

# **(OFFICIAL) SWORN TRANSLATION AND ITS FUNTIONS**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

In the present paper, we intend to discuss official, or sworn, translation from the point of view of the function and communicative intention of the documents that are translated by official translators. Our objective is to offer a theoretical basis for an unusual approach to official translation which may provide a more effective means of communicating certain information.

Most of the concepts used, such as *skopos*, *function*, *initiator*, *recipient*, *producer*, *user*, *adequacy*, *fidelity*, *referential function*, *appellative function*, *operative function*, have been taken from the theory of functionalism, as formulated by Christiane Nord (1997 and 1991). In some cases, allusion has been made to pragmatic concepts (Ferrara: 1980; Austin: 1992, and Grice: 1997), such as *speech act*, *sequences of speech acts*, *fortune conditions*, *adequacy conditions*, *effective communication conditions*, *maxims*, that we believe to be compatible with Nord's concepts. Other categories and terms are taken from legal and administrative practice.

## **2. DEFINITION (SKOPOS)**

In Spain, the official, written translation of documents is called *sworn translation* and is carried out by professionals called *sworn translators*. Translators who have not been sworn and non-professional translators also do official translations of documents (see Mayoral: 2000). Therefore, for the purpose of this paper, we will call the translation of documents *official translation*, rather than *sworn translation*.

Documents can be translated for different purposes. They may be intended for the Administration of a country or community that speaks a foreign language, in order to certify allegations in a legal or administrative process, usually as evidence in a court case. They may be translated in order that a legal situation that originated in a foreign

language country can be recognised, or to apply for the recognition or validation of merits acquired in a foreign country.

Since official translations must include a statement that certifies fidelity to the source text, the translator becomes a public authenticator of the contents of the translation. In order to acquire the status of an authenticator, a translator must sit an exam given by the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Translators with a university degree in translation and interpreting must have met certain requirements in order to receive the appointment. Documents for official translation may contain any of the following elements:

- ❑ Recorded elements: birth, marriage, academic studies, death, wills, illegal activities, or other legal or administrative acts (such as sales agreements or medical prescriptions).
- ❑ Documentary elements, such as a letter, report, blank certification form, a certification form that has been completed, a validated certification, a translation, an authorized translation, an authorized and validated translation.
- ❑ Validating elements, such as the certification formalities corresponding to different moments of a process (the certifications of a Registrar, a notary public, a Court Clerk, The Hague Apostille, for example).

The participants, agents, or main actors in official translations are:

- ❑ The client (initiator), who may be the interested party, a legal representative, third parties, or the final recipient/Administration.
- ❑ The interested party, in other words, the main actor in the event presented.
- ❑ The translator, either official or otherwise.
- ❑ The recipient of the translation, usually the Administration of Justice or other administrations.
- ❑ Third parties to the main events, such as the Clerk, a witness, or the Registrar.
- ❑ The authenticators, such as the Registrar of Births and Deaths, a notary public, judge, Court Clerk, a University Registrar, a State's Secretary of State, or Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

The author or producer of the source text is a complex though not an essential figure in documents of this kind. The blank form may have been written by one or several

members of the institution that edited or issued the document. It may have been completed by the interested party, the informant or an official from the institution that sent it. In some countries, it may have been filled in by a scribe. In any case, unless the author was a scribe or a notary public, the author of the document is anonymous.

### **3. PROCESS**

For the purpose of our study, we shall use three documents used in everyday practice. Two are birth certificates, one British and one American. The third document is an American academic transcript. Obviously, the characteristics of these three examples cannot be extrapolated to all of the documents that an official translator encounters. However, they are general enough for the purpose of our study, since they cover a considerable amount of our work as professionals.

#### **3.1 Translation process for British birth certificates**

The document refers to a birth that occurred at a specific time and in a specific place. The interested party is the person who was born and who had certain characteristics such as a name, sex, and parents. The second party to the birth is the informant, who in other cultures could have been the doctor or the midwife. Not all birth certificates from the United Kingdom follow the model shown. However, it is by far the one most generally used both in the United Kingdom and in the countries that belong to the Commonwealth or formed part of it in the past.

From the moment a document is initiated in the source culture until we obtain a valid translation in a foreign country, we can find the following documents:

#### **Source**

- 1) The source document is an entry in the Registry which is not physically included in the documentation.

#### **Source text**

- 2) The first document included in the documentation is the blank birth certificate form. It includes instructions for its completion and in some cultures it may indicate on

how to correct mistaken information given. As such, this document is not included in the documentation for official translation.

- 3) The next document is the blank birth certificate form which has been completed and validated by the Registrar of Births and Deaths. This document is legally valid in the source country but not in Spain.

**Transition text**

- 4) The completed form is followed by the birth certificate that is authenticated by the Foreign Office's The Hague Apostille. This recognition is usually a blank text which must be completed. In Spain, the official translation will not be valid unless the source document carries the compulsory The Hague Apostille.

**Translated text**

- 5) The next document is the translation into Spanish. This document is not legally valid in Spain because it does not meet the requirements for translations.
- 6) It is followed by the next document which is the translation into Spanish that has been certified by the official translator. It will not be valid for certain uses until the official translator's signature and seal have been certified.
- 7) The final document will be the official translation, duly signed and stamped by the official translator, whose signature and stamp have been recognised by the appropriate institution. At present, this institution is the Spanish provincial subdelegation of the Central Government or the Authentication's Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The translation process ends when the document is accepted by the end recipient, such as the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Spain.

For the purpose of translation analysis, it could be said that we have obtained a *virtual* document (points 2 and 3) consisting of the fusion between the blank form and the completed form. In this hypothetical document, only the relevant sections that have been completed would remain.

**3.2 Translation process for an American birth certificate**

Not all American birth certificates have the same format. In many cases, a new, up-dated blank form is completed instead of providing a photocopy of the original entry. In

other cases, the birth certificate does not refer to the original entry and merely gives the relevant details.

#### **Source text**

- 1) The original document is a blank entry form (Certificate of Live Birth) that includes instructions on how it should be completed. It is not identical to its British counterpart. The document is validated by the Local Registrar. It is included in the documentation for official translation.
- 2) The next document is a reproduction of above-mentioned entry, that has been photocopied onto a blank form (Certified Copy of Vital Record).
- 3) It is followed by the same document, completed and validated by the County Recorder.

#### **Transition text**

- 4) Next comes that same document, once it has been validated by the Clerk of a Court of Records. This document is valid in the United States but not in Spain.
- 5) The next document is the birth certificate to which the Secretary of State's apostille of authentication has been added. Without this apostille, the official translation would not be valid, since the source document would not have met the requirements established by Spain.

#### **Translated text**

- 6) It is followed by the translation of the document into Spanish. It cannot have legal effect in Spain because it does not meet the requirements for official translations.
- 7) Next, we have a document that consists of the translation into Spanish that has been certified by the official translator. This document is not valid for certain purposes without a certification of the translator's signature and seal.
- 8) The final document will be the official translation, duly signed and sealed by the official translator, whose signature and seal have been recognised by the appropriate institution. The translation process ends when the document is accepted by the end recipient, such as the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Spain.

In this case, documents 1+2 constitute the virtual document.

### **3.3 Translation process for an academic transcript**

American academic transcripts vary considerably but the general format is similar to the one offered here.

#### **Source text**

- 1) The first document is a blank form. If it consists of more than one page, it includes internal elements of control such as pages or letter-headings with data. It also includes information and instructions on how to complete the form.
- 2) The second document is the form that has been completed and validated by the Registrar.

#### **Transition text**

- 3) The third document is the former one, validated by a notary public. The document thus becomes valid in the United States but not in Spain.
- 4) The fourth document is the former one to which the state's Secretary of State has added an apostille of authentication. Without this apostille, the official translation would not be valid, since the source document would not have met the Spanish requirements.

#### **Translated text**

- 5) The next document is the translation of the document into Spanish. For certain uses it cannot have legal effect in Spain because it does not meet the requirements for official translations.
- 6) The next document is the translation into Spanish that has been certified by the official translator. This document is not valid without a certification of the translator's signature and seal.
- 7) The final document will be the official translation, duly signed and sealed by the official translator, with the authentication of the signature and seal by the Spanish provincial Government Office or the Authentication Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The translation process ends when the document is accepted by the end recipient, such as the corresponding official at the Spanish Ministry of Education.

In this case, documents 1+2 constitute the virtual document.

As will have been noticed from the above descriptions of the process involved, official translation does not consist of a single act. Therefore, the document or documents to be translated can be seen as a sequence of speech acts (Ferrara: 1980a and 1980b).

#### **4. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION ACT VERSUS TRANSLATION ACT**

Traditionally, the translation process was viewed as the transmission of an identical message in words from other languages. This conception is too simplistic to be used in the analysis of the official translation process. The main differences between the source communication act and the translation act are:

- The receivers in are different in each case
- In translation, there is no blank form to be completed.

Furthermore, source blank forms are originally intended for the interested parties, informants or civil servants. They are written as a communication between an expert and a layman, since the final documents are always directed to specialists in the Administration. In the case of America, the difference is even more evident since there is a tendency to use Plain English in administration documents. In an American birth certificate, for example, we will find "Usual residence of mother (Where does mother live?)". In other words, the documents are written in such a way as to make them generally easier to understand. This helps to guarantee the applicant's rights and prevents problems arising due to lack of understanding of the application forms.

We have already mentioned virtual documents. These are non-existent documents derived from the union of a blank form and the particulars of an event, or the document as it would have been written originally had the particulars been known. Its style has improved immensely and it is much easier to understand. All the elements in the form that are not linked to a data disappear, such as headings and unanswered alternatives, along with the instrumental elements such as instructions and warnings. Therefore, a translation could conceivably be based on the resulting virtual documents rather than on the real ones.

On the other hand, the translated document would already be intended for the Administration. Therefore, it could be more uniform in style, lose its colloquial elements and find the ideal solutions for the end receiver. The end receiver of the source documents contemplated in this paper is either the British or the American Administration, independently of whether they were originally intended for a foreign administration. In any case, they would have been written in the same way, with the

exception of the validations. Each administration usually has its own set of requirements, norms, and customs which they expect documents to meet and that may affect the way the source text is expressed, as well as the translation. If the source text, for example, does not include information that the foreign administration considers essential, such as the particulars of the mother in a Pakistani birth certificate, there will be a problem. The contrary may occur if the document offers information that a foreign administration does not consider relevant, such as race and caste, in the Pakistani example. In all of these examples, the important point is whether the document will be accepted, rather than the exact equivalence of the translation. Acceptability is established by the Administration. Pakistani birth certificates, for example, usually require a certification of unmarried status in order to be accepted in Spain, which materializes as an authorization to be married signed by the mother.

## **5. FUNCTIONS OF THE INFORMATION**

Information in the documentation for official translation can be classified according to its function, as shown at the end of this paper. When referring to text functions, usually the main function and the secondary one are indicated. In our texts, we have found the following functions and information, as well as the elements that transmit them:

- The document's performative function, in which the utterance performs the document's purpose: "I certify that", in a certificate, is the main act in Ferrara's sequence of subordinate speech acts.
  - Certification
- Referential functions (informative)
  - Information that identifies the document
    - Edition of the form (institution or business that prints it)
    - Name of the document
    - Reference code (the document's identification number or alphanumeric code)
    - The relevant regulation (for example, which Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance it follows)
    - The institution that issues the document (sender)

- The name of the person who issues or certifies (sender)
- The status of the person who issues or certifies
- Place and date of issue
- Information identifying the documented event
  - Registration number
  - Registration date/academic period
  - Informant or witnesses
- Information defining the documented event
  - Type of event
- Information describing the documented event
  - Participants
  - Place, date, and time
  - Result (medical information, academic marks)
- Directive functions (part of the appellative or operative function)
  - Instructions
  - Clarifications (exegesis)
  - Warnings
- Internal reference function
  - Textual cohesion elements (internal remissions, pages, letter-headings, etc.)

## 6. ADEQUACY CONDITIONS

Relative to adequacy, Nord (1997:35) states:

This means the translator cannot offer the same amount and kind of information as the source-text producer. What the translator does is offer another kind of information in another form (...) Within the framework of *Skopostheorie*, 'adequacy' refers to the qualities of a target text with regard to the translation brief: the translation should be 'adequate' to the requirements of the brief.

Austin (1962) established a series of fortune or success conditions for performative sentences which must be met or the speech act will fail. Ferrara (1980a and 1980b)

extends the concept of speech acts to sequences of speech acts and of fortune conditions to appropriateness conditions. He considers that speech acts are inserted into sequences and the specific communicative activities that are taking place. Grice (1967) had already formulated the definition of his maxims (effectiveness conditions in communication) that can be viewed as analysis perspectives of Ferrara's appropriateness conditions.

We think that it would be possible to combine the above contributions and propose certain adequacy conditions for official translation that would establish (1) on the one hand, the conditions that must be met by the translation act so that it can take place and not fail, and on the other hand, (2) its effectiveness conditions as a communicative act.

### **6.1 Success conditions**

We call these the conditions that, if not met, will nullify the viability of the translation act. The first two conditions that we propose are professional considerations, while the third is a question of ethics.

- ◆ An official translation must be acceptable for the final recipient (the Administration). The following elements can be decisive in deciding a refusal:
  - the information transmitted is not relevant
  - the information is incomprehensible
  - incomplete information
  - the way the translation has been done
  - the applicable legal norms have been broken
  - incorrect tenses and form
  - lack of respect for the functions of the text
  - identification difficulties
  - the introduction of ambiguities
  - the original text is not valid
  - the translated text is not plausible as a document to be given to the Administration
  - the style
- ◆ The official translation has to be acceptable to the client (when the client is not the Administration).
- ◆ The official translation must be true to the facts it is transmitting.

## **6.2 Effectiveness conditions**

This is what we call the conditions that will affect the suitability or the quality of the translation if they are not met.

- ◆ The translator's exegesis must be clearly differentiated from the information given in the source document, within square brackets.
- ◆ In addition to the text, other informative elements present in the source text must be included, such as illustrations or signatures (within square brackets).
- ◆ All the incidents of the source text must be indicated, such as any changes that may have been made, information that has been rubbed out or added, tears, illegible words, or incomplete text (within square brackets).
- ◆ Any elements of the source text that may be due to an attempt to falsify the original document must also be noted (within square brackets).
- ◆ The official translation must offer the client the most economical solutions in relation to the translation rates. This means that the translated text should be as brief as requirements allow.

## **7. RELEVANCE OF THE INFORMATION**

In the texts we have analysed, some of the information was relevant in the source document for reference purposes, comprehension, or for validation of the original, but is no longer relevant in the translation. This happens, or may happen, with:

- (a) References that identify the source document, unless it could be used to confirm the truth of the document or to check the authenticity of the facts with the original authorities.
- (b) References that identify the documented event, for the same reasons as in 1.

- (c) Part of the information describing the documented event. This covers information that originally had a validating function, such as identification of the authority present, the informant or witnesses, and medical information for vital statistics.
- (d) Performative information or the main speech act.
- (e) Information given in order to understand the document and complete it correctly.
- (f) Cross-references and cohesive elements within the original document.

Likewise, briefer versions of a document can also be considered translations, as in the case of multilingual documents. An example would be a multilingual birth certificate for the European Union, or the translation of a driver's licence issued by the Spanish Royal Automobile Club (RACE). It would be a matter of discerning which information is needed in order to obtain recognition of a legal act and limit the translation to the relevant facts. The translation of a birth certificate, for example, could include the following information:

**Sender**

Institution that issued the document

**Textual act**

Name of child

Sex

Place of birth

Date of birth

Father's name

Mother's name

Reference to birth's entry

**Recipient**

A validation of the authenticity of the above facts that would be acceptable to the Administration being addressed.

All the translations of RACE'S driving licences use the same form that reads:

“RACE

Certified translation of a driver's licence

Issued in:

Licence number:

Place and date of issue:

Valid until:

Permit holder:

Equivalence to Spanish licence:

To whom it may concern:

The above is a faithful transcription of the essential data given in the driver's licence described, that is to be exchanged at the Traffic Department in

This is an official certification in accordance to article 267, section 111, of the Traffic Code in force.

Photocopy of the licence enclosed.”

In the case of the academic transcript that we are analysing, the essential information that should be translated could be:

**Sender**

Data of the University or College.

**Textual act**

Student name and reference

Course name (without internal or Department reference codes unless these may need to be confirmed by the Institution in future).

Academic period

Value (in number of hours, credits, or other)

Grade

Grading system

**Recipient**

- A validation of the authenticity of the above facts that would be acceptable to the Administration being addressed.

Relative to grades, if the recipient Administration is only interested in knowing whether the student has passed the course, points “Grade” and “Grading system” can simply be limited to "passed" or "failed" for each course. This would not be the case if the recipient Administration considers the quality of the pass grades important.

The following could be an example of translation at a lower level than the source text, taken from an American birth certificate. It reflects what we mean by "translation of a virtual document":

#### ORIGINAL

4 SEX  
masculine  feminine

5a THIS BIRTH  
single  twin  triplet

5b IF TWIN OR TRIPLET (This child born)  
1<sup>st</sup>  2<sup>nd</sup>  3<sup>rd</sup>

6 DATE OF BIRTH  
(Month) (Day) (Year)  
7 5 1954

#### FIRST TRANSLATION

4. SEXO: masculino [recuadro tachado] femenino [recuadro en blanco]  
5<sup>a</sup>. ESTE NACIMIENTO ES: sencillo [recuadro tachado].- gemelo [recuadro en blanco].- trillizo [recuadro en blanco]  
5b. EN CASO DE SER MÚLTIPLE EL NACIMIENTO este niño nació en el lugar primero [recuadro en blanco].- segundo [recuadro en blanco].- tercero [recuadro en blanco]  
6. FECHA DE NACIMIENTO: Día: 5.- Mes: 7.- Año: 1954

#### SECOND TRANSLATION

4. SEXO: masculino  
5. TIPO DE NACIMIENTO: sencillo  
6. FECHA DE NACIMIENTO: 5-7-1954

The second translation only reflects the information that remains relevant once the form has been completed.

Whether information is relevant depends on how risky it would be not to translate it properly. Not all the information in a given text is equally **sensitive**. In the translation of a birth certificate, the name of the midwife is not as important as the name of the child, the parents, or the date of birth. In a Pakistani birth certificate, mistaking *Chawkidar* for the name of a person in the space for the informant's details causes no legal problems for the interested parties or for third parties, although it actually means "janitor" in Urdu. An official translator should be able to distinguish relevant information.

## **8. RELEVANCE OF THE VALIDATION**

So far, we have included validation formalities as part of the information in the source document that might not remain relevant in the translation. Official documents and their translation are subject to a series of validations, authentications, or certifications that have been described in the texts we are studying. Each validation at a higher level implies that a validation has been made previously or at a lower level. Therefore, each successive validation makes the previous ones unnecessary. The Hague Apostille on a foreign document signifies that the source document is authentic and can make any mention of previous formalities superfluous. Information about the Registrar who made the first entry or the identity of the doctor who attended and certified the birth may not be relevant in the translation. It is important to note that each culture follows different criteria as to the requirements that a document must meet.

## **9. RELEVANCE OF THE INSTRUCTIONS**

The instructions for completing the original form correctly are no longer relevant once the form has been filled in. These instructions can be very long, as in the case of British birth certificates, in which detailed descriptions of how to correct erroneous data may occupy the entire back page of a document. The same may occur in academic transcripts when describing calendars or assessment scales. In this case, some of the information may remain relevant in the translation, such as the grading system or the value of the courses in relation to the studies which have been done.

## 10. RELEVANCE OF THE INTERNAL REFERENCES

The internal references in the source text will only be necessary if the translation is to be checked against the source text. If the internal references are maintained in the translation, however, their numbers and letters must correspond with the source text.

## 11. TRANSLATION BY DEFAULT AND OTHER TRANSLATION ALTERNATIVES

When listing the adequacy conditions for communication in official translation, we also established its success conditions. We will now centre on the success condition that the translation must be acceptable to the final recipient, the Administration. If an official translation is perfect in every respect but does not meet this condition, it will not become an official translation and therefore it will have failed.

At the microtextual level, translation by default means that the translation has been done in the most predictable way, which is the most usual way (Mayoral and Muñoz: 1997), often because it is an official or recognised translation (Newmark, 1988: 89)

At the macrotextual level, or the "way to translate the entire text", we call **translation by default** the most predictable way to do a translation. It meets the expectations of the recipient and, if not followed by the translator, causes perplexity or is perceived as strange. Every translation task has a way to be translated by default if instructions are not given or are incomplete. It corresponds to an "implicit" translation brief or "conventional assignment" (Nord, 1997: 30-1). The translator must know what to do if faced with a situation in which no specifications are given; it should form part of his or her training. Translation by default can change over time. It can undergo modifications due to the constant minor transgressions committed by translators and initiators, or changes in norms.

In official translation, translation by default must be approached differently than it would be in other kinds of translation that do not have the same priorities and conditions.

The Spanish Administration has not yet defined what it would consider acceptable in an official translation. In the Official State Gazette, the law that regulates professional

translation states that certifications must be a "faithful and full translation". Those translators who do not wish to run the risk of having their translations rejected try to adapt to the following rules:

- The translation is unabridged, in that no meaning has been added to the original or omitted.
- Neither exegetic nor multiple formulations are applied. Only established, literal, solutions are used.
- The focus (Mayoral and Muñoz: 1997) is on the source culture.
- The source text is the blueprint for the order, format, and structure of the translation.
- Emphasis is placed on what is generally called formal and semantic fidelity to the source text. It is the type of translation that comes under the heading "literal", "word for word", "semantic", or "documentary". As Nord (1997: 47) says:

The first [**documentary translation**] aims at producing in the target language a kind of *document* of (certain aspects of) a communicative interaction in which a source-culture sender communicates with a source-culture audience via the source text under source-culture conditions (...) The target text, in this case, is a text about a text, or about one or more particular aspects of a text.

In official translation, this approach constantly endangers the translator's ability to meet all of the efficiency conditions (such as relevance, understanding, and identification), and the success condition that requires charging the client the lowest rate possible. It can even affect the success condition of the translation's truthfulness.

In fact, in every official translation (Mayoral: 1999) the translator feels the tension between different ways of translating and different "fidelities" and must come to intermediate translation solutions. He or she must play with the Administration's margins of acceptability in the areas that are not regulated by law but without going beyond them. The occasional decision to not translate an informative element with a specific function already occurs in professional practice, since the translator knows, both instinctively and from experience, what information is superfluous.

Translating by default has changed, is in the process of changing, and will continue to change over time. It is to be hoped that the Administration will learn more about translation and that the profession will actively participate in the change. Professional

translators must become aware of the instruments they use, of the different approaches to translating, and of the resulting effectiveness of the communication process. This is essential not only to the acceptability of the translation but also to its intrinsic qualities as an ideal instrument for communication.

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## TYPES OF INFORMATION

U.K. BIRTH CERTIFICATE	U.S.A. BIRTH CERTIFICATE	ACADEMIC TRANSCRIPT	TRANSLATION
<b>A. IDENTIFY THE DOCUMENT (REFERENTIAL)</b>			
A.1 Document name			
Certified Copy of an Entry of Birth B. Cert	Certification of Vital Record Certificate of Live Birth	Permanent Record	
A.2 Document reference number			
DQ 311776	R171983		
A.3 Relevant regulations			
Pursuant to...			
A.4 Issuing Body			
Registration District... RBD [Heading]	County of Santa Clara. San José, California. State of California Local Registration District Department of Public Health [Santa Clara County's ink stamp] [The County's embossed seal]	Beloit College	Translator: name, address, status, language
A.5 Person who issues/certifies			
Gladys H. Hider	Brenda Davies	Edward F. Mayer	
A.6 Occupation of the person who issues/certifies			
Registrar of Births and Deaths	Local Registrar	Registrar	
A.7 Place and date of issue			
13-6-98	10-9-97		
A.8 Edition of form			
Printed by authority of the Registrar General	Midwest Bank Note Company		
<b>B. IDENTIFY THE DOCUMENTED EVENT (REFERENTIAL)</b>			
B.1 Entry number			
248	4300-17255		
B.2 Registration date/academic period			
12/6/98	28/11/70	Fall 1979...	Date of the translation
B.3 Informant ( witnesses, in other documents)			
Name, signature, status, address	Name, signature, status, address, date		

<b>C. THAT DEFINE THE DOCUMENTED EVENT (REFERENTIAL)</b>			
<b>C.1 Type of event</b>			
birth	live birth	Title of course: Intro to Art History I Degree Conferred, GPA, Rank, Major(s), Honours, Dept Honours	
<b>D. THAT DESCRIBE THE DOCUMENTED EVENT (REFERENTIAL)</b>			
<b>D.1 Participants in the event</b>			
Child/interested party (name, sex)	Child/interested party (name, sex)		
Father (name, signature, age, address, occupation)	Father (name, signature, address, occupation, race)	Student (name, sex, date of birth, former institution, Social Security number)	
Mother (name, maiden name, age, address)	Mother (name, maiden name, age, address, race)		
	Attending physician (official, in other documents) (name, signature, occupation, certification)		
Informant (witnesses, in other documents): (name, signature, occupation, address)	Informant (witnesses, in other documents) (name, signature, occupation, address)		
<b>D.2 Place and date (time) of the event</b>			
8/6/68, Alexandra Park Road	23/10/70, Kaiser Permanent Medical Center, Santa Clara		
<b>D.3 Result of the event: medical report/grades</b>			
	Born alive single	Units: 1,000, Grade: D, Points: 1,000, Term Avg.: 2.150, UP: 4,000, GRP:8.600, 4,000, 8,600, Cum Avg.: 2,150	
<b>E. THAT PERFORM THE DOCUMENTATION (REFERENTIAL)</b>			
I do hereby certify that this is a true copy of the entry... The notary's legalizations and the Apostille of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.	I do hereby certify that this is a true and exact reproduction of... Legalizations of the notary and the Court of Record's Secretary. The Apostille of the corresponding country's Secretary of State.		Don ..., Intérprete Jurado de ..., certifica que la que antecede es traducción fiel y completa al ... de un documento redactado en ... En ..., a ... Firmado: ...[Sello oficial] (B.O.E.) Legalizaciones de Gobierno Civil y Oficina de Legalizaciones del M° AA.EE.
<b>F. THAT HELP TO UNDERST AND COMPLETE THE FORM (DIRECTIONS)</b>			
<b>F.1 Instructions</b>			

Insertion of name in space 17 of Birth Register The Statutory fee...	Month, day, year Specify yes or not (Instructions for correcting mistakes, in other documents)		
<b>F.2 Clarifications (exegetics)</b>			
	At the time of this birth Single, twin, triplet Maiden surname First name, middle name, last name Industry or business Degree or title Street and number or location	Transcript Information... Honorable dismiss...	Explicaciones incluidas entre [ ]: [Reino Unido]: [iligible], [espacio en blanco], [espacio en blanco matado con una raya], Explicaciones no acotadas entre [ ]: estado de, Gonzalez-García, José GARCÍA SERRANO, Nombres y apellido
<b>F.3 Warnings</b>			
Caution: ...	This copy not valid unless ... Any alteration ...	Invalid without signature and seal In accordance with ...	
<b>G. OTHER: ELEMENTS FOR INTERNAL REFERENCE OR OF TEXT COHESION</b>			
*See note overleaf Epigraphs or box numbers	Epigraphs or box numbers	Continued on page 2 Repetition of the heading on each page with the particulars of the interested party.	Esta traducción consta de ... páginas numeradas correlativamente, firmadas y selladas Numeración de páginas ... / ...