

# Penn Anthony Tomassetti | Spanish to English Translator

Specializing in Marketing, Art, Design, Journalism and Religion

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**Time Zone:** Eastern New York Time (EST/EDT)

**Rate:** \$0.14 USD per source word

## Experience:

- MexicoVoices.net

Produced weekly translations from Spanish to clear, idiomatic English. Subjects range from science to sociological issues in Mexico; including indigenous peoples issues, politics, crime and law. 2013-present

- Webflakes.com

Translated various articles on wine, food & dining. 2013-present

- Co-directed and assist local ESL (English as a Second Language) course for adult, non-native English learners, with more than 50 students enrolled; interview students for placement; provide instruction in foundations level. Westminster Presbyterian Church, Lancaster, PA. 2012-present

- Abridged and updated to 21<sup>st</sup> century English the 1739 sermon by Jonathan Edwards titled *Christian Knowledge: The Importance and Advantage of a Thorough Knowledge of Divine Truth*. (Endorsed by Edwards scholar Adriaan C. Neele from the Yale University Jonathan Edwards Center.) 2013

- Surface Designer (formerly, Graphic Designer) at York Wallcoverings, Inc., York, PA.

Design, color, reinterpret and edit high-end wall covering pattern artwork for various print types; designed and produced company newsletter; assisted in the translation of packaging information and book title. 2006-Present

## Skills and Competencies:

- English/Spanish grammar & writing

- Knowledge in theology, church history, apologetics & philosophy

- Proofreading & copyediting

- Clear, idiomatic English style

- Knowledge in translation method & theory

- Excellent communication in Spanish & English

- OmegaT translation software

- Language learning & instruction

- Graphic arts & design

- Computer skills: typing, design, editing, blogging

- Expert Adobe Photoshop experience

- General linguistics

- Page layout and newsletter design

- Intermediate/advanced level New Testament

- Delaware Valley Translators Association, associate member

- Greek, intermediate Italian, beginner Hebrew, Latin, Modern Greek, French, German & Mandarin Chinese

## Education:

Bachelor Degree of Science in Graphic Design, Art Institute of Pittsburgh. GPA 3.6

Associate Degree of Science in Graphic Design, Art Institute of Pittsburgh. GPA 3.4

## Sample Translation

### Spanish original:

#### Unos 36 millones de mexicanos carecen de vivienda digna

La Jornada: Israel Rodríguez

Una tercera parte de la población del país carece de acceso a vivienda digna y más de 2 millones 250 mil personas viven en hacinamiento, revelan informes de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (SHCP).

En su informe semanal la dependencia indicó que el rezago habitacional en México totaliza 9 millones de hogares, que representan 31 por ciento de las viviendas particulares habitadas, e involucra a 35.7 millones de personas.

Por componente, se observa que el hacinamiento se concentra en 561 mil hogares, mientras las viviendas con materiales en deterioro y los que no tienen óptimas condiciones agrupan a un millón 100 mil y 7 millones 300 mil unidades, respectivamente.

Pese a este rezago, durante las últimas décadas se ha observado una mejoría en la calidad y el equipamiento de los hogares, según los Censos de Población y Vivienda del Inegi. Así, en los últimos 20 años el promedio de ocupantes por unidad muestra un descenso gradual que va de cinco personas en 1990, a 3.9 en 2010.

De igual forma, en 1990 el 19.5 por ciento de los lugares habitacionales tenían piso de tierra, mientras en 2010 ese porcentaje había bajado a 6.2.

El servicio de energía eléctrica en las viviendas particulares habitadas cubría a 87.5 por ciento en el primer año mencionado, mientras para 2010 la cobertura fue de 97.8 por ciento.

A su vez, el porcentaje de las que disponían de agua entubada en 1990 llegaba a 79.4, pero para 2010 ya era de 91.5 por ciento. Igual con la disposición de drenaje, cuya cobertura pasó de 63.6 por ciento a 90.3.

El número de viviendas particulares habitadas en México pasó de 21.9 millones en 2000 a 28.6 millones en 2010.

Sin embargo, incluso con los avances observados en indicadores de equipamiento persiste un gran reto para dotar de vivienda a los casi 36 millones de mexicanos que carecen de hogar digno. Son necesarios más créditos con tasas de financiamiento y precios más accesibles. Entre los desafíos destaca la necesidad de consolidar la planificación sustentable de los desarrollos habitacionales. . . .

### English translation:

#### About 36 Million Mexicans Lack Decent Housing

La Jornada: Israel Rodríguez

*Translated by Penn Tomassetti*

A third of Mexico's population lacks access to decent housing conditions and more than 2.25 million people live in overcrowding, according to reports from the Secretariat of Treasury and Public Credit (SHCP).

In their weekly report the agency indicated that the housing deficit in Mexico totals 9 million homes. These represent 31 percent of private inhabited dwellings, and involves 35.7 million people.

Per component, they observe that overcrowding is concentrated in 561 thousand homes, while 1.1 million dwellings are built with deteriorating materials and 7.3 million units have less than optimal conditions.

Despite this deficit, during the last couple of decades they have observed an improvement in the quality and furnishing of homes, according to the INEGI [National Institute of Statistics] Censuses of Population and Housing. So, in the last 20 years the average number of occupants per unit shows a gradual descent from 5 people per unit in 1990 to 3.9 in 2010.

Similarly, 19.5 percent of inhabited places in 1990 had dirt floors, while in 2010 that percentage went down to 6.2 percent.

In 1990, 87.5 percent of private homes had electricity, while the coverage for 2010 was 97.8 percent.

In turn, the percentage of those with available running water in 1990 came to 79.4 percent, but by 2010 it was at 91.5 percent. Drainage coverage also went up from 63.6 percent to 90.3 percent.

The number of inhabited dwellings in Mexico went from 21.9 million in 2000 to 28.6 million in 2010.

However, even with the advances seen in indicators of housing amenities, there is still a great challenge to provide housing to the nearly 36 million Mexicans who lack a decent home. There is a need for more credits with financing rates and more accessible prices. The need to consolidate sustainable housing development planning stands out among the challenges. . . .