated with pre-Hispanic religious life, had resulted in the impoverishment of the quality of the diet, although aspects such as the consumption of insects could be preserved given the difficulties to control (see, Ramos and Pino, 2003).

[9] The bromatological analyzes showed that corn provided good quality nutrients, since the nixtamalization process (cooking the corn with lime) gave a guideline to the greater bioavailability of these, in addition to the advantages of combining it with beans and pepper at the popular custom (Bourges and Casanueva, 2002; Aguilar, 2008).

[10] Carried out between the late 1950s and though the late 1970s, the objective of these studies was to collect information on the characteristics of the population at nutritional risk, so localities

that were representative of four areas of the country were chosen: South Pacific, Gulf, Center, and North.

[11] Milk consumption, given the physiological and dietary characteristics of the majority of the population; when consumed with nixtamalized corn, it produced heartburn, this coupled with the physiological maladjustment for its digestion due to the lack of the lactase enzyme to break down its main sugar, lactose (Corcuera, 1981; Pío, 2013).

[12] Control was maintained in two ways: it regulated the markets for popular subsistence products, establishing a more direct relationship between producers and consumers, and it guaranteed access to basic products for low-income consumers, and it promoted a good standard of living to the producers.

[13] Although there were other programs as part of the redistributive and regulatory functions that impacted on food (such as the Investment Program for Rural Development-Pider, the General Coordinator of the National Plan for Depressed Zones and Marginalized Groups, Coplamar, or the Mexican Food System, SAM), Conasupo had the greatest impact both due to its size and the time it developed its activities (Barquera et al., 2001; Barceinas and Yúnez, 2000).

[14] Poverty, unemployment and inflation, derived from the lack of attention to social imbalances and the high unsustainable growth rates of the economy, could barely be alleviated with the rise in oil prices, but they ended to appear, see Kuntz (2012).

[15] While it is required to go to receive medical attention, keep the minors in school and participate in various talks about the aspects that the program seeks to cover, to receive support (Hevia, 2009).

[16] Gómez and Schwentesius (2003) make an assessment ten years after the treaty was signed in the following ten points:

- The budget for the agricultural and fishing sector in Mexico was reduced.
- The agri-food sector as a whole has negative competitiveness in the NAFTA region.
- Corn imports amount to 136.6 million tons. A similar case happens with meats, fruits in temperate climates, etc.
- Mexico has a chronically deficit trade balance, with a tendency to grow.
- The data show that Mexico has not been able to regain its food self-sufficiency.
- Unemployment is growing alarmingly in the countryside.
- Poverty has increased; 69.3% of the total population in the countryside is poor.
- Massive imports have put more pressure on the prices of primary agricultural products than on consumer prices, in addition to the fact that the latter continue to increase.
- NAFTA has transformed life choices in the countryside, for the vast majority.
- The authorities of the agricultural sector have closed the doors to the discussion and to recognize these negative impacts.

[17] Reference is made to “Foods processed by centralized food industries, with high volumes of regional or national production and distribution. They are generally easily accessible and are presented as frozen, canned, ready to be processed, cooked, heated or eaten”(González et al., 2007). The inputs to preserve these products come from the extraction and recombination of substances of various origins, which is why they are also called ultra-processed (Monteiro and Cannon, 2012; Monteiro et al., 2010).

[18] Between 1930 and 1970 the general population tripled, but in different proportions by locality size. In rural localities (less than 2,500 inhabitants) it doubled, while in urban ones (more than 15,000 inhabitants) it increased more than seven times; particularly, Mexico City was home to 17%

of the population (Alba, 1993). Between 1940 and 1980, the urban population accumulated mainly in the Metropolitan Area of Mexico City, going from 7.8% to 21.6% in its participation in the total national population (Sobrino, 2011).

[19] Factors such as the sub-optimal uterine and postnatal environment, as well as the tendency to accumulate fat and maintain a low metabolism, have been identified to account for the greater propensity to be overweight and obese in individuals with poor eating histories (Sawaya and Roberts, 2003; Vadillo et al., 2012). The medical literature shows how the lack of food and the frequency of infections lead the body to adopt a survival strategy based on modifying its biological patterns, delaying development or reducing energy expenditure to a minimum, a process known as homeoresis (Toussaint and García, 2001).

[20] The transition to a neoliberal development model also had an impact on the intensification of publicity, since, after the Zedillo government, the need for government authorization to promote messages in the mass media was eliminated. The messages focused on foods and beverages with low nutritional value, and on the youth and child population (the largest segments of the age structure of the Mexican population)

[21] For a detailed analysis of initiatives to address excess weight, particularly among children see Tenorio. (2014).

[22] The president of the National Commission of Industrial Chambers, for example, urged not to hold this economic branch responsible for obesity, and on the other hand to recover spaces "that are currently in deterioration, abandonment and insecurity, when it is It is fundamental to promote that children and young people throughout the Mexican territory can go out to play and carry out sports or recreational activities in a safe environment" (Hernández, 2015).

[23] The concept of balancing calories consumed and calories expended is what experts call "energy balance." That is why our efforts are focused on three areas: education, variety and physical exercise ("THINK, BABY, MOVE") to educate our partners, consumers and communities about the importance of energy balance. We promote an active and healthy life through energy balance programs that offer physical exercise and food education. [...] We sponsor more than 250 physical activity and food education programs in more than 100 countries.

In 2015 we hope to have at least one program of these characteristics in each of the countries where we are present (Applebaum, 2011).

[24] The guiding principle of the "Ponte al 100" program has been to re-educate the population to be responsible for their health, based on the measurement of "Functional Capacity", such as the ability to lead an independent life. For this reason, during its development a series of measurements and dietary recommendations are made, then it is proposed that the evaluated person contact three months later, until they are one year old, to continue evaluating functional capacity. I refer to the present program because it still exists, but supported only by Coca Cola, not to mention the link it had with the federal government (Coca Cola)

4.3 Translation of the document "La salud y el medio ambiente, un tema bioético" from Spanish into English.

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ARTÍCULO DE REVISIÓN

La salud y el medio ambiente, un tema bioético

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RESUMEN

Objetivo: evidenciar la importancia del pensamiento bioético para el cuidado del medio ambiente y la vida del ser humano.

Desarrollo: se revisaron los conceptos de salud, medio ambiente, problema ambiental, ecología y bioética destacándose la evolución de esta última a través del desarrollo social y se citan los análisis y la preocupación de grandes pensadores con respecto al tema. Se expone como se ha manifestado la concientización y las medidas tomadas a nivel global y en Cuba por el cambio climático ocasionado por el maltrato y deterioro de la naturaleza en su conjunto. Se comentan las afectaciones que pronostican el cambio climático sobre el medio ambiente y la salud humana. Se analiza la importancia del conocimiento de la bioética en este conflicto.

Conclusiones: es importante que el personal médico se apodere de conocimientos ambientalistas a partir del dominio de la bioética, para con ello influir en la creación de una conciencia social ecológica que ayude a preservar la salud humana.

Palabras clave: salud; ecología; medio ambiente; problema ambiental; conciencia social; bioética.

SUMMARY

Objective: to show the importance of bioethical thinking for the care of the environment and human life.

Development: the concepts of health, environment, environmental problem, ecology, and bioethics were reviewed, highlighting the evolution of the latter through social development and the analyzes and concerns of great thinkers regarding the subject, are cited. It is exposed how the awareness and the measures taken globally and in Cuba due to climate change caused by the mistreatment and deterioration of nature as a whole have been expressed. The effects predicted by climate change on the environment and human health are discussed. The importance of the knowledge of bioethics in this conflict is analyzed.

Conclusions: it is important that medical personnel take possession of environmental knowledge from the domain of bioethics, in order to influence the creation of an ecological social conscience that helps preserve human health.

Keywords: health; ecology; environment; Environmental problem; social conscience; bioethics.

INTRODUCTION

Premises

Human beings, even without intending to do so, have altered the natural cycles of the planet that we inhabit, and broken or interrupted its ecological balance with all the negative consequences for all living beings, including the human species. In doing so, ecological problems arose, which first manifested at a local level, then at a regional level, and finally to the entire planet. We are currently in the middle of a crisis of sustainability of the biosphere on a global scale. This has determined the concern and actions of humanity towards them and the search for strategies for their solution. This is how the United Nations (UN) has pronounced in the Millennium Declaration with its guidelines

to join forces, experiences, and technologies to prevent the advance of the deterioration of the planet and the proliferation of diseases and poverty that are accentuated as a result of the first. (1) Environmental problems such as air, water, and soil pollution, together with deforestation among others, have produced an ecological imbalance that has come to generate climate change on the planet mainly affecting poor and developing countries. With water sources being affected, in principle as a result of major droughts or floods and disasters that contaminate it; this has affected not only the climate, but also the health of men and living species. For all this, the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), include for the year 2015: guarantee the sustainability of the environment as one of the ways of preserving the planet and human life on it. (2, 3, 4)

At the conference that took place in Paris, the XXI Summit on Climate Change, the agenda included all countries and addressed the pressing environmental challenge at the moment: climate change. The leaders of the countries discussed how the foundations for world progress are established and spoke about it at the World People's Conference on Climate Change and Defense of Life, together with numerous world personalities who deployed their actions from all over fronts to support them. (5, 6, 7, 8) Common and pressing issues were discussed such as mitigation of climate change, adaptation of people to environmental change, loss and damage caused by climate events in all spheres. Not ignoring the agenda, the use of the funding provided, the development and transfer of technology assigned to organizations and countries; the promotion of the development capacity of the programs, the transparency of the measures and the support provided were also included among the sections with the greatest impact.

Agreements were reached among all participants in order to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty; to ensure sustainability. For the agreement to meet its objective, measures must be taken to avoid exceeding the reached limit of 20C with respect to pre-industrial levels, the consensus also advocates for clean energy, preventing greenhouse gases from compromising food production, as

well as creating conditions that increase adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and climate resilience, all of this with an increase in financial flows allocated to this effect. (9, 10)

If the objectives of the agreement are met, humanity will take a great leap towards the integration of states, starting from a common urgency: to preserve life. They will not stop going through difficulties and contradictions that must be overcome given the multiplicity of nations involved. The Paris conference attests that despite being slow, steps towards that end are being taken and that countries, despite their differences, have joined forces and wills because they perceive the imminent danger to which they are exposed. In doing so they are united in scientific and social work to preserve our home: our planet. It is important to recognize that the global change that is required should not be framed solely by climate change, which is only part of the problem in question, so is the loss of biodiversity, water scarcity, the degradation and disappearance of ecosystems, problems that can have immediate and obvious effects. Humans, animals or plants health cannot be unrelated to elements of the ecosystem such as air, water, chemicals, vectors, excess consumption or social vicissitudes. Therefore, guaranteeing an environment conducive to the development of health depends on everyone executing multidisciplinary actions, which creates a challenge for humanity and it is to create the foundations for future generations. Actively involving governments and all levels of civil society, but particularly health professionals, sentinels of life in all its manifestations and bearers of bioethical principles in their formation. For this reason, this work aims to show the importance of bioethical thinking for the care of the environment and human life.

DEVELOPING

Previous concepts

Growing up in an environment where love and respect for nature is promoted, in particular that portion with which one interacts, is of great importance for human beings. It reaffirms the aforementioned, that the World Health Organization (WHO) adopts the definition of Health as the complete state of physical, mental, and social well-being and not only the absence of disease or

disease (ALMA-ATA, WHO 1978). It is element that men cannot enjoy any of it without the preservation of living nature, purified of harmful agents. Therefore, it is appreciated that it is impossible to talk about health, without thinking about the concept of the environment, since it takes place in it.

The environment is the system of abiotic, biotic, and socioeconomic factors with which people interact in a process of adaptation, transformation, and use of it to satisfy their needs in the historical-social process. Therefore, an environmental problem is generated when there is a social production that destroys the bases of life, that is, any action that is carried out on the environment with a negative balance towards it and therefore against the interaction of human beings and nature. From this derives the importance of knowledge about ecology, whose object of study is the impact of economic activities on the ecosystem; that is, about the system formed by the physical environment, animals and other organisms that populate it. This discipline that studies the mutual relationships between living organisms and the environment has been classified from agricultural, forestry and human aspects, among others. (11)

Philosophical vision

Federico Engels in his work "The role of work in the transformation of the monkey into man" shows the genesis and development of the current ecological disaster, which corresponds to the capitalist system as an accelerated promoter of the destruction of the ecosystem that surrounds it, which makes life on the planet possible when he said: "However, let us not get carried away with enthusiasm at our victories over nature. After each of these victories, nature takes her revenge. It is true that the first consequences of these victories are those predicted by us, but in second and third place very different consequences appear, totally unforeseen and that, often, cancel the first ones"... and he added: "When in Cuba the Spanish planters burn the forests on the slopes of the mountains to obtain with ashes a fertilizer that was only enough to fertilize a generation of high-yield coffee

trees, they did not care that the torrential rains of the tropics swept away the topsoil, deprived of protection from the trees, leaving behind only bare rocks. ”(12).

The great thinkers have always observed the interaction between man and the environment with concern and comment on how it transforms and destroys it during his evolution towards development, which increased particularly after the industrial revolution; starting point in which the planet begins to be plundered from its entrails, taking all the raw material that it has needed for human development, without realizing that the planet is a living entity that also adjusts and unbalances during its transformation. This cumulative effect of indiscriminate exploitation is what today still mobilizes and worries contemporary thinkers who see ecology and the environment as a broken link in the chain of life and nature and among them we find Edgar Morín, who expresses that “It is shared a common destiny and vital problems are confronted. Earthly identity, peace, globalization "...” Then we have the ecological death of which the term cannot be foreseen”... “Humanity then faces fundamental problems of life and death and hence our identity as inhabitants of the earth is , I believe, of great importance since we are all citizens of the same country which is the earth and we have the same human identity, the result of a process of humanization. Knowing the earthly identity is essential to maintain a lasting peace on our planet "...” It is the case of ecology which is a gigantic science because in addition to studying the biosphere, it also deals with human interventions on it ... “Understanding the organization of the planet earth, the biosphere and society, are a key element of understanding to unite people who study the different disciplines. I am increasingly convinced that we are heading towards a union of disciplines, that future biology is going to be concentrated and not compartmentalized into sectors and that the human sciences are going to reform... ” (13).

Not only Edgar Morín is one of the scholars who currently present an ecological vision and concern for the future of Mother Earth as a whole, others at a regional level or from their knowledge, express their opinions and raise their voices to warn how development in their regions, together with the environment, affects the resources available to man and environmental and social

inequality is accentuated. (14,15,16) Just as man took command of exploitation, to put the riches of the planet at his service, now it must reflect that it is time to give back the care that the Earth as a whole demands, not only to stop its deterioration, but to guarantee the well-being of the place where it lives and develops, since that of all depends on its vitality and health. Hence the need for joint decision-making in this regard. The greening of human thought as a global phenomenon is one of the most common characteristics of the natural, social and technical sciences of the last third of the last century that has already permeated medical science and its unobjectionable stamp should contribute to the greening of the medicine.

Social development of bioethics

This is closely related to the health of the human being; in other words, from the medical Bioethics, whose definition has been studied since its origin by different meanings as science and society have evolved, since Fritz Jahr in 1927, who gives rise to the use of the term Bio-Ethik (17) through Marciano Vidal, who in 1969 stated: “bioethics develops beyond a legal and deontological order and more here than religious convictions”. In addition, in 1970, Van Rensselaer Potter defined it as the science that studies the values and moral principles of human behavior in the field of Biological Sciences and their health care. In 1971, he used the term bioethics in an article entitled “the science of survival” and in 1972, he included it as the “discipline that combines biological knowledge with that of human values”. In fact, Potter deals with ethical issues in relation to the environment with evolutionary perspectives, but later the term bioethics is used mainly to refer to the new medical ethics and the ethics of new advances in biomedicine. (18,19,20) Dr. José Acosta Sariago, in 2002 (21) expresses it as the discipline that deals with the study and reflection on the humanistic and ethical dimension and implications of the advances in science, the health professions and of policies related to health care and ecology.

The classification of bioethics enunciated by Dr. María Dolores Vila-Coro Barrachina, (22) divides it into: Theoretical Bioethics, Clinical Bioethics, Normative Bioethics, Cultural Bioethics and

Environmental Ethics and currently Dr. Rafael Torres Acosta exposes the concepts of regional bioethics as diverse as medical, ecological, philosophical, economic-political bioethics and others; starting from two main branches, the theoretical and the applied. All these meanings are diverse and yet common at the beginning of being a multidisciplinary activity that seeks to unite the human being with the world and establish an ethical nexus that successfully ensures the future of both. (23)

Health is-a prerequisite and a product of development; together with the deterioration of the environment, it brings negative consequences to health, so the importance of the environment should be highlighted within the aspects that can influence the vision of health. Human health should undoubtedly receive more attention in the discourse on environmental policy. Health and medicine claim a strong ecological component today and bioethics in its current expression arises in response to this. Therefore, in its broadest sense, bioethics is not limited to the medical field, but includes the “fields of bioethics” such as ethical problems derived from the health profession or through all the issues involved in the doctor-patient relationship. Problems of scientific research, biomedical, genetic manipulation, human cloning, and others. Ecological, environmental, and biosphere problems: need to preserve the environment, how to maintain the balance between species and respect for animals and nature, prevent the use of nuclear energy, control the growth of the world population and the increase in hunger in poor countries, among other current world problems. Moreover, the social and political influence of the above questions, on legislation, education, health policies and religion, among others, as well as on issues related to the relationship between neurology and ethics, which would give rise to what is known as neuroethics. (24 , 25,26)

Social awareness and measures taken in 1972, the United Nations General Assembly designated June 5 as World Environment Day, which led to the establishment of the United Nations Environment Program, in order to sensitize public opinion regarding the need to preserve and improve it, whose world status is a key link between climate change and human development. In 2005, the UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment drew attention to the global deterioration of vital

ecosystems, including mangroves, wetlands and forests. Ecosystems, like people, who depend on the services they provide, are smokers vulnerable to climate change. (27)

In 2009, a work plan was approved by the WHO to support Member States in terms of the protection of human health from the effects caused by climate change, in which activities were oriented in four key areas: the promotion of awareness, the strengthening of alliances, networks and collaborations, the improvement of scientific data around the linkages, morbidity and economic costs of adaptation and mitigation of the effects of change to protect health and ultimately, strengthening of health systems. (28) WHO jointly with UNDP, in 2010 work began on the first global project on adaptation of public health to climate change in order to “increase the adaptive capacity of the institutions of national health systems, including field professionals, so they can respond to climate-related health risks.”(29)

In Cuba, since October 10, 1904, the "Arbor Day" has been celebrated. On this date, in Havana, a Ceiba tree was planted at the junction of Línea and Paseo streets, in the Vedado neighborhood, which makes our nation part of the group of founding countries of this commemoration. This environmental policy has been appreciated since 1976, through Article 27 of the Socialist Constitution, (30) which guides Cuban environmental policy, integrating environmental protection with sustainable socioeconomic development. In 1981, Law 33 "On the Protection of the Environment and the Rational Use of Natural Resources" was promulgated, very important for the national legal system in environmental matters.

In 1986, the National Commission for the Protection of the Environment and the Rational Use of Natural Resources (COMARNA) was established, and a year later, the Group for the Integral Development of the Capital, to prepare the socioeconomic strategy. (31) approval of the National Environment and Development Program in 1993 led to the creation of the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment in 1994. In 1997 Law 81 "On the Environment" was enacted, the National Technical Committee for Standardization was established on Environmental Management and the first version of the National Environmental Strategy and the provincial strategies, governing

environmental management; later the National Scientific Program, (32) until the recent formation of the National Group on Climate Change. (33) The National Directorate of Environmental Health and the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology with their dependencies are also rector of environmental health. provincial and municipal. From this approach, a methodology applied in environmental health is the project, ECOSALUD, developed by the International Center for Development Research (CIDA) of Canada. (34).

Impacts and repercussions

According to the WHO, climate change to a large extent negatively influences the social and environmental determinants of health, such as clean air, drinking water, adequate food and safe housing; therefore, it will cause deaths from malnutrition, malaria, diarrheal diseases and heat stress. All of the above due to greenhouse gas emissions produced by people and mainly developed countries. (35, 36) Being able to indirectly affect at least three classes of generalized health problems: increased incidence of vector-borne diseases, greater presence of organisms that transmit diseases through water, and increased photochemical air pollution. (37, 38, 39) Air pollution is produced mainly by gases emitted by: transportation, energy production and industrial activities. Exposure to heavy metals, as well as gaseous inorganic compounds, is extremely dangerous for the health of the population. Water quality becomes an important environmental problem, due to waterborne diseases, in addition to chemical pollution that increases with industrialization and the use of fertilizers in agriculture. Physical elements that affect health, such as industrial or urban noise, vibrations, ionizing and non-ionizing radiation, are increasing due to deforestation and the increase in technologies. (40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46)

In Cuba, it is expected that, due to climate change and consequently environmental change, there will be effects such as a rise in sea level, the loss of arable areas and dedicated to other purposes, the penetration of salt water in the lower areas, which affects the beaches and tourist facilities, the salinization of the water table, having less fresh water for human, animal and agricultural use and its consequences in production due to the increase in semi-desert areas, as a result of prolonged

droughts, which would bring difficulties in cultivation and feeding, in addition to the possible increase in tropical meteorological phenomena. The rise in average temperature can influence diseases whose transmitting agents are vectors and aggravate others due to human perspiration and dehydration. Biodiversity will undoubtedly have effects that will influence the balance of the environment, especially in coastal areas.

Environmental pollution will be greater as pollution of the planet increases. Air in particular can degrade being the vehicle for us to reach a greater number of allergens and pathogens. The economic cost for the country and the risk of getting sick for people will be high, even more so with the increase in the average age of the population and its natural growth, so that the determination of the health-disease process will become more complex by having more risk factors. Expanding human groups generate waste, which is poorly processed, mainly in large cities, which further affects the already contaminated environment, increasing vectors and diseases transmitted by them, the spread of odors and gases that decomposition gives off organic, along with hydrocarbon residues and other pollutants from industries. (47, 48)

Need for bioethical thinking

About the value of human actions, Marx said: "If man does not know, at least superficially, the properties of a certain phenomenon, they cannot assess it." (49) This is how actions are carried out against the environment, due to the little appreciation and ignorance of the consequences of these acts and with it, perhaps unintentionally, one more grain of sand is placed on the great dune of climate change. If you think about generating changes in the environment at the global level, you need to change the values at the governmental, institutional and individual levels. Bioethics relates social conscience in its different manifestations, putting them in function of the protection of man and his natural habitat.

Through bioethics and its environmental aspect, it is urged to raise awareness of the ethical and moral principles that the individual must have in terms of respect and care for preserving the

environment, the hygiene of its ecosystem, which translates into health, well-being and quality life of the living beings that surround it. Many are the scholars of the subject in different lines of knowledge, but all agree that the planet needs care and attention, and that human action must regulate the form of interaction with it, avoiding the continuation of ecological and climatic imbalance. (50,51,52) Today and in the future, the need for ecological culture will be increasing for the whole of society and especially for the personnel dedicated to safeguarding health, the most precious asset of the human beings.

Our life and that of our descendants depend on the awareness that the population acquires. You live with the growing danger without perception of it. It is time to take action precisely in our environment, which is the community, since international organizations cannot meet the objectives set, without the implementation of their regulations on the ground, or the support of individuals.

The doctor is called from his bioethical knowledge, to be the main promoter of those measures that protect the environment. (53, 54) These actions must be executed on time and the training, health promotion, and formation of a collective ecological conscience are a pressing right now. It is the responsibility of all personnel linked to the sector and therefore, health counselors, to influence aspects of social awareness that help preserve the human environment and with them the health of all. Life depends on the awareness that man makes about it and from the health post this should be the message: We can take care of our health just by loving nature!

CONCLUSIONS

It is important that medical personnel take hold of environmental knowledge from the domain of bioethics, in order to influence the creation of an ecological social conscience that helps preserve human health.

CHAPTER V

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter shows the results obtained once the documents “The Move to Global War” from English into Spanish and “Ambiente Obesogénico” and “Manifiesto Jurídico por los animales y el medio ambiente” from Spanish into English, were translated. Furthermore, it includes the application of the instruments chosen for this research: the text analysis chart, elaborated to make a detailed explanation of the characteristics of the each of the analyzed and translated texts. Additionally, the color-coding chart to explain how each translation technique was used to translate the message, and finally, the glossaries from both languages, that were created through this investigation. They are crucial to the translation process and will be used as a reference tool to the translator and potential readers.

5.1 Analysis and Interpretation of the Results

According to the objectives of this research, stated in Chapter I, the instruments used to collect the data and carry out the analysis of procedures and methods are the text analysis chart, glossaries, and color coding. With the use of the text analysis chart, the translator analyzes the text and defines the characteristics of each document, such as text style, text function, and stylistic scale. All of these aspects help the translator to achieve an accurate translation. With the next instrument (the color-coding chart), the investigator will analyze and identify the translation procedures used throughout the texts by using the color-coding chart designed for this study. Finally, the last instrument used was a glossary for each text and language, since they are crucial during the translation process, since they help to keep track of important terminology to achieve a coherent translation.

5.1.1 Text Analysis

The following table corresponds to the text analysis instrument, which is of highly importance because it uses Newmark's elements of text analysis (these were reviewed in detail in Chapter II). According to Newmark (1946), it is through the analysis of a text that a translator understands the concepts and finds equivalents to accurately convey the message to the readership; in other words, it is important because it helps the translator to review the target text. After the analysis of all texts, the translator was able to identify them as shown on the table below:

Table 4

Text Analysis Element	“The Move to Global War”	“Ambiente Obesogènico”	“Manifiesto Jurídico por los animales y el medio ambiente”
Text Style	Narrative	Narrative	Narrative
Stylistic Scale of Formality	Formal	Formal	Formal
Stylistic Scale of Generality	Formal	Formal	Formal
Stylistic Scale of Emotional tone	Factual	Factual	Factual
Text Function	Informative	Informative	Informative
Type of Translation	Semantic	Semantic	Semantic

Table 1 shows the instrument that the researcher will use to analyze the texts under study. Source: Researcher’s own creation.

5.1.2 Color Coding

The color coding is a data collection instrument that helps the researcher to identify the different translation techniques that were applied to the translations. The color-coding will encode the translation techniques used in fifteen paragraphs, of approximate 100 - 150 words each, retrieved from both of the translations. The chart will register the number of times a specific technique is used to translate the texts from Spanish to English and from English into Spanish. In this instrument, two paragraphs must be considered; the first one corresponds to the source text paragraph and the second one to the target language paragraph. On the second paragraph, the color-coding technique will be applied to highlight the techniques the researcher used to translate the texts. For the purpose of this research, the investigator will use nine different translation techniques, and in the color-coding chart, each technique will be assigned a specific color. The color-coding chart which will serve as a guide to identify the translation techniques below:

Table 5

Technique	
Modulation	
Transposition	
Omission	
Amplification	
Explicitation	
Literal translation	
Compensation	
Equivalence	
Adaptation	

Table 5 shows the color that represents each technique in the color-coding instrument.

Source: Researcher's own creation.

5.1.2.1 Color Coding from the document “The Move to Global War”.

Paragraph 1

Between 1931 and 1940, Japan's foreign policy continued to be defined by the growth of nationalism and the growing of the military that you read about in Chapter 1.1. This led to intervention in China, a deteriorating relationship with the West and, ultimately, to the Japanese attack to Pearl Harbor in 1941 and the development of the global war.

There are different perspectives regarding what led to the war between the USA and Japan in the Pacific:

- It could be argued that from the early 1930's, Japan, had planned a war with the aim of dominating Asia. Japan's aims in the region could only be achieved through war; therefore, war in the region was inevitable. Japan used negotiations to delay an international response to their expansion for as long as possible.

Translation

Entre 1931 y 1940, la política internacional de Japón se continuó definiendo por el crecimiento del nacionalismo y el creciente poder del ejército, del que se habla en el Capítulo 1.1. La intervención en China lleva a una relación deteriorada con el Occidente y, por último, al ataque japonés en Pearl Harbor en 1941 y al desarrollo de una guerra mundial.

Hay diferentes perspectivas relacionadas con lo que llevó a la Guerra entre Estados Unidos y Japón en el Pacífico:

- Se podría argumentar que desde principios de la década de 1930, Japón había planeado una guerra con el objetivo de dominar Asia. Este objetivo de Japón solo podía alcanzarse con una guerra en la región; por lo tanto ésta era inevitable en la región. Japón usó

negociaciones para retrasar una respuesta internacional a su expansión, tanto como fuera posible.

Paragraph 2

By the 1930's, Japan had fully modernized and gone a long way towards achieving equality with the West. The forces of nationalism and militarism had taken hold and were popular with the Japanese people; these forces had been given a boost by successes in wars against China and Russia, which had established Japan's positions in mainland China. Most Japanese, by the 1930's, saw Japan's position in Asia as essential, not only for economic and strategic reasons but, because they believed it was Japan's destiny to be the leader of the region.

Throughout the 1930's, the impact of militarism and nationalism thinking in Japan continued to be important in encouraging an expansionist foreign policy.

Translation

Para la década de 1930, Japón se había modernizado y caminado un largo trecho hacia la obtención de la igualdad con el Occidente. Las fuerzas del nacionalismo y el militarismo se habían apoderado y eran populares entre los japoneses; estas fuerzas recibieron un empuje por las victorias de las guerras contra China y Rusia, las cuales le dieron a Japón la posición en el territorio de China. La mayoría de los japoneses, para la década de 1930, veía la posición Japón en Asia como algo esencial, no solo por razones económicas o estratégicas sino porque creían que su destino era el de liderar la región.

A través de la década de 1930, el impacto del pensamiento militarista y nacionalista en Japón continuó siendo importante para impulsar la política internacional expansionista.

Paragraph 3

By the late 1920's, a new situation had emerged in China. It was this situation, combined with the growing strength of the military and the economic crisis in Japan that precipitated in Manchurian crisis of 1931.

Encouraged by public outrage concerning the behavior of foreigners in China, Chinese nationalism had grown. The Nationalist Party in China, the Guomindang (GMD), led by Jiang Jieshi, began a campaign of national unification. This included anti-foreigner rhetoric and demands to end the unequal treaties that the great powers, including Japan, had forced China to sign.

By 1921, a new political party, the Communist Party, had been set up in China

Translation

Para finales de la década de 1920, surgía una nueva situación en China. Esta situación combinada con la creciente fuerza del ejército y la crisis económica en Japón que precipitaron la crisis de Manchuria en 1931.

El nacionalismo chino creció empujado por la indignación pública relativa al comportamiento de los foráneos en China. El Partido Nacionalista en China, el Guomindang (GMD), guiado por Jiang Jieshi, comenzó una campaña nacional de unificación. Esto incluía retórica anti-extranjeros y demandas de acabar los tratados desiguales que las grandes potencias, incluyendo Japón, forzaron a China a firmar.

Para 1921, un nuevo partido político, el Partido Comunista, se había instalado en China.

Paragraph 4

The Northern Expedition, which had been launched by Jiang Jieshi with the Communists, was regarded with some degree of concern by the Japanese government. The Japanese had backed the warlord on Manchuria, Zhang Zuolin. However, Zhang had become very powerful and attempted to expand into Northern China, which made him a target for Jiang. If Jiang defeated Zhang, this could impede Japan's special interests in Manchuria.

The Japanese government planned to use its army in Manchuria, the Kwantung Army, to disarm Zhang and to force him to retreat back to Manchuria before he was defeated by Jiang. The policy was to let Jiang's GMD have China while Japan focused on its interests in Manchuria.

Translation

El gobierno japonés veía con cierta preocupación La Expedición al Norte, lanzada por Jiang Jieshi junto a los Comunistas. Los japoneses apoyaban al caudillo, Zhang Zuolin, en Manchuria, pero Zhang ahora era muy poderoso e intentaba expandirse hacia China Norte, lo cual lo convertía en un objetivo de Jiang. Si Jiang vencía a Zhang, esto podía impedir el especial interés de Japón en Manchuria.

El gobierno japonés planeó usarlo en su Ejército Kwantun en Manchuria para desarmar a Zhang y obligarlo a retirarse de Manchuria antes de ser vencido por Jiang.

La política era dejar al GMC de Jiang para que se quedara con China mientras Japón enfocaba sus intereses en Manchuria.

Paragraph 5

The global economic crisis which started in 1929 following the Wall Street Crash in the USA called into question the whole international economic order. This, in turn, cast doubts on the trustworthiness of the USA and other democratic nations, and on Japan's own parliamentary government.

Japan was dependent on world trade and its exports fell drastically as countries put up tariffs to protect their own industries. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, signed into law by President Herbert Hoover in 1930, brought in the highest protective tariffs in US peacetime industry. Duties on Japanese goods rose by as much as 200%.

Translation

La crisis económica global que comenzó 1929 después del Colapso de Wall Street en los Estados Unidos, cuestionó todo el orden económico internacional. Lo cual, a su vez, sembró dudas en la confianza en los Estados Unidos y otros países democráticos, así como en el propio gobierno parlamentario de Japón.

Japón dependía del comercio internacional y sus exportaciones cayeron drásticamente a medida que los países aumentaban las tarifas para proteger sus propias industrias. La Ley

Smoot-Hawley, que pasó a ser Ley con la firma del presidente Herbert Hoover en 1930, trajo las tarifas protectoras más altas de los Estados Unidos de la industria en tiempos de paz. Los impuestos en los productos japoneses subieron hasta el 200%.

Paragraph 6

Japan's Prime Minister Tanaka was instructed by the Emperor to enforce discipline in the army. However, despite Tanaka's anger at his interference by the Kwantung Army in government policy, the General Staff were unwilling to punish the perpetrators as they claimed it would weaken the prestige of the army. In July 1929, Tanaka was forced to resign as he was unable to implement the emperor's wishes. Therefore, as early as the summer of 1929, it was clear the army could ignore the government with impunity. This fundamentally undermined the liberal democracy in Japan.

Translation

El Primer Ministro de Japón Tanaka recibía órdenes del Emperador para reforzar la disciplina del ejército. A pesar de la furia de Tanaka por la interferencia del ejército de Kwantung en políticas del gobierno, el General Staff no estaba dispuesto a castigar a los perpetradores pues decía que eso debilitaría el prestigio del ejército. En julio de 1929, Tanaka debió renunciar, pues no pudo implementar los deseos del emperador. Por lo tanto, ya para el verano de 1929, era evidente que el ejército podía ignorar al gobierno con impunidad. Esto socavaba los fundamentos de la democracia liberal en Japón.

Paragraph 7

In this climate of economic despair and political decline, the military emerged as a seemingly shining and pure example of the true spirit of the nation. Aided in part by decades of indoctrination, the military found its most fervent support in the down-trodden rural areas. For many rural youths, military service was their escape from poverty and degradation. Military leaders and organizations such as the Imperial reservists' Association promoted the idea that the "soldiers were the arms and legs of the empire." and better than civilians. It stated that young peasant men struggling to survive

“consider to be the greatest honour attainable, once they enter the army to become a private superior class.”

Translation

En este clima de desesperanza económica y declive político, el ejército emergió como un aparente ejemplo del verdadero espíritu de la nación. Éste recibió un ferviente apoyo de las áreas rurales más esclavizadas, en parte por las décadas de adoctrinamiento. Para muchos jóvenes rurales, el servicio militar era su escape de la pobreza y degradación. Los líderes y las organizaciones militares tales como la Asociación de Reservistas Imperiales promovían la idea de que los “soldados eran los brazos y las piernas del imperio....” y mejores que los civiles. Afirmaban que los hombres jóvenes campesinos que luchaban por sobrevivir, “lo consideran el más grande honor que pueden conseguir; y una vez que entran al ejército, se convierten en una clase superior”.

Paragraph 8

Despite Japan’s plans for Manchuria, it became clear that, given the aims of the Northern Expedition, China would fight for Manchuria. The Kwantung Army’s hope that the assassination of Zhang would destabilize the situation and allow for Japan to seize control was not fulfilled, as the warlord was succeeded by son son, Zhang Xueliang. Indeed, the Chinese Nationalists rallied behind anti-Japanese propaganda. While the Japanese government aimed to follow peaceful principles to maintain Japan’s position in the North-East of China, militants in the Kwantung Army were concerned that their objective is taking over Manchuria would become more difficult to achieve.

Translation

A pesar de los planes de Japón para Manchuria, se hizo claro que, dados los objetivos de la Expedición Norte, China pelearía por Manchuria. Con el asesinato de Zhang, se vio truncada la esperanza del Ejército Kwantung de que se desestabilizara la situación y esto permitiera a Japón tomar el control, ya que el hijo del caudillo, Zhang Xueliang, lo sucedió y se alió con Jian.

Así los Chinos Nacionalistas se concentraron detrás de la propaganda anti-japonesa. A la vez que el gobierno japonés continuaba enfocándose en seguir principios pacíficos para mantener la posición de Japón en el Noreste de China. Los militantes en el Ejército Kwantung estaban preocupados de que su objetivo de conquistar Manchuria sería más difícil de conseguir.

Paragraph 9

In the evening of 18 September 1931, near Mukden, there was an explosion on a section of the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railway. Immediately afterwards, officers of the Kwantung Army claimed that the railway had been blown up by the Chinese. However, there is evidence that the perpetrators were members of the Kwantung Army.

The Kwantung Army had its “excuse”. Within hours, the Japanese had forced the Chinese to retreat from Mukden. The following day, the Kwantung Army entered Changchun to the north.

Wakatsuki’s government attempted to regain control and declared a policy of “non-expansion and hostilities”, but the Kwantung Army was relishing its victories and did not need the orders coming from Tokyo. It began to seize its territory.

Translation

En la noche del 18 de setiembre de 1931 cerca de Mukden, hubo una explosión en una sección sur del ferrocarril de Manchuria que pertenecía a los japoneses: Inmediatamente después, los oficiales del Ejército de Manchuria dijeron que el ferrocarril había sido destruido por los chinos. De todos modos, hay evidencia que los perpetradores eran miembros del Ejército de Kwantung.

El Ejército de Kwantung tenía su “excusa”. En unas pocas horas, los japoneses forzaron a los chinos a retirarse de Mukden. Al día siguiente, el Ejército de Kwantung entró a Changchun por el norte.

El gobierno de Wakatsuki trata de retomar el control y declara una política de “no a las hostilidades expansionistas”, pero el Ejército Kwantung se deleitaba con sus victorias y no necesitaba de las órdenes que vienen de Tokyo. Comenzó a tomar más territorio.

Paragraph 10

The army minister told me, “We’ll send in troops from Korea... Indeed, they may have already gone in.” I rebuked him: “How can you allow dispatch of soldiers from Korea without government authorization?” He said, “Well, the fact that during the Tanaka cabinet (1927-1929) troops were dispatched without imperial sanction.” I gathered he had not foreseen any problem at all... under the circumstances I am quite powerless to restrain the military. How can his majesty’s military act without his sanction? What can I do? Maybe I should not be talking to you like this, but can you do anything?... I am in serious trouble.

Translation

El ministro del ejército me dijo, “Enviaremos tropas desde Corea.... Igualmente, para entonces podrían haberse retirado”. Lo reproché: “¿Cómo puede haber permitido el despacho de soldados desde Corea sin la autorización del gobierno?” Me dijo: “Bueno, el asunto es que durante el gabinete de Tanaka (1927 – 1929), las tropas se despachaban sin sanciones imperiales.” Deduje que no había previsto ningún problema en estas circunstancias, no tengo ningún poder de restringir al ejército. ¿Cómo puede el ejército de su majestad actuar sin su sanción? ¿Qué puedo hacer? Tal vez no debería hablarle así, pero usted no puede hacer nada... Estoy en graves problemas.

Paragraph 11

By the beginning of 1932 Manchuria was wholly under the control of Japanese forces. The Japanese in Manchuria set up an independent government under the puppet rule of Pu Yi (the last emperor of China) and called the new state “Manchuko”.

In January 1932, fighting had also broken out between Japanese and Chinese forces in Shanghai. The city was bombed by the Japanese with widespread devastation of the Chinese districts. The intense bombing over the densely populated residential area of Chapei, with the thousands of casualties and refugees that were created as a result intensified Chinese outrage and helped turn

world opinion against Japan. Four divisions of Japanese troops landed to assist the navy stationed in Shanghai. After six weeks, Chinese forces **were** forced to withdraw.

Translation

A principios de 1932, Manchuria estaba completamente bajo el control de las fuerzas japonesas. Los japoneses en Manchuria establecieron un gobierno independiente bajo el mando títere de Pu Yi (el último emperador de China) y lo llamaron el nuevo estado "Manchuko".

En enero de 1932, habían comenzado los ataques entre las fuerzas japonesas y las chinas en Shanghai. La ciudad fue bombardeada por los japoneses y dejó los distritos pequeños totalmente devastados. El bombardeo intenso sobre la muy poblada área de Chapei, y las miles de bajas y refugiados que quedaron como resultado de éste, intensificaron la furia de China y ayudaron a dar vuelta la opinión mundial en contra de Japón. Cuatro divisiones de tropas japonesas llegaron a ayudar a la fuerza marina que se encontraba en Shanghai. Luego de seis semanas, las fuerzas chinas debieron retirarse.

Paragraph 12

To the outside world, Japan's proclamations of peaceful intent seemed deceitful, as its army continued to expand in Manchuria. The breakdown of control over the Kwantung Army had not been fully appreciated.

This followed, in the 1930's, a marked deterioration in relations between Japan on the one hand and the USA and Britain on the other. Although, as you will read in the next chapter, the West's response to the Manchurian crisis in 1931 was **rather** cautious, nevertheless, its condemnation of Japan for using force cause Japan leave the League of Nations.

Translation

Para el mundo externo, las proclamas de Japón de sus intentos pacíficos parecían engaños a medida que su ejército continuaba la expansión en Manchuria. La descomposición del control sobre el Ejército de Kwantung no era vista con buenos ojos. Lo anterior permitió en 1930 una

marcada deterioración en las relaciones entre Japón, por un lado, y Estados Unidos y Gran Bretaña, por el otro. Aunque, como se verá en el siguiente capítulo, la respuesta Occidental a la crisis de Manchuria en 1931 fue cautelosa, pero aun así condena a Japón por usar fuerzas que le causó abandonara la Liga de las Naciones.

Paragraph 13

At the Marco Polo Bridge, near Beijing, fighting broke out between Japanese and Chinese forces on July 7 in 1937. In contrast to the Mukden Incident, there is limited evidence that this clash was deliberately set up by Japanese forces, although the army had drawn forces into China from Korea without consulting the government in Tokyo. The minister of war demanded that more forces were deployed from Korea and Manchuria, and although Prince Konoye attempted to contain the army, reinforcements were sent. This led to the full-scale war with China.

By the end of July, Japanese forces had taken Beijing, and the following month there was fighting in Shanghai. Japan was engaged both in the north and in and around Shanghai, and was thus fighting a war on two fronts.

Translation

En el Puente Marco Polo, cerca de Beijing, se desató la guerra entre las fuerzas chinas y las japonesas el 7 de julio de 1937. En contraste con el Incidente Mukden, hay evidencia limitada de que este enfrentamiento fue organizado a propósito por las fuerzas japonesas, aunque el ejército había retirado sus tropas de Corea a China sin consultar al gobierno en Tokio. El Ministro de Guerra exigió que se enviaran más tropas a Corea y Manchuria y, aunque el Príncipe Konoye trató de contener al ejército, igualmente se enviaron refuerzos. Esto llevó a la guerra con China.

Hacia finales de julio, las fuerzas japonesas habían conquistado Beijing y los siguientes meses continuaron luchando en Shanghai. Japón se ocupó tanto en el norte, dentro y alrededor de Shanghai; y, por lo tanto, peleaba en una guerra en dos frentes.

Paragraph 14

Prince Konnoye returned as prime minister in July 1940 having resigned in December 1938. He still aimed to limit the power of the military and he created a unity party called the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which was joined by most political parties. However, he again failed to control the militarists.

Indeed, multi-party politics was suspended in 1940 when the Imperial Rule Assistance Association replaced all political parties. The military were in total control when in October, 1941, Prime Minister Konoe resigned and was replaced by General Tojo.

Translation

El príncipe Konoye retornó como primer ministro en julio de 1940 después de renunciar en diciembre de 1938. Su objetivo seguía siendo el de limitar el poder del ejército y creó un partido de unidad llamado Asociación de Apoyo al Régimen Imperial a la cual se unieron la mayoría de los partidos políticos. No obstante, falló de nuevo en controlar a los militaristas. Por lo tanto, la política multi-partidista fue suspendida en 1940 cuando la Asociación de Apoyo al Régimen Imperial reemplazó a todos los partidos políticos. El ejército estaba en total control cuando, en octubre de 1941, el primer ministro Príncipe Konoe renunció y fue reemplazado por el General Tojo.

Paragraph 15

It is impossible, from the standpoint of our present political situation and of our self-preservation, to accept all the American demands. On the other hand we cannot let the present situation continue. If we miss the present opportunity to go to war, we will have to submit to American dictation. Therefore, I recognize that it is inevitable that we must decide to start a war against the United States.

I will put my trust in what I have been told, namely that things will go well in the early part of the war; and that although we will experience increasing difficulties as the war progresses, there is some prospect of success.

Translation

Es imposible, desde la perspectiva de nuestra situación política actual y nuestra protección, que aceptemos todas las demandas Americanas. Por el otro lado, no podemos dejar que la situación actual continúe. Si perdemos la oportunidad actual de ir a la Guerra, nos tendremos que someter a la dictadura Americana. Por lo tanto, reconozco que es inevitable que debamos decidir comenzar una guerra en contra de los Estados Unidos.

Pondré mi confianza en lo que se me ha dicho, para ser exacto, que las cosas saldrán bien en la primera parte de la Guerra; y que aunque experimentaremos más dificultades a medida que la guerra continúe, tenemos esperanzas de ganar.

5.1.2.1 Color Coding from the documents “Ambiente Obesogènico” and “Manifiesto Jurídico por los animales y el medio ambiente”

Paragraph 1

Las enfermedades crónicas [1] en los países de altos ingresos, mostraron un incremento notorio a partir de la segunda mitad del siglo XX. Se dio paso al desarrollo de diversos estudios en contextos nacionales e internaciones en los que se demostró su asociación con la obesidad (Luepker, 2011). Actualmente, los mayores niveles de peso elevado se presentan en la región de las Américas. En Chile, México y Estados Unidos, siete de cada diez adultos presentan sobrepeso y obesidad (OPS, 2014; WHO, 2014). El escenario requiere tomar en cuenta que, más allá de que se trate del mismo factor de riesgo, los supuestos detrás de la relación entre el exceso de peso y la morbilidad crónica se han modificado a lo largo de las últimas tres décadas.

Translation

Chronic diseases [1] in high-income countries showed a noticeable increase from the second half of the 20th century. This led to the development of various studies in national and

international contexts in which its association with obesity was demonstrated (Luepker, 2011). Currently, the highest levels of high weight occur in the Americas region. In Chile, Mexico, and the United States, seven out of ten adults are overweight and obese (PAHO, 2014; WHO, 2014). The scenario requires taking into account that, regardless of the risk factor being the same, the assumptions behind the relationship between excess weight and chronic morbidity have changed over the last three decades.

Paragraph 2

Algunos autores señalan que ha habido un escaso efecto sobre los niveles de exceso de peso, que ha mostrado el enfoque centrado en los individuos (ya sea a partir de herramientas comportamentales, educativas o farmacológicas) y reconocen el control limitado que tienen los sujetos sobre sus estilos de vida y consumo, además de llamar la atención sobre el efecto del ambiente (Townshend et al., 2010). A partir de lo anterior, cobraron importancia los profundos cambios que ha sufrido el entorno humano, en contraste con la lenta transformación de las características biológicas del cuerpo. De este modo, la obesidad se muestra como una respuesta biológica normal “pasiva” ante un entorno cambiante (James et al., 2010).

Translation

Some authors point out that there has been little effect on the levels of excess weight, which has been shown by the individual centered approach (whether from behavioral, educational, or pharmacological tools) and they recognize the limited control that people have over their lifestyles and consumption, in addition to drawing attention to the effect of the environment (Townshend et al., 2010). From the above, the profound changes that the human environment has undergone became important, in contrast to the slow transformation of the biological characteristics of the body. In this way, obesity appears as a normal “passive” biological response to a changing environment (James et al., 2010).

Paragraph 3

A nivel global, existe una transformación de los sistemas alimentarios nacionales que se gestó en la posguerra, esto ha conducido a un cambio de patrones alimentarios a lo largo del mundo (Basu, 2015; Williams, 2015).

La distribución globalizada de tecnología para producir, transportar o comercializar alimentos, así como el flujo de capital y servicios, han provocado que los precios de las grasas vegetales, azúcares y alimentos de origen animal se hayan reducido, proceso acompañado por la difusión de mensajes en medios masivos (Popkin, Adair y Ng, 2012). Aunque el impacto de los cambios ambientales en el ámbito alimentario ha sido global, se pueden reconocer algunas particularidades de los países menos industrializados (entre los que se cuenta México), que no permiten derivar las implicaciones de dichos cambios a partir de la experiencia de los países más ricos.

Translation

At the global level, there is a transformation of national food systems that took place in the postwar period. This has led to a change in eating patterns throughout the world (Basu, 2015; Williams, 2015).

The globalized distribution of technology to produce, transport, or trade food, as well as the flow of capital and services, have caused to lower the prices for vegetable fats, sugars, and foods of animal origin, a process accompanied by the dissemination of messages in mass media (Popkin, Adair and Ng, 2012). Although the impact of environmental changes in the food sector has been global, some peculiarities of less industrialized countries (including Mexico) can be recognized, which do not allow deriving the implications of these changes from the experience of the richer countries.

Paragraph 4

El cambio gradual de una relación directa a una inversa entre el nivel socioeconómico y el exceso de peso, por un lado, y la velocidad **con la que** este último se ha incrementado, son el marco en el que se sitúan las especificidades del contexto mexicano. Una característica básica, de significativa

para el tema tratado, es la propensión a la acumulación de grasa corporal que caracteriza a dicha población. La adaptación a los insumos alimenticios, ricos en fibra y micronutrientes y bajos en grasa, desarrollada por las civilizaciones prehispánicas, fue tan importante que se puede hablar de un proceso de co-evolución entre los grupos humanos y los alimentos que consumían (Román et al., 2013).

Translation

The gradual change from a direct to an inverse relationship between socioeconomic status and excess weight, on the one hand, and the speed with which the latter has increased, are the framework in which the specificities of the Mexican context are located. A basic characteristic, significant for the subject matter, is the propensity to accumulate body fat that characterizes this population. The adaptation to food inputs, rich in fiber and micronutrients and low in fat, developed by pre-Hispanic civilizations, was so important that it is possible to speak of a process of coevolution between human groups and the foods they consumed (Román et al., 2013).

Paragraph 5

La fundación de dicho instituto, fue una oportunidad para desmontar el supuesto de la inferioridad de la dieta tradicional mexicana, que se encontraba tan arraigado [9]. Dicho instituto también dio impulso, a una de las primeras encuestas de nutrición efectuada en el Valle del Mezquital en Hidalgo, con población otomí, de la que se desprendió un señalamiento que se ha confirmado con el paso de los años:

Da la impresión de que, no obstante, la esterilidad y pobreza de la región, sus habitantes, a lo largo de muchos siglos, han desarrollado hábitos alimentarios y un modo de vida adaptados a ese ambiente. Cualquier intento de modificación sería un error mientras no se mejoren sus condiciones económicas y sociales y se logren condiciones realmente más favorables. (Anderson, 2009:S673).

Translation

The founding of this institute was an opportunity to **dismantle** the assumption of the inferiority of the **traditional Mexican diet**, **which was** so deeply rooted [9]. The institute also gave impetus to one of the first **nutrition surveys** carried out in the Valle del Mezquital in Hidalgo, **with the Otomí population**, which led to a statement that has been confirmed **over the years**:

It can be inferred that, despite the sterility and poverty of the region, its inhabitants, **over many centuries**, have developed **eating habits** and a way of life adapted to that environment. **Any attempt at modification would be a mistake as long as their economic and social conditions are not improved and conditions are actually more favorable** (Anderson, 2009: S673).

Paragraph 6

Ante un panorama de **padecimientos** carenciales en la población, las recomendaciones nutricionales oficiales iban en el sentido de promover el consumo de productos de origen animal, (leche, huevo, carne) **a pesar de** ser difícil acceso para la población por su costo, y que para algunas personas implicaba ciertos malestares, como en el caso de la leche [11].

Para los médicos del régimen posrevolucionario, **la** leche era el alimento más adecuado para cubrir las deficiencias, y el de más fácil aceptación de origen animal para la población en general (Pío, 2013). Por ello, con el fortalecimiento y la consolidación de las instituciones sanitarias, la leche industrializada se **convirtió** en un alimento clave para buscar la mejora de las condiciones nutricionales, destinada principalmente a madres y niños. Vale la pena señalar que recientemente el consumo de derivados lácteos, se han asociado a la prevalencia de exceso **de** peso desde tempranas edades (González et al., 2007; Rodríguez et al., 2011).

Translation

Faced with a panorama of deficiencies in the population, the official nutritional **recommendations** were aimed at promoting the consumption of products of animal origin

(milk, eggs, meat) despite being difficult for the population to access **due to their cost, and that for some people it implied certain discomforts, as in the case of milk [11].**

For doctors of the post-revolutionary regime, milk was the most suitable food to cover deficiencies, and the most easily accepted food of animal origin for the general population (Pío, 2013). For this reason, with the strengthening and consolidation of health institutions, industrialized milk became a key food to seek the improvement of nutritional conditions, mainly for mothers and children. It is worth noting that recently the consumption of dairy products has been associated with the prevalence of excess weight from an early age (González et al., 2007; Rodríguez et al., 2011).

Paragraph 7

Otra forma de hacer frente a las deficiencias nutricionales de la población fue el impulso de políticas y programas gubernamentales que subsidiaban, tanto la producción de cereales como el maíz y el trigo, así como la elaboración y comercialización de tortilla y harinas enriquecidas, para asegurar su acceso **para las personas** de menos recursos (Barquera, Rivera y Gasca, 2001). En los setenta, con la creación de la Compañía Nacional de Subsistencias Populares (Conasupo), teniendo como fundamento el modelo de sustitución de importaciones, se concentraron los subsidios tanto para la producción, como para el consumo de alimentos.

Esto dio control al Estado desde la producción hasta la distribución y comercialización [12], de granos y leche que llegaron a representar el 30% del producto interno bruto agrícola (Barceinas y Yúnez, 2000).

Translation

Another way to deal with the nutritional deficiencies of the population was the promotion of government policies and programs that subsidized the production of cereals such as corn and wheat, as well as the preparation and marketing of tortilla and enriched flours, to ensure their access to people with fewer resources (Barquera, Rivera and Gasca, 2001). In the seventies, with the creation of the Compañía Nacional de Subsistencias Populares (Conasupo), based on

the import substitution model, subsidies were concentrated both for food production and consumption.

This gave the State control from the production to the distribution and marketing [12], of grains and milk that came to represent 30% of the agricultural gross domestic product (Barceinas and Yúnez, 2000).

Paragraph 8

Pero más allá de los subsidios que impactaban en el acceso a los alimentos, los medios al alcance del Estado también eran movilizados promoviendo consumos “modernos”. La prensa obrera oficial, del régimen posrevolucionario, dio una amplia difusión a diversos alimentos industrializados como aceites, panes y carnes frías. Estas últimas se ofrecían como un alimento moderno, pero sobre todo higiénico, al punto de ofrecerlas como “las únicas carnes sanas obtenibles en el país” (Bayardo, 2013). Además de la promoción del consumo de ciertos alimentos, el reconocimiento gubernamental de la importancia de las bebidas azucaradas, es otra de las aristas con las que se puede dimensionar su impacto en los patrones alimentarios. A principio de la década de los ochenta el refresco de cola había sido considerado como parte de la canasta básica de los mexicanos, debido al aporte calórico que representaba para la población con menos recursos (Contreras, 2016).

Translation

However, beyond the subsidies that impacted on access to food, the means available to the State were also mobilized promoting “modern” consumption. The official workers' press of the post-revolutionary regime gave a wide promotion to various industrialized foods such as oils, breads, and cold meats. The latter were offered as modern food, but above all hygienic, to the point of offering them as “the only healthy meats obtainable in the country” (Bayardo, 2013). In addition to promoting the consumption of certain foods, government recognition of the importance of sugar sweetened drinks is another way of measuring their impact on eating patterns. At the beginning of the 80s, cola had been considered as part of the basic basket of

Mexicans, due to the caloric contribution it represented for the population with fewer resources (Contreras, 2016).

Paragraph 9

Desde el sexenio de Miguel de la Madrid (1982-1988) se cancelaron algunos subsidios que se dirigían a población abierta. Durante la presidencia de Carlos Salinas (1988-1994) estos se redujeron drásticamente hasta **que**, finalmente, Ernesto Zedillo (1994-2000) **dio** inició a los programas de transferencia condicionada a grupos específicos, **en los que se** incluían acciones en torno a la alimentación, la nutrición y la salud [15]. El Programa de Educación, Salud y Alimentación (Progresá), en sus versiones sexenales, llegaría a ser “eje de la política social y el principal programa alimentario” en la última década (Ávila et al., 2011). Sobre las bases de ese programa se han planteado el actual Prospera sin grandes diferencias, excepto en el aumento de sus beneficiarios (Luna, 2014).

Translation

From the six-year term of Miguel de la Madrid (1982-1988), some subsidies aimed at the open population were canceled. During the presidency of Carlos Salinas (1988-1994), these were drastically reduced until finally, Ernesto Zedillo (1994-2000) began conditional transfer programs to specific groups, which included actions around food, nutrition, and health [15]. The Education, Health and Food Program (Progresá), in its six-year versions, would become "the axis of social policy and the main food program" in the last decade (Ávila et al., 2011). On the basis of this program, the current Prospera program has been proposed without great differences, except in the increase of its beneficiaries (Luna, 2014).

Paragraph 10

Otra vía para entender el cambio a una dieta en la que abundan los alimentos altamente industrializados, es la dinámica entre **la** oferta y la demanda, implícita en su disponibilidad. Esto supone observar, paralelamente, las transformaciones tanto de la industria alimentaria como de las características de los consumidores, dentro del modelo de desarrollo prevaeciente. En el periodo **de**

la historia comprendida entre 1950 y 1982 se configura el programa de modernización industrial que busca consolidar una economía en crecimiento, en la que la empresa privada tiene un papel dirigente, sobre las bases establecidas por el Estado. En este proceso, la industria sustituye a la agricultura como el centro de desenvolvimiento para el país y la política económica se sostiene en la estabilidad y la sustitución de importaciones (Gracida, 2004).

Translation

Another way to understand the change to a diet in which highly industrialized foods are abundant is the dynamics between supply and demand, implicit in their availability. This means observing, in parallel, the transformations of both, the food industry and the characteristics of consumers, within the prevailing development model. In the period of history between 1950 and 1982, the industrial modernization program is configured to seek the consolidation of a growing economy, in which private companies have a leading role, on the basis established by the State. In this process, industry replaces agriculture as the development center for the country and its economic policy is sustained by stability and import substitution (Gracida, 2004).

Paragraph 11

El ser humano aún sin proponérselo ha alterado los ciclos naturales del planeta que habita, ha roto o interrumpido su equilibrio ecológico, con todas las consecuencias negativas para el conjunto de los seres vivos, incluida la especie humana. De este modo surgieron los problemas ecológicos, los cuales primero se manifestaron a escala local, luego a nivel regional y finalmente a todo el planeta. En la actualidad estamos en presencia de una crisis de sostenibilidad de la biosfera a escala global. Ello ha determinado la preocupación y acciones de la humanidad hacia estos y la búsqueda de estrategias para su solución. Así se pronuncia la Organización de Naciones Unidas (ONU) en la Declaración del Milenio, para con sus directrices aunar fuerzas, experiencias y tecnologías a favor de evitar el avance del deterioro del planeta y la proliferación de enfermedades y pobreza que se acentúan a consecuencia del mismo.(1)

Translation

Human beings, even without intending to do so, have altered the natural cycles of the planet that we inhabit, broken or interrupted its ecological balance with all the negative consequences for all living beings, including the human species. In doing so, ecological problems arose, which first manifested at a local level, then at a regional level, and finally to the entire planet. We are currently in the middle of a crisis of sustainability of the biosphere on a global scale. This has determined the concern and actions of humanity towards them and the search for strategies for their solution. This is how the United Nations (UN) has pronounced in the Millennium Declaration with its guidelines to join forces, experiences, and technologies to prevent the advance of the deterioration of the planet and the proliferation of diseases and poverty that are accentuated as a result of the first. (1)

Paragraph 12

Entre todos los participantes se tomaron acuerdos con el fin de que se refuerce la respuesta mundial a la amenaza del cambio climático, en el contexto del desarrollo sostenible y de los esfuerzos por erradicar la pobreza; garantizándose la sostenibilidad. Para que el acuerdo llegue a cumplir con su objetivo se deben tomar medidas que eviten supere el límite alcanzado de 20C con respecto a los niveles preindustriales, también el consenso aboga por la energía limpia, evitando que los gases de efecto invernadero comprometan la producción de alimentos, además de crear condiciones que eleven la adaptación a los efectos adversos del cambio climático y la resiliencia al clima, todo ello con un aumento de las corrientes financieras asignadas al efecto.(9, 10)

Translation

Agreements were reached among all participants in order to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty; to ensure sustainability. For the agreement to meet its objective, measures must be taken to avoid exceeding the reached limit of 20C with respect to pre-industrial levels, the consensus also advocates for clean energy, preventing greenhouse gases from compromising

food production, as well as creating conditions that increase adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and climate resilience, all of this with an increase in financial flows allocated to this effect. (9, 10)

Paragraph 13

La conferencia de París da fe **de que** a pesar de lentos, se dan los **pasos encaminados** a ese fin y que los países a pesar de sus diferencias, han aunado esfuerzos y voluntades porque perciben el peligro inminente a que están expuestos, por lo que se unen en el trabajo científico y social para preservar la gran casa **de todos**: nuestro planeta. Es importante reconocer que el cambio global que se requiere no debe enmarcarse únicamente al cambio climático, el que es solo una parte del problema en cuestión, como también lo es la pérdida de la biodiversidad, la escasez de agua, la degradación y desaparición de ecosistemas, problemas que pueden tener efectos inmediatos y evidentes.

Translation

The Paris conference attests that despite being slow, steps towards that end are being taken and that countries, despite their differences, have joined forces and wills because they perceive the imminent danger to which they are exposed. In doing so they are united in scientific and social work to preserve our home: our planet. It is important to recognize that the global change that is required should not be framed solely by climate change, which is only part of the problem in question, so is the loss of biodiversity, water scarcity, the degradation and disappearance of ecosystems, problems that can have immediate and obvious effects.

Paragraph 14

El **medio** ambiente es el sistema de factores abióticos, bióticos y socioeconómicos con los que interactúan las personas en un proceso de adaptación, transformación y utilización de este para satisfacer sus necesidades en el proceso histórico-social. **Por lo que** se genera un problema ambiental al existir una producción social que destruye las bases de la vida, o sea, toda acción que

se realice sobre el medio ambiente con un saldo negativo hacia el mismo y por consiguiente contra la interacción del ser humano y la naturaleza. De esto deriva la importancia del conocimiento sobre la ecología, quien tiene por objeto de estudio, el impacto de las actividades económicas sobre el ecosistema; es decir, sobre el sistema formado por el entorno físico, los animales y otros organismos que lo pueblan. Esta disciplina que estudia las relaciones mutuas entre los organismos vivos y el **medio ambiente** ha sido clasificada desde los aspectos agrícolas, forestal y humano, entre otros. (11)

Translation

The environment is the system of abiotic, biotic, and socioeconomic factors with which people interact in a process of adaptation, transformation, and use of it to satisfy their needs in the historical-social process. Therefore, an environmental problem is generated when there is a social production that destroys the bases of life, that is, any action that is carried out on the environment with a negative balance towards it and therefore against the interaction of human beings and nature. From this derives the importance of knowledge about ecology, whose object of study is the impact of economic activities on the ecosystem; that is, about the system formed by the physical environment, animals and other organisms that populate it. This discipline that studies the mutual relationships between living organisms and the environment has been classified from agricultural, forestry and human aspects, among others.

(11)

Paragraph 15

No solo Edgar Morín es de los estudiosos que en la actualidad presentan una visión ecológica y preocupación por el futuro de la Madre Tierra en su conjunto, otros a nivel regional o desde sus saberes opinan y levantan sus voces para alertar como en sus regiones el desarrollo junto al medio, afecta los recursos de que dispone el hombre y la desigualdad ambiental y social se acentúa. (14,15, 16).

Igual que el hombre tomó el mando de la explotación, para poner las riquezas del planeta a su servicio, ahora debe reflexionar que es hora de devolverle los cuidados que exige la tierra en su conjunto, no solo para detener su deterioro, sino para garantizar el bienestar del lugar en que vive y se desarrolla, pues de su vitalidad y salud depende la de todos. **De ahí la** necesidad de la toma de decisiones conjuntas en este sentido

Translation

Not only is Edgar Morín one of the scholars who currently present an ecological vision and concern for the future of Mother Earth as a whole, others at a regional level or from their knowledge, express their opinions and raise their voices to warn how development in their regions, together with the environment, affects the resources available to man and environmental and social inequality is accentuated. (14, 15, 16) Just as man took command of exploitation, to put the riches of the planet at his service, now it must reflect that it is time to give back the care that the Earth as a whole demands, not only to stop its deterioration, but to guarantee the well-being of the place where it lives and develops, since that of all depends on its vitality and health. Hence the need for joint decision-making in this regard.

5.1.3 Glossary

The glossary is an important instrument of the translation processes. One of the main reasons to create a glossary is to achieve accuracy throughout the texts. This helps the translator to avoid inconsistencies and keep evenness all over the translated text. In addition, it helps the translator to keep the translation process at a good pace, as it avoids researching for difficult terminology. Additionally, the glossary adds value to the translation because it works as an extra resource for the readership to understand difficult or technical terms. Finally, it is useful for the translator as it is a terminology database that can be used in future translations. For the purpose of this research, the researcher has created two glossaries. The first one is English to Spanish glossary

which includes a column for each section: English term, Spanish term, the grammatical category, and the definition.

Glossary from English into Spanish

Table 6

English Term	Spanish Term	Grammatical Category	Definition
AIM	APUNTAR	VERB	A result that your plans or actions are intended to achieve.
BREAKDOWN	COLAPSO	NOUN	A failure to work or be successful
CASUALTIES	BAJAS	NOUN	A person injured or killed in a serious accident or War.
CLASH	ENFRENTAMIENTO	VERB	To fight or argue.
COMDEMNATION	CONDENA	NOUN	The act of condemning something or someone.
DENSELY	DENSAMENTE	ADVERB	Close together and difficult to go or see through; thick.
DICTION	DICTADO	NOUN	The activity of dictating something for someone else to write down.
DISPATCH	DESPACHAR	VERB	To send something, especially goods or a message, somewhere for a particular purpose.
DEPLOY	DESPLEGAR	VERB	To use something or someone, especially in an effective way
DUTIES	IMPUESTOS	NOUN	A tax paid to the government, especially on things that you bring into a country.
EXPANSIONIST	EXPANSIONISTA	ADJECTIVE	Related to increasing the amount of land ruled by a country, or the business done by a company.
MAINLAND	TERRITORIO	NOUN	The main part of a country or continent, not including the islands around it.
NAMELY	ESPECÍFICAMENTE	ADVERB	Used when you want to give more detail or be more exact about something you have just said.

NATIONALISM	NACIONALISMO	NOUN	A nation's wish and attempt to be politically independent.
POWERLESS	INCAPAZ	ADJECTIVE	Having no power.
PRESTIGE	PRESTIGIO	NOUN	Respect and admiration given to someone or something, usually because of a reputation for high quality, success, or social influence.
PRIME MINISTER	PRIMER MINISTRO	NOUN	The leader of the government in some countries.
PRINCE	PRÍNCIPE	NOUN	An important male member of a royal family, especially a son or grandson of the king or queen.
PROCLAMATIONS	PROCLAMAS	NOUN	An official announcement.
PUPPET	TITERE	NOUN	A toy in the shape of a person or animal that you can move with strings or by putting your hand inside.
SELF-PRESERVATION	SUPERVIVENCIA	NOUN	Behavior based on the characteristics or feelings that warn people or animals to protect themselves from difficulties or dangers.
STANDPOINT	POSICIÓN	NOUN	A set of beliefs and ideas from which opinions and decisions are formed.
TRUSTWORTHINESS	CONFIANZA	NOUN	The quality or fact of being trustworthy.
UNDERMINE	SOCAVAR	VERB	To make someone less confident, less powerful, or less likely to succeed, or to make something weaker, often gradually.
WARLORD	CAUDILLO	NOUN	A military leader who controls a country or, more often, an area within a country.

Glossary from Spanish into English

Table 7

Spanish Term	English Term	Grammatical Category	Definition
ABIÓTICOS	ABIOTIC	NOUN	Dicho de un medio: Que carece de seres vivos.
AUNADO	JOINED	ADJECTIVE	Unir, confederar para algún fin.

CONSUMO	CONSUMPTION	NOUN	Acción y efecto de consumir.
CORPORAMENTALES	BEHAVIORAL	ADJECTIVE	Relativo al comportamiento.
DESENVOLVIMIENTO	DEVELOPMENT	NOUN	Acción y efecto de desenvolver o desenvolverse.
DETERIORO	DECLINE	VERB	Acción y efecto de deteriorar o deteriorarse.
DIRECTRICES	GUIDELINES	NOUN	Instrucción o norma que ha de seguirse en la ejecución de algo.
ENRIQUECIDA	ENRICHED	ADJECTIVE	Aumentar en una mezcla la proporción de uno de sus componentes.
ESPECIFICIDADES	SPECIFICITY	NOUN	Cualidad y condición de específico.
ESTERILIDAD	STERILITY	NOUN	Incapacidad de un ser humano o de un animal para reproducirse.
FORTALECIMIENTO	STRENGTHENING	NOUN	Cosa que hace fuerte un sitio o una población.
ESTUDIOSOS	SCHOLAR	NOUN	Dedicado al estudio.
FORESTAL	FORESTRY	ADJECTIVE	Perteneciente o relativo a los bosques y a los aprovechamientos de leñas, pastos, etc.
GESTAR	DEVELOP	VERB	Preparar o desarrollar algo, especialmente un sentimiento, una idea o una tendencia individual o colectiva.
IMPULSO	IMPETUS	NOUN	Deseo o motivo afectivo que induce a hacer algo de manera súbita, sin reflexionar.
NOTORIO	OBVIOUS	ADJECTIVE	Claro, evidente.
MICRONUTRIENTES	MICRONUTRIENTS	NOUN	Sustancia que, en pequeñas cantidades, es esencial para el desarrollo de un organismo.
MORBILIDAD	MORBIDITY	ACTIVE	Proporción de personas que enferman en un sitio y tiempo determinado.
PADECIMIENTO	DEFICIENCY	VERB	Acción de padecer o sufrir daño, injuria, enfermedad.

PREVALECIENTE	PREVAILING	ADJECTIVE	Que prevalece
PROPENSIÓN	PROPENSITY	NOUN	Que tiene inclinación o tendencia a algo.
RESILIENCIA	RESILIENCE	NOUN	Capacidad de adaptación de un ser vivo frente a un agente perturbador o un estado o situación adversos.
SEXENIO	SIX-YEAR TERM	NOUN	Período de seis años.
SOSTENIBILIDAD	SUSTAINABILITY	NOUN	Cualidad de sostenible.
SUBSIDIAR	SUBSIDIZE	VERB	Conceder subsidio o subvención a alguna persona o entidad.

Chapter VI

Conclusions and Recommendations

In this chapter, the conclusions and recommendations for future research studies will be included. In Chapter I, the investigator stated the main four objectives for this investigation, which will be reinstated with their respective outcomes to explain how the objectives were achieved. Furthermore, it is detailed the conclusions from the results the investigator was able to gather through the instruments explained in Chapter V. In addition, the researcher will make different recommendations for future researchers who get involved in similar investigations.

6.1 Purpose of the conclusion

The purpose of the conclusions of a research study is to share the main results of the investigation. The researchers must provide evidence that the objectives were accomplished. For this investigation, the researcher will prove the effect of the analysis of the translation procedures in two texts, the first from English into Spanish and the second, from Spanish into English.

6.2 Conclusions

6.2.1 Analysis of Procedures and Methods Used to Translate from English into Spanish the text called “The Move to Global War” from Liceo De Atenas and from Spanish into English of the Documents called “La consolidación del

ambiente obesogénico en México” and “La salud y el medio ambiente, un tema bioético”? from UNA’s Library.

In order to start translating a text, it is necessary to read it and analyze it. According to Newmark (1988), the text analysis begins with a general reading that helps the translator to understand the main topic of a document. It is then, that the translator consults textbooks and technical documents to understand the content of the source texts. Afterwards, a close reading has to be made, to help the translator to analyze the text elements, mainly: the intention of the text, text style, scale of formality and generality, the emotional tone, and the translation method. Only after all this is completed, it is possible to identify any difficulties such as technical vocabulary, metaphors or idiomatic expressions that require special attention. Additionally, the translator was able to select the most appropriate translation method and procedures to render the translations in a natural and accurate manner.

For the translations of this study, the semantic method was used because the source texts documents are texts about history facts and investigations done by authors in their areas of expertise. Furthermore, their aim is to inform the readership about such topics and findings. The semantic method deals with the semantic and syntactic structures of the target language; in other words, it attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allowed, the exact contextual meaning of the original. In conclusion, the researcher was able to achieve this specific objective with the analysis of the texts and the selection of the appropriate translation method.

6.2.2 To apply various technical translation techniques to the documents in order to achieve semantic translated texts.

After the analysis of the source texts, the researcher needs to analyze which translation techniques are the best to render a natural and precise translation. As stated by Nida & Taber (1969), a translation technique aims to produce correct equivalents; they allow to adjust the message to the structural requirements of the target language and create equivalent semantic structures. In addition, they provide adequate stylistic equivalents, as well as to allow a communicative equivalent. Furthermore, the text analysis chart, which is included in Chapter V, helped the translator to identify the source text elements; therefore, it became a guide for the translation of the texts. By considering such elements, the researcher could select the most appropriate translation techniques. The researcher was able to achieve this objective by applying the color-coding instrument, which proves how the different technical translation techniques were applied through the texts to achieve a semantic translation.

6.2.3 To evaluate the effect of the technical translation techniques applied to the documents.

After the translation techniques were applied in the target texts, the color-coding instrument made it possible to observe the most prevailing techniques, the similarities, and some exclusive characteristics among the texts. In the text “The Move to Global War,” which was translated from English into Spanish, the most prevalent techniques were compensation and transpositions. These techniques were very appropriate, since the translation method is semantic, which focuses on translating the author’s ideas and points

of view. In a few instances, amplification was applied for syntactical reasons, so the structure of the target text would render a more natural language and message than not having applied it due to the economy of the English language in face to the expansiveness of the Spanish language.

In the second and third texts, “La consolidación del ambiente obesogénico en México” and “La salud y el medio ambiente, un tema bioético”? which were translated from Spanish into English, the most prevalent techniques were omission and the literal translation. Moreover, transpositions were very prevalent in these translations due to nature of the English language, which tends to be more straightforward and emphasizes in reducing words, terms, and expressions. In addition, since the text is technical, modulations were used in very few instances. As for amplifications, they were strictly used in cases where a reinforcement of an idea or concept was needed. In addition, in all texts, compensations were unused as the type of texts does not require these translation techniques. In conclusion, the researcher was able to achieve this objective through the analysis of the results obtained through the color-coding instrument, which made it possible for the translator to evaluate the effect of the applied translation techniques.

6.2.3 To create a glossary with the most relevant terminology found in all three texts.

The use of glossaries enables translators to use consistent terminology throughout the text to achieve uniformity in style, which results on an easier readable text. Furthermore, a glossary will function as an instrument to improve the translator’s productivity in terms of time, since it can be used as a reference to find a term that is repeated throughout the texts.

It also serves as a word or terminology reference for the readership. The researcher achieved this objective through the creation of two glossaries: the first from English into Spanish and the second, from Spanish into English. Each of them contained a column for the English term, the Spanish term, the grammatical category (to specify whether it is used as a verb, noun, and so forth in the text), and a definition to have a better understanding of the word.

6.3 Restatement of the Research Question

What are the effects of applying technical translation techniques in the translation of the documents “The move to Global War “, “La consolidación del ambiente obesogénico en México” and “La salud y el medio ambiente, un tema bioético”?

The effects of applying technical translation techniques on the texts were analyzed based on the information in Chapter II, where the theoretical framework is developed to explain the relevant theories, key concepts such as theories about text style, stylistic scales, text function, translation methods, and translation techniques from different authors; such information served as basis and guide for this investigation. Furthermore, after the researcher applied the knowledge above mentioned, along with the translator’s own knowledge, and the pertinent investigations to execute a translation work, it is demonstrated that the use of translation techniques worked to render a translation from English to Spanish and from Spanish to English that transmitted the authors’ messages, while maintaining the texts’ styles; thus, the translated texts are equivalently natural.

6.4 Recommendations

In this section of the investigation, recommendations to consider in future similar investigations are provided by the investigator. The purpose is to use the researcher's own experience to explain aspects that can be modified or taken into consideration for further investigations.

First, it is recommended to select the source texts with enough time for two main reasons: first, the investigator depends on other professionals to receive the documents checked after the translations have been done (such as philologists, tutor, and others); furthermore, the investigator is subjected to the institution's time, procedures, and guidelines. Second, since translation is an interdisciplinary science, it is necessary to understand about the topic itself prior to translating the texts. In that sense, the translator needs to distribute time to investigate the topics of the texts themselves and to consult books, videos, articles, and other professionals' opinions to render an accurate translation.

Second, it is recommended to create and organize all the translation tools per language, such as: specialized glossaries, dictionaries, online translation tools, and grammar and spelling checking tools. This should be collected and be put into use throughout the translation courses delivered by the university as each course offers the adequate resources as well as the professors' guidance to curate such tools. These resources can facilitate both, the translation process, and the theoretical framework.

Third, due to the fact that the research paper demands a consistent effort during very long periods of time to execute the investigation, the researcher is recommending using tool such as calendars for tasks and goals to work consistently, while taking care of one's mental and physical health; especially, if this is to occur during a pandemic as in this

particular case. In addition, this recommendation allows creating an extra time for editing, reviewing, and correcting the research paper, if and when necessary.

The last recommendation is to have a translation evaluation form to check throughout when the translation is finished to make more organized corrections. In addition, it is in an excellent tool for self-evaluation.

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