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LANGUAGE OF THE DOCUMENTS OF LITHUANIA'S INTEGRATION INTO THE EUROPEAN UNION.
EUROPEAN UNION.
ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION.

Master's work

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Šiauliai, 2005

ŠIAULIŲ UNIVERSITETAS

HUMANITARINIS FAKULTETAS

ANGLŲ FILOLOGIJOS KATEDRA

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LIETUVOS STOJIMO Į EUROPOS SĄJUNGĄ DOKUMENTŲ KALBA. VERTIMO ASPEKTAI.

Magistro darbas

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Šiauliai, 2005

SANTRAUKA

Sigita Vitkuvienė

Lietuvos stojimo į Europos Sąjungą dokumentų kalba. Vertimo aspektai. Magistro darbas.

Tiek Lietuvoje, tiek kitose šalyse vis labiau domimasi vertimo teorijos ir praktikos klausimais. Lietuvai įstojus į Europos Sąjungą (ES), vertimo teorijos ir praktikos tyrimai tampa kaskart aktualesni ir mūsų šaliai. Šio tyrimo tikslas yra aptarti eurožargoną (taip vadinama ES institucijose vartojama specifinė dalykinė kalba) vertimo aspektu. Apžvelgiama teorinė medžiaga apie tą ES kalbą, išsamiai nagrinėjami jos apibrėžimai, pateikiami skirtingi požiūriai į ją, detaliai aptariamos jos ypatybės. Magistro darbe pateikiama daug ES terminų ir lietuviškų jų vertimo ekvivalentų, iliustruojančių vertimo sunkumus, su kuriais susiduriama verčiant ES dokumentus, taip pat eurožargono įtaką lietuvių kalbai. Atlikta 700 anglų-lietuvių kalbų ES terminų analizė kalbos reliatyvumo pagrindu. Siekiant atskleisti ES institucijose vartojamos kalbos specifiškumą, atliktas tyrimas, aptarti tyrimo rezultatai, analizuojamos respondentų netinkamai atlikto vertimo priežastys.

SUMMARY

Sigita Vitkuvienė

Language of the Documents of Lithuania's Integration into the European Union. Aspects of Translation. Master's work.

The issues of translation theory and practice are of great interest in Lithuania as well as in other countries. Researches on translation theory and practice have become even more relevant for Lithuania with its joining the European Union (EU). The aim of the research is to discuss the issue of eurojargon (specific formal language used in the EU institutions) in the aspect of translation. The paper presents theoretical background on this EU language, along with a detailed overview of its concept, major conflicts and differences on it, and its characteristics. This master's final paper presents a lot of EU terms and their Lithuanian translation equivalents illustrating translation problems, which are encountered when translating the EU documents, and the influence of eurojargon on the Lithuanian language. It also presents the analysis of 700 English-Lithuanian EU terms within the framework of the theory of linguistic relativity. The paper presents an investigation, its results, and the reasons for informants' incorrect translation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The study deals with the specialised language of European community documents and regulations in the aspect of translation. It lays stress on English as the key language of globalization and its role in the European Union (further EU) institutions. The work employs variety of methods which enhance new quality understanding of the EU terminology.

The beginning of the 21st century has brought with it major challenges for the nation–states of Europe, not the least for Lithuania. *Internationalisation*, *globalisation* and *Europeanization* are words used repeatedly in descriptions of contemporary society, in Lithuania as well as elsewhere. They describe what seems to be an inevitable development. A higher degree of European integration has become a reality for Lithuania since it joined the EU in 2004. All major political, social and economic changes have begun to have impacts on language policy as well. A number of issues that had earlier been dealt with on the national level are transferred to various EU bodies located in cities such as Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg.

Consequently, translation has increased in scope and importance with Lithuania joining the EU. As far back as 2000 Kniežaitė (2000) was to conclude that having got rid of the Russian language influence, the English language began penetrating apace into all the spheres of our life. One of the most apparent examples of this is the role of English as the source language for translations into Lithuanian. That this will have consequences for Lithuanian in its capacity as the language of politics and administration can hardly be contested.

However, it is not clear *a priori* what the consequences might be. The question may be seen from at least two points of view. On the one hand, one can say that Lithuania is nowadays governed not only in Lithuanian. Of course such a perspective makes it reasonable to regard the EU as a threat to Lithuanian as a national language. Central political, legal and governmental matters are dealt in bodies where English, French, and German are the dominant languages. Lithuanian politicians and civil servants have to carry out part of their work in situations where Lithuanian has a very limited usability or cannot be used at all.

On the other hand, one could argue that the various institutions of the EU offer a possibility for Lithuanian to be used in new settings and in the European arena. In this case one could, therefore, rather say that Lithuanian has been given opportunity to gain new ground. That is that Lithuanian has reached a new position, not on a global level but in relationship to members of the EU.

Looking at the rules and regulations of the Union, one must say that it is the latter perspective that appears to be the most convincing one. Preserving linguistic multitude of Europe is seen as a central goal. The EU has a very ambitious language policy: all the twenty official

languages of the twenty five EU Member States have equal status and equal rights in the EU institutions. The Union spends considerable resources on making the use of all the languages possible. The number of interpreters and translators working for it is also very impressive; the organisation for translating and interpreting in the EU is by far the largest of its kind in the world.

Against this line of reasoning one could, obviously, say that its status as an official and working language in treaties and regulations does not ensure that the language in reality is used in the daily work of the organisation. Schlossmacher's study of 119 Members of the European Parliament and 373 high level officials from various EU institutions found that French and English were used far more than all the other languages of the Member States, and this held for written and spoken communication both within the Parliament and within the Commission and other institutions, and both in the situation where the languages were being used in conversations with native speakers and in exchanges where they were being employed as *lingua francas* by non-native speakers (Wright, 2000:168). For much of the time they reported using a *lingua franca*, and this tended to be English (ibid., 168).

Moreover, as every institution – political, administrative, financial, local, national or international – tends to develop its own jargon which sounds forbidding to the non-initiated, the EU officials speak their own jargon as well and there is such a thing as Eurojargon. The EU officials deal with a large number of specialised and very technical issues. They have devised a number of new juridical constructions. They apply directives and regulations which may differ from national legislations. They have to find wordings which can be translated in the 20 Community languages. Therefore, to the best of our belief, the EU terminology should be understood as a collection of terms which are either exclusively used in texts referring to European institutions, legislation, etc. or have particular meanings in those texts.

Stankevičienė rightly points out, *Lithuanian, being the language of a small nation, has always relied heavily upon translation* (2002:7). Consequently, it is hardly surprising that Eurojargon has penetrated into Lithuanian as well. However, since the object under consideration is new, the terminology in the field is also lagging behind. The problem of developing the EU terms has become particularly acute. Linguists cannot keep up with the growing number of the EU terms, translators are in the crossfire of the conceptual confusion, and ordinary citizens feel alienated.

The key issues of the research are as follows:
1. Different aspects of the EU terminology;
2. Specialised language of European community documents and regulations in the aspect of translation.

The subject and aim of the research is to discuss the issue of eurojargon in the aspect of translation.

The work seeks to achieve the following **objectives**:

1. To present a brief overview of the concept of the EU language;
2. To reveal major conflicts and differences on the EU terminology;
3. To discuss specific translation problems encountered when translating the EU documents;
4. To discuss typical characteristics of Eurojargon;
5. To examine the selected 700 English–Lithuanian EU terms and the ways expressing the same concepts in English and Lithuanian as to determining distinct and similar patterns;
6. To carry out an investigation and present the results and analysis of the data in order to examine the unacceptability of the EU terminology.

The present research employs the following **research methods**:

1. Linguistic–theoretical literature analysis provided a possibility to review numerous issues concerning translation theory and to perceive the significance of various translation techniques application;
2. Contrastive linguistic analysis has proved its usefulness in studying and comparing different language structures, understanding of the specificity of the languages, and designing more constructive means of translation.

Data sources:

English–Lithuanian EU Terms have been selected and analysed by comparing the data in the following monolingual dictionaries and glossaries:

Published

1. *Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos žodynas* (2000). Vilnius: Mokslo ir enciklopedijų leidybos institutas.
2. *Ekonomikos terminų žodynas* (1994). Vilnius: Baltijos biznis.
3. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (2003). Longman.
4. *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* (2002). Intermediate learners' dictionary.
5. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (1998). Oxford University Press.
6. *Tarptautinių žodžių žodynas* (2001). Vilnius: Alma Littera.
7. Vitkus, G. (2002). *Europos Sąjunga: enciklopedinis žinynas*. Vilnius.
8. Vitkus, G. (2003). *Europos Sąjunga ir ne tik ji: 99 terminai*. Vilnius.

9. Weidenfeld, W., Wessels, W. (1997). *Europa nuo A iki Z: Europos integracijos vadovas*. Vilnius.

Online

1. *A Plain Language Guide to Eurojargon.*
2. *English Glossary on EU-Financing.*
3. *EU Glossary.*
4. *EU Glossary: A–Z.*
5. *Euro–glossary: A–Z of Europe.*
6. *Euro-jargon Demystified.*
7. *European lexicon.*
8. *Europos integracijos terminų žodynėlis.*
9. *Glossary of EU Enlargement Terminology.*
10. *Glossary of European Terms.*
11. *Glossary of the European Union.*
12. *Glossary of the European Union and European Communities.*
13. *Glossary: The European Union from A–Z.*
14. *LGIB's online glossary of EU terms and phrases.*
15. *The EUABC–An EU dictionary for Internet users.*

The following bilingual dictionaries were used for data checking and examining the functioning of English-Lithuanian EU Terms in translation and bilingual lexicography:

Published

1. *Anglų–lietuvių kalbų žodynas* (2004). Vilnius: Leidykla „Žodynas".
2. *Didysis anglų–lietuvių kalbų žodynas* (1998). Vilnius: Alma littera.
3. *Lietuvių–anglų kalbų žodynas* (2003). Vilnius: Leidykla „Žodynas".

Online

1. Europos žodynas EUROVOC.

There are a variety of mainstream monolingual and bilingual dictionaries of English to be chosen from. However, we were in need of dictionaries covering the fields in which the European Communities are active. Actually, the choice was rather limited; especially, we missed English-Lithuanian or Lithuanian–English dictionaries on the EU terminology. Consequently, an online multilingual thesaurus Eurovoc, which provides a means of indexing the documents in the documentation systems of the European institutions and of their users, was of great service to us. This documentation product is currently used by the European Parliament, the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, national and regional parliaments in Europe, national government departments and certain European organisations. Eurovoc exists in the 11 official

languages of the EU (Spanish, Danish, German, Greek, English, French, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Finnish and Swedish). In addition to these versions, it has been translated by the parliaments of a number of countries (Albania, Croatia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, and Slovenia).

Dictionary data analysis was further combined with the analysis of learners' incorrect translation of the selected EU terms and collocations. For our linguistic investigation, we have chosen the "National Development Plan 2002–2004".

The novelty of the research:

The issue of the EU language has been discussed by foreign authors in various aspects and in various contexts (Phillipson, 2003; Cutts, 2001; Wagner, Bech, Martinez, 2002; Crystal, 1997; Chesterman, Wagner, 2002; Spichtinger, 2000; etc.). Lithuanian authors have investigated the subject of the EU from political (Vilpišauskas, Nakrošis, 2003; Nakrošis, 2003), juridical (Jočienė, 2001), economic (Vilpišauskas, 2003), social (Auštrevičius, 2002; Ramanauskas, Brunevičiūtė, Minkutė, 2000; Juknevičius, 2003), and terminological (Vitkus, 2002; Vitkus, 2003) point of view. However, there has been little attention paid to the peculiarities of the translation of the EU documents from/into the Lithuanian language. Though, as has been mentioned, translation has increased in scope and importance with Lithuania joining the EU. For example, the Seimas' Committee on European Affairs expressed its greater concern about the translation of the EU law and linguistic regime in the EU institutions at its meeting only on 15th April 2005.

The importance of the research results:

1. Having analysed various EU–related texts and accumulated 700 English–Lithuanian EU terms, we were able to distinguish typical characteristics of Eurojargon in more detail. The linguistic means used in Lithuanian to convey the concepts of the original English terms have been revealed by presenting the EU terminology and its Lithuanian translation equivalents. This could facilitate the comprehension of the terms as well as reveal major differences between the two languages, which is of theoretical and practical importance.

2. In order to highlight the uniqueness of the language of the EU documents and prove the unacceptability of the EU terminology, we have carried out an investigation of 28 informants. The analysis of the results and reasons for the incorrect translation might be useful for learners as well as professional translators searching for a good translation.

3. The results of the present research can be employed to improve the quality of existing bilingual dictionaries and for creating English–Lithuanian and Lithuanian–English

EU Terms' dictionary in the nearest future: most European languages have the EU Terms' Dictionaries, Lithuanian so far has none published dictionary of this type.

Dissemination of the research results:

An overview of Eurojargon characteristics was presented at a conference "Students' works – 2005" (Šiauliai University, March 25, 2005). The presentation was recognized as one of the best and we were given recommendations to publish an article on "Eurojargon Characteristics". The article will be published in "Young Researchers' Works", which will be issued up till the following summer. The work was reviewed at the Master Committee meeting on 15th April 2005 and recommended for defence.

1. ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE

Today it is no longer a problem to travel from Europe to Australia within a couple of hours. In supermarkets one can find products from all reaches of the globe. The news shown on TV informs us about events happening in every corner of the world. It seems as though the world gets smaller every day as nations are growing together. Frequently the term "globalization" is used to describe these developments.

Globalization is an abstract concept. It does not refer to a concrete object, but to (an interpretation of) a societal process. The phenomenon therefore cannot be defined easily. To make clear what one means by "globalization", it is necessary to make a comprehensive conceptualisation. The term has come into common usage since the 1980s, reflecting technological advances that have made it easier and quicker to complete international transactions – both trade and financial flows. However, in recent years the term has come to be used increasingly frequently in so many different contexts, by so many different people, for so many different purposes, that it is difficult to ascertain what function the term serves. Scholte (1997) has argued that at least five broad definitions of "globalization" can be found in the literature: globalization as internationalization, globalization as liberalization, globalization as universalization, globalization as westernization or modernization, globalization as deterritorialization. Consequently, the ubiquity of the term "globalization" suggests that it is a process that involves political, economic and socio-cultural changes. Lubbers and Koorevaar write: *Technology, rationalised economy, and room for individual creativity, adventure, success and failure brought us where we are today: a globalised world* (1999:3).

Though globalization has economic roots and political consequences, but it also has brought into focus the power of language in this global environment – the power to bind and to divide in a time when the tensions between integration and separation tug at every issue that is relevant to international relations. Languages are the medium through which communication takes place in politics, commerce, defence, academia, the media, technology, the internet, and most aspects of life. Languages are therefore central to our increasingly international world and globalization.

Languages have expanded and contracted throughout history, and there are many languages that are currently expanding at the expense of other languages, but the way English is impacting globally is unique. As Phillipson points out, *English may be seen as a kind of linguistic cuckoo, taking over where other breeds of language have historically nested and acquired territorial rights, and obliging non–native speakers of English to acquire the behavioural habits and linguistic forms of English* (2003:4). Yet talk of English as a global language first arose only in the 19th century. As a result of the Industrial Revolution, the British economic predominance in

the 19th century paved the way for colonialism of large geographical reach that spread the English language in the world. More importantly, the strong political and military predominance of the United States after World War II paved the way for a substantial economic and cultural influence that displaced French from the sphere of diplomacy and fixed English as the standard for international communication. The advent of the telegraph, the system that first wired the world together, also contributed to the spread of English. At present some 380 million people speak it as their first language and perhaps two–thirds as many again as their second. A billion are learning it, about a third of the world's population are in some sense exposed to it and by 2050, it is predicted, half the world will be more or less proficient in it. Over the past two or three decades, English has come to occupy a singular position among languages. Today it is a world language, the language people use whenever they wish to communicate with others outside their own linguistic community. Moreover, the English language is also central in the process leading to a more deeply integrated Europe and in the activities of the institutions of the EU. In what follows we shall present a brief overview of English in the case of the EU.

2. LANGUAGES AND THE EU

Decades before attention started to focus on the modern global scale of mutual influence and interdependence, a handful of European countries decided on gradually joining forces to compete with others. This was the birth of what has evolved into the EU of twenty five Member States. Communication is what makes the EU possible. As Sapir points out, *every cultural pattern and every single act of social behaviour involve communication in either an explicit or an implicit sense* (1931:78). The EU relies on interaction between people, and on written documents that report on and regulate behaviour. It sometimes seems to be taken for granted that, since English is obviously the major lingua franca in the world, it must in consequence also be decisive for making such a union work. Indeed, it should be quite uncontroversial to state that English definitely plays an enormously important role in the EU institutions but it may still not be global in the full sense of the term with respect to these countries.

The EU is unique among the world's international organisations in that it conducts its public business in the official languages of all its Member States, and the challenge this creates grows every time a new country, with a new language, joins the Union. In theory the twenty official languages of the twenty five EU Member States have equal status and equal rights in the EU institutions. These languages are Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, and Swedish. It is fair to ask why the EU needs so many official languages. *The answer is to be found in the word "Union"… The ambition of the European Union is to be a "Union of Citizens". Its institutions produce legislation that is directly applicable to all citizens in all the Member States and must therefore be available in their official languages* (Wagner, Bech, Martinez, 2002:2). Phillipson also emphasises that *multilingualism appears to have become an EU mantra* (2003:129). In the context of the EU, the word "multilingual" has taken on a meaning that goes beyond its dictionary definition of *speaking or using many languages* or *written or printed in many languages* (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1998:764). *For us, multilingualism is a fundamental principle with the additional meaning of "equal rights for all official languages* (Wagner, Bech, Martinez, 2002:1).

Though officially the languages of all member states are regarded as equal (de jure status), in the day–to–day workings of the EU institutions, however, an equal treatment of all twenty official languages is impossible. In the EU institutions, despite a rhetoric of equality and multilingualism, there has been a consensus on a hierarchy of in–house languages, the hegemonic language being French earlier, and now English in precarious tandem with French. Many factors contribute to the preferential status of English as the in–house language. The EU

institutional practices dovetail with the way globalization results in English being used in the corporate world, science, the media, and foreign relations. The Eurobarometer Report presumably also considered a single common language a possibility:

- *'Everyone in the EU should be able to speak English': 69.4% agreed, 22.5% were against, 8.1% don't know;*
- *'The enlargement of the EU to include new member countries means that we will all have to start speaking a common language': 38% agreed, 46.8% against, 15.2% don't know* (Eurobarometer Report 54, 2001:6).

Moreover, the survey revealed that 71% of Europeans consider that everyone in the EU should be able to speak one European language in addition to their mother tongue. Almost the same proportion of respondents agrees that this should be English (Eurobarometer Report 54, 2001:5).

But this paper does not tackle the question, "whether European linguistic identity is multilingual or monolingual". However, it attempts to analyse specialised language in the institutions of the EU.

2.1. Definition of the EU Language

As can be seen from the discussion in the previous paragraph, within the EU, English is now the most common medium of communication. As with any large organisation, the EU has developed a significant amount of its own terminology. Those working in the EU institutions, whether as Ministers participating in the European Council, Commissioners, Commission or Member State Civil Servants, Members of the European Parliament, the Judges of the European Court of Justice have developed a jargon or shorthand series of terms to express concisely concepts they work with every day.

The jargon of the EU is known by the slightly derogatory terms such as "Euro–English", "Eurojargon", "Eurospeak", "Euro–waffle", and "Euro–babble". However, all the terms are applied to describe the same phenomena – the EU own variety of English. We shall briefly discuss them and explain the choice of the term for this research.

Linguist Crystal writes: *"Euro–English" is a label sometimes given these days to the kind of English being used by French, Greek and other diplomats in the corridors of power in the new European Union, for most of who English is a foreign language* (1997:136). While Spichtinger (2000) suggests the following definition of the term "Euro–English": *Euro–English is not "bad"*

English, it is simply English appropriated for the purposes of those working in the European institutions.

In her article "Eurospeak – Fighting the Disease" Wagner (2001) defines the term "Eurojargon" as follows: *Specialized language, or jargon as it is less politely called, aids communication between specialists.* While in the booklet "How to Write Clearly" which was produced as a part of "Fight the FOG", a campaign to encourage clear writing at the European Commission, Wagner (1998) gives the following definition of the term "jargon": *a language used by <...> insiders or specialists to communicate with each other in a way that cannot always be understood by outsiders.*

Another popular term – "Eurospeak" – may *refer to genuinely "European" concepts that have no equivalent at national level; and they may be convenient because they avoid confusion* (Wagner, Bech, Martinez, 2002:64). Whereas in the booklet "How to Write Clearly" Wagner suggests that "Eurospeak" *is a potentially useful language coined to describe European Union inventions and concepts which have no exact parallel at national level.*

The less conventional terms –"Euro–waffle" and "Euro–babble"– though being descriptive, in fact are rather vacuous and provide very little information about the phenomenon under investigation. However, it is evident that similarly to the previous terms these two terms are also created by combining the prefix "Euro-" with other words, i.e. "waffle" and "babble" which are highly connotative. For instance, in Wikipedia Encyclopaedia we find such an explanation of the term "waffle": *"Waffle" is a derogatory term to describe a candidate or politician who is said to easily switch sides on issues to curry political favor.* Etymologists say the term was derived from "waff", a 17th century onomatopoeia for the sound a barking dog makes, similar to the modern "woof". Although the relationship between a dog's bark and indecisiveness is not entirely clear, the speculation is that the words of a waffler have no more meaning than a dog barking. Whereas the term "babble" is also as connotative as the term "waffle":

Babble –   (a) *the sound of people talking quickly and in a way that is difficult or impossible to understand*;

      (b) *foolish or confused talk* (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1998:72).

Consequently, the second constituents of these terms convey the peculiarities of the jargon of the EU in a way. They imply that the EU terminology is far from being easy to understand.

To avoid any misunderstanding, we employed the term "Eurojargon" for the analysis of the language of the EU. We preferred this term because, in our opinion, it involves all the implications of the above terms and reveals the subject of our research best. The dictionary definition of "jargon" is as follows: *technical words or expressions used by a particular*

profession or group of people and difficult for others to understand (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1998:637). And the subject of our research is the EU language, i.e. words and expressions used within the EU institutions. Moreover, in the subsequent parts of the work we will provide a lot of examples of Eurojargon, some of which prove that the EU terminology may baffle people, especially outsiders.

2.2. Eurojargon

As can be seen from the above–said, the language of the EU might be defined as "Eurojargon" because the English language terms do not always mean anything at all to the non–initiate or, if they do, they mean something different in the EU usage to the ordinary English language meaning. The debate about the use of specialised language in the institutions of the EU is basically a conflict between those who opt for more efficiency and uniformity – and therefore welcome the shared lingo – and those who wish to preserve plain English approachable to ordinary citizens from the EU.

The phenomenon of "Eurojargon" seems to exist in two kinds: one which is acceptable and inevitable and the other unnecessary and hence to be avoided. The acceptable variant is a specific LSP (language for special purposes) in its own right. Any LSP uses domain–specific terminology and concepts which might sound awkward to non–experts. For example, the overall EU legal framework – with all its terms and concepts relating to procedures and institutions – differs to a greater or lesser extent from what we are used to in our own national legal frameworks and contexts. However, when translations are checked and rewritten by the author departments and lawyer–linguists of the institutions, national terminology may be replaced by the hated Eurojargon. The lawyers' explanation is as follows: *using a correct but nationally specific term could lead to confusion; a supranational term which has no immediate national "meaning" may be preferable* (Wagner, Bech, Martinez, 2002:64). Also, other LSP domains are discussed (or even conceptualised or re–conceptualised) at the EU level in order to find a common denominator for 25 countries, and this can result in wordings that sound awkward. In both these cases, the resulting "Eurojargon" is usually uncontroversial and more or less inevitable. Eurojargon is also excusable when used to refer to genuinely "European" concepts that have no equivalent at national level; and they may be convenient because they avoid confusion. For example, *subsidiarity* (taking the EU decisions and action at the lowest feasible regional, national or central level) is probably preferable to *devolution*, which means the same, because in the UK, *devolution* is conventionally used to refer to relations with Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Far more frequently, however, European civil servants are dealing with current subjects that are also being discussed by experts at various national levels, and here they are supposed to express things in as natural a way as possible – in order to facilitate communication. When they fail to do so, they produce the other kind of "Eurojargon", the negative one, which acts as an obstacle to national experts and the general public by imposing a more or less intelligible but always alienating jargon. For example, acronyms such as *CFSP* (Common foreign and security policy), *ECHR* (European Convention on Human Rights), *IGC* (Intergovernmental Conference), and *OLAF* (European Anti–fraud Office) are all pregnant with meaning for those who understand them, but alienating for those who do not. Moreover, Wagner (2001) rightly points out, *another nasty habit of Eurocrats is to use the names of towns to mean something quite different. "Schengen" is no longer a sleepy village in Luxembourg, but an agreement on a passport–free zone; "Amsterdam" is a Treaty, and "Gymnich" is an informal meeting of foreign ministers.* Europe Minister P. Hain suggests that *we need plain speaking on Europe, to talk about the issues that really matter - jobs, food safety, the environment, social justice – rather than reducing it to cliché* (BBC NEWS, 2001).

Thus it can be summed up that officials should, of course, speak plain English, French, German, Finnish or Portuguese when they can. But they should not be overly self–conscious and feel unnecessarily guilty about Eurojargon. Every institution – political administrative, financial, local, national or international – tends to develop its own jargon which sounds forbidding to the non–initiated. Furthermore, many elements of Eurojargon have now become familiar to citizens.

According to Victor Hugo, translators are bridges between people. So, translators could be one of the specialists who could contribute to the clarification of the EU documents. However, translators working at the EU institutions also face the problem of linguistic clarity. So, it is expedient to discuss translating for the EU in the following part of the work.

3. TRANSLATING FOR THE EU INSTITUTIONS

In order to work for the EU institutions or translate material about them, one must understand the basics.

The EU is managed by the EU institutions:

- The democratically elected European Parliament;
- The Council, which represents the Member States;
- The Commission, guardian of the Treaties, endowed with powers to initiate and execute Community legislation;
- The Court of Justice, which arbitrates on Community law;
- The Court of Auditors, which monitors finances;
- The European Central Bank, which supervises economic and monetary union and the euro;
- And finally the consultative bodies.

Just under one fifth of the institutions' staff work in the translation and interpretation services, as professional linguists (translators, interpreters, terminologists, and lawyer linguists) and as secretaries and other support staff. Translators deal with the written word, translating documents, while interpreters deal with the spoken word, translating speech. The two jobs are never combined in the EU institutions, as there is more than enough work to keep all the translators and interpreters busy; but in some cases, linguists do transfer from translating to interpreting and vice versa. Whereas terminologists provide back–up for translators and interpreters by producing glossaries, validating entries in online terminology bases, researching special areas, and providing a language help–desk that is much appreciated.

However, there is no single "EU translation service" for all the institutions as it is commonly assumed. There are nine separate translation services attached to the various institutions and bodies of the EU. Naturally the translation services work together to create economies of scale where possible, for example, in organising recruitment and in accessing terminology. But each institution has specialised needs and ways of working, and if one wants to translate well, he must understand the context. So each institution of any size has its own translation service. The smaller institutions and bodies share their translation services. While interpreting is organised differently, in completely separate departments. The largest is the Joint Interpreting and Conference Service, which is part of the European Commission but provides interpreters and allocates meeting rooms for all the institutions except the European Parliament and the Court of Justice. The latter have their own, separate interpreting services.

It seems at times that translators of the EU translate almost anything. Consequently, the analysis that follows is an attempt to explain the purpose and context of translation work in the institutions of the EU.

3.1. What We Translate

Wagner, English translator at the European Commission, writes: *Once we tried to think of a subject we had not dealt with in a translation. Knitting? (No – clothing manufacture.) Football? (No – free movement of footballers.) Sex? (No – sexually transmitted diseases ...)* (Wagner, Bech, Martinez, (2002:44). But in the vast universe of translation, this planet is dominated by political, legal and economic topics. These make up the bulk of translators' work.

First of all, the EU is essentially a political creation, so we should first mention the basic political texts that define its character, its aims and its ambitions: the Treaties. The Treaties are published in all the official languages, what means that each language version is acceptable by all the Member States. Translating the Treaties is the most crucial translation activity of all because it will have an impact on all the subsequent work of translators. It is in the Treaties that things get their names; the institutions, the types of legal instrument, the underlying principles of the Union (*freedom of movement, the single market, subsidiarity*, etc.) and its decision–making procedures. These names create a legal precedent and must therefore be used consistently. For example, when the United Kingdom and Ireland joined, it was the Treaties that named the entities they joined the *European Communities* rather than the *European Commonwealth.* It is on the basis of these texts that words such as *Directive* or *Regulation* enter the legal vocabulary of the member States with a special meaning that they never had in the dictionaries:

Directive –   *a Directive is binding as to the result to be achieved, but allows the individual Member States to choose how, often leaving a degree of latitude to accommodate national conventions. A Directive must be based on a Treaty Article, and will normally set a deadline by which the national legislatures must transpose it into national law. If a Directive is not transposed into national law within the deadline, it can confer rights on individuals and take precedence over any conflicting national law;*

Regulation –   *a Regulation is binding in its entirety, and is directly applicable in all Member States. It is different from a Directive in that it does not require implementing national legislation. A Regulation must be based on a Treaty Article and may be issued by either the Council of Ministers or the*

European Commission (LGIB's online glossary of the EU terms and phrases).

It is fair to ask why the EU institutions still use the terms *directive, regulation* and so on, instead of simply referring to *laws*. This terminology may be good for tradition and legal accuracy, but it is not good for openness and communication. Members of the public know perfectly well what a *law* is, but as a rule they do not know what a *Council directive* or *regulation* is. This is one of the most flagrant instances of Eurojargon hindering communication by camouflaging the political and legal nature of the EU institutions. Š. Birutis, member of the European Parliament, reported to the "Vakarų ekspresas" that the EU legal language is quite confusing and that without a translation one risks to misunderstand some things even having the best knowledge of any foreign language (Vakarų ekspresas, 2005:3).

Secondly, the staple diet of translators in the EU institutions is legislative texts and legislation-related texts. The European Commission is the only institution that has the right to propose new legislation. Here are some examples of draft legislation. The name of the Commission department or Directorate–General responsible for drawing up the proposal is given in brackets after the title in each case:

Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of electricity from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market (Energy)

Proposal for a Council Regulation listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement (Justice and Home Affairs)

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on action by Member States concerning public service requirements and the award of public service contracts in passenger transport by rail, road and inland waterways (Transport)

First of all, the few titles listed above illustrate the extreme variety of topics covered and the fields in which translators for the institutions must be able to ply their trade and demonstrate their translation ability. However, as R. Pavilionis, member of the European Parliament, rightly points out, translators of the younger generation lack general sophistication (Vakarų ekspresas, 2005:3). According to him, the possession of linguistic knowledge is not enough for translators in the EU institutions (ibid., 3). Secondly, the titles above also give some idea of the distinct style of language that has come to be used in Community legislation. This is often different from the

style and traditions of national legislation, so as to avoid favouring any particular legal or national culture and to create a style and a tradition specific to the EU, in all official languages.

What makes these texts difficult to process is their tortuous progress, involving several different services and several different political levels, generating several successive versions and repeated translation of nuances and details whose point is often obscure. It is not unusual for the same legislative text to return five or even ten times for translation, sometimes even more. Often it is with these preparatory texts that translators experience the greatest difficulties, for two reasons:

- Firstly, because the authors do not have time to draft preparatory documents with all the care they would give to a legislative proposal, and in any case the texts are often drafted in French or English by Commission staff or outside consultants who are not writing in their mother tongue;
- Secondly, given the "exploratory" nature of these texts, translators often come up against the difficulty of finding established and universally acceptable terms in their language for products or concepts that are new or not even fully developed.

It can be a problem, for example, for languages other than English to find terms for new developments in information technology or financial services; and for all languages there are problems coining terms for new political concepts. The concepts of *subsidiarity* and *cohesion* are important for the EU, but difficult to express clearly in non–Romanic languages. The concept of *governance*, a key feature of modern political theory in the era of globalization, which is being taken very seriously in current work at the European Commission, has no obvious translation in several official languages. So translators are forced to innovate, preferably in agreement with authorities and colleagues in their home countries.

Not only does the Commission act as an initiator, with the right to initiate legislation under the conditions described above, but it also acts as an executor of common policies and programmes. In other words it has the duty to run the common policies of the EU (competition policy, agricultural policy, fisheries policy and trade policy) and the multi–annual programmes (research framework programme, assistance to non-member countries, humanitarian aid programmes, etc.). These texts account for a considerable proportion of the translators' work in some parts of the Commission's translation service, because here too there is a great deal of preparatory work at the early stages. But much of it is routine work, based on standard models for some of the texts and with well–established terminology in most of the areas concerned.

Despite the above mentioned types of texts to be translated, there is another field in which the Commission has special executive powers assigned to it by the Treaty, and that is competition. The Commission' activities in this area are subject to very specific procedures and

tight deadlines and deal with matters of vital interest to economic operators throughout the world (such as the Commission action against Boeing, the American aircraft manufacturer, in 1988). This generates a considerable volume of high–priority and often highly specialised translation work for the Commission's translators:

Commission Decision relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EC Treaty and Article 53 of the EEE Agreement (Case Fujitsu-AMD Semiconductor)

Commission Decision relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EC Treaty (Case Volkswagen)

These harmless–sounding titles refer to two important decisions taken after thorough investigations and after consulting the Advisory Committee on Restrictive Practices and Dominant Positions, which includes representatives from all the Member States. One special aspect of these competition decisions is that they are addressed to named firms, business associations, etc. and the authentic text in each case is the one in the language or languages of the recipients; the other translations are for information only.

Moreover, there are texts that have to be translated in the institutions to allow political, judicial and public scrutiny, and day–to–day administration. Finally, there is an extremely important sector accounting for a large share of the workload in some translation teams:

- Publications for the general public;
- Websites and information databases.

The great challenge for translators of information booklets, databases and websites is to detach themselves from the administrative terminology and officialese they are required to use in legislative and quasi–legislative texts, and to write in a more reader–friendly and attractive style. This is not easy, and the best efforts may be undermined by officials outside the translation service (misguided authors, interventionist proof–readers or careless typesetters). Many translators, too, tend to lapse into a robotic style and forget how important it is to see things from their readers' point of view.

Having discussed the types of texts which are translated for the EU, it is expedient to analyse specific translation problems encountered when translating the EU documents in the following paragraph.

3.2. Translation Problems

3.2.1. Untranslability

Translating is a complex and fascinating task. In fact, because of the many discrepancies between meanings and structures of different languages, some persons have insisted that translating is impossible at all. And yet, paradoxically, that very impossibility is what encourages translating. Wagner writes: *it is not particularly helpful for theorists to tell us that translation is impossible or that perfect equivalence is unattainable. Let alone that words are meaningless and there is nothing objectively there* (Chesterman, Wagner, 2002:25). Wagner emphasises that *there is always something objectively there, an intention underlying the expression... and translators have to decide what it is, dig it out and put it into a usable and approximately equivalent form* (Chesterman, Wagner, 2002:25). However, in doing so one realises that the end result will never be quite the same as the text we started out with.

First of all, it is without controversy that some concepts are difficult to express in different languages for the simple reason that they are specific to certain countries. As Nida rightly points out, <...> *most languages of Western Europe have an exceptionally high percentage of technical terms, the Anuaks of the Sudan have hundreds of terms for different kinds and features of cattle, and the Quechuas of the Altiplano of Peru have scores of words for different kinds and forms of potatoes* (2001:80). The disappearance of terms from the vocabulary of a large segment of a society may indicate a significant change in the concerns of a culture. For example, the Mediterranean countries have a rich vocabulary of terms related to olive growing. Finland, Sweden and Denmark have no climatic chance of growing olives themselves and little tradition of trade in olives. Yet the EU directives and reports on olive–growing have to be translated into Finnish, Swedish and Danish. Similar considerations apply to coalmining in Germany (several EU countries have no coal mines), tolerated child labour (newspaper boys) in the United Kingdom and Denmark and fishing in the Baltic.

Example: **Atlantic fish in Greek**

As Greek has no names for certain non–Mediterranean species, one ingenious solution, which is accurate but not reader–friendly (unless the reader is a biologist), is the use of Latin species names when there is no national equivalent. This was and still is necessary when legislation referring to Atlantic fish species has to be translated into Greek.

Example: **The "bâteliers" problem**

The original six Member States – France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries: Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg – had much legislation at EU level (the "EEC level" at the time) relating to navigation on inland waterways, because many of them were linked by the Rhine and major canals.

But as new countries joined – Denmark, the UK, Greece, Spain and Portugal, which had never used inland waterways for international transport, or had abandoned them – some stilted and rather antiquated terminological equivalents were found, such as "EN: boatmen" for "FR: bâteliers", etc.

Translations full of archaic terms will not read very well, but they have to be produced if no more catchy and current terms exist.

Similar but thornier problems arise when translating texts about the Member States' institutions and their educational, legal and social security systems. Does one have to translate "Chambre des députés" as "House of Commons" or "Bundestag"? No, of course not – it is not the same thing. But if one calls it the "French lower house", the meaning may be unclear to some readers, and if one says "the lower house in the French parliamentary system" he or she may be accused of prolixity. Perhaps, in some contexts (depending on the target readers), it may be better to translate it as "the French equivalent of the House of Commons" or to leave it in French, with an explanation in brackets: the "Chambre des députés (French Parliament)".

Secondly, supranational concepts and Eurojargon also cause problems for translators. When translating texts about legal concepts recommended or imposed at European level it may be misleading to translate the generic term by the "correct" specific term used at national level, even if an exact equivalent exists. Much EU legislation is in the form of directives, which set out the general principles that have been agreed on by the Member States. Once directives have been adopted, they always have to be transposed into national law by each Member State. At that stage the generic Eurojargon concept (as translated by the EU translators and published in the Official Journal) is converted into a specific national concept (as deemed appropriate by the national legislator). Here are some examples of the linguistic changes involved:

Example 1:

The Italian version of the Council Directive 88/378/EEC on the safety of toys (official Journal L 187/88:1 – 13) uses the word *bambini* (Children), but in the Italian national law (Decreto legge 27.9.1991, n. 313) it became *minori* (minors). No doubt there are good legal reasons for this

change, but *bambini* (children) is more readily understood by the general public, not to mention the toy–owning public.

Example 2:
The Directive on consumer protection in respect of contracts negotiated away from business premises (Council Directive 85/277/EEC) was implemented in the United Kingdom by the Consumer Protection (cancellation of the Contracts Concluded away from Business Premises) Regulations 1987 (SI 1987/2117). Where the Community Directive refers to *doorstep selling*, the UK national legislation prefers *contracts made at the doorstep*, no doubt for good legal reasons, but not in order to make the law clearer to the average citizen.

As has been mentioned above, Eurojargon is also excusable when used to refer to genuinely "European" concepts that have no equivalent at national level. Here is an example of a problem term:

"l'acquis communautaire"
The French expression *acquis* is very commonly used in the EU context, untranslated. It refers to the body of EU law (regulations, directives, decisions etc.) and the case law of the European Court of Justice, i.e. all EU legislation and rulings since the inception of the EU in the 1950s. It also has connotations of "all the things we have achieved, not without some difficulty". All that, in one six–letter word! Naturally EU insiders find it a very convenient term and use it frequently. But unfortunately it does not mean anything to outsiders. It can be particularly puzzling when used in speeches. Many European readers do not understand. Confusingly, it is spreading into derived expressions, such as the *Schengen acquis* (meaning the legislation and rulings adopted under the Schengen Convention).

Thirdly, as has been mentioned above, the EU institutions do not spend all their time translating legislation. A sizeable part of its work is also intended for the general reader, and is written in an attempt to promote European integration and the work of the EU institutions. So there are hundreds of booklets, databases and websites on the EU projects and policies. Thus the EU translators encounter slogans and catchy titles, which are often genuinely untranslatable, because they are based on culture–specific connotations that do not exist in another culture, plays on words, or puns that do not work in another language. Puns pack several meanings into one word, and it is extremely unlikely that any other language will pack in the same set of meanings. It is often possible to re–invent slogans or puns in another language, but is this translation?

Attention must also be paid to the cultural acceptability of puns and wordplay. In some cultures they are considered clever, in others they are regarded as superficial and undignified.

Example of an untranslatable pun: **"A gift of change"**
Explanation: By donating your **change** (= coins) you can help to change (= transform) the lives of people in need.
This is a slogan used by Caritas International; it is printed on envelopes given to international travellers, inviting them to donate their surplus foreign–currency coins. On envelopes distributed in Germany, most of the text is in German, but the actual slogan is left in English. In the EU texts, leaving slogans and titles in English is not an option. Apart from being incomprehensible to many readers, it would increase the strangeness of the EU texts if words were left untranslated, and there would be accusations of cultural imperialism if those untranslated words were in English.

Example of a non–reproducible play on words:
le passage de l'écrit à l'écran (literally: the move from writing to screen). This expression is used, in the context of libraries and text production, to refer to the changeover from paper–based to screen–based information sources.
In French, **"le passage de l'écrit à l'écran"** is a nice catchphrase (although it does not stand up to close analysis: there is writing on the screen too). In some other Romanic languages, it might just be possible to reproduce the play on words. Even in English, **"from screed to screen"** might work in those (very few) contexts where the word "screed" would not jar. In most contexts, perhaps, it would be better to drop the alliteration and translate it, more prosaically, as "the changeover from paper to screen".

Even the most ordinary words – or perhaps one should say especially the most ordinary words – have different connotations in different countries.

Example: **bread**
As many authors have observed, the word *bread* conjures up something long, thin and crusty for the French; square, white and soggy for the British; black, round and heavy for the Germans. The concrete 'meaning' varies; but the symbolic status of bread, as the basic means of human sustenance, is the same for people throughout the Western world. So even if bread as an object cannot always be translated – in recipes for example – bread as a symbol will translate well enough.

Example: **green**

The word green is more problematic. Here the concrete meaning – having the colour green – is the same everywhere, perhaps thanks to chlorophyll. But the symbolic meaning varies. Imagine you have to translate a French publication with the title *L'Europe verte* (literal translation: *green Europe*). For the French and Spanish, the title *L'Europe verte* and *Europa verde* would be about agriculture. A German would assume that *Grünes Europa* is about conservation and the environment. What would a British or Irish reader make of *Green Europe*? Something to do with gardening or politics, maybe? The problem seems insoluble, especially as the word green has many other connotations too: *young, immature,* as in the Portuguese *vinho verde* (literal translation: *green wine*); in Spanish it can also mean *dirty* or *smutty* as in 'a dirty joke' (Spanish: *chiste verde*).

Example: **social**

This seemingly innocuous word has very different connotations in different countries. Until recently the English word *social* had quite frivolous associations (as in *social life* and *social animal),* and the worthy expressions *social affairs, social dialogue* and *social partners* appearing in the EU texts were considered to be Eurojargon. Many native English speakers still prefer the traditional *both sides of industry,* with its sporting connotations of teams on opposing sides, to the continental *social partners,* which puts the two sides (employers and workers) into a perhaps unwilling partnership. Non–native speakers of English are often unaware that *both sides of industry* and *social partners* actually mean the same thing. Language changes: *social partners* may well catch on in Britain eventually.

The example below illustrates how the Gallicism *democratic deficit* has caught on.

Example: **"the democratic deficit"**

The expression "the democratic deficit" is a straight translation from the French **"le deficit démocratique"**. It was first used in a European Parliament committee, which then insisted that the Parliament translators use the same expression in their translations. When the English translators pointed out that it meant nothing in English, and proposed **"the democracy gap"** instead, they were given short shrift. The committee had always talked about the democratic deficit, and so it had to remain. With the result that until recently it was always mentioned in inverted commas in the British press–another Eurocratic coinage.

It now seems to have entered the English language, though: in a debate in the UK Parliament in February 2000, an MP spoke about "the democratic deficit" in Northern Ireland.

(Extract from on–line Hansard (UK House of Commons debates) for 8 February 2000, Column 139:

Mr. MacKay: <…> *This is an extremely sad day for the people of Northern Ireland. They, naturally, yearn for a lasting peace, and they have hoped and prayed for decommissioning. They have been dreadfully let down. Over the past few weeks, they have enjoyed having their own Executive and elected Assembly. The* **democratic deficit** *that I consider to have been so damaging to the body politic in Northern Ireland had been eradicated, and we saw Northern Ireland's elected politicians taking responsibility for much that happened in the Province. That was healthy, right and proper <…>*).

3.2.2. Crossing Cultural Barriers

All the EU institutions' activities involve intensive cooperation with outside contacts and therefore exchange of documents. The three directions of document flow are: incoming, internal, and outgoing. They present different sorts of cultural challenges.

In–house readers need translations of incoming texts that have been produced in the Member States and are submitted by national governments, ministries and members of the public. These are usually translated into one language for in–house information: either English or French. These texts may also present problems, particularly if they are written in the translator's fifth or sixth foreign language, and s/he is unfamiliar with the national context.

Internal documents (in–house minutes, administrative information, etc.) are often left untranslated, or are translated only into French or English, and occasionally into German. When translating into a *lingua franca* such as English, it is advisable to bear in mind that most of one's readers will not be of English mother tongue, and will be puzzled by colloquialisms (however appropriate), topical allusions to British politics and TV programmes, and unusual words. Several of the most perplexing words begin with "a": *akin*, *albeit, awry*. Another frequently unrecognised word is "outwith" (for "outside"), as in "this matter is outwith our competence". These are all perfectly respectable words, and not even particularly rare, but they are best avoided, because they never fail to perplex.

Outgoing documents are texts written inside the institutions, usually in English or French, and translated into the other languages for readers in the Member States – and the target readers may range from top–notch specialists to schoolchildren. There is a rule that any important text

forwarded to another institution (draft legislation, reports and White Papers) must be translated into all the official languages, as these texts will ultimately be made public – usually after some political haggling. Outgoing documents addressed to an individual or a single member state will be translated only into the language required.

In the EU institutions, most of the translators – with the exception of the French and English translators, for whom the situation is quite different, as already explained – spend most of their time translating outgoing documents. Much of their output will be published in the Official Journal, in glossy publications or on the Internet. Translators of outgoing documents face the most demanding readers, and the problem of "translating a different reality".

Example: **maternity leave**

One achievement of the EU has been to ensure that all workers in the EU are entitled to pay maternity leave for at least three months. But a speech or booklet full of self–congratulation on this achievement will not be well received in a country that already has a different reality (in Sweden it is normal to have one year's maternity leave).

In the above case, conscientious translators should warn the author that the concept may not translate well, and try to suggest an alternative way of getting the same idea across. Confronted with cultural concepts, a translator may also add the additional information to his version in order to supplement the text, where s/he thinks the readers are likely to find it inadequate, incomplete, or obscure.

3.2.3. Quality of Originals and the Effect on Translations

One more factor that complicates life for translators working for the EU institutions is the poor quality and excessive length of some of the texts they are required to translate. Not only are these texts produced by authors with varying drafting skills, but in most cases the authors are unidentifiable: the texts are collectively produced with disparate input from various sources, in the process of consensus formation and political compromise. As Wagner writes: *When we complain about incomprehensible originals, we often get the plaintive reply: "Why can't you just translate it" Or worse: "You don't have to understand it – just translate it* (2002:87)!

This is a pessimistic picture, and applies only to political and legal material. Many other texts, such as reports, letters and public information, have a simpler and more straightforward gestation. But collective drafting is a common practice, as in all international organisations and civil services. It is assumed that a patchwork of input and a succession of amendments will make

for a better and more balanced text; and that including them all will ensure that the end result is acceptable to all parties. In fact this practice makes for excessively long documents of uneven style, in which the original argument has been distorted or submerged by provisos. And translators are expected to translate originals in full, however wordy and badly phrased. Even if the content or message is not clearly or attractively expressed in the original text, it must nevertheless be correctly conveyed in another language. Sometimes in several other languages, in which case, the translations must all say the same.

3.2.4. Interference between Languages

Everyone working in a multilingual environment risks some erosion of their ability to speak and write their mother tongue. This is because of interference from other languages: the invasion of foreign vocabulary and syntax; exposure to the frequent misuse of their mother tongue; the effects of fatigue and compromise: and the desire not to appear pedantic. Translators are no exception to this general rule.

Only in recent years English has overtaken French as the main language of drafting in the EU institutions. Consequently, everyone working in the EU institutions is subjected not only to a flood of Eurojargon, but also to a flood of franglais and false friends, and it is difficult not to be swept along by the tide. So, it is perhaps useful at this point to list some of the most prevalent "false friends" – cases where there is a misleading resemblance between a French word and an English one, leading to interference between the two languages (Table 1).

Table 1. **False friends**

French	Incorrect English	Correct English
actuel	actual	current, topical
adéquat	adequate	suitable
assister à	assist at	attend, participate
capacité	capacity	ability, capability
compléter	complete	supplement
contrôler	control	supervise, check
disposer de	dispose of	have, keep
éventuel	eventual	any
important	important	large
opportunité	opportunity	advisability
prévu	foreseen	provided for, planned

These are some of the words most commonly misused in the EU institutions (extract from the Fight the FOG booklet, "How to Write Clearly"); needless to say, the correct English term suggested is not always correct, but it is usually preferable to the incorrect one.

Whereas Wikipedia encyclopedia gives the following group of words which makes European documents most impenetrable to English–speaking readers:

- *actual* for "topical", or "current"
- *adequate* for "suitable"
- *competences* for "spheres in which power may be exterted"
- *complete* for "supplement"
- *eventual* for "any"
- *important* for "large"
- *opportunity* for "advisability"
- *stagiaire* for "trainee", or "intern"
- *statute* for "staff regulations"
- *third countries* for "non–member countries"

Another kind of interference between languages is the "spill-over" of English and French terms into the other official languages. Politicians, journalists and other non–translators often select the obvious translations of French and English concepts discussed at meetings in the EU institutions, and will continue to use them in speeches and articles in their home country, instead of using the correct terms which feature in the Treaties and are faithfully reproduced by translators.

Examples: **Interference between English terms and Lithuanian**
1. The term "notification" is correctly rendered as *pranešimas* in the Lithuanian version of the EC Treaty and in other texts produced by Lithuanian translators. Politicians and journalists normally say *notifikacija* when speaking or writing in (pseudo-) Lithuanian.
2. Similarly, the term "implementation" is correctly rendered as *įgyvendinimas* in the EC Treaty and in other official texts, but Lithuanian politicians and journalists tend to use the term *implementavimas* and the derived verb *implementuoti*.

Similar temptations exist in all languages.

However, interference between registers is a more sensitive matter, and one that does not appear to be generally recognised. It comes about when terms and stylistic features that would be appropriate in a specialised context (a legal document, for example) are allowed to spill over into a more general context, where they will not be understandable – or may even be alienating – for

the target reader. Conversely, if colloquial or journalistic expressions are used in a specialised document, they may irritate the readers or make the author or translator seem less credible.

Example: **Official names of countries (the United Kingdom, the Netherlands,** etc.)

For political reasons, the official name of every Member State must be learned by the EU officials at an early stage and used unfailingly in all texts. Translators soon learn to write "the Netherlands" instead of "Holland", and "the United Kingdom" instead of "Britain" or "England". The trouble is that these official names are not meaningful to all sectors of the public. The register–conscious translator should be aware that when translating an information booklet for schoolchildren, for example, it will be more effective to use the common names – Holland, Britain, etc. – than the official ones (possibly adding a translator's note somewhere in the small print, to justify the choice).

Unfortunately, it is virtually impossible to select the right register if, as sometimes happens, translators do not know who the target readers are.

4. ASPECTS OF THE EU TRANSLATION: ENGLISH INTO LITHUANIAN AND VICE VERSA

Over the past few years Lithuania has been undergoing deep political and economic changes, causing among other things a substantial increase in interlingual contacts. 1 May 2004 marked a historic moment as Lithuania and nine other countries joined the EU as new member states sealing a period of enormous change. For Lithuania, joining the EU means that, for the very first time, its citizens, its members of the European Parliament and its national ministers will be able to speak their national language in international meetings far away from their home country. However, as a result of the process of transition as well as the trends towards globalisation and localisation, the need for translations is growing in almost all fields. For example, on 11th November 2004, Lithuania was the first Member State to ratify the new European Constitution. The charter is expected to take effect in 2007. So, the EU acts, which are still being translated into Lithuanian, will become reference texts for interpreting and implementing the EU legislation in Lithuania. Consequently, together with the growing number of the translated documents of Lithuania's integration into the EU, the interaction between the English and Lithuanian languages is increasing. As the number of the documents of Lithuania's integration into the EU grows rapidly, new English words used to express new concepts come into existence. These words have developed more rapidly lately that dictionaries can by no means trigger of. This development has brought to Lithuanian serious linguistic problems of expressing this ever–expanding wave of newly–founded concepts for which no equivalents in Lithuanian exist. However, before analyzing the language of the documents of Lithuania's integration into the EU in the aspect of translation, we shall discuss typical characteristics of Eurojargon in more detail.

4.1. Eurojargon Characteristics

As can be seen from the discussion in the previous paragraphs, Euro texts reflect a Eurojargon, i.e. a reduced vocabulary and meanings that tend to be universal. Having analysed various EU-related texts, we can state that the following characteristics seem to be typical of Eurojargon:

- **The widespread use of acronyms**. Newmark writes: *Acronyms are an increasingly common feature of all non–literary texts, for reasons of brevity or euphony <…>* (1998:148). So, it is not surprising that the EU documents are abundant in acronyms. Some of the acronyms are translated from Lithuanian into English and vice versa (Table 2).

Table 2. **The widespread use of acronyms**

English	Lithuanian
GDP (gross domestic product)	BVP (bendrasis vidaus produktas)
CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)	NVS (Nepriklausomų valstybių sandrauga)
ILO (International Labour Organisation)	TDO (Tarptautinė darbo organizacija)
IMF (International Monetary Fund)	TVF (Tarptautinis valiutos fondas)
CBM (Currency Board Mechanism)	VVM (valiutų valdybos modelis)
CPI (consumer price index)	VKI (vartotojų kainų indeksas)
GNP (general national product)	BNP (bendrasis nacionalinis produktas)
SME (small and medium sized enterprise)	SVV (smulkaus ir vidutinio verslo įmonė)

However, in the EU documents one can find lots of acronyms, which have become internationalisms, for example: *SAPARD* (Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development), *EP* (European Parliament), *ISPA* (Instrument of Structural Pre–Accession Aid), *COMETT* (Community Action Programme for Education and Training for Technology), *ERASMUS* (European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students), *RACE* (Research and Development in Advanced Communication Technology for Europe), etc. and they are not being translated.

- **The creation of new terms.** One of the paradoxes about the study of the EU is that however atypical or indeterminate the latter may be, no other system of governance has been attributed so many different neologisms. Newmark defines neologisms as *new expressions that suddenly fill one of the innumerable gaps in a language's resources for handling human thought and feeling at some level of formality* (1998:122). Supposedly, this very formality of the EU documents also creates the gap between the EU institutions and ordinary people. Despite that the EU neologisms make a huge impact on other languages as well as Lithuanian, for example:

*Svarbu, kad Parlamentas galėtų veiksmingai įgyvendinti savo priežiūrą Komisijai suteiktų įgyvendinimo galių (**komitologija) atžvilgiu** (atsakymai į klausimus, užduotus paskirtajai komisarei Sandrai Kalnietei Europarlamente).*
translated
*It is important that Parliament can effectively exercise its right of scrutiny with regard to the execution of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (**comitology**)* (answers to questionnaire for commissionaire designate Sandra Kalnietė in Europarliament).

Such inter-institutional cooperation should be based on openness, dialogue, mutual trust, regular exchange of information, and constant reporting to the Parliament, all necessary

for the latter to be in a position to exercise its right of scrutiny, and to ensure **subsidiarity***, proportionality and legal certainty* (answers to questionnaire for commissionaire designate Joe Borh in Europarliament).

translated

Toks tarpinstitucinis bendradarbiavimas turėtų būti grindžiamas atvirumu, dialogu, abipusiu pasitikėjimu, nuolatiniu pasikeitimu informacija ir pastoviu atsiskaitymu Parlamentui, visa tai yra būtina, kad pastarasis galėtų naudotis patikrinimo teise ir kad būtų užtikrintas **subsidiarumas***, proporcingumas ir teisinis tikrumas* (atsakymai į klausimus, užduotus paskirtajam komisarui Joe Borg Europarlamente).

However, these are just several examples of the bulk of the EU neologisms. To name but a few: *cognitive region, concordance system, condominio, confederal consociation, confederance, consortio, directly–deliberative polyarchy, international state, joint decision–system, managed Gesellschaf, market polity, mixed commonwealth, mixed polity, multilevel republic, polycracy, profederation, protofederation, quasi–state, regional regime, regulatory state, Staatenverbund, stateless market, sympolity,* etc. But we can not judge yet whether these terms will exist for a long time because, as Gaivenis (1998) rightly points out, the novelty of vital neologisms fade very quickly, while neologisms, which are not vital, may compete with international words and may not outrival them for decades.

- **"Members only".** As was mentioned above, the EU institutions are also known for the specialised language understood only by initiates. This is found in Eurojargon terms such as *animateurs*, *codecision*, *convergence, cohesion, deliverables, subsidiarity,* etc. All these terms have a specific meaning, and if you want to translate for the EU, you must make an effort to understand them (Table 3).

Table 3. **"Members only"**

cohesion
   1. *the state of sticking together; unity;*
   2. *the force that causes molecules to stick together (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1998).*
	cohesion
	  the making consistent of the economic development of different parts of the EU (EUABC, a dictionary on words related to the EU).

convergence
  a situation in which people or things gradually become the same or very similar (Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. Intermediate learners' dictionary, 2002).
	convergence
	  the process of making the national economies within the EC to work in the same direction, and a declared objective of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) by 1999 (Glossary of The European Union and European Communities).

deliverable
  (technical) something that a company has promised to have ready for a customer, especially parts of computer systems (Longman
	deliverables
	  what the project produces or delivers.

Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2003).	
subsidiarity	*subsidiarity*
a word meaning a political policy in which power to make decisions is given to a smaller group; used especially about the European Community giving power to its member countries (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 2003).	*the "subsidiarity principle" means that EU decisions must be taken as closely as possible to the citizen. In other words, the Union does not take action (except on matters for which it alone is responsible) unless EU action is more effective than action taken at national, regional or local level (A Plain Language Guide to Eurojargon).*
kaleidoscope 1. *a toy consisting of a sealed tube containing small loose pieces of coloured glass and mirrors which reflect these to form changing patterns when the tube is turned;* 2. *a constantly and quickly changing pattern (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1998).*	*kaleidoscope* *a 1991 initiative to promote contemporary artistic creativity, the training of young artists, and a greater awareness of Europe's cultural heritage (Glossary of The European Union and European Communities).*

Consequently, it is beyond a doubt that in order to avoid translation mistakes, one must be especially careful while translating such terms.

- **The use of standard phrases.** Despite separate words common to Eurojargon we may distinguish standard phrases, which appear mostly in the documents of the EU legislation. These are just few examples of standard phrases from "A Constitution for Europe" (Table 4).

Table 4. **The use of standard phrases**

English	Lithuanian
<...> in accordance with the procedure set out in Article I-28(1) <...>	*<...> pagal I-28 straipsnio 1 dalyje numatytą procedūrą <...>*
European laws and framework laws shall be adopted <...>	*Europinius įstatymus ir pagrindų įstatymus bendrai priima <...>*
<...> it shall not be adopted.	*<...> aktas nepriimamas.*
Article I – 35<...>	*I – 35 straipsnis <...>*
<...> shall have no binding force.	*<...> neturi privalomosios galios.*
<...> may enter into force <...>	*<...> gali įsigalioti <...>*
<...> according to the procedures laid down by law <...>	*<...> duotas įstatymo nustatyta tvarka <...>*
The institutions of the Union shall apply the principle of subsidiarity <...>	*Sąjungos institucijos subsidiarumo principą taiko <...>*

- **Pretension.** Pretentious language is all too common in the EU texts. Unusual collocations are sometimes used in the source text in order to create new images. Ideally, the translation of a marked collocation will be similarly marked in the target language. As Baker rightly points out,

this is, however, always subject to the constraints of the target language and to the purpose of the translation in question (1999:61).

Example A

Source text (Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, Brussels, 11.10.2004; COM (2004) 651 final):

Eight consumer directives will be reviewed to identify whether they achieve these goals, in particular in the light of the *'minimum harmonisation'* clauses they contain.

Target text (Lithuanian):

Bus peržiūrėtos aštuonios vartotojų direktyvos siekiant nustatyti, ar jomis pasiekiama tų tikslų, visų pirma atsižvelgiant į jose esančias *„minimalaus suderinimo"* sąlygas.

The reader of the source text is alerted to the writer's wish to communicate an unusual image by the inverted commas around *minimum harmonisation.* In the target text, the marked collocation is highlighted by means of inverted commas as well.

Example B

Source texts (Address by H.E. Mr. Valdas Adamkus, President of the Republic of Lithuania, at the Nice European Conference on 7 December 2000):

I am therefore convinced that this Conference is a *'big opportunity'* for the European countries to make the Union better and more comprehensive.

Target text (Lithuanian):

Todėl tikiu, jog šiandien Europos valstybės turi *„didįjį šansą"* Europos Sąjungą padaryti veiksmingesnę ir visapusiškesnę.

Note again, the use of inverted commas around marked collocations in the source and target texts.

However, descriptive as such collocations are, "Fight the FOG", a campaign to encourage clear writing at the European Commission, makes every effort to cut out this type of jargon. According to this company, there is no need to write in this style. It is alienating, especially for readers in countries with a plain language tradition. Moreover, collocations are often language–specific and cannot be translated compositionally in most cases. Note that one cannot assume that a concept expressed by way of a collocation in one language will use a collocation in another language.

So, what are the ways of approaching collocations in translation? According to Newmark (1998), translators should:

- Recognise whether or not a collocation is familiar, natural, or just acceptable. However, this is one of the most important problems in translation. As usual there are grey areas and choices;
- Consider the acceptable collocational ranges of any lexical word. This particularly applies to adjectives of quality, and verbs that describe as well as state the activity;
- To identify unusual SL collocations if one wants to render them into similarly unusual TL collocations.

Baker suggests that *patterns of collocation are largely arbitrary and independent of meaning. This is so both within and across languages. The same degree of mismatch that can be observed when comparing the collocational patterns of synonyms and near–synonyms within the same language is evident in the collocational patterning of 'dictionary equivalents/near equivalents' in two languages* (1999:48).

A further consideration to bear in mind when dealing with collocation in translation is specificity; the more specific a word is, the shorter its collocational range. *The correct choice of a collocate across two languages should also be influenced by register or genre* (Baker, 1999:52); as can be seen from the discussion in the previous paragraphs, collocations that are valid in one area of discourse may not be so in another. Moreover, *certain collocational combinations give the combination as a whole a meaning different to that of its individual components* (Baker, 1999:53). For example, *sharp eyes*, would be mistranslated if the translator failed to recognise that the word *sharp*, when collocating with *eyes*, needs to be rendered as *keen* or *especially observant*.

Therefore, one must agree that translation is sometimes a continual struggle to find appropriate collocations, a process of connecting up appropriate nouns with verbs and verbs with nouns, and, in the second instance, collocating appropriate adjectives to the nouns and adverbs or adverbial groups to the verbs; in the third instance, collocating appropriate connectives or

conjunctions. Newmark writes: *If grammar is the bones of a text, collocations are the nerves, more subtle and multiple and specific in denoting meaning, and lexis is the flesh* (1998:213).

- **The use of well–established collocations.** Despite unusual and infrequent collocations, well–established collocations are also characteristic of Eurojargon. One may find a lot of EU terms which almost always occur in the company of other terms instead of occurring on their own. For example, an on–line English/German dictionary, gives such collocates of the word *"treaty"*:

*(nuclear weapons) non-proliferation **treaty***

*(nuclear) test ban **treaty***

*accede to a **treaty***

*accession to a **treaty***

*according to a **treaty***

*arrange a **treaty***

*breach of **treaty***

*break a **treaty***

*conclude a **treaty***

*conclusion of a **treaty***

*double tax **treaty***

*draft of a **treaty***

*lapse of a **treaty***

*negotiate a **treaty***

*Nuclear Nonproliferation **Treaty***

*ratify a **treaty***

*revised Maastricht **Treaty***

*seal a **treaty***

Selecting the EU terms for our glossary, we have noticed, that collocates of the words *"agreement"*, *"central"*, *"committee"*, *"common"*, *"community"*, *"Council"*, *"economic"*, *"European"*, *"free"*, *"political"*, *"union"* are very common. The meanings of these words tell us much about the EU institutions and their roles.

- **The use of metonyms.** As has been mentioned, it is common for the EU officials to use the names of towns to mean something quite different. In order not to repeat what has been said earlier, we may just add some more examples illustrating the use of metonyms. Vitkus (2003) points out that people, especially journalists, often say *"Brussels"* having in mind *"the European Union"* . Vitkus (2003) also explains that today a very frequent concept *"Central Europe"* is usually applied to ten countries, which during 1989–1990 got rid of the communist regimen and

are now members of the EU, i.e. Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Hungary. EUROPA, a portal site of the European Union, in "A Plain language Guide to Eurojargon" gives the following examples:

"Brussels has decided…": *The term "Brussels" is often used in the media to refer to the EU institutions, most of which are located in the city of Brussels. EU laws are proposed by the European Commission but it is the Council of the European Union (ministers from the national governments) and the European Parliament (elected by the European citizens) that debate, amend and ultimately decide whether to pass these proposed laws.*

Strasbourg: *Strasbourg is a French city located close to the border with Germany. The plenary sessions of the European Parliament are held here for one week every month. It is also home to the European Court of Human Rights and the Council of Europe–which are not EU institutions. The term "Strasbourg" is sometimes used in the media to mean one or other of these bodies.*

- **The use of metaphors.** In general, the EU officials try not to use irony, jokes or metaphors because of possible translation problems. However, we may encounter a lot of metaphors while reading the EU documents. Newmark defines metaphor as *any figurative expression: the transferred sense of a physical word; the personification of an abstraction; the application of a word or collocation to what it does not literally denote, i.e., to describe one thing in terms of another* (1998:104). The metaphors we find in the EU documents may be called recent metaphors because they are rather metaphorical neologisms. Moreover, these metaphors are often 'anonymously' coined and they spread rapidly in the SL. Here are some examples from our glossary (Table 5).

Table 5. **The use of metaphors**

English	*Lithuanian*
Concentric circles	*„Koncentriniai ratai"*
Empty Chair Crisis	*„Tuščios kėdės" krizė*
Four freedoms	*Keturios laisvės*
Single European sky	*Bendras Europos dangus*
"Two–speed" Europe	*„Dviejų greičių" Europa*
"Variable-geometry" Europe	*„Kintamosios geometrijos" Europa*

Seeing such metaphors it is very difficult to grasp even their meaning let alone to translate them adequately. Consequently, it is expedient to analyse the meanings of at least these metaphors:

Concentric circles: the idea that the EU can be organised in different circles with states at the core being members of all areas of integration and those at the periphery not (The EUABC).

Empty Chair Crisis: the 1965 dispute between France and the other Member States, primarily over the extension of supranational authority, which was resolved by the Luxembourg Compromise (Glossary of The European Union and European Communities).

Four freedoms: one of the great achievements of the EU has been to create a frontier-free area within which (I) people, (2) goods, (3) services and (4) money can all move around freely. This four-fold freedom of movement is sometimes called "the four freedoms" (A Plain Language Guide to Eurojargon).

Single European sky: a single management system for air travel within the EU (LGIB's).

Two-speed Europe: this refers to the theoretical possibility that, in future, a particular "core" group of EU Member States may decide to move faster than others along the road of European integration. It is already possible for a group of EU countries to work together more closely than others under an arrangement known as "enhanced co-operation" (A Plain Language Guide to Eurojargon).

Variable Geometry: the possibility of common policies being developed and implemented at different rates by the Member States, depending upon their degree of commitment to each policy (Glossary of The European Union and European Communities).

- **The use of shortenings (shorthand series of terms).** As has mentioned above, the use of acronyms, new terms, unusual collocations, and metaphors are characteristic of Eurojargon. And what is more, those working in the EU institutions often use shortenings of already existing EU terms or collocations. One may encounter *Community* instead of *European Community* or *Council* instead of *Council of the European Union.* The shortened form of *Council* is especially misleading because it is a shortening of not only *Council of the European Union* but also of *European Council.*

- **The influence of other languages.** The selected English EU terms only proved the fact that Eurojargon is strongly influenced by other languages, mainly French. Here are some examples from the selected English–Lithuanian Glossary of the European Union Terms: *Acquis communautaire, Cassis de Dijon, CERN (Conceil europeen pour la recherche nucleaire), Elysée Treaty, Europe à la carte, Lomé Convention.* Inevitably, the source language form is taken into

the Lithuanian language as well. For instance, *Acquis communautaire* and *Cassis de Dijon* just spill over into Lithuanian, i.e. they are not translated into Lithuanian. *Europe à la carte* is translated as *Europa À LA CARTE* in Lithuanian. But one must agree with Fawcett who writes: *Thus, borrowing may sound superficially unproblematic: if the target language doesn't have a word for something, just borrow it from a language that does. But it is no as simple as that; it raises important questions of national identity, power and colonization* (2003:35).

Having discussed typical characteristics of Eurojargon, it is expedient to carry out a comparative analysis of the selected EU terminology and its Lithuanian translation equivalents to reveal the linguistic means used in Lithuanian to convey the concepts of the original English terms. This could facilitate the comprehension of the terms as well as reveal major differences between the two languages, which is of theoretical and practical importance.

4.2. EU Terms: English Originals and Lithuanian Equivalents

As has mentioned, the problem of developing the EU terms became particularly acute when Lithuania joined the EU. The EU terms came mostly in English. As a result, the need for English–Lithuanian and Lithuanian–English dictionaries in the field has grown considerably. However, since the object under consideration (Lithuania's integration into the EU) is new, the terminology in the field is also lagging behind. Except for "Eurovoc", an electronic multilingual thesaurus covering the fields in which the European Communities are active, there is no published English–Lithuanian or Lithuanian–English dictionary on the EU terminology yet. In Lithuanian we can only find encyclopaedic glossaries (Vitkus, 2002; Vitkus, 2003) or several handbooks with European alphabet in translation as a supplement to the book (Weidenfeld, Wessels, 1997). Moreover, these books are not wide in scope, the greatest being G. Vitkus "Europos Sąjunga: enciklopedinis žinynas", which contains only 256 EU concepts and terms. What is more, only on 15th April 2005, the Seimas' Committee on European Affairs decided to encourage the Government to tackle a problem of the creation of a united Lithuanian term bank. That is why we have laid a great weight on compiling English–Lithuanian Glossary of the European Union Terms. The English EU terms under investigation have been selected from monolingual English dictionaries, which have been mentioned above, and their Lithuanian translations have been accumulated from all possible Lithuanian sources under consideration. We have selected 700 word pairs, but this is definitely not a limit because the EU terminology keeps growing every day.

In general, as Marina rightly points out, <…> *lexicographic problems make an important area of linguistic investigations* <…> (2003:103). These problems are particularly important for

analysing the English EU terms and ways of their translation into Lithuanian. The linguistic analysis of dictionary's entries is usually aimed at determining how adequate, precise and concise the definitions are. In our case, we are dealing with the selected English–Lithuanian EU terms. Most of the selected 700 word pairs are little known to specialists of politics leave alone the linguists or ordinary people. The focus of the present study is on the ways expressing the same concepts in English and Lithuanian as to determining distinct and similar patterns. The results have been classified using Marina and Suchanova (2001) pattern:

- Word for word translation;
- Terms representing similar pattern;
- Borrowings (anglicisms);
- Words and collocations in which the same concept is expressed quite differently.

Marina and Suchanova (2001) carried out a comparative analysis of business and economic terms contained in the dictionary of economics. They performed the research within the framework of the theory of linguistic relativity as well as using semantic and stylistic analysis. Major principles used in their study are formulated as follows:

1. A given experience is differently rendered and classified in various languages;
2. Every language is a vast pattern–system, different from other;
3. Every language as a complete system is a source of differences in itself.

Now, let us consider these main statements of the theory of linguistic relativity on the material of the EU terms:

- **Word for word translation.** It may seem that the easiest way for the compilers is word for word translation of the English terms, especially taking into account that they convey the EU concepts often not found in Lithuanian literature. The analysis shows that this pattern is represented on a large scale. Here are some examples:

    Amsterdam Treaty – Amsterdamo sutartis;

    citizens' Europe – piliečių Europa;

    closer cooperation – glaudesnis bendradarbiavimas;

    cohesion fund – sanglaudos fondas;

    democratic deficit – demokratijos stoka;

    pillar – ramstis;

    youth for Europe – jaunimas Europai, etc.

Terms of this group constitute about 73% of the total number of entries.

- **Terms representing similar pattern.** The second group includes the EU terms representing similar pattern, with the only exception that an English term is structurally incomplete, with one or more words missing, but their meaning included in the semantic

structure of the term. Marina and Suchanova (2001) call such terms "compressed". In Lithuanian, however, their structure is completely restored, e.g.:

consumer policy – vartotojų <u>apsaugos</u>[1] politika;

Economic and Social Committee – Ekonomikos ir socialinių <u>reikalų</u> komitetas;

European Convention – Europos <u>Tarybos</u> konvencija;

non–tariff barrier – netarifinė <u>prekybos</u> kliūtis;

set–aside scheme – atidėtos <u>žemės</u> sistema;

Uruguay round – Urugvajaus <u>derybų</u> ratas, etc.

This group constitutes about 7%.

The same abridged pattern can be observed in the Lithuanian language, but mainly in the colloquial speech to denote commonly known concepts. Marina and Suchanova (2001) give the following examples: greitoji (pagalba); kontrolinis (darbas); pašaliniai (žmonės), etc. As has mentioned before, shortenings are also characteristic to Eurojargon.

- **Borrowings (anglicisms).** The third group of the EU terms (about 16%) consists of borrowings (anglicisms), e.g.:

anti dumping measures – antidempingo priemonės;

benelux – beneliuksas;

comitology – komitologija;

consociationalism – konsensualizmas;

eurathlon – euratlonas;

euratom – euratomas;

eurocrat – eurokratas;

eurojust – eurojustas, etc.

In this group we have also included acronyms which have become internationalisms, i.e. which are neither transferred nor translated. Here are some examples:

ACTS (Advanced Communications Technology and Services) – ACTS;

ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) – ASEAN (Pietryčių Azijos valstybių asociacija);

BC–NET (Business Cooperation Network) – BC–NET (Verslo bendradarbiavimo tinklas);

CEFTTA (Central European Free Trade Agreement) – CEFTTA (Vidurio Europos laisvosios prekybos susitarimas);

COSAC (Conference of European Affairs Committee) – COSAC;

EUROPA – EUROPA, etc.

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[1] Underlined words are not included in the original English terms.

- **Words and collocations in which the same concept is expressed quite differently.** The fourth group of the EU terms is represented by words and collocations in which the same concept is expressed quite differently in the English and Lithuanian languages, e.g.:

Atlantic Arc[2] – Atlanto regionas;

Balladur Memorandum – Baladuro paktas;

Block Exemptions – bendrosios išimtys;
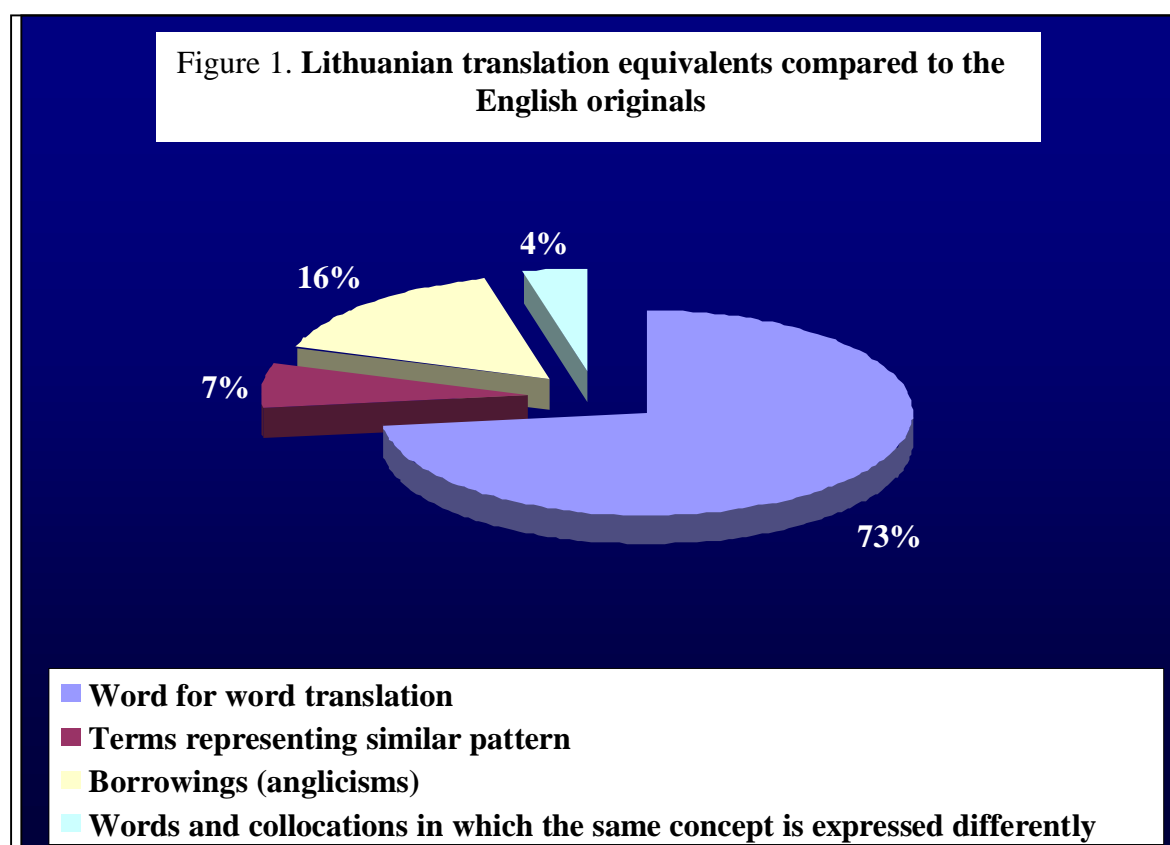
extra EU – ne Europos Sąjunga;

green paper – žalioji knyga;

OJ (Official Journal) - „Oficialusis leidinys";

Single European Act – suvestinis Europos aktas, etc.

Terms of this type make about 4% of the total number of dictionary entries.

The ratio of the Lithuanian equivalents of the English EU terms can be clearly seen from the following Figure 1:

Figure 1. **Lithuanian translation equivalents compared to the English originals**

- **Word for word translation**
- **Terms representing similar pattern**
- **Borrowings (anglicisms)**
- **Words and collocations in which the same concept is expressed differently**

A conclusion may be drawn that the Lithuanian equivalents reflect an alternative approach to nomination because the majority of the Lithuanian EU terms are word for word translations of the English EU terms. Moreover, from the second group of terms it is evident that the missing words are reconstructed in the Lithuanian terms for the sake of clarity and they do not distort the

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[2] Underlined words convey the same idea which is expressed differently in English and Lithuanian.

original terms. Last but one, the present study only proved that it is practically impossible to avoid foreign words, since borrowings are found in every language. Finally, examples from the fourth group illustrate the translation changes. There may be a lot of reasons, for example, the rules governing the Lithuanian language as a system, for the translators to express the same concept quite differently. In fact only usage may show whether the translation changes are justified.

5. UNACCEPTABILITY OF THE EU TERMINOLOGY

As has been mentioned above, talk about the EU is awash with concepts that are difficult to understand. The problem is that the concepts tend to alienate ordinary citizens from the EU. Moreover, translators are in the crossfire of the conceptual confusion as well. Perhaps most revealing about the relations between the EU and its citizens is the low voter turnout in the last election of the European Parliament, which was only about 40% in Lithuania and many other EU countries.

In order to test the unacceptability of the EU terminology, we have carried out an investigation of 28 informants. 28 college graduates of English Language Teacher Training had to translate from Lithuanian, their mother tongue, into English, their inter–language. All of them were asked to translate the same extract from the "National Development Plan 2002–2004". Moreover, the respondents had to evaluate their translations revealing the difficulties and challenges of the task. The data were processed with computer programmes. However, before presenting the results and analysis of the data, it is expedient to explain the criterion for the selection of this document for the investigation.

5.1. The Nature of Projects

The organisation of various works in the form of projects is one of the most striking management tendencies of late years. Project Management (further PM), like other spheres of activity, has its own history, traditions together with its "classics", that is arsenal of steady concepts, laws and methods. The Pyramids, Chinese wall, a man's appearance on the moon are historical project examples. It is believed that these and other well–known strides would be impossible without pretty complex methods of management, from which synthetic discipline, PM, has developed in the course of time.

What is a project? Certainly this is a needed basis for any discussion of structure and rationale. A 'project' can be almost anything, it seems. We asked a few people what they thought a project was and, initially, all we got were stares. Which is not to say that they were unable to find words but just that they apparently could not decide on 'right' words. Would spending one hour consulting over the phone with a customer be thought of as a project? Can an assignment that continues on sporadically over several years be termed a project? When exactly does a project begin and, for that matter, technically end? What does project scooping imply? Must a project have a defined life? And so on.

Nowadays professional literature provides a lot of definitions concerning PM. Supposedly, unique, clear objective and quality, and definite term and expense are the main features of projects (Projektų valdymas, 2003). Our own definition stems from our contention that a good part of defining the term needs to be done by exclusion and our strong belief that projects have more unique features than just those listed in definitions currently offered in the professional literature. The elements and characteristics that we believe are useful in any discussion of PM are presented below.

Like beauty – said to be in the eye of the beholder – the definition of "project" often seems to rest with the user of the term. In our opinion, the term "project" should be defined in such a way that once an effort is designated as a "project", the majority of project managers would agree that it is indeed a project.

Much has been written about PM, its experiences, analyses, theories, practices, guidelines, statistics, what to do and what not to do. This material has appeared in handbooks, books, audiotapes, videotapes, magazine articles, study reports, seminar proceedings, short courses, degree courses; that is in every form you can imagine. However, this part of our work attempts to be different from existing studies, as we will go into new project situations with our eyes on the linguistic aspects.

One of the main pre–conditions for Lithuania to receive structural support upon becoming an EU member was the preparation of a project containing all the necessary information about where and how Lithuania would invest the funds received. For our linguistic investigation, we have chosen the "National Development Plan 2002–2004" because it is the basis of the PHARE ESC projects and all the projects must have a clear link with one of the measures of the Plan. Consequently, this is a very important EU document, the translation and understanding of which is of great significance. In translating legally binding texts from various fields, from agriculture to military affairs or economic agreements, terminological consistency and accuracy are of utmost importance. They can only be achieved through efficient terminology management. Therefore, one of the purposes of our investigation was to examine the level of the EU terminology management of the informants.

5.2. Results of the Investigation

The informants had to translate an extract „Pramonės ir verslo plėtra"("Development of Industry and Business") from the "National Development Plan 2002–2004" from Lithuanian into English. Lithuania submitted its "National Development Plan 2002–2004" to the Commission in January 2002. Consequently, having original translation, it was very interesting to investigate

and compare the translations done by non–professional translators, i.e. the informants, with the work done by the professional translators. We have particularly focussed our attention on forty terms and collocations from the extract. We have compared the English EU terms from the original translation with their matches in translation done by the students. The essential criterion for the selection of these terms derives from the interest of this work – the EU language.

Since the majority of the selected terms and collocations reoccur in almost every project; therefore, their translation is very important. In general, terminology is significant in any translation. Lithuania's membership in the EU has brought many new terms into Lithuanian. In addition, Lithuanian EU translators have to create terms more often than their English or German colleagues, because there is only little Lithuanian material in the EU's term banks or translation memories. In their daily work translators encounter new concepts for which they are expected to find equivalents in their own language. Besides time and technical facilities translators also need knowledge of language usage and recommended term formation methods and techniques. Consistent documentation is likely to improve communication within organizations and also give a clearer message to customers. There may even be serious safety or legal consequences if incorrect terms are used. For instance, in the "Lietuvos rytas" July 9 2003 we read that the translation project of the EU Constitution puzzled the officials of our country, particularly linguists. Some translation mistakes are striking. For example, *juridinis asmuo* was translated as *organizmas.* The sentences with this phrase sound curiously in Lithuanian, for example:

Europos Sąjunga yra juridinis organizmas;

Europos centrinis bankas yra juridinis organizmas, etc.

M. Lacerda, director of translation centre in Brussels, reported to the "Lietuvos rytas": I understand that in your country people will not care who made mistakes. The only answer will be – the European Union. People will start resent the way the EU treats your language. This would be a bad beginning of joint collaboration with new member states.

In the same article P. Auštrevičius, deputy chairman of Committee on European Affairs, advocates that all Europeans are sensitive when there language is not used or when it is used incorrectly.

Consequently, it is vital that a single term in the SL is translated equivalently into the same term in the TL. However, the results of our investigation show that not all the terms and collocations translated by the informants match with the terms and collocations translated by the professional translators. Figure 2 presents the ratio of the coincidence between the selected forty terms:

Figure 2. **The ratio of coincidence among terms and collocations translated by the informants and the terms and collocations translated by the professional translators**
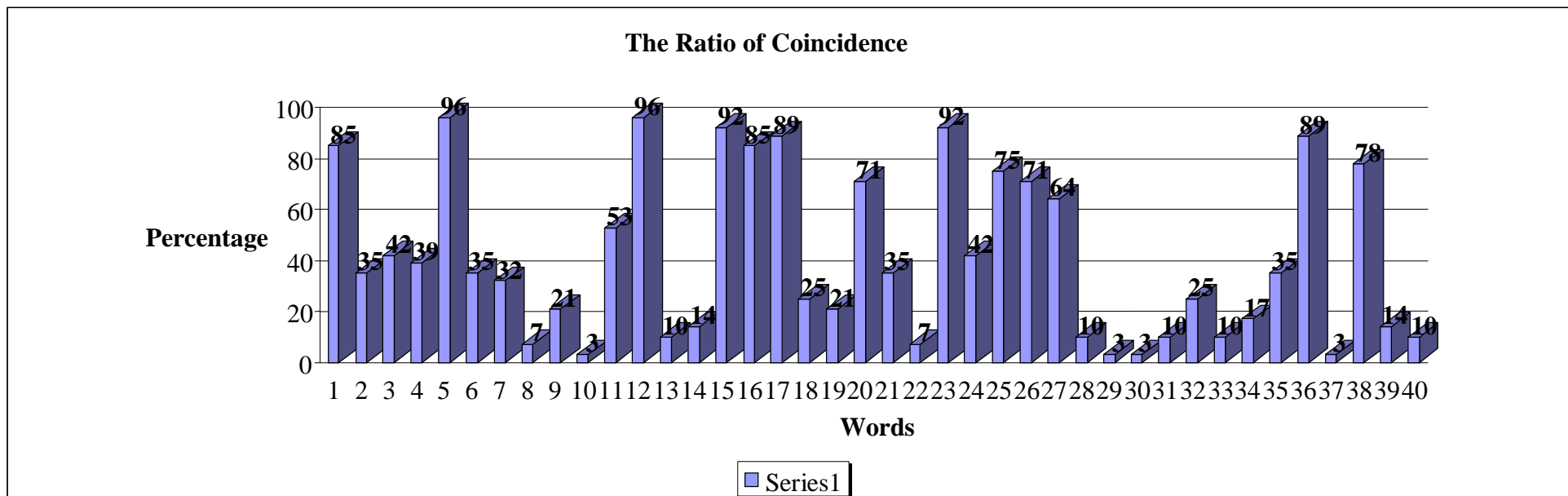
The selected forty words and collocations with their original translations:

1. *SWOT analizė – SWOT analysis*

2. *apdirbamoji pramonė – manufacturing*

3. *paslaugų sektorius – services sector*

4. *konkurencingumas – compatibility*

5. *finansinė parama – financial assistance*

6. *Nacionalinis plėtros planas – National Development Plan*

7. *įgyvendinimas – implementation*

8. *kapitalui imli pramonė – capital–consuming industry*

9. *darbo jėga – work–force*

10. *verslumas – entrepreneurship*

11. *verslo paslaugos – business services*

12. *privačios investicijos – private investments*

13. *TUI (Tiesioginės užsienio investicijos) – FDI (Foreign Direct Investment)*

14. *vietos mastu – on the local scale*

15. *nacionalinė rinka – national market*

16. *vietos paklausa – local demand*

17. *užsienio rinka – foreign markets*

18. *ekonominis augimas – economic growth*

19. *pridėtinė vertė – value–added*

20. *eksporto potencialas – exporting potential*

21. *išorės rinkos – external markets*

22. *perkamoji galia – purchasing capacity*

23. *IT (Informacijos technologijos) – IT (Information Technology)*

24. *horizontalaus poveikio sektorius – sector of horizontal effect*

25. *elektroninė erdvė – electronic space*

26. *vietos ištekliai – local resources*

27. *verslo inkubatoriai – business incubators*

28. *technologijų parkai – technological parks*

29. *tinklų kūrimo praktika – networking practices*

30. *verslo aplinkos subjektai – business environment entities*

31. *SVV – SMEs (Small and medium sized enterprise)*

32. *„protų nutekėjimas" – "brain drain"*

33. *verslo informacijos, konsultacinių ir mokymo paslaugų sektorius – sector of services of business information, consultations and training*

34. *darbui imlus sektorius – labour–intensive sector*

35. *investiciniai poreikiai – investment needs*

36. *rinkodara – marketing*

37. *tikslinis profesinis mokymas – targeted vocational training*

38. *viešieji ištekliai – public resources*

39. *tvarumas – durability*

40. *verslo aplinkos priemonės – means of business environment*

According to the results, the top five terms and collocations, the translation of which was most complicated, are: *verslumas, tinklų kūrimo praktika, verslo aplinkos subjektai, tikslinis profesinis mokymas,* and *kapitalui imli pramonė.* Only 3% of the informants were able to translate the first four terms and collocations coincidentally with the original terms and collocations translated by the professional translators. Even 93% of the informants had difficulties while translating the phrase *kapitalui imli pramonė.* Here are their translations:

> *capital–intensive industry* – 7 informants
>
> *capital industry* – 4 informants
>
> *capital receptive industry* – 2 informants
>
> *capital susceptible industry* – 2 informants
>
> *industries receptive to capital* – 2 informants
>
> *industry receptive for the capital* – 1 informant
>
> *industry of a capital intense* – 1 informant
>
> *industry consuming for capital* – 1 informant
>
> *capital absorbent industry* – 1 informant
>
> *capital with open industry* – 1 informant
>
> *capital labour consuming content industry* – 1 informant
>
> *recipient industry for stock capital* – 1 informant

Consequently, only 7% of all the informants translated the phrase coincidentally – *capital consuming industry.*

The informants also had problems with the terms *perkamoji galia, TUI (Tiesioginės užsienio investicijos), technologijų parkai, SVV, verslo aplinkos priemonės.* Only a small number of the students translated these terms coincidentally.

The investigation has revealed that the top five terms and collocations, the translation of which was least complicated, are: *finansinė parama, privačios investicijos, nacionalinė rinka, IT (Informacijos technologijos), užsienio rinka.* For example, even 96% of the informants translated the terms *finansinė parama* and *privačios investicijos*, 92% - *nacionalinė rinka, IT (Informacijos technologijos)*, and 89% - *užsienio rinka* coincidentally, i.e. used the same term as in the translation done by the professional translators. The informants also did not have problems while translating these terms and collocations: *SWOT analizė, vietos paklausa, elektroninė erdvė, vietos ištekliai, viešieji ištekliai.*

Having presented the results, it is expedient to briefly analyse the reasons for the informants' incorrect translation of the selected EU terms and collocations. Moreover, in the subsequent part of the work we will also summarise the position of the students on the extract and its translation.

5.3. Reasons for the Incorrect Translation

As can be seen from the discussion in the previous paragraph, the ratio of the coincidence of the terms translated by the professional translators and the terms translated by the informants is not high. We do agree with Fawcett (2003) that getting two different translators to come up with exactly the same solution is impossible. However, scientific and technological language as well as terminology can be translated literally. The majority of the EU terms already have recognised translations. Glossaries, archives and computer tools help us to find these earlier translations. Consequently, it is the best to re–use some earlier official translations if we are translating, for example, a legal or official text as consistency of the terms is required. Exclusively, *if, however, you are translating a more informal document or one for outside readers, it may be better to use a more common expression, or to refer to the "so–called budget discharge (the official term for signing off the budget)", or even, in a more informal context, "signing off the budget (or what EU insiders call the budget discharge)* (Wagner, Bech, Martinez, 2002:92). That "National Development Plan 2002–2004" is an official document is beyond question because it is one of the main planning documents for receiving the PHARE economic and social cohesion funds as has been mentioned above. What is more, the National Development Plan is in full compliance with all the requirements relating to the contents of a Single Programming Document. Hence, the same terminology keeps prevailing in these two strategic documents not to mention the projects which must have a clear link with one of the measures of the Plan. Consequently, we may draw a conclusion that the terms translated by the professional translators and the informants should have matched at least theoretically. Having received different results, it is expedient to analyze the reasons for the incorrect translation. Therefore, in the subsequent part of the work we will try to review the problems students encountered while translating the extract from Lithuanian into English. We will also analyse some examples from their translations.

As has been mentioned above, the informants had to evaluate their translations revealing the difficulties and challenges of the task. The summarised remarks are as follows:

- The extract is difficult mainly because the sentences are compound and extremely long. It was very hard to translate complex and compound–complex sentences. We had to divide them into two or three sentences in order not to miss their meaning. It was also difficult to understand some original sentences. Sometimes we had to reread a sentence in order to get the message;
- The extent of the extract is huge;
- The content of the article is complicated. The particularity of the extract demands knowledge of specific vocabulary. Having read the extract for the first time, we hardly

got the message. That is why we had to reread it again and again, because the translation of the extract demands understanding and absorption;

- The limited knowledge of word formation and position of parts of speech in a sentence also made difficulties while translating;
- We were not able to decipher some of the acronyms, for instance: *SVV, TUI, IT, NPP;*
- We had difficulties in translating such terms and collocations as *ekonominio augimo variklis, proto nutekėjimas, verslo inkubatoriai, technologijų parkai, vietos mastu, verslumas, horizontalaus poveikio sektorius, atitiktis, tinklų kūrimo praktika, verslo tvarumas, imlus, žinyba, bendradarbiavimas ir kooperacija;*
- It was difficult to translate participial constructions;
- It was hard to find the most appropriate meanings for some verbs such as *įgyvendinti, teikti, stiprinti,* and *skatinti* as the majority of Lithuanian–English dictionaries offered a lot of meanings for these verbs. The same problem was encountered when translating some terms and adjectives, for example:

  tyrimas – research, investigation, survey, inquiry;

  verslas – business, trade, dealership;

  nepakankamas – insufficient, inadequate;

  That is why it was difficult to find the most appropriate term for them as well;
- Unfamiliar and rarely used terms are characteristic of the extract. We had to consult experienced specialists, because the translation of these terms was a great difficulty;
- We had to apply a lot of transformations, for example:
  1. the substitution of a compound or complex sentence for a simple one;
  2. omission, for instance:

     Nacionalinio ūkio <u>augimo</u> potencialui *trukdo <…>*

     The potential of national economics *is kept down <…>;*
  3. addition;
  4. replacement:
     - the substitution of the SL nouns for the TL adjectives, for instance:

       Lietuvos Pramonė – Lithuanian industry;
     - the replacement of word forms, for instance:

       *verslo **informacijos** – business **information**;*
     - the replacement of parts of speech;
  5. separation of one sentence into two, for example:

     Investicijos, užtikrinančios inovacijų diegimą, naujų kokybę užtikrinančių metodų taikymą bei pačių kokybės valdymo sistemų diegimą, žymiai didina pramonės ir

verslo konkurencingumą, įgalinantį atsilaikyti ES rinkos konkurenciniam spaudimui.

The investments markedly increase the competition of industry and the marketing that gives an opportunity to stand up against the competitive oppression in the EU market. These kinds of investments ensure the implementation of innovation, the application of new methods securing the quality and installation of the system that controls quality.

6. antonymous translation, for example:

nemažą – bigger;

<...> pasižymi nemažomis silpnosiomis pusėmis.
<...> has quite a few factors.

Be anksčiau minėto *TUI galimybių skatinimo <...>*
Plus to earlier mentioned *<...>*;

7. generalization;
8. the usage of passive voice in the TL, for example:

Nacionalinio ūkio augimo potencialui trukdo *tai, kad <...>*
National economy development potential is impeded by *the facts <...>;*

9. transfer, for example:

To tikslo padės siekti verslo informacijos, konsultacinių ir mokymo paslaugų sektoriaus plėtra.

Expansion of business information, consulting and educational service sector would help to reach this goal;

10. the substitution of subordinate clauses for main clauses and vice versa, for instance:

Antra vertus, **kadangi nacionalinė rinka yra maža, o vietos paklausa nepakankama, užsienio rinkos yra labai svarbus ekonominio augimo variklis.**

Secondly, **national market is small and local demand is insufficient, that is why the foreign markets are a very important stimulus of economic development in Lithuania.**

- Lack of opportunities and practice in translating similar articles. It was the first time when we translated such an extract;

- Lack of knowledge about the phenomenon under investigation;
- We found difficulties in translating long subjects that have many attributes;
- There are a lot of words with genitive case, that is why it was very hard to put them in the right order in the TL;
- Having translated the extract, we had to edit it time and again.

But this paper does not tackle the question, "how can we, as academics, train translators so that they may best work for the main institutional employers". We have tried to highlight the uniqueness of the EU documents and prove the unacceptability of the EU terminology. Though the informants mentioned a lot of challenges and difficulties they faced while translating the extract, the translation of the EU terms was most complicated. Having focussed our attention on forty terms and collocations from the extract, it was easy to notice the mistakes of their usage. Newmark believes that the mistakes of usage are *due firstly to an inability to write well, secondly perhaps to misuse of dictionary, thirdly to disregard of faux amis (deceptive cognates), fourthly to persistent seeking of one-to-one equivalents; fifthly and mainly to lack of common sense* (1998:190). Our research only proved Newmark's ideas to be true. The idea that translators have to write well is beyond doubt. Though the analysis of grammatical mistakes was no business of ours, we have noticed some of the informants' ignorance of the English language. Secondly, the informants faced not the problem of the misuse of dictionaries, but rather their lack. As has been mentioned above, English–Lithuanian and Lithuanian–English dictionaries in the field are urgently needed. More is the pity, the informants fell into a trap of *faux amis*, for example:

konkurencingumas – concurrence

investicija – investition, investigation

eksportas – exportion

investicinis – investional

Last of all, the majority of the informants marked in that they sought of one-to-one equivalents. Moreover, they all came to a conclusion that there was lack of knowledge about the phenomenon under investigation. Consequently, all the above mentioned problems made a tremendous impact on the incorrect translation of the EU terms.

The question remains: what is a good translation then? Newmark writes: *A good translation fulfils its intention; in an informative text, it conveys the facts acceptability; in a vocative text, its success is measurable, at least in theory, and therefore the effectiveness of an advertising agency translator can be shown by results; in an authoritative or an expressive text, form is almost as important as content, there is often tension between the expressive and the aesthetic functions of language and therefore a merely 'adequate' translation may be useful to explain what the text is*

about, but a good translation has to be 'distinguished' and the translator exceptionally sensitive (1998:192).

Finally, not only translators should strive for as perfect translation as possible, but also writers should bear translation in mind. This issue has been widely discussed by foreign authors (Cutts, Wagner, 2002; Wagner, 1998; Cutts, 2001; Translation Handbook for Latvian Legislation, 2004). Consequently, with reference to the above mentioned authors, here are some our hints – not rules – that will help you to write clearly and manage translation projects:

1. **Write with translation in mind:**
    - Write in an unambiguous style; if possible, use short sentences and simple grammar;
    - Avoid using idiomatic expressions and jargon;
    - Avoid analogies and cultural, political or religious references that are specific to a particular country or culture;
    - Use consistent technical terminology;
    - Do not use abbreviations without defining what they stand for unless you are sure they will be understood;
    - Choose the right translation provider;

2. **For each translation project, specify the following:**
    - The target readership (the general public, subject experts, prospective clients, etc.);
    - Will the translation be used for information only (inbound – for personal/internal use only) or publication (outbound – sales literature, user manuals, tenders, etc.);

3. **Translation project management:**
    - Allow sufficient time for the translation: plan it well in advance;
    - If possible, avoid starting translation before the original text is completed: last minute changes can prove costly;
    - Provide assistance – appoint a contact person who can answer any questions the translator may have. Remember that no one knows your products and services better than you, and you may be the translator's best source of information;

4. **Provide the required information:**
    - Provide the translator with as much background information as possible. This is always useful, often essential, and may include:
      a) related drawings;
      b) previous translations;
      c) glossaries;
      d) other published information about the product.

CONCLUSIONS

English-Lithuanian glossary of the EU terms in this research consists of 700 word-pairs. In quantitative terms the number of words under investigation is not considerable to any of the languages under comparison; however, having in mind the high frequency of the words and the misunderstanding they may cause, their study seems to be of great importance. The discussion we presented is just one of a multitude of possible approaches to the issue. Presented in this way, it allows for making the following conclusions:

- The current trends of internationalisation and European integration are rapidly changing the role and function of the traditional nation-states. Thereby, they also affect the role and function of the national languages of these countries. The linguistic counterparts to these trends – globalisation of English and the expansion of English, French and maybe German as lingua francas within Europe – produce a new situation for the national languages, especially the smaller ones, such as Lithuanian.

- Eurojargon should be understood as a collection of terms which are either exclusively used in texts referring to European institutions, legislation, etc. or have particular meanings in those texts.

- The EU officials should speak plain English, French, German, Finnish or Portuguese when they can. But they should not be overly self–conscious and feel unnecessarily guilty about Eurojargon.

- Eurojargon presents special challenges to translators because they are required not only to have a wide knowledge of general English, but to be aware of the specific definitions and word usage present in eurojargon.

- The analysis of the typical characteristics of Eurojargon revealed that together with the growing number of the translated documents of Lithuania's integration into the EU, the interaction between the English and Lithuanian languages has increased. How this situation should be understood and described, and what it essentially might result in, is, however, less clear. To some extent the relation between English and Lithuanian in Lithuania today can be compared to situation where a stronger language is threatening a weaker. On the other hand, if the Lithuanian of tomorrow is not to be a product of the linguistic dominance of English we therefore believe that Lithuanians must retain their cultural individuality even in international contexts and even when they are speaking English.

- The selected English–Lithuanian EU terms have been classified into:
    1. Word for word translation;

2. Terms representing similar pattern;

3. Borrowings (anglicisms);

4. Words and collocations in which the same concept is expressed quite differently.

Thus out of the selected 700 word pairs, terms of the first group constitute about 73% of the total number of entries, terms of the second group – 7%, terms of the third group – 16%, and terms of the fourth group – 4%. The analysis of English–Lithuanian EU terms in translation revealed that word for word translation and borrowings are the main methods of term formation in Lithuanian. Thus it may be concluded that as long as word for word translation and borrowing do not violate the natural word formation techniques of a Lithuanian linguistic community, these two forms of term creation are acceptable and they only widen the means of expression in Lithuanian.

- Though it is vital that a single term in the SL is translated equivalently into the same term in the TL; however, the results of our research show that the informants' translation of the EU terms and collocations is far from perfect. The analysis of the reasons for the incorrect translation revealed that though the informants faced a lot of challenges and difficulties while translating the given extract, the translation of the EU terms was most complicated, mainly due to:

    1. Lack of dictionaries covering the fields in which the European Communities are active;

    2. Falling into a trap of *faux amis*;

    3. Seeking of one-to-one equivalents;

    4. Lack of knowledge about the phenomenon under investigation.

- Research into English-Lithuanian EU terms demonstrated that these words can be and in fact are not given sufficient attention in bilingual English-Lithuanian and Lithuanian-English dictionaries and that a special dictionary of English-Lithuanian and Lithuanian-English EU terms could be one of the possible restricted-dictionary projects and a welcome improvement. The present research data could be employed as a starting point for compiling an English-Lithuanian EU terms' dictionary.

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ENGLISH–LITHUANIAN GLOSSARY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION TERMS

Accession criteria	*Stojimo kriterijai*
Accession negotiations	*Derybos dėl narystės*
Accession treaties	*Stojimo sutartys*
ACP-EC Council of Ministers	*Afrikos, Karibų baseino ir Ramiojo vandenyno šalių ir EB Ministrų Taryba*
ACP-EEC Convention	*AKR-EEB konvencija*
ACP States (African, Caribbean and Pacific States)	*AKR šalys (Afrikos, Karibų baseino ir Ramiojo vandenyno šalys)*
Acquis communautaire	*Acquis Communautaire*
Act of Accession	*Prisijungimo aktas*
Action plan/Action programme	*Veiksmų planas/Veiksmų programa*
ACTS (Advanced Communications Technology and Services)	*ACTS*
ADB (Asian Development Bank)	*APB (Azijos plėtros bankas)*
Added-value	*Pridėtinė vertė*
Additionality	*Papildomumas*
Ad Hoc Group on Immigration	*Imigracijos ad hoc reikalų grupė*
Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work	*Darbuotojų saugos, higienos ir sveikatos patariamasis komitetas*
AETR (European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport)	*AETR (Europos šalių susitarimas dėl kelių transporto priemonių ekipažų, važinėjančių tarptautiniais maršrutais, darbo)*
Agencies	*Agentūros*

Agenda 2000	*„Darbotvarkė 2000"*
Agricultural Policy	*Žemės ūkio politika*
Amsterdam Treaty	*Amsterdamo sutartis*
Animal welfare	*Gyvūnų gerovė*
Annual Report	*Metinė ataskaita*
Anti – dumping measures	*Antidempingo priemonės*
Anti-European movement	*Antieuropinis judėjimas*
AP (Accession Partnership)	*Stojimo partnerystė*
APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation)	*APEC (Azijos ir Ramiojo vandenyno šalių ekonominis bendradarbiavimas)*
Applicant countries	*Valstybės kandidatės*
Application for accession to the EU	*Paraiška įstoti į ES*
Approximation	*Derinimas*
Area of freedom, security and justice	*Laisvės, saugumo ir teisingumo erdvė*
Ariane	*Ariadnė*
AS (Associated State)	*Asocijuota valstybė*
ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations)	*ASEAN (Pietryčių Azijos valstybių asociacija)*
ASOR (Agreement on the international carriage of passengers by road by means of occasional coach and bus service)	*ASOR (Susitarimas dėl tarptautinio keleivių vežimo nemaršrutiniais tolimojo susisiekimo ir miesto autobusais)*
Assembly	*Asamblėja*
Assent procedure	*Pritarimo procedūra*
Association	*Asociacija*
Association Agreement	*Asociacijos sutartis*
Association Committee	*Asociacijos komitetas*

Association Council	*Asociacijos taryba*
Asylum policy	*Prieglobsčio politika*
Atlantic Alliance	*Atlanto sąjunga*
Atlantic Arc	*Atlanto regionas*
Atmospheric Pollution	*Atmosferos tarša*
Balladur Memorandum	*Baladuro paktas*
Bank for International Settlements	*TAB*
Basic Price	*Pagrindinė kaina*
Basket of Currencies	*Pinigų krepšelis*
BCC	*ĮBC (Įmonių bendradarbiavimo centras)*
BC-NET (Business Cooperation Network)	*BC-NET (Verslo bendradarbiavimo tinklas)*
Benchmarking	*Lyginamoji analizė pagal atskaitos tašką*
Beneficiary	*Naudos gavėjas*
Benelux (Economic Union of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands)	*Beneliuksas (Ekonominė Belgijos, Olandijos ir Liuksemburgo sąjunga)*
BEUC (European bureau of Consumers' Unions)	*EVSB (Europos vartotojų sąjungos biuras)*
Bilateral quota	*Dvišalė kvota*
Blending	*Derinimas*
Block Exemptions	*Bendrosios išimtys*
Brussels Treaty	*Briuselio sutartis*
Budget	*Biudžetas*
Budgetary discipline	*Biudžeto drausmė*
Business Angels	*Verslo finansiniai rėmėjai*
Cabotage	*Kabotažas*
CAP (Common agricultural policy)	*BŽŪP (Bendroji žemės ūkio politika)*

Cassis de Dijon	*Cassis de Dijon*
CBSS (Council of the Baltic Sea States)	*BJVT (Baltijos jūros valstybių taryba)*
CCBE (Council of the Bars and Law Societies of the European Community)	*CCBE (Europos bendrijos teisininkų ir teisės draugijų taryba)*
CCT (Common customs tariff)	*CCT (Bendrasis išorinis muito tarifas)*
CEC (Commission of the European Communities)	*Europos Bendrijų Komisija*
Cecchini Report	*Čečinio pranešimas*
Cedefop (European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training)	*CEDEFOP (Europos profesinio rengimo plėtros centras)*
CEECs (Central and Eastern European countries)	*VREŠ (Vidurio ir Rytų Europos šalys)*
CEFTTA (Central European Free Trade Agreement)	*CEFTTA (Vidurio Europos laisvosios prekybos susitarimas)*
CELEX (Communitatis Europae Lex)	*CELEX*
CE marking	*CE ženklinimas*
CEN (European Committee for Standardisation)	*CEN (Europos standartizacijos komitetas)*
Cenelec (European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation)	*CENELEC (Europos elektrotechnikos standartizacijos komitetas)*
Central Europe	*Vidurio Europa*
Central rate	*Centrinis (valiutos) kursas*
CERN (Conceil europeen pour la recherche nucleaire)	*CERN (Europos branduolinių tyrimų organizacija)*
CFP (Common fisheries policy)	*Bendroji žvejybos politika*
CFSP (Common foreign and security policy)	*BUSP (bendroji užsienio ir saugumo politika)*

Charter of Fundamental Rights	*Pagrindinių teisių chartija*
CID (Centre for the Development of Industry)	*PPC (Pramonės plėtros centras)*
CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)	*NVS (Nepriklausomų valstybių sandrauga)*
Citizens	*Piliečiai*
Citizens' Europe	*Piliečių Europa*
Citizenship of the Union	*Sąjungos pilietybė*
CLRAE (Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe)	*EVRSK (Europos vietos regionų savivaldos kongresas)*
Closer cooperation	*Glaudesnis bendradarbiavimas*
CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance)	*ESPT (Ekonominės savitarpio pagalbos taryba)*
CN (Combined Nomenclature)	*Kombinuotoji nomenklatūra*
Codecision procedure	*Bendrų sprendimų priėmimo procedūra*
Cohesion	*Sanglauda*
Cohesion Fund	*Sanglaudos fondas*
Collective defence	*Kolektyvinis gynimas*
Comett (Community programme in education and training for technology)	*COMETT (Universitetų ir pramonės bendradarbiavimas profesinio rengimo bei tolesnio kvalifikacijos kėlimo srityje)*
Comitology	*Komitologija*
Commission	*Komisija*
Commitment appropriations	*Įsipareigoti asignavimai*
Committee of Inquiry	*Tyrimo komitetas*
Committee of Permanent Representatives	*Nuolatinių atstovų komitetas*
Common action	*Bendri veiksmai*
Common commercial policy	*Bendroji prekybos politika*

Common European Security and Defence Policy	*Europos saugumo ir gynybos politika*
Common foreign and security policy	*Bendroji užsienio ir saugumo politika*
Common market	*Bendroji rinka*
Common position	*Bendroji pozicija*
Common strategy	*Bendroji strategija*
Common transport policy	*Bendroji transporto politika*
Communitisation	*Bendrijos lygmens principo taikymas*
Community Bureau of Reference	*Bendrijos etalonų biuras*
Community Initiatives	*Bendrijos iniciatyvos*
Community law	*Bendrijos teisė*
Community Plant Variety Office	*Bendrijos augalų veislių biuras*
Community Preference	*Bendrijos lengvatos*
Competence	*Kompetencija*
Competition	*Konkurencija*
Competition policy	*Konkurencijos politika*
Competitiveness	*Konkurencingumas*
Compulsory Expenditure	*Privalomosios išlaidos*
Concentration	*Koncentracija*
Concentric circles	*„Koncentriniai ratai"*
Conciliation committee	*Taikinimo komitetas*
Conference of European Community Affairs Committees	*Europos reikalų komitetų konferencija*
Consociationalism	*Konsensualizmas*
Consortium	*Konsorciumas*
Constitution	*Konstitucija*

Constructive abstention	*Konstruktyvusis susilaikymas*
Consultation procedure	*Konsultacinė procedūra*
Consumer policy	*Vartotojų apsaugos politika*
Consumer protection	*Vartotojų apsauga*
Consumers' Consultative Committee	*Vartotojų konsultavimo komitetas*
Contract	*Sutartis*
Convention	*Konvencija*
Convergence criteria	*Suartėjimo kriterijai*
Cooperation Agreement	*Bendradarbiavimo susitarimas*
Cooperation in the fields of justice and home affairs	*Bendradarbiavimas teisingumo ir vidaus reikalų srityse*
Cooperation procedure	*Bendradarbiavimo procedūra*
Coordinating Committee	*Koordinavimo komitetas*
COPA (Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the European Community)	*ŽŪOK (Europos Bendrijos Žemės ūkio organizacijų komitetas)*
Copenhagen criteria	*Kopenhagos kriterijai*
COPO (Political Committee)	*Politinis komitetas*
COR (Committee of the Regions)	*Regionų komitetas*
Coreper (Committee of Permanent Representatives)	*COREPER (Nuolatinių atstovų komitetas)*
Co-Responsibility Levy	*Bendros atsakomybės mokestis*
COSAC (Conference of European Affairs Committee)	*COSAC*
COST (European Cooperation on Scientific and Technical Research)	*COST (Europos bendradarbiavimas mokslinių ir techninių tyrimų srityje)*
Council	*Taryba*

Council of Europe	*Europos Taryba*
Council of Ministers	*Ministrų taryba*
Council of the European Union	*Europos Sąjungos Taryba*
Countervailing charge	*Kompensaciniai mokesčiai*
Court of Auditors	*Audito Rūmai*
Court of First Instance	*Pirmosios instancijos teismas*
Court of Justice	*Teisingumo Teismas*
CPI (Consumer Price Index)	*VKI (Vartotojų kainų indeksas)*
CREST (Scientific and Technical Research Committee)	*Mokslinių ir techninių tyrimų komitetas*
CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe)	*ESBK (Europos saugumo ir bendradarbiavimo konferencija)*
CSF (Community support framework)	*BPS (Bendrijos paramos struktūros)*
Cultural capitals	*Kultūros sostinės*
Cultural policy	*Kultūros politika*
Culture	*Kultūra*
Customs Duties	*Muitas*
Customs Union	*Muitų sąjunga*
Decision	*Sprendimas*
Decision-making	*Sprendimų priėmimas*
Declaration of conformity	*Atitikties deklaracija*
Declaration on the Future of the Europe	*Deklaracija dėl Sąjungos ateities*
Decree	*Dekretas*
Deepening	*Gilinimas*
Defence Policy	*Gynybos politika*
Delors I	*Pirmasis Deloro pasiūlymų paketas*

Delors II	*Antrasis Deloro pasiūlymų paketas*
Democratic deficit	*Demokratijos stoka*
Denaturing	*Denatūravimas*
Deregulation	*Reglamentavimo panaikinimas*
Derogation	*Leidžianti nukrypti nuostata*
Development	*Plėtra*
Development aid	*Plėtros pagalba*
DG (Directorate general)	*Generalinis direktoratas*
Direct applicability	*Tiesioginis galiojimas*
Direct applicability of Community law	*Bendrijos teisės tiesioginis galiojimas*
Direct applicability of European law	*Europos teisės tiesioginis galiojimas*
Directive	*Direktyva*
Discrimination	*Diskriminacija*
Dissemination	*Skleidimas*
Divergence Indicator	*Nuokrypio rodiklis*
Double majority	*Dviguba dauguma*
Draft Treaty on European Union	*Europos Sąjungos sutarties projektas*
Dublin Foundation	*Dublino fondas*
Dumping	*Dempingas*
EAGGF (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund)	*EŽŪOGF (Europos Žemės ūkio orientavimo ir garantijų fondas)*
EBIC (European Business Information Centres)	*EVNC*
EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)	*ERPB (Europos rekonstrukcijos ir plėtros bankas)*
ECAA (European Common Aviation Area)	*Europos bendra aviacinė erdvė*

72

EC (European Commission)	*Europos komisija*
EC (European Community)	*EB (Europos Bendrija)*
ECB (European Central Bank)	*ECB (Europos Centrinis Bankas)*
ECBS (European Central Banks System)	*ECBS (Europos centrinių bankų sistema)*
ECHO (European Community Humanitarian Office)	*EBHT (Europos Bendrijos Humanitarinė Tarnyba)*
ECHR (European Convention on Human Rights)	*Europos žmogaus teisių ir pagrindinių laisvių apsaugos konvencija*
ECIP (European Communities Investment Partners)	*EBIPP (Europos Bendrijos investicijų partnerių programa)*
ECJ (European Court of Justice)	*ETT (Europos Teisingumo Teismas)*
ECMF (European Monetary Cooperation Fund)	*Europos piniginio bendradarbiavimo fondas*
Ecofin Council (Council of Ministers for Economic and Financial Affairs)	*Ecofin (Ekonomikos ir finansų ministrų taryba)*
Economic and Financial Committee	*Ekonomikos ir finansų komitetas*
Economic and social cohesion	*Ekonominė ir socialinė sanglauda*
Economic and Social Committee	*Ekonomikos ir socialinių reikalų komitetas*
Economic policy	*Ekonominė politika*
Economic Policy Committee	*Ekonominės politikos komitetas*
ECOSOC (Economic and Social Committee)	*„Ecosoc" (Jungtinių Tautų Ekonomikos ir socialinė taryba)*
ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community)	*EAPB (Europos plieno ir anglių bendrija)*
ECSC Treaty	*EAPB sutartis*
ECU (European Currency Unit)	*Ekiu (Europos piniginis vienetas)*
EDC (European Defence Community)	*EGB (Europos gynybos bendrija)*

EDF *(European Development Fund)*	**EPF** *(Europos plėtros fondas)*
Education and youth	**Švietimas ir jaunimas**
Education policy	**Švietimo politika**
EEA *(European Economic Area)*	**EER** *(Europos ekonominis regionas)*
EEC *(European Economic Community)*	**EEB** *(Europos ekonominė bendrija)*
EEC Treaty	**EEB sutartis**
EEIG *(European Economic Interest Group)*	**EEIG** *(Europos ekonominio intereso grupė)*
EES *(European Employment Strategy)*	**Europos užimtumo strategija**
EFICS *(European Forestry Information and Communication System)*	**EMIRS** *(Europos miškininkystės informacijos ir ryšių sistema)*
EFTA *(European Free Trade Area)*	**ELPA** *(Europos laisvosios prekybos asociacija)*
e-Government	**e. vyriausybė**
EIB *(European Investment Bank)*	**EIB** *(Europos investicijų bankas)*
EIC *(European Info Centres)*	**EIC** *(Europos informacijos centrai)*
EIF *(European Investment Fund)*	**EIF** *(Europos investicijų fondas)*
EINECS *(European inventory of existing commercial chemical substances)*	**EINECS sąrašas** *(Europos esamų komercinių cheminių medžiagų sąrašas)*
Eligibility	**Renkamumas**
Elysée Treaty	**Eliziejaus sutartis**
EMAS *(Eco-Management and Audit Scheme)*	**AVAS** *(Aplinkosaugos vadybos ir audito sistema)*
EMC *(Electromagnetic compatibility)*	**Elektromagnetinis suderinamumas**
EMCDDA *(European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction)*	**Europos narkotikų ir narkomanijos monitoringo centras**
EMCF *(European Monetary Cooperation*	**EPBF** *(Europos pinigų bendradarbiavimo*

Fund)	*fondas)*
EMI (European Monetary Institute)	*EPI (Europos pinigų institutas)*
Employment Committee	*Užimtumo komitetas*
Empty Chair Crisis	*„Tuščios kėdės" krizė*
EMS (European Monetary System)	*EPSis (Europos pinigų sistema)*
EMU (Economic and monetary union)	*EPS (Ekonominė ir pinigų sąjunga)*
EN (European Standard (Euro-Norm))	*Europos standartas*
Energy policy	*Energetikos politika*
Energy Tax	*Energijos mokestis*
Enhanced cooperation	*Sustiprintas bendradarbiavimas*
Enhanced pre-accession strategy	*Išplėstinė pasirengimo narystei strategija*
Enlargement	*Plėtimas*
Enlargement Strategy Paper	*Plėtros strategijos dokumentas*
Envireg (Programme for regional environment measures)	*ENVIREG (Regioninių gamtos apsaugos priemonių programa)*
Environment Policy	*Aplinkos apsaugos politika*
Environmental protection	*Aplinkos apsauga*
EP (European Parliament)	*EP (Europos Parlamentas)*
EPC (European Political Community)	*EPB (Europos politinė bendrija)*
EPC (European political co-operation)	*EPB (Europos politinis bendradarbiavimas)*
EPO (European Patent Organisation)	*EPB (Europos patentų biuras)*
Equal Pay	*Vienodas atlyginimas*
Erasmus (European Community action scheme for the mobility of university students)	*ERASMUS (Europos bendrijos veiklos schema universitetų studentų mainams skatinti)*
ERDF (European Regional Development Fund)	*ERPF (Europos regionų plėtojimo fondas)*

75

ERM (Exchange Rate Mechanism)	*VKM (Valiutų kurso mechanizmas)*
ERMES (European Radio Messaging System)	*ERMES (Europos radijo pranešimų sistema)*
ESA (European Space Agency)	*EKA (Europos kosmoso agentūra)*
ESA (European System of Integrated Economic Accounts)	*ESS (Europos integruotų ekonominių sąskaitų sistema)*
ESC (Economic and Social Committee)	*ESK (Ekonomikos ir socialinis komitetas)*
ESCB (European System of Central Banks)	*ECBS (Europos centrinių bankų sistema)*
ESDI (European Security and Defence Identity)	*ESGI (Europos saugumo ir gynybos identitetas)*
ESDP (European spatial development perspective)	*EEPP (Europos erdvės plėtros perspektyva)*
ESF (European Social Fund)	*ESF (Europos socialinis fondas)*
Esprit (European strategic programme for research and development in information technologies)	*ESPRIT (Europos strateginė programa tyrimams ir informacijų technologijoms)*
ETF (European Training Foundation)	*Europos mokymo fondas*
ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute)	*ETSI (Europos telekomunikacijų standartų institutas)*
ETUC (European Trade Union Confederation)	*EPSK (Europos profesinių sąjungų konfederacija)*
EU (European Union)	*ES (Europos Sąjunga)*
EUA (European unit of account)	*EAV (Europos apskaitos vienetas)*
EUI (European University Institute)	*Europos universitetinis institutas*
Eurathlon	*Euratlonas*
Euratom (European Atomic Energy Community) (EAEC)	*Euratomas (Europos atominės energetikos bendrija)*

Eureka (*European Research Coordination Agency*)	*EUREKA* (*Europos mokslinių tyrimų koordinavimo agentūra garso ir vaizdo infrastruktūrai skatinti*)
EURO	*Euras*
EUROBAROMETER	*Eurobarometras*
Eurocontrol	*Eurokontrolė*
EUROCORPS	*Eurokorpusas*
Eurocrat	*Eurokratas*
Eurojust	*Eurojustas*
Euroland	*Euro tėvynė*
EUROPA	*EUROPA*
European accounting system	*Europos apskaitos sistema*
Europe Agreements	*Europos sutartys*
EuropeAid Co-operation Office	*EuropeAid bendradarbiavimo tarnyba*
Europe à la carte	*Europa À LA CARTE*
Europe Day	*Europos diena*
European Agency for Reconstruction	*Europos rekonstrukcijos agentūra*
European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products	*Europos vaistų kontrolės tarnyba*
European anthem	*Europos Himnas*
European arrest warrant	*Europos arešto orderis*
European Atomic Energy Community	*Europos atominės energijos bendrija*
European citizenship	*Europos pilietybė*
European Communities	*Europos Bendrijos*
European Communities Law	*Europos Bendrijų teisė*
European Company Statute	*Europos įmonės statutas*

European conference	*Europos konferencija*
European Constitution	*Europos konstitucija*
European Convention	*Europos Tarybos konvencija*
European Council	*Europos Viršūnių taryba*
European Court of Auditors	*Europos Audito Rūmai*
European Court of Human Rights	*Europos žmogaus teisių teismas*
European Drugs Unit	*Europos kovos su narkotikais skyrius*
European Economic and Social Committee	*Europos ekonomikos ir socialinių reikalų komitetas*
European Economic Commission	*Europos ekonominė komisija*
European Economic Interest Grouping	*Europos ekonominių interesų grupė*
European elections	*Europos rinkimai*
European emblem	*Europos emblema*
European Energy Charter	*Europos energetikos chartija*
European Environmental Agency	*Europos aplinkos agentūra*
European flag	*Europos vėliava*
European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions	*Europos gyvenimo ir darbo sąlygų gerinimo fondas*
European integration	*Europos integracija*
European language	*Europos kalba*
European law	*Europos teisė*
European Movement	*Europos judėjimas*
European Ombudsman	*Europos ombudsmenas*
European passport	*Europos pasas*
European Police Office	*Europos policijos biuras*
European Research Coordination Agency	*Europos mokslinių tyrimų koordinavimo*

	agentūra
European security and defence policy	*Europos saugumo ir gynybos politika*
European Social Charter	*Europos socialinė chartija*
European Union agencies	*Europos Sąjungos agentūros*
European Year	*Europos metai*
European Youth Forum	*Europos jaunimo forumas*
EUROPOL (European Police Office)	*Europolas (Europos policijos biuras)*
Eurosceptic	*Euroskeptikas*
EUROSTAT	*Eurostatas*
EURYDICE (Education Information Network in the European Community)	*Eurydice*
Evaluation	*Įvertinimas*
Expenditure	*Išlaidos*
Extensification	*Ekstensyvinimas*
External Relations	*Išorės santykiai*
Extra EU	*Ne Europos Sąjunga*
FADN (Farm Accountancy Data Network)	*ŪADT (Ūkių apskaitos duomenų tinklas)*
Federalism	*Federalizmas*
FIFG (Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance)	*ŽOFI (Žuvininkystės orientavimo finansinis instrumentas)*
Fight against drugs	*Kova su narkotikais*
Fight against fraud	*Kova su sukčiavimu*
Financial guidelines	*Finansinės gairės*
Financial intermediary	*Finansų tarpininkas*
Financial perspective	*Finansinė perspektyva*
Financial Policy	*Finansų politika*

First pillar	*Pirmasis ramstis*
Fisheries	*Žvejybos plotai*
Fisheries policy	*Žvejybos politika*
Food safety	*Maisto sauga*
Foodstuffs	*Maisto produktai*
FORCE	*FORCE*
Foreign Policy	*Užsienio politika*
Fortress Europe	*Europos tvirtovė*
Fouchet Plan	*Fušė planas*
Founding fathers	*Pradininkai*
Founding treaties	*Steigimo sutartys*
Four freedoms	*Keturios laisvės*
Framework decision	*Pagrindų sprendimas*
Framework programme	*Pagrindinė programa*
Free movement of capital	*Laisvas kapitalo judėjimas*
Free movement of goods	*Laisvas prekių judėjimas*
Free movement of persons	*Laisvas asmenų judėjimas*
Free movement of services	*Laisvas paslaugų judėjimas*
Free-trade agreement	*Laisvosios prekybos sutartis*
Free trade area	*Laisvosios prekybos erdvė*
Freedom of Movement	*Judėjimo laisvė*
GAC (General Affairs Council)	*Bendrųjų reikalų taryba*
GATS (General Agreement on Trade in Services)	*GATS (Bendrasis susitarimas dėl prekybos paslaugomis)*
GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)	*GATT (Bendrasis susitarimas dėl muitų tarifų ir prekybos)*

GDP *(Gross Domestic Product)*	**BVP** *(Bendrasis vidaus produktas)*
General principles of Community law	**Bendrieji Bendrijos teisės principai**
GFS *(Government Finance Statistics)*	**GFS** *(Valstybės finansų statistika)*
Globalisation	**Globalizacija**
Globalisation of the economy	**Ekonomikos globalizacija**
GNP *(Gross National Product)*	**BNP** *(Bendrasis nacionalinis produktas)*
Governance	**Valdžia**
Green paper	**Žalioji knyga**
Hague Summit	**Hagos viršūnių susitikimas**
Hard core	**Branduolys**
Harmonisation	**Derinimas**
HDTV *(High – definition television)*	**HDTV** *(Didelės raiškos televizijos standartas)*
Heads of state and government	**Valstybių ir vyriausybių vadovai**
Health protection	**Sveikatos apsauga**
HELIOS II *(Handicapped People in the European Community Living Independently in an Open Society)*	**HELIOS II**
High Authority	**Aukščiausioji valdžia**
High Representative for the common foreign and security policy	**Vyriausiasis įgaliotinis bendrai užsienio ir saugumo politikai**
Horizon	**HORIZONTAS**
Human rights	**Žmogaus teisės**
Humanitarian aid	**Humanitarinė pagalba**
ICT *(Information and Communication Technologies)*	**TBT**
IDA *(Interchange of Data between*	**IDA** *(Keitimasis duomenimis tarp*

Administrations)	*administracijų)*
IDES *(Interactive Data Entry System)*	**Sąveikos duomenų įvesties sistema**
IEC *(International Electrotechnical Commission)*	**IEC** *(Tarptautinė elektrotrechnikos komisija)*
IGC *(Intergovernmental conference)*	**TVK** *(Tarpvyriausybinė konferencija)*
ILO *(International Labour Organisation)*	**TDO** *(Tarptautinė darbo organizacija)*
IMF *(International Monetary Fund)*	**TPF** *(Tarptautinis pinigų fondas)*
IMPs *(Integrated Mediterranean Programmes)*	**Integruotos Viduržemio jūros šalių programos**
Industry	**Pramonė**
Industrial policy	**Pramonės politika**
Industrial research	**Pramoniniai moksliniai tyrimai**
Information Society	**Informacinė visuomenė**
Information Technology	**Informacijos technologija**
Inland Waterways	**Vidaus vandenų keliai**
INO *(International Organisation)*	**Tarptautinė organizacija**
Institutional balance	**Institucinė pusiausvyra**
Institutions	**Institucijos**
INTAS	**INTAS**
Integration	**Integracija**
Intellectual property	**Intelektinė nuosavybė**
Intergovernmental	**Tarpvyriausybinis**
Intergovernmentalism	**Tarpvyriausybiškumas**
Internal market	**Vidaus rinka**
Interoperability	**Sąveika**
Interreg *(Community initiative for border*	**INTERREG**

areas)	
Intervention Agency	**Intervencinė žinyba**
Intervention Price	**Intervencinė [įsikištinė] kaina**
Intranet	**Intranetas**
Ioannina compromise	**Janinos kompromisas**
IPR *(Intellectual Property Rights)*	**Intelektinės nuosavybės teisės**
Irregularity	**Neatitikimas**
ISO *(International Organization for Standardization)*	**ISO** *(Tarptautinė standartizacijos organizacija)*
ISPA *(Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre – accession)*	**ISPA** *(Pasirengimo narystei struktūrinės politikos programa)*
ISDN *(Integrated Services Digital Network)*	**ISDN** *(Skaitmeninis visuminių paslaugų tinklas)*
JESSI *(Joint European Submicron Silicon)*	**JESSI** *(Bendras Europos submikroninis silikonas)*
JET *(Joint European Torus)*	**JET** *(Bendras Europos toras)*
JHA *(Justice and home affairs)*	**Teisingumas ir vidaus reikalai**
Joint action	**Bendri veiksmai**
Joint position	**Bendra pozicija**
JOULE *(Joint Opportunities for Unconventional or Long-Term Energy Supply)*	**JOULE** *(Bendros neįprastinės ar ilgalaikės energijos tiekimo galimybės)*
JRC *(Joint Research Centre)*	**JMTC** *(Jungtinis mokslinių tyrimų centras)*
Kaleidoscope	**Kaleidoskopas**
KAROLUS	**Karolus**
Kyoto Protocol	**Kioto protokolas**
Languages	**Kalbos**

LEADER	*LEADER*
Legal basis	*Teisinis pagrindas*
Legal entity	*Juridinis asmuo*
Legal Personality	*Juridinis asmuo*
Legal Service	*Teisės tarnyba*
Legislation	*Teisėkūra*
LEONARDO DA VINCI	*LEONARDO DA VINCI*
Levies	*Mokesčiai*
Liberal intergovernmentalism	*Liberalusis tarpvyriausybiškumas*
Liberalization	*Liberalizavimas*
LIDAR *(Light Detection and Range)*	*Lidaras, šviesos aptikimo ir nuotolio nustatymo įrenginys*
LIFE *(Financial Instrument for the Environment)*	*LIFE*
LINGUA	*LINGUA*
Lomé Convention	*Lomės konvencija*
Luxembourg compromise	*Liuksemburgo kompromisas*
Maastricht Treaty	*Mastrichto sutartis*
Mainstreaming	*Integravimas*
Majority Voting	*Balsų dauguma*
Marshall Plan	*Maršalo planas*
MATTHAEUS	*Matthaeus*
MEDA *(mesures d'accompagnement financiéres et techniques)*	*MEDA*
MEDIA *(Measures to encourage the development of the audiovisual production*	*MEDIA*

industry)	
Media Policy	*Žiniasklaidos politika*
MEPs *(Members of the European Parliament)*	*EP nariai* *(Europos Parlamento nariai)*
Merger control	*Susiliejimų kontrolė*
Merger Treaty	*Sujungimo sutartis*
Messina Conference	*Mesinos konferencija*
Monetary Committee	*Pinigų komitetas*
Monetary policy	*Pinigų politika*
Monetary system	*Pinigų sistema*
Monetary union	*Pinigų sąjunga*
MONITOR	*Monitorius*
Mr/Ms CFSP	*Ponas BUSP'as ir ponia BUSP*
MS *(Member State)*	*Valstybės narė*
Multiannual	*Daugiametis*
"Multi-speed" Europe	*„Skirtingų greičių" Europa*
Mutual recognition	*Abipusis pripažinimas*
NAFTA *(North American Free Trade Area)*	*NAFTA* *(Šiaurės Amerikos laisvosios prekybos susitarimo)*
Nationalism	*Nacionalizmas*
NATO *(North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)*	*NATO* *(Šiaurės Atlanto sutarties organizacija)*
NB *(Notified Body)*	*Notifikuotoji įstaiga*
NCI *(New Community Instrument)*	*NBI* *(Naujasis Bendrijos (finansinis) instrumentas)*
Negative Clearance	*Nedraudžiamumo patvirtinimas*
Negotiated procedures	*Derybos*
Neofunctionalism	*Neofunkcionalizmas*

NET (Next European Torus)	*Kitas Europos toras*
Nice Treaty	*Nicos sutartis*
NIS (New Independent States)	*NNV*
Non-tariff barrier	*Netarifinė prekybos kliūtis*
Norm Price	*Tikslinė kaina*
Northern Dimension	*Šiaurės dimensija*
NOW (New Opportunities for Women)	*NOW*
NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Statistical Units)	*NUTS (Teritorinių statistinių vienetų nomenklatūra)*
OCTs (Overseas Countries and Territories)	*Užjūrio šalys ir teritorijos*
OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Developmet)	*EBPO (Ekonominio bendradarbiavimo ir plėtros organizacija)*
OEEC (Organisation for European Economic Cooperation)	*Europos ekonominio bendradarbiavimo organizacija*
Office for Official Publications of the European Communities	*Europos oficialiųjų leidinių biuras*
Official languages	*Oficialiosios kalbos*
OJ (Official Journal)	*„Oficialusis leidinys“*
OLAF (European Anti-fraud Office)	*OLAF (Europos kovos su apgavystėmis biuras)*
Ombudsman	*Ombudsmenas*
ONP (Open Network Provision)	*ATT (Atvirojo tinklo teikimas)*
OOPEC (Office for Official Publications of the European Communities)	*ESOLB*
Operational programme	*Operatyvinė programa*
Opinion	*Nuomonė*

Ortoli Facility	*Ortolio priemonė*
OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe)	*ESBO (Europos saugumo ir bendradarbiavimo organizacija)*
Outermost regions	*Atokiausi regionai*
Own funds	*Nuosavos lėšos*
Own resources	*Nuosavi ištekliai*
Parliamentary committee	*Parlamentinis komitetas*
PCA (Partnership and Cooperation Agreement)	*Partnerystės ir bendradarbiavimo sutartis*
People's Europe	*Žmonių Europa*
Permanent Representation	*Nuolatinė atstovybė*
Petersberg tasks	*Petersbergo užduotys*
Petition	*Peticija*
PETRA	*PETRA*
PHARE (Poland and Hungary: aid for economic restructuring)	*PHARE*
Pillar	*Ramstis*
Plenary session	*Plenarinis posėdis*
Police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters	*Policijos ir teismų bendradarbiavimas baudžiamosiose bylose*
Political Cooperation	*Politinis bendradarbiavimas*
Political system	*Politinė sistema*
Political union	*Politinė sąjunga*
Position paper	*Derybinė pozicija*
Positive abstention	*Pozityvusis susilaikymas*
Pre-accession strategy	*Priėmimo strategija*

Preamble	*Preambulė*
Precautionary Principle	*Atsargumo principas*
Preferential agreement	*Preferencinis susitarimas*
Presidency	*Pirmininkavimas*
Presidency Conclusions	*Pirmininkavimo išvados*
President	*Pirmininkas*
President of the Commission	*Komisijos pirmininkas*
Primacy	*Viršenybė*
Primacy of Community law	*Bendrijos teisės viršenybė*
Primacy of European law	*Europos teisės viršenybė*
Principle of non-discrimination	*Nediskriminavimo principas*
Principle of subsidiarity	*Subsidiarumo principas*
Privileges and Immunities	*Privilegijos ir imunitetai*
Project appraisal	*Projekto įkainojimas*
Product Liability	*Atsakomybė už gaminį [produktą]*
Proportionality	*Proporcingumas*
Protocol	*Protokolas*
Provisions	*Nuostatos*
Proximity	*Artumas*
PSC (Political and Security Committee)	*Politinis ir saugumo komitetas*
Public Body	*Viešoji įstaiga*
Public health	*Visuomenės sveikata*
Public offering	*Viešas pasiūlymas*
Public procurement	*Viešieji pirkimai*
Public service	*Viešoji tarnyba*
Qualified majority	*Kvalifikuotoji balsų dauguma*

Qualified Majority Voting	*Balsavimas balsų dauguma*
Quantitative Restrictions	*Kiekybiniai apribojimai*
RACE (Research and development in advanced communications technologies for Europe)	*RACE (Naujų komunikacijų technologijų tyrimas ir plėtra Europoje)*
Raphael	*Raphael*
Rapid reaction force	*Greito reagavimo pajėgos*
Rapporteur	*Pranešėjas*
Ratification	*Ratifikavimas*
Realist intergovernmentalism	*Realistinis tarpvyriausybiškumas*
Rebate	*Nuolaida*
Recommendation	*Rekomendacija*
Reference Price	*Atskaitos kaina*
Referendum	*Referendumas*
Regeneration	*Regeneracija*
Regional policy	*Regioninė politika*
Regionalism	*Regionalizmas*
Regulation	*Reglamentas*
Research and development	*Moksliniai tyrimai ir plėtra*
Resolution	*Rezoliucija*
Reunification of Germany	*Vokietijos susivienijimas*
Revenue	*Įplaukos*
Right of initiative	*Iniciatyvos teisė*
Road Transport	*Kelių transportas*
RTD (Research and Technological Development)	*Moksliniai tyrimai ir technologijų plėtra*

Rural development	*Kaimo plėtra*
SAD (Single Administrative Document)	*VAD (Vienas (bendras) administracinis dokumentas)*
SAPARD (Special Action for a Pre-Accession for Agriculture and Rural Development)	*SAPARD*
SAVE II (Special Action Programme for Vigorous Energy Efficiency)	*SAVE II*
Schengen Acquis	*Šengeno acquis*
Schengen Agreement	*Šengeno sutartis*
Schengen area	*Šengeno erdvė*
Schengen countries	*Šengeno valstybės*
Schuman Declaration	*Šumano deklaracija*
Schuman Plan	*Šumano planas*
SEA (Single European Act)	*Suvestinis Europos aktas*
Seat	*Būstinė*
Seat of the institutions	*Institucijų būstinė*
Second pillar	*Antrasis ramstis*
Security Policy	*Saugumo politika*
SEDOC (European system for the International clearing of Vacancies and Applications for Employment)	*EURES (Europos laisvų darbo vietų išaiškinimo tarptautiniu lygiu ir prašymų priimti į darbą sistema)*
Service Provider	*Paslaugų teikėjas*
Services	*Paslaugos*
Services of general economic interest	*Visuotinės svarbos ekonominės paslaugos*
Services of general interest	*Visuotinės svarbos paslaugos*
Set-Aside Scheme	*Atidėtos žemės sistema*

Shipping	*Laivyba*
Simplification of legislation	*Teisės aktų supaprastinimas*
Single Currency	*Bendra valiuta*
Single European Act	*Suvestinis Europos aktas*
Single European sky	*Bendras Europos dangus*
Single institutional framework	*Bendra institucinė struktūra*
Single market	*Bendroji rinka*
Single Market Program	*Bendrosios rinkos programa*
SIS (Schengen information system)	*ŠIS (Šengeno informacinė sistema)*
SME (Small- and medium-sized enterprise)	*SVV*
Social Charter	*Socialinė chartija*
Social dialogue	*Socialinis dialogas*
Social dumping	*Socialinis dempingas*
Social partners	*Socialiniai partneriai*
Social policy	*Socialinė politika*
Social Policy Agreement	*Socialinės politikos susitarimas*
SOCRATES	*SOCRATES*
Spaak Report	*Spako pranešimas*
SPP (Special Preparatory Programme)	*SPP*
Sprint (Strategic programme for innovation and technology transfer)	*SPRINT (Inovacijos ir technologijos perdavimo strateginė programa)*
Stabex (System of Stabilization of Export Earnings)	*Stabex*
Stability Pact	*Stabilumo paktas*
Stability and Growth Pact	*Stabilumo ir augimo paktas*
Standardisation	*Standartizacija*

Standing Committee on Employment	*Užimtumo nuolatinis komitetas*
State aid	*Valstybės pagalba*
Statute for Members of the European Parliament	*Europos Parlamento narių statutas*
Strasbourg	*Strasbūras*
Strategy	*Strategija*
Structural Funds	*Struktūriniai fondai*
Structural policy	*Struktūrinė politika*
Structured dialogue	*Struktūrizuotas dialogas*
Subcontractor	*Subrangovas*
Subsidiarity	*Subsidiarumas*
Subsidy	*Subsidija*
Summit	*Aukščiausiojo lygio susitikimas*
Summit Meetings	*Viršūnių susitikimai*
Supranational	*Viršvalstybinis*
Supranationalism	*Viršvalstybiškumas*
Supranationalism and intergovernmentalism	*Viršvalstybiškumas ir tarpvyriausybiškumas*
Sustainability	*Tvarumas*
Sustainable development	*Tvarioji plėtra*
TAC (Total Allowable Catch)	*BLS (Bendri leistini sugavimai)*
TACIS (Technical assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia)	*TACIS (Techninė pagalba Nepriklausomų Valstybių Sąjungai ir Gruzijai)*
TAIEX (Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office)	*TAIEX (Techninės pagalbos informacijos keitimosi biuras)*
Target Price	*Nuorodinė kaina*

TARIC *(Integrated customs tariff of the European Communities)*	**TARIC** *(Integruotas Europos Bendrijų muito tarifas)*
Tariff quota	**Muitų tarifų kvotos**
Tax harmonisation	**Mokesčių derinimas**
TED *(Tenders Electronic Daily)*	**TED**
Telecommunications	**Telekomunikacijos**
Telematics	**Telematika**
Tempus *(Trans-European mobility scheme for university students)*	**TEMPUS** *(Universitetinių studijų judrumo transeuropinė programa)*
TEN *(Trans-European Network)*	**TEN** *(Transeuropinis tinklas)*
TEU *(Treaty on European Union)*	**Europos Sąjungos sutartis**
The European Convention	**Europos Konventas**
THERMIE II	**THERMIE II**
Third country	**Trečioji šalis**
Third pillar	**Trečiasis ramstis**
Threshold Price	**Slenkstinė kaina**
TINA *(Transport Infrastructure Needs Assessment)*	**TINA** *(Transporto infrastruktūros poreikių įvertinimas)*
Title	**Antraštinė dalis**
Tourism	**Turizmas**
Trade policy	**Prekybos politika**
Trans-european networks	**Transeuropiniai tinklai**
Transitional period	**Pereinamasis laikotarpis**
Transnational	**Tarptautinis**
Transparency	**Viešumas**
Transport Policy	**Transporto politika**

Transposition	*Perkėlimas į nacionalinę teisę*
Treaty of Accession	*Stojimo sutartis*
Treaty of Amsterdam	*Amsterdamo sutartis*
Treaty of Nice	*Nicos sutartis*
Treaty of Paris	*Paryžiaus sutartis*
Treaty of Rome	*Romos sutartis*
TREVI (Terrorism, radicalism, extremism, vandalism international)	*TREVI*
TREVI Group	*TREVI grupė*
Troika	*Troika*
Twinning	*Poravimo sistema*
Two-speed Europe	*„Dviejų greičių" Europa*
Unanimity	*Vienbalsiškumas*
UNICE (Union of Industries of the European Community)	*EPKS (Europos pramonininkų konfederacijų sąjunga)*
Uniform electoral procedure	*Vienoda rinkimų tvarka*
United Nations ECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)	*Jungtinių Tautų Europos ekonominė komisija*
Universal service	*Universalioji paslauga*
UNO (United Nations Organization)	*JTO (Jungtinių Tautų Organizacija)*
Uruguay round	*Urugvajaus derybų ratas*
Value-added tax	*Pridėtinės vertės mokestis*
Variable Geometry	*Keičiamoji geometrija*
"Variable-geometry" Europe	*„Kintamosios geometrijos" Europa*
Venture capital	*Rizikos kapitalas*
Very Short-Term Financing Facility	*Labai trumpos trukmės finansavimas*

Veto	*Veto teisė*
Visa Policy	*Vizų politika*
Water	*Vanduo*
Werner Report	*Vernerio pranešimas*
WEU (Western European Union)	*VES (Vakarų Europos Sąjunga)*
White Paper	*Baltoji knyga*
White Paper on completion of the internal market	*Baltoji knyga, skirta vidaus rinkos sukūrimui*
White Paper on preparation of the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe for integration into the internal market of the Union	*Baltoji knyga, skirta asocijuotųjų Vidurio ir Rytų Europos valstybių pasirengimui integracijai į Sąjungos vidaus rinką*
Withdrawal Price	*Pasitraukimo [išėmimo] (iš rinkos) kaina*
Work Programme	*Darbo programa*
WTO (World Trade Organisation)	*PPO (Pasaulinė prekybos organizacija)*
Xenophobia	*Ksenofobija*
Yaoundé Convention	*Jaundės konvencija*
Youth for Europe	*Jaunimas Europai*
Youthstart	*Jaunimo startas*