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DIVISIÓN DE DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE
PROFESIONAL ASOCIADO EN INGLÉS



ELABORACIÓN DE UN GLOSARIO ILUSTRADO INGLÉS-
ESPAÑOL DE TERMINOLOGÍA DE PESCA DEPORTIVA

MONOGRAFÍA


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Dedicatoria:

A Dios por darme las respuestas cuando más lo he necesitado y las muchas bendiciones que me da.

A mis padres, mi hermana y mi sobrina; mi familia que siempre estuvo pendiente de mí en todos los sentidos.

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Miguel Ángel

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BIBLIOTECA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CALDAS

CHAPTER I

1. Introduction and justification

Recreational or sport fishing, which is done with rod and reel, is practiced for pleasure, and it is an activity that has seen its most important development in the United States of America. By the end of the Second World War, some war veterans of the United States started practicing fishing as a sport where they combined meditation with muscular training." The activity was popularized in the Southern states of the United States and soon became the preferred retirement places by the war pensioners". (León:2004).

Due to these reasons the English terms of common use in a Spanish speaking fishermen slang are numerous (Aprendemas: 2005). Sport fishing (SF) in Cancun has a shorter history than in the rest of the state. The closeness to the Mexican Caribbean and the richness of species in its waters attracted visitors for longer periods of stay. Visitors taught their modern techniques to traditional fishermen in Boca Paila, who became the pioneer guides in sport

fishing when Cancun was founded in 1970. Shortly after, this recreational activity was introduced to Cozumel (León:2004).

Today, there are issues regarding communication amongst fishermen and people who are introducing themselves to this activity, as well as new technical words being invented for fishing. The Cozumel Nautical Club is a harbor of refuge for local and foreign ships that visit the island. It also has an important participation in fishing tournaments. The Fishing and Navy Captaincy is where the ships are put on shelter, and it is also there where the sport fishing activity takes place, as well as other activities (Club Náutico:2005). This activity is limited to the vacation season, especially from May to July, period of international tournaments of picuda species, and from December to February for all types of fishing.

It can be appreciated that there is a lack of communication between service providers and clients, since the staff is not well familiarized with the terms used in sport fishing and they do not have a glossary where they can check uses and meanings. Also, there is a "variety of technical words about devices for boats that sometimes not even the captain knows exactly the Spanish equivalent for there is no translation of that word" (León:2004), just to mention some cases. Besides this situation, "there is a need of frequently having to use English words and terms, which often causes wrong uses of terms and misunderstanding in meanings in Spanish" (León;2004). Therefore, "a glossary of terms in English and Spanish" used for recreational and sport fishing "might be an important tool" (León: 2004) for the understanding of sport

fishermen, and of those who work for the Tourism industry. This may allow them to learn the right meaning and use of the terminology.

The purpose of this research is to inform the students' community, teachers, as well as related people, that the illustrated glossary could be a great help to solve out doubts and also to inform about the most used terms for sport fishing in Cozumel as well as in the state of Quintana Roo.

On ships, the illustrated glossary might be very useful for the captain, the crew, and especially helpful for guides and mariners, since these are the ones who are in contact with tourists the most. They might find a useful tool in the glossary referring their work material, types of fishes, and functions of sport fishing. And finally, the tourism services providers might have a helping tool in their daily activities that could solve out their doubts and needs in this field.

Most of the sport fishing glossaries that were consulted contain around from two to four hundred terms, they include fresh and salt water fishing, fly fishing, an infinite variety of exclusive and non-exclusive type of fishes in sport fishing, and another kind of terminology that is not of common use in either Cozumel or anywhere else in the state. A clear example of this can be appreciated at this website: www.elanzuelo.com. The León sport fishing glossary is recognized by its experience in sport fishing terminology as well as hotel management. Due to this reason, is that this project has set as one of its main objectives, to elaborate a glossary focused on types of fishes, types of ships and their components, as well as weather, tools and fishing processes most commonly used in sport fishing in Cozumel and in other regions of the state. This shall be as mentioned earlier an easy access helping tool, as well as

a learning tool regarding use and terms definitions, and therefore might allow to improve the communication between service providers and clients.

CHAPTER II

2. Objectives

2.1 General objectives

1. Compilation of terms and application of strategies for the elaboration and translation of terminology of an illustrated sport fishing glossary.
2. Identify the most used translation techniques.
3. Analyze the difficulties in the translation of the terminology of the glossary.

2.2 Specific objectives

1. To analyze and register bibliography for data compilation.
2. To register and select dictionaries, encyclopedias, glossaries, books, magazines, etc. that contain sport fishing terminology which could serve for the compilation of terms, illustrations and location of the terminology in a context.
3. To design, and apply interviews to providers of services and sport fishing clients, which shall serve for the compilation of terminology used the most.
4. To select and analyze the translation techniques for the correct and accurate translation of the terminology.
5. To identify and organize the terminology by themes.

6. To identify and register the terminology in cards.
7. To send the cards to experts for the translation revision of the terms.
8. To follow up suggestions or recommendations the experts may have for the translation of the terms.
9. To register the terminology with its correspondent illustrations in the final format of the glossary.
10. To identify and analyze the most used translation techniques for the translation of the terminology, and identify the terminology in which difficulties to be translated were encountered, and finally to identify the strategy followed in order to get the equivalent translation.

CHAPTER III

3. Methodology

This work is not by all means an exhaustive compilation of terms and words, but just a mere compilation of those most frequently used expressions by conventional salt and freshwater fishermen, and does not contemplate the terminology used by those specialized in fly fishing in Cozumel as well as in the State. It contains however, terminologies referring the following themes:

1. Instruments and fishing procedures
2. Types of fishes
3. Weather
4. Parts of a ship

Due to the huge divergence of Spanish terms that could explain the meaning of a word, a definition of the terms in English and Spanish was included, aside the translation of the terms. As a principal function it pretends to

give to the word the connotation it has in sport fishing slang (Larsen: 1989). "The translator is able to replicate the same situation as in the original whilst using completely different wording" (Vinay and Darbenet: 1995).

It does not include names of the different sea species that do not belong to generally related fishes in sport fishing. There are many other terms for specific uses or names of products that due to their wide diffusion may be used, sometimes, to describe a fishing item or a particular object; due that they are specific denominations, trademarks or models were not included in this glossary for they are not denominations or terms as such.

3.1 Phases of the methodology of the project:

Phase 1:

A theoretical investigation was carried out in some specialized libraries at either UAG or UNAM for the compilation of the data. Also a selection of encyclopedias, dictionaries, glossaries, magazines, books, electronic articles, web sites, will be made, which served for compiling terms, illustrations and the location of the terminology in a context. According to Marina Orellana (1997:123) if the term is not in a context, it can cause ambiguities in the process of translation.

Phase 2:

On the other hand, a field research was also carried out which consisted of interviews made to the main actors of sport fishing, service providers, employees and clients on the island. The interviews included generally,

questions related with the use of terminology, equipment and types of services offered. These activities had as a main objective to compile terminology and to know the sport fishing field better.

Phase 3: A selection and analysis of techniques for the correct translation of the terminology.

Phase 4 and 5: A classifying methodology for the register of the terms for the glossary. Strategies use to compile the terminology.

Phase 6 and 7: Revision of the translation of the terms by experts on translation.

Phase 8 and 9: Register of the terms in the final format for the glossary.

Phase 10: Identification of the translation techniques used the most.

Conclusions and recommendations

CHAPTER IV

4. Analysis

4.1 Selection of techniques and analysis of terminology

4.2 Translation and analysis of the terms

Phase 3:

A selection and analysis of techniques for the correct translation of the terminology was carried out. It was proceeded with the selection and analysis of strategies for the development of the terms.

The following are some of the translation techniques that were used in the translation and analysis of the terms. López G. and Minett, W. (1997), and Vinay and Darbenet (1995) are prominent authors in the analysis and use of translation techniques.

The following provides a brief description of some of their techniques.

Literal technique: "Word for word translation from one language to another."

Example: depression – depresión.

Borrowing: "Word taken out of a language without translating it"

Example: Angle, Kayaks

Calque: "The term is borrowed from the source language, but the elements that forms it are translated literally." Example: Nautical mile – milla náutica, harpoon – arpón, binocular – binoculares, troll – troleo.

Expansion: "Consists mainly in the use of a larger number of words in the language it is being translated than the number of words used in the language it is being taken from."

Example: deep sea fishing – pesca de mar abierto o pesca de gran fondo.

Transposition: "Modifies the grammatical category of one part of the sentence without producing any changes in the general sense."

Example: roller guides – guías de línea de polea para caña.

Reduction: "Decreases the number of elements in the sentence."

Example: ball bearing – baleros, tail – felpa (for covering the hook)

Omission: "There is an omission or decrement in the number of terms."

Example: bait web – estanque

Equivalence: "Reproduces the same situation through stylistic and structural resources."

Example: roll – cobrar línea o recuperar línea.

Paraphrasing: "This strategy attempts to translate a term through the explanation or interpretation of it, for there is not a direct equivalent in the translating language" (Baker: 1992).

Example: Popper – señuelos de superficie que por la forma de su cabeza generan un sonido de “pop – pop” en la superficie. Pusher – forma de la cabeza de algunos señuelos que tiene un corte plano en la cara, su cabeza es siempre corta. Lanzan agua por el frente creando estelas de burbujas moderadas.

Phases 4 and 5: Strategies for the compilation of the terminology

The classifying methodology for the register of the term for the glossary was done with an alphabetical order, but in the case of composed words, the word that gives the meaning was put first and then the word that is a distinctive adjective of the first word. “It is essential for the translator to understand the situation in the source language before looking for its equivalence in the target language” (Vinay and Darbelnet: 1995).

Three hundred terms were compiled as part of the research on sport fishing terminology. Afterwards, there was a depuration of these terms having at the end a total of one hundred eighty seven which were classified and registered in card formats, which contained the terms in the context, the source bibliography, and the possible translations upon the context. Further on an example of such cards can be appreciated. The cards were numbered and classified by types of fishes, tools and fishing procedures, weather and parts of ships. “A selection and compilation of the terms accompanied by the correspondent context focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and

format, and facilitates the search for the closest equivalence" (Vinay and Darbelnet: 1995).

When compiling the cards with its correspondent terms, translation options and illustrations, it was proceeded to divide them in groups of 50 to 100 upon themes and number of compiled terms. Some features of the formats for the registration of the terms were based on the most commonly used format for glossaries, which was compiled by the expert in glossaries Marina Orellana (1997).

The other design features of the formats were a creation of the team work, following the criteria learned in the courses of *Lexicography* and *Elaboration of Glossaries* as a part of the Master's degree in Translation and Interpretation program, and based upon own experience in the elaboration of glossaries.

4.3 The design of the cards format is the following:

TERMS REGISTRATION CARDS (Erosa, Portillo, Garduño: 2006).

Front side

Date: _____
Theme: _____
Card number: _____
TERM: _____
CONTEXT: _____
Possible meanings and definitions upon three sources or dictionaries:
1- _____
2- _____
3- _____
English final equivalent translation according to context and definition: _____
Revising suggestion: _____

Final translation and definition: _____ Used translation technique (s): _____
--

TERMS REGISTRATION CARD (Erosa, Portillo, Garduño, : 2006).
 Back side

Consulted bibliography for the term in context: Books: _____ Magazines: _____ Electronic sources: _____ Consulted dictionaries for the terms translation: Interviews: _____ Translation reviewer data: _____ First revision: _____ Second revision: _____ Third revision (if applies): _____

Phases 6 and 7:

The cards with the correspondent information were sent to ten professional experts in translation and glossaries elaboration so they could do a first, second, and third last revision (if applies) of the translation of the terms upon their context and use. They were also able to give suggestions and recommendations. The experts checked an average of 30 to 40 cards per

person. The following is a card with the information regarding terminology that was sent to the experts.

TERMS REGISTRATION CARD (Erosa, Portillo, Garduño, 2006)

Front side

THEME: FISHING INSTRUMENTS AND PROCEDURES

DATE: APRIL 5, 2006

NUMBER: 1

TERM: *ANGLE*

CONTEXT: "THOSE WHO PRACTICE ANGLE WILL ALSO BE ABLE TO ENJOY THE REST OF ATTRACTIONS"

Possible meanings and definitions according to three sources:

- 1.- *verb.* Fishing with rod
- 2.- Fishing with rod and reel
- 3.- Point of view

Final equivalent English translations according to the context and its definition:

There is no word in Spanish that has the connotation the word Angle does in English, but the reference to such word is related to sport fishing when practiced with rod and reel. Angling; action of fishing with rod and reel. Also refers to the struggle with the fish.

Revising suggestion:

Possible final translation: *Angle*

Possible final definition: *Angle:* fishing with rod and reel. *Angler:* recreative fishermen who uses rod and reel. *Angling:* action of fishing with rod and reel. Also refers to the struggle with the fish.

Final definition and translation:

Translation technique(s) used: borrowing and calque.

TERMS REGISTRATION CARD (Erosa, Portillo, Garduño: 2006)

Back side

Bibliography for the term in context: *Angle*

Cancún.com. 2003: *Pesca Deportiva en el Caribe Mexicano* (en línea). México: extracted from: <http://www.cancun-online.com/Fishing/> (2005, 1 de septiembre).

Consulted dictionaries for the translation of the term::

Gámez, T. Ed. 1992: *Simon and Schuster's International Dictionary: English-Spanish; Spanish-English*. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Genn, J. Ed. 1993: *Webster's New World Dictionary*. Goldman. U.S.A.: Macmillan.

Glasgow, ed. 1993: *Collins Diccionario español-inglés/inglés-español*. 2nd ed. Harper Collins.

Books:

Blight, R. 2004: *Problemas de Traducción de la A a la Z*. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Electronic sources:

León, M. 2004: *Glosario de Términos Anglosajones usados en Pesca Deportiva* (en línea) España: Disponible en: <http://www.elanzuelo.com/herramientas/glosario.htm> (2005, 10 de agosto).

Magazines:

Jakobson, R. 1959: On Linguistic Aspects of Translation. *On Translation* 3, 30-39.

Reviewer personal data:

Maria González. Maestra en traducción e Interpretación Inglés-Español UAG. Experiencia profesional y académica en traducción y en elaboración de glosarios.

First revision: X

Second Revision: _____

Third revision (if necessary): _____

CHAPTER V

5. Glossary

5.1 Register of the terminology in the final format for the glossary

Phase 8 and 9:

Once the experts did the proper revisions, the final regarding information was revised and the corrected terminology was registered in the format which was the definite one for the glossary.


For the registration of the pronunciation of the terms no phonological or phonetical rules were followed, due to the lack of knowledge of the service providers in this area. For this reason only the written sound of the word in English was registered.

ILUSTRATED SPORT FISHING ENGLISH-SPANISH GLOSSARY

GLOSARIO INGLÉS-ESPAÑOL DE TERMINOLOGÍA DE PESCA DEPORTIVA

(Erosa, Portillo, Garduño: 2006)


Instruments and Procedures for Sport Fishing/ Instrumentos y procedimientos para la pesca deportiva				
No.	ENGLISH Inglés	Spanish Español	Pronunciation Pronunciación Illustration Ilustración	Definition Definición
1	Angle	Angle	(engol) 	Pesca con caña y carrete. It refers to fishing with a hook and line.
2	Angler	Pescador	(engler) 	El que pesca con caña y carrete. One who fishes with a hook and line.

3	Angling	Pescar con caña	(engling) 	Acto de pescar con caña y carrete. Pelea con el pez. Act of fishing with cane and pool. Fight with the fish.
4	Backing	Linea de reserva	(baking) 	Línea principal con la que se pesca, línea de reserva. Main line with which it is fished, third-line trench.
5	Back bone	Resistencia	(bak boun) 	Tenacidad del anzuelo. Dureza y/o resistencia del mismo. Resistance of the hook.




6	Backlash	Enredo	(bakclash) 	Enredo de línea dentro del carrete. Tangle of line within the spool.
7	Bag limit	Limite de pesca	(baglimit) 	Numero de capturas de un pescador The number of captures of a fisherman.
8	Ball	Baleros	(ball) 	Rodamiento a bolas Ball bearing

9	Ball bearing	Barbilla ó barbillón	<p>(bolbiring)</p> 	<p>Agalla de peces, muerte del anzuelo</p> <p>Nutgalls, death of the hook.</p>
10	Barbell	Barbilla o barbillón	<p>(barbell)</p> 	<p>Arco de guila de hilo, pieza del carrete.</p> <p>Arc of thread, part of the line.</p>
11	Barbeless	Lengüeta	<p>(barbeles)</p> 	<p>Describe a los anzuelos que se les quita o achata la agalla.</p> <p>It describes the hooks that flatten the gill</p>


12	Bait casting	Lanzando carnada viva	(beit castin) 	Tipo de pesca, lanzando de carnada viva. Type of fishing using live bait.
13	Bait and switch	Bait and switch	(beit an suich) 	Técnica para atraer peces picudos. Technique to attract swordfish.
14	Bait well	Bait well	(beit guell) 	Contenedores para carnada viva en una embarcación. Containers that hold live bait on a boat.




15	Beads	Bolas cordel de plástico	(bids) 	Bolas de plástico de colores para dar vista a las carnadas. Plastic balls of various colors used to attract fish.
16	Big game	Pesca mayor	(big geim) 	Pesca mayor Big game fish
17	Bird indicator	Bird indicator	(berd-indikeitor) 	Indicador de mordida: puede ser sofisticado o sencillo como una campanilla, ubicado en la línea de pesca la cual avisa que ha picado un pez. A device which activates or signals when a fish is on the line. It can be as simple as a bell placed on the line between two fishing pole guides that rings when a fish either nibbles or takes the bait.




18	Bottom (bumping)	Bottom (bumping)	(bottom bumpin) 	<p>Técnica de los señuelos, la cual golpean el fondo a intervalos</p> <p>Technique of the decoys, in which these strike the bottom at intervals.</p>
19	Buck tail	Felpa	(buckteil) 	<p>Se usa para cubrir anzuelos, para dar vista.</p> <p>It is used to cover hooks.</p>
20	Buz bait	Señuelo giratorio	(bozbeit) 	<p>Señuelo giratorio con paletas grandes y curvas.</p> <p>Revolving decoy with great and curved trowels.</p>

21	Blank	Vara	(blank) 	Vara de pesca desnuda. Naked fishing stick.
22	Brackish	Agua soluble	(brackish) 	Agua soluble. Soluble water.
23	Braided	Línea trenzada	(braided) 	Línea trenzada. Braided line


24	Casting	Castear	<p>(casting)</p> 	<p>Acto de lanzar y cobrar señuelos de forma genérica.</p> <p>Act to cast and to receive decoys of generic form.</p>
25	Combo	Caña	<p>(combo)</p> 	<p>Combinación de caña y carrete.</p> <p>Combination of cane and spool.</p>
26	Compass	Brújula	<p>(compas)</p> 	<p>Brújula del barco.</p> <p>Compass of the boat.</p>

27	Contdown	Contdown	<p>(condaun)</p> 	<p>Característica de un señuelo que va en capas inferiores al agua.</p> <p>Features of a decoy in inferior water layers.</p>
28	Chum	Engordo	<p>(chom)</p> 	<p>Engordo, trozos de pescado en el agua para atraer peces.</p> <p>Pieces of fish which are thrown to the water to attract fishes</p>
29	Chumming	Engordar	<p>(chomming)</p> 	<p>Acto de engordar la zona.</p> <p>Act of fatten the zone.</p>

30	Chunger	Chunger	<p>(chonger)</p> 	<p>Forma de la cabeza de un señuelo en el agua.</p> <p>The head of a decoy in the water.</p>
31	Chunk	Pedazos de pescado.	<p>(chonk)</p> 	<p>Trozos o pedazos de pescado.</p> <p>chunks of fish</p>
32	Crack bait	Pez artificial	<p>(crak bait)</p>  <p>Photo by Dave Richey</p>	<p>Pez artificial.</p> <p>Crack bait</p>


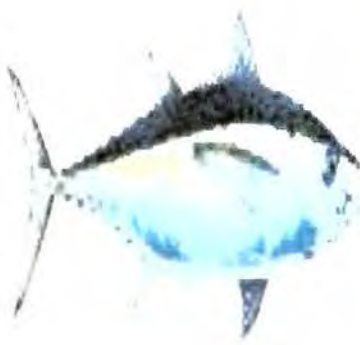
33	Crimp	Prensado	<p>(crimp)</p> 	<p>Prensado</p> <p>Crimp</p>
34	Crimping	enganchar	<p>(crimpin)</p> 	<p>Enganchar o sujetar líneas al anzuelo.</p> <p>To crimp lines to the hook.</p>
35	Jerk bait	Señuelo	<p>(yerk bait)</p> 	<p>Señuelo en forma de puro alargado y delgado</p> <p>A large and thin decoy.</p>

36	Live bait	Carnada viva	<p>(live bait)</p> 	<p>Live bait</p> <p>Carnada viva</p>
37	Overhead cast	Lanzar por arriba	<p>(over-jedkast)</p>  <p>George Conroy/USFWS</p>	<p>Lanzar el señuelo por encima de los hombros.</p> <p>To throw the decoy over the shoulders.</p>
38	Spinner bait	Señuelos giratorios	<p>(spinner-bait)</p> 	<p>Señuelos giratorios.</p> <p>Revolving decoys.</p>



39	Spread bar	Barras de arrastre	(spred-bar) 	Barras de arrastre de señuelos usados en el troleo de alta mar. Bars use to drag decoys. Used for the troleo of high sea
40	Stick bait	Señuelo de cuerpo duro en forma de puro	(Stik-beit) 	Señuelo de cuerpo duro en forma de puro. Decoy of hard body similar to a cigar
41	Surff casting	Pesca de playa	(serf-casting) 	Pesca de playa o en rompientes. It means to fish on the shores




Types of fish/Tipos de peces

(Erosa, Portillo, Garduño: 2006)

Tipos de peces.		Types of fish	
42	Albacore		<p>(albacore)</p>  <p>Se encuentra en las aguas abiertas de todos los océanos tropicales y templados, y en el mar Mediterráneo. Medidas de hasta 140 centímetros con un peso de hasta 60 kilogramos.</p> <p>It is found in the open waters of all tropical and temperate oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea. Lengths range up to 140 cm and weights up to 60 kg.</p>
43	Atlantic bonito	Bonito	<p>(atlantic-bonito)</p>  <p>El bonito atlántico pertenece a un grupo que tienen las aletas dorsales muy cerca, o separado por un interespacio estrecho.</p> <p>Atlantic bonito belong to a group which have the dorsal fins very near, or separated by a narrow interspace. It has the body completely scaled with those scales in the pectoral fin area and the lateral line usually larger in size.</p>



44	Blackfin tuna	Atún de aleta negra	<p>(blackfin-tuna)</p> 	<p>Es la especie más pequeña del atún del género de Thunnus, midiendo un máximo del 100 cm de largo y pesando generalmente 21kg</p> <p>The smallest tuna species in the Thunnus genus, generally growing to a maximum of 100cm in length and weighing 21kg.</p>
45	Bigeye tuna	Bigeye tuna	<p>(big-ay-tuna)</p> 	<p>traducción</p> <p>One of two species known in Hawaii simply as ahi. Similar in general appearance to yellow fin tuna (the other species known as ahi), the big eye may be recognized by its plump body, its larger head and its unusually large eyes.</p>
47	Bluefin tuna	Atún de aleta azul	<p>(blufin-tuna)</p> 	<p>Perteneiente a la familia del tipo de pescado del atún. Su vivienda se encuentra en el Océano Atlántico occidental y del este. Extendiéndose en el mar mediterráneo y el Mar Negro.</p> <p>A species of tuna fish, living in both the Western and the Eastern Atlantic Ocean and extending into the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea.</p>




	Bluefish	Pez azul	(blu-fish) 	<p>Pescado azulado con una superficie inferior de plata, capturado para el deporte y de alimento.</p> <p>A bluish fish with a silver underside, caught for sport and food.</p>
49	Barracuda	Barracuda	(barracuda) 	<p>Los peces marinos de Avoracious son de cuerpo cilíndrico y de boca grande con la quijada más baja de proyección y de dientes fuertes.</p> <p>Avoracious marine fish of cylindrical body and large mouth with projecting lower jaw and long strong teeth</p>
50	Blue runner	Blue runner	(blu-ronner) 	<p>Sirve de gran utilidad para ser el alimento de otros peces más grandes que ellos.</p> <p>They're great bait for larger fish.</p>



53	Black grouper	Black grouper	<p>(black -gruper)</p> 	<p>Este tipo de pescado tiene una similitud con el tipo de pescado gag grouper.</p> <p>Similar to the gag grouper fish</p>
54	Dolphin	Delfin	<p>(dolphin)</p> 	<p>Son de redondeada y de pico bien desarrollado; principalmente los que son del Atlántico Norte y mediterraneo.</p> <p>Any of several dolphins with rounded forehead and well-developed beak, chiefly of North Atlantic and Mediterranean.</p>
55	Dog snapper	Dog snapper	<p>(dog- snaiپر)</p> 	<p>Este tipo pescado es de color marrón con un tinte de bronce, es más ligero de sus lados. Sus dientes son caninos y muy agudos.</p> <p>A brown color fish with a bronze tinge, lighter on sides; canine teeth very sharp.</p>




56	Fin	Aleta	(fin) 	<p>Tiene una parte de su cuerpo con membrana que se extiende del cuerpo del pescado o del otro animal acuático, usado para propulsar, dirigir, o balancear el cuerpo en el agua.</p> <p>A membranous appendage extending from the body of a fish or other aquatic animal, used for propelling, steering, or balancing the body in the water.</p>
57	Greater amber jack	Greater amber jack	(greiter amber jack) 	<p>Mide casi 300 pies bajo la superficie.</p> <p>Nearly 300 feet below the surface.</p>
58	Gag	Gag	(gag) 	<p>Gris parduzco de color oscuro como gusano-con marcas en sus lados, de aletas oscuras con anal y caudal de margen blanco.</p> <p>Brownish gray in color with dark worm-like markings on sides; strong serrated spur at bottom margin less noticeable in large specimens, fins dark, with anal and caudal having white margin.</p>




59	Gray snapper	Gray snapper	<p>(greys-napper)</p>  <p>Gray Snapper</p>	<p>Pescado marrón o gris oscuro con tinte rojizo; Teniendo un remiendo triangular en el diente en la parte frontal de la boca sin una extensión posterior</p> <p>A dark brown or gray fish with reddish tinge; broad-based triangular tooth patch on roof of mouth without a posterior extension.</p>
60	Horse-eye jack or Yellow jack	Horse-eye jack or Yellow jack	<p>(hors-ay- yack ó yelouyack)</p> 	<p>Es similar en la forma que el "Crevalle jack" pero en la parte frontal de la cabeza es menos escarpado, de mancha negruzca</p> <p>Similar in shape to the Crevalle jack, front of head less steep; blackish blotch at the edge of opercle small, poorly defined, or absent.</p>




61	Jewfish	Mero	(yulfish) 	<p>Se encuentran mayormente en la costa de la Florida y en el golfo de México. el jew fish original puede pesar hasta 750 libras.</p> <p>Found off the coast of Florida and in the Gulf of Mexico, the true jewfish can weigh up to 750 pounds.</p>
62	Long bill apear fish	Long bill apear fish	(long bill spiir fish) 	<p>Pez picudo. Pez de color azul marino en la parte superior y plateado, con blanco en la parte inferior; aleta dorsal azulada, otras marronas, negras; dos aletas dorsales, la primera muy larga y la segunda pequeña. Su frente forma un pico; dos aletas anales.</p> <p>Color of body dark blue shading to silvery, white underneath; dorsal fin bluish, others brown-black; two dorsal fins, the first lengthy, its front forming a peak; two anal fins, the anus well in front of the first; upper jaw prolonged into spear, its cross section round.</p>




63	Little tunny	Atún	(liral tunv) 	<p>Este tipo de pescado tiene "forma de atún" pero de cuerpo aerodinamizado. La parte posterior es azul como de acero a azul marino en color y tiene un remiendo de líneas onduladas en la parte posterior.</p> <p>This fish has a "tuna-shaped", but streamlined body. The back is steel blue to dark blue in color and has a patch of wavy lines on the rear part of the back.</p>
64	Ladyfish	Ladyfish	(leidy fish) 	<p>Boca terminal, cuerpo delgado, escalas pequeñas; rayo dorsal pasado no alargado; pequeño y acentuado.</p> <p>Terminal mouth, slender body, small scales; last dorsal ray not elongated; head small and pointed.</p>
65	Mako shark	Mako	(mako shark) 	<p>Tiburón marrajo. Tipo de pescado que es de color en la parte superior del cobalto bajo la parte blanca del cuerpo. La cabeza es como una bala-formada con los ojos oscuros grandes.</p> <p>Upper body cobalt blue. Lower body white. Bullet-shaped head with large dark eyes.</p>




66	Mutton snapper	Mutton snapper	<p>(mutton snapper)</p> 	<p>Los snapper de las aguas atlánticas occidentales calientes que son generalmente como aceituna-verdes pero pueden variar de blanquecino al rojo rosáceo, valorado como un alimento y pescado del juego.</p> <p>Snapper from warm western Atlantic waters that is usually olive-green but may vary from whitish to pinkish red, valued as a food and game fish</p>
67	Nurse shark	Gata	<p>(nurse-shark)</p> 	<p>Tiburón gata o nodriza. Tiburón pequeño que Vive en las profundidades de las aguas bajas calientes en ambas costas de Norteamérica y de Suramérica y de Asia suroriental a Australia</p> <p>Small bottom-dwelling shark of warm shallow waters on both coasts of North America and South America and from southeast Asia to Australia.</p>
68	Palometa	Palometa	<p>(palometa)</p> 	<p>Tienen un lustre plateado o de oro brillante, y se estiman altamente como pescados del alimento.</p> <p>They have a brilliant silvery or golden luster, and are highly esteemed as food fishes.</p>




39	Permit	Permit	<p>(permit)</p> 	<p>Son azul gris, oscuro o iridiscente en la parte superior y sombreado en los lados plateados y en las aguas oscuras muestran tintes de oro alrededor del pecho.</p> <p>They are color gray, dark or iridescent blue above, shading to silvery sides, in dark waters showing golden tints around breast.</p>
70	Pompano	Pompano	<p>(pompanou)</p> 	<p>Tienen un lustre plateado o de oro brillante y se estiman altamente como pescados del alimento.</p> <p>They have a brilliant silvery or golden luster, and are highly esteemed as food fishes.</p>
71	Red rum	Red rum	<p>(red rom)</p> 	<p>También conocido como el bajo de los salmones o del canal, tiene una coloración total rojiza y unos o más puntos oscuros en la base de la cola.</p> <p>Also known as the Redfish or Channel Bass, has a reddish overall coloration and one or more dark spots at the base of the tail.</p>



72	Rainbow runner	Rainbow runner	(rainbow-runner) 	<p>Tiene una cola profundamente bifurcada grande y dos aletas separadas detrás de las aletas dorsales y anales.</p> <p>It has a large deeply forked tail and two separate fins behind both the dorsal and anal fins.</p>
73	Red snapper	Pargo	(red snapper) 	<p>El snapper rojo habita comúnmente en las aguas a partir de 30 a 200 pies (10 a 60 m), de profundidad pero se pueden capturar a partir de los 300 pies de profundidad o más en la ocasión.</p> <p>The red snapper commonly inhabits waters from 30 to 200 ft (10 to 60 m), but can be caught as deep as 300 ft (100 m) or more on occasion.</p>
74	Red grouper	Red grouper	(red-gruper) 	<p>Son reconocidos fácilmente por su color y por su línea inclinada, recta de su aleta dorsal espinosa.</p> <p>They are easily recognized by their color and by their sloped, straight line of their spiny dorsal fin.</p>

75	Swordfish	Pez espada	(sord-fish) 	Pez picudo; pez grande y largo con un pico puntiagudo. A large long fish with a very long pointed beak.
76	Sail fish	Pez vela	(seil- fish) 	Pez picudo. Pez se desplaza en las aguas tropicales y subtropicales, pero con alta concentración en las aguas costeras. A billfish distributed around tropical and subtropical waters, with high concentrations in coastal waters. But also found in oceanic waters.
77	Spanish mackere	Spanish mackerel	(spanish mackerel) 	Es un pescado verdoso en la parte trasera, sombreando a la plata en los lados, puntos irregulares amarillos de oro sobre y debajo de línea lateral; frente del negro de la aleta dorsal; la línea lateral curva suavemente a la base de la cola. A back green fish, shading to silver on sides, golden yellow irregular spots above and below lateral line; front of dorsal fin black; lateral line curves gently to base of tail.

78	Skip jack tuna	Skip jack tuna	<p>(skip-yak-tuna)</p> 	<p>Es un pescado aerodinámico, de la rapido-natación comunes en aguas tropicales del mundo</p> <p>It is a streamlined, fast-swimming pelagic fish, common in tropical waters throughout the world.</p>
79	Spotted seatrout	Spotted seatrout	<p>(spot-sii-truit)</p> 	<p>Sombras gris obscura o verde, con los tintes azules de color cielo sombreado a plateado y al blanco abajo los puntos negros redondos. Se mueven hacia atrás, extendiendo a las aletas dorsales y a la cola.</p> <p>Dark gray or green above, with sky blue tinges shading to silvery and white below; numerous distinct round black spots on back, extending to the dorsal fins and tail.</p>
80	Lionfish	Pez león	<p>(lalionfish)</p> 	<p>Es un pez marino intrínseco que es popular en los aquariums.</p> <p>The Lionfish is an intricately shaped marine fish species that is popular in aquariums.</p>

81	Small mouth Bass	Small mouth Bass	smolmauz-bas 	<p>Se encuentra mayormente en el sur. Sus ojos son oscuros y están detrás de su boca y tienen rayas oscuras en ellas.</p> <p>They are mostly found in the south. Their eyes are black and behind their mouth have dark stripes on them.</p>
82	Wahoo	Wahoo	(uajo) 	<p>Pescado de color azul marino encontrado por todo el mundo en los mares tropicales y subtropicales.</p> <p>A dark blue fish found worldwide in tropical and subtropical seas.</p>
83	White marlin	Aguja blanca	(guait-marlin) 	<p>Pez picudo. Se encuentra en las del billfish de aguas tropicales del Océano Atlántico y de los mares adyacentes.</p> <p>A billfish species found throughout tropical waters of the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas.</p>

84	War saw grouper	War saw grouper	<p>(guar-sogrupe)</p> 	<p>El grouper de Warsaw es el único miembro del género <i>Epinephelus</i> que tiene 10 espinas dorsales, el segundo de las cuales es mucho más largo que el tercero.</p> <p>The Warsaw grouper is the only member of the genus <i>Epinephelus</i> that has 10 dorsal spines, the second of which is much longer than the third.</p>
85	Yellow fish tuna	Atún de aleta amarilla	<p>(jelou-fishtuna)</p> 	<p>Comercialmente importante de la familia del atún con espinas amarillas, son encontrados en aguas calidas.</p> <p>A commercially important tuna with yellow fins, found in warm seas.</p>
86	Yellow tail snapper	Rubia	<p>(jelou-tell-snapper)</p> 	<p>Pescado de color amarillo brillante con los lados azul-violetas, que le hace un pescado atractivo del acuario, así como una especie del anuncio y del deporte-pesca.</p> <p>A bright yellow with blue-violet sides, which makes it an attractive aquarium fish, as well as a commercial and sport-fishing species.</p>

37	Yellow edge grouper	Yellow edge grouper	<p>(yelou-edge-gruper)</p> 	<p>El cuerpo es tan ligero al marrón grisáceo a lo largo de los lados traseros y superiores. Los lados y el vientre más bajos son blanquecinos. El dorsal, los pectorales, y las aletas caudales se ajustan de vez en cuando en amarillo brillante.</p> <p>The body is light tan to grayish brown along the back and upper sides. The lower sides and belly are whitish. The dorsal, pectorals, and occasionally the caudal fins are trimmed in bright yellow.</p>
88	Yellow fin grouper	Yellow fin grouper	<p>(yelou gruper)</p> 	<p>Pescado rojo brillante con filas longitudinales de los pescados enteros, de un excedente negro más oscuro de las manchas; con un tercio externo de amarillo brillante de las aletas al pectoral; con puntos rojos brillantes pequeños.</p> <p>Highly variable greenish olive or bright red with longitudinal rows of darker black blotches over entire fish; outer one third of pectoral fins bright yellow; lower parts of larger fish with small bright red spots.</p>

Weather/Clima

(Erosa, Portillo, Garduño: 2006)

No.	English	spanish	Pronunciation and ilustration	Definition
89	Breeze	Brisa	(briz) 	Ligero y viento agradable A light and pleasant wind
90	Bonanza	Bonanza	(bonanza) 	Cantidad considerable de algo bueno. A large amount of something good.
91	Bad weather	Mal tiempo	(baed ueder) 	Mal tiempo Bad weather

92	Cloudy	Nubloso	<p>(cloudy)</p> 	<p>El cielo se pone obscuro con muchas nubes.</p> <p>Cloudy sky.</p>
93	Current	Corriente marina	<p>(current)</p> 	<p>Es el movimiento del agua, aire o electricidad con una dirección en particular.</p> <p>A movement of water, air or electricity, in a particular direction.</p>
94	Coast	Costa	<p>(coast)</p> 	<p>Situado en ó relación a la costa.</p> <p>Situated on, or relatef to the coast.</p>

94	Damp	Humedo	<p>(daemp)</p> 	<p>Escasamente mojado especialmente no es agradable ni cómoda.</p> <p>Slightly wet especially in a way that is not pleasant or comfortable</p>
95	Dreadful wheater	Clima terrible	<p>(dreadfulgueder)</p> 	<p>Muy mal, las condiciones en el aire sobre la tierra tal como viento, lluvia o temperatura especialmente en un rato particular sobre un área particular.</p> <p>Very bad conditions in the air above the Earth such as wind, rain or temperature, especially at a particular time over a particular area.</p>
96	High tide	Marea alta	<p>(jai taid)</p> 	<p>Movimiento regular y periódico de ascenso y descenso del nivel del mar debido a las fuerzas de atracción gravitacional que el sol y sobre todo la luna ejercen sobre la tierra.</p> <p>The cyclic rising and falling of Earth's ocean surface caused by the tidal forces of the Moon and the sun acting on the oceans</p>

97	Hurricane	Huracán	<p>(jumekein)</p> 	<p>Violento viento circular especialmente realizados en el océano oeste atlántico.</p> <p>A violent wind which has a circular movement especially found in the West Atlantic Ocean</p>
98	Low tide	Marea baja	<p>(lou tai)</p> 	<p>Movimiento regular y periódico de ascenso y descenso del nivel del mar debido a las fuerzas de atracción gravitacional que el sol y sobre todo la luna ejercen sobre la tierra.</p> <p>The cyclic rising and falling of Earth's ocean surface caused by the tidal forces of the Moon and the sun acting on the oceans</p>
99	Murky water	Murky water	<p>(murky guarer)</p> 	<p>Murky water</p> <p>Agua limosa</p>

100	Mild	Templado	(mild) 	Templado. ni muy caliente ni muy frío. Good temperature not too cold, not too warm.
101	Mist	Bruma	(mist) 	Niebla fina producida por gotas muy pequeñas agua que se acumulan en el aire sobre un área de la tierra o del agua Thin fog produced by very small drops of water gathering in the air just above an area of ground or water.
102	North wind	Norte	(north wind) 	Corriente de aire que se mueve aproximadamente horizontalmente especialmente fuerte y se deja sentir. A current of air moving approximately horizontally, especially one strong enough to be felt

103	Southeast wind	Viento del sud-este	(saudist guind) 	Viento del sud-este Southeast wind
104	Squall	Chubasco	(skual) 	Chubasco lluvia rápida A sudden strong wind or brief storm
105	Shower	Aguacero	(shawer)	Aguacero Big rain

106	Sunny	Soleado	<p>(sunny)</p> 	<p>Claro debido a la luz del sol.</p> <p>Bright due to the sun light.</p>
107	Stormy	Tormentos	<p>(stormy)</p> 	<p>Condición atmosférica extrema con viento muy fuerte, la lluvia pesada y a menudo el trueno y el relámpago.</p> <p>An extreme weather condition with very strong wind, heavy rain and often thunder and lightning.</p>
108	Saaweed	Agua mala	<p>(seaweed)</p> 	<p>Planta verde, marrón o rojo oscuro que crece en el mar o en tierra muy cerca del mar.</p> <p>A green, brown or dark red plant that grows in the sea or on land very close to the sea.</p>

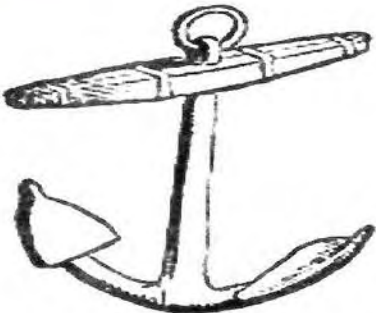


109	Shore	Orilla, costa	<p>(shore)</p> 	<p>Tierra que esta a lo largo del borde de un mar, de un lago o de un río ancho</p> <p>The land along the edge of a sea, lake or wide river</p>
110	Sweltering	Muriéndose de calor	<p>(sweltering)</p> 	<p>Extremadamente incómodamente caliente.</p> <p>Extremely and uncomfortably hot</p>
112	Tide	Marea	<p>(tide)</p> 	<p>Movimiento regular y periódico de ascenso y descenso del nivel del mar debido a las fuerzas de atracción gravitacional que el sol y sobre todo la luna ejercen sobre la tierra.</p> <p>The cyclic rising and falling of Earth's ocean surface caused by the tidal forces of the Moon and the sun acting on the oceans.</p>


113	Overcast	Nublado, cubierto	(overcast) 	Nublado Cloudy and therefore not bright and sunny.
114	Wind	Viento	(wind) 	Viento Wind
115	Weather report	Reporte meteorológico	(weather report) 	Reporte Meteorológico Forecast about changes in rain, sun, snow, etc.

116	Warm	Tibio, caluroso	(guarm) 	Acción de producir temperatura alta confortable, sin ser calurosa. Having or producing a comfortably high temperature, although not hot.
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Parts of a ship/Partes de una embarcación

(Erosa, Portillo, Garduño: 2006)

Embarcación		parts of a ship		
No.	English	Spanish	Pronunciación and illustration.	Definition
117	Anchor	Ancla	(angker) 	Objeto de metal que cae en el agua para detener un barco de mudanza Metal object that is dropped into water to stop a boat from moving
118	Accelerate	Acelerar	(acelerait) 	Cuando un vehículo o su conductor acelera, la velocidad del vehículo aumenta. When a vehicle or its driver accelerates, the speed of the vehicle increases.
119	Boat	Barco bote	(bout) 	Vehículo pequeño para viajar por agua. A small vehicle for travelling on water.




120	Buoy	Boya	<p>(buy)</p> 	<p>Objeto flotante usado en agua para marcar las áreas peligrosas de los barcos</p> <p>A floating object used in water to mark dangerous areas for boats</p>
121	Bow	Proa	<p>(bau)</p> 	<p>Es la parte delantera de la embarcación.</p> <p>The front part of a ship.</p>
122	Ballast	lastre	<p>(ballast)</p> 	<p>Peso que se pone en el fondo de la embarcación, a fin de que esta entre en el agua hasta donde convenga.</p> <p>Heavy matter such as sand or stone that is used at the bottom of a ship.</p>


123	Berth	amarradero	(berz) 	Cama en un barco, tren, etc. Que esta en una parte de la nave para que un barco permanezca en algún puerto. A bed in a boat, train, etc., or a place for a ship or boat to stay in a port.
124	bulkhead	Mamparo	(bolkjed) 	Tabique de tablas o planchas de hierro con que se divide en compartimentos el interior de un barco. A wall which divides the inside of a ship or aircraft.
125	Bulwark	bastion	(bolkward) 	Dispositivo que protege contra situaciones peligrosas o desagradables. Something that protects you from dangerous or unpleasant situations.

126	Cruiseship	Crucero	(crusship) 	<p>Nave grande como el hotel, donde la gente viaja por placer.</p> <p>A large ship used as hotel in which people travel on for pleasure.</p>
127	Caravel	carabela	(karevel) 	<p>Redondeada y popa plana, sintetiza las corrientes nórdicas y mediterráneas: 3 mástiles, timón de popa, codaste, velas cuadradas móviles, triangular atrás.</p> <p>A light sailing ship with two or three masts, used in the Mediterranean from the 14th to the 17th century.</p>
128	Cockpit	Bañera	(cockpit) 	<p>Espacio destinado al timonel y sus tripulantes.</p> <p>The small enclosed space where the pilot sits in an aircraft, or where the driver sits in a racing car.</p>

129	chronometer	Cronometro	(kronometer) 	Reloj de precisión que sirve para medir fracciones muy pequeñas de tiempo. A piece of equipment which measures time very accurately.
130	cabin	Camarote	(kebin) 	Habitación de un barco. A ship bedroom
131	Deck	Cubierta	(deck) 	Son cada una de las superficies (suelos) de madera o metálicos de un buque . A porch that resembles the deck on a ship.




132	Engine	Motor	<p>(engine)</p> 	<p>Es la parte del vehículo que utiliza energía del aceite, de la electricidad, o del vapor para hacerle movimiento.</p> <p>The part of a vehicle that uses energy from oil, electricity, or steam to make it move.</p>
133	Ensign	Insignia	<p>(insign)</p> 	<p>Banderín que identifica la nacionalidad de una nave.</p> <p>A flag on a ship that shows which country the ship belongs to.</p>
134	Ferry	Ferry	<p>(ferry)</p> 	<p>Barco o nave que es usado para llevar pasajeros a través de un área del agua, especialmente como servicio regular.</p> <p>A boat or ship for taking passengers and often vehicles across an area of water, especially as a regular service.</p>

135	Fill up	Llenar el depósito.	<p>(fill up)</p> 	<p>Es la acción de llenar algo, por ejemplo llenar un coche de gasolina.</p> <p>The action of filling something, for example filling a car with petrol</p>
136	Frigate	Fragata	<p>(frigate)</p> 	<p>Barco militar rápido.</p> <p>A small fast military ship</p>
137	Galleon	Galeon	<p>(galleon)</p> 	<p>Nave navegante grande con tres o cuatro mástiles, usados ambos en comercio y guerra del décimo quinto al décimo octavo siglo.</p> <p>A large sailing ship with three or four masts, used both in trade and war from the 15th to the 18th centuries.</p>

138	Galley	Galera	(gallii) 	<p>En el pasado era una nave baja larga que tenía velas y fue remada generalmente por los presos y los esclavos.</p> <p>In the past, a long low ship which had sails and was usually rowed by prisoners and slaves.</p>
139	Gunwale	Borda	(gonwell) 	<p>Parte alta del costado de una embarcación.</p> <p>The upper edge of the side of a boat or ship.</p>
140	Hatch	Escotilla	(hatch) 	<p>Cada una de las aberturas que hay en la cubierta de un buque.</p> <p>An opening through a floor or wall, or the cover for an opening, esp. on a ship.</p>




141	Hoot	Toque de sirena	(juut) 	<p>Dispositivo eléctrico que hace un fuerte ruido, marcar a menudo el comienzo o el extremo del trabajo en una fábrica.</p> <p>An electrical device which makes a loud noise, often to mark the start or end of work at a factory.</p>
142	Jib	Foque	(yib) 	<p>Cada una de las velas triangulares de una embarcación.</p> <p>A small triangular sail on a boat, in front of the main sail</p>
143	Keel	Quilla	(keel) 	<p>Pieza fundamental que va de proa a popa y en la que se asienta toda su armazón.</p> <p>The long piece of wood or steel along the bottom of a boat that forms part of its structure and helps to keep the boat balanced in the water.</p>


144	Lighthouse	Faro	<p>(lait-jaus)</p> 	<p>Torre alta provista de un faral, emplazado en lugares estrategicos para guiar a los navegantes.</p> <p>A tall building by the sea with a flashing light at the top to warn ships of dangerous rocks.</p>
145	Life belt	salvavidas	<p>((aif belt)</p> 	<p>Equipo de navio utilizado para ayudar a resguardar a alguien.</p> <p>A piece of equipment, usually a ring filled with air or light material that floats, which is designed to help someone float if they fall into water.</p>
146	Motorboat	Lancha de motor	<p>(motor-bout)</p> 	<p>Barco generalmente pequeño y a menudo rápido que es accionado por un motor.</p> <p>A usually small and often fast boat which is powered by an engine.</p>




147	Mast	Mastil	<p>(maest)</p> 	<p>Palo vertical que soportan el velamen.</p> <p>A tall pole on a boat or ship that supports its sails.</p>
148	Neutral	Punto muerto	<p>(neutral)</p> 	<p>Punto sin avance en una embarcación.</p> <p>Point of standby in a boat.</p>
149	Oar	Remo	<p>(awr)</p> 	<p>Poste largo con un extremo ancho plano que se utiliza para mover un barco a través del agua.</p> <p>A long pole with a wide, flat end that it uses to move a boat through water.</p>




150	Propeller	Hélice	<p>(propeller)</p> 	<p>Es la parte del barco que le da propulsión, movida generalmente por un motor de combustión; debido a las formas de sus palas crea al empuje necesario.</p> <p>A device which causes a ship or aircraft to move, consisting of two or more blades which turn round at high speed</p>
151	Periscope	Pariscopio	<p>(periscopu)</p> 	<p>Tubo provisto de una lente que sirve para observar desde un lugar oculto o sumergido.</p> <p>A long vertical tube containing a set of mirrors which gives you a view of what is above you when you look through the bottom of the tube.</p>
152	Port	Babor	<p>(port)</p> 	<p>Lado izquierdo de una embarcación mirando de popa a proa.</p> <p>The left side of a ship or aircraft as you are facing forward</p>

153	Rowboat	Bote de remos	<p>(roubout)</p> 	<p>Barco pequeño que es movido tirando los remos a través del agua</p> <p>A small boat that is moved by pulling oars through the water</p>
154	Rubber dinghy	Bote inflable	<p>(rober bout)</p> 	<p>Bote inflable</p> <p>It is a rubber dinghy.</p>
155	Rope	Cabo	<p>(roup)</p> 	<p>Cualquiera de las cuerdas que se usan a bordo.</p> <p>Piece of strong, thick cord made of long twisted fibers</p>

156	Raft	Balsa	(raft) 	Barco inflable. A small rubber or plastic boat that can be filled with air.
157	Ship	Barco, navío	(ship) 	Barco grande para viajar en el agua, especialmente a través del mar. A large ship used to travel on water, especially across the sea.
153	Sail	Veja	(seyi) 	Pedazo grande del material que está fijado a un poste en un barco para coger el viento y para hacer el barco. A large piece of material that is fixed to a pole on a boat to catch the wind and make the boat.

159	Sailboat	Velero	(seylbout) 	Barco pequeño con velas. A small boat with sails.
160	Sailing	Velear	(seyling) 	Barco deportivo usado con velas A sport using boats with sails
161	Start up	Arrancar	(star op) START UP 	Comenzar en un punto y después moverse a otro, en distancia o rango. To begin at one point and then move to another in distance or range.

162	Schooner	Goleta	(skuuner) 	<p>Velero de dos o tres palos, ligero y de bordas poco elevadas. Todos los palos tienen velas de cuchillo.</p> <p>A sailing ship with two or more masts and with its sails parallel to the length of the ship, rather than across it.</p>
163	Stern	Popa	(stern) 	<p>The back part of a ship or boat.</p> <p>Lado izquierdo mirando hacia la proa.</p>
164	Starboard	Estribor	(starbord) 	<p>Banda derecha de un barco mirando de popa a proa.</p> <p>The right side of a ship or aircraft as you are facing forward.</p>

165	Spar	Palo, poste	(spar) 	<p>Palo, poste usado para amarrar el barco.</p> <p>A strong pole, especially one used as a mast to hold the sail on a ship.</p>
166	Tow	Remolcar	(tauu) 	<p>Jalar un coche, barco, etc. X usando una cuerda o una cadena unida a otro vehículo o barco.</p> <p>To pull a car, boat, etc. along using a rope or a chain attached to another vehicle or boat.</p>
167	Transmisión	Transmisión	(transmishon) 	<p>Sistema que permite que un vehículo cambie el engranaje sin ser controlado por el conductor.</p> <p>A system that allows a vehicle to change gear without being controlled by the driver.</p>

168	Tack	Berdada	(taeck) 	<p>Dirección o distancia que un barco mueve en ángulo a la dirección del viento, de modo que el barco reciba el viento en sus velas.</p> <p>The direction or distance which a boat moves at an angle to the direction of the wind, so that the boat receives the wind on its sails.</p>
169	Tanker	Aljibe	(tanker) 	<p>Buque que suministra agua.</p> <p>A ship or vehicle which is built to carry liquid or gas.</p>
170	Wreck	Carraca	(rek) 	<p>Vehículo o una nave han sido destruidos o que han sido dañados gravemente.</p> <p>A vehicle or ship that has been destroyed or badly damaged.</p>

171	Yacht	Yate	(yat)	 <p>Barco con velas y a veces un motor, usado para competir o viajar por placer.</p> <p>A boat with sails and sometimes an engine, used for either racing or travelling on for pleasure.</p>
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CHAPTER VI

6. Phase 10: Identify the translations techniques used the most, the difficulties encountered and conclusions.

In this last phase the main difficulties found in the translation of some terms and the translation strategies followed were analyzed. The translation techniques related to the compiled terms were also provided. In the analysis that was carried out there was a variety of techniques used in order to get the equivalent term. There were some difficulties encountered in the translation of the terms. Regarding the translation of *tools and instruments in sport fishing* the most difficult terms were those related to word "bait", as for term "bait and switch" which refers to a technique used in sport fishing to attract swordfish. On the other hand the term "Bait well" has nothing to do with a technique but with containers to keep the live bait on a boat. Then, there is "buz bait" which is a revolving decoy with great and curved trowels. These are some cases that were confusing to register an accurate meaning on the cards. Thus the techniques used the most in this part of the glossary were, equivalence adaptation and expansion. There was the use of the technique calque and borrowing when it came to terms that had not translation into Spanish and

they were all well known with their original name in English. For the translation of *Types of fishes* there not many difficulties due that there a variety of fishes which can be found in different websites, magazines and brochures. However most of the types of fishes related to sport fishing kept their name in English. According to the research done in the various sources consulted, most of the fishes are known by their name in English, therefore the techniques used the most for the translation of types of fishes were borrowing and calque, having also the use of equivalence and expansion in a less proportion. In reference to the translation of the terms related to *weather and parts of a ship* the techniques used the most were Equivalence, Expansion and adaptation. The techniques expansion and adaptation were mainly used in the definitions in Spanish and English. As an example there is "sweltering" which is a condition related to an extremely and hot weather. Having the equivalent in Spanish as "extremadamente calido" and "muriéndose de calor". There was also "squal" which in English means a kind of sudden windy and strong brief storm", therefore the equivalent in Spanish was "chubasco and lluvia rápida". Another difficulty was "bulkward" which is a device that protects the ship from dangerous situations. Thus the translation remained as "Dispositivo que avisa alguna situación de peligro en el mar". In order to carry out the accuracy of the terminology, there was the significant work by the experts on translation who did at least two revisions of the terms helping to clarify the appropriate meaning as a contribution to the glossary.

CHAPTER VII

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ANEXOS

Biodata of the experts in translation for the revision of the terms.

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