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Forms - MexicoBorn, Marriage, Death Certificates - - Tax Form.docxMexico City Birth Certificate English.docxGuerrero Marriage Certificate English.docxBaja California Birth Certificate - PatrMorelos Birth Certificate - Patrick Weil AbstractThis article examines the case of translating official documents from Spanish to English in Canada. The article begins by providing some background information on immigration in Canada and, in particular, in the Ottawa area, and discussing the impact this has on translation needs. It then describes the types of official documents that need to be translated (e.g. birth, death, marriage certificates). This is followed by a type of translation tool known as translation memory, followed by an explanation of why, contrary to expectations, such a tool is not necessarily suitable for translation of official documents. Finally, an alternative strategy is presented that involves creating and applying patterns. This formulaic approach is developed and taught in Spanish translation courses at the University of Ottawa in Canada.R'isum'eCet article se penche sur la traduction de documents officiels de l'espagnol vers l'anglais. A la suite d'un bref aper'u de l'immigration au Canada, et dans la r'en r'ion d'Ottawa-Gatineau en particulier, ainsi que de sa repercussion sur les besoins enduct traion de documents juridiques et officiels, cet article explore les genres de documents requis par Immigration Canada, tels les certificats en de la proliferation de logiciels de traduction, le mod'le grate de traduction est parfois plus apte and subvenir aux besoins de traducteur dans de tels cas. Cette approche est non seulement d'velppee mais aussi enseign'e dans les cours de traduction espagnole - l'universit'd'Ottawa au Canada. Mots-cle : immigration, Spanish, patterning, memory translation, translation of official documents The volume of text to be translated is on the rise. The reasons for this are different, including the development of new and more complex products requiring accompanying documentation, the introduction of new types of media, such as the World Wide Web, and increased mobility of people around the world, which has led to increased immigration. As the volume of translation increases, so does the pressure on translators to work faster and therefore more efficiently. Some translators turn to computerized tools in the hope that the technology will help them improve their performance. While this may be a reasonable solution in some cases, it is not necessarily a viable strategy in all situations. This article looks at the case of the translation of official documents from Spanish to English in Canada. The article begins by providing some general background information on immigration to Canada and discussion about the needs of translation. It then describes the types of official documents that need to be translated (e.g. birth, death and marriage certificates). This is followed by a type of translation tool known as translation memory, followed by an explanation of why, contrary to expectations, such a tool is not necessarily suitable for translation of official documents. Finally, an alternative strategy is presented that involves creating and applying patterns. This formulaic approach is developed and taught in Spanish and English translation courses at the University of Ottawa in Canada. By the middle of this century, Canada's population is expected to increase by five million, ignoring a global trend that is likely to result in many developed countries losing their populations. In its 2050 forecast, the U.S.-based Population Reference Bureau predicts that canada's population will increase to nearly 37 million compared to the current 32 million (PRB 2005: 8). Despite The low fertility rate in Canada, which is 1.5 children per married couple, the population will be supported by the thousands of immigrants who are expected to come here each year. The growing number of immigrants to Canada is all in demand for translation and judicial translation services in the languages of these immigrants (Barabe 2003: 4). In addition, Canadian citizens may need translation services in languages other than English and French. For example, an increasing number of Canadians are choosing to marry abroad (e.g. Mexico, Cuba and the Dominican Republic). Upon return to Canada, marriage certificates must be translated into English or French and certified. Similarly, Canadian citizens who need medical care when traveling abroad must have medical records translated for their family doctors and for insurance coverage as soon as they return to Canada. In 1999, the Canadian Translation Industry Committee (CTISC) published a report in which it stated that while most of the translation work in Canada was between the country's official languages in English and French, additional languages that were increasingly used included Spanish, German, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and Korean. Among them, the most popular language is (1999: 15). It is interesting to note that, while large translation firms tend to work mainly between Canada's official languages, small firms are more open to working with other languages: 30 per cent of their income stems from combinations related to one of official languages and a foreign language. Spanish-official language combinations alone account for almost 10% of the income of small firms (CTISC 1999:15). CTISC (1999: 52) emphasizes that knowledge language is well regarded as an increasingly necessary worldwide, and encourages Canadian Canadian more advanced language learning in addition to English and French. In addition, the CCC reports a gap between employers' expectations and the training of university graduates. Employers who have been surveyed find that universities have fallen short of expectations regarding the necessary skills and preparation for work. [...] Translation firms claim that university training is too theoretical (1999: 19). An example of this gap is that, to my knowledge, canada does not offer any practical courses to teach translators how to translate documents for immigrants, although this type of study is included in the curriculum of some European universities (e.g. zaro and Truman 1998). In addition, no canadian university provides any specific training

to prepare students for the certification exam of national translators, namely CHTIC (Canadian Council of Translators, Terminologists and Translators). In order to narrow this gap, I have included a number of types of official document texts in my Spanish and English translation classes at the University of Ottawa. In addition, because these documents differ from culture to culture, I have integrated examples from a number of Spanish-speaking countries, including Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru and Cuba. Unfortunately, official translation is not always well limited. As noted by Roberto Mayoral Asensio (2003:1), it intersects with areas such as interpretation, legal translation, judicial translation and interpretation, as well as community interpretation. Nevertheless, it offers the following broad definition of official translations: translations that meet the requirements that must serve as legally valid instruments in the target country (2003:1). These may include birth, death, marriage or divorce certificates, academic transcripts and legal documents. This specialized area of translation is as important as it is fraught with difficulties, because in only a few areas the cultural differences are so acute and the consequences of errors are so tangible. In the globalizing world and in the increasingly small world in which we live, official institutions are increasingly dependent on the translation of official documents, yet relatively little is being done to develop the necessary skills and tools to assist translators working in this field. As noted by zaro and Truman (1998: 77), the language used in legal and official documents in Spanish and English has some general characteristics: it is highly stereotypical, conventional and conservative in nature, with a high proportion of established formulas. In addition, it retains morphological, syntactical and lexical features that are no longer used in other types of texts: KNOW ALL MEN which I, Edward J. Morrison, HEREBY APPOINT Eleanor Eleanor further called on my lawyer to act for me in every way, as fully and effectively as I could act personally in relation to all my current and future cases. And I HEREBY DECLARE that these gifts should be irrevocable within twelve months of the date of the present and should at all times be definitively binding on me and my personal representatives in favor of third parties. In WITNESS which I hereunto set my hand and attached my seal this 23rd day in March the month of the year of our Lord, a thousand, nine hundred and ninety-eight. The main purpose of this style of language is to make very specific and accurate statements, and to avoid where connotations and ambiguities are possible, to the point that it often becomes repetitive and repetitive. Nevertheless, there are significant differences in cultural context. Latin American and continental European countries (including Spain) have legal systems based on Roman law, while most English-speaking countries (including the English-speaking provinces of Canada) are based on common law. A good example of such cultural differences is the following divorce decree issued in Mexico. En nombre de la Republique de Mexico de Mexico de Mexico de Como Oficial of the znico del Registrar de Civil de Este Lugar, hago saber los que la presente vieren y Certifico ser cierto que en el libro n'mero uno tomo 1 del Registro Civil que es (este on the peninsula of the Spanish) mi cargo a la but foja in Spanish-speaking America n'mero (s) 107 , se encuentra asentada un acta (acta de divorcio) del tenor siguiente : In the name of the Republic of Mexico and as the sole official of the Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages (commonly known as the registry office, and the official responsible for it, known as the Registrar) of this place, I solemnly declare to all who can read this document and certify that the book number 1 on page (s) number (s) 107 records the following certificate divorce certificate is not a standard legal term in English but the divorce decree will be used to refer to a document certifying that a person's marriage has been dissolved, formulated as follows: Given the differences between legal systems, the interpreter is often forced to adapt and is required to convey the message by replacing the cultural elements in the language of the source with their closest equivalents. The law is a compromise. Translators usually seek to ensure acceptability in both the target language and the cultural references it contains, especially in official translations, which play a clearly defined role in legal processes. One of the things that makes life easier for translators is the constant set of formulas and types of texts that can facilitate the translation process (provided, of course, that the translator has gained experience and knowledge to confidently engage in specialized terminology). This constant repetition of texts and types of text can overshadow translators, whether translation memory tools can be useful for translating official documents. A useful innovation in the theory and practice of specialized translation is the concept of genre. According to Alcaraz and Hugues (2002), the genre or text type refers to each of the specific types of texts characteristic, given by the scientific community or professional group and differing from itself by certain characteristics of terminology, form and type, which are fully functional-specific and common in nature. Texts related to this genre, display at least the following stylistic and formal features: a general communicative function expressed by the same executable verb. For example, all prohibitions are in the form of orders that must be strictly enforced, whether they are related to the performance of an act or the rejection of a particular action; thus, the imperative nature of the order is embedded in the text in the form of a warning about the consequences of non-compliance. A similar macrostructure, i.e. format or organizational contours. For example, all court decisions are summarized in at least three main sections: the facts, as the relevant law is established, and the decision or ruling. A similar discursive way of developing macrostructures (narrative, descriptive, imperative, optical) and similar methods of discourse aimed at meeting the expectations of the discourse of the recipient or recipient. The general lexical and syntactical arrangement of the material and the general set of functional units and formal features, for example, in statutes and other legislation, the abundant use of perpetual pronouns, liabilities and impersonal forms of verb, should the forms of the future relate a legal obligation, extensive lists of categories or classes of persons and objects to which the law applies, and so on. General social and pragmatic conventions, such as the hierarchical structure of the judicial system reflected in the abbreviated names of various judges, and the appropriate style of treatment (My Lord, Your Grace, Your Honor, Your Worship, as well as the generally accepted use of certain verbs or verb phrases in this context (thirst, petition, prayer, grant, leave, reinstate injunction, discharge(etc.). Alcaraz and Hugues, 2002: 101-102 Genre Identification is useful for translators because it helps them focus on the specific needs and functions served in the original document, and look deeper and deeper into the nature of the specific texts they deal with, such as issues of lexical equivalence (polycemies, synonyms), syntax equivalence (rating, passivity, modality, order of words) or stylistic equivalence (solemnity, formality, speech figures and other rhetorical devices, severity or aspiration tone in oral utterances). A good example of a very traditional genre is higher education or diploma. Due to the increasing mobility of university students and researchers and Canada's growing need for professional and skilled immigrants, translators regularly encounter this kind of administrative text. Appendix A includes a typical Cuban university diploma and Annex B, a Peruvian high school transcript. A quick look at the standard layout of the English and Spanish examples shows a striking similarity of the macrostructure that can be given under the following heads: Identification of the issuance bodies: Spanish: El Jefe de la Oficina de Registros Acad'micos Certifica: English: Chief Registrar of the University of XXXXX confirms the fact that: Academic justification of the award: Spanish: ... Considerando que, conforme las disposiciones y circunstancias prevenidas por la legislaci'n vigente ... English:... on the recommendation of the University Senate ..... The purpose of the certificate (expressed verb: Spanish: ... expide el presente t'ttulo de ... English:... does according to this conference on the XXXXXXX degree.... Rights and privileges granted by the award: Spanish: ... que faculta al interesado para disfrutar los derechos que a este t'ttulo otorgan las disposiciones vigentes... English:... with all the rights and privileges appertaining to them.... Marking scale: Spanish: Se considera nota desaprobada de 0 a 10 y nota aprobada de 11 a 20. English: Marking scale: Failed signs range from 0 to 10 and pass signs, 11 to 20. Place and release date: Spanish: En XXXX, 12 de junio de mil novecientos ochenta y ocho. English: Composed on X, it's the twelfth day of June, nineteen hundred and eighty-eight. Signature: Spanish: El Rector. English: Rector/Rector/Board of Trustees. Adapted from Alcaraz and Hugues 2002: 103-104 In many situations, the certificate must look like a certificate to be accepted as such, and every effort must be made to make the translation resemble the original. More than once I spend more time on formatting a template than on actual translation! Two examples of birth certificates, namely one from Cuba (Annex C) and the other from Mexico (Annex D), to highlight the difference in the amount of detailed information provided on the Mexican birth certificate compared to the Cuban one The birth certificate includes the number of the certificate, the time of birth, the profession and address of the parents, the nationality and address of the grandparents, as well as the age and addresses of witnesses, not to mention the fingerprint. To facilitate Canada's immigration issues, I provide my clients with two documents: a verbatim translation of the original birth certificate and a selective translation of the birth certificate (Annex E), a format used by the Ottawa Translation Bureau. The application includes three samples of marriage certificates: one from the Dominican Republic (Annex F), one from Peru (Annex G) and one from Mexico (Annex H), once again to demonstrate the significant differences between the amount of information required, as well as the different formatting requirements required on a case-by-case basis. As an increasing number of young Canadians choose to marry in exotic locations such as Cuba or the Dominican Republic, the annex provides a sample of the Dominican Republic's marriage certificate. Two other examples include a marriage certificate from Peru and one certificate from the state of Puebla, Mexico. Again, the Mexican certificate is the most thoroughly detailed and includes information about witnesses, their professions and addresses, but important information that does not appear in the testimonies of other countries, namely, whether the prenuptial agreement is the subject of joint or separate ownership of property during marriage. Annex I is a selective translation of a marriage certificate containing the most important data relating to Canadian immigration authorities and lawyers. Although most divorce proceedings are rarely subject to a standard certificate, Mexico provides a divorce certificate that contains the final result of the court verdict. The example presented here in annex J shows only the necessary information and court decision. Most divorce certificates usually contain much more information about childcare and child support. Appendix K is a sample of the death certificate from the state of Veracruz, Mexico. Fortunately, I'm happy to report that in ten years I've only been able to create three such templates. The L app is a certificate of police clearance from Spain. Such criminal background checks are usually required when immigrants apply for landed-immigrant status in Canada. Repeatedly, the client inadvertently allowed the expiration of the six-month expiration date and had to apply for a new certificate of admission containing the same information, but with a new expiration date. In recent years, a new type of translation technology, known as memory translation, has been introduced to help translators improve their performance. In the literature there are a number of detailed descriptions explaining it works the memory of translation (for example, (for example, 1999; Austermul 2001; Bowker 2002), so only a quick summary will be presented here. In fact, translation memory consists of a database of previously translated texts. The new source code that will be translated is automatically compared to the previous source code stored in the translation memory database. If the computer finds a match between the sentence in the new text source and the sentence in the previous source text, it receives this previous text sentence of the source and the corresponding translation and submits it to the translator, who may then decide whether or not to include this previous translation in the new target text. Since the idea behind Translation Memory is to allow translators to recycle parts of previously translated texts, this type of technology works best when the texts in question are repeated in nature (Austern'hl 2001: 139). As noted above, official documents such as birth certificates or transcripts are certainly repeated, giving the initial impression that they are good candidates for translation through memory translation. However, a deeper look shows that the use of translation memory may not be the most viable strategy for translating such texts. As mentioned earlier, it is small operators (as freelancers or small firms, who tend to take the bulk of the Spanish translation work in Canada. Unfortunately, however, they may be less well located than large firms to integrate memory translation technology into their workflow. There are several reasons for this, including the source format, staffing factors and economic factors. First, there is an extremely practical reason that is likely to prevent translators from using Translation Memory tools to assist in the translation of official documents, and this is the fact that the availability of source code electronically is a prerequisite for the use of translation memory. Since the bulk of the official documents to be translated are only available to the translator in print in print, it would be onerous and time-consuming to electronically first give them an electronic form. This should be done either by injecting in the data, or by using optical character recognition software, both of which are prone to errors and will require careful adjustment and editing to correct any errors that were entered during this step. As a result, any time that could potentially be saved by translation memory to recycle relevant parts of the text is likely to be lost during the laborious step of converting the source code into electronic form. In addition, there may be other factors associated with the translation First, it's sophisticated tools that often have a steep learning curve - so much so that translators can see an initial drop in performance (Rode 2000:12). While the big big may be able to absorb this loss, for lesser surgery, this may not be an option. Similarly, memory translation can be time consuming to maintain on a long-term basis. There is a significant amount of hidden work involved in maintaining translation memory databases, and while large firms can hire someone whose primary responsibility is to manage technology tools and resources in a smaller operation, it is often the translator of it - or yourself who should take on these tasks (Rode 2000: 13). This can be costly because the time that is spent servicing the database is time that is not spent on translation, and translation is what brings money. The final factor that can deter small translation firms or freelancers from adopting Translation Memory technology is that such tools can be prohibitively expensive (Rode 2000: 12). Although prices start further, and lite versions of some tools are now available, they may still be out of the reach of some independent translators. This is especially true if the translator has several clients who use different products. Since data can't always be easily transferred between products, the translator may end up having to buy several different expensive software packages to meet the needs of different customers. This would not only be expensive in terms of initial costs, but it would also multiply the learning curve because each package is different in terms of interface and features. Service time will also be increased as multiple translation memory databases are created and maintained. The purpose of this article is to suggest that creating templates for official documents offers a viable alternative for translators who are unable to use Translation Memories in their work. Templates can be created using a standard word processor and consist of parts of the text that are common to all official documents of this type. For example, different templates can be created for Mexican birth certificates, Cuban marriage certificates, Venezuelan University Transcripts, etc. Once templates have been developed, the translator can focus primarily on those parts of the text that correspond to the gaps that are filled by official documents. As simple as it may sound, translators must remain vigilant and never be complacent. Each entry must be verified and re-checked to reflect that the certificates are updated and updated annually. One such case is the right to a Colombian driver's license: a driver's license issued in the 1980s and 1990s, were valid. Canadian officials, which is quite suspicious, are demanding an affidavit from the Colombian Embassy, which must also be translated because it was published in Spanish. Language. new versions of Colombian driver's licenses now have expiration dates. In another example, some marriage certificates (e.g. in Mexico, see annex) clearly indicate whether a marriage is the subject of separate ownership during marriage (separaci's de bienes), as opposed to the joint ownership of the husband and wife by sociedad conyugal; other marriage certificates (e.g. in Cuba) did not mention that fact. Some countries list the names and addresses of at least four witnesses to marriage (e.g. Mexico), while others do not (e.g. Cuba). Some countries provide both a baptismal certificate and a birth certificate, while others provide only an official birth certificate. In view of a number of documents submitted from Latin America, the Canadian Government Translation Bureau has developed a user-friendly selective translation of birth and marriage certificates, which aims to obtain the most important information concerning lawyers and officials of the Immigration Service of Canada, and which I have presented to my students. To date, I recommend that my students submit both a verbatim translation of their birth certificates and a marriage certificate and include selective translation as they see fit. Examples of both types of documents are included in the app. Creating a template can be a time-consuming process. For example, a marriage certificate template from Puebla, Mexico, which is contained in the app, took students in my class an average of seven hours to create. This raises the question of ethics that I discuss with students: should the original client for whom the first template is created be charged more than the next client, whose translation takes only a few minutes? In other words, would it be unethical to charge the original customer by the hour and then charge all the other customers from Puebla, Mexico, on just one document? Similar issues are being discussed by translators who use translation memory tools (Bowker 2002: 121-122; Cohen 2002: 16-17). In the case of Translation Memories, customers sometimes want to pay a lower rate for transfers where the match is in the database; however, the translators argue that the level of pay should be the same, as this potential match still needs to be evaluated and integrated into the text, which requires professional skill. Going back to the template, in my opinion, there should be a standard price for the translation of a marriage certificate, which is levied on all customers from Puebla, even if changes have to be made to the original translation template. After all, the fact that the contents of the certificate may have changed is not the customer's fault, so the customer should not be pay additional costs simply because the interpreter has to this pattern. Organizing and storing templates for effective search creates another set of problems. Not only is there a specific format for this type of official document for each country, but in many cases there may be differences between documents issued in different states within a given country, as well as differences between documents issued over different years. As mentioned earlier, the driver's license is regularly updated. Old-fashioned handwritten birth certificates from the 1920s and 1930s, which served as excellent teaching material in my classrooms to see which students were able to decipher promiscuous handwriting in their second language, were gradually replaced by machine-writing documents in the 1950s and 1960s, and eventually simplified for computerized forms, often including much more information. Baptism certificates are becoming more rare and are being replaced only by birth certificates. How to keep patterns up to each person. Personally, at first I could not decide between the templates according to the type of document, namely, birth, marriage, death, divorce, adoption or country. The answer became apparent quite early, when only for Mexico, I started creating subcategories for each state such as Coahuila, Nayarit, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Estado de Mexico, Mexico City, Chihuahua, to name just a few, and another set of subcategories in each state when I discovered that the birth certificate from Guadalajara, Jalisco is not identical to the birth certificate from Monterey. In addition, as mentioned in the introduction, an increasing number of Canadian citizens are choosing to marry in Cancun, quintana roo, and return to Canada only to learn that they must now have their Mexican marriage certificates translated into English or French and certified. My translation classes are carefully designed to introduce students to all aspects of professional translation. In other words, in addition to students designing their own templates, I usually ask them to attach an invoice to their first assignment. Students invariably ask me whether the template they are creating should be identical to the original document, and what to do if they encounter an error in a document, such as an incorrectly written name. As for how much to charge a customer is concerned, students are willing to admit that they have no idea what the rate is going on in the national metropolitan area, whether they should charge for a word, for a document, or based on a text source or a targeted text. I encourage my students to call several translation agencies in the area to learn about the company's rates, and compare these findings with the fact that translators who are certified by the Ontario Association of Translators and Translators (ATIO) charge, all out leads to an animated discussion of the class. Invariably, the students in my class had first-hand experience as trainee interns translation agencies and provide us with up-to-date information. I also inform my students about the growing trend in some translation agencies, such as Lexi-tech in Ottawa, to pay my freelance translators by the hour, not by word. As boring as translating official documents may seem inexperienced, I make point-of-the-point assignments consisting of translations of quasi-unintelligible handwritten Spanish reports on the health of Canadian tourists who fell ill or injured while on vacation in Latin America, and sometimes documents involving refugee applicants - whose names were scrupulously removed - and the horrors they endured in their home countries before applying for refugee status. In their assessments of my classes, students usually find the course stimulating and appreciate the fact that they get to work on real-life translations of documents that have been useful to people and for the outcome of their lives. Given the growing volume of text that needs to be translated, and the ever-increasing number of allophone immigrants welcomed in Canada, Canadian universities may want to consider a pro-active approach to the entire process of translation and interpretation of curricula. In addition to the languages of our founding fathers, which deserve due respect, Canada should consider adopting a more innovative and proactive approach if languages such as Chinese, Cantonese, Punjabi, Portuguese and Spanish are now to be incorporated into its cultural and linguistic mosaics. The term® online, for example, which is a linguistic database created and maintained by the Canadian Federal Government Translation Bureau, was originally developed to serve translators working between canada's two official languages, but now includes Spanish entries, and there are plans to start including entries in Portuguese and Chinese. Once the policies are finally implemented, the next step is to consider how to actually teach a formulaic strategy: at this point, students are simply provided with a description or through visual assistance such as a photocopied example and then told to put it into practice independently in a computer lab or at home later. A much more effective solution would be for students to get practical practice in the classroom and develop their templates in real time when discussing relevant issues as they encounter. This integrated and realistic approach is supported by an increasing number of researchers. For example, the University of Staffordshire (United Kingdom) is conducting an experiment to integrate technology into Spanish and English translation courses; Kyrie (2003) describes the efforts being made to integrate technology through the training programme du quebec-en-Ataua (Canada); Bowker (2003: 71) explains that integrating technology into a course doesn't have to take time off on other translation skills. In contrast, with proper integration, it not only allows students to develop new skills, but can also lead to the intensification of the basic curriculum of translating themselves. For example, students who use technology to create term records or templates, to find solutions in parallel documentation or to obtain actual translations, strengthen their basic translation skills, and develop healthy and realistic work practices that can then be applied in the workplace. In addition to the most important courses on translation theory and comparative style, students are also entitled to professional courses that will prepare them not only for the successful CTTIC entrance exam on the first attempt, but also help them to deal with clients from day one, whether as a price or to prepare an invoice. If university programmes are not equipped to provide this type of training, translation and translation companies will eventually learn to rely on their own curricula. Application Cuban University Diploma Appendix B Peruvian High School Transcript of High School Appendix C Cuban Birth Certificate Appendix D Mexican Birth Certificate Appendix E Selective Translation of Birth Certificate Appendix F Dominican Republic Marriage Certificate Application G Peruvian Marriage Certificate Annex H Mexican Marriage certificate Appendix I Selective Marriage Certificate Application J Mexican Divorce Certificate Appendix K Mexican Death Certificate Application L Spanish Police Drawing Peruvian high school transcript - Voir la list des figures Drawing of Cuban birth certificate - Voir la liste des figures Drawing Mexican birth certificate - Voir la liste des figures Figure Selective translation of birth certificate - Voir la liste des figures Drawing Dominican Republic marriage certificate - Voir la liste des figures Drawing Peruvian marriage certificate - Voir la liste des figures Figure Selective Marriage Certificate - Voir la liste figures drawing Of the Mexican divorce certificate - Voir la liste des figures Drawing Mexican Death Certificate - Voir la liste des figures Drawing Spanish police certificate - Voir la liste des figures (LISA) is working on the development of a new standard Translation Memory eXchange (TMX), which will go some way towards solving this problem in the future, but for now it is serious problem. 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Illustration of a Cuban University Diploma Drawing Peruvian High School Transcript drawing of Cuban birth certificate Drawing Mexican birth certificate Drawing Choice marriage certificate Dominican Republic Drawing Peruvian Marriage Certificate Drawing Mexican Marriage Certificate Drawing Mexican Divorce Certificate Drawing Mexican Divorce Certificate Drawing Mexican Death Certificate Drawing Spanish police certificate marriage certificate translation template pdf. marriage certificate translation template spanish to english. marriage certificate translation template free. uscis marriage certificate translation template. mexican marriage certificate translation template. cuban marriage certificate translation template. italian marriage certificate translation template. japanese marriage certificate translation template