FACULTADE DE FILOLOXÍA

INSTITUTIONAL TRANSLATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

A CLOSE LOOK AT TERMINOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

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Resumo [na lingua en que se vai redacta-lo TFG; entre 1000 e 2000 caracteres]:

In the present circumstances, in which international relations are fundamental in the mediation and solution of global conflicts, multilingualism has become essential both for internal and external communication. This has increased dramatically the demand for high-quality translations. This dissertation will mainly focus on the translation for different international organizations, or the so-called institutional translation. The translation of documents of a legal nature has become one of the most recurrent fields of translation among this kind of institutions and this work aims to explore the translation policies and practices adopted in different international organizations.

The first part of this dissertation will consist in a description of the institutional context, translation procedures, protocols and methodologies. The main goal is to analyze how translation operates within different organizations taking into account the fact that non-governmental organizations' lack of infrastructure usually leads to volunteer practices.

The second part will deal with phraseology and terminology management in institutional translations from English into Spanish (and viceversa). An identification of the characteristic expressions employed in these institutions will be carried out to analyze how they are treated to ensure reliability and quality to the translations. To do so, a Spanish-English parallel corpus with source texts and translations taken from different international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will be collected. A concordance program such as *Antconc* or similar, will be used in search for frequent terms and frequent combinations of words to see how they are being delt with in the translated versions. The main purpose is to explore the adopted approaches and to compare and compile a list of equivalences of the most common correspondences that can be useful for

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translators in the institutional context.

Santiago de Compostela, 18 de Novembro de 20<u>20</u>.

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Table of contents

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AI	Amnesty International
AI-TERM	Amnesty International's Terminological Database
ARABAI	Amnesty International Arabic Publishing
CAT	Computer-aided tool
CPI	Corte Penal Internacional
DG	Director-General or Directorate-General
DGT	Directorate-General for Translation
EBA	Everything But Arms
EC	European Commission
ECMT	European Commission Machine Translation
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EDAI	Editorial de Amnistía Internacional
EEC	European Economic Community
EFAI	Éditions Francophones d'Amnesty International
Euratom	European Atomic Energy Community
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICM	International Council Meeting
IS	International Secretariat
LRC	Language Resource Centre
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OTAN	Organización del Tratado del Atlántico Norte
SDL	SDL Trados Studio
SL	Source Language
TL	Target Language
TM	Translation memory
TMA	Todo Menos Armas
TS	Translation Studies
UA	Urgent Action
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations

List of Tables and Figures

1. Introduction

As international organizations are increasingly becoming a powerful tool for social change, a growing interest in multilingualism arises, and with this, the need for language professional assistance. In this line, the figure of the translator has taken on greater importance these last decades, especially because of the mediating position that translators have acquired within diverse organizations. It is with this in mind that a surge of interest in understanding how translators seize translation challenges is generated, and more specifically, in grasping the role of translators who have to face specific terminological and phraseological challenges within specialized languages.

This dissertation stems from a personal interest in exploring specific translation challenges of non-literary translation through two different international organizations, namely the European Commission and Amnesty International. As these are two of the largest organizations in the world, the challenges that they have to face are constant and cover many fields. However, in this dissertation, translation will be dealt with from the point of view of terminological and phraseological challenges, as this is one of the major factors in the translation of semi-technical and technical texts.

In order to understand how these problems are solved, it is essential to do some previous research on how translation services work within each organization. In this line of work, this dissertation aims, in the first place, to provide a theoretical framework of institutional translation and of both institutions' organization, ranging from its workflow and translation services to quality management mechanisms. Furthermore, another purpose is to provide an overview of terminology and phraseology treatment in specialized translation. Furthermore, the intention is to create a parallel corpus with source texts and translations from both organizations, so as to compare and contrast the

translations to ultimately comment the most frequent translations of a given number of terms or phraseological units that can be useful for non-professional translators interested in translating for different institutions.

2. Translation and institutions

Institutional translation has traditionally remained unexplored until the end of the twentieth century when scholars start to focus on this area of research studies. In Translation Studies (TS), the concept of institutional translation can have different meanings or interpretations: Mossop (1990) employs the term "translating institutions" to refer to diverse entities that range from governments to newspapers and other organizations such as the European Commission or Amnesty International. On the other hand, Kaisa Koskinen (2008: 19) abstractly argues that "the activity of translation is a social institution in itself, thus implying that *all* translation is institutional". What both standpoints have in common is that institutional translation has a sociological approach, and research on institutional translation focuses on the translator's work in different contexts and environments, which is what a significant part of this dissertation will focus on. Both Mossop (1990) and Koskinen (2008, 2011) devote extensive work with regards to the study of translator's work in different contexts. To be more specific, they focus on the Canadian government's Translation Bureau and the Finnish translation unit of the European Commission, respectively. In light of these studies emerges the initial idea of this dissertation: analyzing the internal functioning of international organizations's translation procedures in order to understand how specific translation difficulties are addressed. Thereby in order to limit this investigation, the focus will be put into the European Commission and Amnesty International, two of the largest international organizations in the world that have been chosen both for their positive contribution to society and for their extensive translation work.

2.1. European Commission

As the politically independent executive body of the EU, the European Commission manages day-to-day business within the organization. According to the website of the European Commission (https://ec.europa.eu/info/index_en), the Commission is the only institution responsible for proposing new laws for the European Parliament and the Council to adopt and, lastly, for the Member States and the EU institutions to implement. In the European Commission there are specific policy areas that are organized into departments or Directorates-general, among which the Directorate-General for Translation can be found.

2.1.1. Directorate-General for Translation

In the European Commission there are 33 Directorates-general, 17 service departments and 6 executive agencies (https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/translation_en). Directorates-general manage EU policy, law, and funding programmes, service departments arrange particular administrative issues, and executive agencies handle programmes established by the Commission. This dissertation will address one specific Directorate-general: the Directorate-General for Translation (DGT), which translates written texts in all the EU's official languages, and others if required, for the European Commission. Its staff is composed of around 2500 members. However, as this kind of translation is very dynamic, DGT regularly recruits additional external translators. DGT's main priorities are: to provide high-quality translations, to support multilingualism by means of clear language use and to ensure accessibility of the EU's policies to the public (Directorate-General for Translation (European Commission), 2014).

According to the webpage of the European Commission (https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/translation_en#responsibilities), their main responsibilities are:

1. To translate correspondence, laws, policy papers, reports, and other documents, drafted by or sent to the Commission.

2. To help the Commission communicate with the public, thereby helping citizens understand EU policies.

3. To edit original documents drafted by Commission authors.

4. To advise Commission departments on language and on managing multilingual websites.

5. To ensure correct terminology in all official EU languages, as documented in the IATE interinstitutional terminology database, in use since 2004 (Valero-Garcés, 2018: 115).

2.1.1.1. Organization

The actualized organization chart of the European Commission (2021) shows that there is commissioner for Budget and Administration who is in charge of the Directorate-General for Translation. In this department there is a Director-General or Directorate General (DG), the highest authority after the previously mentioned. The DG coordinates the Deputy-Director-General and manages the Directorates R and S. The Directorate R, the one of resources, has an adviser for new technologies and a correspondent adviser for human resources. The Directorate R is subdivided into four departments: R.1 deals with internal administrative matters; R.2 deals with budget and finance; R.3 deals with informatics; R.4 deals with professional and organizational development.

The Directorate S, the one of customer relations, has an adviser for customer relations and for workflow systems. It is subdivided into four Directorates as well: S.1 is in charge of demand management; S.2 deals with external translation; S.3 deals with editing; S.4 deals with evaluation and analysis.

The **Deputy Director-General** is in charge of the Directorates A, B, C and D, all of them dealing with translations into the different official languages of the EU:

- The Directorate A is subdivided into seven linguistic departments: BG (Bulgarian), CS (Czech), DA (Danish), FI (Finnish), IT (Italian), LT (Lithuanian), MT (Maltese). Each of which is, at the same time, subdivided into two departments.

- The Directorate B follows the same pattern as the Directorate A with slight differences: the presence of an adviser for quality management and the language departments, which are: EL (Greek), ET (Estonian), PL (Polish), PT (Portuguese), RO (Romanian), SK (Slovak), SV (Swedish).

- The Directorate C will be, along with Directorate D, of particular concern for this dissertation. It follows the same pattern as Directorate A. However, the language departments are: ES (Spanish), GA (Irish), HR (Croatian), HU (Hungarian), LV (Latvian), NL (Dutch), SL (Slovenian).

- The Directorate D is the most distinct. It has an adviser for interinstitutional cooperation and translation center. It is subdivided into three language departments: DE (German), subdivided into four departments; EN (English), subdivided into three departments; FR (French), subdivided into four departments.

Furthermore, there are individual language departments dealing with terminology and documentation to ensure the quality of the translations. Despite the large number of

languages that DG Translation works with, this dissertation will examine the workflow of Directorates C and D, as they comprise the concerned languages of this research: English and Spanish, respectively.

2.1.1.2. Workflow

DGT has a fixed and cyclical working standard. Taking as a reference the diagram provided by DGT (Directorate-General for Translation (European Commission), 2017: 5), the journey of a translation is as follows: a commission department sends the translation requests to Poetry, a software used to transmit electronic requests from other DG departments to DG Translation. Afterwards, the requests are transferred to DG Translation's software, which is called ManDesk (Manager's Desktop). Through this software, translation tasks are assigned to different units. Every in-house translator has TraDesk, an interface with which the translators see the current tasks and from which they start their translation projects. During this process, ManDesk looks for similar earlier translations and sometimes for additional reference materials in EURAMIS, a series of client-server applications with access to a wide range of services regarding natural language processing. Afterwards, tasks are sent to TraDesk and translators begin their translations. According to Fernández-Parra (2021: 117), once the request is accepted the next step is to use a computer assisted tool (CAT), which up to this moment is SDL Trados (SDL). These translations are revised by a second translator and, with the corrections, the original translator produces the final version, which goes to EURAMIS and is sent to ManDesk, this way the secretariat of the translation unit releases the translation and archives it in DGT Vista, an interface which contains all the

incoming and outgoing documents. Finally, the translation is sent to the Commission Department that requested the translation.

Swales (1990) and Bhatia (1993) denominate *genre* or *text type* to the specific types of texts produced in a professional setting. And this concept has been coined in specialized translation in order to differentiate and apply certain parameters according to the characteristics of the texts. As stated by DGT (Directorate-General for Translation (European Commission), 2014: 6), there are different genres with regards to the thematic areas produced in DG Translation. This requires individual translators to be specialized in specific subjects, such as: external relations, employment and social affairs, education, culture and youth, internal market and services, research, science and technology, health and consumer protection, trade, the information society and the media, agriculture, justice and citizens' rights, regional policy, entrepreneurship, transport, administration, competition or economic and financial affairs.

2.1.1.3. Types of documents

Among the types of texts which DGT (Directorate-General for Translation (European Commission), 2014: 5) has to deal with, there are: speeches and speaking notes, briefings and press releases, international agreements, policy statements, answers to written and oral parliamentary questions, technical studies, financial reports, minutes, internal administrative matters, information for staff, scripts and captions for films and other promotional material, correspondence with ministries, companies, interest groups and individuals and all kinds of webpages and publications for opinion-formers and the general public.

2.1.1.4. Quality management

According to Biel (2017: 34) the concept of quality is multidimensional and two interrelated and overlapping dimensions ought to be distinguished: translation viewed as a product and translation viewed as a service. The first one is related to the quality of translation at the textual level, and it covers two subdimensions — equivalence and textual fit/clarity. On the other hand, the second one deals with the management of people, processes and resources. Following this distinction, up to now this dissertation has dealt with the second dimension, though the first one will be treated in the following sections.

Furthermore, the European Commission's Tender Specifications (https://docplayer.net/21262791-Tender-specifications-omnibus-15-open-procedure.html) state that contractors need to ensure the following specifications in order to provide high quality translations: completeness; accuracy; correct references to quoted documents; consistent terminology and lexis; appropriate attention to clarity, register and text-type conventions; lack of syntactical, spelling, punctuation, typographical, grammatical or other errors; maintenance of the original format; following of any specific instructions given by the authorizing department; and scrupulous respect to the agreed deadline.

DGT adopts a genre-based approach. This is, there are specific requirements and quality control guidelines for four main text categories:

- Category A: Legal documents
- Category B: Policy and administrative documents
- Category C: Information for the public
- Category D: Input for EU legislation, policy formulation and administration.

Despite this division, there might be text genres with specific requirements in every category, and all text types, except for Category D, should follow the fitness-for-purpose principle, unless otherwise specified. (Directorate-General for Translation (European Commission), 2015: 4).

As stated in DGT's Annual Activity Report (European Commission, 2019: 4), 1,976,964 pages were translated in 2019. Due to the importance and the large number of pages it translates, the European Commission provides certain mechanisms to ensure quality. In addition to continuous internal training, there are: revisions, supervisions, assessment, feedback, translation memories, databases of core EU terminology, guides to ensure clarity in language use, an editing department, continuous campaigns to promote clear writing, checklists for freelance and in-house translators, etc. To employ correctly these mechanisms, there are some tools:

- Translation memories: every translator has a computer application to elaborate their own.
- Central translation memory: essential tool to import directly previous translated units.
- Euramis: a set of web applications which provide different language-processing service.
- Machine translation (MT): it creates statistical algorithms using existing resources to increase translator's efficiency.
- DG Translation's library: it helps translators to find documentation and resources.

Given this information, it comes as no surprise that DG Translation manages its workflow in a computerized way. DG Translation uses tools to monitor production and to elaborate constant statistics.

2.2. Amnesty International

Amnesty International (2002) is one of the biggest non-governmental human rights organizations. With more than 10 million supporters all over the world, and following the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), its main aims are to expose and investigate abuses when they occur, lobbying governments for them to fulfill their promises and to respect the law, to mobilize millions of people through campaigns for change, and to ensure every citizens' rights are protected (https://www.amnesty.org/en/who-we-are/).

Its origins date back to a climate of severe social and political unrest. According to Buchanan (2002: 584), its original name "Armistice" was intended to serve as a way to release those people incarcerated for their beliefs during the Cold War. However, when Eric Baker, one of the founders, told Peter Benenson, the original founder: "what happens when they all have been released?" (Buchanan, 2002: 584), Benenson realized that this organization should be thought of as long instead of short-term. This is how the organization emerged. However, the significance of this organization's actual name has drawn criticism. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, amnesty means "forgetfulness, oblivion; an intentional overlooking". This word comes from Greek ἀμνηστία "oblivion" and "ἄμνηστος", meaning "not remembering". The foundation of Amnesty International was based in the idea that voices that were being silenced and punished by the governments needed to be heard. However, critics point to the other face of the expression that implies that if there is forgetfulness it is because it suggests

that "some form of crime has been committed" (Buchanan, 2002: 584). Nonetheless, neglecting freedom of expression is a crime and the creation of this organization was particularly impulsed by an article called "The Forgotten Prisoners" that the British lawyer Peter Benenson wrote and sent to *The Observer,* in which he demanded respect for the right to freedom of expression after the commotion caused by a specific case of two Portuguese students that had been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for no other offense than having drunk a toast to liberty in a Lisbon restaurant. This was the catalyst for the ultimate expansion of what today is Amnesty International (AI).

As a non-governmental organization (NGO), its organizational structure is not as fixed as the European Commission's and it is difficult to gather information about its language services. Besides the information provided by AI's webpage (https://www.amnesty.org/en/), it is not enough to dig into the webpage's public documents, as there are internal explicative documents for writers and translators, which are not available for the ordinary public. Therefore, information from other researchers will be taken into account, and more specifically from Tesseur, who collaborated closely with Amnesty International and wrote her PhD and several articles on translation policies and practices in NGOs.

2.2.1. Organization

It is not an easy task to manage workflow in such a large organization, with offices in more than seventy countries, and this brings about a complex organization structure. In order to understand how decisions are made it is essential to revise the Statute of Amnesty International (Amnesty International, 2019), which provides a brief and clear explanation of AI's internal organization. According to the Statute of Amnesty International (Amnesty International, 2019: 2), the highest rank of the organization is

The Global Assembly which is composed of one representative for every membership entity, as well as one person from the international members. It makes decisions, approves changes, receives reports and proposals and, among other duties, it elects the International Board (Amnesty International, 2019: 4), a group of nine people elected for a three-year term. Its main purpose is to ensure compliance with the objectives proposed in the Statute and with the global policies and standards. Both The Global Assembly and the International Board are supported by the International Secretariat (IS) (Amnesty International, 2019: 6), a central office composed of different sections which are scattered all over the world. The Secretary General, CEO of the IS, counts with a team of Senior Directors to run it. Together, they carry out activities such as campaigns or research.

The IS, supervised by the International Board, develops and supports work of the members, Groups and Sections (Amnesty International, 2019: 6). The different sections coordinate work within countries, states or territories, and there are different departments within the sections: Research, Organizational Services, fundraising and growth, organizational development and resources, international law and politics, campaigns and communications, Global Operations Program Management, and General Secretariat Office.

Translation services are part of the campaigns and communications department. AI's translation services did not gain importance until 1974, when AI recognized at last that other languages rather than English had to be used to ensure equality. This led to the International Council Meeting's recognition of at least two other languages besides English for important publications, which were French and Spanish. As Tesseur (2014a: 564-565) states, one year later multilingualism became a crucial matter for the ICM.

Some years later, after the incorporation of other languages, "the translation services for French and Spanish at the IS were partly moved to two decentralized inits for French and Spanish translation Editorial Amnistía Internacional (EDAI) in Madrid, and Éditions Francophones d'Amnesty International (EFAI) in Paris" (Tesseur, 2014a: 565).

During the 1970s and 1980s centralized central services started for French and Spanish and later into Arabic. All of the translations were from English into these languages. Late 1980s AI for the first time documents its language policy, choosing English, Spanish, French and Arabic as its official languages and English as its working language. Over time, they started to be considered "core" or "strategic" languages. On these languages they often work with professional translators: in-house, freelances, and they work with translation memories, terminology databases.

2.2.1.1. Language Resource Centre (LRC)

According to Tesseur (2014a: 565), AI's translation services have, since 1987, Arabic, Spanish, French and English, as the core languages of the organization. However, most importantly, the creation of the Language Resource Centre in 2010 has become a fundamental support for the organization in areas such as translation and terminology. With its establishment, EDAI and EFAI became the Spanish Language Resource Center (AILRC-ES) and the French Language Resource Center (AILRC-FR) respectively.

Furthermore, Tesseur (2014b: 84) states that before 2007 AI's IS had two sub departments; one for the core languages and one for the non-core languages. EDAI, EFAI and the Arabic translation team were in the sub department of core languages and the non-core languages department was divided into large languages, such as

Portuguese, Asian, German, Russian and Chinese, and small languages, as the Netherlands and Italy.

Tesseur (2014b: 87) explains that its organizational structure changed and until 2011 it was as follows: for the core languages, EDAI, EFAI and ARABAI were implemented, whereas for the non-core languages some substantial changed took place. Language programs financed by the International Budget were created for Portuguese and Asian; German, Russian and Chinese started to have translation teams; and other languages, such as Dutch and Italian.

Since 2012, AILRC consists of three departments: translation services, interpreting manager and support services, translation services have teams for Spanish, French, Arabic and German, as well as language supports Portuguese, Japanese and upcoming languages and a terminology coordinator. The interpreting manager has an assistant who works for AILRC-ES and for Graphic Design and the support services are in charge of graphic design, dispatch and coordination, IT services, administration and payroll, and record management.

In terms of the translating processes, the most frequent pattern followed in AILRC is from English into one of the other remaining languages. This is explained due to the British origin of the organization and due to the increasing globalization of the English language. However, other languages were and are constantly implemented. Actually, in AILRC there are three translation facilities: Arabic (London), Spanish (Madrid) and French (Paris), and all translations are made via teamwork. In the AILRC there is the Language Desk, with headquarters in London, which is in charge of the management of the ongoing documents that are translated.

The Spanish language Resource centre has an antecedent: the EDAI or Editorial de Amnistía Internacional, which was created in 1986. According to AI's manual, it was a decentralized unit in charge of translation of different documents and reports into Spanish for the IS. In 2010, it would become the Language Resource Centre, in which there is a group of workers that carry out various activities, as stated by Águeda & Turrau (2011), there is coordination of the group, of terminology, of communication, etc. Its translators have a lot of experience and do on-site work. However, the LRC has in-house translators and other freelance translators.

Furthermore, Tesseur (2014b), researches on how AI organizes the translation work. With this in mind, she states that annual reports and other research reports, campaigning material, press releases, slogans, urgent actions (800 of this a year) need to be translated quickly. She finds out that it varies widely depending on the language.

2.2.1.2. Types of documents

When translating for an organization of this kind, the translator is required to take into account the translation skopos. Bassnett (2011: 105) argues that by taking the purpose into account, we reach the conclusion that practicing literal or close translation would be ineffective, as the TT would not convey the message of the ST. It is essential thus to adopt different parameters according to the genre that is being translated.

According Olmo González (2016: 8) AILRC works both with internal and external documents. Internal documents are only for AI members and must be kept private regardless of the confidentiality of the information provided, whereas external documents are available for the general public. AI has periodic publications that go from the Annual Report to audiovisual material, urgent actions and weekly mail. As well as in

the European Commission, there are different categories according to the specific genres that are translated. Tesseur (2014b: 88) provides the following taxonomy:

1. Media: press releases, articles/opinion editorials, web news.

2. Campaigning: Urgent Actions (UA), campaigning materials, web campaign contents, Action Circulars (internal) and newsletters (internal).

3. Position: Annual Reports, Reports, Public statements, questions and answers (public or internal), open letters (public) and official correspondence (internal).

4. Governance: Policy documents (internal), Strategy/planning (internal) and internal communications (internal).

Among these four categories, the second one is particularly relevant because it is in charge of translating UAs, short documents that, as Tesseur (2014b: 88) emphasizes, are of extreme importance due to the fact that they deal with situations of individuals at risk and, as its proper name indicates, they need to be translated as rapidly and as efficiently as possible.

2.2.1.3. Quality management

A constant in AI's language service has always been searching for quality in the production of their texts to ensure reliability and to avoid confusion. At the beginning of the 1990s, the ICM started to seriously question the necessity to create a language policy and began to convene meetings to elaborate reports in order to underscore the importance of a proper language policy for AI. It was not until 2007 that AI's language policy was adopted by the ICM. According to an internal document not accessible for the general public (ORG 33/002/2006)[1], this policy aimed to use language as a tool to

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[1] For more information: Transformation through translation: Translation policies at Amnesty International.

expand the boundaries and reach more countries by means of investment, which would strengthen AI's language services.

With regard to terminological resources, AI has its own database called AI-TERM, whose main aim is to ensure quality within the content produced within the LRC. However, as a mass-influencing worldwide organization, Amnesty International needs to follow some parameters with caution in order to control the quality the content they produce. As claimed by Olmo González (2016: 28), texts produced by Amnesty International have to comply with three quality standards:

1. Quality of transmission: the text must transmit the original/intended meaning without omissions nor contradictions.

2. Quality of expression: correctness and appropriateness in the use of language.

3. Quality of formality: adequacy to the organization's standards.

3. Terminology and phraseology as fields of specialized translation

In this search of quality, there are specific challenges that translators have to face, especially within terminology and phraseology in specialized translation. This chapter gives an overview of some relevant notions on terminology and phraseology that might help to understand the following chapter.

3.1. Terminology

Translators are bound to adapt to the requirements of the modern world and one essential part of this adaptation is possible, to a large of extent, due to the importance that the treatment of terminology and phraseology has acquired these last decades. Before addressing the matter of terminology in practice, there will be a brief contextualization of how terminology emerged, what is it, what terms are and how translators address specific terminological issues.

The earliest manifestations of modern terminology date back to the 1930s and, strange as it may sound, Cabré (1999: 2-5) states that Eugen Wüster, its main representative, did not come from the discipline of linguistics but rather of sciences. This reflects that this discipline was not created intentionally but because of the necessity to address specific terminological challenges within certain scientific fields. Scientists were thus leaders in the development of terminology until the 1950s, when linguists took over the leadership by adopting a pragmatic communicative approach rather than a theoretical one.

Cabré (1999: 10) defines terminology as "the discipline concerned with the study and compilation of specialized terms". She employs the word discipline as it has been established as a discipline of its own. However, she also describes terminology in consonance with Sager (1990), who believes it to be interdisciplinary, as it is influenced

by the fields that it serves and borrows theoretical aspects from other disciplines, such as "linguistics, logic, ontology, and information science" (Cabré 1999: 32). As the main concern of this dissertation is the treatment of terminology in translation, Sager's approach will be followed.

As a matter of fact there is general agreement among scholars that the word terminology can be associated to three different meanings. Remarkably, Sager (1990) argues that it is associated to the theory, to the practice and to refer to the vocabulary representing a certain subject field. Terminological practices at the European Commission and Amnesty International as the object of this dissertation's research fit thus with Sager's third meaning.

3.1.1. Identification of terms

First of all, in order to understand what terminology really entails, it is essential to describe first what terms are and how do we distinguish them from other kinds of words and expressions. Built on the premise that both are lexical units, Sager (1990:19) sustains that words are items which "function in general reference over a variety of sublanguages" and terms are items "characterized by special reference within a discipline". (Sager, 1990: 19). The latter are thus a functional class of lexical units. Moreover, Cabré (1999: 81) highlights that what differentiates terminology from the general lexicon is that terms are used to address specific concepts belonging to special disciplines. This distinction will be taken into account in the next chapter, as it will consist of the analysis of specific terms belonging to a specific field.

Cabré (1999: 80) defines terms as "distinctive and meaningful signs which occur in special language discourse". As with other lexical units, there are three points of view from which terms can be analyzed: the formal, the semantic and the functional.

However, contrary to general lexicon, terms can also be considered as pragmatic units of communication and reference, as they occur in certain communicative situations and have some discourse characteristics in common. In Table 1, adapted from Cabré (1999:13) there are some pragmatic factors that can help us to distinguish terms from general language:

	General language	Terminology
Basic purpose	Performative, expressive, communicative, and others	Referential
Subjects	Generic	Specific
Users	General	Specialists
Communicative situation	Less structured	More structured
Discourse	General	Professional and scientific

Table 1. Pragmatic factors to differentiate general language lexicon from terminology.

As reflected in Table 1, despite seeming quite similar at a first glance, terminology can be clearly distinguished from the general language because of its purpose, the subject that it tackles, its users, its communicative situation and the discourse in which terms are employed. Nonetheless, as Orliac (2008: 379) sustains that more recent approaches to terminology tend to emphasize the linguistic analysis, paying particular attention to the semantic properties of terms. For instance, in the case of collocations, which she defines as combinations that are distinguished from idiomatic expressions because of their semantic properties.

3.1.2. Terminology in specialized translation

Several translation journals as *Puntoycoma* (Turrau, 2009: 13) or *Las palabras del traductor* (Bonet, 2004: 245) point out that there has been a tendency, over the last decades, to consider the translator as a «*todoterreno»*, or in other words, a multitasking

individual who fulfills both the terminologist's and the translator's tasks. However, special emphasis is put recently on the importance of the terminologist. Cabré (1999: 12) claims that terminologist's work is mainly concerned with the compilation, description, processing and creation of terms. Consequently, terminologists need several resources to develop their duties, such as dictionaries, glossaries or terminological databases.

International organizations such as the ones we are dealing with take what Auger (1988) calls the translation approach to improve glossaries and databanks, to find easier the equivalents and to improve the quality of their translations. Moreover, he also sustains that there are three orientations in terms of organization priorities: the central and northern European approach, the multilingual translation departments in federal and international institutions and the approach of government agencies of countries whose main aim is language standardizing. Both the European Commission and Amnesty International take the second approach. Interestingly, Martin (2006) believes the following of terminology work:

> The (ideal) terminologist as an individual does not exist. The (ideal) terminologist is a team. In that team, actors such as domain experts, IT-developers, translators etc. play an important role. However the most important role is that of the Sublanguage Expert who co-ordinates the several team members and acts as a catalyst being able to understand needs, to anticipate them and to see to it that they can be solved.

> (Martin, 2006: 92)

What should be established at the very outset is that terminology work within international organizations is much of what Martin describes: teamwork. As stated in

the previous chapter, the European Commission and Amnesty International work collectively in most of their areas, and the same holds true for the area of terminology.

3.1.2.1. Terminology at the European Commission

This organization has been constantly reorganized due to its increasing workflow. The European Commission (European Commission, 2010) started to consider the idea of creating a "central terminology and research office to standardize vocabulary and avoid multiple translations of identical terms" since the 1950s. In fact, before proposing this idea, the assistance that translators had was that of stenographers and typists (European Commission, 2010: 12). From the 1960s onward, there is a general agreement that translators need not only individual terminologists but a team to support them and achieve their deadlines on time. In 1964 terminologists were used to manage legal vocabulary, and with the fusion of the three communities (ECSC, EEC and Euratom) in 1965, the terminology services formed a single one (European Commission, 2010:21). From 1995 onwards, with the incorporation of new technological advances, comes the introduction of data banks such as Eurodicautom, the European Commission's terminology database, created in 1973.

As stated by the DGT (Directorate-General for Translation (European Commission), 2014: 13) years later, DG terminologists' main aim is to provide support for all the EU's official languages by:

- Answering requests with terminology from translators and EU staff.

- Preparing terminology prior to translation.

- Cooperating in terminology services with other EU institutions.

- Upgrading IATE (substitute of Eurodicautom since 2004)

As one of the most developed institutions of the EU, the European Commission has implemented technological advances to smooth its workflow for decades. According to Valli (2012: 98), among the translation tools that they use are: terminology tools, translation memory technology (precisely an EU-customised version of SDL Trados), a customized rule-based Machine Translation (ECMT), Euramis, which includes a concordancing tool available for and IATE.

3.1.2.2. Terminology at Amnesty International

Terminology has always been of particular importance for the organization, or so discusses Bagnulo (2019), head of translation at AI, who also insists on the fact that first it payed more attention to the reviews, analysis and insurance the compliance with standards, which were and are ultimately reviewed by AI's translation team. And afterwards by introducing Amnesty's multilingual human rights term base (AI-TERM), which became the basic working tool at the LRC since its launching. This term base was created as a result of editors', translators' and reviser's work, along with researchers, campaigners and other collaborators.

According to Olmo González (2016), AI-TERM uses SDL Trados Multiterm, a database to manage terminology, so it is necessary to have it to use AI-TERM. She states that the names of institutions, organizations, political parties and positions, laws, norms, treaties, etc. can be found in it, all of these together with human rights terminology. Thus, it requires a specific organization for it to be effective: terms are classified with regard to the previously mentioned fields respectively, there has to be information about whether they are revised or not, and there are even annotations, references and sometimes original documents for translators to check.

As part of her research, Tesseur (2014b: 99) interviewed some AI workers and what most of them highlighted was the importance of legal and human rights terminology, which is elaborated through extraction from their documents, from the UN standards and from other legal texts. All this together with the writing guidances that they have to ensure quality, as in the European Commission. In actual fact, press releases carry more weight than the other translated genres in terms of terminology translation.

3.2. Phraseology

Despite a dominant surge of interest in terminology has been carried out by translators dealing with legal genres in recent years, Méndez Cendón & Fernández Nistal (2001: 183) state that there has also been an increasing attentiveness in phraseology since the 1980s. For its part, research on phraseology in legal settings is scarce though significant. Over the last few decades special attention has been paid to the study of phraseology in legal and institutional settings, as translators are more often required to tackle difficulties such as the acquisition of familiarity within specific genres.

Phraseology has been studied for decades now, yet it was not until the 1990s, with the emergence of corpora in corpus linguistics, that phraseology started to get away from the traditional approach to a frequency-based approach. According to Biel (2014: 177) phraseology studies have shifted from the mere study of words to the study of a wide variety of patterns, such as collocations, multi-word lexical units, and lexical bundles. As a significant proportion of this dissertation focuses on phraseology of legal language, what is for more interest for us is the concept of specialized phraseology. This is, the phraseology that is used within specialized languages as legal language.

Some brief remarks on phraseology are essential to handle phraseological units within specific genres. To start with, phraseology, widespread a notion as it may seem, deals with phraseologisms, which can be defined as the "co-occurrence of a form or a lemma of a lexical item and one or more additional linguistic elements of various kinds which functions as one semantic unit in a clause or sentence whose frequency of co-occurrence is larger than expected on the basis of chance" (Gries, 2008: 6). This definition does not include other highly frequent expressions such as *at the, in the* or *of the* because they do not function as semantic units. Notwithstanding, it has been chosen because it fits with what the next chapter of this dissertation will tackle.

3.2.1. Identification of phraseologisms

Given the breadth of research on phraseology, it is difficult to provide a fixed-step system to identify phraseological units. However, Gries (2008: 4) neatly observes some parameters that phraseologisms share:

1. The nature of the elements involved in a phraseologism.

2. The number of elements involved in a phraseologism.

3. The number of times an expression must be observed before it counts as a phraseologism.

4. The permissible distance between the elements involved in a phraseologism.

5. The degree of lexical and syntactic flexibility of the elements involved.

6. The role that semantic unity and semantic non-compositionality/non-predictability play in the definition.

Apart from these parameters, Gries (2008: 20) argues that there have been several empirical approaches, being one of the most renowned and utilized the corpus linguistics approach. As it involves, among other features, the identification of multi-

word units, the generation of frequency lists of *n-grams*, and the generation of concordances.

Moreover, Méndez Cendón & Fernández Nistal (2001: 187) state that there is general agreement among authors to classify the identification of phraseological units in terms of different criteria: semantic, grammatical, statistical and pragmatic. The classification of the following chapter will mainly focus on the grammatical criteria.

3.2.2. Translation and phraseology

Translation of phraseology has to comply with what Gouadec (2007: 23) denominates "phraseological conformity". This is, the specific translated phraseological unit has to adapt to the particular field or domain that it deals with. While translating phraseological units different linguistic and cultural factors that are essential to transfer the original meaning from the SL into the TL must be taken into account.

With regards to translation, phraseology is logically studied as an extension of terminology, as Méndez Cendón & Fernández Nistal (2001:187) observe. Moreover, in line with the generation of concordances, translation has benefited from the corpus linguistics approach through the incorporation of corpora and concordancers in order to accelerate the translating workflow and in order to improve the quality of translations. It is thanks to these tools that collocations -co-occurrences of words in the same context- and colligations -co-occurences of grammatical choices in the same context- can be properly analyzed.

3.3. Legal translation

As already indicated in the previous section. both terminology and phraseology can be seen from an interdisciplinary perspective. In the same row, legal translation has

come to be seen as an interdiscipline of TS as well, as it covers a wide variety of fields. As a matter of fact, it is this connection between terminology, phraseology and legal translation, what motivates the following chapter, which will tackle this liaison by compiling texts belonging to the legal genre. Alcaraz & Hughes (2002) provide a general overview of the different genres that have to do with legal translation, among which all kind of contracts, deeds and indentures, insurance policies, last will and testaments and other wide-ranging in subject matters genres and subgenres, can be found. However, there are other genres such as the professional articles that, though they seem to bear no strict relation to legal translation, they are considered legal genres and even they are the most frequently requested types, especially within international organizations. This genre is characterized by the amalgamation of the formulaic legal language with a more personal though still formal discourse and, as Stefaniak (2017), terminology management within this genre is complex, as "the interpretation of legal terms, which are expressed in natural language, always has to take into account the legal system in which they are used" (Stefaniak, 2017:114-115).

In the following section these issues will be analyzed through some documents containing, among other features, legal terminology. In these documents plain language with certain terms and typical expressions of legal contexts is what is expected to be found.

4. Corpus-based analysis of the European Commission and Amnesty International's specialized terminology and phraseology

As previously mentioned by Cabré (1999), the work of the terminologist, associated with the compilation, extraction and analysis of terms, has developed considerably within the last decades, especially due to the increasing computerization that is being produced within the sector. As a matter of fact, Sager (1990) defends that "the increasing tendency to analyze terminology in its communicative, i.e. linguistic context, leads to a number of new theoretical assumptions and also to new methods of compilation and representation" (Sager, 1990: 58). This is, the use of a corpus — "collection of spoken or written texts to be used for linguistic analysis and based on a specific set of design criteria influenced by its purpose and scope" (Martin, 2016: 13)— in terminographic work has increased dramatically on the last few decades. Admittedly, as invaluable sources of information, corpora have become a basic supportive tool for terminologists, phraseologists, translators and many other professionals.

As reflected in the previous chapter, terminology is a crucial part of the translations provided by the European Commission and Amnesty International. Following Cabré, Sager and Martin, and taking into account that both organizations have their own TMs and terminological databases and often deal with similar genres, this section of this dissertation attempts to analyze the degree of systematization of specialized legal terminology and phraseology in the translations of the two selected organizations. Therefore, texts from both organizations with their respective translations will be chosen in order to elaborate a small parallel corpus from which specialized legal

terminology and phraseology will be extracted and commented in order to elaborate a small table of equivalences with the most frequent terms and translations.

4.1. Methodology

As this section consists of a descriptive corpus-based empirical analysis of the European Commission and Amnesty International's specialized terminology and phraseology, this part of the dissertation entails the creation of a corpus, the extraction of legal terminology and phraseology and the creation of a table with the most frequent translation equivalents.

This methodology allows to identify and compare the most frequent legal terminology and phraseology used in these organizations and, on the other hand, to compile a small list of their equivalents for non-professional translators tackling similar texts to ease the translating process and to attain quality translations. In order to comply with this, two bilingual comparable and parallel corpora have been compiled. These were divided into four monolingual subcorpora, and each bilingual corpus contains an English and a Spanish subcorpus.

The materials that conform the corpora were collected from the webpages of the European Commission and from Amnesty International, respectively, and both documents were officially written in English and then translated into Spanish. As for the case of AI materials, the number of pages of the document was reduced in order to balance the corpora.

Moreover, in order to extract the terminology and phraseology, Antconc, a freeware multiplaftorm tool, was used (Anthony, 2019). In addition, the glossary of legal terminology and phraseology was required to identify the key legal terms for extraction from the corpora and, lastly, a table of translation equivalents was created.

4.2. Corpus elaboration

Texts dealing with legal terminology may be sometimes challenging to translate. In practical terms, adopting a corpus linguistics approach might help to quickly identify the most frequent words or combinations of words. Biber et al. assert that "corpus linguistics makes it possible to identify the meanings of words by looking at their occurrences in natural contexts, rather than relying on intuitions about how a word is used or on incomplete citation collections" (Biber et al, 1998: 23). Corpus-based studies have paved the way for TS because, as Biel (2010) states, they have reduced speculation and subjectivity. In this vein, in order to locate these terms in context, a corpus containing texts of the same genre and topic has been elaborated.

4.2.1. Corpus elaboration criteria

The first criteria to take into account is the topic election. The next one, is the selection of the materials. Flowerdew (2008: 24) claims that size and representativeness are thorny issues among corpus linguists, as there can be no strict criteria defined, the specific content conditions these issues. However, Weisser (2016: 30-32) describes three criteria should be taken into account while preparing a corpus, and this is the chosen pattern for our corpus: sampling, size and balance and representativeness. This refers, respectively, to the genres that should be included in the corpus, to its quantity and quality and, finally, to the equality of the materials of each corpus, as well as its adequacy to the specific domain. Taking into account these aspects, it was ultimately decided that, despite a corpus is a collection of texts, this small corpus would only contain one text of each organization. This decision was taken because the chosen texts

were the annual reports on human rights of each organizations, texts which have a size, balance and representativeness sufficiently suitable for the scope of this dissertation.
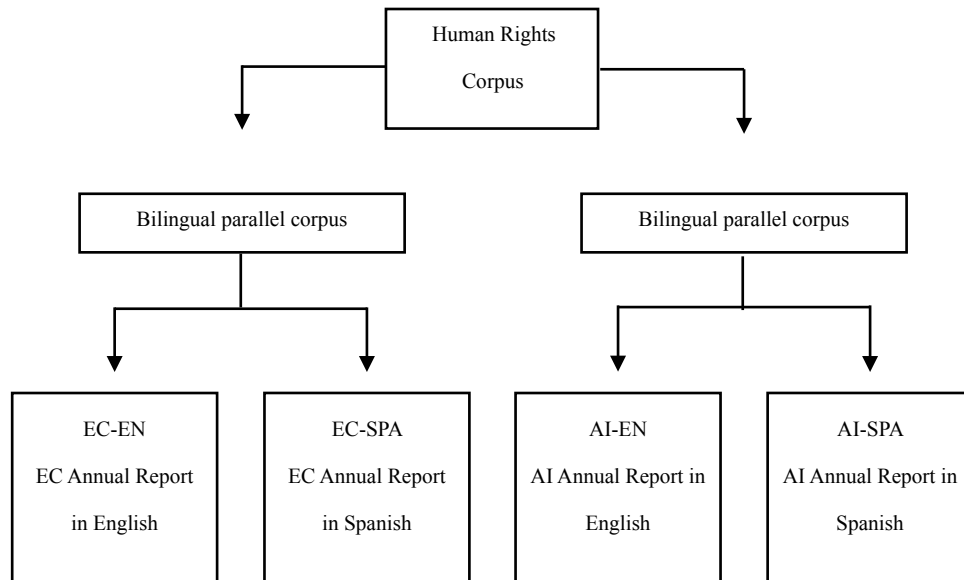

Figure 1: Tree diagram of the corpus

This corpus contains, thus, annual reports on human rights from the European Commission and Amnesty International. These materials were downloaded in pdf format from their respective previously mentioned webpages. Afterwards, two bilingual parallel corpora divided into four monolingual subcorpora were elaborated, each bilingual corpus consisting of the report of the organization and its translation, as reflected in Figure 1. These archives were converted from pdf into a plain-text format through *AntFileConverter* (Anthony, 2017). Once converted, they have been entered into *Antconc* separately, elaborating individual Word Lists for each subcorpus in order to analyze the most frequent terms and combinations. Afterwards, the main results were dumped into a table, organized in terms of the name of the subcorpus, as follows 1 (EC-EN), 2 (EC-SPA), 3 (AI-EN) and 4 (AI-SPA), the title, the source, the language, the

number of pages and the total number of tokens. Results were dumped into Table 2, as reflected below:

Subcorpus	Title	Source	Language	Pages	Tokens
1 (EC-EN)	EU Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy in the World 2019	European Commission	English	142	42.444
2 (EC-SPA)	Informe anual de la UE sobre los derechos humanos y la democracia en el mundo en 2019	Comisión Europea	Spanish	137	53.620
3 (AI-EN)	Amnesty International Report 2020/21: The State of the World's Human Rights	Amnesty International	English	135	68.816
4 (AI-SPA))	Informe 2020/21 Amnistía Internacional: La situación de los derechos humanos en el mundo	Amnistía Internacional	Spanish	160	83.895
			Total	574	248.775

Table 2: Corpus sample

As annotated in Table 2, this corpus contains 248.781 tokens. However, while analyzing the individual Word Lists, two conclusions were reached. Firstly that, reasonably, the most frequent terms are function words and, as they do not provide any valuable information for this terminological research, they have been excluded from the list through the function *stoplist*, which allows the creation of a separate list with the terms that are not relevant for our research and eliminate them from the original Word List. However, after this process and following Weisser (2016: 156-157), who states that the selection of the *stop words* must be done cautiously, otherwise the exclusion of certain specific function words from the inventory might detrimentally affect the content. This process was finally undone.

Secondly, the most frequent words after function words are what Tiersma (1999: 111) and Alcaraz & Hughes (2002: 158) come to call legal homonyms and semi-technical

vocabulary respectively. These are lexical words that are ordinary in a sense but that may have some other connotations in a given context. These are considered the most difficult types of vocabulary to translate, as they are shaped by words which have a a meaning in the everyday world but with the complication that in other contexts they have, as Cao (2007: 67) states, a "technical legal meaning". Tiersma (1999: 111-112) provides the example of the term *party* which, despite being often accompanied with an adjective, as in the case of political parties, in legal language it is exclusively used to refer to a person or entity that is part of a lawsuit. Another example is *action*, which refers not only to the movement but to a lawsuit.

4.3. Terminology extraction

In our research the most frequent terms are: *rights, human, women, violence, freedom, law, international, gender, defenders* and *discrimination*, with their respective translations from both organizations as: *derechos, humanos, mujeres, violencia, libertad, ley, internacional, género, defensores* and *discriminación*. After analyzing the different translations, combinations of words, collocations and frequencies, it was reached the conclusion that, perhaps because of its high frequency, these terms have clear and easy to find equivalents in every context. Since there was no variability in the translations of these terms, another step was taken in order to find more problematic terminological challenges. Following Tiersma's (1999) conception that anyone interested in legal vocabulary should take a glance at a law dictionary, another methodological solution was therefore presented. This proposal consisted in doing a thorough research of terminological and phraseological glossaries of legal translation until finding one which contained a reasonable quantity of terms and/or phrases in common with every subcorpus of our corpora, as shown in Table 3.

	Legal terminology and phraseology			
	Glossary		**Human Rights Corpus**	
	English	**Spanish**	**EC-EN**	**AI-EN**
1	Agreement	Acuerdo	Agreement	Agreement
2	Code	Código	Code	Code
3	Convention	Convención	Convention	Convention
4	Court	Tribunal	Court	Court
5	Prosecution	Enjuiciamiento	Prosecution	Prosecution
6	Sentence	Sentencia	Sentence	Sentence
7	Decision	Decisión	Decision	Decision
8	Enforcement	Ejecución	Enforcement	Enforcement
9	International Criminal Court	Corte Penal Criminal	International Criminal Court	International Criminal Court
10	Detention	Detención	Detention	Detention
11	Trafficking	Tráfico	Trafficking	Trafficking
12	Information	Información	Information	Information
13	Legal assistance	Asistencia jurídica	Legal assistance	Legal assistance
14	Practice	Práctica	Practice	Practice
15	Protocol	Protocolo	Protocol	Protocol
16	Parties	Partes	Parties	Parties
17	Regulation	Regulación	Regulation	Regulation
18	Representative	Representante	Representative	Representative
19	Review	Revisión	Review	Review
20	Sexual exploitation	Explotación sexual	Sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation
21	Terrorism	Terrorismo	Terrorism	Terrorism
22	Treaty	Tratado	Treaty	Treaty
23	Law	Ley	Law	Law
24	In accordance with	De acuerdo con/ de conformidad con/ con arreglo a	In accordance with	In accordance with
25	Subject to	Sujeto a	Subject to	Subject to

Table 3: Legal terminology and phraseology found in all subcorpora.

After processing these 25 terminological/phraseological units through *Antconc,* and due to space restrictions, it was decided that the 10 terms shaded in grey in Table 3 were the candidates for this analysis, as these presented interesting translation variabilities, especially while paying attention to the collocation of the preceding and subsequent words, as well as to the colligation of specific terms in given contexts. For that purpose, each term was introduced individually in each subcorpus to analyze its occurrences, combinations and variabilities. Since there was no high variability between the translations of the EC and AI for single terms, it was decided to use *Antconc* functions of *Clusters/N-grams*, *concordances* and *file viewer* to find frequent combinations of words and to extract the exact fragment of the text that we needed to compare the translations.

It must be emphasized that a systematic process was needed in order to filter and classify the results. Thus, an assessment framework adapted to our necessities was therefore established to perform a comprehensive analysis of the obtained data. The assessment framework consisted of 12 steps:

1. Open EC-EN and generate a Word List.

2. Go to the option *Clusters/N-Grams* and set the range of words to cover (1-3)

3. Enter the term and analyze the words located to the right and then to the left.

4. Go to the option *Concordancer* and look for the most significant combinations.

5. Use function *clone results*, as reflected in Figure 2, in order to save the results and compare them simultaneously with the results of the other subcorpus.

6. Open AI-EN and repeat steps 1-4.

7. Compare the obtained data with the cloned results from subcorpus 1.

8. Select those terms or combinations that are repeated in both subcorpora 1 and 3.

9. Copy the term/phrase, number of occurrences, and contextual fragment in a table (found in the *Appendix*).

10. Open subcorpus 2 and generate a Word List.

11. Search the equivalent fragment to the term or phraseological unit.

12. Add all the information to the table.

Figure 2: Cloned results for the term *agreement* in AI-EN.

These 12 steps were firstly applied to the 25 terms found in the glossary to explore and decide which terms would be more profitable for the analysis. Once elected the 10 candidate terms, it was decided to dump the data into an Excel sheet in order to elaborate the small parallel corpus containing both the English and Spanish candidate terms of both reports. The results were organized in 6 different columns according to the following parameters: the term, the grammatical pattern, the examples, the source, the equivalent and the grammatical pattern of the equivalent.

It might attract the attention of the reader the grouping of the results in terms of grammatical categories since no similar categorization has been previously mentioned. However, following Méndez Cendón & Fernández Nistal (2001), and taking into

account that different collocations will be analyzed, this grammatical classification was useful for the results to be more efficiently grouped. Figure 3 shows a sample of the Excel worksheet.

Figure 3: Sample of the Excel worksheet.

4.4. Findings

Through the elaboration of the Excel worksheet, out of the 10 candidate terms, a total of 195 examples with their respective translation equivalents were obtained. Afterwards, although many enriched terms and phraseological units worth commenting were found, a significant part of them had to be discarded because they were not found in both EC and AI reports. Therefore, the list was reduced to 119 examples, 47 from the EC's report and 72 from AI's report, that corresponded to 15 different type structures of terms/ phraseological units with a varying number of examples each. These type structures were grouped into four different categories in terms of frequency of occurrence: N+N (combinations of two nouns), N (single nouns), N+Prep+N (combinations of nouns and prepositions) and Adj+N (combinations of adjectives and nouns).
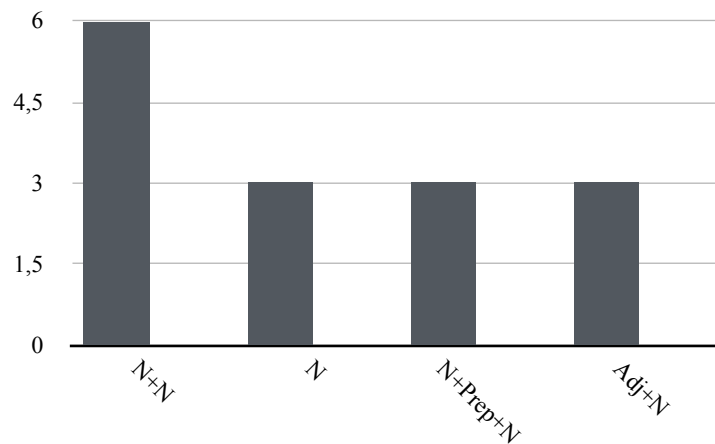
Figure 4: Terminology classification in terms of grammatical categories.

4.4.1. Overall results

Figure 4 shows that almost 50% of the 10 candidate terms' structure types are combinations of more than one noun. As Cao describes, legal language is often described as "complex and unique" (Cao, 2007: 20), and it has a style of its own, as it is influenced by the particular legal system it deals with. Finding equivalents for these terms is therefore the main challenge that translators dealing with texts containing legal language have to face. In line with the concepts of equivalence and non-equivalence, and especially with the notion of variability, the individual results will be commented down below.

4.4.2. Individual results

This section is divided into four different subsections, each of which addresses a specific a grammatical pattern.

4.4.2.1. Category 1: N+N

The most frequent structure type has come to be that consisting of combinations of two nouns. Ordered by the frequency of appearance of the terms/phraseological units that they are derived from, the following terms can be found: *peace agreement, free trade agreement, labour code, human trafficking, prison sentence* and *detention centre*.

Starting from the simplest structure types, there were a total of 9 occurrences of *peace agreement*. This term did not provide any translation challenges as it was translated as *acuerdo de paz* in all instances. This was not the case with *labour code*, which, despite having only 2 occurrences, showed some variability, as it was translated as *un código laboral* by the EC and *El Código de Trabajo* by AI. However, there was no need to seek further afield for the reasons for these results, as they were used as mere synonyms. Furthermore, despite there were instances of the term *trafficking* preceded by *arms* and *drug* in the EC's report, the term that was used in both reports was *human trafficking*. As seen in the tables found in the Appendix, there was variability not in the meaning but in the form. The EC preferred to use *trafficking in human beings* 13 times and *human trafficking* 1 to refer to *trata de seres humanos or trata de personas,* over AI's translation of *human trafficking* as *tráfico de seres humanos.* IATE showed that *trafficking in human beings* was the most frequently used among the EC. However, AI's decision to use *tráfico* could be related to its straightforward and vindicatory style. Moreover, there were 15 occurrences of the term *sentence.* This term showed variability as a single noun, analyzed in Category 2, and in company of *prison,* as in *prison sentence,* which was attested 8 times. The EC translated the only instance found in the report as *pena de prisión,* whereas AI translated it 4 times as *condena de prisión,* 1 as *pena de prisión,* 1 as *pena de cárcel* and 1 as a participle, as in *penado.* All of these occurrences took place within the same context and this variability was probably to avoid repetition.

Moreover, as the term *detention* was always translated as *detención,* and this did not show any variabilities, it was decided to analyze the different concordances. This way, the term *detention centres* was found in both reports. The only occurrence that appeared

in the EC's report, translated as *centros de internamiento*, contrasted with AI's *detention centres* (6) and *detention facilities* (3) as *centros de detención*. While skimming through both reports to analyze their respective context and while searching in IATE, it was necessary to make a distinction. The term *detention centre* is usually used as a general term to refer to penitentiary facilities. However, it can refer a non-penitentiary centre in which people in unusual circumstances stay until their situation is resolved. This way, it can be concluded that despite there is no distinction in English, a distinction between *centros de detención* and *centros de internamiento* must be made in Spanish.

Lastly, there was a term that was slightly different from the others, as it was not exactly a combination of two nouns but a noun phrase functioning as a modifier of a noun. This term was *free trade agreement*, and was a bit tricky to find, as it appeared as an acronym *FTA* in the 3 occurrences of the EC's report. This served to underscore the importance for a translator to know acronyms, as they are very frequent in legal language. However, although there was an acronym in English, sometimes there are no acronyms in Spanish, or they do not correspond to them. In this case, the term *Acuerdo de Libre Comercio* did not have an acronym in Spanish and was always translated like that. Notwithstanding, there was one particular instance of a specific agreement with free-trade status called Everything But Arms (EBA) agreement in AI's report. This term was translated as the following phraseological unit: *régimen de preferencias arancelarias* or *sistema de preferencias generalizadas*, a trade agreement between the EU and developing countries such as Cambodia. The fact that this specific agreement could not be universally understood justified, in this case, the decision to translate the term with a phraseological unit consisting of a declaratory definition.

4.4.2.2. Category 2: N

This category contains the terms *practice, sentence* and *regulation*. The term *practice* did not show any noticeable translation variability in the EU's report, as it was translated as *práctica* the four times that it appeared. However, in AI's report out 7 occurrences 3 were translated as *práctica* and 4 were omitted in the Spanish translation, as reflected in the table with the term 5 of the Appendix. The omission of the noun was sometimes replaced by a verb in the Spanish translations, as in *practice of arbitrarily detaining people (...)* for *se siguió recluyendo de manera arbitraria y sin cargos a personas (...).*

On the other hand, the only instance of the term *sentence* in the EC's report was translated as *sentencia*, whereas neither of AI's 6 instances had the same translation. There were instances of *condena* (4) and *pena* (2). According to IATE, the most frequent term in Spanish was *pena*. However, the other cases were other options in order to avoid replicability.

Ultimately, *regulation* was a term that showed a certain degree of variability as well, as out of the 7 instances of the EC's report, 6 were translated as *reglamento*, whereas 1 was translated as *regulación*. This contrasted with AI's translation of *normativa* in its three instances. According to IATE, *reglamento* was by far the most frequent translation.

4.4.2.3. Category 3: N+Prep+N

This category consists of *agreement on, trafficking in human beings* and *in law or in practice*. With regards to the *agreement* on, there is variability within the translations of the preposition on, which is translated as *de* in the 2 instances of the EC's report and *sobre* in the only example of AI's report. It was ultimately considered as a matter of the organizations' preferences, as the variability did not not affect to the final output.

Nonetheless, special attention has to be paid to certain phraseological units, such as the one found in the table with term 1 in the Annexes: *Agreement on Political Dialogue*, which is always translated as *Acuerdo de Diálogo Politico*.

As previously mentioned, *trafficking in human beings* was the first choice for the EC's report. As it was always translated as *trata de seres humanos/personas* it seemed that this could not carry problems for translators. A Spanish translator could be left in doubt to whether use the preposition *in* or *of*, albeit it was demonstrated that this phraseological unit is always accompanied by the preposition *in*.

Finally, there were other phraseological units, such as *in law or in practice*, that showed slight variations in English and Spanish that did not affect the final output. These differences were mainly a matter of prepositions, as in *in law or in practice, in law and practice* or *in law and in practice*. The only occurrence found in the EC's report was translated as *en su legislación o en la práctica*, whereas the 4 instances of AI's report were translated as *en la ley y en la práctica* and *en la legislación y en la práctica*.

4.4.2.4. Category 4: Adj+N

Supreme Court, *International Criminal Court* and *legal assistance* were included in the last category, consisting mainly combinations of adjectives and nouns. As a first approximation, the single term *court,* as appeared in Delgado Pugés (2010). As the results were extensive and there were Spanish translations such as *corte* or *tribunal*, it was decided to look deeper and to find the most frequent combinations with the term *court*. As the most frequent combination was *Supreme Court*, it was decided to discuss this term. With 22 occurrences in total, 2 from the EC's report, in both cases translated as *Suprema Corte de Justicia*, and 20 from AI's report, translated as *Tribunal Supremo*

(12), *Supremo Tribunal Federal* (4), *Corte Suprema de Justicia* (3) and *Tribunal* (1). This term was particularly attractive, as there was a high degree of variability. This was because sometimes there are different terms for the different legal systems. While analyzing the contextual fragments, it was noted down that, for instance, for the Supreme Court of Burundi, the preferred translation was *Tribunal Supremo,* in Brasil, it was *Supremo Tribunal Federal*, in Mexico *Corte Suprema de Justicia* and sometimes, when the specific *Supreme Court* was mentioned previously in the discourse, despite it was addressed as *Supreme Court* in the English versions, it was translated as *tribunal* in one Spanish translation. This explained the importance of analyzing terms both in the legal and in the immediate linguistic context.

Another interesting term closely related with courts was *International Criminal Court.* This term had a total of 9 occurrences within both reports: 6 in the EC's report and 3 in AI's. Despite no differences were discernible to the naked eye, it was detected that, for these terms, acronyms were often used. It was fundamental to bear in mind two issues: the acronyms were always ICC and CPI for English and Spanish, respectively. Therefore, non-specialized translators should pay attention to the adjective *criminal*, which should always be translated as *penal* and not *criminal.*

Finally, the least frequent of the 10 terms was legal assistance. Despite having a lower registered number of cases, there was sufficient variability to give rise to problems. This term had 3 occurrences in the EC's report, which were translated as *asistencia juridica*. However, the only instance that was found in AI's report was translated as *asistencia letrada*. As in the case of *detention centres*, there were two possible Spanish translations for a term that had only one form in English. Technical nuances behind the meaning are essential for translators to know in order to provide a

quality translation. Therefore, a distinction between *asistencia juridica* and *asistencia letrada* should be made. According to the webpage of the Spanish Ministry of Justice (https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/ciudadanos/tramites/asistencia-juridica-gratuita), *asistencia jurídica* is known as *asistencia jurídica gratuita*, and it consists in the exemption from the costs of litigation in favor of those who lack the financial means to pay for it, including assistance to a lawyer and other expert assistance. However, *asistencia letrada*, as the term *letrada* itself implies, is the assistance of a lawyer, who decides where to refer his or her client. As there was only one term in English and there was no way to ascertain what kind of legal assistance was involved, it could have been been challenging for translators to make the decision of choosing one or the other.

5. Conclusions and further research

The initial premise of this dissertation was to investigate how translators faced specific translation problems in institutional translation, and more specifically, how terminological and phraseological challenges in a specialized language such as legal language were solved within international organizations. For this reason, it was considered that studying institutional translation through two different international organizations as the European Commission and Amnesty International could be a potentially effective approach. It was therefore considered that in order to understand how each organization worked, it was necessary to start from the foundations, in order to then move on to a more individualized and specialized translation-oriented study of terminology and phraseology.

The suggested approach has successfully deepened the initial vague perception of these organization's functioning, inasmuch as the exploration has led to an in-depth understanding on the working environments and translation services of the European Commission and Amnesty International that, at the same time, has helped to ascertain how different factors affect the translation product. Through this initial part of the dissertation, it was proved that, despite their organizational charts differed in that they are geared to the specific needs of each organization, both of their translation services have at their disposal different language departments or teams with trained and specialized in-house translators, as in the European Commission, and both freelance and in-house translators in Amnesty International. Additionally, both organizations have, to a greater or lesser extent, terminology assistance, they tackle similar genres and they employ several CAT tools, such as translation memories and their own

terminological databases. Yet this exploration has brought to light the fundamental role that terminology plays in the process of acquiring quality in translations.

Once reflected upon the interdisciplinary nature of terminology and briefly explained what it consisted of, especially within specialized translation, it was brought to the front the fact that phraseology has also come to play a fundamental role within specialized translation, particularly due to implementation of translation corpora in TS. Given the protest nature of these organizations that safeguard human rights, it came as no surprise that they managed a considerable amount of legal terminology in their translation production. Therefore, the decision to elaborate a small parallel corpus with annual reports on human rights from each organization was meaningfully accomplished, though not without several setbacks. In order to comply with the objectives of the dissertation, the initial intended methodology had to take a different course, as the first filtering of results through Antconc did not provide profitable information for a proper terminological and phraseological comparative analysis with the available means. Consequently, a different methodological proposal was adopted in order to properly test the systematization of legal terminology and phraseology in the translations of the two reports. This proposal entailed the consultation of a terminological and phraseological glossary containing legal language for the subsequent extraction of those terms and phraseological units from the corpus through *Antconc* to finally organize the obtained results in an Excel worksheet. Results with which the comparative analysis of the translation was ultimately elaborated.

Furthermore, the obtained results from this comparison were, as expected, fairly homogeneous. Despite being lower in size and infrastructure, Amnesty International translations does not differ vastly from the ones provided by the European Commission,

as both organizations keep growing with the latest technological advances. Nevertheless, against this background, there were some noteworthy differences among the translation of particular terms. Admittedly, one of the most challenging features of translating legal terminology is the divergence between languages, countries and law systems. With regard to this, there were cases, such as *legal assistance* and *detention centre*, that had only one form in English and two or more possible translations in Spanish. These raised questions to the extent that it was found out that the Spanish translations, despite being sometimes used as synonyms, sometimes were not exact synonyms but referred to different concepts that could go unnoticed for a non-specialized translator. These are the glimpses that constitute the essence of the translation in institutional contexts, and are worth devoting more research time.

Despite the space limitations, this dissertation has stimulated a previously unknown interest in the systematization process of specialized terminology and phraseology that has been proved to be more than effective for the acquisition of high quality translations. Although this dissertation departed from a blurred idea, it has been gradually woven together and, throughout its development, potentially interesting questions have emerged, such as not only translation variabilities but also how the terminology management of each organization differs from their respective target audiences. Therefore, beyond this dissertation, a larger and more representative corpus of texts would be necessary to provide a more rigorous response to the matters of this nature.

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Appendix

Term 1: Agreement			Hits: 41
EC-ENG (13)	EC-SPA	AI-EN (28)	AI-SPA
Agreement on (2)	Acuerdo sobre (1)	Agreement on (1)	Acuerdo sobre (1)
	Acuerdo de (1)		
The Council reached a political **agreement on** a new EU regulation.	El Parlamento Europeo y el Consejo alcanzaron un **acuerdo** político **sobre** un nuevo Reglamento de la UE.	Argentina ratified the Regional **Agreement on** Access to Information.	Argentina ratificó el **Acuerdo** Regional **sobre** el Acceso a la Información.
Under the EU-Cuba **Agreement on** Political Dialogue.	En el marco del **Acuerdo de Diálogo Político y de Cooperación**.		
Peace agreement (1)	Acuerdo de paz (1)	Peace agreement (8)	Acuerdo de paz (8)
Once a **peace agreement** for Syria is reached.	Una vez alcanzado un **acuerdo de paz** para Siria.	The Afghan Taliban signed a **peace agreement** with the USA head.	Los talibanes afganos firmaron un **acuerdo de paz** con Estados Unidos.
FTA (3)	Acuerdo de Libre Comercio (3)	Free-trade status under the (EBA) agreement (1)	Condición de beneficiario del régimen de preferencias arancelarias (TMA) (1)
Trade and sustainable development commitments under the EU-Vietnam **FTA**.	Los compromisos comerciales y de desarrollo sostenible en virtud del **Acuerdo de Libre Comercio** UE-Vietnam.	The EU partially revoked Cambodia's preferential **free-trade status** under the Everything But Arms **(EBA) agreement.**	La Unión Europea revocó parcialmente la **condición de** Camboya de país **beneficiario del régimen de preferencias arancelarias** "Todo menos armas" **(TMA).**

Term 2: Code			Hits: 36
EC-ENG (4)	EC-SPA	AI-EN (32)	AI-SPA
A labour code (1)	Un código laboral (1)	The Labour code (1)	El Código de Trabajo (1)
Introducing **a new labour code** that allows - in principle - independent Workers Representative Organisations (…).	Mediante la introducción de **un** nuevo **código laboral** que permite (en principio) que las empresas cuenten con organizaciones independientes de representación de trabajadores.	The **Labour Code** continued to restrict the right to from trade unions.	El **Código de Trabajo** siguió restringiendo el derecho a crear asociaciones sindicales.

Term 3: Trafficking			Hits: 32
EC-ENG (30)	EC-SPA	AI-EN (2)	AI-SPA
Trafficking in human beings (13)	Trata de seres humanos (12) Trata de personas (1)	Human trafficking (1)	Tráfico de seres humanos (1)
Human trafficking (1)	Trata de seres humanos (1)		
The EU approach to addressing **trafficking in human beings** is child-sensitive.	El enfoque de la UE en lo referente a la lucha contra la **trata de seres humanos** tiene en cuenta a los niños.	In Kuwait, the authorities prosecuted at least three cases of physical abuse by employers against migrant domestic workers as well as cases of **human trafficking** and illegal visa traders.	En Kuwait, las autoridades llevaron a los tribunales al menos tres casos de empleadas domésticas sometidas a malos tratos físicos por las personas para las que trabajaban, así como casos de **tráfico de seres humanos** y de operadores ilegales de visados.
The UNGA Third Committee also adopted a Resolution on Improving the Coordination Efforts against **Trafficking in Human Beings**.	La Tercera Comisión de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas aprobó asimismo una Resolución sobre medidas para mejorar la coordinación de la lucha contra la **trata de personas**.		
And involved in migrant smuggling and **human trafficking**.	Y están implicadas en el tráfico ilícito de migrantes y la **trata de seres humanos**.		

Term 4: Supreme Court			Hits: 22
EC-ENG (2)	EC-SPA	AI-EN (20)	AI-SPA
Supreme Court (2)	Suprema Corte de Justicia (2)	Supreme Court (20)	Tribunal Supremo (12) Supremo Tribunal Federal (4) Corte Suprema de Justicia (3) Tribunal (1)
The project aims to contribute to the incorporation of the recommendations of the **Supreme Court** in Mariana Lima's case in criminal investigations of femicide.	El proyecto tiene por objetivo contribuir a que las recomendaciones formuladas por la **Suprema Corte de Justicia** en el caso de Mariana Lima se incorporen a las investigaciones penales de casos de feminicidio.	In the Philippines, the **Supreme Court** ordered the release of over 80,000 prisoners.	En Filipinas, el **Tribunal Supremo** ordenó la liberación de más de 80.000 personas presas.
		Since the federal government had failed to comply with the **Supreme Court's** determination to protect the communities in the context of a pandemic.	Ante el incumplimiento por parte del gobierno federal de la decisión del **Supremo Tribunal Federal** de proteger a las comunidades frente a la pandemia.
		In November, the National **Supreme Court** ordered the province of Formosa (…).	En noviembre, la **Corte Suprema de Justicia** de la Nación ordenó a la provincia de Formosa (…).
		In December a third version of the plan presented by the government was rejected by the **Supreme Court**.	Ese mismo **tribunal** rechazó en diciembre la tercera versión del plan presentado por el gobierno.

Term 5: Practice			Hits: 19
EC-ENG (5)	EC-SPA	AI-EN (14)	AI-SPA
Practice (4)	Práctica(s) (4)	Practice (7)	Práctica (3) Omitted (4)
Recommendations for law, policy and **practice** to safeguard the human rights of children deprived of liberty.	Recomendaciones sobre la legislación, la política y la **práctica** para salvaguardar los derechos humanos de los niños privados de libertad.	In some countries, forced anal examinations, a **practice** amounting to torture, took place to gather evidence of same-sex sexual conduct in the case of gay men.	En el caso de los hombres gays, en algunos países se practicaban exámenes anales forzados, **práctica** que constituye tortura, para recabar pruebas de conducta homosexual.
In 2019, the Commission commenced its review of the first year of operation of the Code of **Practice** on Disinformation.	En 2019 la Comisión inició el examen del primer año de aplicación del Código de Buenas **Prácticas** contra la Desinformación.	However, progress was limited and the **practice** of arbitrarily detaining people who used drugs, without charge, continued.	Sin embargo, los avances fueron limitados y se siguió recluyendo de manera arbitraria y sin cargos a personas que consumían drogas.
In law or in practice (1)	En su legislación o en la práctica (1)	In law and practice (3)	En la ley y en la práctica (2) En la legislación y en la práctica (1)
		In law and in practice (1)	En la ley y en la práctica (1)
Today three quarters of the world's countries (145 at the end of 2019) have abolished the death penalty **in law or in practice**.	Actualmente tres cuartas partes de los países del mundo (ciento cuarenta y cinco a finales de 2019) han abolido la pena de muerte **en su legislación o en la práctica**.	More steps are also needed to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls, **in law and in practice**.	También es necesario adoptar más medidas para eliminar todas las formas de discriminación contra las mujeres y niñas, **en la ley y en la práctica**.

Term 6: Sentence			Hits: 15
EC-ENG (2)	EC-SPA	AI-EN (13)	AI-SPA
Sentence (1)	Sentencia (1)	Sentence (6)	Condena(s) (4) Pena (2)
Through the collaboration between civil society and local authorities on the implementation of the Supreme Court sentence.	Mediante la colaboración entre la sociedad civil y las autoridades locales en la aplicación de la sentencia de la Suprema Corte de Justicia.	After serving a two-year **sentence** for "inciting subversion of state power".	Tras cumplir una **condena** de 2 años por "incitación a la subversión del poder del Estado".
		China: Bookseller handed outrageous 10-year **sentence** must be released (News story, 25 February).	China: Debe quedar en libertad el librero condenado a una indignante **pena** de 10 años (noticia, 25 de febrero).

Prison sentence (1)	Pena de prisión (1)	Prison sentence (7)	Condena de prisión (4) Pena de prisión (1) Pena de cárcel (1) Penado (1)
With training workshops focusing on specific issues such as de-radicalisation in prisons, reintegration and rehabilitation post **prison sentence** (…).	Con talleres de formación centrados en cuestiones específicas como la desradicalización en las cárceles, la reinserción y la rehabilitación tras una **pena de prisión** (…).	After serving a four-year **prison sentence** for a Twitter post in which he criticized the government's human rights record.	Tras haber cumplido una **condena** de cuatro años **de prisión** por un tuit en el que criticaba el historial del gobierno en materia de derechos humanos.
		Introducing a 14-year **prison sentence** for receiving foreign funding to undermine "the fundamental interests of Algeria".	Con la introducción de una **pena de** 14 años de **prisión** por recibir financiación del extranjero para menoscabar "los intereses fundamentales de Argelia".
		The Court of Appeals in the capital, Baku, replaced his **prison sentence** of four years and three months with house arrest with immediate effect.	El Tribunal de Apelación de Baku, la capital, le conmutó la **pena de** cuatro años y tres meses de **cárcel** por arresto domiciliario con efecto inmediato.
		The Penal Code continued to criminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations, carrying a **prison sentence** of between two months and two years and a fine.	El Código Penal siguió tipificando las relaciones homosexuales consentidas como delito, **penado** con entre dos meses y dos años de prisión y una multa.

Term 7: Detention centre			**Hits: 10**
EC-ENG (1)	EC-SPA	AI-EN (9)	AI-SPA
Detention centres (1)	Centros de internamiento (1)	Detention centre(s) (6) Detention facilities (3)	Centro(s) de detención (9)
This included the provision of assistance at disembarkation points, at **detention centres** when access is possible, and support to host communities, as well as promoting alternatives to detention.	La UE promovió alternativas al internamiento y ofreció asistencia en los puntos de desembarque y en los **centros de internamiento** a los que es posible acceder, así como apoyo a las comunidades de acogida.	And awaiting approval of their asylum applications, remained in government **detention centres** in Algiers.	Y que esperaban la aprobación de su solicitud de asilo seguían en **centros de detención** gubernamentales de Argel.
		Trapping some in squalid camps or **detention facilities** and leaving others stranded by border closures.	En ocasiones quedaron atrapadas en campos o **centros de detención** en condiciones de miseria o se vieron bloqueadas por los cierres de fronteras.

Term 8: Regulation			Hits: 10
EC-ENG (7)	EC-SPA	AI-EN (3)	AI-SPA
Regulation (7)	Reglamento (6) Regulación (1)	Regulation (3)	Normativa (3)
Anti-Torture' **Regulation**.	**Reglamento** contra la tortura.	In March, the government introduced the Prevention and Control of Disease (Prohibition on Group Gathering) **Regulation**, banning public gatherings of more than four people.	En marzo, el gobierno aprobó la **Normativa** de Prevención y Control de la Enfermedad (Prohibición de Reuniones), que prohibía las reuniones públicas de más de cuatro personas.
Commitments and good practices concerning freedom of expression and internet governance and **regulation**.	Los compromisos y las buenas prácticas en materia de libertad de expresión y gobernanza y **regulación** de internet.	Journalists covering protests were also fined, despite an exemption under the **regulation** covering those who were attending as part of their work.	Asimismo, se multó a periodistas que cubrían actos de protesta pese a que la propia **normativa** eximía de su cumplimiento a quienes asistieran a las protestas por motivos laborales.

Term 9: International Criminal Court			Hits: 9
EC-ENG (6)	EC-SPA	AI-EN (3)	AI-SPA
International Criminal Court (6) (ICC (3))	Corte Penal Internacional (6) (CPI (2))	International Criminal Court (3) (ICC (2))	Corte Penal Internacional (3) (CPI (2))
In that context, the EU continued to provide support and assistance to the **International Criminal Court (ICC).**	En ese contexto, (la UE) siguió prestando apoyo y asistencia a la **Corte Penal Internacional (CPI)**.	**International Criminal Court (ICC)** investigations were opened on Afghanistan and continued on Myanmar/ Bangladesh.	**La Corte Penal Internacional (CPI)** abrió investigaciones sobre la situación en Afganistán y continuó las que ya había abiertas sobre la situación en Myanmar y Bangladesh.

Term 10: Legal assistance			Hits: 4
EC-ENG (3)	EC-SPA	AI-EN (1)	AI-SPA
Legal assistance (3)	Asistencia jurídica (3)	Legal assistance (1)	Asistencia letrada (1)
The EU provided support, including **legal assistance** to journalists at risk.	La UE prestó apoyo e incluso **asistencia jurídica** a los periodistas en situación de riesgo.	Victims of violence faced barriers in accessing support services and **legal assistance**.	Las víctimas de violencia afrontaban obstáculos a la hora de acceder a servicios de apoyo y **asistencia letrada**.