



**CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
OF SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL**

**FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
SCHOOL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

TITLE OF PAPER

**Ways of identification and challenges in
translation of Rafael Correa's sexist addresses
in political discourse**

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**SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR
OBTAINING THE BACHELOR DEGREE IN ENGLISH
LANGUAGE WITH A MINOR IN TRANSLATION**

PROJECT ADVISOR

Lic. Natasha Del Pozo Díaz, Mgs.

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

2018



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CERTIFICATION

We certify that this research project was presented by **Maria Andrea Rios Pulgar** and **Maite Adriana Velez Chamaidan** as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the **Bachelor Degree in English Language with a Minor in Translation**.

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We, **Maria Andrea Rios Pulgar** and **Maite Adriana Velez Chamaidan**

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Under this statement, we are responsible for the content, truthfulness and scientific scope of the aforementioned paper.

Guayaquil, on the 05th day of March of 2018

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Documento	Velez-Rios.docx (D35726638)
Presentado	2018-02-18 21:05 (-05:00)
Presentado por	nathasa.delpozo@cu.ucsg.edu.ec
Recibido	ndelpozo90.ucsg@analysis.orkund.com
Mensaje	Tesis Velez-Rios Mostrar el mensaje completo

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank all of our teachers that helped us in all the time of research and writing of this thesis, especially our advisor Miss Natasha Del Pozo who cleared our doubts and guided us. We are also grateful to our professors that taught us over our years of study and for all the knowledge they shared with us.

DEDICATION

We would like to dedicate this work to our family, for their love and guidance, and for providing unfailing support and continuous encouragement in the pursuit of this project.



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ABSTRACT

In recent times, news from women who have suffered some kind of abuse are talked about everywhere. Many people are not aware that sexist language is a form of abuse. The problem arises in societies that are so used to that kind of language that they do not identify it as something harmful. The situation becomes even more complex if this sexist language is used by political leaders or public figures, who are called to serve as role models to society, such as former president of Ecuador Rafael Correa Delgado. Due to this, within the scope of translation, the problem lies in the lack of a tool to identify this type of language. This paper offers translation proposals and appropriate strategies to manage all challenges for such translation. The first phase of this project consisted of an exploration of topics related to language, language in relation to gender and sexism within language. Then, the ambivalent sexism theory proposed by Glick was chosen to design a table with objective parameters of levels, and types of sexist language. These strategies were used to analyze some addresses taken from the political discourse of Rafael Correa, and translation proposals were offered for them. It was found that Rafael Correa performs addresses claimed as sexist by feminist groups.

Key words: political discourse, sexist language, speech, strategies, ambivalent sexism theory, translation proposals.

INTRODUCTION

The different reactions to news and reports related to sexist's behavior suggest that in Ecuador conceptions about sexism are different to those that are generally appreciated in first world countries. This discrepancy generates the question of why addresses and attitudes regarded as sexist in other countries are considered harmless compliments, innocent jokes here in Ecuador the answer seems to lie in socio cultural differences.

The former President of Ecuador, Rafael Correa was a politician closely related with communication because every weekend he maintained a direct contact with audiences in order to communicate to the nation current projects and accomplishments in his administration; since he ruled the country for a decade there were many of such events, one per week. Videos of many of those meetings can be found on the internet and through them the Correa's communication style can be appreciated. Many features can be remarked but one that seems to appear repeatedly is that related with a kind of inappropriate behavior with women, especially female officers and executives from his government. That feature would turn the translation of Correa's political discourse in a challenge.

A translator dealing with such translation faces the dilemma of keeping the balance of a faithful reliable translation and the adaptation of expressions that a foreign audience could misinterpret, due to cultural gaps and different conceptions regarding sexism. Taking into consideration that an Ecuadorian translator, as part of this society, would be deeply embedded with the local biases and misconceptions which appear as an obstacle to appropriately identified sexist addresses and then choose adequate strategies for possible renderings. Therefore, an instrument that help to identify sexist's addresses turned out to be very useful; Correa's pieces of political discourse seemed to be an appropriate ground to prove and develop that tool.

TOPIC AND JUSTIFICATION

The identification and complaint of sexist behaviors is an increasingly recurrent theme in the world press. This feeling of constant exposure is related to repeated cases of inappropriate sexual behavior. The use of hostile feelings and discrimination by using sexist language when addressing especially women, affects society because it is felt that this dominant and widespread force may legitimize prejudice in our society. However, it seems that in Ecuador, the perception of sexual issues is not as strong as in other parts of the world. Former president Rafael Correa's sexist statements are the topic of investigation of this study. Being this political figure a reflection of the idiosyncrasy of many Ecuadorians, it lays bare how deep-rooted these erroneous conceptions in Ecuador are. Some samples of his political discourse that reflect this behavior were chosen as one of the best mirrors of the idiosyncrasies of societies and at the same time as one of the biggest professional challenges in the field of translation.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

When translators within the scope of different responsibilities must transfer ideas and concepts between societies with very substantial idiosyncratic differences, they must consider the quality of the final product will depend on the extent to which they can adequately compensate the translation lost caused by the culture shock. In the case of the manifestations with sexist overtones within the scope of the political discourse, it effectively reflects the type of challenges that the cultural shock can generate. When transferring expressions from Spanish to English, it does not matter how efficient the translator is in terms of the grammatical, structural and semantic knowledge of this language, if it is not sufficiently drenched in the cultural schemes of the Anglo-Saxon society, the translation will not be accurate. In the case of sexist allusions that should be translated from Spanish to English, a lack of understanding of the meaning of such expressions by the target audience would produce a weak translation.

GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To develop a table of parameters that contains clear concepts regarding sexism through the analysis of President Correa's addresses, so as to provide a tool that can be used as a translation guidance in the political field or in any other field in which such addresses may appear.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To establish clear concepts of language, gender, and the different types of sexism, as an attempt to search and study sexism theories, to solidify concepts and create the sexism parameter tool.
- To determine clear parameters for the identification of sexism addresses based on information related to sexism theories for the creation of a sexism parameter tool.
- To evaluate samples of former president Rafael Correa's addresses to the nation to transcribe his sexism statements through a sexism parameter tool.
- To identify the best strategies and methods for translation by using a sexism parameter tool, to produce a suitable rendering of Rafael Correa's addresses.

RESEARCH QUESTION

To what extent a table of parameters with clear concepts about sexism would help translators to identify such manifestations in the public discourse of former president Rafael Correa?

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This section of the project focuses on the description of the main concepts that will be applied in order to satisfactorily respond the research question. Concepts that are to be fully understood for the identification and appropriate rendering of sexist addresses found in the political discourse of Ecuadorian politician Rafael Correa in this case. Subsequently topics include language and gender, gender, ethic and morality, evolution of language and gender, discourse and gender, discourse and sexuality and sexism, cultural issues in translation political discourse, illocutionary particles.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Sociolinguistics study how individual speakers use language, and the changes that come along with time, region, and educational terms. “If a speaker describes a funny or amusing situation as ‘kicksin’, I know they are from, or have spent a good deal of time in, the English-speaking Caribbean. I am drawing on sociolinguistic knowledge to draw this inference” (Meyerhoff, 2006, p. 22)

Sociolinguistics analyzes the differences in language between several characteristics, gender is one of them. As Meyerhoff (2006) explains, modifications relate to the differences between gender exclusive and gender preferential features in a language which are reflected in the use of words used in a particular sex, such as the terms grandson and niece that tell people the subjects of the conversation are male and female, whereas the term ‘cousin’ might refer to a male or female.

Linguistic features that directly index sex, or which are exclusively used by one sex rather than another, are quite rare nowadays as claimed by Meyerhoff (2006). “In the past, sociolinguists often glossed features that occur more in the speech of men as ‘male’ variants and features in the speech of women as ‘female’ variants, but they are less likely to describe them like this now.” (Meyerhoff, 2006, p.206). There are numerous reasons for this change in contemporary times. One is a greater sensitivity to the fact that any feature

that is more likely to be used by women than by men must, by definition, also be used by men, but simply less often, leaving in the past the exclusivity for gender. As Meyerhoff states “If we were to say that such-and-such a feature is ‘male’ this overgeneralizes enormously, and it violates one of the basic tenets of sociolinguistics: the need to be accountable to all the data, not just the more frequent patterns.” (Meyerhoff, 2006 p. 207)

Another reason for the change is that sociolinguists have become more interested in trying to understand what social categories like ‘male’ and ‘female’ mean within any given community. Language can be seen as just one of those conventionalized activities. This means that linguistic features that probabilistically differentiate female and male speakers are seen in a different light. For one thing, they are seen as being constitutive of different group identities rather than merely reflecting them. As an example stated by Meyerhoff (2006) “A speaker uses one variant more than another, not because he is male but because in speaking like that he is constituting himself as a male, and constituting that variant as an emblem of masculinity.” (p. 207). In addition, it might be expected to find uses of that variant to be particularly high or particularly foregrounded in contexts where other non-linguistic practices, that are constitutive of masculinity, are also foregrounded, constituting what is called the identity of the person.

Nevertheless, the identity of a person could be difficult to determine if stereotypes, or preconceived concepts of how females and males are supposed to conduct themselves, interfere the development of people’s attitudes and restrict their opportunities to grow as professionals and human beings. González (1999) explains that the concept of gender stereotype is based on social convictions where a certain group is qualified by its qualities. The concept is known as one of the most controversial issues in the world and currently relates to the prejudices and discrimination developed over time. Several studies become necessary to give knowledge about the process of this phenomenon (Castillo & Montes, 2014). According to Gonzalez there is a link on stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination. This fundamental factor is about the attitude that tends to argue all kinds of impulse whether cognitive,

affective or behavioral. The cognitive concept includes reasoning and ideas that can become beneficial or harmful to a specific group. This is related to the stereotypes that are based on the convictions determined by a society that classify their qualities. The affective concept is based on feeling the affect that is stimulated that can be good or bad, which is part of the prejudice that gives a negative connotation to a particular group. Lastly, the behavioral concept is based on inclination or sympathy at the time of acting that is linked to discrimination due to lack of equity. (Rosenberg & Hovland, 1960, as cited in Ferrer & Bosch, 2000). On the one-dimensional side, the attitude includes a common feeling related to the treatment of people in certain circumstances, where convictions are part of them and the criteria are defined according to the behavior.

According to Crespi (2004), gender stereotypes go hand in hand with a cognitive process where the behaviors between men and women are discussed, followed by their roles in the social sphere. According to male roles, it can be said that men are generally cataloged as being stronger, having more character, being violent; whereas women are characterized by their sensitivity, kindness and simplicity. It is commonly thought that men rule women by nature, but there are studies where it is often explained that men can also be and are dominated by women. Now, we can say that each sex manages its power in its own way since equality occurs on many occasions; the problem is that we are not equal yet. Crespi, (2004) recommends that the best method to clarify such problems is to separate gender from all personality traits. This means that, by nature, men and women are different. It is their attitudes that define human beings in this society. The society can qualify us for our behaviors taught and not for our lived experiences, which are the ones that really make a difference.

Regarding the conservation or variation of differences between men and women, this has to be done by mutual agreement. In the words of López-Sáez, Morales and Lisbona (2008), society can only change if convictions change. This means that, if the ways to idealize men and women were equal by their actions, they would grow with a different conviction and equity between

them could exist. But this equity isn't found nowadays, when as stated by Lopez-Saez (2008) the role of social structures is crucial for the maintenance or change of men-women differences. There is mutual influence between beliefs and structures, so that society changes when citizens' beliefs change; also, changes in society contribute to changing beliefs. Therefore, a relation is established between sexist beliefs and structural inequalities between men and women. The educational system and religion are very important institutions in any culture that have a very high impact and influence in the development of citizens' beliefs and the way they grow, confirming the increase of sexist attitudes, and as a result, huge differences between men and women, establishing an inequity (Lopez-Saez, 2008).

These authors found a negative correlation between the educational level and hostile or benevolent sexism, and a positive one between Catholic religiosity and benevolent sexism. This empirical evidence, found in correlational works, was corroborated by an experimental study made by Jost and Kay (2005) that showed that the activation of gender stereotypes contributes to justify system inequalities in gender roles. The social distribution of roles has traditionally assigned tasks that require instrumental-agentive characteristics to men and tasks that demand expressive-communal qualities to women. Therefore, from this approach, one would expect a high relation between role and trait stereotypes and, as role assignment becomes more egalitarian, the psychological differences attributed to men and women should gradually disappear.

LITERATURE REVIEW

LANGUAGE AND GENDER

Language and gender are terms that have been studied for centuries by different authors who have described their conclusions with the desire of establishing a tangible difference between both genders in terms of language. One of these authors is Sunderland (2006) who states that women and men speak differently. He explains that there are differences in the way diverse genders communicate. For example, he sustains that women speak with shorter words and use certain adjectives and adverbs, and produce less complex sentences. In the words of the author: “they break off without finishing their sentences, because it is believed that they start talking without having thought out what they are going to say” (Sunderland, 2006 p.26). Moreover, Lakoff (1975) refers to women as deficient language users. Hass (2005) mentions Jespersen (1922, 1949) who underpinned that women’s speech is more delicate than men’s speech, which is more rude and straight to the point. In addition, Hass (2005) mentions Lakoff (1973) who observed that men were willing to use swearing words as “shit” “damn” while women were polite and used words such as “oh dear” “goodness”; moreover, women are delicate in their speech, and they always invent innocent and euphemistic words.

Two factors that helped to observe a difference of speech between women and men are the usage of interruptions and overlaps. Overlapping refers to speakers talking at the very end of another speaker’ discourse while interruption refers to the violation of the rules of turn taking at the time of speaking, as determined by Haas (2005). A study made by Marinna (2005) with children on Sunday school class in a Christian Church, found that boys interrupt and overlap their interlocutor more than girls; the researcher reported that the most common reason that causes interruptions is the need of asking for repetition and the most common reason for overlapping is the necessity for clarification. Another study made by Broadbridge & Learning (2003) reported that men “dominate conversations through the use of interruptions and overlaps, and that the amount of these conversational irregularities that took

place rose significantly when men were talking to women” (p. 8). Zimmerman and West (1975) also investigated about these issues and observed that men make most of the interruptions and overlaps, and that women do not care when they are interrupted. Their results were supported by the study made by Eakins G. and Eakins B. (1976) who obtained similar results. In addition, Lakoff (1975) concluded that women produce longer sentences than men based on examples like “Will you help me with these groceries, please?” compared to what men produce: “help me”. Zimmerman and West (1975, 1983) analyzed the irregularities in conversations in terms of overlaps and interruptions between women, between men and women and between men. They interviewed different groups of people and analyzed their conversations. The conclusions explain that well-informed male speakers tend to speak fluidly and want to dominate the conversation, and as a result, they interrupt each other. Moreover, well-informed female speakers favored an intelligent style and were respectful with the turn of each one. Finally, the analysis about female and male conversation showed that men tend to dominate the conversation over women with constant attempts to setting up the subject and the type of conversation, and to determining the way communication develops, with no consideration of context.

Another important factor that makes the discourse of women and men different is women’s sensitivity to contextual factors. As Holmes (2008) claims, women, unlike men, reflect in their lexicon the sensitivity that characterizes them; this compassion makes women include delicate words in their speech despite their tone of speaking. Men, on the other hand, are more direct in terms of communicating despite the situation surrounding them. Women are more aware of the fact that the way they speak is a clear sign of their social class background or social status in the community in general, while men are only focused on the message they want to transmit to other people and not further than that. As stated by Holmes (2008) women are more delicate in their way of speaking than men, and think twice before communicating their thoughts. Holmes claims: “women’s feelings of sensitivity will always prevail in their thoughts, but their character and the environment in which they develop in their daily life have definitely an influence in the way they communicate” (p. 172).

In addition, Holmes (2008) argues that women use more standard forms compared to men because society expects women to have better behavior than men. Moreover, misbehavior from boys is usually more tolerated compared to girls' misconduct, and girls are more quickly corrected than boys; this shows that the latter are generally allowed more freedom than the former. On the same topic the author reports that rule breaking of any kind made by women is normally more severely judged by people than rule breaking ended by men. "Women are designated the role of modelling correct behavior in the community." (p. 168). Based on this argument, it is expected from women to speak more correctly and politely than men considering the fact that women turning into mothers are the first role model a child has. Men on the other hand are more focused on working and providing for their families, turning their way of communication more working related. Additionally, standard forms are typically associated with more formal and less personal interactions. It seems odd to explain women's greater use of more standard speech forms (collected in formal tape-recorded interviews) by referring to a woman's role as a speech model in her very intimate and mainly unobserved interactions with her child, as claimed by Holmes (2008).

We, as youthful generations, must create a difference by showing something that goes beyond what we have been told; basing our research on something that probably is not what everyone perceives and believes. Eckert & McConnell-Ginet (1992) suggest that we should analyze gender from our point of view. There can be various scenarios where people may not feel comfortable because they find themselves in moments when things that are not usual, common, or part of the status quo, affect them in very primary levels, so their response is to judge it as wrong. It can be said that gender is a topic that is not only presented in popular media but also opens the way to language, as this helps to support and inform about it. According to López-Sáez, Morales, & Lisbona (2008), people must be fair and just in the treatment of women and men according to their respective needs; this gender equity refers to a necessary justice to offer access to resources for women and men by the government society.

According to Benhabid (1992), as contemporaries of an era, people have undergone intense transformations so they cannot pretend that there is nothing new about gender. Many times individuals do not look back in time where gender discrimination was common. The author claims that the present is full of sarcasm, differences and disorientation. On this ground, he adds that gender is not something that people are born with; gender is something they usually create and develop as their way of seeing and reacting to growing of things. Children want to be like their parents. Benhabid (1992) explains that girls usually want to be like their mothers, dress like them or wear all the makeup they use; boys want to be like their dads in every masculine sense. As they grow, they seek their own personality and highlight their own behaviors where differences can often be created. For example, boys may wish to wear something of a non-masculine color and think that it is not the right thing to do because of what they are taught at home. Or, girls may want to practice a sport that is very rough or very masculine; if they think they may be judged for doing something that is not considered to be the right thing for them they will keep on the practices that are more “femininely” according to society. That is why the author concludes that gender is for all, although the limitations are generally for women. Where there are jobs, social situations, and even in religion, positions are for men who have more chances; women on the other hand are relegated to home chores and to raising children; in terms of working positions they have limited opportunities.

For Diamond (2002) gender is known as a synonym for sex. Scientifically speaking, sex talks about anatomical structure of the specie and its reproductive function; gender talks about a social and psychological condition, established by what the individual perceives of itself; nevertheless, there are some other differences between the two words. Sometimes they are used interchangeably with little difference, but usually context makes clear what people mean. Diamond refers to sexual identity, gender identity and gender roles as features that are linked to people’s sexual orientation. At the top of the list of these terms associated to gender and sexuality, homosexuality is the first that comes to mind; but first it has to be determined what is gender and what is sexual identity. Diamond (2002) states that: “gender and gender role

refers to society's idea of how boys or girls or men and women are expected to behave and should be treated” (p. 2). A display of gender, as with a gender role, represents a public manifestation of gender identity, determined by what people believe is normal according to their culture. It can be said that one is a sex and one does gender; that sex typically, but not always, represents what is between one's legs, while gender represents what is between one's ears, the way human beings think about themselves and the way they identify themselves (Diamond 2002).

Moreover, a sex role usually involves the acting out of one's biological predisposition. According to Diamond (2002) in young males this is associated typically with their greater aggressive, combative, and competitive nature than is usual with young females; while in young females their sex roles are usually manifest by nurturing and compromising behavior, less frequently seen in boys. These gender roles are behaviors that can be considered "scripted" by society. For example, girls learn to keep their knees together or adjust their dresses and apply cosmetics while boys actively memorize the rules of sports and games, acquiring different types of knowledge. Gender has everything to do with the society, in which one lives and may or may not have much to do with biology.

On the other hand, the Human Rights Campaign defined sexual orientation or sexual identity in 2013 as “An inherent or immutable enduring emotional, romantic or sexual attraction to other people.” (Human Rights Campaign, 2013 p. 1) In addition, Diamond (2012) states that sexual identity refers to how people view themselves. The author claims: “gender *identity* is recognition of the perceived social gender attributed to a person.” (p. 2). One important notion about sexual identity is transsexuality. According to Diamond (2002) “In the real world, the potential transsexual, no different from others, is reared in accordance with custom, boy or girl, as society views his or her genitals” (p.3). Unlike many intersexed individuals, there is no way to identify those who will develop as a transsexual. The term transsexual is best reserved for those adult individuals who manifest the diagnostic criteria for gender dysphoria or Gender Identity Disorder (GID) and not used for children. In the DSM-IV there

are separate criteria for GID of children (302.6) and GID of adolescents and adults (302.85) (Frances, 1994). A child or adolescent with GID is generally not considered a transsexual until he or she is an adult. In some circles, distinctions are made between preoperative transsexuals and postoperative transsexuals.

Typically a male is perceived as a boy or a man where boy and man are social terms with associated cultural expectations attached, according to age and what religion and other institutions claims. Similarly, a female is perceived as a girl or woman. The distinctions made between boy and girl and man and woman are of age and usually again represent differences in societal expectations that go along with increases in maturity (Diamond 2002)

There are still questions about the difference between sex and gender, as they should be used. Many people think that gender is given by the way a person has been raised, while sex is natural, how we are biologically born; but this is also contradicted because there is no biological principle or norm objective for male and female. Fausto-Sterling (2000) recapitulates this position by saying that men and women are socially classified.

When talking about roles and values of gender, Rodríguez and Díaz (2005) explain that the construction of gender identity is part of us, and that any change that is made or developed around our values or way of thinking cannot be exempt from ethical-moral knowledge. No one can change what is happening in an environment full of freedom, respect and union in which there are paradoxes and differences around us by studying the origin of those who intervene in this society. In educational processes, help can be given to contribute to the formation of children and young people to the diverse formal and collective fields that are structured around them, helping in the formation of minds that are more diverse and more extended language, avoiding children to be limited in their way of thinking and communicating by cultural institutions.

LANGUAGE AND GENDER IN LATIN AMERICA

Differences in language between Latin Americans are occurring since native times, when males had their own special language, while women had to develop other types of language to communicate between themselves (Phillips, 1999). It is common to associate language with society, so, if its society changes so is the language. In recent days men no longer have a fundamental role within different areas whether family, work, etc., while women have assumed specific roles that encompass fields where they work equally and even better than men and are no longer watchers. Xia (2013). These statements are in agreement with Rosero's ideas (2008).

Men are raised thinking that their role is of finding jobs and providing their families, of having better and more competitive preparation in order to get better jobs, and of even being better in terms of language preparation; whereas women's tasks are limited to staying at home raising their children and dedicating their complete time to them.

Besides task assignment related differences, Phillips (1999) explained several differences among Latin-American men and women, in dimensions such as grammatical differences, language usage differences, and differences among the communities. The author stated that grammatical differences are in phonological and morphological areas where men use different tone of voice and different words to describe scenarios. Differences are even seen in other particularities such as being more aggressive, ruder in their way of talking and even less descriptive. On the other hand, women are subtler, gentler in their way of speaking and more descriptive in physical appearances and cases that are common in their daily life. In addition, Phillips (1999) reported that in Latin America language is similar and different at the same time between men and women. There are cases where men and women use the same vocabulary but in different way, and other cases where their vocabulary is hugely varied. Almost every Latin American family is father dependent, so it is the father who has in almost every case, a stronger, ruder, and even simpler language, usually used in work areas and therefore, with the family. Women, as they usually are meant to stay at home, raise children and are not allowed or

expected by society to have other jobs than housewives, develop a more children focused language, with more nurturing words and tone.

Meyerhoff (2006) also analyzed the existing differences in gender communication in Latin American countries in a more updated perspective. She mentions Vaupes, an area on and around the borders between countries of Colombia, Peru and Brazil, where women and men in a community use different languages. The Vaupes is an area of great linguistic diversity, as different cultures are occupying the area and there is a tradition of marrying outside their fathers' home language group, sharing cultural knowledge and traditions. She mentions that women who move to a new village when they get married maintain their first language, and children usually grow up knowing both their mothers and fathers' languages, increasing the possibilities of mixtures between languages. The author also claims that in the past it was customary for people to speak their father's language to their father and his relatives, and their mother's language to their mother and her family. In Meyerhoff's words: "This pattern of language maintenance and multilingualism served a number of useful social functions, including being a good indicator of a person's lineage." (Meyerhoff, 2006 p. 203). When men and women in the Vaupes use their first language, they are reflecting more than just their sex. They are communicating their ties to different villages or communities in the larger region, and ultimately they are communicating the basis for preferred marriage relations.

SEXISM

To understand sexism it is necessary to mention that during a gender recognition process it is impossible to forget about the sexual differences and practices that are given, so that an identity can be sustained. According to Flores (1991), essentialism allows the inclusion of individuals and invokes the legitimation of social differences that are founded by nature; in this way it is said that sexism is unified with essentialism since it affirms the absolute difference of the individuals that are supporters of biological sex. Feminizing a group is an act of discrimination that affects girls and women. This is why Yung

(2016) in general terms says that sexism involves discriminatory behavior based on gender. Although this can be applied to any gender, women are the most affected ones, as explained previously.

According to Melville, Eccles & Yasseri (2017), Glick and Fiske worked on a study called *The Ambivalent Sexism Inventory*, which differentiates hostile from benevolent sexism, and talks about a multidimensional approach. Additionally, Granda (2016) focuses on ambivalent sexism as a characteristic that does not include prejudice in general and speaks of having a well-worn relationship with women. Thus, prejudice does not connect positive and negative relationships towards this discriminated group. This study is divided into two categories: 1) hostile sexism which is related to the old sexism, since previously women were considered inferior to men, and they did not have what it took to succeed in the public sphere. 2) benevolent sexism which is related to the modern sexism; nowadays, it has a positive behavior, but it still stereotypes women limiting them to certain roles (Berges, 2008).

The two kinds of sexism (hostile and benevolent) start in biological and social conditions equal to all human groups, in which men are those who have power in economic, legal and political areas. On the other hand, women have a certain power in sexual reproduction. This comparison is the belief of societies since hostile and benevolent sexism are related in the area of identity and sexuality between women and men. It is the reason why these are positively connected (Berges, 2008).

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

Numerous disciplines such as linguistics, anthropology, communication, artificial intelligence, and so on, have always had a loyal companion that evolved at their side; that is, according to Hamilton & Schiffrin (2015), discourse analysis. Nevertheless, the ambiguity that arises between the terms discourse and discourse analysis are always persistent. According to Paltridge (2016), discourse, by definition, means the chaining of ideas that can be expressed orally or written with an intention. Similarly, Leeuwen (2008) presents a parallel idea, saying that discourses are very standardized reasoning related to the culture where they were developed. This means that

when something is understood in a specific way it is because the culture of that field gives you the parameters to understand them in such manner. Discourse Analysis, on the other hand, deals with more complex features since, according to Stubbs (1983) it is directly related to the linguistic part for it studies a wider field of an oral or written discourse. Regarding the understanding of discourse analysis, it was found that the term has shifted its meaning depending on the field of research or researchers.

Cazden (1988), for instance, argues that there are two main views of discourse analysis: one that focuses on the nature of unplanned speech or natural occurring language, and other which focuses on the different ways of talking and understanding. On the other hand Kulick and Cameron (2003), think that Discourse analysis is not only the study of language at a text level, but also analyses the use of language in how people perform communication and present themselves to others.

DISCOURSE, GENDER AND SEXUALITY

Analysing discourse in the spectrum of gender, it deals with how the speaker considers himself or herself. If the speaker considers that she/he belongs to a gender contrary to the one given by society, then this person would learn how to display its being with the gender of his/her preference; this includes language and other features such as: forms of politeness, frequency in the use of question tags, raising or lowering intonation, the number of diminutives used, particular vocabulary, among other characteristics.

All those features become part of the individual and seem to flow naturally up to a point where society sees him/her as such. As Weatherall (2002) explains, gender is something that has not been done unconsciously, it is part of what we intend to be, through a routine and the social relationships. In addition, putting sexuality and discourse in the same conversation is quite a troublesome discussion since the factor of desire comes into play. That is someone with intimate desire for “a person’s intimate desire for connection to other that exceeds their conscious control” and such desires “are produced and expressed – or not expressed – in social interaction, using shared and conventionalised linguistic resources.” (Cameron & Kulick 2003, p. 22). Therefore, even though the conversation of a group of women are guided by

their gender, which would naturally use some of the discourse features of feminine discourse like high pitch, frequent tag questions, euphemisms, and so on, it is their unconscious desire that motivates their desire for intimate connections with men, and heterosexual men in general – if that would be the case. They also explain that sexuality in men and women can be perceived under an idea that focuses on the ethnic rather than something that is completely natural.

DISCOURSE AND PRAGMATICS

Discourse and pragmatics, when analysed together, are perceived as two branches of linguistics that share similar or equal objectives. Discourse, in one hand, studies sentences uttered together in operation. As Puig (2003) states, discourse analysis “explains the interpretation of the elements in question without going outside language,” while pragmatics “resorts to other ambits of human activity (beliefs, feelings, knowledge, intentions...)” (p. 2). She then continues by stating that the interrelation between them is the only way one can “explain how utterances are interpreted and how successful interpretation of utterances is managed” (p. 2). Having clarified these concepts, it is understandable that thanks to the nature of pragmatics, we can see through and beyond the questions of “*what does this utterance mean*”, and ask “*why was this utterance produced?*” (p. 2).

In its more general sense, pragmatics is defined by Huang (2016) as the study of language in use. Such definition may seem too broad since the complexity of this subject is bounded with different disciplines which boundaries are not very clear. Its study of meaning works in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. This includes social, situational and textual context, as well as background knowledge context, which leads to a co-operative principle of conversation that can vary across countries.

LANGUAGE CONTEXT AND DISCOURSE

In order to understand the need of context in discourse, we first have to define what context means in the area of language meaning. Many authors have

attempted to define context according to their fields; however, H. G. Widdowson (2000), when focusing his studies on language meaning, explained context as “those aspects of the circumstance of actual language use which are taken as relevant to meaning.” (p. 876). He later indicated that, “context is a schematic construct. The achievement of pragmatic meaning is a matter of matching up the linguistic elements of the code with the schematic elements of the context.” (Song, 2010, p. 876).

In this sense, context and discourse are entangled mutually for “discourse elaborates its context and the context help interpret the meaning of utterances in the discourse.” (p. 878). Consequently, we must consider both discourse itself and the context in which the discourse takes place. Later, this will help eliminate ambiguity, avoid repetition, and detecting conversational implicature.

SPEECH ACT AND DISCOURSE

The speech act theory goes around the idea that “words do things in the world.” Such idea means that the things that are said acquire a meaning beyond the literal spectrum and perform acts by using language. Consequently, every time an idea is uttered, we have to look for the literal meaning or propositional content and what the intention behind that utterance is. For example, in the phrase *it's hot in here*, not only the speaker is talking about the temperature but also sending a message to somebody to do something about it.

Austin argued that there are three kinds of acts which occur with everything we say: the locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the perlocutionary act.

LOCUTIONARY ACT

As defined by Yang (2012), locutionary act has to deal with the simple participation of a speaker by producing a simple expression in words. In performing a locutionary act, John L. Austin (1975) states that we shall also be performing such an act through: asking or answering a question; giving some information or an assurance or a warning; announcing a verdict or an intention; pronouncing sentence; making an appointment or an appeal or a criticism; making an identification or giving a description; and the numerous like.

In addition, the propositional content of a locutionary act can be, according to F. Parker and K. Riley (1994), either expressed directly or implied via implicature. For example, a warning such as *I warn you to stop smoking* constitutes an expressed locutionary act because its propositional content predicates a future act (to stop smoking) of the hearer (you). On the other hand, consider the warning *I warn you that cigarette smoking is dangerous*; this utterance constitutes an implied locutionary act because its propositional content does not predicate a future act of the hearer; instead, it predicates a property of cigarettes.

ILLOCUTIONARY ACT

An illocutionary act refers to the sentence use in a specific function of an attitude with force this is why is called the illocutionary force. The principal characteristic of the illocutionary act is that it gives a direct order of the speaker, differing in that sense with the locutionary act. Illocutionary acts can be both vague, as in someone saying *I'll be there*, wherein the audience cannot ascertain whether the speaker has made a promise or not; or explicit, which is more common, by using performative verbs like "promise" or "request." (Nordquist, 2017). Moreover, Daniel R. (2014), in the chapter "Expressivist, Nondeclarative, and Success-Conditional Semantics" from the book "Having It Both Ways", details that we can use sentences to *warn, congratulate, complain, predict, command, apologize, inquire, explain, describe, request, bet, marry, and adjourn*, to list only a few specific kinds of illocutionary acts. Getting to know the audience at the moment of uttering a phrase with illocutionary characteristics is one of the utmost importance if we want them to perform an activity. Therefore, the speaker must speak words that his or her listener is able to understand as intended.

While analysing the relevance that this relation demands between the speaker and the listener, Oishi (2013), says that carrying out a illocutionary act is indisputable, but during communication this indisputable performance just takes place when the listener receive and take the order. This means that even when the speaker utters an illocutionary act, the listener has the option of not understanding it in such a way.

PERLOCUTIONARY ACT

Starting from the speech act premise that John L. Austin (1962) states: unlike the others the perlocutionary act is the consequence of a sentence understanding the differences between the last two acts of speech is very important, due to the particularity of the perlocutionary act, which Kempson (1977), defines it as the intention of the sentence that the speaker wants to convey.

Perlocutionary acts, contrary with locutionary and illocutionary acts, which are ruled by conventions, are a product of natural acts. Some of the features that we can find in perlocutionary acts are: *persuading, angering, inciting, comforting and inspiring*, etc. which cause changes in the behaviour or state of the audience. (Richard, 2018)

INDIRECT SPEECH

Indirect speech is reported speech that is presented with grammatical modifications, rather than as it might have been uttered by the original speaker. (Loos, Eugene E. et al., 2013)

The sentence above is how Loos et al. (2013) presented the definition of indirect speech, applying indirect speech to retrieve the words of Quirk, et al., (1985), from the book *a comprehensive grammar of the English language*. Keeping this example in mind, we can understand that indirect speech does not exactly state what someone has said, but it is paraphrased without being limited by quotation marks (direct speech). It also avoids using the same words the author chose to say it. Another denomination is 'indirect discourse.'

Manik Joshi, (2013) lists some of the procedures to change utterances from direct to indirect speech: 1) Use expression of time to match the moment of speaking 2) Use verbs to indicate quoted or reported speech 3) Change pronouns 4) Use tenses in indirect speech 5) Change modal verbs into their past equivalent to convey past actions 6) Use questions and explanations in indirect speech 7) Use imperatives in indirect speech 8) Apply punctuation rules.

PRESUPPOSITION AND DISCOURSE

In discourse, presupposition is bounded with shades of manipulation. That is, utterances that are presented as true, given or unquestionable. We can say that these utterances are implicit assumptions that are taken as valid truths – and require shared knowledge between the speakers (Polyzou, 2009). Such ‘truths’ can be associated with a lexical or grammatical item.

Regarding negation, it can be part of a sentence, but it does not interfere in the presuppositions that arise from that utterance. In the phrase *Karla's book is new*, the possessive noun triggers the notion that Karla has a book. If the same sentence is transformed into a negative one, e.g. *Karla's book is not new*, the negation does not phase out the fact that Karla has a book. This logic can be also applied for interrogations as well. In the question: *Have Rafael Correa talked with Lenín Moreno?* The presupposition would be that Lenín Moreno exists.

POLITICAL DISCOURSE

Considering that the samples to be analyzed consist of transcription on addresses given by a politician, it is important to be clear about what political discourse is. According to Schiffrin (2003), the term is suggestive of at least two possibilities: first, a discourse which is itself political; and second, an analysis of political discourse as simply an example discourse type, without explicit reference to political content or political context. In addition, Teun A. van Dijk (2015) thinks that political discourse must be approached basically in terms of the production or speeches of his actors, that is, politicians.

RAFAEL CORREA DELGADO AS A POLITICAL FIGURE

Rafael Correa Delgado who was born on April 6, 1963, is an Ecuadorian economist and former president of the Republic of Ecuador, who governed for more than 10 years (2006-2017), and was one of the leaders with more time in power. He had an outstanding academic life; he obtained his degree as an economist at Catholic University Santiago de Guayaquil, a master's degree at Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. Additionally, he was an exchange student at the University of Illinois, United States where he obtained his

doctorate in 2001. After he returned from the United States he was hired as professor at San Francisco University of Quito (USFQ), and later he was selected as director of the Department of Economics and director of "SUR", Center for Economic and Social Research at USFQ. Correa founded the *Alive and Sovereign Patriotic Movement* (PAIS), and in 2006 he became president of Ecuador (De la Torre, 2012).

He always stood out for his charisma and political activism during his university life; that charisma in combination with his great preparation were factors that helped him to get the presidency of Ecuador. As a politician, he always stood out for the most deprived which is why he has been considered a communist. However, he has made clear he is not a communist but a supporter of the 21st's Century Socialism, a new political tendency subscribed by other South American political leaders such as the Venezuelan Hugo Chavez, the Bolivian Evo Morales, and the Argentinian Cristina Kischner. As every charismatic leader, Correa had followers and detractors; the traditional means of communication were included in his list of his political enemies. It was for that reason that Correa chose to speak directly to the public in his weekly citizens' connections to the nation as a key strategy for both, remarking the positive of his government and undermining political enemies. That is the reason why those events were institutionalized as a fundamental part of his government policy (Granda, 2016). The sexist implications made in these weekly citizens connections generated reactions from GLBT (lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender people) groups or women's movements against insults, sexist and racist comments from the former president. The irregularities made in Correa's discourse represent power and exclusion; this refers to the way he used to communicate with an offensive, non-formal, sexist and racist language that generated discrepancy and misunderstandings for the Ecuadorian society and with more impact on foreign people. This can be considered ironical considering that several times Correa has declared himself a supporter of feminist groups, even claiming that his revolution (The Revolucion Ciudadana Party) has "woman's face".

RAFAEL CORREA DELGADO AND ITS PARTICULAR TYPES OF SPEECH

Granda (2016) also comments that former President Rafael Correa has several hearings and messages, and that it is common to find overlapping messages between different audiences in Correa's speech. This means that he may start talking about a specific topic and addressing the audience in a certain way, and in one way or another he changes to address the virtual audience, cameramen, or his advisers or officials who are present during his speech. Sometimes people expect to hear these types of comments and other times they happen with abrupt changes. This is a great challenge for translators because during his speech, he can begin by describing an event, but in the middle of the description, he adds his own reflection, a complaint or a request, and then return to the initial narration. This is why the translator has to cover and specify that switch of audience in the rendering, or look for a technique or compensation to accurately transmit the essence of the message so it can be understood.

Another characteristic issue is that he always seeks the opportunity to attack or criticize political enemies and praise his own movement officials or allies. Then, those attacks of praise can occur abruptly being sometimes explicit and sometimes implicit.

When Correa addressed to the nation during his weekly citizens connections, one would expect a formal language and keep certain conventions, but quite often Correa broke the communication schemes and violated such conventions by giving his speech intimate register nuances. When this rupture included sexist addresses, the interaction turned uncomfortable for the women addressed, who were mostly government officials. This discomfort happened because the type of language used by Correa generated inadequate closeness to the context. Transporting these particularities from oral to written language represent a challenge for the translator.

TRANSLATION AND CULTURAL ISSUES

TRANSLATION

In order to have a wide knowledge of what translation is and what a translation entails it is important to be aware of what a translator should have and do while translating by using methods and strategies that serve for an accurate translation.

Translation is used to transfer written or oral source language texts to equal written or oral target language texts, so as translators it is essential to be aware of everything that happens within a translation, like the content of a source text and the strategy, method or words that should be used in the target text Kelly (2005). Each text contains a style, type and register to be analyzed. Translators need to be familiarized with what is behind that text, which is the target audience, in what moment they have to look beyond a simple word or phrase; in addition, they have to look up for equivalents that adapt to the specific field required of a translation in order to make it a readable and an effective product in all possible ways. However, it is convenient to know and clarify the fundamental terms that would be used in the project as Haywood, Thompson, & Hervey (2008) define: Source language (SL) is the text in the language of origin in a text in the target language. Target language (TL) is the language into which a text is translated. Source text (ST) is the original text requiring a translation, and target text (TT) is a text translated in the intended target language.

Haywood, Thompson, & Hervey (2008) contribute that with all the terms clarified, a translation process covers two types of activity: the comprehension of the ST and the development of the TT. These two processes are done simultaneously. Meanwhile, the understanding and interpretation of each text are fundamental in a translation process. It is important to understand every message while confronting the ST and overviewing details not necessarily written but intended. Translation plays an important role conveying meaning from a particular language into another and therefore an amount of strategies and methods can be used. To Owji (2013) translation is a ruling process and

an explanatory task, where translators might find a variety of issues in which they have to decide an appropriate alternative which means finding the right strategy or method that make a solved problem in order to translate accurately and ease the process of translation.

TRANSLATION STRATEGIES

Ordurari (2007) cites (Krings 1986) who defines translation strategy as an activity that involves coming up with an outline that contains accurate translation problems within an accurate translation task. There are rules which a translator applies in order to obtain meaning and get intention of a text while translating. For that, Ordurari mentions that there are two types of strategies: 1) global strategies (translation method) involve a set of rules and a way of acting; 2) local strategies (translation procedures) relate directly to aspects and activities associated to the translation process.

GLOBAL TRANSLATION STRATEGIES

According to Ordurari (2007), Source language focuses on: 1) Word-for-word translation is when the source text is translated with common words; cultural words are translated literally. 2) Literal translation is when the source text is translated by using the same grammatical in the target text. 3) Faithful translation is when the cultural words of the source text are translated according to the cultural words of the target text. For example, in Latin-American we use to say diminutive names. 4) Semantic translation which comes from faithful translation and does not cover cultural equivalence.

In addition, Ordurari (2007) reveals what Target language focuses on: 1) Adaptation: most of the cases it is present in poetry when the translator looks for appropriate ways to translate words present in poems. 2) Free translation: when the source text is translated in the way the translator considers correct, most of the times they are paraphrased. 3) Idiomatic translation refers to a method that attempts to transfer the message from the ST using idiomatic expressions, colloquial language and idioms that result familiar for the target audience. 4) Communicative translation: when source text is translated

changing many words, but at the end the target text gives the original message of the source text.

LOCAL TRANSLATION STRATEGIES

Translators must take into account how the target text is going to affect the readers. Local strategies are translation techniques that we generally use. As time goes by, translators become more competitive and exceed their limits; nevertheless, certain translation problems that existed before are no longer challenges for translators now. This makes local strategies become baseless. From the linguistic perspective, the strategies involve syntactic changes because its form is sometimes altered and include techniques which Ordurari (2007) describes as: 1) Exoticism: it includes minimal adaptation and contains exotic choices. 2) Cultural borrowing: when it is difficult to translate the words of the ST to TT, because of cultural meaning. 3) Calque: similar to Literal translation that respect the syntax in the TT, but it is unidiomatic. 4) Synonymy: it is not a literal translation; this strategy chooses a similar synonym. 4) Paraphrasing: express meaning using different words.

LINGUISTICS LEVELS OF LANGUAGE

Cameron (2014) comments that language, as any other system, has different aspects. In linguistics, they are called levels. These levels may seem similar at first but they all deal with different features and areas of the study of language. The phonetic level for example, focuses in the study of how words are pronounced, produced and articulated. It is related to Phonology. The morphological level deals with the form and structure of words of a language and how they can be modified. The syntactical level is related to the grammatical aspect of words contained in a language. The semantical level covers the analysis of the combination of words in order to produce meaningful speeches. It also deals with the representation of signs and symbols used within discourse. The pragmatism level explains that the meaning of an utterance can vary depending on the context. Pragmatics leads the studies of

how words and sentences are actually used according to the participants, setting, topic, and function.

REGISTER

To be able to analyze an oral or written text it is essential to identify the register in order to be clear about the communicative style in which it was produced. There are five types of register that are divided in two categories, the public voice and the private voice. Owji, (2013)

She said that within the public voice there are several types of register: 1) Frozen: this register never changes, it is basically frozen in time and content; examples: lyrics of songs and religious prayers. 2) Formal: this register is used when the respect is maintained at the level of the language and it is expressed in one-way nature; examples: speeches and academic papers. 3) Consultative: here the participants maintain a mutually accepted communication; example: coworkers.

Within private voice there are other types of register: 1) Casual: this register is used when there is communication among people close to each other; example: roommates' conversations. 2) Intimate: this register is private and the interaction takes place with family and partners; example: a conversation between boyfriend and girlfriend or between parent and children.

CULTURAL ISSUES IN TRANSLATION

Baker & Saldanha (2009) said that the term cultural translation can be interpreted in different ways depending on the areas in which it is applied. In general, the term refers to the techniques applied in translation to adequately compensate the cultural losses produced by the cultural differences between ST and TT. From this point of view, there is a great difference between a cultural translation and a grammatical translation. A grammatical translation emphasizes the corrections of grammatical parameters despite the fact that the meaning of the ST is lost. They also claim that cultural translation faces other types of challenges that may be more difficult to overcome. These

challenges involve transporting the target text from the source text appropriately. Aspects such as dialectical particularities, literary allusions, and cultural terms, are localized, as much as those referring to food, music, politics, etc. That is, the knowledge we have of the world gives meaning to the words of a text produced in a specific culture.

According to Baker & Saldanha (2009) the tendencies regarding the correct way to translate information related to cultural aspects go from naturalization towards exoticization. The risks in this sense start from an ideological appropriation of the ST to the creation of a sense totally alien to that transmitted by the original text (Carbonell 1996). All these considerations suggest that cultural translation does not reflect a particular type of strategy but rather suggests a perspective that seeks to achieve the same ideological impact.

As reported by Baker & Saldanha (2009), cultural anthropology is a branch of science that is dedicated to the study of the evolution and relations between cultures where cultural translation has been developed. This is not surprising because anthropology and linguistics are closely linked. Nevertheless, interlingual translation is inherent in the field of cultural anthropology and is explored in depth, either by anthropologists or by interpreters. Understanding another culture is a huge challenge. The authors also add that, field researchers often suffer from a lack of understanding of cultural idioms but are forced to live with them. This is why they think, direct contact with another culture is the best way to begin to understand cultural differences in order to experience in an intellectual way the vicissitudes of translation. Anthropologists consider that our way of experiencing the world is filtered by language and culture, it is obvious to assume difficulties when capturing and transmitting experiences interpreted with different filters since they are different from those we have always used.

Since the 1950s especially among the functionalist, that is a branch of linguistics, Baker & Saldanha (2009) agree that the cross-cultural translation approach seeks to find the internal coherence of other people's thoughts and practitioners in their own context to recreate that coherence in academically

accepted parameters. Critics claim that the translator arrogates the authority to extract the underlying meaning that is what the natives say, so the translator acquires the authority to decide the meaning of the terms and expressions exposed. This imbalance power is derived from the political inequity between the SL and TL.

TRANSLATING POLITICAL LANGUAGE

Baker & Saldanha (2009) cite Nida (1969), and mention that as in any branch of translation, obtaining equivalents is the main purpose of the translator. The function of the translation is to reproduce for the receiver the message issued by the sender in the closest possible way, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style. Two theories about the type of equivalence could be mentioned here: a) the dynamic equivalence that allows capturing a wide variety of values and contextual effects, whose utterances would be distorted if a literal translation were applied, and b) the alternative equivalence that is the formal equivalence which seeks to maintain a linguistic effect.

In general, terms the political language (like the diplomat) belongs to the category of special languages used in the social sciences and as such they are intrinsically linked to the history of political thought. Baker & Saldanha (2009) state that both as languages, have a connection with rhetoric, because special languages are considered the basis of many oral genres. According to the authors, the oral and written sources of the field of politics demand a formal translation; this means the translator must have the ability to accurately transfer all the characteristics of the target text for which a combination of both, formal and dynamic approach may be required. In the political sphere, power, as well as the ideology of the issuer of discourse, are fundamental variables that must be taken into account when looking for suitable equivalents (Baker & Saldanha, 2009)

In the world of communication in general and in the political sphere in particular, communication involves the interaction of participants with different status and roles, which gives rise to different power relations. According to Baker & Saldanha (2009), power is interpreted as the capacity for action and

influence that groups, institutions or persons may have on other groups, institutions or persons, and within this scope, language is in fact a powerful tool to obtain and maintain power in contexts of human communication. In addition, Van Dijk (2003) adds that, once such power relations have been assimilated and weighed or taken as natural in a specific sociocultural context, it is possible to speak of the ideology inherent to social groups. According to the author, ideology is a component of the basic beliefs that underlie the representations of a social group. Although formally within the scope of political communication due to the setting in which it is produced, the communicative and register style of Rafael Correa does not fit at all within the expected formalities of the political language. And that is a very important point to be analyzed.

METHODOLOGY

It was proposed to create a table to clarify concepts about sexism, so as to provide a tool for translators that serves as a guide to identify different types of sexism in any political field, or any other, where these addresses are located. For the identification of these sexism types, it was very important to have broad concepts of them and determine the parameters for the identification of each one. Thus, the extracts taken from former president Rafael Correa's speeches were analyzed according to a parameter table.

The Literature review includes research of different books and articles of language and gender where several authors, all recognized, emphasize the contrast of language between men and women; taking into account past and current situations. For this reason, the way in which they express themselves, their speech forms and their roles are explained and contrasted. Additionally, other concepts were added: the idea of gender which opens a way to language and to different branches such as gender equality, sexual identity, transformation in people and notions of why this was not a topic of conversation in the past. Moreover, papers about gender were analyzed and some of them point out that gender is not something that people are born with. Social situations, work environment, religion and family were also taken into account. Furthermore, a more specific concept was opened on the theme of Latin America where it is explained how, men and women are in dimensions such as grammatical differences, language usage differences, and differences among the communities. These notions were followed by a clear idea of sexism and how this involves discrimination especially for women. The subject of discourse analysis was very much highlighted, where Rafael's political discourse and his particular speech were added, followed by how to translate a political discourse where it was explained that the function of the translation is to reproduce for the receiver the message issued by the sender in the closest possible way, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style.

In addition, since the main basis of this project consists on the identification and rendering of former Ecuadorian president Rafael Correa's sexist

addresses in political discourse, an instrument that helps identifying such addresses was necessary. Therefore, it was decided to create a Sexism Categories Table based on Peter Glick & Susan T. Fiske's Benevolent Sexism Theory (1997). As this theory only includes benevolent and hostile sexism, two new categories were added to create the table: unintentional sexism and sexual harassment. The unintentional sexism category was assumed as described by Kimball in *A psychologist's guide to the conduct of nonsexist research* (1984) in the sense of everyday attitudes that are so common that almost seem harmless, but that in a way help to perpetuate misconceptions about women and their roles in society. In the case of sexual harassment, a basic concept was taken to indicate that sexual attitudes are almost explicit, and this makes the difference between hostile sexism and sexual harassment. Hostile sexism can be closer to being a veiled act or an implied sexual insinuation, whereas sexual harassment can have the same insinuation but in a concrete way. (Berges 2008). Another functional decision consisted of creating a code for every category of sexism to include in the sexism categories table; initials of the categories were used in the analysis in the pragmatic level. Taking this information into consideration, the table was created giving space for each code, conducts, and a sexism category for each conduct.

After summarizing processes, eight conduct descriptions were written to represent the four sexism categories. The first category, US1, trivializes women's positions and roles in society. The second category, US2, acknowledges that people who say they intend to be non-sexist are actually sexist. The third category, BS1, refers: to condescending addresses (sexual advances) in the form of jokes that could be assumed as sexual advances, and to comments about looks also in the form of jokes or compliments. The fourth category, BS2, describes authoritarian tone of voice used to discredit or establish a predominant position on a woman. The fifth category, HS1, defines critics or negative addresses based on women's looks. The sixth category, HS2, expresses unwelcome veiled sexual comments. The seventh category, HS3, refers to taking advantage of a privilege position to discredit a woman's

argument. The final category, SH1 reports unwelcome explicit sexual comments.

Furthermore, 20 charts were included. They contain information about 18 transcriptions of addresses of former Ecuadorian president Rafael Correa's weekly citizens' connections to the nation, and 2 interviews; they were analyzed using the conduct descriptions previously mentioned. One of the dialogs was done in Madrid with Ana Pastor in Spanish television installations, and the other one was done in the Presidential Palace with the Spanish journalist Jordy Evole. The charts contain the address selected, analysis in the pragmatic level, the rendering, the strategies used during the translation and sentential level analysis. First, the addresses refer to Rafael Correa's sexist comments made during the weekly citizens' connections and interviews. Next, for the analysis in the pragmatic level it was necessary to decipher the meaning of the words beyond their literal meaning to propose the category of sexism to which the phrases belonged. For that it was necessary to explain to the reader the context of the actual phrases said by Rafael Correa so that the phrases in isolation could be understood discarding any type of ambiguity. After this, the rendering came up with a communicative translation that focused on conveying the meaning of the message. Next the strategies used in the rendering were detailed: the target audience, the approach, the communicative method used, the different choices regarding the translation, and the reason for each decision. Then a sentential level analysis was made. It included: details of the setting, the place and date where the speech was given; the register, the type of voice produced; the text function, the function of the text of the translation going beyond the informative way so the reader could perceive all the intentions and nuances said orally. Finally, the illocutionary participles were included: they are the words that imply a message different to its literal meaning.

FINDINGS

		SEXIM CATEGORIES			
Codes	Conduct's description	Unintentional sexism	Benevolent sexism	Hostile sexism	Sexual Harassment
US1	Trivializes women's positions and roles in society.	x			
US2	Acknowledges that people who say they intend to be non-sexist, they are actually sexist.	x			
BS1	Refers to condescending addresses (sexual advances) in the form of jokes that could be assumed as sexual advances, and to comments about looks also in the form of jokes or compliments.		x		
BS2	Describes authoritarian tone of voice used to discredit or establish a predominant position on a woman.		x		
HS1	Defines critics or negative addresses based on women's looks			x	
HS2	Expresses unwelcome veiled sexual comments.			x	
HS3	Refers to taking advantage of a privilege position to discredit a woman's argument.			x	
SH1	Reports unwelcome explicit sexual comments.				x

Table 1: Velez & Ríos' Sexism Categories Table, 2018

RENDERING #1

Address
<i>“No sé si tenga algo que comentarnos Lorena Araujo, de Senescyt... ya lo dijo todo Andrés, pero es tan guapa Lorena que le vamos a dar la palabra, ¿no?, para pasar de Andrés a Lorenita, a ver”.</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
<p>Considering the fact Correa was addressing a broadcasted message to the nation, he was supposed to employ a formal register; however, his word selections and utterances eventually gave his discourse a kind of intimate register. When allowing Lorena Araujo to speak just based on the fact of how pretty she is, and when calling her "Lorenita" instead of "Lorena", Correa was acting in a condescending way, which performs Benevolent Sexism (BS1). The phrase he says at the end has the literal meaning or locutionary act of "para pasar de Andrés a Lorenita", but it also has an illocutionary act of saying: "Let's have a nicer view with Lorenita".</p>
Rendering
<i>“I don't think Lorena Araujo from Senescyt would like to add anything... Andres has exposed everything, but Lorena is indeed so gorgeous that we'll give her the chance, aren't we? Let's kick the ball to our dear Lorena, let's see (...)”</i>
Strategies
<p>Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative. Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's addresses and transfer its core meaning to the target audience.</p> <p>The phrase “no sé si...” literally expresses a doubt that could have been rendered as “I don't know if...”; in this case it conveys an underlying conviction, since Correa knew that there were nothing more to be added. However, he wanted Lorena to participate, to add something just because of her beauty. That's why it was decided to render it as “I don't think Lorena Araujo from Senescyt has something else to add”. The next part, “ain't we” is a very informal utterance used as an equivalence for “¿no?” which functions as tag question in Correa's addresses. While the idiomatic expression “let's kick the ball to...” is another informal utterance used to match the phrase “pasar de Andrés a Lorena”. The reductive name form “Lorenita” as a derivation from (very common in Latin America) is a stylistic form that does not exist in English, so it was compensated with the phrase “our dear Lorena”, which represents compensation by splitting.</p>
Sentential Level Analysis

Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection Puenbo 466. March 12th, 2016
Language Register: Formal in nature, but intimate in the vocabulary and in the expressions used by the addresser. This causes a mismatch that violates the set etiquette for political speeches.

Text Function: Operative: Going beyond purely informative intentions to complex motives (hidden persuasive allusions).

Illocutionary particles: *"Ya lo dijo todo Andrés, pero es tan guapa Lorena que le vamos a dar la palabra"*, In the sense of *"Let's kick the ball to our dear Lorena, because of her beauty"*.

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #2

Address
<i>"Una gordita horrorosa de Diario El Universo"</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
<p>This took place during one of Correa's first Weekly Citizen Connection. One of the female journalists present there made Correa a kind of uncomfortable question that made him go mad. Next week, during the next citizen connection, Correa referred that lady as <i>"una gordita horrorosa from El Universo newspaper"</i>. In the case of <i>"gordita"</i> an interesting phenomenon was taking place there. The thing is that Correa wanted to insult her but without being vulgar; so, he used a euphemism because <i>"gordita"</i> is a euphemism of <i>"gorda"</i> (fat). Although in some places of Ecuador the term <i>"horrosa"</i> can have the connotation of <i>"annoying"</i>, it seems that Correa used it with the connotation of <i>"very ugly or hideous"</i>. By doing so Correa was making critics or negative addresses based on a woman's looks, which performs Hostile Sexism (HS1).</p>
Rendering
<i>"A hideous chubby from 'El Universo' Newspaper"</i>
Strategies
<p>Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience. In this case it seems Correa used the term <i>"horrosa"</i> in the sense of very ugly. That's way it was decided to render it as <i>"a hideous"</i>. In the case of <i>"gordita"</i> it could have been rendered as fatty, but that word has a stronger connotation. Since English does not have such reductive expressions, it was decided to use <i>"chubby"</i> instead which seems that works as a more appropriate equivalence.</p>
Sentential Level Analysis
<p>Setting: Press Conference in the city of Guayaquil, Jun 23th 2007 Language Register: Formal in nature, but with informal vocabulary. Text Function: Operative: Going beyond purely informative intentions to means of attacking political opponents. Illocutionary particles: <i>"horrible"</i> in the sense of very ugly</p>

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #3

Address
<i>“No sé si enfocan de cuerpo entero a la ministra para que el pueblo ecuatoriano vea la parada sexy que tiene... no se achole ministra... está guapísima... muy sexy... no se achole... ¿qué pasa?... esta roja...”</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
<p>The situation in this case was like this: After some critics about the conditions of the roads in Ecuador, Correa asked the Transportation Secretary (standing among the audience) to answer his concerns. When she started out, he suddenly interrupted her and, addressing to the cameraman said: <i>"no sé si enfocan de cuerpo entero a la ministra..."</i> which could be literally assumed as a request, but had the illocutionary intention of an order: <i>"make a shoot of the Secretary's full body"</i>. Next, when saying <i>"para que el pueblo ecuatoriano vea la parada sexy"</i>, Correa was not addressing to the cameraman anymore, but to the virtual audience following the event through TV. This is because the initial shoot had just taken the lady's face. Immediately, after Correa's veiled order, the cameraman zoomed out and the full body of Paola Carvajal appeared on the screen, showing her thick legs inside a tight pair of jeans. With that image Correa's intention appeared even clearer, the phrase <i>"parada sexy"</i> had the illocutionary meaning of <i>"exuberant body"</i>. So, he wanted the "Ecuadorian people" to appreciate their gorgeous Secretary of Transportation, which performs Benevolent sexism (BS1). The president went further and after the notorious uncomfortable reaction of Mrs. Carvajal, he pushed her by saying <i>"no se achole ministra, está guapísima... Muy sexy ... no se achole... ¿qué pasa? Está roja"</i>. "Acholar" is an expression related with the act of being shy. Not only the fact that he kept an inappropriate attitude towards the Secretary, but even worse, the use of the phrase "muy sexy" (very hot), performs an unwelcome veiled sexual comment, making Correa fall in Hostile Sexism (HS2).</p>
Rendering
<i>(Addressing the cameraman) “Can you make a shoot of the Secretary's full body for the Ecuadorian people to appreciate her sexy body...? (Now addressing to the Secretary) don't feel ashamed Secretary. You are gorgeous... Very hot.... don't feel ashamed... What's the matter? You just blushed...”</i>
Strategies
<p>Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative. Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience.</p> <p>Here the challenge was that Correa was addressing to different audiences:</p>

first to his cameraman and immediately after to the secretary. The reader must be aware of that switching of audiences; therefore, it was decided to announce in parentheses who is Correa addressing to. In this case the “*no se si enfocan*”, although sounds like a question, is indeed a veiled order in the form of a rhetoric question. That’s why it was rendered as a more direct question involving an order for the cameraman: “*can you make...*” The next word, “*toma*” has more than one connotation, but in this case it referred to being captured by the video camera; thus, the informal expression “*shoot*” was applied as equivalence. Then, when saying “*su parada sexy*” he was actually not referring to her stand, but to her body; therefore, it was decided to render it as “*sexy body*”. It is notorious how Correa breaks the conventions of the formal register by using unappropriated intimate utterances as “*está guapísima*”; nevertheless, since such reductive form does not exist in English, it was rendered as “*gorgeous*”. Next, the phrase “*no se achole*” is a much localized term referring to feeling shy or intimidated; the word *ashamed* was used as equivalence. For the phrase “*está roja*”, the quite right equivalence was “*blush*”, which represents compensation by merging.

Sentential Level Analysis

Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 415. Puyo. March 14th, 2015

Language Register: Formal in nature, but extremely intimate in the vocabulary and nuances.

Text Function: Operative: going beyond purely informative intentions to complex motives (hidden persuasive allusions)

Illocutionary particles: “*su parada sexy*” actually referring the Secretary's body

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #4

Address
<i>"la ministra de la tecnocracia y la tecnocumbia...."</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
<p>This happened in the same context of the previous interaction between president Correa and the Secretary of Transportation. After Correa first advances, she was capable of going deeper in her explanations. Eventually she used a technical term and Correa interrupted to ask her to employ regular terms; as a joke, he accused her to be part of <i>"la tecnocracia"</i> (the technocracy), referring to the group of high level officials working for the State that usually speak using terms (technical terms) understood just by them. After that interruption, she was capable of finishing her explanation, and Correa called her the secretary of <i>"la tecnocracia y la tecnocumbia"</i> (and Correa moved his shoulders in a mambo style when saying tecnocumbia). Since tecnocumbia (in Ecuador and other Latin-America countries) refers to a genre where most bands are conformed by young beautiful (and usually exuberant) women that do not play any instrument but dance rhythmically with popular music, Correa (at the illocutionary level) was using a pun to remark how exuberant the Secretary of Transportation was. Through a <i>"joke"</i> Correa was suggesting a compliment to the lady, which was a condescending attitude towards her and performs Benevolent Sexism (BS1).</p>
Rendering
<i>The Technocracy and 'Tecnocumbia'* Secretary</i>
Strategies
<p>Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience. In this case Correa employed a pun consisting on two words which started with <i>"tec"</i>: <i>"tecnocrata"</i> and <i>"Tecnocumbia"</i>. The word <i>"tecnócrata"</i> does have equivalence in English (technocrat), but there is not equivalence for <i>"tecnocumbia"</i>. Therefore, it was decided to borrow that term from Spanish and add a marginal note like this: Tecnocumbia*: In several Latin-American countries this term refers to a music genre whose bands and groups are generally conformed by young beautiful (and usually exuberant) women that instead of playing any instrument, dance rhythmically with (playback) popular music.</p>

Sentential Level Analysis

Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 415. Puyo. March 14th, 2015

Language Register: Formal in nature, but extremely intimate in the vocabulary.

Text Function: Operative: going beyond purely informative intentions to complex motives (hidden persuasive allusions)

Illocutionary particles: "*la ministra de la tecnocumbia*" referring in a veiled way to the Secretary's exuberant body.

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #5

Address
<i>"Yo no sé si la equidad de género mejora la democracia, lo que sí es seguro es que ha mejorado la farra impresionantemente"</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
The Weekly Citizen Connection usually consisted on a sequential description of the activities performed by the president during the previous week. As part of that narration, Correa shared, using jokes, the terrific moments he had had in a recent event in the company of some congresswoman. It was in that moment when he mentioned gender equity. It is important to remark that gender equity had been one of Correa's campaign proposals, which allowed a lot of female officers to be part of most government organizations and institutions. So, by calling into question the benefits of gender equality for democracy, but as an unquestionable improvement for partying, Correa (as an illocutionary act) was trivializing women's roles in society, which performs Unintentional Sexism (US1).
Rendering
<i>"I don't know how much gender equity has improved democracy, but partying has definitely seen the effects".</i>
Strategies
Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative. Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience.
It was decided to keep in the rendering his "Yo no sé" as "I don't know" because he was actually being ironic. He was indeed aware that gender equity had definitely improved democracy, but he called it into question just as an strategy to contrast that first clause with the one he was going to say next: "but partying has definitely seeing the effects". A literal translation would have not reflected the effects of this oral address, so it was decided to give it very communicative features: "I don't know how much gender equity has improved democracy, but partying has definitely seen the effects".
Sentential Level Analysis
Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 252. December 31th, 2011 Language Register: Formal in nature, but with informal and trivial nuances. Text Function: Operative: going beyond purely informative intentions to complex motives and hidden allusions.

Illocutionary particles: *"Yo no sé si la equidad de género mejora la democracia..."* In the sense of *"it doesn't matter if allowing more females to participate in politics improves democracy, as long as it generates better parties"*

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #6

Address
<i>“Qué asambleístas que tenemos... guapísimas... ahh, eh Corcho hay que aumentarles el sueldo eh porque no tuvieron plata para comprar suficiente tela, y todas con unas minifaldas... Dios mío... unas piernas y unas minifaldas impresionantes... guapísimas las asambleístas (...)”</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
These words were said by Correa just few minutes after he commented about the 'improvements' of gender equity. He went on and commented about the beauty of the congresswomen. Those comment were at the end accompanied by interjections (ahh, eh) that looked for the audience's approval. Then, he switched his target audience and started addressing to "el corcho" Cordero, who is Fernando Cordero, the congress's president at the time. Correa asked him to improve the congresswoman's salary as their miniskirts suggested poor incomes. That address may sound as a reproach but it was not, since Correa did not feel uncomfortable but congratulated for having the opportunity to appreciate those ladies' legs; thus, Correa highlighted the beauty of such legs (whose miniskirts allowed appreciating). With these comments Correa performed Unintentional Sexism (US1) by trivializing the roles of women in society; he was also being condescending towards them, which performed Benevolent Sexism (BS1).
Rendering
<i>(Addressing the audience) “Such gorgeous cogresswomen we have... aren't they? (Now adressing Fernando Cordero) hey Corcho, you should increase their salaries hum because they obviously don't earn enough for longer skirts... (Now addressing the audience again) all they were dressing miniskirts ... My gosh ... some amazing legs and miniskirts ... our congresswomen are gorgeous (...)”</i>
Strategies
Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative. Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience. Here it was found another case in which Correa addresses to more than one audience in a single production. As in English there is not such expansive words (as in Spanish by adding "isima"), it was decided to use gorgeous as an equivalence for "guapisimas". The conjunction "ahh" represents a kind of approval request compensated by "aren't they" that functions in a similar way and represents compensation by explitting. Similarly, "hey" was used to compensate the conjunction "eh". Another decision involved the rendering of "Dios mio", that could have been rendered as "oh my God", but it was decided to render it as "my gosh";

which is a more informal expression and seems to match better with the informal language used by Correa.

Sentential Level Analysis

Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 252. Quito, December 31th, 2011.

Language Register: Formal in nature, but very intimate in vocabulary.

Text Function: Operative: Going beyond purely informative intentions to complex motives hidden allusions.

Illocutionary particles: *"hay que aumentarles el sueldo eh porque no tuvieron plata para comprar suficiente tela"* in the sense of remarking how short were the skirts or miniskirts the congresswomen was wearing that time.

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #7

Address
<i>"Esta señora que no hable de economía. Queda mal. Que hable de cualquier cosa. Que hable, por ejemplo, de maquillaje... de cualquier cosa pero no de economía".</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
Those words were aimed at Cynthia Viteri, a lawyer and female representative of an opposition party. She had recently made comments on the country's economy and during the citizen connection, Correa replied in a tough way by suggesting her to stop talking about Economics. He was in a way determining who had authority to talk about such topics. Through these words the president was taking advantage of a privilege position to discredit a woman's argument, which performs Hostile Sexism (HS3).
Rendering
<i>"Let that lady no talk about Economics. She'll let us down. Let her talk about anything but economics, about make up for instance."</i>
Strategies
<p>Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative.</p> <p>Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience.</p> <p>Here the rendering was completely changed with the intention of getting the audience aware of Correa's message: So, that's why "Let that lady not talk about Economics" was the choice for rendering <i>"Esta señora que no hable de economía"</i>. Then, and that's why <i>"she'll let us down"</i> was the choice for <i>"queda mal"</i>, because such rendering gets the reader more aware of Correa's illocutionary message. For the rest of the address, a more literal translation made <i>"de cualquier cosa pero no de economía"</i> into "about anything but Economics".</p>
Sentential Level Analysis
<p>Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 495. Quito, October 8th, 2016.</p> <p>Language Register: Formal in nature, but casual (in a gressive way) in vocabulary.</p> <p>Text Function: Operative: going beyond purely informative intentions to a mean to attack political opponents.</p> <p>Illocutionary particles: <i>"Esta señora que no hable de economía. ... Que hable de cualquier cosa. Que hable, por ejemplo, de maquillaje"</i> suggesting something like <i>"as a woman without qualifications in the Economics field, she shuold not embrace this topic, but make up is something that as a woman she seems to be qualified to refer to."</i></p>

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #8

Address
<i>“Qué guapas! ¿Cómo elijen a las concejales? ¿Por concurso de belleza?”</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
During a citizen connection developed in Vilcabamba, President Correa, remarking the physical appearance of the female Councilors from Loja, wondered if by any chance they had been chosen by a beauty contest. By doing that, Correa was trivializing those women’s positions, which represents Unintentional Sexism (US1); he was also being condescending to them, which performs Benevolent Sexism (BS1).
Rendering
<i>“How gorgeous they are! How do choose your female councilors? Is it through beauty contests?”</i>
Strategies
Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa’s address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience. Here a clause with implicit subject (something usual in Spanish) was found: <i>“qué guapas”</i> ; so, a subject (they) was included in the rendering and <i>“gorgeous”</i> was used as the equivalence for <i>“guapas”</i> . Another situation going on here was that <i>“concejales”</i> was rendered as <i>“female councilors”</i> which represents compensation by explitting. For the next clauses, a more conventional rendering was used. <i>¿Cómo elijen a las concejales? ¿Por concurso de belleza? = How do choose your female councilors? Is it through beauty contests?</i>
Sentential Level Analysis
Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 465. Vilcabamba March 6th, 2016 Language Register: Formal in nature, but informal in vocabulary. Text Function: Operative: going beyond purely informative intentions to hidden allusions. Illocutionary particles: <i>“¿cómo elijen a las concejales? ¿Por concurso de belleza?”</i> Suggesting that all they are beautiful, as in a beauty contest.

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #9

Address
<i>"La quiero a morir" es la versión del soltero, del novio, ¿no? La versión del casado es 'la quiero a matar'".</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
Music was always a basic element in Correa's citizen connections. In one of those events, while the Spanish version of the French song Je l'aime à mourir (I love her to death) was being played, Correa (after singing for a few seconds) turned to his Quichua translator and said: that was the "groom's version" because "the husband version" would express intentions not to die for her but to kill her. With such comment Correa was trivializing a sensitive subject such as violence against women; that performed Unintentional Sexism (US1).
Rendering
<i>"I love her to death' is the boyfriend's version, isnt it? the husband's version would be like 'I'd love her to die"</i>
Strategies
<p>Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative</p> <p>Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience.</p> <p>This address was not a difficult one because of its words choice but because the context. When saying "<i>la quiero a morir</i>" Correa was referring to the lyrics of a famous song being played at that moment that the reader must know in order to grasp what was going on. The tag question that comes next "<i>¿no?</i>" was rendered with its natural equivalence "<i>isn't it?</i>" As the final part is a sort of pun made up by Correa ("<i>la quiero a matar</i>") it was decided to produce a rendering that reflects such construction: "I'd love her to die".</p>
Sentential Level Analysis
<p>Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 348. Tababela, Pichincha, November 15th, 2013.</p> <p>Language Register: Formal in nature, but casual in vocabulary.</p> <p>Text Function: Operative: going beyond purely informative intentions to amusing motives.</p> <p>Illocutionary particles: "<i>La versión del casado es 'la quiero a matar'</i>" referring to the less romantic and more difficult situations that couples usually experiment some years after getting married, very different from romantic experiences of just dating.</p>

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #10

Address
<i>"Anita no se equivoque... "</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
As part of his 2012 European tour, Correa had an interview with the Spanish journalist Ana Pastor from TVE. During their interaction Correa behaved condescendingly with her by calling her Anita instead of Ana, which performs Benevolent Sexism (BS1).
Rendering
<i>"Don't get it wrong my dear Anita"</i>
Strategies
Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience. In this case the challenge was to deal (again) with a reductive construction as occurred when Correa called the interviewer " <i>Anita</i> " instead of " <i>Ana</i> ". As such reductive expressions do not exist in English; it was compensated by adding " <i>my dear</i> " before " <i>Ana</i> ", which represents compensation by explitting. Besides, compensation in place was used as " <i>Anita</i> " appears at the beginning in the ST while its equivalent " <i>dear Ana</i> " appears at the end in the rendering.
Sentential Level Analysis
Setting: Interview with the Spanish Journalist Ana Pastor at TVE facilities, Madrid. March 19th, 2011. Language Register: Formal in nature, extremely intimate in vocabulary because the inappropriate closeness it generates for the context. Text Function: Operative: Going beyond purely informative intentions to complex motives. Illocutionary particles: Calling the interviewer <i>Anita</i> instead of <i>Ana</i> , was a Correa's effort to break the balance between them by placing himself in a higher position by being condescending towards her.

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #11

Address
<i>“cuando vienen gritonas del MPD me dan ganas de darles un cocacho y que se callen”.</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
In February 2016, Ecuador was visited by Recep Tayyip Erdogan, President of Turkey. That visit generated the rejection of many feminist groups. A group of women were mistreated by Erdogan's bodyguards during an event; they keep protesting the following days and during the next citizen connection. President Correa criticized their complaints insinuating that if he could, he would hit them himself to make them shut up. By saying that, Correa was using an authoritarian tone used to discredit or establish a predominance position on women, which performs Benevolent Sexism (BS2)
Rendering
<i>“When those loud mouth women from opposing groups come, I just fancy getting their mouths shut and cuffing them on their heads.”</i>
Strategies
Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience. In this case the challenge was the term for <i>"gritonas"</i> . It seemed that <i>"loud mouth women"</i> was a suitable equivalence, which represents compensation by explitting. In the case of <i>"cocacho"</i> it seemed that <i>"cuffing"</i> was a faithful equivalence; and for the final part <i>"que se callen"</i> , an expression similar in aggressiveness was used: <i>"getting their mouths shut"</i> .
Sentential Level Analysis
Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection Puenbo, March 12th, 2016: Language Register: Formal in nature, but informal and aggressive in vocabulary. Text Function: Operative: going beyond purely informative intentions to complex motives, such as means to attack political opponents. Illocutionary particles: In this case Correa's speech did not have illocutionary particles as it was explicit enough to reveal his deeper feelings so as to use an inappropriate (for somebody holding such position) aggressive vocabulary.

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #12

Address
<i>"Habanos, ron... puro vicio regala Raúl. Solo faltaba que salga la mulata de la caja".</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
In April 2013 Rafael Correa had made an official visit to Cuba. The next Saturday after his return, he commented to the audience how good host Raul Castro had been. Correa detailed all the gifts (at the box) that he had received from the Cuban president, mentioning Rum and Cuban cigars; and while describing those gifts as vicious, he added that only <i>"la mulata"</i> (the brown girl) was missing in the box. By saying that, Correa was not only giving brown Cuban girls (and maybe Cuban women in general) the category of objects, but of vicious ones, which is even worse. That was an unwelcome veiled sexual comment which performs Hostile Sexism (HS2).
Rendering
<i>"Cuban cigars, rum... was Raul intending to promote vice? I wouldn't have been surprised to have found a brown skin chick in the box."</i>
Strategies
<p>Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative</p> <p>Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience.</p> <p>The challenge in this case was the phrase <i>"puro vicio regala Raúl"</i> and in order to reflect Correa's utterance in a better way, it was decided to change it from a statement into question: <i>"was Raul intending to promote vice?"</i> which represents compensation in kind. Similarly, a main change was made to the last part and <i>"solo faltaba"</i> was rendered as "I wouldn't have been surprised to have found". Regarding the phrase <i>"la mulata"</i>, it was first considered to rendered it as <i>"tanned chick"</i> but that choice was discarded as tanned refers to an artificial skin color produced by sun or artificial rays. So, it was finally decided to use <i>"brown skin chick"</i> as equivalent as brown does refers to a natural skin color.</p>
Sentential Level Analysis
<p>Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection Galápagos. April 6th, 2013.</p> <p>Language Register: Formal in nature, but intimate in the vocabulary and in the expressions used by the addresser. This causes a mismatch that violates the set etiquette for political speeches.</p> <p>Text Function: Operative: going beyond purely informative intentions to complex motives in the form of sexual allusions.</p> <p>Illocutionary particles: <i>"Habanos, ron... puro vicio regala Raúl. Solo faltaba que salga la mulata de la caja"</i>. By stating that only <i>"la mulata"</i> (the brown girl) was missing in the box of vicious things given by Raul Castro, Correa was giving Cuban girls the category of vicious objects, as vicious as rum and habanos can be.</p>

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #13

Address
<p><i>“... Una vez una doña pelucona por ahí, solo por eso está de candidata; fíjense la falta de respeto de los politiqueros de siempre, al pueblo ecuatoriano, y al pueblo de Pichincha; solo por esa malacrianza está de candidata a prefecta esta señora; pasaba yo cansadísimo... presidente póngase a trabajar... entonces yo dije ¡Agarren a la loca!... sí, perdí los estribos...”</i></p>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
<p>Correa was narrating an incident in which months ago, a wealthy lady had shouted something at him while he was passing by with the presidential motorcade. She shouted and asked him to start working (in the sense of stop being lazy); Correa, screaming back, called her a crazy lady that should be grabbed. Correa then assured that just for being wealthy she had been chosen as a political candidate. So, when calling her crazy, Correa was using an authoritarian tone to discredit or establish a predominant position on a woman, which performs Benevolent Sexism (BS2). And by saying that just for being wealthy she was given the chance to run for the city Council, he was trivializing a woman's role in society, what performs Benevolent Sexism (US1).</p>
Rendering
<p><i>“Some well-off lady that... by the way, is in politics just because of her social status... in an act of disrespect towards Ecuadorians and especially towards the people from Pichincha, which is very frequent among dirty-politickers, told me I was supposed to be working while I was passing by. I was indeed really tired and I immediately replied: "Grab that insane woman" Yes, I acknowledge I lost my temper”.</i></p>
Strategies
<p>Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative</p> <p>Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience.</p> <p>The challenges in this case were not only the word selections but the constant address switching, as Correa abruptly goes from a narration, to a reflection and then back to the narration. So it was decided to include connectors in the rendering to make its continuity smoother. Therefore, what in the ST appeared like this: <i>“...Una vez una doña pelucona por ahí, solo por eso está de candidata...”</i> was rendered like <i>“Some well-off lady that... by the way, is in politics just because of her social status...”</i>. Then, regarding the term <i>"pelucona"</i>, it was rendered as <i>"well-off lady"</i> which represents compensation by splitting. In the case of the term <i>"politiqueros"</i> which represents a negative reduction from politicians, it was</p>

rendered using a term with similar negative connotation: *"dirty-politickers"* which is another case of compensation by splitting. The term *"cansadísimo"* was rendered as "very tired" where the term "very" compensates the "ísimo" from the Spanish term, another case of compensation by splitting. An interesting situation occurred when quoting the lady. Correa abruptly switched from a reflection to imitating the lady, but it was decided to compensate this switching with a connector. Subsequently, the phrase: *"pasaba yo cansadísimo... Presidente póngase a trabajar..."* was rendered as "told me I was supposed to be working while I was passing by. I was indeed really tired". Here, not just compensation in place was used but a connecting phrase (told me I was supposed to) was included. Finally, *"vieja loca"* was rendered as "insane woman" while *"perdí los estribos"* was rendered as "I lost my temper".

Sentential Level Analysis

Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 109. Ambato, February 21st, 2009.

Language Register: Formal in nature, but informal in vocabulary.

Text Function: Operative: Going beyond purely informative until becoming a mean to attack political opponents.

Illocutionary particles: *"pasaba yo cansadísimo"* by highlighting how tired he was; Correa was presenting the audience a sort of excuse or justification for his lack of patience with the well-off lady.

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #14

Address
<i>“Los mercados financieros son como una chica un poco vanidosa que si uno muestra mucho interés se hace más difícil todavía llegar a ella. Cuánto más interés muestra el chico, ella más que no. Cuando se deja el interés, pues igual es ella la que llama al chico. Así son los mercados financieros”</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
During an interview with the Spanish journalist Jordi Evole, president Correa employed the behavior vain girl to exemplify the functioning of financial markets. By doing so Correa was trivializing a woman’s role in society, which performs Unintentional Sexism (US1)
Rendering
<i>“Financial markets are like vain girls whose attention is harder to get as long you show yourself highly interested. The more interested you seem, the more she pretends she's not interested. But when you shows no interest, then she appears interested. That's the way financial markets behave”.</i>
Strategies
<p>Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative</p> <p>Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa’s address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience.</p> <p>The first decision here was changing the second clause from singular to plural; so, <i>“una chica un poco vanidosa”</i> was rendered as <i>“vain girls”</i> in order to adapt it to English style. Then the phrase <i>“se hace más difícil todavía llegar a ella”</i> was rendered as <i>“whose attention is harder to get”</i> which represents compensation by merging. The phrase <i>“más ella que no”</i> is grammatically incorrect in Spanish but has to be rendered in a grammatically correct way, like <i>“the more she pretends she's not interested”</i>. The phrase <i>“igual”</i> is a Spanish catchphrase was rendered as <i>“then”</i>. Finally, <i>“Así son los mercados financieros”</i> was rendered as <i>“That's the way financial markets behave.”</i></p>
Sentential Level Analysis
<p>Setting: Interview with Jordi Evole at the Presidential Palace. Quito, December 14th, 2014.</p> <p>Language Register: Formal in nature, but informal in which causes a mismatch that violates the set etiquette for political speeches.</p> <p>Text Function: Operative: going beyond purely informative intentions to complex motives (hidden persuasive allusions).</p> <p>Illocutionary particles: In this case there were not illocutionary particles because in a complete way Correa's address meant what was said.</p>

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #15

Address
<p><i>“Yo prefiero a las mujeres que parecen mujeres y creo que las mujeres prefieren a los hombres que parecemos hombres. Verán que por lo que estoy diciendo va a ser el retardatario, el cavernícola... no estoy a la vanguardia de un pensamiento civilizatorio, a otros con esos cuentos...”</i></p>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
<p>During a citizen connection in December 2013, Correa criticized some gender ideology postulates by stating that he prefers women who look like women and women prefer men who look like men. Then, anticipating possible critics, he added that some critics would come toward him, as caveman. By saying this, Correa represents those who just by claiming they are not sexists, considered their statements non sexists, which performs Unintentional sexism (US2).</p>
Rendering
<p><i>“I like women who look like women and I'm sure that women like men who look manly. Many will say I'm narrow-minded, or a caveman, or I'm not at the height of civilized thinking. Don't come to me with such tales”.</i></p>
Strategies
<p>Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa’s address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience.</p> <p>Here <i>“Yo prefiero”</i> was rendered as “I like” for stylistics purposes. Then, the clause <i>“los hombres que parecemos hombres”</i> was rendered as <i>“men who look manly”</i>. Then, a grammatical inconsistency appears when Correa said <i>“va a ser el”</i> instead of <i>“voy a ser el”</i>. What happened is that he (as usual) switched the type of discourse and abruptly started speaking about himself in third person as an attempt to imitate the people who would criticize him. This was rendered with a grammatically correct expression <i>“Many will say”</i>. <i>“A la vanguardia de un pensamiento civilizatorio”</i> was rendered as <i>“civilized thinking”</i>. Finally, the phrase <i>“a otros con esos cuentos...”</i> was rendered as <i>“don't come to me with such tales”</i>.</p>

Sentential Level Analysis

Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 354. Guayaquil, December 28th, 2013

Language Register: Formal in nature and in vocabulary in almost the whole address, with the exception of an informal word he used at the end "cuentos". It can be said that the language register was formal in general

Text Function: Operative: Going beyond purely informative intentions to indirect underlying messages.

Illocutionary particles: "*Yo prefiero a las mujeres que parecen mujeres y creo que las mujeres prefieren a los hombres que parecemos hombres.*" in the sense of "*I like women who look like women and I'm sure that women like men who look manly*".

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #16

Address
<i>"...Esa es la alcaldesa ¡no seas sabido! Ahora está que enfoca a la alcaldesa el camarógrafo... claro que es guapísima, pero no seas sabido, es la alcaldesa de Baba..."</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
During a citizen connection in the city of Baba, Correa joked with his cameraman who (as usual) was shooting pretty women in the audience. Suddenly Correa claimed that the woman being shot at that moment was the Baba's Major and immediately started highlighting her beauty. That was a condescending attitude towards her, which performs Benevolent Sexism (BS1).
Rendering
(Addressing the cameraman)... <i>"That's the Mayor, don't get smart with me!</i> (now addressing the audience) <i>This cameraman keeps shooting the Mayor ...it's excusable cause she's gorgeous,</i> (now he addresses the cameraman again) <i>but don't get smart with me, she's the Mayor of Baba..."</i>
Strategies
<p>Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative</p> <p>Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience.</p> <p>This was another case in which Correa addressed different audiences in a single production. First he started addressing the cameraman, then he switched to the audience and then went back to the cameraman. Regarding the phrase <i>"no seas sabido"</i> it was rendered as <i>"don't get smart with me</i>. What was going on there is that in any weekly citizen connection the cameraman used to shoot pretty women in the audience. But this time the pretty lady being shot was not any woman, but the city mayor. Then, for the next phrase <i>"Ahora está que enfoca a la alcaldesa el camarógrafo"</i> compensation in place was used, placing the phrase <i>"cameraman"</i> at the beginning: <i>"This cameraman keeps shooting the Mayor"</i>. Then the next phrase <i>"claro que es guapísima"</i> was rendered with more context by included the phrase...it is excusable" and then <i>"cause she's gorgeous"</i>. Then the last part was rendered as <i>"but don't get smart with me, she's the Mayor of Baba ..."</i></p>
Sentential Level Analysis

Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 311. Baba, May 1st, 2013

Language Register: Formal in nature, but extremely informal in vocabulary which causes a mismatch that violates the set etiquette for political speeches.

Text Function: Operative: Going beyond purely informative intentions to amusing.

Illocutionary particles: "*Esa es la alcaldesa ¡no seas sabido!*" in the sense of "don't get smart and don't treat her as you treat any pretty girl you usually shoot, because she is not just any girl buy the mayor of the city in which we are now".

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #17

Address
<i>“¡Trabaja camarógrafo! Estás que enfocas chicas guapas no más... y en Manabí vamos a dedicar todo el enlace a enfocar chicas guapas... porque en Manabí... ¡Dios mío!... Guapísimas pero fregadísimas, durísimas... En todo caso... ya me desconcentraste, ¿viste?”</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
This case is similar to the one that occurred in the city of Baba. This time the setting was the city of Manta, in Manabí, but the dynamic was the same. While the cameraman was shooting pretty girls in the audience, Correa, although enjoying that, pretended to recriminate the cameraman for doing it, but immediately started to remark manabitas' beauty. Again, Correa was being condescending, which performs Benevolent Sexism (BS1).
Rendering
<i>“You better start working cameraman! You keep shooting pretty ladies... And here in Manabi that'll take us the whole broadcast time... cause in Manabí, my gosh... They are gorgeous, but knotty... really tough... Anyway ... It's your fault I'm getting diverted, you see?”</i>
Strategies
Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative
Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience. In this case the phrase <i>"trabaja"</i> was changed to <i>"you better start working"</i> which reflects better Correa's utterance. Then the phrase <i>"no más"</i> was compensated with the term <i>"keep"</i> applying compensation in place, while <i>"no más"</i> was at the end, and <i>"keep"</i> was placed at the beginning, so <i>"Estás que enfocas chicas guapas no más"</i> = <i>"You keep shooting pretty ladies"</i> . The phrase <i>"Dios mío"</i> was rendered as <i>"my gosh"</i> to match the informality of Correa's register. The expansive term <i>"guapisimas"</i> was rendered as <i>"gorgeous"</i> while <i>"fregadisimas"</i> was rendered as <i>"knotty"</i> and <i>"durísimas"</i> as <i>"really tough"</i> ; this represents compensation by splitting. Then the phrase <i>"viste"</i> was rendered as <i>"you see"</i> which seemed to be an appropriate equivalence, and finally the phrase <i>"ya me desconcentraste"</i> was rendered as <i>"It's your fault I'm getting diverted"</i> .
Sentential Level Analysis
Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 343. Portoviejo, October 12th, 2013 Language Register: Formal in nature, but informal in vocabulary and in the expressions used by the addresser. This causes a mismatch that violates the set etiquette for political speeches. Text Function: Operative: going beyond purely informative intentions to amusing motives. Illocutionary Particles: <i>"Estás que enfocas chicas guapas no más... y en Manabí vamos a dedicar todo el enlace a enfocar chicas guapas.."</i> . In an attempt to suggest that most women from Manabí are pretty.

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #18

Address
<i>“¡Mira la guapa gerente...! Ya va a ir al IESS... ya va a fingir que está enfermo para ir al IESS, Johana no lo dejes entrar a este...”</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
A different scenario but the same dynamic. This time, in the final part of the citizen connection, the Quichua translator had entered the scene; the cameraman was shooting pretty women from the audience. When he shot the manager of the Ecuadorian social security institute, Correa didn't miss the opportunity to remark the lady's beauty and, going further, joked by saying that the translator in Quichua would pretend to be sick as an excuse to go to IESS and see the manager. Again Correa was showing a condescending attitude towards a woman, which performs Benevolent Sexism (BS1).
Rendering
(addressing the Quichua translator) <i>“Check the gorgeous manager! I bet you're planning to go to the Social Security Hospital.</i> (addressing the audience) <i>He'll pretend he's sick to get into the Social Security Hospital.</i> (now addressing the IESS manager). <i>Don't admit him, Johana”.</i>
Strategies
Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience. This was another case in which Correa addressed different audience or people. First he started addressing the Quichua translator, then he switched and addressed audience present at the event and finally he addressed IESS manager. It was decided to render " <i>mira</i> " not as " <i>look at</i> " which is formal, but as " <i>check</i> " which is more informal and matches Correa's language register. In the case of the word " <i>IESS</i> " that would have made no sense for a foreign audience, it was rendered as " <i>Social Security Hospital</i> ". The last phrase, " <i>Johana no lo dejes entrar a este...</i> " was rendered using compensation in place, by putting the name at the end, " <i>Don't admit him, Johana</i> ".
Sentential Level Analysis
Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 403. Quito, December 20th 2014 Language Register: Formal in nature, but informal in vocabulary which causes a mismatch that violates the set etiquette for political speeches. Text Function: Operative: Going beyond purely informative intentions to complex motives (hidden persuasive allusions).

Illocutionary Particles: *"ya va a fingir que está enfermo para ir al IESS"* in the sense that the translator is capable of pretending being sick .just as an excuse to go to the hospital and see the pretty manager.

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #19

Address
<i>"Por si acaso, ella es Concejala de Alianza País. La belleza es parte de esta revolución compañeros como la futura alcaldesa de Guayaquil"</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
Again the same dynamic, the cameraman shooting pretty women from the audience. This time Correa made him clear that the woman being shot was a councilor from Correa's Party. The president (as usual) took the opportunity to remark the beauty of that female politician and the beauty from all the women from his party. Again Correa was showing a condescending attitude towards women, which performs Benevolent Sexism (BS1).
Rendering
<i>"By the way, she's a Councilor from our Party. You know, folks...beauty is part of this revolution, and the future Mayor of Guayaquil City is another instance of that beauty".</i>
Strategies
Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's audience and transfer its core meaning to the target audience. Here the word selection was not complicated as any term had a suitable equivalence. <i>"Por si acaso"</i> was rendered as <i>"by the way"</i> . The phrase <i>"Alianza país"</i> is the name of Correa's party so it was rendered as <i>"our party"</i> while <i>"compañeros"</i> was rendered as <i>"folks"</i> . Regarding the final part, it was rearranged in order to make it more understandable to the target readership; so, <i>"La belleza es parte de esta Revolución compañeros como la futura alcaldesa de Guayaquil"</i> was rendered as <i>"and the future Mayor of Guayaquil City is another instance of that beauty"</i> .
Sentential Level Analysis
Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 343. Portoviejo, October 12th, 2013 Language Register: Formal in nature, but informal and a bit intimate in vocabulary and in the expressions used by the addresser which causes a mismatch that violates the set etiquette for political speeches. Text Function: Operative: Going beyond purely informative intentions to complex motives. Illocutionary Particles: <i>"por si acaso, ella es Concejala de Alianza País."</i> in the sense of "by the way, that pretty lady being shot by the cameraman is a politician from our party. In our party we have beautiful women."

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

RENDERING #20

Address
<i>“Eran muchachitas ¡pro aborto! ¡Que a nosotras qué nos protege!.. que ¡Correa anti abortista!; que ¡abusivo! Que ¡si tú parieras! Y las tonterías de siempre... creen que mientras más malcriados más sabidos son, ¿no?, e incluso empezaron a gritar mientras se cantaba la canción “Patria”... yo no sé qué entendieron estas jóvenes manipuladas por viejas politiqueras... sabemos, los dirigentes de siempre, qué entienden por protestar...”</i>
Pragmatics Level Analysis
This took place during a citizen connection where Correa was criticizing the behavior of a group of young girls from a feminist movement who had been claiming and screaming in the vicinity of the presidential palace. Correa described them as spoiled because of their rebellious attitude. Nevertheless, he in the past had supported and even encouraged other rebellious demonstrations when they were in support of his causes. For example, Correa had not only supported but even been part of the "los forajidos" movement, responsible for the fallen of former president Lucio Gutierrez. Therefore, Correa by calling them spoiled was using an authoritarian tone to discredit or establish a predomination position on women, which performs Benevolent Sexism (BS2)
Rendering
<i>“There were pro-choice young girls chanting "we are unprotected!" Correa is against choice!" "Abusive!" "Wish you gave birth" ...and all the usual nonsense crap. They think the more stubborn they act the smarter they seem, right? They even started shouting when we were singing our "Homeland" song...! Don't know what their idea of demonstration is. They're manipulated by old female dirty-politickers...You know old-school politickers' minds!"</i>
Strategies
Strategy: Target audience focused / Approach: Communicative / Method: Communicative Aim: Extract the underlying message of Correa's address and transfer its core meaning to the target audience. Here Correa started sharing a narration and then added quotes and reflections. Regarding the term "pro-aborto" it was rendered with its natural equivalence, "pro-choice" and "muchachitas" was rendered as "young girls", which represents compensation by splitting. There were not connectors between the first two clauses and it was decided to use "chanting" as connector, like this "pro-choice young girls chanting "we are unprotected!". The term "Anti abortista" was rendered as "against choice" while "malcriadas" was rendered as "stubborn" which conveys in a better way the intention of Correa's expression. The phrase "yo no sé qué entendieron estas jóvenes" was rendered in a more communicative way as "don't know what their idea of demonstration is" (without subject, to

make it more informal). The term “*Viejas politiqueras*” was rendered as “*old female dirty-politickers*” which represents compensation by splitting, while “*los dirigentes de siempre*” was rendered as “*old-school politickers*”.

Sentential Level Analysis

Setting: Weekly Citizen Connection 343. Portoviejo, October 12th, 2013

Language Register: Formal in nature, but informal and aggressive in vocabulary which causes a mismatch that violates the set etiquette for political speeches.

Text Function: Operative: Going beyond purely informative intentions to complex as a mean to attack political opponents.

Illocutionary particles: “*o no sé qué entendieron estas jóvenes manipuladas por viejas politiqueras*” in the sense that those girls who were protesting were not following their own will but were acting as puppets of older members of the Ecuadorian dirty-politickers.

Authors: Velez & Ríos, 2018

CONCLUSIONS

Sexism in the political language of Rafael Correa represents a challenge for translators since it is important to keep the message without distorting the content, and since in different societies there are different conceptions of what it is to be sexist.

In Latin America there are attitudes and phrases that are not considered sexist. Many of these attitudes, depending on the occasion, are generated as jokes or in some occasions as compliments.

There are a variety of hidden messages in the political discourse of former president Rafael Correa, which include compliments to women through jokes and expressions with double meaning. Being president and having so much power clearly marked this act as something harmful.

The most effective method to deal with translation of phrases with double meaning is the communicative method.

The parameters of sexism proposed in this work were useful to determine the sexist types and levels of statements found in the political language of Rafael Correa.

RECOMENDATIONS

It is recommended that when dealing with language that may contain sexist addresses the translator find a way to properly identify such addresses.

It is necessary that once the translator has identified sexist addresses, choose a strategy to properly transfer the meaning of such addresses in the target language.

Since sexist language usually involves culturally localized expressions, it is important the translator find adequate compensations to cover lost translations.

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DECLARACIÓN Y AUTORIZACIÓN

Nosotras, **Maria Andrea Rios Pulgar** con C.C # 0923981724 y **Maite Adriana Velez Chamaidan** con C.C #0923403182 autor/as del trabajo de titulación: **Ways of identification and challenges in translation of Rafael Correa's sexist addresses in political discourse**. Previo a la obtención del título de **Licenciada en Lengua Inglesa con mención en traducción** en la Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil.

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REPOSITORIO NACIONAL EN CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA			
FICHA DE REGISTRO DE TESIS/TRABAJO DE TITULACIÓN			
TÍTULO Y SUBTÍTULO:	Ways of identification and challenges in translation of Rafael Correa's sexist addresses in political discourse		
AUTOR(ES)	Maria Andrea Rios Pulgar Maite Adriana Vélez Chamaidan		
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INSTITUCIÓN:	Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil		
FACULTAD:	Artes y Humanidades		
CARRERA:	Lengua Inglesa		
TÍTULO OBTENIDO:	Licenciatura en Lengua Inglesa, Mención Traducción		
FECHA DE PUBLICACIÓN:	05 de 03 de 2018	No. DE PÁGINAS:	69 páginas
ÁREAS TEMÁTICAS:	Lingüística y Lingüística Aplicada, Traducción		
PALABRAS CLAVES/ KEYWORDS:	<i>political discourse, sexist language, speech, strategies, ambivalent sexism theory, translation proposals</i>		
RESUMEN/ABSTRACT (150-250 palabras):			
<p>In recent times, news from women who have suffered some kind of abuse are talked about everywhere. Many people are not aware that sexist language is a form of abuse. The problem arises in societies that are so used to that kind of language that they do not identify it as something harmful. The situation becomes even more complex if this sexist language is used by political leaders or public figures, who are called to serve as role models to society, such as former president of Ecuador Rafael Correa Delgado. Due to this, within the scope of translation, the problem lies in the lack of a tool to identify this type of language. This paper offers translation proposals and appropriate strategies to manage all challenges for such translation. The first phase of this project consisted of an exploration of topics related to language, language in relation to gender and sexism within language. Then, the ambivalent sexism theory proposed by Glick was chosen to design a table with objective parameters of levels, and types of sexist language. These strategies were used to analyze some addresses taken from the political discourse of Rafael Correa, and translation proposals were offered for them. It was found that Rafael Correa performs addresses claimed as sexist by feminist groups.</p>			
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