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Translate english to spanish man voice

The translation of the auxiliary verb into English would not be as simple as it would seem at first glance: It has multiple uses — and in none of them it is easily translated as a single word. It would be used both to indicate tenseness, as well as to indicate the speaker's attitude towards the action of a verb. In any case, the principle of translation is the same: Do not try to translate would as a word; translate it for what it means. One of the most common uses of would is in statements of the type if something were to happen, then something else would happen (or the same thing in a different order, something would happen if something else happened first). Almost always, it would in such cases help to form the equivalent of spanish conditional tension: Si yo tuviera dinero, invertiría en empresas españolas. (If I had money, I would invest in Spanish business.) And yo fuera tú, iría al hospital. (If I were you, I'd go to the hospital.) Rebecca ganaría una buena nota en esta classes and estudiara más. (Rebecca would earn a good grade in this class if she were to study more.) If volviera a nacer, dormiría menos y viviría más. (If I were born again, I would sleep less and live longer.) It is common in both languages to make statements if the condition is not directly declared. For example, the first two examples below are derived from the first two examples above with the omitted condition: Invertiría en empresas españolas. (I would invest in Spanish business.) Yo iría al hospital. (I would go to the hospital.) Me gustaría una taza de café. (I'd like a cup of coffee.) Soy de los que llorarían como cuando algo muy preciado is lost. (I'm among those who would cry when something very expensive is lost.) It is also possible to involve conditions without using English whether or Spanish and: El asesinato del presidente sería un crimen de guerra. (The assassination of the president would be a war crime.) ¿Nos costaría mucho comer aquí? (Would it cost us a lot to eat here?) Me prometió que saldría conmigo. (He promised me he'd leave with me.) Another common use of it would be to indicate that something happened as a matter of habit or custom. Most often, you can use the imperfect time, the past time of the Spanish language, which is usually used to refer to actions that took place over an indefinite period of time. Durante el día trababajaba mucho. (During the day she would work a lot.) Recuerdo que viajábamos casi cada verano a Puerto Vallarta. (I remember we would travel almost every summer to Puerto Vallarta.) The exasperaban las quejas de sus hijos. (His children's complaints would exasperate him.) Cuando ganábamos nadie decía nada. (When we would win no one would say anything.) Sometimes the negative form, would not or would not, suggests a refusal to do anything. The reflexive verb negarse can almost always be used: Se negó a estudiar otras (He wouldn't study other alternatives.) Por eso me negué un firmar. (Because of I wouldn't sign.) Me negué a comarms como un adulto. (I wouldn't act like an adult.) If it would not or would not be used as the equivalent of not or not, it can be translated using either imperfect or tense preterite. On the radio del coca not my funcionó en ese momento. (Radio car wouldn't work for me at that time. The preterite is used here because the event took place at a certain time.) Muchas veces on radio del coche does not function aba. (Radio car often wouldn't work for me. Imperfect is used here for a recurring event.) Esa noche no salieron juntos. (That night they didn't want to leave together.) Muchas veces no salían del escritorio hasta entra la noche. (They often wouldn't leave their offices until the night came.) Often, it would add little meaning to a sentence, but it is used to make a polite request. One way to do something similar in Spanish is to use conditional time: ¿Me darías a minuto y medio? (Will you give me a minute and a half?) ¿Te gustaría ayudarme? (Do you want to help me?) Le comprarías a sweet a su hermanita? (Do you want to buy a sweet for your little sister?) In sentences of the type she said would + verb, it could be translated using either conditional or imperfect. In this context, there is a small difference in the two Spanish times. Me dijo que iría al centro. (He told me he'd go downtown.) Me dijo que iba al centro. (He told me he'd go downtown.) Me dijeron que todo parecía correcto. (They told me that everything seems to be right.) Me dijeron que todo parecería correcto. (They told me that everything seems to be right.) Spanish has no auxiliary that means would or is used in the same way, and would usually have to be translated using different times. Depending on the context, ar + verb in English can become either imperfect, conditional, or tense preterite in Spanish. If it would not be used to indicate that someone refused to perform an action, the verb negarse can be used. By Elizabeth Carrillo Adobe Systems created the term portable document format, or PDF. A PDF uses a universal file format system. When you documents in Spanish, it can be time consuming and/or expensive to find a book or document in Spanish. A relatively large number of Spanish-language books and documents can be accessed through a PDF search. The best approach to translating a Spanish PDF text into English is to do it yourself with an online translation service or hire a professional. Open the PDF. Adobe Acrobat Reader is the program required to open PDF documents. Download it for free. Copy and paste the PDF's web page address into an online translation service, such as Google Translate. The service is free and does not require any type of program download. 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Some of the best tips you can get when you start translating to and from English or Spanish is to translate for meaning rather than translate words. Sometimes what you want to translate will be quite simple that there will be a big difference between the two approaches. But most of the time, paying attention to what someone says - not just the words the person is using - will pay in to do a better job of conveying the idea that someone is trying to pass. When you translate from one language to another, you aim to convey meaning rather than translate individual words. Literal translations are often short because they cannot take into account the context and nuances of meaning. There is often not a single best translation, so two translators may legitimately differ on their word choices. An example of an approach you could take in translation can be seen in the answer to a question a reader emailed about an article that appeared on this site: When you translate from one language to another, do you decide what word to use? I ask because I saw recently that you translated lamativas as bold, but that is not one of the words listed when I looked up that word in the dictionary. The question referred to my translation of the sentence ¿La fórmula revolucionaría para obtener pestañas lamativas? (taken from a Spanish mayevelline mascara ad) as the revolutionary formula for obtaining bold eyelashes? The writer was correct it was correct that the dictionaries do not give bold as a possible translation, but bold at least is closer in the concept of the dictionary definition of what I used in my first project: Then I used thick, which is not even close to any standard of llamativo. Let me explain the different philosophies of translation before discussing this particular word. In general, it can be said that there are two extreme approaches in how it can translate from one language to another. The first is the attempt of a literal translation, sometimes known as formal equivalence, in which one tries the translation using words that correspond as accurately as possible in two languages, allowing, of course, for grammatical differences, but without attention to context. A second extreme is paraphrasing, sometimes called making a free or free translation. One problem with the first approach is that literal translations can be uncomfortable. For example, it might seem more accurate to translate the Spanish obtener as to get, but most of the time to get it will do just as well and sound less pretentious. An obvious problem with paraphrasing is that the translator cannot accurately convey the speaker's intention, especially if language accuracy is required. So many of the best translations take a middle path, sometimes known as dynamic equivalence - trying to convey the thoughts and intent behind the original as close as possible, turning from literal where necessary to do so. In the sentence that led to the reader's question, the adjective llamativo does not have an exact equivalent in English. It is derived from the verb llamar (sometimes translated as calling), so widely speaking refers to something that draws attention to it. Dictionaries usually offer translations such as in bad taste, forefinger, brightly coloured, flashy and loud (as in a noisy shirt). However, some of these translations have somewhat negative connotations - something certainly not intended for ad writers. The others do not work well for gene description. My first translation was a paraphrase; Mascara is designed to make the lashes appear thicker and therefore more visible, so I went with thick. After all, in English, that is a common way to describe the type of genes that Mayvelling customers would like. But on reflection, this translation seemed inadequate. This mascara, another part of the ad highlighted, not only makes the lashes look thicker, but also longer and exaggerated or exaggerated. I considered alternative ways of expressing lamavastas, but attractive seemed a little too weak for an ad, improved seemed too formal, and attention-getting seemed to convey the thought behind the Spanish word in this context, but it didn't seem right enough for an ad. So I went bold. I thought I was doing a good job of affirming the purpose of the product and it's also a short word with a positive connotation that might work well in an ad. (If I wanted to go for an extremely free interpretation, I might have tried What is the secret to having genes people will notice?) A very well different translator could have used a different word, and not very well could be words that would work better. In fact, another reader suggested striking - an excellent choice. But translation is often more art than science, and that can involve judgment and creativity at least as much as it does by knowing the right words. Words.