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Metaphors and their Translation in Legal Communication Discourse

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Abstract

This thesis analyses metaphors used in the legal economic communications that were issued from 2019 to 2022 during the economic and political crisis that started due to Covid-19 crisis, the war in Ukraine and supply chain disruptions. The aim of the thesis is to identify metaphors in legal communications on economic issues and to investigate how metaphors are translated. The data was analysed by collecting LEGAL target domain keywords from the constructed corpus using AntConc tool (Anthony 2019) and applying Metaphor Identification Procedure created by Pragglejaz group (2007). The analysis shows that the most frequently used LEGAL target domain keywords are conceptualized as PERSON, OBJECT, LANDSCAPE, PROXIMITY, and CONSTRUCTION in both the source text and the target text translation. The overall conceptualization suggests that source domains maintained in ST and TT highlight the importance of translators work when transparent and clear transfer of legal economic matters in different languages is needed.

Keywords: Conceptual Metaphor Theory, metaphors, legal economic communications, translation

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INTRODUCTION

The world has faced several challenges in recent years: from the Covid-19 crisis in 2019 to the war in Ukraine, which started in 2021 and caused economic and political disruptions. The most significant events that have happened during the period of 2019 and 2021 encouraged countries to take strict measures to stabilize the current market situation, supply chain disruptions, or unpredictable political situations and foresee further actions. Therefore, legal documents, such as policies, are adopted by governance bodies (in particular, the EU Commission) and are used to make political, economic, and business decisions, which benefit the EU economy. Policies are important not only for the internal use of the EU governing bodies but also for the EU citizens to be informed about current problems and decisions. For this reason, the EU Commission releases legal communications that evaluate, clarify and provide interpretations of current policies to be understandable to the general public (EU Monitor 2023). As a legal instrument, communication facilitates evaluations and explanations of current policies issued between 2019 and 2022.

The relationship between language and legal discourse has been discussed by different researchers (Winter 2001/2003; Ebesson 2012; Richard 2014; Urbonaitė 2017; Šeškauskienė 2022). However, as the interest in the field kept growing, it can be concluded that the distinctive feature of legal discourse is metaphoricity, which is a crucial component of persuasion and legal reasoning (Berger 2002; Winter 2008). Unlike the classical approach to metaphor which views it as a figurative expression for decorative purposes, the cognitive approach states that metaphor's function is to understand concepts and to demonstrate grounded and systematic human rationality (Lakoff & Johnson 1980; Ungerer & Schmid 1996; Johnson 2002). Therefore, the current analysis of metaphors in legal discourse can reveal what images are created while transferring current policies' interpretations to the public.

The interpretations of policies presented in legal communications are important to be translated into other EU languages because the economic issues in question should be understandable for non-English language users. Therefore, legal translations are challenging because of "the differences in the source and the target legal and linguistics systems" (Gotti 2016: 6). Legal texts are mainly translated regarding their communicative purpose in the target language because legal effects (purpose and intent) in a translated text must be preserved. To briefly review the translation of metaphors, the researchers have examined them as a linguistic problem due to linguistic and cultural differences. For this reason, different translation methods have been introduced: substitution, when one metaphor is translated into a different metaphor,

paraphrase or metaphor omission (Schaffner 2004). Wang (2013) states that in order to correctly translate metaphors we need to understand them and be able to reproduce them. When a metaphor is reproduced, we need to decode the metaphor from the source language and encode the metaphor into the target language.

Still, little research has been done on metaphors and their translation in legal texts on economic issues. Therefore, this paper would be an addition to the field while analysing metaphors and their translations in legal economic communications.

The object of the thesis. The object of the study is metaphors used in legal economic communications released by the EU Commission that were issued from 2019 to 2022. Metaphor is selected as a tool to reflect the economic situation during the international crisis that verbally transfers legal concepts. Due to the limited scope of the study, three of the most frequently used keywords three of the most frequently used metaphors that conceptualizing LEGAL target domain are analysed.

The aim of the thesis. The aim of the thesis is to identify metaphors used in legal economic communications and their translations. Metaphors are analysed in the source language text and the target language translation in order to find a systematic pattern (usage) of metaphors in legal texts (Schaffner 2004). The analysis will also allow to prove or disapprove whether the source domain in the translated text is maintained. To fulfil the aim, the following objectives are set:

1. to collect the most frequently used keywords in the LEGAL target domain using the corpus analysis tool AntConc (Anthony 2019);
2. to identify metaphorical expressions in the collected corpus by employing the Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP), introduced by Pragglejaz Group (2007);
3. to analyse the context of the metaphors to identify what ideas are put forward in terms of the LEGAL target domain;
4. to identify translations of metaphorical expressions in the target language and to determine their metaphoricity;
5. to verify whether metaphor translations into the target language maintain the same source domain as determined in the source language.

Before proceeding to further analysis of legal economic communications, the theoretical framework of traditional and cognitive metaphor theory is discussed. In addition, theoretical background of translation theory is presented to gain insights into metaphor translation methods that are applied in the results section. The analysis proceeds with results and discussion section where the metaphors and their translations are presented. The conclusions section introduces

the prevailing trends of metaphor usage and translations in legal economic communications. The final sections of the paper includes references and data sources, which are the theoretical basis of this research paper, summary in Lithuanian and two appendices.

I. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1.1. Classical and cognitive approaches to metaphoricity

The classical (or traditional) approach to metaphor views it as figurative expressions for decorative or rhetorical purposes. Since metaphors are "regarded as figures of speech, i.e. as more or less ornamental devices used in rhetorical style" (Ungerer & Schmid 1996: 114), there are several assumptions that the traditional approach to metaphor is based on. The first assumption of the traditional view is that metaphors are regarded as deviations from everyday language usage. The second assumption is that "metaphors are merely a matter of words" (Dălălău 2011: 236). The third assumption indicates that if we want to have a metaphor, we need to have literal language first. This means that words or phrases are used outside of their usual meaning. The assumptions made within the traditional approach indicate that metaphors are identified as a matter of language when metaphorical words substitute literal words (Dălălău 2011: 236).

Generally, the traditional approach views metaphor as a figure of speech and is understood as a comparison of two unlike entities (Black 1993: 25). For instance, in the sentence *Achilles was a lion in the fight* the word *lion* is considered as a metaphor to achieve an artistic effect. It can also be identified that *Achilles* and the *lion* might share common features, such as bravery and strength. Kövesces (2010: vii-viii) summarizes the traditional view of metaphor by presenting its five most commonly accepted features. First, metaphor is a linguistic phenomenon, they are properties of words (e.g. the metaphorical use of *lion* is identified as a linguistic expression). Second, metaphor is used for artistic or rhetorical purposes. Third, metaphor focuses on a similarity between two objects that are compared and identified (e.g. *Achilles* and a *lion* should share common features if we want to use the word *lion* as a metaphor for *Achilles*). Fourth, metaphor is used consciously and intentionally, and it is thought that only if one has a special talent, he/she can use metaphors and use them well. The last characteristic is that we can use language (e. g. everyday communication) without metaphors because we use them for special effects.

However, the traditional view of metaphor was questioned by cognitive linguists. They stated that metaphor is a feature of human perception and reasoning and that the meaning of the metaphor is created, communicated, and understood in terms of cross-domain mappings (Lakoff & Johnson 1980; Kövesces 2010). Therefore, cognitive attitude to language changed the concept of metaphor (Evans & Green 2006: 5). George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1980) were the first who challenged the traditional approach to metaphor. They developed their

conception of cognitive linguistic view of metaphor in their work *Metaphors We Live By*. The traditional approach was challenged by claiming that metaphor is a matter of concepts rather than words. Also, metaphor's function is to better understand a particular concept, and not just artistic or rhetoric purpose as stated in the traditional approach. Another aspect of the cognitive approach is that metaphors should not always be based on the similarity between two entities that are compared and identified. In addition, the cognitive approach is supported by a claim that metaphors can be used in everyday language and not only by talented people. And the last aspect of the cognitive linguistic view of metaphor is concerned with that "metaphor, far from being a superfluous though pleasing linguistic ornament, is an inevitable process of human thought and reasoning" (Kövesces 2002: viii).

Based on the cognitive approach Lakoff and Johnson (1980) identify three key features of metaphor. The first feature is that metaphor is found in different languages, in both, language and our cognition, in oral and written discourse. Metaphor is found not only in poetry, and literature but also in our everyday realities, media, scientific and legal discourses. The second feature is that metaphor reflects thoughts, notions, and our cognitive understanding. For example, when we talk about arguments, we use the concept of war and act on our thoughts. Therefore, the conceptual metaphor ARGUMENT IS WAR can be reflected by the following expressions:

1) Your claims are *indefensible*.
2) He *attacked every weak point* in my argument.
3) I've never *won* an argument with him. (Lakoff & Johnson 1980: 4).

As seen in the examples, we do not just discuss arguments in terms of war, we rather act on them: we win or lose arguments, we argue with an opponent, and we attack other persons' positions to defend ours. There is a verbal battle rather than physical and while using words we structure the actions that will be used in the argument. The example about arguments indicates that metaphor is an occurrence in our cognition. The third feature is that metaphor is systematic. "Common notion of metaphor can produce countless linguistic expressions; and different notions of metaphor form a systematic network which is the basis of our remarks and thoughts" (Fan 2018: 926). For example, the system of conceptual metaphors about TIME is discussed at both conceptual and linguistic levels. The following metaphorical expressions explain the metaphorical nature of the concept of TIME IS MONEY:

4) You're *wasting* my time.
5) I don't *have* the time to *give* you.

6) I've *invested* a lot of time in her. (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980: 7-8).

The examples demonstrate that time is considered a valuable commodity and a limited resource that we use to achieve our goals. Thus, we do not only understand time as valuable and limited, but we also act as if time is limited (spent, wasted, invested). Therefore, TIME IS MONEY, TIME IS A FINITE RESOURCE and TIME IS A VALUABLE COMMODITY are metaphorical concepts conceptualized through money, resources, and valuable commodities, and all of them are limited. The following system can be made: TIME IS MONEY because TIME IS A LIMITED RESOURCE and this means that TIME IS A VALUABLE COMMODITY (Lakoff & Johnson 1980: 8-9). The aforementioned metaphorical concepts form a system that is based on subcategorization because money is a limited resource and limited resources are valuable commodities. The examples demonstrate how metaphorical "entailments can characterize a coherent system of metaphorical concepts and a corresponding system of metaphorical expression for those concepts" (Lakoff & Johnson 1980: 9).

1.2. Conceptual Metaphor Theory

The broad definition of conceptual metaphor was discussed in the book (Lakoff & Johnson 1980: 273), where a conceptual metaphor was defined as "understanding one domain of experience (…) in terms of another and presented not only as a phenomenon of language but also as mental operation" (the way of thinking, processing information and getting knowledge). This definition considers conceptual metaphor both as a process and a product. For instance, we talk and think about ARGUMENTS in terms of WAR. In this way, the conceptual metaphor is reflected by metaphorical expressions:

7) His criticisms were *right on target*.
8) You disagree? Okay, *shoot*! (Lakoff & Johnson 1980: 4).

The metaphorical expressions show that "the cognitive process of understanding a domain is the process aspect of metaphor, while the resulting conceptual pattern is the product aspect" (Kövesces 2020: 1). In the cognitive theory, with the help of language, metaphor becomes a key factor in constructing reality because linguistic expressions are metaphorical (Evans & Green 2006: 295; Beknazarova et el. 2021: 1320).

It is important to distinguish conceptual metaphors from metaphorical expressions. Conceptual metaphors refer to our understanding of one idea in terms of another, whereas metaphorical expressions are linguistic realization (a word, phrase, or sentence) that describe entities, situations, or scenes. If we discuss the above-mentioned expression about ARGUMENT in terms

of WAR, the domain of WAR is a linguistic metaphorical expression. The conceptual metaphor the expression makes is ARGUMENT IS WAR. The main idea of metaphor is that the metaphor does not consist of individual linguistic expressions but consists of entire conceptual domains (Croft & Cruse 2004: 195).

The two domains that take part in conceptual metaphor are called the *target domain* and the *source domain*. The *target* is the domain being described (e.g. ARGUMENT in terms of war) and the *source* is the domain in terms of which the target is described (e.g. WAR) (Evans & Green 2006: 295). Croft and Cruse (2004: 195) identify the domains as:

> "any concept from the source domain – the domain supporting the
> literal meaning of the expression – can be used to describe a concept
> in the target domain – the domain the sentence is actually about".

Lakoff and Johnson use the formula TARGET DOMAIN IS SOURCE DOMAIN to represent the metaphorical link between the domains. For instance, the conceptual metaphor ANGER IS FIRE can be identified using mappings in the following metaphorical expressions:

9) *She was burning with anger.*
10) *He was spitting fire.*
11) *The incident set the people ablaze with anger* (Kövesces 2020: 2-3).

Here, *anger* is metaphorically viewed as *fire* where the *fire* is the source domain (more concrete domain) and *anger* is the target domain (an abstract domain). Working further with the given expressions, the following mappings can be suggested:

- *The thing on fire* ➔ *the angry person.*
- *The fire* ➔ *the anger.*
- *The intensity of fire* ➔ *the intensity of anger* (Kövesces 2020: 3).

Using these mappings, the previously listed metaphorical expressions can be explained in detail: *burning with fire* and *spitting* fire as well as being *ablaze with anger* express the intensity of anger. For instance, the event of a burning fire is mapped onto anger, which means that there is no physical thing that is burning. Some kind of an event happened that caused the reaction that is associated with fire (now something is burning). Anger can be explained similarly – an event that happened caused the person to become angry. In the analysed expressions we find the FIRE domain which is considered the *source domain* and the ANGER domain, which is the *target domain*. The elements of fire and anger are related and suggested mappings create

relations between them, which means that the *source domain* (the FIRE) is used to conceptualize the *target domain* (the ANGER). The metaphorical mappings link the conceptual structure of physical movement with abstract social or intellectual action (Kövesces 2020: 4).

1.3. Metaphors in legal discourse and legal reasoning

Moving forward, it can be stated that metaphors function differently in language when they are approached "as a social, context-bound and context-sensitive phenomenon and (…) that context needs to be given proper attention in the study of metaphor" (Urbonaitė 2017: 30). In this way, genre, register, and discourse correlate with the function, form, and linguistic features of the metaphor (Urbonaitė 2017: 31). Metaphor in legal discourse is no exception; therefore, metaphors in legal discourse have been widely discussed by various researchers (Melinkoff 1963; Tiersma 1999, 2006; Urbonaitė 2017; Šeškauskienė 2022). Also, research was done on metaphors of legal concepts (Richard 2014), metaphors of judicial work (Ebesson 2012; Dong 2013), metaphors in legal translation (Šeškauskienė 2022), metaphors in academic legal discourse (Urbonaitė 2017).

The distinctive feature of legal discourse is its formal register of legal acts, proceedings, or statements (Šeškauskienė 2022: ix). It is argued that metaphor is a crucial component in legal discourse because it is effective and used as a tool of persuasion. Legal language is specialized and includes a lot of terms with assigned meanings. The terms are functional and instructive; therefore, metaphors are used as a means of explaining complex and abstract ideas in legal discourse. One of the functions that metaphor carries out is communicative or rhetorical. The rhetorical function in legal discourse is used for persuasion and metaphor is one of the tools to support arguments and make the language more persuasive (Berger 2002: 30).

Another recognized metaphor function that appears in legal discourse is its cognitive function. The importance of Cognitive Linguistics in the field of law, legal practice, and legal theory was primarily discussed by an American lawyer Steven L. Winter, who introduced a view that "like any other human activity, law and its conceptualization are subject to the general human cognitive processes" (Winter 2001/2003: xiv). It is stated that metaphor, as a cognitive tool, demonstrates that human rationality is not only imaginative and embodied, but also grounded and systematic in its functioning. Metaphor is also understood as an instrument of reasoning, in this way, law and legal reasoning are embodied, positioned, and imaginative (Johnson 2002, 951), and metaphor is an essential tool for legal thinking (Winter 2008, as cited in Šeškauskienė 2022: 117). Therefore, "the metaphoricity of legal reasoning is determined by its abstract nature and is inevitable" (Šeškauskienė 2022: 117). The conducted analysis by Urbonaitė (2017: 65)

supports that metaphor is presented in legal reasoning and it helps us understand legal phenomena. Several examples are analysed to support the claims:

12) *To break the law.*

13) Yes. What would you do? *Cut a great road through the law* to get after the Devil?

Both phrases are related to abrogation in the legal context, however, the phrases indicate various kinds of abrogation. *To break the law* in the first example is a conventional phrase, where the word *break* indicates a breach of limits rather than literal destruction. This is because we look for other metaphorical concepts that can or cannot be used in a particular context. For instance, we do not say *to damage* the law or *to wreck* the law. In this phrase, the word *break* has a meaning of breaking through the limits and restrictions imposed by law (Winter 2001/2003: 14; Urbonaitė 2017: 65).

On the contrary, the second phrase means another kind of abrogation because it is used in a different context. The second phrase is taken from the play *A Man for All Seasons* written by Robert Bolt. The play is based on the historical events of the execution of English Lord Chancellor Mr. More in the 16th century who refused to support Henry VIII's wish to divorce his sonless wife Catherine of Aragon. The whole play is about Lord Chancellor's persecution where several metaphorical phrases supporting legal reasoning are found. The above-mentioned phrase (13) is taken from Act One and presents two main characters, Lord Chancellor and his future son-in-law, and their exchange when Lord Chancellor's assistant was disloyal to him. This time "law" is compared to a forest of trees that functions as protection and the metaphor of "cutting the law" as if they were trees in the forest indicates the concept of destruction. Here, conceptual mappings are explained as links between the constraint of the forest with the constraint established by the law. On the other hand, mappings are used to indicate that cutting down the trees in the forest is linked to general removal or restrictions, and the whole metaphor in the second phrase implies complete eradication of the law (Urbonaitė 2017: 66-67). It can be noted that metaphorical mappings establish patterns of inference and that metaphors are based on human experience and embodied thought (Winter 2001/2003: 15). The example from the play also reveals that people's reasoning is affected by an offered metaphorical understanding of complex issues of law and that metaphors act as metaphoric frameworks imposing conceptual structures (Thibodeau & Boroditsky 2011: 1-2; Urbonaitė 2017: 72).

The cognitive function of metaphor in legal discourse was also emphasized by Johnson (2007: 845) who suggested that cognitive sciences have an impact on legal reasoning and help us better understand how the law works as a product of the human mind. He indicates that legal

categories, like other types of categorization or meaning-making, demonstrate prototypicality. For instance, the concept of *harm* prototypically means physical injury to a human body which is followed by physical pain. However, other cases might include emotional, psychological, social, economic, legal, and ethical harm. This means that categories have prototypical cases as well as peripheral cases that form an entire category (Johnson 2007: 848-852).

Cognitive function in legal discourse and the aforementioned examples reveal how metaphor functions in legal reasoning. Firstly, it shows that metaphors come from human physical, social, and cultural experiences. Second, metaphors are not used only for decorative reasons but also have wide semantic and conceptual content. Third, metaphors form an important part of the human cognitive system and metaphors are conventional and systematic (Winter 2001/2003: 18). It is important to concentrate on both the communicative and cognitive functions of metaphor because both features will be later found and discussed in the legal economic texts.

1.4. Metaphors in legal economic texts

Similarly to legal texts, metaphors are widely used in economic texts. For example, the founder of modern economics, Adam Smith, used the metaphor of *the invisible hand* (Jue 2009: 8). The main idea was that *the invisible hand* is responsible for price manipulation in the market (consumer preferences and production costs). More recent studies on metaphoricity focus on economic discourse and are supported by statements that economic modeling and reasoning are metaphorical, lines and curves of diagrams are metaphorical and represent economic variables (for instance, "the flow of money is the *lifeblood* of our system" (Resche 2001)). Production, circulation, and distribution of goods can be identified as the relationship between body parts (for instance, *mature* market, the *heart* of the global economy) business development associated with living organisms (for instance, the car industry now looks *healthier*). The mentioned metaphors in economic texts help to better understand economic phenomena (Marshall 1980; Bicchieri 1988, as cited in Jue 2009: 9-10).

Economic discourse ranges from specialized journals, academic books, and journalism to legal texts with a focus on highly spread economic issues. Therefore, metaphor is typical of all these discourses and it performs a communicative function for transmitting essential economic concepts (Herrera-Soler & White 2012: 2-3). Even though the metaphor is extensively researched in economic and legal discourses, in legal economic texts it has not been well studied. Legal economic texts go under the field of study of International Economic Law (IEL), which has its own distinctive analytical (*how* is approached), normative (*why* is approached), and empirical (*what* is approached) tendencies. For instance, texts describe what judges and

legislators have written in this way making a text approachable to the public. The most universally recognized texts of IEL are related to international trade, negotiation, agreements, production, distribution, exchange, and consumption (Perry-Kessaris 2012: 3–7). The texts include documents of international conventions, treaties, bilateral agreements, model laws, guidelines, statistics, and interpretative materials (Wenger 2015: 2). The economic texts under consideration of international law are interpreted as the correlation of laws with economic actions, best practices and models of law (Perry-Kessaris 2012: 8). Previous research was done on legal and economic texts separately; however, there is no widely known research done on legal economic texts. Therefore, the conducted background research about legal economic texts is important for the further development of this paper, which will focus on the identification of metaphors in legal economic texts, their function, and translation.

1.5. Metaphor translation

Two general strategies for translations have been identified by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958): direct translation and oblique translation. Each of the strategies has specific techniques applied by the translator when translating a particular part of the text. Direct translation covers three procedures: *borrowing*, *calque*, and *literal* translation. The first procedure of *borrowing* is used when the source language (SL) word is directly translated to the target language (TL) (e.g. the word *broker* is directly translated to the *broker* in Romanian). The second procedure, *calque*, defines "a special kind of borrowing" when a SL expression or structure is translated literally (e.g. *rescue package - pachet de salvare*). The third procedure, *literal translation*, defines literal translations of every word that is common in languages of the same family and culture (e.g. *healthy financial sector - sistem financiar sănătos*). When a literal translation is impossible, the oblique translation is used and it covers four procedures: *transposition, modulation, equivalence*, and *adaptation*. *Transposition* includes changing one part of the speech with another without changing the message (e.g. *vulture funds - fonduri oportuniste*). The procedure of *modulation* changes the semantics of the expression (e.g. *troubled* financial sector - secotr financiar *afectat de probleme). Equivalence* is used when languages describe the same situation using distinctive styles and structures (e.g. It requires a *root and a branch rethink* of these policies - necesită *o regândire globală* a acestei politici). The *adaptation* procedure covers changing the cultural evidence when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture (e.g. *greenshoe options - optiuni de supraalocare*) (Vinay & Darbelnet 1958: 31 – 40). The advantage of such a structured approach to translation is that translated terminology is precise and easily comprehended; however, the way translators make translations might differ, which may be confusing (Munday 2022: 17). For this reason, new translation approaches are

constantly tested because translations do not exist in a vacuum. It is pointed out that translation should be made using the following paradigm: equivalence, purpose, description, uncertainty, localization, and cultural translation. Therefore, it is claimed that translators identify a translation problem, then the translation problem might have several solutions and then the most suitable equivalent for translation is chosen (Pym 2014, as cited in Munday 2022: 17).The main problem that many scholars (Delisle & Woodsworth 1995; Robinson 1997) face is rendering metaphors and their meanings from one language and culture to another. The translations are produced by substituting the SL with the equivalent TL. For this reason, the most accurate lexical and grammatical units should be selected. Two key issues the traditional metaphor translation have are the translatability and metaphor translation procedures to transfer metaphors from the SL into the TL. Translatability is considered a word-by-word translation, which can be divided into three positions: untranslatable, fully translatable, and partially translatable (Schäffner 2004). Metaphors are considered not translatable when they do not have any equivalent in the TL. Metaphor is regarded as a figure of speech that needs to be adjusted when translated into another language (Nida 1965, as cited in Hong & Rossi 2021: 4). Fully translatable metaphor position claims that "metaphor can be easily translated literally and there is no need for additional attention to metaphor translation" (Hong & Rossi, 2021: 4). When metaphor is understood as partially translatable, then translation depends on various linguistic and non-linguistic factors. For instance, metaphor translation can be restricted by lexical and cultural specifics, which usually do not allow such exact meaning transfer (Dagut 1976, 1987; Mason 1982 as cited in Hong & Rossi, 2021: 7-10). Another issue is metaphor translation procedures; therefore, Newmark (1981) proposed a list of generalized metaphor translation rules:

- Reproduction of the metaphor (e.g. *leur d'espoir* in French - *ray of hope* in English).
- Metaphor replacement with an equivalent in the TL and TL culture (e.g. *vache à lait* (dairy cow) - *cash cow*).
- Metaphor translation by simile keeping the meaning (e.g. *chunchi xiangyi* (lips and teeth depend on each other) - *to be mutually dependant* as lips and teeth).
- Metaphor translation by simile plus sense (e.g. *tout un vocabulaire molie´resque—a whole repertoire of medical quackery such as Molie`re might have used*). It is suggested that this procedure avoids understanding problems but the intended result of the metaphor might be lost.
- Conversion (e.g. *shuda zhao feng* (tall trees attract the wind) - *those in high positions are liable to be attacked*).

- Deletion if the metaphor is unnecessary.
- The same metaphor is translated with sense to clarify the metaphor (Newmark 1981: 88-91).

However, the translation theory has changed over time moving from "its reliance on sometimes superficial linguistic analysis towards a consideration of the socio-cultural, historical and other contexts in which communication takes place" (Bassnett & Lefevere 1990, as cited in Munday, 2022: 27). This means that linguistic analysis cannot stand alone in translation because it is affected by different contexts as well as our cognition. It is pointed out that cognitive theory is an essential cognitive device for metaphor understanding and translation because the cognitive approach accounts for conceptual transfer in metaphor translation (Hong & Rossi 2021: 1). When metaphor is addressed in translation studies, translators must cover certain points: first, they must understand the meaning of metaphor in the source text (ST), second, they must find corresponding meaning with similar functions in the target text (TT) (Al-Zoubi, Al-Ali, and Al-Hasnawi 2007: 230). The focus of metaphor translation was on linguistic approaches when translation is considered as a transfer of meanings (Newmark 1981; Schäffner 2004) and textual approaches when relationships between ST and TT are considered equal (van den Broeck 1981; Menacere 1992; Alvarez 1993; Schäffner 2004). The traditional approach, when applied to translation studies, can provide more accurate metaphor translation (Samaniego Fernández 2011: 262). However, recently most of the interest and growth in metaphor translation has been seen from a cognitive perspective requiring special attention (Schäffner 2004; Vandaele & Lubin 2005; Schäffner & Shuttleworth 2013; Kövecses 2014; Hanić, Pavlović, and Jahić 2017; Massey & Ehrensberger-Dow 2017).

As discussed before, metaphors are the means to understand one domain of experience (a target domain) in terms of another (a source domain), and in Cognitive Linguistics this model refers to mappings (Schäffner 2004: 1253 – 1254). Source text conceptualization patterns are limited by the source language; therefore, translators must identify new conceptualizations that convey the intended meaning into the TL. In this way, the main issue for translators is to identify various conceptualizations that produce conceptual metaphors (Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk 2010). Similar mapping conditions (SMC) are identified when a conceptual metaphor in the ST has an equivalent in the SL, whereas different mapping conditions (DMC) are identified when such an equivalent does not exist. However, a conceptual metaphor can be linked to a lot of metaphorical expressions and both are essential for metaphor analysis. For this reason, translators must analyse the metaphor on both linguistic and cognitive levels (Mandelblit 1995, as cited in Hogn and Ross).

Metaphors are analysed using a list of parameters from a Cognitive Linguistics perspective. The parameters are as follows: mapping, typological class (concretisation, humanisation, dehumanisation, etc), purpose, level of categorization, metaphor type (image or conceptual), metaphor provenance, and conventionality. Each of these parameters may influence the way metaphors are translated. For instance, we can compare different mappings of the conceptual metaphor NATURE IS A CREATOR OF CODE into more than one target language (Schäffner & Shuttleworth 2013: 98):

14) only 100 of one million alternatives had a lower error value than **nature's code** (ENG).

15) только у 100 альтернативных кодов из миллиона цена ошибки меньше, чем у *канонического* (only in 100 alternative codes is the price of an error lower than in the *canonical one*) (RU).

16) solo 100 su un milione erano migliori di *quello naturale* (only 100 out of a million were better than the *natural one*) (IT) (Schäffner & Shuttleworth 2013: 99).

In bold, we find a metaphorical expression and in italics, we have non–metaphorical translations of ST metaphors. The metaphor in ST belongs to a typological class of humanisation (*nature's code*), which is converted to another construction of *the natural code* when the metaphor is translated into the TL, and then the implication that nature created some kind of genetic code disappears. This shows that the translator should investigate various analytical and cognitive phases: metaphor identification, metaphor interpretation, and defining metaphor function in the text. For this reason, the appropriate metaphor translation procedure should be decided as well as the actual expression in the TT (Schäffner & Shuttleworth 2013: 99). Thus, the metaphor identification and translation factors will be a beneficial theoretical background for further metaphors and their translation analysis in legal economic texts.

II. DATA AND METHODS

A parallel corpus on legal economic issues was selected to analyse metaphors and their translations in legal communications discourse. The corpus contains a collection of original texts in English and their translations into Lithuanian. The original texts of the corpus were selected according to the topic and date of issue. The principal topic for all collected communications is legal economic issues and the date of issue ranges from May 2021 to December 2022. The communications to construct the corpora are collected from the online gateway EUR-Lex, providing access to EU legal documents in 24 official EU languages. EUR-Lex gives access to several legal documents (such as treaties, legal acts, preparatory documents, case-law interpretations, legal basis, amending acts, and other legal documents) (EUR-Lex, 2023). Communications are frequently issued by the European Commission, and they may include various policy interpretations and evaluations, comments or explanations of programs, and outlines of current or future policies. The main aim of communications is to facilitate understanding of existing internal, foreign and security policies (EU Monitor, 2023). Therefore, Table 1 provides more detailed information about the sources of the parallel corpus.

Table 1. The texts comprising the English and Lithuanian corpora

	No of Communications	No of words
English corpus	10	84 437
Lithuanian corpus	10	72 565
Total	*20*	*157 002*

The table above indicates that the corpora consist of 10 communications in English and their translations in Lithuanian, which make up *84 437* words and 157 002 words respectively. 9 of 10 communications are issued by *The Commission to the European Parliament, The European Council, The Council, The European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions*. 1 communication is issued by *The Commission to the European Parliament, The European Council* (*Commission Opinion on Ukraine's application for membership of the European Union*). This time span in question is selected because of major events that affected the EU and the world (i.e. Covid-19, the war in Ukraine) and their consequences on the EU economics. As a result, essential legal decisions and new policies have been issued that were explained in the collected communications.

The following procedure was employed to analyse metaphor translation in the corpus of communications:

1. Determining the keywords in the source text (EN).
2. Determining if the keywords (EN) are metaphorical.
3. Relating the metaphorical keywords to the source domains they belong.
4. Finding the equivalent parts of English metaphorical keywords in the target text (LT).
5. Analysing how metaphorical words in the source domain are translated in terms of metaphorical expressions and whether they belong to the same source domain.

For metaphors and their translations analysis, the English corpus is used as the ST and the Lithuanian corpus is used as the TT. To identify metaphors in the English corpus, the most frequently used keywords in the ST have been collected. First, the target domain (LEGAL) keywords in the ST were determined using the corpus analysis toolkit *AntConc* (Anthony 2019) to retrieve the most frequently used words in the noun form denoting the target domain (LEGAL) concepts. The keywords in the target domain are important for further metaphor analysis of the TT. Then, metaphorical pattern analysis (MPA) introduced by Stefanowitsch (2006) was used to extract metaphorical expressions from the SL corpora. In the following steps, metaphorical expressions were identified and associated with particular source domains in the ST. Subsequently, corresponding metaphorical expressions were determined in the TT, and their source domains were associated (Stefanowitsch & Gries, 2009: 3).

Table 2 presents the most frequently used keywords in noun form in the LEGAL domain in the source text corpus.

Table 2. Keywords in the LEGAL domain in the source text corpora.

Keyword	Domain	Frequency (No of word)
Policy	Legal	166
Governance	Legal	69
Rights	Legal	56
Legislation	Legal	54
Policies	Legal	48
Directive	Legal	47
Regulation	Legal	46
Corruption	Legal	40
Procedures	Legal	27
Decisions	Legal	22
Justice	Legal	16
Principles	Legal	15
Agreements	Legal	13
	Total	*619*

The most frequently used keyword in the ST is *policy* which occurred 166 times. The plural form of the *policy* (*policies*) appeared 48 times in the corpus and both forms will be used in the further analysis. The second most used noun is *governance* which occurred 69 times and *rights* with 56 occurrences. The noun *legislation* was used 54 times while the nouns *directive* and *regulation* are found 47 and 46 times accordingly. Other nouns occurred less than 40 times in the corpus: *corruption* – 40 times, *procedures* – 27 times, *decisions* – 22 times, *justice* – 16 times, *principles* – 15 times, and *agreements* – 13 times.

To identify whether expressions are metaphorical, a partial MIP procedure was applied (Pragglejaz Group 2007: 3). The research did not apply the full MIP procedure because the research is limited to the metaphoricity of the law-related keywords. Firstly, the ST were closely read to understand the meaning of context. The second step was to determine the most frequent lexical units. Then, their contextual meanings were compared to more basic contemporary meanings found in the dictionaries. The dictionaries used in this research paper were *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary* (OALD) and Macmillan Dictionary in English to double-check and compare meanings and *Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos žodynas* (DLKŽ) in Lithuanian. The third step was to analyse each lexical unit in the text and to determine its meaning in context. Then, it was established whether each lexical unit has a contemporary meaning in other contexts rather the one in the analysed context. The last step of the procedure is to decide whether contemporary meaning contradicted the contextual meaning, if yes, then the expression was considered metaphorical. Due to the limitation of this research paper, only three of the most frequently used keywords were selected: *policy*, *governance*, and *rights.*

The final stage of the analysis was to identify how metaphorical expressions are translated from the ST into the TT and whether during the translation the source domain is maintained. For this, Schäffner (2012: 251) translation strategy was applied:

  i.   Metaphor is translated into same metaphor – direct translation.
  ii. Metaphor is translated into different metaphor – source domain in the ST changed in the TL.
  iii. Metaphor is translated into non-figurative equivalent.

The analysis was done manually examining all the sentences in the corpus where the keywords *policy, governance* and *rights* have been used.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Metaphoricity of the keyword *policy*

The keyword *policy* is the most frequently used law–related noun found in the corpus. The usage of *policy* is analysed in a broader context to find out whether it is used metaphorically. The analysis revealed that the usage of the keyword in a metaphorical sense is two times lower than non-metaphorical (see Table 2). The target domain word *policy* was used metaphorically in 73 sentences as compared to 141 non-metaphorical sentences. These 73 sentences were further analysed to identify their source domain in the ST and the source domain in the TT.

Table 3. Metaphor categories according to the source domain

Source domain in ST	Frequency	Metaphorical translation (LT)		Source domain in TT	Frequency
		Yes	*No*		
PERSON	20	19	1	PERSON	16
				TOOL	3
PROXIMITY	15	15	-	PROXIMITY	15
LANDSCAPE	11	11	-	LANDSCAPE	11
OBJECT	9	8	1	OBJECT	6
				WHOLE/PART	1
				LANDSCAPE	1
JOURNEY	6	6	-	CONSTRUCTION	1
				JOURNEY	3
				OBJECT	2
CONSTRUCTION	4	4	-	CONSTRUCTION	4
CYCLE	2	2	-	CYCLE	2
COMPETITION	2	2	-	COMPETITION	2
WAR	2	2	-	WAR	1
				WAR/ LANDSCAPE	1
INSTRUMENT	1	1	-	OBJECT	1
CONTAINER	1	1	-	WHOLE/PART	1
Total	**73**	**71**	**2**		**71**

All metaphorical expressions with the keyword *policy* (Table 3) are grouped into source domains in the ST: PERSON, PROXIMITY, LANDSCAPE, OBJECT, JOURNEY, CONSTRUCTION, CYCLE, COMPETITION, WAR, INSTRUMENT, and CONTAINER. The results of the study indicate the tendency that legal matters in legal communications on economic issues tend to be personified (20 metaphorical expressions), they denote proximity (15 metaphorical expressions), landscape (11metaphorical expressions), and are objectified (9 metaphorical expressions). Table 3 also includes information about translation analysis, which shows whether metaphorical expressions maintain metaphoricity when they are translated into the TT. It is evident that among 73 metaphorical expressions, only 2 were translated as non-metaphorical (in sentences where the source domain is objectified and personified in the ST). Interestingly, when translated into the TT, the majority of metaphorical expressions maintain the source domain that was initially identified in the ST (which indicates that 59 out of 73 source domains are preserved in the TT, as compared to 14 translations where the source domain changes in the TT). The next chapter will focus on each source domain in the ST and their translations into the TT by examining specific metaphors.

3.1.1. POLICY IS A PERSON

As indicated in Table 3, personification metaphors are the most frequent metaphors identified in the corpus, where the source domain is PERSON (20 metaphorical expressions) in the ST. Metaphors under this category characterize the target domain POLICY as a more concrete phenomenon. Personified metaphors attribute human qualities such as motivation, goals, characteristics, empathy, loyalty, and others. There are several patterns identified when the target domain POLICY is personified. First, the analysis revealed that *policy* performs actions, makes decisions, or communicates. Human-related metaphorical expressions include the following verbs: *boost, strengthen, help, will ensure, will improve, created, will affect, will support,* and *will encourage*. Consider the following examples:

> These ***policies boost*** potential growth, ***strengthen*** resilience and ***help*** counter the negative shocks of the war.
>
> Ši ***politika skatina*** potencialų augimą, ***didina*** atsparumą ir ***padeda*** priešintis neigiamiems karo keliamiems sukrėtimams.
>
> (2) Under the current MFF, cohesion **policy will support** decarbonisation and green transition projects with up to EUR 100 billion.
>
> Pagal dabartinę DFP sanglaudos ***politikos lėšomis*** skiriant iki 100 mlrd. EUR bus remiami priklausomybės nuo iškastinio kuro mažinimo ir žaliosios pertvarkos projektai.

Three sentences above indicate that the keyword *policy* is personified. In sentence (1), the verb *to boost* has a meaning "to help something to increase, improve, or become more successful" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023), the verb *to strengthen* is "to become physically stronger" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023), and another verb used in the sentence is *to help* means "to give someone support or information so that they can do something more easily" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). The syntax of the sentence points out that not people act on negative shocks of the war but *policy*, which acts as a person who can influence growth and help in difficult situations. It is evident that when sentences are translated into the TT, metaphorical expressions maintain the PERSON source domain, and metaphor is translated into metaphor. For instance, in sentence (1), the verb *skatinti* means "to support the desire", the verb *didinti* means "to make something bigger", and the verb *padėti* is "to help to aid" (DLKŽ 2023). The directly translated metaphorical expression denotes that *policy* acts as a person that can perform certain actions towards war. Similarly to the ST metaphorical expression, *policy* as a person can encourage and is able to help in critical situations.

Metaphorical expression *policy will support* includes the verb *to support* in sentence (2) which means "to approve of an idea or of a person or organization and help them to be successful" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). The context of the sentence (2) indicates that *policy* acts as a person that approves decarbonisation and green transition projects. Only humans can express the attributes such as support to the EU projects and initiatives. However, when translated into the TT, metaphoricity is lost because the metaphorical expression in the ST is translated to non-metaphorical expression *politikos lėšomis* in the TT. The expression *politikos lėšomis* has literal meaning of expenses that are spent for political reasons.It was noticed that 6 sentences out of 19 identified as metaphorical include metaphorical expressions *policy response* that is personified in the ST:

(3) With respect to the surveillance of macroeconomic imbalances, the framework had been successful in raising awareness of broader risks to macroeconomic stability but did not generate sufficient **policy responses**.

Makroekonominio disbalanso priežiūros srityje sistema sėkmingai padėjo didinti informuotumą apie platesnio masto riziką makroekonominiam stabilumui, tačiau pakankamo **politinio atsako** nesulaukta.

(4) The assessment of whether imbalances exist would remain based on the three criteria of gravity, evolution and the **policy response**.

Vertinimas, ar yra susidaręs disbalansas, ir toliau būtų grindžiamas trimis – sunkumo, raidos ir ***politinių atsakomųjų priemonių*** – kriterijais.

Sentences (3) and (4) include metaphorical expression *policy response*, which gives evidence that the target domain POLICY is personified in the ST. The verb *to respond* meaning "to react to something by taking a particular course of action" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023) gives evidence that a human being is one that can communicate and share information with other people. The context of the sentences (3) and (4) indicates that *policy*, as a person, reacts to macroeconomic issues (3), *policy* reacts and acts on imbalances (4). However, when metaphorical expressions are translated into the TT, the source domain of the PERSON is maintained only in sentence (3). Here, metaphorical expression is translated directly into the TT and the conceptual metaphor POLICY IS A PERSON is preserved. The word a*tsakas* (or *atsakymas*) used in sentence (3) means "a response provided orally or in writing" (DLKŽ 2023). Therefore, it is evident that the response to economic imbalances and shocks is expected from *policy*, which is the main actor of the situation. The translated metaphorical expression *politinis atsakas* proves that the keyword *policy* acts as a person that can give a response in particular situation. On the contrary, sentence (4) does not keep the same source domain when they are translated into the TT. The metaphorical expression *policy response* in sentence (3) is translated into different metaphorical expressions *politinių atsakomųjų priemonių* in the TT. The word *priemonė* is "a tool or device needed for someone to perform a task", which in the TT indicates that *policy* is used as a tool (help for a person) needed to assess and achieve economic goals. Therefore, the source domain is changed in the TT, which leads to the emergence of the conceptual metaphor POLICY IS A TOOL.

The overall analysis of the conceptual metaphor POLICY IS A PERSON indicates that personification of the target domain POLICY is dominant in the ST and the PERSON source domain is maintained in 16 out 20 translations in the TT. The definition of the noun *policy* is defined as "a set of plans or actions agreed on by a government, political party, business, or other group" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023); therefore, it can be interpreted that it has full authority to act as a person while acting on different legal matters.

3.1.2. POLICY IS PROXIMITY

Another conceptual structure that refers to the target domain of *policy* is PROXIMITY. PROXIMITY as the source domain is identified in 15 metaphorical expressions (Table 3). All 15 analysed

sentences contain metaphorical expression *cohesion policy*; therefore, one sentence is presented as an example:

(5) Finally, they reflect strategic EU priorities and are supported by common EU-financed programmes, such as the RRF financing provided until 2026 and ***cohesion policy*** funding.

Galiausiai ji atspindi strateginius ES prioritetus ir yra remiama bendrų ES finansuojamų programų lėšomis, pavyzdžiui, EGADP lėšomis, skiriamomis iki 2026 m., ir ***sanglaudos politikos*** lėšomis.

Analysed metaphorical expression sentences in the ST include the same word *cohesion*, which means "a situation in which people or things combine well to form a unit". In the context of the sentence (5), the word *cohesion* refers to close relations and support that *policy* can provide for the EU institutions. In general, *Cohesion Policy* is the principal EU investment policy that supports all EU countries in "job creation, business competitiveness, economic growth, sustainable development, and improve quality of life" (European Commission 2023). Therefore, the metaphorical expression *cohesion policy* emphasizes close collaboration between various EU institutions in order to achieve strategic funding goals that shows the metaphor POLICY IS PROXIMITY. When translated into the TT, the metaphorical expressions are translated directly into *sanglaudos politika*. Lithuanian translation *sanglauda* defines "close relationships, union" (DLKŽ 2023); therefore, the source domain is maintained in the translated sentences and realises the conceptual metaphor POLICY IS PROXIMITY. As a whole, all 15 analyzed sentences include the metaphorical expression *cohesion policy* in the ST, as well as its direct translation *sanglaudos politika* in the TT that is assigned to the conceptual metaphor POLICY IS PROXIMITY.

3.1.3. POLICY IS LANDSCAPE

Another source domain that conceptualizes the target domain of POLICY is LANDSCAPE, which occurred in 11 sentences in the corpus. When conceptualizing POLICY as LANDSCAPE, legal communications tend to include the nouns *area* and *field* in the ST:

(6) The Commission will assess the impact of Ukraine's accession on the EU ***policy areas*** at a later stage.

Vėliau Komisija vertins Ukrainos stojimo poveikį ES ***politikos sritims***.

(7) Schengen evaluations conducted during the last years confirmed that Member States are adequately implementing the Schengen acquis in the different **policy fields** and that the Mechanism has achieved its desired and intended effect.

Pastaraisiais metais atliktais Šengeno vertinimais patvirtinta, kad valstybės narės tinkamai įgyvendina Šengeno acquis įvairiose **politikos srityse** ir kad mechanizmu pasiektas pageidaujamas ir numatytas poveikis.

Metaphorical expression *policy area* in sentence (6) include the noun *area*, which is defined as "a part of a place, city, town, country" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). The metaphorical construction policy area demonstrates that *policy* is conceptualized as a landscape covering EU institutions. In general, *policy area* is defined as objectives that influence particular social and economic improvement (Law Insider 2023). Another noun used in sentence (7) is *field*, which is described as "an area of land used for keeping animals or growing food" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). The noun *field* conceptualizes *policy* as a landscape covering all Member States under Schengen legislation in sentence (7). When translated into the TT, the conceptual metaphor POLICY IS LANDSCAPE is maintained in all 11 analysed sentences. The metaphorical expressions from the ST are translated as *politikos sritis* in the TT in all 11 analysed sentences. The noun *sritis* is "a part of land or territory" (DLKŽ 2023), which transfers the same meaning as in the metaphorical expressions in the ST; therefore, the metaphorical expressions in the TT are assigned to the conceptual metaphor POLICY IS LANDSCAPE.

3.1.4. POLICY IS AN OBJECT

Another source domain associated with the target domain POLICY is OBJECT, which consists of metaphorical expressions including verbs such as *connect* and *integrate:*

(8) This framework **will better connect** various **policies** and tools and aim to close loopholes between border protection, security, return and migration, while ensuring the protection of fundamental rights.

Ši sistema **padės geriau susieti** įvairias **politikos sritis** ir priemones ir ja bus siekiama panaikinti sienų apsaugos, saugumo, grąžinimo ir migracijos spragas, kartu užtikrinant pagrindinių teisių apsaugą.

(9) This communication takes a systemic view that **integrates** ocean **policy** into our Europe's new economic policy.

Šiame komunikate laikomasi sisteminio požiūrio: vandenynų **politika yra** neatsiejama mūsų naujosios europinės ekonominės politikos **dalis.**

It can be summarized that it is regular to speak about *policy* using lexis related to objects. The verb *to connect* in sentences (8) means "to join two things together" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023), which suggests that *policy* is treated as an object connecting several different policies and ensuring protection Another example contains the verb *to integrate*, which has a meaning of uniting things into an effective system (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). Therefore, sentence (15) indicates that *policy* is objectified when communication tends to combine two different policies. On the other hand, when the metaphorical expressions are translated into the TT, the conceptualization of *policy* is different. For instance, in sentence (8) the metaphorical expression *to connect policies* is directly translated to the metaphorical expression *susieti politiką*. The verb in Lithuanian *susieti* is "to connect something" (DLKŽ 2023), which suggests that the translated metaphorical expression maintains the conceptual metaphor POLICY IS AN OBJECT. However, the metaphorical expression *to integrate policy* (sentence 9) is translated into a different metaphorical expression *politika yra dalis*. Here *policy* is understood as a whole or a part of a bigger European economic system. Therefore, the source domain has changed into WHOLE/PART in the TT.

Other OBJECT metaphors, related metaphorical expressions include the words related to the qualities of an object: *strong* and *to put more weight*:

(10)   The policy responses to the COVID-19 crisis, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the ensuing energy crisis have underscored the value of ***strong policy*** coordination, including between different policy and funding tools, and between the EU and national levels.

Politinis atsakas į COVID-19 krizę, Rusijos invaziją į Ukrainą ir su ja susijusią energetikos krizę išryškino ***tvirto politikos*** koordinavimo, be kita ko, tarp įvairių politikos ir finansavimo priemonių, taip pat tarp ES ir nacionalinio lygmenų, vertę.

(11)   This implies ***putting more weight*** on trend developments that are expected to be sustained and ***on the policies*** that have been implemented to address macroeconomic imbalances, when assessing whether imbalances have been corrected.

Tai reiškia, kad vertinant, ar disbalansas buvo ištaisytas, ***daugiau dėmesio reikia skirti*** tendencijų pokyčiams, kurie, kaip manoma, išliks, ***ir politikai***, kuri buvo įgyvendinta siekiant panaikinti makroekonominį disbalansą.

While analysing the metaphorical expression in sentence (16), it was identified that two different source domain OBJECT and PERSON can be manifested through the adjective *strong*. The adjective   *strong*   has   several   meanings,   one   of   them   is   to   be

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"physically powerful and healthy" and another one is to be "not easily broken, damaged, or destroyed" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). The first meaning denotes that a person is described as the main actor that is physically strong and healthy. On the other hand, the second meaning indicates that an object can be defined as strong (something firmly established or not easily damaged). These and other possible meanings of the adjective *strong* suggest that it can be used in different contexts because of the diversity of meanings. Nonetheless, the idea of *strength* in sentence (10) includes a concept of an unbroken, well-established *policy* that acts as an object having its physical properties when dealing with political and economic issues at various levels. Similarly, the metaphorical expression in sentence (11) *putting more weight on the policies* indicates the condition of being heavy, which is physical property of a thing or a human being. The metaphorical expression implies that *policies* are objectified, and the noun *weight* refers to more weight that is put on the object. Therefore, both sentences above maintain the conceptual metaphor POLICY IS AN OBJECT in the ST.

When translated into the TT, the keyword *policy* is objectified in sentence (10), where the source domain remains the same. The sentence shows that the metaphorical expression *strong policy* is directly translated from the ST to *tvirta politika* in the TT. The adjective *tvirtas* in TT means "difficult to damage, unbroken, strong", which determines the same meaning in English and Lithuanian. Therefore, the translation is considered as metaphorical and belongs to the conceptual metaphor POLICY IS AN OBJECT. Sentence (11) is translated to non-metaphorical expression *daugiau dėmesio reikia skirti politikai*. Translated metaphorical expression includes neutral words that do not have any metaphorical connotation and is identified as non-metaphorical. The results of the present study revealed that OBJECT metaphors tend to be numerously represented in both ST and TT revealing that *policy* is rendered to more measurable objects having physical properties.

3.1.5. POLICY IS A JOURNEY

The analysis of the target domain POLICY also involves the conceptual metaphor POLICY IS A JOURNEY that was identified in 6 sentences in the ST. In general, JOURNEY metaphors are related to a goal because they usually have beginning, movement and ending stages, during which some kind of progress is made (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980: 90). For instance, metaphorical expressions include nouns *approach* and *orientation*:

(12)   Similarly to the fiscal adjustment path, the ***policy approach*** to prevent and correct macroeconomic imbalances would be based on improved ownership, following

a dialogue with the Commission on the basis of the Commission's IDR and, where applicable, CSRs.

Panašiai kaip fiskalinio koregavimo plano atveju, ***politika, kuria siekiama užkirsti kelią*** makroekonominiam disbalansui ir jį ištaisyti, būtų grindžiama didesne atsakomybe, vedant dialogą su Komisija remiantis Komisijos nuodugnia apžvalga ir, kai taikytina, KŠSR.

Sentence (12) includes the word *approach* which has a meaning of "a path or road that leads to a place" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). The noun *approach* in the metaphorical expression *policy approach* illustrates *policy* as a journey that has a goal to prevent microeconomic imbalances. Similarly, *policy* is conceptualized as JOURNEY in the TT. It is evident that in sentence (12) the source domain JOURNEY remains the same; however, metaphorical expression is different. The metaphorical expression *policy approach* in the ST is translated into *politika, kuria siekiama užkirsti kelią* in the TT. The TT translation represents *policy* as an obstacle to something dangerous that prevents continuing the journey to stable economic balance. For this reason, translated metaphorical expression falls under the conceptual metaphor POLICY IS A JOURNEY.

Looking at other structures conceptualizing POLICY as a JOURNEY, it was discovered that when translated into the TL, the source domain JOURNEY is replaced by a different source domain when metaphorical expressions include words *drive* and *return*:

(13)   The overall level of ***policy-driven*** investment44 in support of the EU Chips Act is estimated to be in excess of E UR 43 billion up to 2030, on the basis of announcements to date.

Įvertinus ligšiolinius pareiškimus44 apskaičiuota, kad ***politika grindžiamos*** ES lustų akto rėmimo bendros investicijos iki 2030 m. bus didesnės nei 43 mlrd. EUR.

(14)   These rules ensure that all Member States apply uniform criteria on controls on entry and exit at the common external border, develop cooperation between border guards, national police, and judicial authorities, use adequate information exchange systems and implement a common ***return policy***.

Šiomis taisyklėmis užtikrinama, kad visos valstybės narės taikytų vienodus atvykimo ir išvykimo prie bendros išorės sienos kontrolės kriterijus, plėtotų sienos apsaugos pareigūnų, nacionalinės policijos ir teisminių institucijų bendradarbiavimą, naudotųsi tinkamomis keitimosi informacija sistemomis ir įgyvendintų bendrą ***grąžinimo politiką***.

The verb *to drive* in sentence (13) means "to take someone somewhere in a vehicle that you are driving", which suggests that driving is like a journey to reach policy goals and get investments to support the EU Chips Act. Another example (14) describes the keyword *policy* is used in the metaphorical expression *return policy,* which suggests that controlled external border must comply with policies that are responsible for returning people to a place they have already been to (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). The metaphorical expressions *return policy* and *policy-driven* indicate that *policy* is conceptualized as JOURNEY in both sentences in the ST. However, as mentioned above, when translated into the TT, the keyword *policy* is conceptualized as a different source domain. For instance, in sentence (13) translated expression is *politika grindžiamos*, where *grįsti* means "to lay or build a bridge or road; to measure" (DLKŽ 2023). The metaphorical expression in the ST is translated into different metaphorical expression in the TT where *policy* is considered as some kind of construction, supporting and keeping the EU Chips Act. The implication is made that the source domain changes in the TT and *policy* is conceptualized as CONSTRUCTION. The second example (14) is translated into different metaphor in the TT *grąžinimo politika*, where the verb *grąžinti* means "to return sth"(DLKŽ 2023). The metaphorical expression analysed in a broader context of TT determines that migration is understood as policy controlling borders; therefore, in this example *policy* can be identified as an object metaphor.

3.1.6. Other metaphors of POLICY

A few other metaphors contributing to the conceptualization of *policy* are found. Legal communications on legal issues tend to conceptualize policy as CONSTRUCTION, CYCLE, COMPETITION, WAR, INSTRUMENT, and CONTAINER. However, due to low frequency, this type of metaphors does not reveal specific tendencies and are observed generally.

The keyword *policy* is conceptualized as CONSTRUCTION in 4 metaphorical expressions in the ST. Analysed metaphorical expressions contain words that define the process of building constructions and assuring that they are strong and stable. For instance, the nouns *foundation* is the base of the building, the structure that supports a building, the noun *pillar* is a pole that supports a building, the nouns *structure* and *framework* define organization of separate parts of the building (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). Consider following example:

(15)   Over the past 15 years, the EU ***has laid a solid foundation for*** an integrated and synergetic maritime ***policy*** in Europe by involving its Member States, regions local stakeholders and land-based green economy.

Per pastaruosius 15 metų ES *paklojo tvirtą pagrindą* integruotai ir sinergiškai Europos jūrų *politikai*, įtraukdama į procesą valstybes nares, regionus, vietos suinteresuotuosius subjektus ir sausumos žaliosios ekonomikos subjektus.

Analysing translation of sentence (15), it is established that in the TT metaphor is translated into metaphor and the source domain CONSTRUCTION is maintained. Similarly to metaphorical expressions in the ST, TT translation has the same meanings. For instance, the noun *foundation* is directly translated to the noun *pagrindas* in sentence (15) that both original and translated texts have a meaning of a solid base of a building. The context of the translated text indicates that the keyword *policy*, like construction, is a strong basis for the EU and its economy.

Further analysis revealed that the keyword *policy* is conceptualized as a CYCLE in 2 sentences and used in metaphorical expressions of *policy to be countercyclical* and *policy cycle*. In general, a *cycle* is defined as series of event that continuously repeats (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). For instance:

(16)   Strict adherence to the agreed multiannual net primary expenditure path would allow fiscal *policy to be countercyclical*, building fiscal buffers in good times and allowing for the necessary policy response in bad times.
Griežtai laikantis sutarto daugiamečio grynųjų pirminių išlaidų plano, fiskalinė *politika galėtų būti anticiklinė*, ekonomikos pakilimo laikotarpiais būtų galima kaupti fiskalinius rezervus ir būtų sudarytos sąlygos imtis būtinų politinių atsakomųjų priemonių nuosmukio laikotarpiais.

The context of the sentence (16) reveals that the keyword *policy* is defined as a repeating and continuous cycle, which is responsible for ensuring a strict expenditure system and effective European border and coast control. However, in sentence (16), an antonym *countercyclical* is used, which indicates that *policy* could be interpreted as more flexible to the expenditure system. Similarly, metaphorical expression is directly translated into the TT to *anticiklinis* that maintains the same source domain CYCLE.

Another source domain for the keyword *policy* identified in legal communications is COMPETITION. In general, *competition policy* is a tool that seeks to promote and regulate market competition (European Commission 2023). The analysed communications include two sentences where the metaphorical expression *competition policy* is used in the ST, for instance:

(17)   In such cases, as already announced in the Communication on a ***competition policy*** fit for new challenges, 54 it may be justified to cover with public resources up to 100% of a proven funding gap, if such facilities would otherwise not exist in Europe. Tokiais atvejais, kaip jau paskelbta Komunikate dėl naujiems iššūkiams tinkamos ***konkurencijos politikos***54, gali būti pateisinama viešosiomis lėšomis padengti iki 100 proc. įrodyto finansavimo trūkumo, jei be jų Europoje tokių gamyklų neatsirastų.

The context of the sentence (17) reveals that the noun *competition* is interpreted not only as a situation that determines a winner but also as a situation when a human being seeks to compete for influence or success. The results of the translation analysis revealed that, metaphorical expression from the ST is translated into different metaphorical expression in the TT *konkurencijos politika* where the noun *konkurencija* is understood as competition for the lead (DLKŽ 2023). Nevertheless, the translated metaphorical expression generates the metaphor POLICY IS COMPETITION because ST and TT tend to maintain COMPETITION source domain.

The source domain of WAR is usually used when a situation is defined in terms of winning or losing; therefore, they are conceptualized as WAR. The overall analysis revealed that the keyword *policy* is also conceptualized as WAR in the ST when used in the metaphorical expression *defence policy*:

(18)   There is scope to further enhance cooperation in the area of Common Security and ***Defence Policy*** (CSDP).
Esama galimybių toliau stiprinti bendradarbiavimą bendros saugumo ir ***gynybos politikos*** (BSGP) srityje.

The noun *defence* is defined as action taken to protect something from being attacked (Macmillan Dictionary 2023) and the sentence (18) indicates that there is no physical battle, it is rather the written battle that reflects real conflict and its resolution. Likewise, the sentence (18)can be analysed as a mixed metaphor because it might be conceptualized as WAR or as LANDSCAPE in the ST: *in **the area of** (...) Defence **Policy** (CSDP).* As already introduced in the previous sections of this paper, the noun *area* is "a part of a place, city, town, country" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023), which denotes that *policy* covers a significant part of cooperation among different European institutions. Analysis of the translation revealed that the metaphorical expression identified in sentence (18) can also be identified as a mixed metaphor POLICY IS WAR and POLICY IS LANDSCAPE because it contains two metaphorical expressions *gynybos politika* and *politikos srityje*. Metaphorical expression in the SL and the TL reveal how

the keyword *policy* is understood when it is included in situations related to foreign affairs and European collaboration.

Another conceptual metaphor identified in the collected legal communications is POLICY IS AN INSTRUMENT. Like in the analysis above, it occurred one time when conceptualizing the keyword *policy*. The identified metaphorical expression policy instruments relates to humanitarian and financial aid that is like an *instrument* to help Ukraine:

> (19)   The EU has provided significant financial assistance to Ukraine, which over the years 2014 to 2021 amounted to EUR 1.7 billion in grants under the European Neighbourhood Instrument, EUR 5.6 billion under five macro-financial assistance programmes in the form of loans, EUR 194 million in humanitarian aid and EUR 355 million from foreign ***policy instruments.***
> ES Ukrainai teikia reikšmingą finansinę pagalbą. 2014–2021 m. ją sudarė 1,7 mlrd. EUR dotacijų pagal Europos kaimynystės priemonę, 5,6 mlrd. EUR paskolų pagal penkias makrofinansinės pagalbos programas, 194 mln. EUR humanitarinės pagalbos ir 355 mln. EUR paramos pagal užsienio ***politikos priemones.***

The noun *instrument* in sentence (19) is understood as a tool or equipment used in science to measure something, as well, it can be described as a means to achieve goals (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). Therefore, the conceptualization of the keyword *policy* in the ST can be portrayed as an object; however, the context of the sentence (19) reveals that *policy* is like a tool (or instrument), which helped to achieve financial assistance goals to be provided to Ukraine during the war crisis. Conversely, The metaphorical expression *policy instruments* in the ST is translated into different metaphorical translations in the TT, which is *politikos priemonės*. The noun *priemonė* in the TT is defined as a general tool needed to carry out particular tasks. Therefore, in the translated sentence *policy* is conceptualized as AN OBJECT because *policy* needs to be achieved by employing a variety of instruments. For this reason, the metaphor in the translated text changes to POLICY IS AN OBJECT.

The remaining conceptual metaphor related to the keyword *policy* is POLICY IS A CONTAINER, which occurred one time when conceptualizing *policy*. Overall, container metaphors define physical things, objects, or substances that are bounded (Lakoff & Johnson 1980), for instance:

> (20)   This communication takes a systemic view that integrates ocean policy ***into*** our Europe's new economic ***policy***.

Šiame komunikate laikomasi sisteminio požiūrio: vandenynų ***politika yra*** neatsiejama mūsų naujosios europinės ekonominės politikos ***dalis.*** The metaphorical expression *into policy*, used in sentence (20) imposes that the keyword *policy* has its boundaries that can be defined as a container (as stated in the sentence, ocean policy is inside economic policy). The TT translation contains different metaphorical translation *politika yra dalis*, where *policy* is considered a part of the bigger European economic policy system. Therefore, the metaphorical expression realizes metaphor POLICY IS AN OBJECT.

The results of the analysis of the target domain POLICY revealed that 71 out of 73 metaphorical expressions maintain metaphoricity when transferred from the ST into the TT. As well, majority of translated metaphorical expressions have the same source domain that was initially identified in the ST. For instance, POLICY is personified in 20 ST sentences and in 15 TT sentences, the source domain PROXIMITY is maintained in 15 ST and 14 TT sentences, another source domain LANDSCAPE is kept in 11 ST and 11 TT sentences. However, some of the translated metaphorical expressions lost the source domain identified in ST because of lexical and cultural restrictions in the TT.

3.2. Metaphoricity of the keyword *governance*

The overall analysis of the corpus of legal communication on economic issues revealed that the second most frequently used noun in the ST is *governance*, which occurred 69 times. The research shows that the target domain word *governance* is conceptualized through 8 different source domains in the SL: CONSTRUCTION, FORCE, JOURNEY, OBJECT, CONTAINER, PERSON, LANDSCAPE, and HUMAN BODY (Table 4).

Table 4. Metaphor categories according to the source domain

Source domain in ST	Frequency	Metaphorical translation (LT)		Source domain in TT	Frequency
		Yes	*No*		
CONSTRUCTION	27	27	-	MECHANISM	21
				CONSTRUCTION	5
				OBJECT	1
FORCE	2	2	-	FORCE	2
JOURNEY	1	1	-	OBJECT	1
OBJECT	2	2	-	OBJECT	2
CONTAINER	1	1	-	CONTAINER	1

35

PERSON	1	1	-	PERSON	1
LANDSCAPE	1	1	-	LANDSCAPE	1
HUMAN BODY	1	-	1	-	-
Total	*36*	*35*	*1*		*35*

Table 4 reveals that the keyword *governance* was used metaphorically in 36 instances as compared to a complete list of occurrences (69) The table 4 also demonstrates that when translated into the TT, the metaphoricity of the expressions tends to be maintained apart from one instance, where metaphoricity is lost in the TT. The following section will further analyse *governance* metaphors and will elaborate on examples collected from corpora in the ST and the TT.

3.2.1.   GOVERNANCE IS A CONSTRUCTION

As seen from Table 4, the noun *governance* is conceptualized as A CONSTRUCTION in 27 metaphorical expressions. Metaphors under this category represent the highest frequency of all occurrences (in total 36 used metaphorically) of *governance* in the ST. Usually, the conceptual domain of CONSTRUCTION indicates the notion of different elements that can be collected in one assembly in this way creating a bigger structure (Lakoff & Johnson 1980).For instance, when metaphorical expressions include the noun *framework:*

(21)   A Commission Recommendation, addressed to Member States, anticipating key measures foreseen in the proposed Regulation, until the proposal is adopted, and proposing a ***governance framework*** that can kick-start immediately to help overcome the current shortage.
Valstybėms narėms skirta Komisijos rekomendacija, pagal kurią galima iš anksto imtis pagrindinių siūlomame reglamente numatytų priemonių, kol jis bus priimtas, ir siūloma ***valdymo sistema***, leidžianti pradėti veikti iš karto, kad būtų lengviau pašalinti dabartinį trūkumą.

The analysis of the keyword *governance* revealed that the metaphorical expression *governance framework* is used in most sentences (21 out of 27 instances). The noun *framework* is defined as "a structure that supports something and makes it a particular shape" (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). Therefore, the keyword *governance* in sentence (21) is understood as a construction that like a structure collects and shapes Commission recommendations to be able to help overcome shortages. The overall analysis of the metaphorical expressions governance framework in ST

indicates that the contextual use of the word *framework* conceptualizes *governance* as a CONSTRUCTION. Analogously, metaphorical expression governance framework in the ST is translated into *valdymo sistema* in the TT. The noun *sistema* is the principle of compilation, formation, or arrangement of any whole (DLKŽ 2023), which illustrates that translated metaphorical expressions are different than those used in the ST. While analysing the context of the translated sentences, it is evident that the keyword *governance* represents a system, which is addressed to all Member States and like a mechanism ensures an uninterrupted and established process to overcome any shortages (sentence 21). Therefore, the use of the noun *sistema* in the TT conceptualizes *governance* as a MECHANISM.

The remaining 6 sentences where the keyword *governance* is conceptualized as A CONSTRUCTION in the ST include the following metaphorical expressions: *governance architecture*, *stronger governance*, *strong and structured governance,* and *multi-level governance*. For instance:

(22)   With respect to ***multi-level governance***, Ukraine's decentralisation has advanced since 2014.
Daugiapakopio valdymo atžvilgiu nuo 2014 m. buvo padaryta pažanga siekiant Ukrainos decentralizacijos.

(23)   National medium-term fiscal-structural plans as the centrepiece of the new ***governance architecture***.
Nacionaliniai vidutinio laikotarpio fiskaliniai struktūriniai planai kaip pagrindinis naujosios ***valdymo struktūros*** elementa***s.***

Sentence (22) constructs *governance* as *multi-level*, where levels show various stages of a construction, for example, context of the sentence reveals that *multi-level* refers to various stages of Ukraine's decentralization that began in 2014 The noun architecture used in sentence (23) defines a way of designing buildings (Macmillan Dictionary 2023); therefore, in the context the keyword *governance* is understood as a construction that designs fiscal-structural plans. The examples above illustrate that conceptualization of the keyword *governance* might differ when metaphorical expressions are translated into the TT. For instance, the translation of metaphorical expression multi-level governance in the ST is different in the TT, which is daugiapakopis. The word daugiapakopis is like a step, which is a part of a bigger construction. The context of the sentence (22) reveals that decentralization in Ukraine was achieved step by step, like building construction. The translation *valdymo struktūra* in the TT is different than

the one indicated in SL (*governance architecture*). However, the source domain CONSTRUCTION remains the same because *struktūra* defines the way a particular construction is built.

3.2.2. Other metaphors of GOVERNANCE

It is important to note that many metaphorical expressions conceptualizing the target domain GOVERNANCE go under THE SOURCE DOMAIN of CONSTRUCTION. As stated in Table 4 above, other source domains were identified once or twice in the ST; therefore, they do not represent any structural patterns for further analysis. However, each of these metaphorical patterns are briefly represented in this section.

The conceptual structure GOVERNANCE IS FORCE occurred 2 times in the ST. In both sentences, the metaphorical expression *reinforced governance* and *reinforcing the governance* is used:

> (24)   This ***reinforced governance*** is crucial to follow-up on the ambitious agenda set for Schengen in the Schengen Strategy presented by the Commission in June 2021.
> Šis ***sustiprintas valdymas*** yra labai svarbus vykdant tolesnę veiklą, susijusią su 2021 m. birželio mėn. Komisijos pateiktoje Šengeno strategijoje nustatyta plataus užmojo Šengeno erdvės darbotvarke.

The verb *to reinforce* has a meaning associated with strengthening military personnel; however, the context of the sentence (24) does not state any intended actions that shall be associated with military activity. It compares *governance* and its powers to force that should be presented by the Commission in the Schengen Strategy. When translated into the TT, metaphorical expression is directly translated to *sustiprintas valdymas*, which in the TT transfers the same concept of *governance* as a force. Therefore, the conceptual metaphor GOVERNANCE IS FORCE remains the same in bin the ST and the TL

The keyword *governance* is conceptualized as a JOURNEY in one sentence in the ST and it includes metaphorical expression *leading the way on governance*. *To lead the way* is illustrated as a process of a journey, where at the end one has set goal to connect international collaboration. Consider the example:

> *(25)*   We need to better connect the green and the blue policies, while extending our approach beyond EU borders and ***leading the way on*** international ocean ***governance.***
> Turime geriau susieti žaliąją ir mėlynąją politiką, savo principus taikyti už ES ribų ir iniciatyviai ***siekti*** tarptautinio vandenynų ***valdymo.***

The metaphorical expression *leading the way in governance* is different when it is translated into the TT *siekti valdymo*, which represents *governance* as a physical object that should be reached. In particular, international governance is considered a distant object that the EU authorities try to reach. Therefore, the source domain changes in the TT to OBJECT and generates GOVERNANCE IS AN OBJECT metaphor.

Continuing the analysis of OBJECT metaphors, the word governance was found in one sentence in the ST. The metaphorical expression includes a verb *to improve*, which denotes that *governance* needs to be developed as in the example:

> (26)   Through its Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements, it will continue *to improve* fisheries *governance* in partner countries and help develop local economies. Naudodamasi tausios žvejybos partnerystės susitarimais ji toliau *gerins* žuvininkystės *valdymą* šalyse partnerėse ir padės plėtoti vietos ekonomiką.

The metaphorical expression *gerins ekonomiką* is translated directly from the ST, which indicates that governance will be better developed to achieve better partners and advance economies. Considering that the source domain in the TT remains the same, metaphor GOVERNANCE IS AN OBJECT is maintained in the TT.

As discussed in the previous sections of this research paper, CONTAINER metaphors are commonly used in legal texts; however,it was used in one sentence in the ST and it includes the *verb to draw from*:

> (27)   Insights *can be drawn from* the design, *governance* and operation of the RRF. Įžvalgų *galima pasisemti iš* EGADP struktūros, *valdymo* ir veikimo.

The verb *to draw from* used in the metaphorical expression in sentence (27) implies that something is taken from *governance*, which means that *governance* is bounded like a container, and things can be taken in or out of it. The context of the sentence (27) shows that insights are taken out from *governance*, which is conceptualized as A CONTAINER. The TT translation *galima pasisemti valdymo* is similar to the ST and indicates that the noun *valdymas* is like a container from where insights are taken out. Therefore, metaphor GOVERNANCE IS A CONTAINER is maintained in both the ST and the TT.

Personification metaphor that conceptualizes *governance* occurred once in the ST, which is understood as having human features as in the metaphorical expression *governance has increased:*

(28)   Digital ***governance has increased*** the efficiency and the transparency of the government.

Skaitmeninis ***valdymas padidino*** valdymo veiksmingumą ir skaidrumą bei sudarė sąlygas vykti valdžios ir piliečių dialogue.

In general, the verb *to increase* indicates that something is meant to be larger; however, the context of the sentence (28) suggests that not a thing is becoming bigger in amount but *governance*, like a person, increases the efficiency and transparency. The direct translation of the metaphorical expression *valdymas padidino* in the TT has the same meaning in the context. Therefore, the conceptual metaphor GOVERNANCE IS A PERSON is generated in the ST and the TT.

Another conceptual structure conceptualizing target domain *governance* is GOVERNANCE IS LANDSCAPE. As discussed in previous sections, landscape metaphors conceptualize things that are compared to places that cover a wide range of land. For instance:

(29)   A focus on bilateral relations will also be important going forward, to allow Ukraine to implement key reforms, including ***in the field of governance***, justice and rule of law.

Ateityje taip pat bus svarbu dėmesį skirti dvišaliams santykiams, kad Ukraina galėtų įgyvendinti pagrindines reformas, be kita ko, ***valdymo***, teisingumo ir teisinės valstybės ***srityse.***

The metaphorical expression *in the field of governance* in sentence (29) reveals that the keyword *governance* is viewed as a landscape, which covers Ukraine's main reform system. When translated into the TT, the conceptual metaphor GOVERNANCE IS LANDSCAPE is maintained, even though the metaphorical expression *valdymo srityse* in the TT is different. The noun *sritis* in the TT transfers the same meaning as in the metaphorical expressions in the ST; therefore, the metaphorical expressions in the ST and the TT are assigned to the same conceptual metaphor.

The last conceptual metaphor that conceptualizes *governance* is GOVERNANCE IS A HUMAN BODY. The metaphorical expression *governance bodies* illustrates judicial governance, which is portrayed as a human body that includes various physical structures (bones, flesh, organs):

> (30)   New legislation introducing integrity and professional ethics checks for the key judicial ***governance bodies*** (the High Council of Justice, whose main responsibilities include appointments and dismissals of judges, and the High Qualification Commission of Judges which conducts the selection procedures for new judges) was adopted in July 2021, fully in line with Venice Commission recommendations.
>
> 2021 m. liepos mėn., visapusiškai atsižvelgiant į Venecijos komisijos rekomendacijas, buvo priimti nauji teisės aktai, kuriais nustatyti sąžiningumo ir profesinės etikos patikrinimai, taikomi pagrindinėms teisminio ***valdymo institucijoms*** (Aukščiausiajai Teisingumo Tarybai, kurios pagrindinės atsakomybės srityse yra teisėjų skyrimas ir atleidimas, ir Aukščiausiajai teisėjų kvalifikacijos komisijai, kuri vykdo teisėjų atranką).

The contextual analysis of the sentence (30) revealed that the word *governance* can be understood as a human body containing several legal entities that form judicial governance. On the contrary, when expression is translated into the TT, metaphoricity is lost because *valdymo institucijos* has the literal meaning of the institution that is responsible for legal matters.

The overall analysis of the GOVERNANCE target domain disclosed that it is conceptualized as A CONSTRUCTION in the ST and as MECHANISM and CONSTRUCTION in 26 out of 27 analysed metaphorical expressions in the TT. The results showed that the keyword *governance* is understood as the main construction that collects and shapes various economic and political recommendations and reforms.

3.3.Metaphoricity of the keyword *rights*

Another keyword *rights* is identified to be used metaphorically in 30 instances in the legal communications on economic issues in the ST. In total, the keyword *rights* was used 56 times in the ST (as indicated in Table 2).

Table 5. Metaphor categories according to the source domain

Source domain in ST	Frequency	Metaphorical translation (LT)		Source domain in TT	Frequency
		Yes	*No*		
CONSTRUCTION	23	23	-	CONSTRUCTION	23
PHYSICAL CONFLICT	4	4	-	PHYSICAL CONFLICT	4
OBJECT	3	3	-	OBJECT	3
Total	*30*	*30*			*30*

As illustrated in the table 5, the keyword *rights* is conceptualized as CONSTRUCTION, PHYSICAL CONFLICT, and OBJECT in the ST. Overall analysis revealed that when translated into the TT, all metaphorical expressions maintained metaphoricity and the same source domain. Three source domains mentioned in the table 5 are discussed in the following section.

3.3.1. RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION

When analysing the keyword *rights*, it was discovered that 2 different metaphorical expressions were identified out of 23 analysed sentences: *fundamental rights* (used in 18 sentences) and *pillar of rights* (used in 5 sentences). In general, the word *fundamental* is "the source or base from which everything else is made" (OALD 2023), which can be portrayed as a base of construction. Another word *pillar* used in the metaphorical expression is a strong upright post that supports a building, which means that the *pillar* is part of a construction (Macmillan Dictionary 2023). For instance:

(31)　　　In 2021, the Commission put forward an ambitious action plan to implement the European ***Pillar of Social Rights*** and its 20 principles across the EU.

2021 m. Komisija pateikė plataus užmojo veiksmų planą, kaip visoje ES įgyvendinti Europos ***socialinių teisių ramstį*** ir jo 20 principų.

(32)　　　This framework will better connect various policies and tools and aim to close loopholes between border protection, security, return and migration, while ensuring the protection of ***fundamental rights***.

Ši sistema padės geriau susieti įvairias politikos sritis ir priemones ir ja bus siekiama panaikinti sienų apsaugos, saugumo, grąžinimo ir migracijos spragas, kartu užtikrinant **_pagrindinių teisių_** apsaugą.

The usage of the keyword rights in sentence (31)reveals that *rights* are like construction that is needed to support European action plan on social rights. Similarly, the word *rights* in sentence (32) are also conceptualized as a construction that is responsible for border and rights protection, and like a construction ensures return and migration regulation and policies. Metaphorical expressions identified in the ST are directly translated into the TT where the source domain CONSTRUCTION is maintained. Consider the noun *ramstis* in Lithuanian (sentence (31)), which is directly translated from *pillar* in the ST and has the same meaning as a structure supporting construction. Another word *pagrindinis* in the context of the sentence (32) is understood as a base of construction that supports law; therefore source domain is the same in the TT translations. In general, parts of the construction are dependent on each other: construction has solid material, design, and architecture which ensures the strength of the construction. Weak quality of any of these parts might damage the whole construction (Grady 1997: 269). Therefore, the context of the sentences (31) and (32) suggests that *rights* are stable as a construction as long as all EU institutions work together to ensure safety and protection.

3.3.2. RIGHTS ARE PHYSICAL CONFLICT

The analysis of the ST revealed that *rights* are also conceptualized as PHYSICAL CONFLICT in 4 sentences. The keyword *rights* is understood as an object that needs to be protected from physical conflict. The metaphorical expressions include nouns *violation* and *protection*, for instance

> (33)   The majority of the cases are repetitive and relate to ***violations of the right*** to an effective remedy, length of criminal proceedings, ill-treatment including poor detention conditions, length of pre-trial detention and right to liberty and security.
> Dauguma bylų yra pasikartojančios ir susijusios su ***teisės*** į veiksmingą teisinę gynybą ***pažeidimais***, baudžiamojo proceso trukme, netinkamu elgesiu (įskaitant netinkamas sąlygas sulaikymo vietose), kardomojo kalinimo trukme ir teise į laisvę ir saugumą.

Rights are conceptualized as PHYSICAL CONFLICT when they can be physically violated during the trial period as in sentence (33) because the word *violation* describes the action of physical damage. The translation of metaphorical expression *violations of the rights* from the ST into

the TT denotes direct translation into *teisės pažeidimai*. The metaphorical expression *teisės pažeidimai* in the TT describes violations that can be physical during criminal proceedings, which indicates that the source domain PHYSICAL CONFLICT is maintained.

3.3.3. RIGHTS ARE OBJECTS

The last conceptual metaphor that conceptualizes *rights* is RIGHTS ARE OBJECTS AND IS USED in 3 sentences in the ST together with the verbs *to use*, *to improve,* and *to strengthen*.

(34)   At the same time, ambitious structural reforms to remove corruption, reduce the State footprint and the persistent influence of oligarchs, **strengthen** private property **rights** and enhance labour market flexibility need to continue in Ukraine to improve the functioning of its market economy.

Nepaisant to, Ukraina, siekdama pagerinti rinkos ekonomikos veikimą, turėtų tęsti plataus užmojo struktūrines reformas ir panaikinti korupciją, sumažinti valstybės poveikį bei nuolatinę oligarchų įtaką, **sustiprinti** nuosavybės **teises** ir didinti darbo rinkos lankstumą.

The keyword rights is objectified in sentence (34) because the market that influences private property needs to become stronger and rights, as physical objects, have to strengthen the means of action. As it is seen from the sentence (34) the)metaphorical expression *strengthen rights* is directly translated from the ST into the metaphorical expression *sustiprinti teises* into the TT. As was discussed in the previous sections of this paper, the usage of the verb *sustiprinti (to strengthen)* can be ambiguous due to the numerous meanings the word carries; however, in the context of the sentence (34), the noun *rights* is identified as an object that needs to be improved to reform Ukraine's economy.

The results of the analysis of the target domain RIGHTS revealed that in 23 out of 30 metaphorical expressions rights are conceptualized as A CONSTRUCTION structuring the EU institutions and ensuring safety and protection in the EU States. As well, the analysed translations revealed that all metaphorical expressions maintained the same source domain identified in the ST. The direct translations can be interpreted as an aim to transfer the notion of fundamental rights not only in the SL but also in other TL to avoid any ambiguities.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of metaphor in legal economic communications released between 2019 and 2022 revealed that the majority of the analysed keywords *policy*, *governance* and *rights* are used metaphorically in the ST. Therefore, the metaphorical representation suggests a number of conclusions that were made in terms of set objectives:

1. The keywords representing LEGAL target domain were collected using corpus analysis tool AntConc (Anthony 2019). It was summarized that LEGAL target domain comprises 667 instances that include keywords *policy*, *governance*, *rights*, *legislation*, *directive*, *regulation*, *corruption*, *procedures*, *decisions*, *justice*, *principles* and *agreements*. To find the number of metaphorical expressions used in the corpus, all 667 instances were closely read in the ST. As discussed earlier in this paper, only three the most frequently used keywords *policy* (214 instances), *governance* (69 instances), and *rights* (56 instances) were analysed due to the highest frequency of identified metaphorical expressions.

2. Partial MIP procedure was employed while analysing metaphorical expressions, which determined whether basic and contextual meanings of expressions differ. The overall analysis revealed that law-related keywords constitute a considerable amount of expressions used in a metaphorical sense in the ST. The keyword *policy* was used in 73 metaphorical expressions as compared to 141 non-metaphorical sentences, the keyword *governance* is used metaphorically in 36 out of 69 sentences, and the keyword *rights* was used metaphorically in 30 out of 56 sentences.

3. Metaphorical expressions analysed in the context of the ST revealed the main ideas that were put forward in terms of LEGAL target domain. For instance, POLICY target domain was categorized as A PERSON (20 metaphorical expressions), PROXIMITY (15 metaphorical expressions), LANDSCAPE (11 metaphorical expressions) and OBJECT (9 metaphorical expressions). The keyword *policy* was attributed human qualities such as performing actions, making decisions, or communicating. The target domain of POLICY was conceptualized as PROXIMITY when it is understood as creating close connection among the EU institutions that are responsible for the EU economic development and growth. LANDSCAPE source domain was employed to conceptualize *policy* when it is understood as a land covering the EU institutions and is bounded like a territory. The source domain of OBJECT was used when *policies* are illustrated as entities and physical objects that can be connected.

Another target domain of GOVERNANCE was categorized as A CONSTRUCTION (27 metaphorical expressions). The findings showed that the keyword *governance* is illustrated as an entity that contains different elements, which results in creation of bigger structure. For instance, the keyword *governance* is like a construction that collects and shapes the EU recommendations on upcoming shortages. Also, *governance* is like a part of the construction that designs fiscal-structural plans implemented by the EU.

Finally, the target domain of RIGHTS was conceptualized as A CONSTRUCTION (23 out of 30 metaphorical expressions). The findings revealed that the keyword *rights* was used in 2 different metaphorical expressions: *fundamental rights* (18 metaphorical expressions) and *pillar of rights* (5 metaphorical expressions). The frequent use of words *fundamental* and *pillar* might indicate that the target domain RIGHTS is the main structure keeping the EU institutions together and ensuring the stability during economically challenging times.

The analysis showed that other source domains conceptualizing *policy*, *government* and *rights* did not constitute significant part of the research; therefore they have not revealed any specific tendencies.

4. In the following step of the analysis, the partial MIP procedure was repeated in the TT. All sentences that were identified as metaphorical in the ST, were closely read in order to find metaphorical expressions in the TT. The analysis determined whether basic and contextual meanings of expressions differ in the TT. The findings showed that the keyword *policy* was used metaphorically in 71 out of 73 sentences, the keyword *governance* was used metaphorically in 35 out of 36 sentences, and the keyword *rights* was used metaphorically in all 30 sentences in the TT.

5. The findings revealed that 136 out of 139 metaphorical expressions were translated as metaphorical in the TT. The target domain of POLICY had the same conceptualizations in the majority of the ST and the TT metaphorical expressions. For instance, the source domain of A PERSON was maintained in the ST (20 metaphorical expressions) and the TT (16 metaphorical expressions). The translations of the source domains PROXIMITY (15 metaphorical expressions) and LANDSCAPE (11 metaphorical expressions) were also preserved in both the ST and the TT. Further analysis of GOVERNANCE target domain showed that almost all the source domains identified in the ST were maintained when translated in the TT. It is noteworthy that conceptualization of GOVERNANCE as CONSTRUCTION in the ST was maintained only in 5 metaphorical expressions in the TT, while the majority of metaphorical expressions were conceptualized as MECHANISM (

21 metaphorical expressions) when translated into the TT. Different source domain in the TT might indicate that the choice to translate metaphorical expressions depends on cultural and text specific problems. Similarly, the last analysed keyword *rights* maintained the same source domain in the ST and the TT in all metaphorical expressions. However, 3 metaphorical expressions identified in the ST were translated as non-metaphorical in the TT. For instance, the metaphorical expressions conceptualizing the target domain POLICY as PERSON and OBJECT were translated as non-metaphorical in the TT. As well, the metaphorical expression conceptualizing GOVERNANCE as HUMAN BODY was translated as non-metaphorical in the TT. The overall results indicate that metaphorical expressions used in legal economic communications tend to be translated as closely as possible from the ST into the TT with some exceptions when direct or equivalent translation is not possible.

Based on the current research, it can be concluded that the analysis is beneficial for translators working in the legal field, who face challenges while translating legal texts. However, extended research can be carried out to analyse a larger number of other LEGAL target domain keywords occurring in legal economic communications. Further research is needed to have a greater number of global patterns and tendencies in metaphor translation, which could help translators in the translation process.

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Summary in Lithuanian

Šiame magistro darbe analizuojami teisiniai komunikatai ekonomikos tema, kurie buvo išleisti nuo 2019 iki 2022 metų, kai pasaulis patyrė daug ekonominių bei politinių iššūkių. Išleisti komunikatai aptaria ir interpretuoja įstatus, reguliacijas bei nuostatas ir perteikia jas kalba, kuri būtų suprantama visuomenei.

Šio darbo tikslas buvo surasti komunikatuose naudojamas metaforas bei jų vertimus pagal raktinį tikslo srities žodį LEGAL šaltinio tekste (source text) ir tiksliniame tekste (target text). Tikslui pasiekti šaltinio tekstas buvo analizuojamas naudojantis kompiuterine programa AntConc (Anthony 2019) tam, kad būtų išfiltruoti visi daiktavardžio formos raktiniai žodžiai susiję su tikslo srities žodžiu LEGAL. Vėliau buvo pasirinkti trys raktiniai žodžiai (politika, teisės ir valdymas) ir buvo bandoma nustatyti, ar jie yra metaforiški esamame kontekste šaltinio tekste. Metaforų nustatymui buvo pasitelkta Pragglejaz grupės sukurta metaforų identifikavimo procedūra (2007). Identifikavus metaforas šaltinio tekste, buvo ieškoma metaforų atitikmenų tiksliniame tekste norint nustatyti, ar išverstos metaforos yra konceptualizuojamos panašiai, kaip buvo nustatyta šaltinio tekste.

Tyrimo rezultatai rodo, kad raktiniai žodžiai susiję su tikslo srities žodžiu LEGAL yra konceptualizuojami panašiai: žodžiui *politika* yra suteikiamos žmogaus savybės (PERSON), taip pat *politika* yra suprantama kaip fizinis objektas, reikalingas politikos įgyvendinimui (OBJECT), žodis *politika* yra konceptualizuojama kaip vietovė (LANDSCAPE) bei artumas (PROXIMITY). Analizė parodė, kad raktiniai žodžiai *teisės* ir *valdymas* yra konceptualizuojami kaip konstrukcija (CONSTRUCTION), kuri jungia ir palaiko Europos Sąjungos nuostatas bei jų vykdymą ekonominiais klausimais. Tyrimas atkleidė, kad dauguma verčiamų metaforų išlaiko tą pačią šaltinio sritį, kuri buvo nustatyta tiksliniame tekste. Toks metaforų išlaikymas šaltinio ir tiksliniame tekstuose atspindi, kad kuo tikslesnis metaforų perteikimas skirtingose kalbose yra svarbus norint kuo aiškiau perteikti ekonomines aktualijas daugiakalbei visuomenei bei norint užtikrinti skaidrios informacijos perteikimą tarptautiniame kontekste

Appendix 1

Date	Title of the communication in English	Number of words	Title of the communication in Lithuanian	Number of words
23.3.2022	*Security of supply and immediate affordable energy prices: Options for measures and preparing for next winter*	2666	*Energijos tiekimo saugumas ir prieinamos kainos: neatidėliotinų priemonių galimybės irpasirengimas kitai žiemai*	2389
8.2.2022	*A Chips Act for Europe*	10 931	*Europos lustų aktas*	9477
8.3.2022	*REPowerEU: Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy*	4638	*Planas "REPowerEU": bendri Europos veiksmai įperkamesnei energijai bei saugesnei ir tvaresnei energetikai užtikrinti*	4178
17.5.2021	*On a new approach for a sustainable blue economy in the EU Transforming the EU's Blue Economy for a Sustainable Future*	9511	*Naujas požiūris į tvarią ES mėlynąją ekonomiką ES mėlynosios ekonomikos transformavimas siekiant tvarios ateities*	8355
9.11.2022	*Communication on orientations for a reform of the EU economic governance framework*	11 949	*Komunikatas dėl ES ekonomikos valdymo sistemos reformos gairių*	9907
18.5.2022	*REPoweEU Plan*	8639	*Planas „REPowerEU"*	7666

28.9.2022	*Better assessing the distributional impact of Member States' policies*	5229	*Komisijos komunikatas* *Geresnis valstybių narių politikos paskirstomojo poveikio vertinimas*	4587
24.5.2022	*State of Schengen Report 2022*	12 200	*2022 m. Šengeno erdvės padėties ataskaita*	9942
17.6.2022	*Commission Opinion on Ukraine's application for membership of the European Union*	11 068	*Komisijos nuomonė dėl Ukrainos paraiškos dėl narystės Europos Sąjungoje*	9409
13.12.2022	*On the EU Action Plan against Trafficking in Cultural Goods*	7606	*Dėl 2023-2025 m. ES kovos su neteisėta prekyba kultūros vertybėmis veiksmų plano*	6655
	Total in English	***84 437***	***Total in Lithuanian***	***72 565***

Appendix 2

Table 1

			Metaphorical	Not metaphor	Translation
POLICY IS A CONTAINER	This communication takes a systemic view that integrates ocean policy *into* our Europe's new economic *policy*.	Šiame komunikate laikomasi sisteminio požiūrio: vandenynų *politika yra* neatsiejama mūsų naujosios europinės ekonominės politikos *dalis.*	POLICY IS A WHOLE/PART		Change of the source domain (metaphor to another metaphor)

Table 2

			Metaphorical	Not metaphor	Translation
POLICY IS JOURNEY	The overall level of *policy-driven* investment44 in support of the EU Chips Act is estimated to be in excess of E UR 43 billion up to 2030, on the basis of announcements to date.	Įvertinus ligšiolinius pareiškimus44 apskaičiuota, kad *politika grindžiamos* ES lustų akto rėmimo bendros investicijos iki 2030 m. bus didesnės nei 43 mlrd. EUR.	POLICY IS CONSTRUCTION		Change of the source domain (metaphor to another metaphor)
	Similarly to the fiscal adjustment path, the *policy approach* to prevent and correct macroeconomic imbalances would be based on improved ownership,	Panašiai kaip fiskalinio koregavimo plano atveju, *politika, kuria siekiama užkirsti kelią* makroekonominiam disbalansui ir jį	POLICY IS JOURNEY		Same source domain (metaphor to metaphor),

	following a dialogue with the Commission on the basis of the Commission's IDR and, where applicable, CSRs.	ištaisyti, būtų grindžiama didesne atsakomybe, vedant dialogą su Komisija remiantis Komisijos nuodugnia apžvalga ir, kai taikytina, KŠSR.			different metaphorical expression
	Provide financial support to the ICOM, to upgrade the ICOM Observatory, which centralises and disseminates various instruments and materials for international public understanding and *policy orientation* to protect cultural goods.	Teiks finansinę paramą ICOM, kad būtų atnaujinta ICOM observatorija, kurioje centralizuotai tvarkomos ir platinamos įvairios priemonės bei medžiaga, skirtos tarptautiniam visuomenės supratimui gilinti ir *politikai orientuoti* kultūros vertybių apsaugos tikslais.	POLICY IS JOURNEY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	These rules ensure that all Member States apply uniform criteria on controls on entry and exit at the common external border, develop cooperation between border guards, national police, and judicial authorities, use adequate information exchange systems and implement a common *return policy*.	Šiomis taisyklėmis užtikrinama, kad visos valstybės narės taikytų vienodus atvykimo ir išvykimo prie bendros išorės sienos kontrolės kriterijus, plėtotų sienos apsaugos pareigūnų, nacionalinės policijos ir teisminių institucijų bendradarbiavimą, naudotųsi	POLICY IS AN OBJECT		Change of the source domain (metaphor to another metaphor) Different metaphorical expressions

		tinkamomis keitimosi informacija sistemomis ir įgyvendintų bendrą **_grąžinimo politiką_**.			
	The Return Coordinator will bring together the strands of EU **_return policy_**, building on positive experiences of Member States in managing returns and facilitating a seamless and interlinked implementation of the return process.	Grąžinimo koordinatorius sutelks skirtingas ES **_grąžinimo politikos kryptis_**, remsis teigiama valstybių narių patirtimi grąžinimo valdymo srityje ir sudarys palankesnes sąlygas sklandžiam ir vientisam grąžinimo proceso įgyvendinimui.	POLICY IS JOURNEY		Same source domain (metaphor to metaphor)
	In an area without controls at the internal borders, solid police cooperation between Member States together with effective implementation of the large-scale information systems, notably the Schengen Information System, as well as effective **_return_** and common visa **_policies_**, are indispensable.	Erdvėje be vidaus sienų kontrolės būtinas tvirtas valstybių narių policijos bendradarbiavimas ir veiksmingas didelės apimties informacinių sistemų, visų pirma Šengeno informacinės sistemos, įgyvendinimas, taip pat veiksminga **_grąžinimo_** ir bendra vizų **_politika_**.	POLICY IS OBJECT		Change of the source domain (metaphor to another metaphor) Different metaphorical expressions

Table 3

			Metaphorical	Not metaphor	Translation
POLICY IS A PERSON	Maritime spatial planning is an essential tool to prevent conflict between *policy priorities* and to reconcile nature conservation with economic development.	Jūrinių teritorijų planavimas būtinas siekiant išvengti *politikos prioritetų* kolizijos ir suderinti gamtos apsaugą su ekonomine plėtra.	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	Priorities for return policy.	Grąžinimo *politikos prioritetai.*	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	These *policies boost* potential growth, *strengthen* resilience and *help* counter the negative shocks of the war.	Ši *politika skatina* potencialų augimą, *didina* atsparumą ir *padeda* priešintis neigiamiems karo keliamiems sukrėtimams.	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	An EU gas storage *policy will ensure* fairness and allow making smart use of existing infrastructure, limiting the need for new infrastructure as not all Member	ES dujų laikymo saugyklose *politika užtikrins* teisingumą ir leis išmaniai panaudoti esamą infrastruktūrą, todėl naujos infrastruktūros poreikis bus ribotas,	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)

States have underground storage facilities in their territories.	nors ne visos valstybės narės savo teritorijoje turi požeminių saugyklų.			
A European *policy* on gas storage *will improve* preparedness for the next winter season and beyond.	Europos dujų laikymo saugyklose *politika pagerins* pasirengimą kitam žiemos sezonui ir vėliau.	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
Towards a framework that guides Member States in addressing identified challenges and common *policy priorities*.	Sistemos, kuri padėtų valstybėms narėms spręsti nustatytus uždavinius ir įgyvendinti bendrus *politikos prioritetus*, kūrimas.	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
With respect to the surveillance of macroeconomic imbalances, the framework had been successful in raising awareness of broader risks to macroeconomic stability but did not generate sufficient *policy responses*.	Makroekonominio disbalanso priežiūros srityje sistema sėkmingai padėjo didinti informuotumą apie platesnio masto riziką makroekonominiam stabilumui, tačiau pakankamo *politinio atsako* nesulaukta.	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
Lessons from the *policy response* to recent economic shocks, in particular	*Politinio atsako* į pastarojo meto ekonominius sukrėtimus, visų pirma	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation

the COVID-19 crisis, have implications for the economic governance review.	COVID-19 krizę, patirtis turi įtakos ekonomikos valdymo peržiūrai.			(metaphor into metaphor)
Lessons from the successful EU *policy response* to the crisis, including the positive interaction between reforms and investment under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), have also been useful for the review of the economic governance framework.	Peržiūrint ekonomikos valdymo sistemą taip pat buvo naudinga sėkmingo ES *politinio atsako* į krizę patirtis, įskaitant teigiamą reformų ir investicijų pagal Ekonomikos gaivinimo ir atsparumo didinimo priemonę (EGADP) sąveiką.	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
The *policy responses* to the COVID-19 crisis, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the ensuing energy crisis have underscored the value of strong policy coordination, including between different policy and funding tools, and between the EU and national levels.	*Politinis atsakas* į COVID-19 krizę, Rusijos invaziją į Ukrainą ir su ja susijusią energetikos krizę išryškino tvirto politikos koordinavimo, be kita ko, tarp įvairių politikos ir finansavimo priemonių, taip pat tarp ES ir nacionalinio lygmenų, vertę.	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
Monetary *policy created space* for undertaking the necessary national fiscal policies which, in turn, helped to	Pinigų *politika sudarė sąlygas* vykdyti būtiną nacionalinę fiskalinę politiką, kuri savo ruožtu padėjo	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)

cushion the effects on economic growth and social cohesion.	sušvelninti poveikį ekonomikos augimui ir socialinei sanglaudai.			
The assessment of whether imbalances exist would remain based on the three criteria of gravity, evolution and the *policy response*.	Vertinimas, ar yra susidaręs disbalansas, ir toliau būtų grindžiamas trimis – sunkumo, raidos ir *politinių atsakomųjų priemonių* – kriterijais.	POLICY IS A TOOL		Change of the source domain (metaphor to another metaphor) Different metaphorical expressions
However, the criteria of evolution and the *policy response* by the Member State concerned would be given more weight in the assessment.	Tačiau atliekant vertinimą daugiau dėmesio būtų skiriama raidos kriterijams ir atitinkamos valstybės narės *politinėms atsakomosioms priemonėms*.	POLICY IS A TOOL		Change of the source domain (metaphor to another metaphor) Different metaphorical expressions
This could be achieved through the use of a more forward-looking approach	Tai būtų galima pasiekti taikant labiau į ateitį orientuotą požiūrį, kurį	POLICY IS A TOOL		Change of the source domain

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	that is able to trigger *policy response* early on.	taikant būtų galima anksti pradėti imtis *politinių atsakomųjų priemonių.*			(metaphor to another metaphor) Different metaphorical expressions
	Under the current MFF, cohesion **policy will support** decarbonisation and green transition projects with up to EUR 100 billion.	Pagal dabartinę DFP sanglaudos *politikos lėšomis* skiriant iki 100 mlrd. EUR bus remiami priklausomybės nuo iškastinio kuro mažinimo ir žaliosios pertvarkos projektai.		Not metaphor	Metaphor to non-metaphor
	DIAs can quantify, in advance of their implementation, how specific *policies* and reforms *will affect* the income of various groups.	Paskirstomojo poveikio vertinimai gali padėti prieš įgyvendinimo pradžią kiekybiškai įvertinti, *kokį poveikį* konkrečios *politikos* ir reformos *turės* įvairių grupių pajamoms.	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	The **policy** for a sustainable blue economy *will* both *encourage* and be improved by citizen engagement.	Tvarios mėlynosios ekonomikos *politika paskatins* piliečių	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation

		aktyvumą, o rodydami iniciatyvą jie prisidės prie jos tobulinimo.			(metaphor into metaphor)
	Systematically do DIAs before implementation for **all policies that could affect** people's incomes; and as much as possible after implementation, evaluate the actual impact of reforms and investments;	sistemingai atlikti paskirstomojo poveikio vertinimus prieš įgyvendinant bet kokią **politiką, kuri gali turėti įtakos** žmonių pajamoms, ir kiek įmanoma įvertinti faktinį reformų ir investicijų poveikį po įgyvendinimo;	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	The InvestEU Programme will mobilize private finance to support a wide range of investments that contribute to **achieving** the REPowerEU's **policy goals**, by sharing risks with implementing partners.	Pagal programą „InvestEU" bus pritraukta privačiojo sektoriaus lėšų įvairioms investicijoms, kuriomis padedama *siekti* „REPowerEU" *politikos tikslų*, dalijantis rizika su įgyvendinančiaisiais partneriais.	POLICY IS A PERSON		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	Political and economic cooperation was enhanced in 2004 when Ukraine became EU priority partner within the European **Neighbourhood Policy** and further strengthened with the launch of	Politinis ir ekonominis bendradarbiavimas suintensyvėjo 2004 m. Ukrainai tapus ES prioritetine partnere Europos *kaimynystės politikos srityje* ir dar	POLICY IS PERSON/ LANDSCAPSE		Change of the source domain (metaphor to another metaphor)

	the Eastern Partnership Initiative in 2009.	labiau sustiprėjo 2009 m. pradėjus įgyvendinti Rytų partnerystės iniciatyvą.			Different metaphorical expressions

Table 4

			Metaphorical	Translation	Not metaphor
POLICY IS A CONSTRUCTION	Over the past 15 years, the EU *has laid a solid foundation for* an integrated and synergetic maritime *policy* in Europe by involving its Member States, regions local stakeholders and land-based green economy.	Per pastaruosius 15 metų ES *paklojo tvirtą pagrindą* integruotai ir sinergiškai Europos jūrų *politikai*, įtraukdama į procesą valstybes nares, regionus, vietos suinteresuotuosius subjektus ir sausumos žaliosios ekonomikos subjektus.	POLICY IS A CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	In particular, synergies must be increased between cohesion policy, in particular the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund+ (ESF+), the second *pillar of* the Common	Visų pirma, reikia didinti sanglaudos politikos, visų pirma Europos regioninės plėtros fondo (ERPF), „Europos socialinio fondo +" (ESF+), antrojo bendros žemės ūkio *politikos* (BŽŪP)	POLICY IS A CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)

	Agriculture **Policy** (CAP), Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) and the REPowerEU chapters in the RRPs.	**ramsčio**, Europos infrastruktūros tinklų priemonės (EITP) ir ekonomikos gaivinimo ir atsparumo didinimo planų skyrių, skirtų „REPowerEU", sinergiją.			
	In light of the mounting challenges that the EU is facing, there is a need for strong budgetary and **structural policy** coordination and effective economic and fiscal surveillance.	Atsižvelgiant į didėjančius iššūkius, su kuriais susiduria ES, reikia tvirto biudžeto ir **struktūrinės politikos** koordinavimo bei veiksmingos ekonominės ir fiskalinės priežiūros.	POLICY IS A CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	The regulatory **framework for policy** development needs to be updated, in order to improve analytical capacity and to make planning documents more realistic, especially by better aligning with available budgets.	Būtina atnaujinti **politikos formavimo** reglamentavimo sistemą, kad būtų pagerinti analitiniai gebėjimai, o planavimo dokumentai tiksliau atspindėtų tikrovę, ypač juos geriau derinant su turimais biudžetais.	POLICY IS A CONSTRUCTION		Metaphor into metaphor Different metaphorical expressions

Table 5

			Metaphorical	Not metaphor	Translation
POLICY IS AN OBJECT	We need *to* better **connect** the green and the blue **policies**, while extending our approach beyond EU borders and leading the way on international ocean governance.	Turime geriau *susieti* žaliąją ir mėlynąją **politiką**, savo principus taikyti už ES ribų ir iniciatyviai siekti tarptautinio vandenynų valdymo.	POLICY IS AN OBJECT		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	It is a well-established element of EU fiscal surveillance that has been effective in influencing fiscal behaviour and is well understood by **policy makers** and the general public, thanks to its simplicity.	Tai nusistovėjęs ES fiskalinės priežiūros elementas, kuris veiksmingai veikia fiskalinį elgesį ir kurį dėl jo paprastumo gerai supranta **politikos formuotojai** ir plačioji visuomenė.	POLICY IS AN OBJECT		Metaphor into metaphor Different metaphorical expression
	This communication takes a systemic view that **integrates** ocean **policy** into our Europe's new economic policy. The first example is not container,	Šiame komunikate laikomasi sisteminio požiūrio: vandenynų **politika yra** neatsiejama mūsų naujosios europinės ekonominės politikos **dalis.**	POLICY IS A WHOLE/PART		Change of the source domain (metaphor to another metaphor) Different metaphorical expressions

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	This framework **will better connect** various **policies** and tools and aim to close loopholes between border protection, security, return and migration, while ensuring the protection of fundamental rights.	Ši sistema **padės geriau susieti** įvairias **politikos sritis** ir priemones ir ja bus siekiama panaikinti sienų apsaugos, saugumo, grąžinimo ir migracijos spragas, kartu užtikrinant pagrindinių teisių apsaugą.	POLICY IS LANDSCAPE		Change of the source domain (metaphor to another metaphor)
	The policy responses to the COVID-19 crisis, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the ensuing energy crisis have underscored the value of **strong policy** coordination, including between different policy and funding tools, and between the EU and national levels.	Politinis atsakas į COVID-19 krizę, Rusijos invaziją į Ukrainą ir su ja susijusią energetikos krizę išryškino **tvirto politikos** koordinavimo, be kita ko, tarp įvairių politikos ir finansavimo priemonių, taip pat tarp ES ir nacionalinio lygmenų, vertę.	POLICY IS AN OBJECT		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	This implies **putting more weight** on trend developments that are expected to be sustained and **on the policies** that have been implemented to address macroeconomic imbalances, when assessing whether imbalances have been corrected.	Tai reiškia, kad vertinant, ar disbalansas buvo ištaisytas, **daugiau dėmesio reikia skirti** tendencijų pokyčiams, kurie, kaip manoma, išliks, **ir politikai**, kuri buvo įgyvendinta siekiant panaikinti makroekonominį disbalansą.		Not metaphor	Metaphor to non - metaphor

Quantitative analysis can be complemented with more qualitative considerations to identify the groups most likely to be affected by *a set of policies.*	Kiekybinę analizę galima papildyti labiau kokybiniais aspektais, siekiant nustatyti grupes, kurioms *politikos priemonių rinkinys* gali daryti didžiausią poveikį.	POLICY IS OBJECT		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
In order for the framework to be consistent across its components and deliver effective economic surveillance, there is a need to clarify the objectives of each surveillance strand, *to* better *integrate* macroeconomic and fiscal *policies*, and to add instruments to monitor progress and meet new objectives.	Siekiant, kad visos sistemos sudedamosios dalys būtų nuoseklios ir kad būtų vykdoma veiksminga ekonominė priežiūra, reikia paaiškinti kiekvienos priežiūros krypties tikslus, geriau *integruoti* makroekonominę bei fiskalinę *politiką* ir įtraukti priemones pažangai stebėti ir naujiems tikslams pasiekti.	POLICY IS OBJECT		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
Using common metrics enables *policymakers* to better compare the results, and assess the impacts of, various new measures.	Naudodami bendrus parametrus *politikos formuotojai* gali geriau palyginti rezultatus ir įvertinti įvairių naujų priemonių poveikį.	POLICY IS OBJECT		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)

Table 6

			Metaphorical	Not metaphor	Translation
POLICY IS PROXIMITY	The ***cohesion policy*** funds will continue to support projects that assist the transition with green and net zero-carbon solutions in maritime transport, decarbonise port infrastructures and deploy renewable energies, as well as circular economy ventures and local climate adaptation measures.	***Sanglaudos politikos*** fondų lėšomis toliau bus remiami projektai, padedantys diegti žaliuosius jūrų transporto sprendimus, kuriuos taikant neišskiriamas anglies dioksidas, mažinantys uostų infrastruktūros priklausomybę nuo iškastinio kuro ir plečiantys atsinaujinančiųjų išteklių energijos naudojimą,	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	Finally, they reflect strategic EU priorities and are supported by common EU-financed programmes, such as the RRF financing provided until 2026 and ***cohesion policy*** funding.	Galiausiai ji atspindi strateginius ES prioritetus ir yra remiama bendrų ES finansuojamų programų lėšomis, pavyzdžiui, EGADP lėšomis, skiriamomis iki 2026 m., ir ***sanglaudos politikos*** lėšomis.	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	New EU-level tools also helped, in particular the temporary Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an	Taip pat padėjo naujos ES lygmens priemonės, visų pirma laikinos paramos priemonė nedarbo rizikai	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation

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Emergency (SURE), the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives (CRII) under ***Cohesion Policy*** and NextGenerationEU, including the Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe (REACT-EU) and the RRF.	dėl ekstremaliosios situacijos mažinti (SURE), Atsako į koronaviruso grėsmę investicijų iniciatyva (CRII) pagal ***sanglaudos politiką*** ir priemonė „NextGenerationEU", įskaitant Sanglaudai ir Europos teritorijoms skirtą ekonomikos gaivinimo pagalbos iniciatyvą (REACT-EU) ir EGADP			(metaphor into metaphor)
The plan would include the projected expenditure financed by RRF grants, ***cohesion policy*** funds and other EU transfers.	Į planą būtų įtrauktos numatomos išlaidos, finansuojamos EGADP dotacijomis, ***sanglaudos politikos*** lėšomis ir kitais ES pervedimais.	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
The agreed multiannual net primary expenditure path would be translated into annual expenditure ceilings over the adjustment period to be respected in relation to nationally-financed expenditure, while the plan would include projected expenditure	Sutartas daugiametis grynųjų pirminių išlaidų planas būtų perskaičiuotas į metines viršutines išlaidų ribas koregavimo laikotarpiu, kurių turi būti laikomasi nacionalinėmis lėšomis finansuojamų išlaidų atžvilgiu, o į	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)

financed by RRF, *cohesion policy* funds and other EU transfers.	planą būtų įtrauktos prognozuojamos išlaidos, finansuojamos EGADP, *sanglaudos politikos* fondų lėšomis ir kitais ES pervedimais.			
They should launch awareness and information and support schemes, energy audits and energy management plans, pledging savings targets, and ensure citizens' engagement such as through the European Mission on climate-neutral and smart cities or the European Urban Initiative under *cohesion policy*.	Jie turėtų pradėti taikyti informuotumo didinimo ir informavimo bei paramos sistemas, energijos vartojimo auditus ir energijos valdymo planus, įsipareigoti siekti taupymo tikslų ir užtikrinti piliečių dalyvavimą, pavyzdžiui, pasitelkdami Europos neutralaus poveikio klimatui ir pažangiųjų miestų misiją arba Europos miestų iniciatyvą pagal *sanglaudos politiką*.	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
Mobilize EU funding under CEF, *Cohesion Policy* and RRF.	Sutelks ES finansavimą pagal EITP, *sanglaudos politiką* ir EGADP.	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)

	Facilitating access to finance, and mobilise EU funding under CEF, **Cohesion Policy**, RRF and the Common Agricultural Policy.	Sudarant palankesnes sąlygas gauti finansavimą ir sutelkiant ES finansavimą pagal EITP, **sanglaudos politiką**, EGADP ir bendrą žemės ūkio politiką.	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	In particular, synergies must be increased between **cohesion policy**, in particular the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund+ (ESF+), the second pillar of the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP), Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) and the REPowerEU chapters in the RRPs.	Visų pirma, reikia didinti **sanglaudos politikos**, visų pirma Europos regioninės plėtros fondo (ERPF), „Europos socialinio fondo +“ (ESF+), antrojo bendros žemės ūkio politikos (BŽŪP) ramsčio, Europos infrastruktūros tinklų priemonės (EITP) ir ekonomikos gaivinimo ir atsparumo didinimo planų skyrių, skirtų „REPowerEU“, sinergiją.	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	As the REPowerEU chapter and **cohesion policy** funds both support the green energy transition, in energy efficiency and renewable energy	Kadangi tiek pagal skyrių, skirtą „REPowerEU“, tiek iš **sanglaudos politikos** fondų remiama žalioji energetikos pertvarka, investicijos į energijos vartojimo efektyvumą ir	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)

	investments can be supported under both.	atsinaujinančiąją energiją gali būti remiamos pagal abi priemones.			
	Member States will have the possibility to transfer up to 12.5% of their allocation under the **cohesion policy** to the RRF by adding a 7.5% transfer possibility for REPowerEU objectives based on demonstrable needs and provided that Member States have used the already available 5% transfer possibility.	Valstybės narės turės galimybę iki 12,5 proc. savo **sanglaudos politikos** asignavimų perkelti į EGADP, pridėdamos 7,5 proc. perkėlimo „REPowerEU" tikslams galimybę, remiantis įrodomais poreikiais ir su sąlyga, kad valstybės narės pasinaudojo jau esama 5 proc. perkėlimo galimybe.	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	The process for undertaking voluntary transfers by Member States of **cohesion policy** funds and CAP funds to the REPowerEU chapters of the recovery and resilience plans has been designed to ensure a swift adoption process, and should not delay the adoption and implementation of the strategic plans and programmes.	Procesas, pagal kurį valstybės narės savanoriškai perkelia **sanglaudos politikos** lėšas ir BŽŪP lėšas į ekonomikos gaivinimo ir atsparumo didinimo planų skyrius, skirtus „REPowerEU", sukurtas taip, kad būtų užtikrintas greitas priėmimo procesas ir dėl jo neturėtų būti vilkinamas strateginių planų ir	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)

		programų priėmimas bei įgyvendinimas.			
	Cohesion policy funds with their strong record of supporting energy-related investments will continue to complement and strengthen the REPowerEU and European Green Deal objectives.	*Sanglaudos politikos* fondams būdingi geri rezultatai remiant su energetika susijusias investicijas ir jie toliau papildys ir stiprins „REPowerEU" ir Europos žaliojo kurso tikslus.	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	Under the current MFF, *cohesion policy* will support decarbonisation and green transition projects with up to EUR 100 billion.	Pagal dabartinę DFP *sanglaudos politikos* lėšomis skiriant iki 100 mlrd. EUR bus remiami priklausomybės nuo iškastinio kuro mažinimo ir žaliosios pertvarkos projektai.	POLICY IS PROXIMITY		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)

Table 7

			Metaphorical	Not metaphor	Translation
POLICY IS CYCLE	Strict adherence to the agreed multiannual net primary expenditure path would allow fiscal *policy to be*	Griežtai laikantis sutarto daugiamečio grynųjų pirminių išlaidų plano, fiskalinė *politika*	POLICY IS CYCLE		Direct translation

	countercyclical, building fiscal buffers in good times and allowing for the necessary policy response in bad times.	*galėtų būti anticiklinė*, ekonomikos pakilimo laikotarpiais būtų galima kaupti fiskalinius rezervus ir būtų sudarytos sąlygos imtis būtinų politinių atsakomųjų priemonių nuosmukio laikotarpiais.			(metaphor into metaphor)
	A new strategic *policy cycle* will aim to guarantee an effective and coherent use of the European Border and Coast Guard, bringing together more than 120,000 border and coast guards and return experts of the Member States and Frontex.	Nauju strateginės *politikos ciklu* bus siekiama užtikrinti veiksmingą ir darnų Europos sienų ir pakrančių apsaugos pajėgų naudojimą, sutelkiant daugiau kaip 120 000 valstybių narių ir Frontex sienų ir pakrančių apsaugos pareigūnų ir grąžinimo ekspertų.	POLICY IS CYCLE		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
POLICY IS AN INSTRUMENT	The EU has provided significant financial assistance to Ukraine, which over the years 2014 to 2021 amounted to EUR 1.7 billion in grants under the European Neighbourhood Instrument, EUR 5.6 billion under five macro-financial assistance programmes in the	ES Ukrainai teikia reikšmingą finansinę pagalbą. 2014–2021 m. ją sudarė 1,7 mlrd. EUR dotacijų pagal Europos kaimynystės priemonę, 5,6 mlrd. EUR paskolų pagal penkias makrofinansinės pagalbos programas, 194 mln. EUR	POLICY IS AN OBJECT		Change of the source domain (metaphor to another metaphor)

			Metaphorical	Not metaphor	Translation
	form of loans, EUR 194 million in humanitarian aid and EUR 355 million from foreign *policy instruments.*	humanitarinės pagalbos ir 355 mln. EUR paramos pagal užsienio *politikos priemones.*			Different metaphorical expressions

Table 8

			Metaphorical	Not metaphor	Translation
POLICY IS COMPETITION	The Internal market cluster includes the chapters of the EU acquis on Free movement of goods, Free movement for workers, Right of establishment and freedom to provide services, Free movement of capital, Company law, Intellectual property law, *Competition policy*, Financial services, Consumer and health protection. In this cluster particularly good results were reached, for example, in the area of free movement of goods.	Grupė „Vidaus rinka"" apima ES acquis skyrius „Laisvas prekių judėjimas", „Laisvas darbuotojų judėjimas", „Įsisteigimo teisė ir laisvė teikti paslaugas", „Laisvas kapitalo judėjimas", „Bendrovių teisė", „Intelektinės nuosavybės teisė", „*Konkurencijos politika*", „Finansinės paslaugos", „Vartotojų ir sveikatos apsauga". Šioje grupėje pasiekta ypač gerų rezultatų, pavyzdžiui, laisvo prekių judėjimo srityje.	POLICY IS COMPETITION		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
	In such cases, as already announced in the Communication on a *competition policy* fit for new challenges,54 it may be justified to cover with public resources up to 100% of a proven funding gap, if such facilities would otherwise not exist in Europe.	Tokiais atvejais, kaip jau paskelbta Komunikate dėl naujiems iššūkiams tinkamos *konkurencijos politikos*54, gali būti pateisinama viešosiomis lėšomis padengti iki 100 proc. įrodyto finansavimo trūkumo, jei be jų Europoje tokių gamyklų neatsirastų.	POLICY IS COMPETITION		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions

Table 9

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
POLICY IS LANDSCAPE	The Commission will assess the impact of Ukraine's accession on the EU *policy areas* at a later stage.	Vėliau Komisija vertins Ukrainos stojimo poveikį ES *politikos sritims*.	POLICY IS LANDSCAPE		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	Schengen evaluations conducted during the last years confirmed that Member States are adequately implementing the Schengen acquis in the different *policy fields* and that the	Pastaraisiais metais atliktais Šengeno vertinimais patvirtinta, kad valstybės narės tinkamai įgyvendina Šengeno acquis įvairiose *politikos srityse* ir kad mechanizmu pasiektas	POLICY IS LANDSCAPE		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions

	Mechanism has achieved its desired and intended effect.	pageidaujamas ir numatytas poveikis.			
	The pandemic circumstances have also affected the planning and implementation of the Schengen evaluation and monitoring process, in particular *in the field of the common visa policy.*	Pandemijos aplinkybės taip pat turėjo įtakos Šengeno vertinimo ir stebėsenos proceso planavimui ir įgyvendinimui, visų pirma bendros vizų *politikos srityje.*	POLICY IS LANDSCAPE		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	What *policy areas* to choose for doing DIAs and what length of time to consider?	Kokias *politikos sritis* pasirinkti paskirstomojo poveikio vertinimams atlikti ir kokiam laikotarpiui?	POLICY IS LANDSCAPE		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	DIAs should cover *policy areas* that have an impact on household income and their distribution, which relates typically to taxes and monetary benefits.	Paskirstomojo poveikio vertinimai turėtų apimti *politikos sritis*, kurios daro poveikį namų ūkių pajamoms ir jų paskirstymui; paprastai tai susiję su mokesčiais ir piniginėmis išmokomis.	POLICY IS LANDSCAPE		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	DIAs can be used in a broad range of *policy areas.*	Paskirstomojo poveikio vertinimai gali būti atliekami įvairiose *politikos srityse*.	POLICY IS LANDSCAPE		Direct translation

					(metaphor into metaphor)
	Some of these deficiencies are of a horizontal nature across different *policy areas* and, due to their manifold implications, may have a higher impact on the well-functioning of the Schengen area.	Kai kurie iš šių trūkumų skirtingose *politikos srityse* yra horizontalaus pobūdžio ir dėl jų keleriopo poveikio gali būti daromas didesnis poveikis geram Šengeno erdvės veikimui.	POLICY IS LANDSCAPE		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	During the first evaluation cycle of Schengen Evaluations (2015-2019), serious deficiencies were identified in ten evaluations in three fields and for the period 2020-2021 – another case in a fourth *policy area* .	Per pirmąjį Šengeno vertinimo ciklą (2015–2019 m.) nustatyta didelių trūkumų dešimtyje vertinimų trijose srityse , o 2020–2021 m. laikotarpiu nustatytas dar vienas atvejis ketvirtoje *politikos srityje.*	POLICY IS LANDSCAPE		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	The pandemic also placed constraints on carrying out Schengen evaluations in this *policy area* given that the evaluations are taking place at Member States' consulates in visa-required third countries.	Pandemija taip pat trukdė atlikti Šengeno vertinimus šioje *politikos srityje*, atsižvelgiant į tai, kad vertinimai atliekami valstybių narių konsulatuose trečiosiose šalyse, kurioms taikomas reikalavimas	POLICY IS LANDSCAPE		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
	turėti vizą. 2020 m. ir 2021 m. buvo galima atlikti tik du vertinimus.				
	Schengen evaluations in this **policy field** will be resumed in June 2022 taking into due account the evolving epidemiological situation.	Šengeno vertinimai šioje **politikos srityje** bus atnaujinti 2022 m. birželio mėn., tinkamai atsižvelgiant į kintančią epidemiologinę padėtį.	POLICY IS LANDSCAPE		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	There are other areas in the cluster where the approximation to the acquis is still limited, for example **in the area on** social **policy** and employment.	Yra kitų šios grupės sričių, kuriose suderinimas su acquis vis dar ribotas, pavyzdžiui, socialinės **politikos** ir užimtumo **srityje.**	POLICY IS LANDSCAPE		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)

Table 10

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
POLICY IS WAR	The cluster external relations includes External relations and Foreign, security and **defence policy**.	Grupė „Išorės santykiai" apima skyrius „Išorės santykiai" ir „Užsienio, saugumo ir **gynybos politika**".	POLICY IS WAR		Direct translation (metaphor into metaphor)
	There is scope to further enhance cooperation in the area of	Esama galimybių toliau stiprinti bendradarbiavimą bendros	POLICY IS WAR/ LANDSCAPE		Change of the source domain (metaphor to

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			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
	Common Security and *Defence Policy (*CSDP).	saugumo ir *gynybos politikos* (BSGP) srityje.			another metaphor) Different metaphorical expressions

Table 11

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
GOVERNANCE IS A CONSTRUCTION	A Commission Recommendation, addressed to Member States, anticipating key measures foreseen in the proposed Regulation, until the proposal is adopted, and proposing a *governance framework* that can kick-start immediately to help overcome the current shortage.	– valstybėms narėms skirta Komisijos rekomendacija, pagal kurią galima iš anksto imtis pagrindinių siūlomame reglamente numatytų priemonių, kol jis bus priimtas, ir siūloma *valdymo sistema*, leidžianti pradėti veikti iš karto, kad būtų lengviau pašalinti dabartinį trūkumą;	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM		Different metaphorical expressions
	A new *governance architecture*	Nauja *valdymo struktūra*	GOVERNANCE IS A CONSTRUCTION		Metaphor to metaphor

					Different metaphorical expressions
	An area that depends on mutual trust among Member States and ultimately on a correct and efficient implementation of the Schengen legal framework, requires a *strong and structured governance.*	Šioje srityje, kuri priklauso nuo valstybių narių tarpusavio pasitikėjimo ir galiausiai nuo teisingo ir veiksmingo Šengeno teisinės sistemos įgyvendinimo, reikalingas *tvirtas ir struktūrizuotas valdymas.*	GOVERNANCE IS AN OBJECT/ CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation
	In October 2021, the Commission relaunched the public debate on the review of the EU's economic *governance framework*, inviting other EU institutions and all key stakeholders to engage.	2021 m. spalio mėn. Komisija vėl pradėjo viešas diskusijas dėl ES ekonomikos *valdymo sistemos* peržiūros ir pakvietė jose dalyvauti kitas ES institucijas ir visus pagrindinius suinteresuotuosius subjektus.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	Through various fora, including dedicated meetings, workshops and an online survey, citizens and a wide range of	Įvairiuose forumuose, įskaitant specialius susitikimus, praktinius seminarus ir internetinę apklausą, piliečiai ir įvairūs dalyviai,	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM		Metaphor to metaphor

	participants, including national governments, parliaments, social partners, academia and other EU institutions, have debated how today's and tomorrow's economic challenges require reforms of the EU economic *governance framework*. ( )	įskaitant nacionalines vyriausybes, parlamentus, socialinius partnerius, akademinę bendruomenę ir kitas ES institucijas, diskutavo, kaip dėl dabartinių ir būsimų ekonominių iššūkių reikia reformuoti ES ekonomikos *valdymo sistemą*([1]).			Different metaphorical expressions
	Discussions in the Council (ECOFIN), the Eurogroup, the Economic and Financial Committee and the Economic Policy Committee have provided Member States with an opportunity to reflect and express their views on the key objectives of the *governance framework*, its functioning, and new challenges to be addressed.	Diskusijos Taryboje (ECOFIN), Euro grupėje, Ekonomikos ir finansų komitete ir Ekonominės politikos komitete suteikė valstybėms narėms galimybę apsvarstyti pagrindinius *valdymo sistemos* tikslus, jos veikimą bei spręstinus naujus uždavinius ir pareikšti savo nuomonę apie juos.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions

	This Communication outlines the Commission's orientations for a reform of the economic *governance framework*, addressing the key economic and policy issues that will shape the EU's economic policy coordination and surveillance for the next decade.	Šiame komunikate išdėstomos Komisijos parengtos ekonomikos *valdymo sistemos* reformos gairės, kuriomis siekiama spręsti pagrindinius ekonomikos ir politikos klausimus, lemsiančius ES ekonominės politikos koordinavimą ir priežiūrą per ateinantį dešimtmetį.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM	Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	These orientations will feed into the further debate, in particular within the Council and with the European Parliament, with a view to reaching a broad consensus on the future design of the economic *governance framework*.	Šiomis gairėmis bus remiamasi tolesnėse diskusijose, visų pirma Taryboje ir su Europos Parlamentu, siekiant plataus sutarimo dėl būsimo ekonomikos *valdymo sistemos* modelio.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM	Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	Section 2 recalls the need for an effective *governance framework*, integrating the fiscal, reform and investment	2 skirsnyje primenama, kad reikia veiksmingos *valdymo sistemos*, kuri apimtų fiskalinius, reformų ir investicijų aspektus, kad būtų	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM	Metaphor to metaphor

	dimensions in order to address the challenges prevailing now and over the foreseeable future.	galima spręsti dabartines ir artimiausioje ateityje vyrausiančias problemas			Different metaphorical expressions
	The need for an effective economic *governance framework*.	Veiksmingos ekonomikos *valdymo sistemos* poreikis .	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	The EU's economic *governance framework* has guided Member States in achieving their economic and fiscal policy objectives.	ES ekonomikos *valdymo sistema* padėjo valstybėms narėms pasiekti savo ekonominės ir fiskalinės politikos tikslus.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	The EU economic *governance framework* has evolved over time.	Ilgainiui ES ekonomikos *valdymo sistema* keitėsi.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	Lessons from the successful EU policy response to the crisis, including the positive	Peržiūrint ekonomikos *valdymo sistemą* taip pat buvo naudinga sėkmingo ES politinio atsako į	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM		Metaphor to metaphor

	interaction between reforms and investment under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), have also been useful for the review of the economic *governance framework*.	krizę patirtis, įskaitant teigiamą reformų ir investicijų pagal Ekonomikos gaivinimo ir atsparumo didinimo priemonę (EGADP) sąveiką.		Different metaphorical expressions
	This section presents the main contours of the Commission's orientations for reform of the economic *governance framework* (see Figure 2).	Šiame skirsnyje pristatomi pagrindiniai Komisijos ekonomikos *valdymo sistemos* reformos gairių metmenys (žr. 2 diagramą).	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM	Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	A revised *governance architecture* with a greater focus on the medium term.	Peržiūrėta *valdymo struktūra*, daugiau dėmesio skiriant vidutiniam laikotarpiui.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM	Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	These values are established in a Treaty Protocol and the focus of the review is on making sure that those values are adhered to in a more effective manner,	Šios vertės nustatytos Sutarties protokole, o peržiūra pirmiausia siekiama užtikrinti, kad tų verčių būtų laikomasi veiksmingiau, visų pirma sutelkiant dėmesį į tinkamo	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM	Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions

	especially by focusing on an appropriate and credible debt reduction path towards 60% of GDP, while at the same time ensuring that the economic *governance framework* is conducive to sustainable and inclusive growth.	ir patikimo skolos mažinimo iki 60 % BVP planą, kartu užtikrinant, kad ekonomikos *valdymo sistema* būtų palanki tvariam ir integraciniam augimui.		
	National medium-term fiscal-structural plans as the centrepiece of the new *governance architecture*.	Nacionaliniai vidutinio laikotarpio fiskaliniai struktūriniai planai kaip pagrindinis naujosios *valdymo struktūros* elementas.	GOVERNANCE IS A CONSTRUCTION	Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	How would the revised economic *governance framework* work in practice?	Kaip peržiūrėta ekonomikos *valdymo sistema* veiktų praktiškai?	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM	Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	This Communication sets out the main features of a reformed	Šiame komunikate išdėstomi pagrindiniai reformuotos ES	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM	Metaphor to metaphor

	EU economic *governance framework*.	ekonomikos *valdymo sistemos* ypatumai.			Different metaphorical expressions
	Swift agreement on revising the EU fiscal rules and other elements of the economic *governance framework* is a pressing priority at the current critical juncture for the European economy.	Greitas susitarimas dėl ES fiskalinių taisyklių ir kitų ekonomikos *valdymo sistemos* elementų peržiūros yra neatidėliotinas prioritetas dabartinėmis kritinėmis aplinkybėmis Europos ekonomikai.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	Member States and the Commission should reach a consensus on reform of the economic *governance framework* ahead of Member States' budgetary processes for 2024.	Valstybės narės ir Komisija turėtų pasiekti bendrą sutarimą dėl ekonomikos *valdymo sistemos* reformos prieš valstybėms narėms pradedant 2024 m. biudžeto sudarymo procedūras.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	A thorough reform of the EU economic *governance*	Norint iš esmės reformuoti ES ekonomikos *valdymo sistemą*, reikėtų keisti teisės aktus.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM		Metaphor to metaphor

	framework would require legislative change.			Different metaphorical expressions
	Many respondents expressed the view that the ***governance framework*** should become more growth-friendly, more mindful of social issues, and that it should support the policy priorities for the green and digital transitions.	Daugelis respondentų išreiškė nuomonę, kad ***valdymo sistema*** turėtų tapti palankesnė ekonomikos augimui, ja turėtų būti labiau atsižvelgiama į socialinius klausimus ir ja turėtų būti remiami žaliosios ir skaitmeninės pertvarkos politikos prioritetai.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM	Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	Many respondents stressed the need to incentivise investment as a necessary feature of the economic ***governance framework.***	Daugelis respondentų pabrėžė, kad reikia skatinti investicijas kaip būtiną ekonomikos ***valdymo sistemos*** elementą.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM	Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions
	Discussions have centred on identifying key issues to be addressed in a reformed economic ***governance framework***.	Diskusijose daugiausia dėmesio skirta pagrindinių klausimų, kuriuos reikia spręsti reformuotoje ekonomikos ***valdymo sistemoje***, nustatymui.	GOVERNANCE IS MECHANISM	Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions

	All recent challenges have placed the spotlight on the need to take decisive steps to improve the ***governance structure*** of the Schengen area so as to safeguard its well-functioning.	Visi pastarojo meto uždaviniai išryškino poreikį imtis ryžtingų veiksmų siekiant pagerinti Šengeno erdvės ***valdymo struktūrą***, kad būtų užtikrintas tinkamas jos veikimas.	GOVERNANCE IS A CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	With respect to ***multi-level governance***, Ukraine's decentralisation has advanced since 2014. Why?	***Daugiapakopio valdymo*** atžvilgiu nuo 2014 m. buvo padaryta pažanga siekiant Ukrainos decentralizacijos.	GOVERNANCE IS A CONSTRUCTION		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions

Table 12

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
GOVERNANCE IS JOURNEY	We need to better connect the green and the blue policies, while extending our approach beyond EU borders and ***leading***	Turime geriau susieti žaliąją ir mėlynąją politiką, savo principus taikyti už ES ribų ir iniciatyviai ***siekti*** tarptautinio vandenynų ***valdymo.***	GOVERNANCE IS AN OBJECT		Metaphor to another metaphor

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
	the way on international ocean *governance.*				

Table 13

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
GOVERNANCE IS AN OBJECT	Through its Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements, it will continue *to improve* fisheries *governance* in partner countries and help develop local economies.	Naudodamasi tausios žvejybos partnerystės susitarimais ji toliau *gerins* žuvininkystės *valdymą* šalyse partnerėse ir padės plėtoti vietos ekonomiką.	GOVERNANCE IS AN OBJECT		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	High-level political exchanges confirmed the need for a *stronger governance* for Schengen that was reiterated at the second Schengen Forum of May 2021.	Aukšto lygio politiniai debatai patvirtino *tvirtesnio* Šengeno *valdymo* poreikį – tai buvo pakartota 2021 m. gegužės mėn. įvykusiame antrajame Šengeno forume.	GOVERNANCE IS AN OBJECT		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

Table 14

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation

GOVERNANCE IS A CONTAINER	Insights *can be drawn from* the design, *governance* and operation of the RRF.	Įžvalgų *galima pasisemti iš* EGADP struktūros, *valdymo* ir veikimo;	GOVERNANCE IS CONTAINER		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

Table 15

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
GOVERNANCE IS FORCE	This *reinforced governance* is crucial to follow-up on the ambitious agenda set for Schengen in the Schengen Strategy presented by the Commission in June 2021.	Šis *sustiprintas valdymas* yra labai svarbus vykdant tolesnę veiklą, susijusią su 2021 m. birželio mėn. Komisijos pateiktoje Šengeno strategijoje nustatyta plataus užmojo Šengeno erdvės darbotvarke.	GOVERNANCE IS FORCE		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	Reinforcing the governance of the Schengen area	Šengeno erdvės *valdymo stiprinimas*	GOVERNANCE IS FORCE		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

Table 16

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
GOVERNANCE IS A PERSON	Digital ***governance has increased*** the efficiency and the transparency of the government.	Skaitmeninis ***valdymas padidino*** valdymo veiksmingumą ir skaidrumą bei sudarė sąlygas vykti valdžios ir piliečių dialogui	GOVERNANCE IS A PERSON		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

Table 17

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
GOVERNANCE IS LANDSCAPE	A focus on bilateral relations will also be important going forward, to allow Ukraine to implement key reforms, including ***in the field of governance***, justice and rule of law.	Ateityje taip pat bus svarbu dėmesį skirti dvišaliams santykiams, kad Ukraina galėtų įgyvendinti pagrindines reformas, be kita ko, ***valdymo***, teisingumo ir teisinės valstybės ***srityse.***	GOVERNANCE IS LANDSCAPE		Metaphor to metaphor Different metaphorical expressions

Table 18

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
GOVERNANCE IS HUMAN BODY	New legislation introducing integrity and professional ethics checks for the key judicial *governance bodies* (the High Council of Justice, whose main responsibilities include appointments and dismissals of judges, and the High Qualification Commission of Judges which conducts the selection procedures for new judges) was adopted in July 2021, fully in line with Venice Commission recommendations.	2021 m. liepos mėn., visapusiškai atsižvelgiant į Venecijos komisijos rekomendacijas, buvo priimti nauji teisės aktai, kuriais nustatyti sąžiningumo ir profesinės etikos patikrinimai, taikomi pagrindinėms teisminio *valdymo institucijoms* (Aukščiausiajai Teisingumo Tarybai, kurios pagrindinės atsakomybės srityse yra teisėjų skyrimas ir atleidimas, ir Aukščiausiajai teisėjų kvalifikacijos komisijai, kuri vykdo teisėjų atranką).		Not metaphor	Metaphor to non-metaphor

Table 19

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION	In 2021, the Commission put forward an ambitious action plan to implement the European *Pillar of Social Rights* and its 20 principles across the EU. T	2021 m. Komisija pateikė plataus užmojo veiksmų planą, kaip visoje ES įgyvendinti Europos *socialinių teisių ramstį* ir jo 20 principų.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	Address common EU priorities, including the National Energy and Climate Plans (aligned with the targets of the EU Climate Law), the National Digital Decade Roadmaps, ( ) and the implementation of the European *Pillar of* Social *Rights*, and ensure that the fiscal-structural plan addresses all or a significant subset of relevant CSRs, including, where applicable,	Jie turėtų būti susiję su bendrais ES prioritetais, įskaitant nacionalinius energetikos ir klimato srities veiksmų planus (suderintus su ES klimato teisės akto tikslais), nacionalines skaitmeninio dešimtmečio veiksmų gaires ([1]) ir Europos socialinių *teisių ramsčio* įgyvendinimą, ir jais turėtų būti užtikrinama, kad fiskalinis struktūrinis planas apimtų visas atitinkamas KŠSR arba didelę jų dalį, įskaitant, kai	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

	recommendations issued under the MIP.	taikytina, pagal MDP pateiktas rekomendacijas;			
	Our joint action to accelerate the clean energy transition therefore reinforces the need for effective employment, skills and social policies, in line with the European *Pillar of* Social *Rights*.	Todėl mūsų bendri veiksmai, kuriais siekiama paspartinti perėjimą prie švarios energijos, didina veiksmingos užimtumo, įgūdžių ir socialinės politikos poreikį pagal Europos socialinių *teisių ramstį*.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	She also highlighted the contribution of the European *Pillar of Social Rights* proclaimed by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission in 2017, setting out 20 principles for a strong social Europe that is fair and inclusive and ensures equal opportunities.	Ji taip pat atkreipė dėmesį į šiuo atžvilgiu svarbų 2017 m. Europos Parlamento, Tarybos ir Komisijos paskelbtą Europos *socialinių teisių ramstį*, kuriame nustatyta 20 tvirtos socialinės Europos, kuri yra sąžininga ir įtrauki ir užtikrina lygias galimybes, principų.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

	At the Social Summit in Porto in May 2021, EU leaders welcomed the target of lifting at least 15 million people out of poverty and social exclusion by 2030, as presented by the Commission in the European *Pillar of* Social *Rights* Action Plan, in line with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development .	2021 m. gegužės mėn. Porte vykusiame socialinių reikalų aukščiausiojo lygio susitikime ES vadovai palankiai įvertino tikslinį rodiklį iki 2030 m. bent 15 mln. žmonių ištraukti iš skurdo ir socialinės atskirties, kaip Komisija nurodė Europos socialinių *teisių ramsčio* veiksmų plane pagal Jungtinių Tautų darnaus vystymosi darbotvarkę iki 2030 m.[1].	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	*All the main building blocks of a fully functioning monitoring system were put in place to ensure the compliance of the Frontex activities with *fundamental rights.*	· Siekiant užtikrinti, kad Frontex veikla atitiktų *pagrindines teises*, buvo įdiegti visi pagrindiniai visapusiškai veikiančios stebėsenos sistemos sudedamieji elementai.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	In particular, a new *Fundamental Rights* Officer and a Deputy Fundamental Rights Officer took up duties	Visų pirma naujas *pagrindinių teisių* pareigūnas ir pagrindinių teisių pareigūno pavaduotojas pradėjo eiti pareigas atitinkamai	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

	respectively in June 2021 and March 2022.	2021 m. birželio mėn. ir 2022 m. kovo mėn.			
	Their work is supported by 20 **Fundamental Rights** Monitors and their number will increase to 46 Monitors by the end of the summer.	Jiems veiklą vykdyti padeda 20 **pagrindinių teisių** stebėtojų, o iki vasaros pabaigos jų skaičius padidės iki 46 stebėtojų.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	The **Fundamental Rights** Agency visited all Member States bordering Ukraine and Moldova, observing and analysing the **fundamental rights** situation at border crossing points and registration/reception centres.	**Pagrindinių teisių** agentūra apsilankė visose sieną su Ukraina ir Moldova turinčiose valstybėse narėse, stebėdama ir analizuodama **pagrindinių teisių** padėtį sienos perėjimo punktuose ir registracijos ir (arba) priėmimo centruose.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	This framework will better connect various policies and tools and aim to close loopholes between border protection, security, return and migration,	Ši sistema padės geriau susieti įvairias politikos sritis ir priemones ir ja bus siekiama panaikinti sienų apsaugos, saugumo, grąžinimo ir migracijos	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

	while ensuring the protection of *fundamental rights*.	spragas, kartu užtikrinant *pagrindinių teisių* apsaugą.			
	The respect of *fundamental rights* and in particular the principle of non-refoulement is a key principle in the management of EU external borders.	Vienas iš pagrindinių ES išorės sienų valdymo principų – pagarba *pagrindinėms teisėms* ir ypač negrąžinimo principo laikymasis.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	In 2020, observers from the European Union Agency for *Fundamental Rights* started to participate in the Schengen evaluations in the field of external borders.	2020 m. Šengeno vertinimuose išorės sienų srityje pradėjo dalyvauti Europos Sąjungos *pagrindinių teisių* agentūros stebėtojai.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	Allegations of *fundamental rights* violations at external borders are always a cause for concern.	Kaltinimai dėl *pagrindinių teisių* pažeidimų prie išorės sienų visada kelia susirūpinimą.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	Independent *fundamental rights* monitoring mechanisms are a good practice in this	Nepriklausomi *pagrindinių teisių* stebėsenos mechanizmai šiuo	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

	respect, which the Commission will continue to support and finance.	atžvilgiu yra gera praktika, kurią Komisija toliau rems ir finansuos.			
	The respect of *fundamental rights* is an aspect that is covered by the new Schengen Evaluation and Monitoring Mechanism, which will ensure that measures are taken to prevent and address any shortcomings.	Pagarba *pagrindinėms teisėms* yra vienas iš aspektų, įtrauktų į naująjį Šengeno vertinimo ir stebėsenos mechanizmą, kuris užtikrins, kad būtų imtasi priemonių siekiant užkirsti kelią bet kokiems trūkumams ir juos pašalinti.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	Implement national monitoring mechanisms for *fundamental rights.*	Nacionalinių *pagrindinių teisių* stebėsenos mechanizmų įgyvendinimas.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	However, there are still improvements to be made to ensure full respect of *fundamental rights.*	Tačiau vis dar yra tobulintinų sričių siekiant užtikrinti visapusišką pagarbą *pagrindinėms teisėms*.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	Ukraine has ratified the main international human rights instruments and its domestic	Ukraina ratifikavo pagrindines tarptautines žmogaus teisių priemones ir jos vidaus teisinė ir	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

	legal and institutional framework regulating *fundamental rights* broadly follows European and international standards.	institucinė sistema, kuria reglamentuojamos *pagrindinės teisės,* parengta iš esmės laikantis Europos ir tarptautinių standartų.			
	The legal and institutional framework regulating *fundamental rights* is in place and laws generally follow European and international standards.	Ukrainoje taikoma teisinė ir institucinė sistema ir įstatymai, kuriais reglamentuojamos *pagrindinės teisės*, iš esmės atitinka Europos bei tarptautinius standartus.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	Key *fundamental rights* issues.	Svarbiausi *pagrindinių teisių* užtikrinimo klausimai.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	The Fundamentals cluster includes the chapters of the EU acquis on Judiciary & *fundamental rights*, Justice, freedom and security, Public procurement, Statistics, and Financial control.	Grupė „Pagrindiniai principai" apima ES acquis skyrius „Teisminės institucijos ir *pagrindinės teisės*", „Teisingumas, laisvė ir saugumas", „Viešieji pirkimai", „Statistika" ir „Finansų kontrolė".	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

		Ši grupė daugiausia vertinama pagal dalis dėl politinių ir ekonominių kriterijų.			
	The legal and institutional framework ensuring the respect for *fundamental rights* is in place and overall complied with but implementation should be further improved.	Veikia teisinė ir institucinė sistema, užtikrinanti pagarbą *pagrindinėms teisėms*, jos yra laikomasi, tačiau jos įgyvendinimą dar reikėtų tobulinti.	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	These serious deficiencies relate in some cases to deficiencies putting at risk the overall functioning of the Schengen area or in other cases represent a serious risk to *fundamental rights*.	Kai kuriais atvejais šie dideli trūkumai yra susiję su trūkumais, keliančiais pavojų bendram Šengeno erdvės veikimui, arba kitais atvejais kelia rimtą grėsmę *pagrindinėms teisėms.*	RIGHTS ARE CONSTRUCTION		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

Table 20

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
RIGHTS ARE OBJECTS	Improvement is also often required as regards information on data subject rights in relation to the Schengen Information System and the Visa Information System and the procedure *to use* those *rights.*	Taip pat dažnai reikia tobulinti informaciją apie duomenų subjektų teises, susijusias su Šengeno informacine sistema ir Vizų informacine sistema, *ir naudojimosi tomis teisėmis* tvarką.	RIGHTS ARE OBJECTS		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
	Ukraine has undertaken various legal initiatives *to improve the rights* of the child and ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as acceded to the three Optional Protocols to the Convention.	Ukraina ėmėsi įvairių teisinių iniciatyvų siekdama **gerinti** vaiko **teisių apsaugą** ir ratifikavo JT Vaiko teisių konvenciją bei prisijungė prie trijų konvencijos fakultatyvinių protokolų. Ji taip pat patvirtino Paryžiuje prisiimtus įsipareigojimus apsaugoti vaikus nuo neteisėto įdarbinimo arba ginkluotų grupių vykdomo išnaudojimo.	RIGHTS ARE OBJECTS		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
	At the same time, ambitious structural reforms to remove corruption, reduce the State footprint and the persistent influence of oligarchs, *strengthen* private property *rights* and enhance labour market flexibility need to continue in Ukraine to improve the functioning of its market economy.	Nepaisant to, Ukraina, siekdama pagerinti rinkos ekonomikos veikimą, turėtų tęsti plataus užmojo struktūrines reformas ir panaikinti korupciją, sumažinti valstybės poveikį bei nuolatinę oligarchų įtaką, *sustiprinti* nuosavybės *teises* ir didinti darbo rinkos lankstumą.	RIGHTS ARE OBJECTS		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

Table 21

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
RIGHTS ARE PHYSICAL CONFLICT	The Constitution provides for the fundamental principles of a democratic state, including the rule of law, free elections and the *protection of human rights.*	Konstitucija užtikrina pagrindinius demokratinės valstybės principus, įskaitant teisinės valstybės principus, laisvus rinkimus ir *žmogaus teisių apsaugą.*	RIGHTS ARE PHYSICAL CONFLICT		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

Effective assessments of all alleged violations and swift and independent investigations where relevant is essential to ensure that fundamental *rights are protected* at the external borders.	Siekiant užtikrinti, kad prie išorės sienų būtų *apsaugotos* pagrindinės *teisės*, labai svarbu veiksmingai įvertinti visus įtariamus pažeidimus ir prireikus atlikti skubius ir nepriklausomus tyrimus.	RIGHTS ARE PHYSICAL CONFLICT		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
The majority of the cases are repetitive and relate to *violations of the right* to an effective remedy, length of criminal proceedings, ill-treatment including poor detention conditions, length of pre-trial detention and right to liberty and security.	Dauguma bylų yra pasikartojančios ir susijusios su *teisės* į veiksmingą teisinę gynybą *pažeidimais*, baudžiamojo proceso trukme, netinkamu elgesiu (įskaitant netinkamas sąlygas sulaikymo vietose), kardomojo kalinimo trukme ir teise į laisvę ir saugumą.	RIGHTS ARE PHYSICAL CONFLICT		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor
However implementation should be improved and the capacity of the institutions in charge of *protection* and enforcement *of human rights* as well as the	Tačiau reikėtų gerinti jų įgyvendinimą, o už *žmogaus teisių apsaugą* ir įgyvendinimo užtikrinimą atsakingų institucijų gebėjimai, taip pat esamų	RIGHTS ARE PHYSICAL CONFLICT		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
	implementation of existing strategies and action plans remain limited.	strategijų ir veiksmų planų įgyvendinimas vis dar yra riboti.			

Table 22

			Metaphor	Not metaphor	Translation
RIGHTS ARE LANDSCAPE	There are other areas in the cluster where the approximation to the EU acquis is still limited; this applies, for example, to the **area** on Intellectual *Property Rights* (IPR). Not property,	Tai pasakytina, pavyzdžiui, apie *intelektinės nuosavybės teisių* (INT) *sritį*.	RIGHTS ARE LANDSCAPE		Direct translation Metaphor to metaphor

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