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A Contrastive Analysis of English and Spanish EU Legal Discourse

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Specific (Legal) Purposes

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Abstract

Legal language is known for its formulaicity, long sentences, archaic words and fixed expressions. This stimulates researchers' interest in studying this discourse's phraseology. One of the things that received much attention in recent times is lexical bundles. Lexical bundles are recurrent word combinations that are defined by their frequency in a corpus and length. Even though the general definition of lexical bundles does not specify of how many words it can consist, most research is based on four-word recurrent word combinations, as they seem to represent the most meaningful combination of length. The most famous studies of lexical bundles focus on one language. However, it is possible to use the lexical bundles to analyse several discourses and compare them. Nonetheless, there are not many research found that compares English and Spanish discourse in terms of lexical bundles. To fill this existing gap, this paper presents a contrastive analysis of English and Spanish EU legal discourse in terms of lexical bundles. For this purpose, 92 judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union in both languages were collected from the period of 2017-2021 in English and Spanish. Lexical bundles from both languages were analysed by their structure and functions. The results revealed that both languages have lexical bundles with a very similar distribution of structural and functional types. Only minor differences were found in specific subtypes, but overall in legal discourse similarities are more significant than differences.

Keywords: lexical bundles, contrastive analysis, English legal discourse, Spanish legal discourse, EU legal discourse

Santrauka

Teisinė kalba yra žinoma dėl savo formuliškumo, ilgų sakinių, archajiškų žodžių ir pastoviųjų žodžių junginių. Tokia paasikartojanti teisės diskurso leksika neretai tampa lingvistinių tyrimų objektu. Vienas iš pastaruoju metu daug dėmesio sulaukusių tyrimo vienetų yra leksinės samplaikos. Leksinės samplaikos yra pasikartojantys žodžių junginiai, kurie apibūdinami tam tikrais dažnumo ir ilgio parametrais. Nors leksinės samplaikos neturi nustatytų apribojimų dėl to, kiek žodžių jas gali sudaryti, didžioji dalis anglų kalbos tyrinėjimų skirti keturžodėms leksinėms samplaikoms, nes būtent tokio ilgio pasikartojantys junginiai gali būti tiriami pagal jų funkcijas ir svarbą diskurse. Žymiausi leksinių samplaikų tyrimai koncentruojasi į vieną kalbą. Tačiau naudojant leksines samplaikas galima analizuoti keleto skirtingų kalbų diskursus. Nepaisant to, nėra daug tyrimų, kurie lygintų anglų ir ispanų kalbas leksinių samplaikų atžvilgiu. Siekiant užpildyti šią spragą, šiame darbe atliekama gretinamoji anglų ir ispanų ES teisinio diskurso leksinių samplaikų analizė. Dėl šios priežasties buvo surinkti 92 Europos Sąjungos Teisingumo Teismo sprendimai abiejomis kalbomis iš 2017-2021 metų laikotarpio. Abiejų kalbų leksinės samplaikos buvo tiriamos pagal jų struktūrą ir atliekamas funkcijas. Rezultatai atskleidė, kad abiejose kalbose nustatytos leksinės samplaikos pagal struktūrinius ir funkcinius tipus ir jų pasiskirstymą tekstynuose yra labai panašios. Mažesni skirtumai buvo nustatyti konkrečiuose potipiuose, tačiau panašumai yra reikšmingesni nei skirtumai.

Raktiniai žodžiai: leksinės samplaikos, gretinamoji analizė, anglų teisinis diskursas, ispanų teisinis diskursas, ES teisinis diskursas

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1 Introduction

Legal language is known for its complex vocabulary, high level of formulaicity, and use of long sentence structures. Differences between the different discourses induce research of its collocations, idioms, and lexical bundles. This type of study allows distinguishing differences between everyday language or scientific discourses and comparing discourses between several languages to determine whether they are similar or different.

One of the ways to compare discourses of two (or more) languages is by looking into their lexical bundles, which could be described as recurrent word combinations. The lexical bundles can be considered a construct of a different number of repeated words; for example, they can be made out of three, four, five or even ten-word recurrent sequences. There is essentially only one crucial requirement for a word sequence to be called a lexical bundle – it has to appear in at least a few documents, so it would not be affected by the writers' or speaker's idiosyncrasy, but the cut-off point is set by each researcher individually.

Lexical bundles could also be used to look into and analyse the legal discourse of languages. There are quite a few studies of lexical bundles that compare English and Lithuanian legal discourses, for example, Berūkštienė (2018), Noreika and Šeškauskienė (2017). Still, in the case of English and Spanish languages, none of the research is done in legal discourse in terms of lexical bundles.

As there is a gap in comparing English and Spanish legal discourses, this research aims to compare legal discourses of the original text (English) to translated text (Spanish) in terms of lexical bundles to answer whether they are structurally and functionally similar.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Legal discourse

Investigating legal language attracts the interest of many scholars who tend to study its components, vocabulary changes and how it differs from the spoken language. Because of the differences, it gets a separate name, *legalese*, which is described as "words and expressions typically used in legal documents that most people find difficult to understand" (Cambridge Dictionary, 2021). Its complexity was confirmed by many scholars like Tiersma (2006), Biel and Engberg (2013), Noreika and Šeškauskienė (2017), and Zariski (2014), who claimed that legal language is a dense web of interrelated legal meanings and ideas which others may find

challenging to comprehend. Legal language stands out from other discourses by its long sentences, formulaic expressions and impersonal style. Its specific legal vocabulary, which consists of technical terms, standard terms with uncommon meanings, archaic expressions, and unusual prepositional phrases, as stated by Trosborg (1992), makes it harder to understand for people without special education.

The knowledge of a text function allows better interpret complex legal texts. The variety of legal texts is comprehensive; they can be distributed into categories by their different functions. Examples of the ways to do so were presented in Berūkštienė (2016), which presents ideas of distribution based on several different scholars. For example, Šarčević (in Berūkštienė 2016) distinguishes three functions: primarily prescriptive (e.g. laws, contracts, treaties), primarily descriptive and also prescriptive (e.g. judicial decisions, briefs, appeals, petitions), purely descriptive (e.g. legal opinions, law textbooks, articles), while Gracia (in Berūkštienė 2016) distinguishes five main functions as evaluative, performative, informative, directive (prescriptive), and expressive.

The problem lies in identifying legal texts and deciding what type of text could be considered part of legal discourse. The narrow and straightforward description could be that the legal text is a text that is written by a law specialist and which has a legal purpose. For example, it is easy to confirm that judgments, contracts, laws and similar documents written by a professional are part of legal discourse. However, it would be wrongful to restrict legal discourse only to the person that wrote them as legal documents can also be created not only by specialists. The idea was also confirmed by Berūkštienė (2016), who, in research, mentions that the context of the document should be broadened not only to the creator of the text but also to the receiver, the register, and the objective. A broader perspective expands the spectrum of legal discourse. This way, the text written by not a law specialist could also be considered legal.

2.2 Legal discourse in English and Spanish

Legal discourses are culture-specific as English and Spanish use contrasting legal traditions, which heavily influence how legal discourse is shaped. English legal system uses common law tradition derived from judicial decisions. In contrast, the Spanish system follows civil law based on legal codes and laws whose roots prevailed in ancient Rome's Roman law. For this reason, it is not surprising that linguistic features of English and Spanish legal discourses have their differences.

English legal discourse or legal English tendency to use archaisms from Old English, Old French, Anglo-French, and Latin, adds that legal discourses are harder to read for those who have not studied them purposefully. Lexical and other features of English legal discourse were stated by Orts Llopis (2007), who claimed that legal English is full of technical terms, standard terms with uncommon meanings, archaisms, polysyllabic words, doublets, formality and the mixture of vagueness and over precision. Spanish legal discourse also widely uses Latin words and phrases, Hellenisms, Arabisms. As Orts Llopis (2007) mentioned, legal Spanish also borrows words from French because of the influence of *Code Napoleon* on Spanish law and from English through xenisms, calques, and false loans. This knowledge allows thinking that archaic expressions are a prevailing feature in both legal discourses, but each language has different origins.

2.3 Lexical bundles

Lexical bundles had become an interest in phraseology studies more than 20 years ago. One of the earliest papers by Altenberg (1998) was about "recurrent word-combinations" in spoken English. Different terms for lexical bundles were a problem that was raised by Chen and Baker (2010: 30). They gave examples that the same linguistic phenomena in different studies can be called *clusters* (Hyland 2008a, Schmitt et al. 2004 (in Chen and Baker 2010)), *recurrent word combinations* (Altenberg 1998, De Cock 1998), *phrasicon* (De Cock et al. 1998), *n-grams* (Stubbs 2007a, 2007b) and *lexical bundles* (Biber and Barbieri 2007, Cortes 2004) and many others). Despite the variation of terms, they all refer to continuous word sequences.

Requirements that word sequences would be considered lexical bundles are often based on Biber et al. (1999), who claimed that the sequence must be used in at least five different texts to be called a lexical bundle. It is done to ensure that idiosyncratic uses by individual speakers or authors will not influence their appearance in texts. Lexical bundles are often defined as the most frequent fixed lexical sequences, and the most common lexical bundles help the most in building a discourse, whether it is legal or not.

Researchers such as Biber et al. (2004), Conrad and Biber (2005), Berūkštienė (2018), and Salazar (2011), in their works, confirmed the idea that lexical bundles work as building blocks that help to shape different discourses. It is clear that this language phenomenon rarely serves as an individual phrase but, in most cases, "consists of the beginning of a clause or a phrase and the first word of an embedded structure" (Biber et al. 2004: 399). It is necessary to mention that Biber et al.'s (2004) extensive work on lexical bundles shaped how they have been defined and

analysed. The structural types and functional classifications presented in his research were adapted and used by other scholars (Berūkštienė 2018, Salazar 2011 and many others). It continues to be the main foundation of the lexical bundles' classifications that help other scholars analyse them in different discourses.

Structural types of lexical bundles mentioned in Biber et al. (2004) were divided into three types: lexical bundles that incorporate verb phrase fragments, lexical bundles that incorporate dependent clause fragments, lexical bundles that incorporate noun phrase and prepositional phrase fragments, which were then divided into more minor subtypes. Others made the alternations, so it would better serve their analysis. For example, Berūkštienė (2018) distinguished lexical bundles that incorporate noun phrase and prepositional phrase fragments into two types. If the research has many appearances of a noun phrase or a prepositional phrase fragments, it allows looking at them more precisely than when combined in one type. Changes are possible not only in the lexical bundles' types but also in subtypes, as Salazar (2011) added five new subtypes: other noun phrases, other adjectival phrases, verb phrases with the personal pronoun *we*, other passive fragments and other verbal fragments. Such changes are necessary because different discourses may present different usage of lexical bundles. While some research may lack some types of lexical bundles, they will be abundant in others.

Functional classification of lexical bundles may also vary due to the findings of each research. However, the main three primary functions that Biber et al. (2004) mentioned were stance expressions (that express attitudes or assessments of certainty), discourse organisers (that reflect relationships between prior and coming discourse) and referential expressions (that direct reference to physical or abstract entities) that later are divided into smaller categories. For example, stance expressions are divided into two categories, epistemic stance and attitudinal/modality stance, while discourse organisers divide into topic introduction/focus and topic elaboration/clarification. Referential expressions are divided into more than two groups: identification/focus, imprecision, specification of attributes, time/place/text reference.

It is necessary to mention that it is not the only way to distribute lexical bundles' primary functions. Earlier mentioned, Salazar (2011) adapted Hyland's (in Salazar 2011) way of distribution and divided lexical bundles into research-oriented bundles (location, quantification, description, grouping), text-oriented bundles (additive, comparative, inferential, causative, structuring, framing, citation, generalisation, objective) and participant-oriented bundles (stance,

engagement, acknowledgement). There is no one correct classification of lexical bundles as it should be chosen regarding what discourses are analysed and which types of lexical bundles are the most prominent, so the categorisation of them and further analysis would be more precise.

2.4 Lexical bundles in legal discourse

One of the influential researchers of lexical bundles in legal discourse is Breeze (2013). In her study, she analysed it in four legal corpora (academic law, case law, legislation, and documents) to determine what type of sequences are the most common and determine their structural and functional characteristics. The results showed that in case law, the noun phrases are the most common, and in legislation and documents, noun phrases and verb phrases seem to be used more than others. The findings extended the results that were obtained by Biber (2006), who confirmed that lexical bundles often are the beginning of a clause or phrase because his study "precluded the investigation of content phrases." (Breeze 2013: 251). The results confirmed that content phrases were the most frequent in almost all sub-corpora in her study.

Plentiful research is made analysing 4-word lexical bundles. However, Kopaczyk (2012) looked into 8-word repeated sequences in historical legal texts (legal and administrative Scots from 1380 to 1560). She claimed that these long lexical bundles allow research "textual fixedness and standardisation" (2012: 22). As longer combinations are expected to appear fewer times than shorter ones, it is not surprising that in the corpora chosen by the author, there were more than 20 times fewer of the 8-grams lexical bundles that repeated more than five times than 4-grams. Nonetheless, the abundance of 8-grams confirms that legal language is highly fixed.

One more scholar that contributed to the research of lexical bundles in legal discourse is Berūkštienė (2018). Her findings confirmed that lexical bundles are very common in legal discourse and supported the idea that legal language has a high level of formulaicity. While categorising lexical bundles by their structure, she mentioned that "even though the majority of the selected lexical bundles are not complete structural units, they have certain structural associations", which confirms Biber et al.'s (2004) idea about lexical bundles being a beginning of a phrase. Her research showed that in legal discourse, the most common structures of lexical bundles are prepositional and nominal phrases which corresponded with the research results by Breeze (2013).

3 Data and Methods

To reach the goal of doing a contrastive analysis of English and Spanish EU legal discourse while looking at lexical bundles, it was necessary to compile a parallel translation corpus. For this reason, 92 judgments in both languages were chosen from the Court of Justice of the European Union (hereinafter: the CJEU). A full list of judgments is given in Appendix 1. Even though the Court of Justice of the European Union has an official language, which is French, the language of the case can be determined individually (applicant may choose the language of the case in direct actions, but if the defendant is a Member State, than the language of the State is used); thus, it was possible to choose judgments in any original language or, in other words, the languages of the cases included in the corpus of this study was English. The Spanish corpus consists of translated documents from the source language English.

Judgments used in this research were taken from the official EUR-LEX page. The judgments included in this study met specific criteria. First of all, all judgments of the Court are linked to the originating country/organisation, so only judgments from the United Kingdom were taken into consideration. This decision was made to ensure that the sample of judgments chosen would have English as the original language of the case. Even though the CJEU interprets EU law and works with countries, which are part of the European Union, and the United Kingdom decided to leave the EU in 2016, the Court of Justice of the EU is still continuing to work with the UK during their transitional period and plan to continue its work even after all Brexit clauses and conditions come into force.

Using this single criterion provided too many judgments (more than 800) for this scope of research. It was decided to narrow them down by choosing judgments from 2017 to 2021. After this, there were 105 judgments left. Some of them could not become part of the corpus as the third criterion was that the original language must be English, and few of the original documents were originally written in a different language, such as French. Then the fourth criterion was that the judgment must have an official translation in Spanish so that it would be possible to compile a parallel translation corpus using the same judgments. The official translations are done by either the Court's lawyer linguists or free-lance translators who work for a court. It is impossible to determine which translation was made by which exact group of translators, which is a limitation of this study, but it is accepted here that this condition is less relevant for corpus-driven discourse analysis.

After this, there were 92 judgments left from each language (184 in total) which were transferred into Windows Notepad files as this is the format that could later be used with the AntConc (Anthony, 2019) program. The average length of judgments in English was 7,158 words, while the size of the same judgments in Spanish average length was 7,826 words. The size of the English corpus is 607,976 words, and the Spanish corpus contains 688,432 words.

Lexical bundles from both languages were extracted using the software program AntConc, version 3.5.8 (Anthony 2019), and its N-Grams tool. With the help of this program, a frequency list of 4-word bundles was generated. The dispersion threshold was set at a 30, meaning that all lexical bundles taken into account in this study had to appear in at least 30 different judgments which roughly accounts for one third of each language corpus. It was also established that all recurrent word combinations must be used at least 50 times per million words to be part of this analysis which is more stringent cut-off point compared to Biber et al. (1999) where the cut-off point was set at 10 occurrences or Biber et al. (2004) where the cut-off point was set at 40 occurrences.

After having lists of lexical bundles of both languages, they had to be revised manually. During this process, some of the lexical bundles were eliminated because they contained meaningless fragments (*e.g. oj l p the, l p en lo* – ‘l p in lo’), phrases with missing numbers (*e.g. c eu c paragraph, de de enero de* – ‘of of January of’). In the case of the overlapping items, when phrases could be part of a more extended, for example, 5-word or 6-word lexical bundle (*e.g. that effect judgment of* and *to that effect judgment, en este sentido la* – ‘in this sense’ and *este sentido la sentencia* – ‘this sense, the sentence’) only the first part of the lexical bundle (*e.g. to that effect judgment, en este sentido la* – ‘in this sense’) were taken into consideration. The later parts were excluded from the lists. At the end of this process, from the initial 341 English lexical bundles, 185 lexical bundles were left for the analysis, and from the 472 Spanish lexical bundles, 235 lexical bundles were taken.

After having complete lists of lexical bundles in both languages, the main step, i.e. qualitative analysis could be undertaken. Lexical bundles were classified by their structure and function. Structural and functional classifications were based on the notions introduced in 2.3 Lexical bundles while ascribing lexical bundles to such categories that would be the most beneficial for this study. By their structure, lexical bundles were divided into four major groups, which then were broken down into smaller subcategories: lexical bundles incorporating fragments of

dependent clauses (*-ing* form clause fragment, *that-* clause fragment, *to-* clause fragment, hereinafter termed DepCl-based LBs), lexical bundles incorporating fragments of noun phrases (noun phrase + *of* phrase, noun phrase + other post-modifier, hereinafter termed NP-based LBs), lexical bundles incorporating fragments of verb phrases (verb phrase fragment with a verb in the active or passive voice, noun phrase + verb phrase fragment, past participle + prepositional fragment, *it* + verb phrase fragment, hereinafter termed VP-based LBs), and lexical bundles incorporating fragments of prepositional phrases (*in* + noun phrase fragment, *of* + noun phrase fragment, other preposition + noun phrase fragment, hereinafter termed PP-based LBs). Functional classification had three major groups, which also were divided into more specific subgroups: discourse organising lexical bundles (framing, focus, inferential, contrast/comparison, identification/focus), referential lexical bundles (specification of attributes, abstract concepts, documents, agents, time, and place), and stance lexical bundles (attitudinal/modality, epistemic stance).

Even though Biber et al. (2004) suggests combining lexical bundles incorporating noun phrase and prepositional phrase fragments into one category, in this work, it was decided to follow Berūkštienė's (2018) example and group them into two separate categories, as in legal language, there are many cases of these types of lexical bundles, and this allows for a more thorough analysis. Functional classification also has been based not only on Biber et al.'s (2004) work but also on Breeze's (2013) as she studied lexical bundles in legal genres and found in her study some of the functional subtypes (agents, documents, abstract concepts) that were not presented in Biber et al.'s (2004) research but that were abundant in her study sample.

4 Results and discussion

The initial results revealed that even though the frequency threshold was set at 50 occurrences per million words, many of the lexical bundles appear more frequently. When looking at 4-word lexical bundles, which appeared in at least 30 documents, only one lexical bundle in English had to be removed as not meeting the criterion of frequency threshold (the frequency was set at 49 occurrences per million words). From the Spanish lexical bundles list, slightly more lexical bundles were extracted because their frequency met this criterion. Nonetheless, the most common used lexical bundles share a common feature: they are used much more than just 50 times per million words. As a matter of fact, 80% of English and 63% of Spanish lexical bundles in the

researched discourse appear 100 or more than 100 times per million words. This adds to the fact that legal discourse is highly formulaic and contains a lot of recurrent word sequences.

Tables 1 and 2 show the 20 most frequent lexical bundles in both languages. As they were extracted from original texts and their translations, there is no surprise that there are more than a few similar or exact lexical bundles, even though their frequency is quite different. For example, the English lexical bundle *in the main proceedings* is the most frequent lexical bundle, used 1,016 times per million words. The equivalent in Spanish *en el litigio principal* is used almost half as often; thus, it is in the seventh place with 532 hits. A similar case is with the most frequent lexical bundle in Spanish *el Tribunal de Justicia* – ‘the Court of Justice’, whose frequency reaches 1,361 occurrences while the equivalent in English was used 561 times per million words. There are some similar lexical bundles like *request for a preliminary* and *petición de decisión prejudicial* – ‘request for a preliminary ruling’, which seem to mean the equal things but differ as, in this case, English lexical bundle should be a 5-word to have the same meaning. It is also worth mentioning that while some Spanish most frequent lexical bundles seem to have the same meaning when translated into English (*en el sentido de, en el sentido del* – ‘in the sense of’), they are counted as separate forms as they differ in the use of articles.

Table 1 Twenty most frequent lexical bundles in English

Rank	Lexical bundles	Normalised frequency
1.	in the main proceedings	1,016
2.	within the meaning of	735
3.	for the purposes of	664
4.	of the European Union	590
5.	the Court of Justice	561
6.	on the basis of	554
7.	in the light of	546
8.	at issue in the	538
9.	in the United Kingdom	470
10.	issue in the main	465
11.	must be interpreted as	398
12.	in so far as	396
13.	the meaning of article	391

14.	in accordance with the	380
15.	in the present case	375
16.	of the present judgment	364
17.	be interpreted as meaning	319
18.	in the context of	313
19.	request for a preliminary	309
20.	referred to in article	304

Table 2 Twenty most frequent lexical bundles in Spanish

Rank	Lexical bundles	Normalised frequency
1.	el Tribunal de Justicia – ‘the Court of Justice’	1,361
2.	del Tribunal de Justicia – ‘of the Court of Justice’	935
3.	en el sentido de – ‘in the sense of’	715
4.	el órgano jurisdiccional remitente – ‘the referring Court’	612
5.	de la presente sentencia – ‘of the present judgment’	603
6.	derecho de la Union – ‘Union law’	571
7.	en el litigio principal – ‘in the main proceedings’	532
8.	en el sentido del – ‘in the sense of’	492
9.	de la Unión Europea – ‘of the European Union’	481
10.	con arreglo al artículo – ‘in accordance with article’	468
11.	en este sentido la – ‘in this sense’	433
12.	interpretarse en el sentido – ‘be interpreted as’	429
13.	en el Reino Unido – ‘in the United Kingdom’	426
14.	en la medida en – ‘in so far’	398
15.	de que se trate – ‘in question’	389
16.	al Tribunal de Justicia – ‘to the Court of Justice’	383
17.	en el marco de – ‘within’	365
18.	en virtud de artículo – ‘under article’	354
19.	de los Estados Miembros – ‘of the Member States’	337
20.	petición de decisión prejudicial – ‘request for a	321

Taking into account all of the lexical bundles, their average count of normalised frequency is relatively high, as, in English, it reaches 170 times per million words. In Spanish, it reaches 157 times. Comparing it to Biber et al. (1999), where lexical expressions in speech and writing were analysed, the lexical bundles in this research are 8.5 times more frequent, as, in that work, the average four-word bundle occurs about 20 times per million words.

The next part of the results and discussion will be divided into two major sections: structural analysis and functional analysis, in which the findings from both languages will be compared. The structural analysis section will be divided into four smaller subsections of lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a dependant clause, a noun phrase, a verb phrase, and a prepositional phrase. The functional analysis section will be divided into three sections: discourse organising lexical bundles, stance lexical bundles, and referential lexical bundles.

4.1 Structural analysis

Results revealed that structural types of lexical bundles distributes quite similarly in English and Spanish legal discourses. As demonstrated in Figures 1 and 2, the most common type in both languages is lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a prepositional phrase (*e.g. of the Member States, de los Estados Miembros* – ‘of the Member States’), which makes up 35% of English all lexical bundles. In comparison, this type is slightly more common in Spanish and makes all almost half of all lexical bundles (45%). Structural types incorporating fragments of a noun phrase (*e.g. Court of Justice of, el context de un* – ‘the context of the’) and a verb phrase (*e.g. is a matter for, presentado en el context* – ‘presented in the context’) are more commonly used in English (NP – 31%, VP – 27%) than in Spanish (NP – 26%, VP – 22%). Interestingly, lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a dependant clause (*e.g. having regard to the Court, que se refiere al* – ‘that refers to’) seem to have the same distribution in both languages as this type makes 7% of all the lexical bundles.

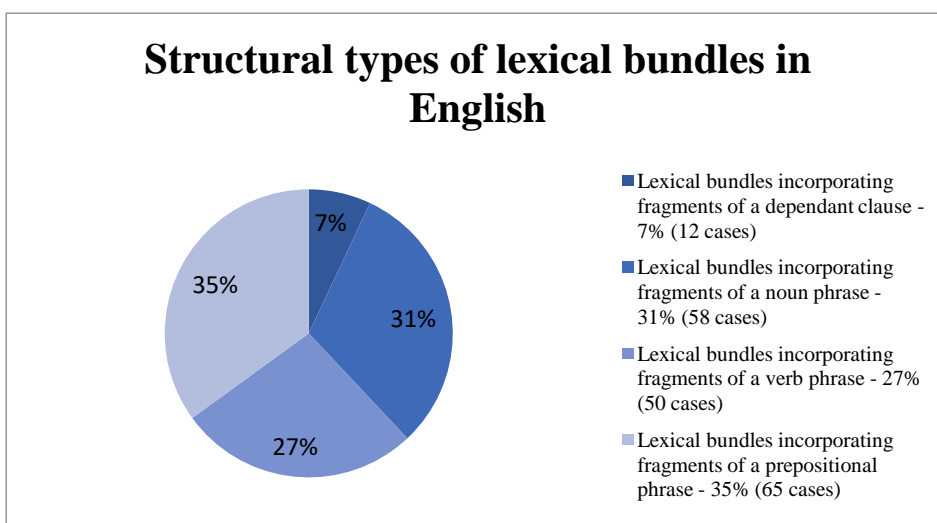


Figure 1 Distribution of structural types of lexical bundles in English

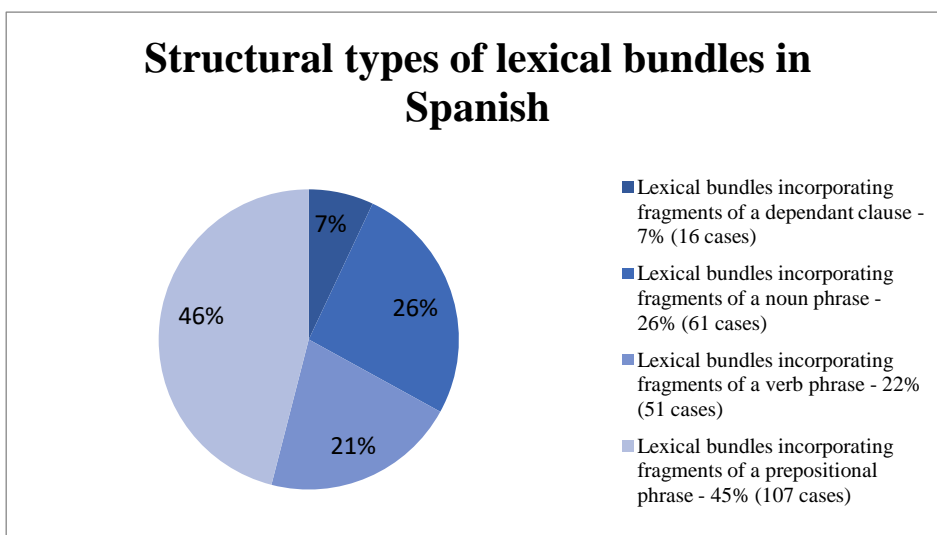


Figure 2 Distribution of structural types of lexical bundles in Spanish

The findings of structural type distribution compared to Berūkštienė (2018) seem to present quite significant similarities. Even though the percentages of each type are not identical, they vary only by a few per cent. For example, PP-based LBs in this work make up 35%, while in Berūkštienė (2018) make up 37%, and NP-based LBs have an even more minor difference (31% to 32%). In this work's findings, both VP-based LBs and DepCl-based LBs are 2% more frequent.

4.1.1 Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a prepositional phrase

Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a prepositional phrase proved to be the most widely used structural type in both languages. Still, their structural subtypes do not share similarities in terms of quantity. PP-based LBs were divided into three categories, as shown in Table 3: *in* +

noun phrase fragment, *of* + noun phrase fragment and other prepositions (e.g. *on, within, for, at, under, by...*) + noun phrase fragment. In English, the most prominent subtype is other prepositions + noun phrase fragment, as it makes up 45% of all PP-based LBs, while the most prominent subtypes in Spanish is *of* + noun phrase fragment (40%).

Even though the biggest subtype makes up almost half of the English PP-based LBs, two other subtypes are distributed relatively evenly: *in* + noun phrase fragment makes up 30%, while *of* + noun phrase fragment makes up 25%. Spanish PP-based LBs are distributed in a different manner, as the second subtype by its number is almost the same as the one in the first place: *in* + noun phrase fragment makes up 38% of PP-based LBs and is used only 2% less than *of* + noun phrase fragment lexical bundles. In Spanish legal discourse, the third subtype, other prepositions + noun phrase fragment, makes only 22% of all PP-based LBs and makes the most significant difference compared to English lexical bundles, as this type of PP-based LBs is used more than twice as often.

Table 3 Structural subtypes of lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a prepositional phrase

Structural type	Structural subtypes	Examples in English	Examples in Spanish	Percentage (cases) in English	Percentage (cases) in Spanish
Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a prepositional phrase	<i>in</i> + noun phrase fragment	<i>in the United Kingdom</i>	<i>en el Reino Unido</i> – ‘in the United Kingdom’	30% (20)	38% (41)
	<i>of</i> + noun phrase fragment	<i>of a Member State</i>	<i>de la Unión Europea</i> – ‘of the European Union’	25% (16)	40% (43)
	Other prepositions + noun phrase fragment	<i>on the basis of; under article of the</i>	<i>sobre las cuestiones prejudiciales</i> – ‘on preliminary questions’	45% (29)	22% (23)

Even though PP-based LBs results correspond quite similarly with the findings of Berūkštienė (2018), the distribution of subtypes presents different results. For example, in this work, the most prominent group is lexical bundles incorporating other prepositions + noun phrase fragments (45%), while in Berūkštienė (2018), this subtype compiled 33% of all PP-based LBs. The most prominent group in Berūkštienė (2018) was lexical bundles incorporating other prepositions + noun phrase fragments (37%), which is 7% less frequent in this research.

4.1.1.1 Lexical bundles incorporating *in* + noun phrase fragment

PP-based LBs incorporating *in* + noun phrase fragment do not have a massive difference in their distribution judging by percentage, as in Spanish discourse, it is used only 8% more than in English. Still, the difference is more prominent if looked closely at the number of occurrences per million words. Spanish discourse has twice as many occurrences (41) than English (20). Thus, it is understandable that there will be more distinctive lexical bundles, which do not appear in the English corpus. For instance:

(1) *El acuerdo no preveía ningún compromiso por parte de [H Lundbeck] de abstenerse de ejercer acciones por infracción contra Alparma en el supuesto de que esta hubiera entrado en el mercado con citalopram genérico al término de ese acuerdo.*

(1a) *The agreement did not provide for an undertaking by [H. Lundbeck] to refrain from infringement proceedings against Alparma in the event that Alparma entered the market with generic citalopram at the end of that agreement.¹*

At the same time, there are some of the Spanish lexical bundles that seem unique in this subtype group as there are no matches between the same subtype group of the English lexical bundles, but the equivalent could be found in another subtype. For example, Spanish lexical bundle *en el sentido del* could be translated as ‘in the sense of’, which would remain at the same subtype categorisation and in such way it could not be found between English examples, but if looking how this recurrent word combination translates together with its context, the translation form changes and in such way it could be found at another subtype of English lexical bundles:

(2) *Si tal persona ha dejado de estar sujeta a la legislación del Reino Unido en el sentido del artículo 13, apartado 2, letra f)...*

¹ All original Spanish example sentences have been translated by the author. They will be henceforth numbered as the original Spanish sentences with the addition of the letter ‘a’.

(2a) If such a person is no longer subject to the United Kingdom law within the meaning of Article 13(2)(f)...

Even though the Spanish discourse has more occurrences of lexical bundles incorporating *of-* + noun phrase, there are some similarities between the English and Spanish discourses. For example, in both languages are a few exact lexical bundles like, *in the United Kingdom* and *en el Reino Unido, in the main proceedings* and *en el litigio principal*. The first example of lexical bundles in both languages (*in the United Kingdom, en el Reino Unido*) distributes relatively evenly in both languages as in English discourse, this lexical bundle is in ninth place with 470 occurrences. In Spanish, it is in 13th place with 426 occurrences per million words. The more noticeable difference lies between the second set of example (*in the main proceedings, en el litigio principal*), where the lexical bundle in English discourse is almost twice more frequent than in Spanish discourse (English lexical bundle is in the first place with 1,016 occurrences, while Spanish lexical bundle is in the seventh place with 532 occurrences):

(3) The dispute in the main proceedings and the questions referred for a preliminary ruling...

(4) Por ello, habida cuenta del objeto de las medidas restrictivas controvertidas en el litigio principal, procede considerar que, mediante su tercera cuestión prejudicial...

(4a) Therefore, having regard to the subject-matter of the restrictive measures at issue in the main proceedings, it must be held that, by its third question...

Additionally, there are some equivalents that in English discourse have only one example, but in Spanish, there is more than one case of the lexical bundle, which is considered to be the exact equivalents. For instance, *en relación con el, en relación con los, en relación con la* are three different lexical bundles in Spanish discourse that translate the same – ‘in relation to the’ which is the lexical bundle found in the English discourse. This happens due to the reason that the Spanish language is gendered.

Despite the fact that in English discourse, there are fewer occurrences than in Spanish discourse, English also have some cases of lexical bundles that are distinctive and found only between lexical bundles of this language. One such example would *in the second place*. It seems quite interesting as a similar lexical bundle, *in the first place*, can be found between Spanish examples of the recurrent word combination.

4.1.1.2 Lexical bundles incorporating *of* + noun phrase fragment

The subtype of lexical bundles incorporating *of* + noun phrase fragment has a lot of the lexical bundles' equivalents between English and Spanish discourses, for example, *of the European Union* and *de la Unión Europea* ('of the European Union'), *of justice of the* and *de justicia de la* ('of justice of the'), which is not surprising as the Spanish text were translations of the original judgments.

Some similarities are also visible with the lexical bundle *of the United Kingdom* in the English discourse, as in Spanish discourse; there is a similar lexical bundle with a slight difference, *del Reino Unido en* ('of the United Kingdom in'). This happens due to the reason that in the Spanish language *of the* merges to *del* when *of* is used with masculine article *el*.

Some of the lexical bundles have quite similar structural forms, but they are still different and counted as unique forms in the corpora. For instance, in English, there are cases such as *of Justice of the*, *of Justice for a*, and in Spanish, there is an example like *de la unión en* ('of the Union in'), *de la unión y* ('of the Union and'), *de la unión de* ('of the Union of'), *de la unión el* ('of the union').

As a subtype of lexical bundles incorporating *of* + noun phrase fragment is way more prominent between Spanish lexical bundles, there are quite a few examples that were found only in this language. For example:

(5) *Según reiterada jurisprudencia, para interpretar una disposición del Derecho de la Unión, no solo debe tenerse en cuenta su tenor literal...*

(5a) *According to settled case law, in interpreting a provision of EU law, account must not only be taken of its wording...*

Although, the same phenomenon can be found in the English corpus with examples like:

(6) *A breach of the principle of equal treatment as a result of different treatment is based on the premiss that the situations concerned are comparable...*

One more interesting case is with the Spanish lexical bundle *de conformidad con el* ('in accordance with'), which actually can be found between the English recurrent word combinations, but in the subtype of lexical bundles incorporating *in* + noun phrase fragment. While the English lexical bundle appeared among the twenty most frequent English lexical

bundles (14th place with 380 occurrences), the Spanish lexical bundle equivalent is used only 234 times per million words. This difference happens due to the reason that when the original English judgments were translated into the Spanish, they could be translated in more than one way. For example, there is one more lexical bundle which belongs to another subtype, *con arreglo al artículo* ('in accordance with the article'), which in some cases could be used instead of the *de conformidad con el* ('in accordance with').

4.1.1.3 Lexical bundles incorporating *other prepositions* + noun phrase fragment

PP-based LBs that incorporates other prepositions + noun phrase fragment can consist of prepositions like *on, within, for, at, under, by*. These prepositions were not classified into separate subtypes individually, as they would form rather small groups, which would make the results more challenging to analyse and compare between the two languages. As this category in English is the most prominent, it has quite a few examples of prepositional phrases that are not used in Spanish with the same prepositions:

(7) ...*made by decision of 30 December 2020, received at the Court on the same day...*

(8) *For the purposes of paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Article, the term "concentration" includes intended concentrations within the meaning of the second subparagraph.*

There are more examples of lexical bundles with prepositions that are not used in Spanish lexical bundles: *after hearing the opinion, by virtue of article, so far as it, other than the costs, under the article*. In some cases, it happens due to the reason that in Spanish, the same expressions are written with the help of other prepositions. Because of this, lexical bundles with the same meaning can be found under other subtypes, for instance: *at the Court on* translates to 'en el Tribunal de' and this lexical bundle can be found within the list of lexical bundles incorporating *in* + other noun phrase fragment, in the same category can be found the equivalent of *within the meaning of*, which is 'en el sentido del'.

Nonetheless, although this category is the most prominent in English and the least in Spanish, Spanish still has an example of the lexical bundle with a preposition, which is not used in English. This happens due to the reason that this Spanish preposition, *según*, does not have an equivalent in English and translates as 'according to':

(9) *Según reiterada jurisprudencia del Tribunal de Justicia, no cumple este requisito el recurso de casación que...*

(9a) *According to the Court's settled case-law, that condition is not satisfied by an appeal which...*

At the same time, there are lexical bundles that share prepositions as *on, for, before, as, with*. Some of them share the meaning, for instance, *on the other hand* and *y por otra parte* ('and on the other hand'), while the most significant part of them varies:

(10) *...satisfies any requirements prescribed for the purposes of this subsection by regulations made by the Board of Inland Revenue.*

(11) *Por lo que respecta, en primer lugar, al criterio relativo al envasado para la venta al por menor...*

(11a) *As regards, first, the criterion relating to packaging for retail sale...*

Once again, the translation has a different form from the original sentence, as only *por* would be equivalent to *for* or *by*, but in this case, the translation structure would also belong to the same subtype group.

4.1.2 Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a noun phrase

Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a noun phrase are the second most used lexical bundle type in both languages. In English, it makes up 31% of all lexical bundles and in Spanish makes up 26%. As shown in Table 4, the distribution between structural subtypes has a few significant differences. In English, the most prominent group is noun phrase + other post-modifier (60%), even though it is used just 20% more than noun phrase + *of*- phrase fragment, which makes up 40% of all English NP-based LBs. In contrast, in Spanish, the most prominent group is noun phrase + *of*- phrase fragment. The difference between noun phrase + other post-modifier is significant, as the first group is used 38% more often than the second.

Table 4 Structural subtypes of lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a noun phrase

Structural type	Structural subtypes	Examples in English	Examples in Spanish	Percentage	
				(cases) in English	(cases) in Spanish

Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a noun phrase	Noun phrase + <i>of-</i> phrase fragment	<i>law of the Court; the opinion of the</i>	<i>el Tribunal de Justicia – ‘the Court of Justice’</i>	40% (23)	69% (42)
	Noun phrase + other post-modifier	<i>the parties to the; the decision on costs</i>	<i>el derecho de la – ‘the right of’</i>	60% (35)	31% (19)

NP-based LBs findings almost precisely correspond with Berūkštienė (2018) findings, as there it compiles 32% of all lexical bundles, and in this research – 31%. However, the subdivision of these lexical bundles has significant differences. In this work, lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a noun phrase make up 60% of all NP-based LBs, while in Berūkštienė (2018) it compiles only 28%.

4.1.2.1 Lexical bundles incorporating noun phrase + *of-* phrase fragment

Despite the fact that noun phrase + *of-* phrase LBs in Spanish and English has a significant difference in their frequency and Spanish has almost twice as many occurrences, there are some same lexical bundles:

(12) *This request for a preliminary ruling concerns the interpretation of Article 168(a) of Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax (OJ 2006 L 347, p. 1) (‘the VAT Directive’).*

(13) *La petición de decisión prejudicial tiene por objeto la interpretación del artículo 13, parte A, apartado 1, letra n)...*

(13a) *This request for a preliminary ruling concerns the interpretation of Article 13A(1)(n)...*

Even though these lexical bundles are translational equivalents of each other, their distribution in different discourses varies, but, in this case, the differences are not very significant in relation to their occurrences per million words. The English lexical bundle is in the 92nd place as it has 122 hits per million words and is used in 49 judgments, while the Spanish lexical bundle is in the

123th place with 106 hits and with the same dispersion as an English lexical bundle (49 documents).

Some lexical bundles seem to be very similar in their form, for example, *Court of Justice of*, *Court of Justice for* in English and *Tribunal de Justicia que* ('Court of Justice that'), *Tribunal de Justicia el* ('Court of Justice'), *Tribunal de Justicia en* ('Court of Justice in'), *Tribunal de Justicia de* ('Court of Justice of') in Spanish. It is interesting to see that even though there are four very similar lexical bundles in Spanish, only one of them matches with two cases found in the English list.

As the difference between usages of this structural subtype in both languages is quite extensive, many lexical bundles can be found only in the discourse of one or another language. Even though Spanish, in this case, has more examples, there are exceptional lexical bundles only found in the English list:

(14) *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland supports the form of order sought by the Commission...*

Even though the translation equivalent of this lexical bundle is also made out of four words 'el Reino Unido de', and it is also used in the Spanish judgments, there are fewer examples found due to the reason that in some cases *el* merges with the preceding word *de* ('of'). In such a way, the word combination becomes different, even though it has the same meaning (*del Reino Unido de*). These two examples of what would be the equivalents of the English lexical bundle mentioned in the (19) example do not appear in the list of Spanish lexical bundles, as their distribution does not meet the set requirements.

4.1.2.2 Lexical bundles incorporating noun phrase + other post-modifier

While noun phrase + other post-modifier (e.g. *for*, *before*, *to...*) is the most prominent subtype in NP-based LBs in English, Spanish lexical bundles of this category are used way less. Nonetheless, there are some similarities. For example, in both languages, there are quite a few lexical bundles which start with the definite article *the* in English, or *el*, *la*, *los*, *las* in Spanish:

(15) *Since these proceedings are, for the parties to the main proceedings, a step in the action pending before the national court, the decision on costs is a matter for that court.*

(16) *El examen de la primera cuestión prejudicial no ha revelado ningún dato que pueda afectar a la validez del Reglamento de Ejecución (UE) n.o 1357/2013 de la Comisión...*

(16a) *Examination of the first question has not revealed any information capable of affecting the validity of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1357/2013...*

Two of the lexical bundles, which in the texts are used as equivalents between the languages, even though they belong to the same subtype of NP-based LBs, use different post-modifiers and in such way present almost identical structures:

(17) *Costs incurred in submitting observations to the Court, other than the costs of those parties, are not recoverable.*

(18) *Los gastos efectuados por quienes, no siendo partes del litigio principal, han presentado observaciones ante el Tribunal de Justicia no pueden ser objeto de reembolso.*

(18a) *The costs incurred by those who, not being parties to the main proceedings, have submitted observations to the Court cannot be reimbursed.*

The distribution between these two examples is slightly different despite the fact, that the dispersion is the same in both discourses (69), as the English lexical bundle is used 115 times per million words, and the Spanish lexical bundle is used 100 times. In the overall list of the lexical bundles, the English one is in the 107th place, while Spanish is in the 141st place.

Naturally, all lexical bundles cannot have their equivalents between the two languages. As English has more cases (35) of this subtype of a lexical bundles than Spanish (19 cases), it seems understandable that there will be unique lexical bundles that are found only in the English legal discourse. Notwithstanding, Spanish also has a few special, unattested in English, lexical bundles:

(19) *...habiendo considerado los escritos obrantes en autos y celebrada la vista el 11 de enero de 2018...*

(19a) *...having regard to the written procedure and further to the hearing on 11 January 2018...*

Interestingly, this lexical bundle is found in every judgment used for the corpus. Despite this fact, out of all 235 Spanish lexical bundles, this case falls into 91st place with 134 occurrences per million words.

4.1.3 Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a verb phrase

Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a verb phrase are the third structural type by the distribution in both languages. It seems interesting that both languages even have almost the same quantity of cases in this group (English – 50, Spanish – 51). The most commonly used subtype in English is verb phrase fragment with a verb in the active or passive voice, which makes up 32% of all English VP-based LBs. The same group is also the most commonly used in Spanish (35%). At the same time, this subtype in Spanish has only one case more than the subtype of past participle + prepositional phrase fragment, which makes up 33% of all Spanish VP-bases LBs. The subtype of past participle + prepositional phrase fragment in English makes up 28% and is the second most commonly used subtype in English discourse.

Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of noun phrase + verb phrase is slightly more common in Spanish discourse, which they make up 26% of VP-based LBs, while in English they occur 10 times per million words and makes up 20%. The least frequent subtype in both languages is the same: *it* + verb phrase fragment, which is more prevalent in English discourse, as it makes up 20% (it corresponds with the results of lexical bundles incorporating fragments of noun phrase + verb phrase), while in Spanish discourse, it makes up only 6% of the sample.

Table 5 Structural subtypes of lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a verb phrase

Structural type	Structural subtypes	Examples in English	Examples in Spanish	Percentage (cases) in English	Percentage (cases) in Spanish
Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a verb phrase	Verb phrase fragment with a verb in the active or passive voice	<i>are for the parties; concerns the interpretation of</i>	<i>no pueden ser objeto – ‘cannot be object’</i>	32% (16)	35% (18)
	Noun phrase + verb phrase fragment	<i>Court asks in essence; these</i>	<i>Reino Unido decidió suspender –</i>	20% (10)	26% (13)

		<i>proceedings are for</i>	‘United Kingdom decided to suspend’		
	Past participle + prepositional phrase fragment	<i>laid down in article; has been made in</i>	<i>dispuesto en el artículo – ‘laid down in article’</i>	28% (14)	33% (17)
	<i>It + verb phrase fragment</i>	<i>it follows that the</i>	<i>lo que respecta a – ‘in regards to’</i>	20% (10)	6% (3)

The comparison with Berūkštienė (2018) shows that the distribution of subtypes is similar. The most significant difference is seen between lexical bundles incorporating past participle + prepositional phrase fragment, as in this research, it is 5% more common (cf. 28% vs. 23%). Interestingly, the lexical bundles incorporating *it + verb phrase fragment* in both researches compile the same amount of the VP-based LBs (20%).

4.1.3.1 Lexical bundles incorporating verb phrase fragment with a verb in the active or passive voice

As there are almost exact numbers of cases of verb phrase fragment with a verb in the active or passive voice in both languages (in English: 16, in Spanish: 18), it could be expected that close translational equivalents between the two languages will be established. However, only a few matches between the languages can be found:

(20) *...after hearing the Opinion of the Advocate General at the sitting on 12 November 2020 gives the following Judgment...*

(21) *...oidas las conclusiones del Abogado General, presentadas en audiencia pública el 12 de noviembre de 2020; dicta la siguiente Sentencia...*

(21a) *...after hearing the Opinion of the Advocate General at the sitting on 12 November 2020 gives the following Judgment...*

The English lexical bundle is in the 64th place in the list with 151 hits per million words, and, surprisingly, as there are not many examples of such lexical bundles, it is used in all 92 documents which were analysed. In the meantime, the Spanish lexical bundle is in the 95th place with 132 hits and is used in 91 of 92 documents.

At the same time, there are some lexical bundles, which seem to be related to the same notion, but in one language, the lexical bundles are shorter or do not have the same completed ending, as word structure for it would require using more than just four words:

(22) *In those circumstances, the Watford Employment Tribunal decided to stay the proceedings and to refer the following questions to the Court for a preliminary ruling...*

(23) *En estas circunstancias, la Supreme Court of Gibraltar (Tribunal Supremo de Gibraltar) decidió suspender el procedimiento y plantear al Tribunal de Justicia las siguientes cuestiones prejudiciales...*

(23a) *In those circumstances, the Supreme Court of Gibraltar decided to stay the proceedings and to refer the following questions to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling...*

Even though the distribution of this VP-based LBs subtype is entirely even between both languages, there are unique lexical bundles that are used only in one language discourse. For example, in English, there are lexical bundles such as *is a matter for, be borne in mind*, which do not have their Spanish equivalents in the same subtype group. Also, the same occurrence happens in the Spanish list of lexical bundles, as there are cases such as *ser objeto de reembolso* – ‘be subject to reimbursement’.

4.1.3.2 Lexical bundles incorporating noun phrase + verb phrase fragment

As mentioned before, this group of VP-base LBs which contains noun phrase + verb phrase fragments distributes relatively evenly in both analysed discourses. In English, 10 cases were found and in Spanish – 13. There are a few lexical bundles in English that have their equivalents in Spanish discourse:

(24) *The referring court asks the Court to assume that the interpretation of section 9...*

(25) *Mediante su cuestión pejudicial, el órgano jurisdiccional remitente pregunta, en esencia, si el artículo 10 del Reglamento...*

(25a) *By its question, the referring court asks, in essence, whether Article 10 of the Regulation...*

This lexical bundle is more frequently used in Spanish legal discourse, as in it, it ranks as the 129th bundle in the frequency list with occurrence in 47 of the documents and with 105 hits per million words. In the meanwhile, the corresponding English lexical bundle occurs in 41 of the documents with 97 hits and thus is in the 166th place.

Almost every object or noun phrase that is used in constructing this subtype of lexical bundles is different, and there is minimal repetition, but, for example, in English, "Court" is used two times in bundles like *the Court has held*, *Court asks in essence*. In Spanish discourse similar case could be seen with lexical bundles like *órgano jurisdiccional remitente pregunta* ('the referring Court asks'), *órgano jurisdiccional nacional corresponde* ('the referring Court responds'). Besides, the United Kingdom as a noun phrase in this structure is mentioned only in Spanish – *Reino Unido decidió suspender* ('United Kingdom decided to suspend').

4.1.3.3 Lexical bundles incorporating past participle + prepositional phrase fragment

VP-based LBs incorporating past participle + prepositional phrase fragment had very few equivalents between the two languages, even though the distribution in both legal discourses is not significantly different. One example of such a case would be *received at the Court*:

(26) *...having regard to the request of 6 November 2020 by the referring court, received at the Court on 16 November 2020...*

(27) *...vista la solicitud del órgano jurisdiccional remitente de 6 de noviembre de 2020, recibida en el Tribunal de Justicia el 16 de noviembre de 2020...*

(27a) *...having regard to the request of the referring court of 6 November 2020, received at the Court of Justice on 16 November 2020...*

As it is rather standard, the English lexical bundle is more frequent, with 118 hits per million words and with a distribution between 70 documents. The Spanish equivalent appears in slightly fewer of the document (68), and its frequency reaches 102 occurrences per million words.

In almost all cases where the original English document has the phrase *the Court*, Spanish translation always has a more extended version *el Tribunal de Justicia*, which equals the Court's complete name – *the Court of Justice*.

Another exciting notion would be the English lexical bundle *laid down in Article*, which has its equivalent in Spanish – *dispuesto en el artículo* (‘laid down in Article’) when translated only as a lexical bundle and not looking into the context. However, considering context, this coincidence of the lexical bundles, which seems like an equal equivalent at first glance, shares none of the same usage. To be exact, when original documents containing wording *laid down in Article* were translated into Spanish, it was translated in different ways which were not as commonly used to be considered lexical bundles. As for Spanish *dispuesto en el artículo* (‘laid down in Article’), its equivalents in original texts were ‘without prejudice to Article’, ‘for the purposes of Article’, ‘with the requirements of Article’, and so forth, which also were not parts of lexical bundles' list.

Nonetheless, the original discourse has a few lexical bundles that are exclusive only to this discourse, for example, *made by decision of, be interpreted as meaning*. The same notion of exclusiveness can also be found among Spanish VP-based LBs, for example, *presentado en el contexto* – ‘presented in the context’.

4.1.3.4 Lexical bundles incorporating *it* + verb phrase fragment

This subtype of VP-based LBs is the first subtype through all of the subtypes in which lexical bundles were classified that has none of the same or similar lexical bundles. This is due to the reason that in Spanish, there were very few examples of such cases. Also, even though Spanish lexical bundles belong to this subtype, they do not have equivalents in English as it changes pretty drastically during the translation. For example, there are two very similar lexical bundles *lo que respecta a, lo que respecta al*, which belong to this subtype as their very rough, word by word translation would be – ‘it, that regards to’, but the natural translation (or the form from the original texts) would be ‘as regards’.

There were more examples of English lexical bundles, from which half shares the first two words: *it is true that, it is for the, it is clear from, it is necessary to, it is appropriate to*. However, as there are such few examples of this subtype in legal discourse, so not much can be said.

4.1.4 Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a dependent clause

Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a dependent clause were the least common structural type in both languages; in English, there were 12 cases, and in Spanish – 16, which in both languages equals 7% of all the lexical bundles. Slightly more differences are visible in their inner structure. The most prominent subtype of DepCI-based LBs in English seems to be *to*- form

fragment, which makes up 67% of the lexical bundles with 8 cases. The same subtype in Spanish is in the second place by their frequency. The most used lexical bundles in Spanish are the ones which contain *that-* form fragment as it makes up exactly half of all the lexical bundles, while the same subtype in English legal discourse had occurred only once, and thus it makes up the smallest group with only 8% of usage. The subtype incorporating *-ing* form clause fragment was used for 25% of all lexical bundles in English. However, this group was least used in Spanish with only two cases, which make up 12% of all DepCl-based LBs in Spanish (even though Spanish has different tenses from English, present progressive tense in Spanish is considered to be an equivalent to English present participle).

Table 6 Structural subtypes of lexical bundles incorporating fragments of dependant clause

Structural type	Structural subtypes	Examples in English	Examples in Spanish	Percentage (cases) in English	Percentage (cases) in Spanish
Lexical bundles incorporating fragments of dependant clause	<i>-ing</i> form clause fragment	<i>having regard to the; acting as agents and</i>	<i>habiendo considerado los escritos – ‘having considered the documents’</i>	25% (3)	12% (2)
	<i>that-</i> form fragment	<i>that according to the</i>	<i>que se refiere al – ‘that refers to’</i>	8% (1)	50% (8)
	<i>to-</i> form fragment	<i>to that effect judgment;</i>	<i>a los Estados Miembros – ‘to the United Members’</i>	67% (8)	38% (6)

As in Berūkštienė (2018) presented, results were significantly similar to the results of the lexical bundles incorporating fragments of the prepositional, noun, and verb phrases, DepCl-based LBs present different findings. The least common subtype in this study is lexical bundles incorporating *that-* form fragment as it makes up only 8%, while in Berūkštienė (2018), it was the most prominent subtype with 69%. Significant differences are also visible in the other two

subtypes: lexical bundles incorporating *to-* form fragment (cf. 67% vs. 26%) and lexical bundles incorporating *-ing* form clause fragment (cf. 25% vs. 5%) are more prominent in the present study.

4.1.4.1 Lexical bundles incorporating *-ing* form clause fragment

While the *-ing* form is the present participle in English, it has its exact equivalent in Spanish, present progressive, which is constructed with word endings like *-ando*, *-iendo*, or, in some cases, have their irregular form. Two instances of this form found in the Spanish lexical bundles list have their almost exact equivalents, more precisely, they seem to be a part of the same lexical bundle in English, but as their constructions in both languages take a different number of words, the lexical bundles are slightly different:

(28) ...having regard to the written procedure, after considering the observations submitted on behalf of...

(29) ...habiendo considerado los escritos obrantes en autos y celebrada la vista el 17 de enero de 2018...

(29a) ...having regard to the written procedure and further to the hearing on 17 January 2018...

Quite understandably, as there are more cases of *-ing* form clause fragment lexical bundles in English, there are a few examples that are unique for this language, for example, *considering the observations submitted*. At the same time, the second Spanish lexical bundle also do not have an equivalent between English: *siendo partes del litigio* – ‘being parties to the dispute’.

4.1.4.2 Lexical bundles incorporating *that-* form fragment

The only one case of this subtype found in English (*that according to the*) does not have its equivalent in translated discourse. Spanish lexical bundles have more examples of different lexical bundles. Still, two of them seem to be closely related as they are different only for a preposition: *que se refiere a* – ‘that refers to’, *que se refiere al* – ‘that refers to’. It translates as having the exact meaning due to the reason that Spanish is a grammatically gendered language, while in English, words do not have separate articles depending on the words' gender.

4.1.4.3 Lexical bundles incorporating *to*- form fragment

Even though this subtype is the most prominent among English DepCl-based LBs, there are some lexical bundles which have similarities with each other. For example, six out of eight are constructed using *to* with a noun phrase, for instance, *to the written procedure*, *to the Court of*, *to the hearing on*. The other two cases were used with *to* + verb phrase, for example, *to refer the following*, *to stay the proceeding*. Whilst Spanish lexical bundles of this subtype do not tend to use verbs, for example, *a los Estados Miembros* – ‘to the Member States’ or *a este respecto el* – ‘in this respect’. Even though the second example’s English form would be part of a totally different structural type, the Spanish form uses *a* – ‘to’, and for this reason, it falls into this category.

4.2 Functional analysis

Lexical bundles were classified into three categories by their functions in the discourse. Discourse organising lexical bundles are used in text to guide the flow and structure of the discourse; referential lexical bundles demonstrate the reference with an abstract or concrete object, place or time. The third category is stance lexical bundles, which are used to express writers’ opinion, some level of certainty or uncertainty, attitude toward the object.

The results revealed that English and Spanish EU legal discourses in terms of lexical bundles are quite similar which is an expected finding. There are none of the same results, but, as shown in Figures 3 and 4, the differences in distribution are not big. To be exact, the most prominent functional type in both languages is referential (e.g. *costs incurred in submitting*, *el órgano jurisdiccional remitente* – ‘the referring Court’) lexical bundles, which in English make up 65% of all lexical bundles and in Spanish make up 70%. Discourse organising lexical bundles (e.g. *in accordance with*, *a tenor al artículo* – ‘according to the article’) is used about three times less than referential lexical bundles in both languages and presented the exact results as English discourse organising lexical bundles make up 23% with 42 occurrences and Spanish discourse organising lexical bundles make up 23% with 54 occurrences per million words. The least prominent functional type in both languages is stance lexical bundles (e.g. *it must be noted*, *de justicia no pueden* – ‘Justice cannot be’). It is the only category of functional types in which English has a more significant number of lexical bundles than Spanish (cf. 12% vs. 7%).

Deciding what function has each lexical bundle is a challenging task, as in a lot of the cases, a single lexical bundle can have several functions depending on its context. In the process of analysing which functional type is the best suitable for each lexical bundle, it was attempted to examine the context of each bundle in question and choose that function which seemed to be the most frequent and prominent one.

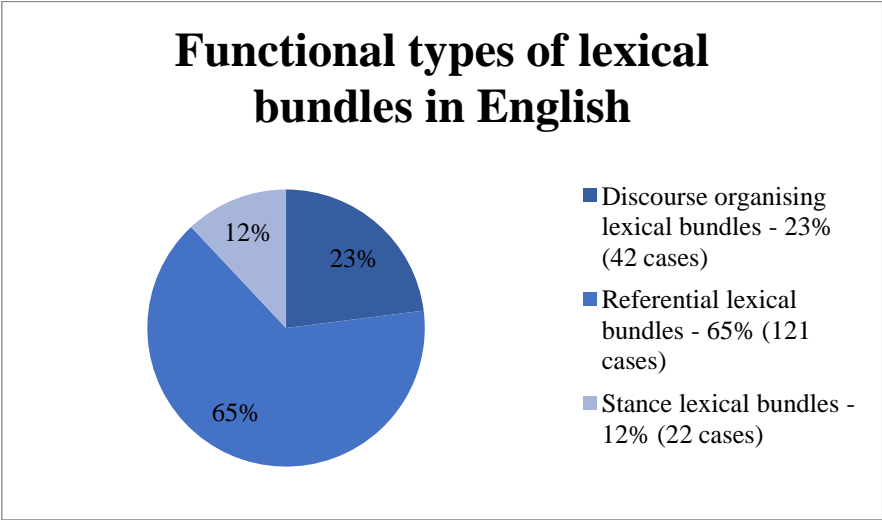


Figure 3 Distribution of functional types of lexical bundles in English

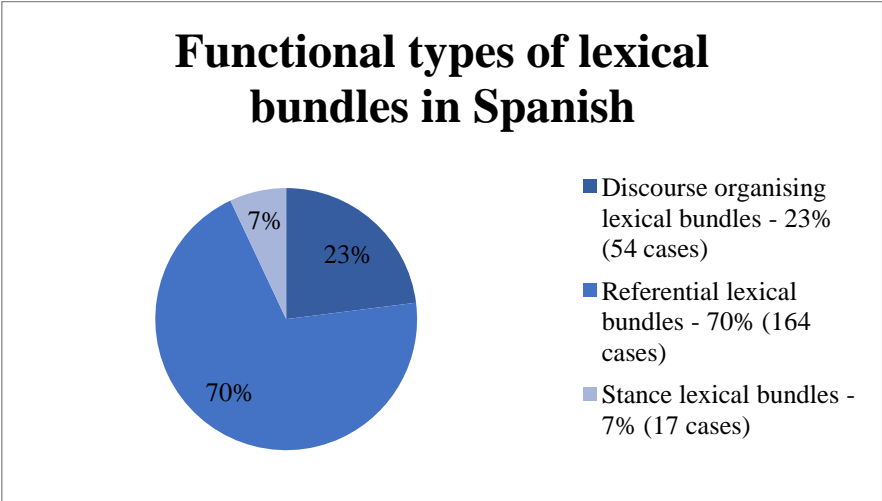


Figure 4 Distribution of functional types of lexical bundles in Spanish

Referential lexical bundles are undoubtedly the most prominent lexical bundles' function in EU legal discourse, and the similar findings of lexical bundles in legal discourse were also confirmed by Breeze (2013). Even though that study's classification was different, the results showed that content phrases, which include such subtypes as agents, documents, time, and place, and which

are quite similar to the referential lexical bundle's classification used in this study, are the most prominent in the legal discourse.

4.2.1 Referential lexical bundles

As there are a lot of referential lexical bundles in both discourses, it was necessary to subdivide them into even smaller subtype groups depending on whether they have a reference to abstract concepts, agents, documents, place, attributes, or time. This second-level classification of referential lexical bundles in both languages is undoubtedly similar.

Table 7 Functional subtypes of referential lexical bundles

Functional types	Functional subtypes	Examples in English	Examples in Spanish	Percentage (cases) in English	Percentage (cases) in Spanish
Referential lexical bundles	Abstract concepts	<i>the answer to the</i>	<i>la interpretación del artículo</i> – ‘the interpretation of article’	40% (49)	39% (63)
	Agents	<i>the parties to the</i>	<i>Tribunal de Justicia de</i> – ‘Court of Justice of’	28% (34)	35% (57)
	Documents	<i>judgment of the Court</i>	<i>estatuto del Tribunal del</i> – ‘statute of the Court of’	12% (15)	14% (23)
	Place	<i>in the United Kingdom</i>	<i>en el Tribunal del</i> – ‘in the Court of’	11% (13)	4% (7)
	Specification of attributes	<i>referred for a preliminary</i>	<i>en su versión modificada</i> – ‘in its modified version’	7% (8)	7% (12)
	Time	<i>after hearing the opinion</i>	<i>en el momento de</i> – ‘in the moment	2% (2)	1% (2)

			of'		
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As shown in Table 7, subtypes of abstract concepts, documents, specification of attributes, and time have the same or almost the same proportions in the analysed sample. The most significant difference lies between the subgroup of agents, where English with 28% is used seven percent less the times than Spanish (35%), and between lexical bundles that have reference to place, as in English, they make up 11% of all referential lexical bundles, while in Spanish they make only 4%. The most prominent functional subtype is the same in both languages, namely, abstract concepts, with almost the same number (in English – 40%, in Spanish – 39%). The least used referential lexical bundles subtype (time) was attested only two times in both languages, resulting in 2% in English and 1% in Spanish.

4.2.1.1 Functional subtype of lexical bundles denoting abstract concepts

As this subtype was the most prominent one, there were many similar or closely equivalent lexical bundles in English and Spanish. Interestingly, some of the abstract concepts that seem to be used in many different lexical bundles in English, in Spanish discourse appear in fewer forms. One of such examples could be the lexical bundles containing word *costs* – *costas*, for example, *costs incurred in submitting*, *costs since these proceedings*, *on costs is*, etc., and even though there are some similar word combinations in Spanish discourse (*costas los gastos realizados* – ‘costs of expenditure incurred’) their quantity is much smaller.

Nonetheless, for instance, the reverse phenomenon can be found with the word *procedimiento* – *procedure*. While in Spanish, there are relatively many examples of such word constructions (*de procedimiento del Tribunal* – ‘of procedure of the Court’), in English, not many examples can be found (for instance, *of procedure of the*).

At the same time, some lexical bundles were not only related to the same abstract concept but did not differentiate massively in the frequency of similar forms. For example, referential lexical bundles with the word *questions* and in Spanish *cuestiones* have almost the same number of cases. Despite this, there were no exact equivalents, only the relation with the same abstract concept:

(30) *In that context, the Upper Tribunal (Tax and Chancery Chamber) decided to stay the proceedings and to refer the following questions to the Court for a preliminary ruling...*

(31) *El examen de la primera cuestión prejudicial no ha revelado ningún dato que pueda afectar a la validez del Reglamento de Ejecución (UE) n.o 1357/2013 de la Comisión...*

(31a) *The examination of the first preliminary question has revealed no data which could affect the validity of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1357/2013 of 17 December 2013...*

However, the scope of different abstract concepts mentioned in these lexical bundles was so broad in both languages that there are many more individual and unique lexical bundles. In English discourse, there are lexical bundles like *of procedure of the*, *of the principle of*, which equivalents could not be found among Spanish lexical bundles. The similar phenomenon is also observed in Spanish discourse, as there are some unique lexical bundles as *el derecho de la* – ‘the right of the’.

4.2.1.2 Functional subtype of lexical bundles denoting agents

Lexical bundles, which have a function of referential expression and that refer to agents, refer to someone or something that acts like an agent in a specific context. That means that the agent, in this case, not precisely has to be a living person, but at the same time, it could be a, for instance, a country. Even though the often primary function of a country seems to represent a place, in legal discourse much more often, it is found with the role of an agent. This feature is visible in discourses of both languages with the case of the *United Kingdom*:

(32) *...by virtue of Article 127 of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom, unless otherwise provided in that agreement, it must be recalled that a Union citizen...*

(33) *...no obstante todas las consecuencias de la retirada del Reino Unido de la Unión en lo que respecta a la participación del Reino Unido en las instituciones, órganos y organismos de la Unión...*

(33a) *...however, all the consequences of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union as regards the participation of the United Kingdom in the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union...*

In the Spanish example, there is also one more case of the *United Kingdom* acting as an agent, *withdrawal of the United Kingdom*. Still, it is not a part of any lexical bundle as it did not match

the operational definition of lexical bundles in this study's requirements and was not as much as frequent as the second use of this country.

One more usage of countries can be seen in lexical bundles containing the phrase *Member States*, as it is used to refer to countries that are part of an organisation or confederation. As discourse used for analysis is made out of judgments from the Court of Justice of the European Union, *Member States* refer to countries which are members of the European Union. In this case, many of the lexical bundles in both languages are translational equivalents: *of a Member State*, *of the Member State* English, *de los Estados Miembros* ('of the Member States'), *de un Estado Miembro* ('of a Member State'), *el Estado Miembro de* ('the Member State of') in Spanish.

More than that, there are some institutions which are also used as an agent. The most prominent one in both languages was *Court* and in Spanish *Tribunal*. There were not only the exact equivalents of the lexical bundles with this function in both discourses: *the Court of Justice* – *el Tribunal de Justicia*, but each language also had a few unique cases: *the referring Court asks*, *Tribunal de Primera Instancia* – 'the Court of First Instance'.

Indubitably, there are lexical bundles of agents whose primary function is to name a specific position. Thus, it seems more clearly understandable as the context is not as crucial to identifying a particular lexical bundles' function. An example of such an agent would be *Advocate General*:

(34) *As the Advocate General has maintained in point 47 of his Opinion, acceptance that the recognition and enforcement of a decision given by a court of a State...*

(35) *A este respecto, procede señalar, como observó el Abogado General en el punto 91 de sus conclusiones, que los derechos reconocidos a los accionistas en cuestión por el artículo 63 TFUE son...*

(35a) *In that regard, it should be noted, as the Advocate General observed in point 91 of his Opinion, that the rights conferred on the shareholders in question by Article 63 TFEU are...*

As the lists of the lexical bundles that have this referring function to agents were quite extensive, there is no question if there are some unique lexical bundles. For instance, in English, there is a four-word combination *President of the Chamber*, while the similar agent cannot be in the Spanish list. There more cases of lexical bundles there are, the greater the likelihood that one or even both languages will present some exclusive example.

4.2.1.3 Functional subtype of lexical bundles denoting documents

The lexical bundles that refer to the documents compile 17% of both languages lexical bundles with the function of referential expression. Such coincidence does not mean that there will be many same lexical bundles. In fact, there were not many equivalents or closely related lexical bundles. The most significant similarities could be found between the compounds with the words *article* – *artículo*. One such English lexical bundle, *in accordance with article*, had equivalent in Spanish, *con arreglo al artículo* – ‘in accordance with the article’.

Another popular document type occurring in English referential lexical bundles was *judgments*, and even though such items also were found in the Spanish discourse, their frequency was relatively minor. Nonetheless, there was one exact equivalent:

(36) As noted in paragraph 82 of the present judgment, those authorities applied more favourable rules, in terms of the right of residence, than those established by the provisions of Directive 2004/38...

(37) De ello se sigue que las disposiciones de la Directiva 2015/2366 a las que se ha hecho referencia en el apartado 75 de la presente sentencia exponen la situación de conjunto que indujo al legislador de la Unión a decidir...

(37a) It follows that the provisions of Directive 2015/2366 referred to in paragraph 75 of the present judgment set out the overall situation which led the Union legislator to decide...

These equivalents have quite a significant difference in their usage, which is unexpected, as the used discourses are made from original texts and their translations. However, in this case, the English lexical bundle was used only in 43 texts out of 92 and had a normalised frequency of 364 occurrences per million words, while the Spanish lexical bundle was used in 77 documents, and its frequency reached 603 occurrences. Even though their places in the overall lexical bundles’ list change, the both equivalents are found among the 20 most popular lexical bundles in both discourses (the English in the 16th place, the Spanish in the fifth place).

A few lexical bundles containing such documents as *ruling*, *rules* were found only in the list of English lexical bundles. For instance, *the rules of procedure*. At the same time, Spanish discourse presented a lexical bundle *estatuto del Tribunal de* – ‘statute of the Court of’, while in English, there were none of the referential lexical bundles that would point to such document.

4.2.1.4 Functional subtype of lexical bundles denoting places

The most obvious references to places in terms of lexical bundles in both languages were made by referring to countries. As the judgments were taken from the cases which originated in the United Kingdom, there is no surprise that this countries name appears quite a few times on the list, for instance:

(38) It is common ground that, before being declared bankrupt in the United Kingdom, Mr M left Ireland, where he was pursuing a self-employed economic activity principally...

(39) La demandante en el litigio principal es una sociedad establecida en el Reino Unido que importa el iPRO-RC.

(39a) The applicant in the main proceedings is a company established in the United Kingdom which imports the iPRO-RC.

The other references to places with easily understandable primary function are *received at the Court, en el Tribunal de* ('in the Court of'), as in having the phrases with *at* or *in* and the actual existing place it is easy to confirm the relation to the place, even without looking more deeply into the context.

Difficulties arise with the lexical bundles like *set out in paragraphs*. On the one hand, *paragraphs* is a reference to a specific document. For it, this lexical bundle could be considered to be used as a referential expression to refer to the document. On the other hand, the preposition *in* indicates a presence in a particular location. In such a case, it is not always clear which of the interpretations should be taken into consideration as the primary function of lexical bundles. When deciding, the context may come to the help:

(40) The procedure set out in paragraphs 2 to 10 of this Article shall apply for the purpose of identifying substances meeting the criteria referred to in Article 57...

Relying on the context, it was decided to consider this lexical bundle as a reference to a place. Even though the word *paragraphs* have respect to a particular document, but the primary function of this recurrent word combination seems to tell in which place we can find the *procedure* described.

4.2.1.5 Functional subtype of lexical bundles denoting specification of attributes

The referential lexical bundle subtype of specification of attributes takes into account lexical bundles whose primary function is to name / refer to particular characteristics of something which is usually hidden in the object. More specifically, most of the time, in such lexical bundles, it is impossible to find out which things, persons, or actions main have specified attributes. For instance, *is worded as follows* allows one to understand the characteristics something has, but it is not possible to be sure who has these characteristics. More information can be found only by looking further into the context:

(41) *Article 14 of Regulation No 2201/2003 entitled 'Residual jurisdiction', is worded as follows: 'Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction...*

Now looking into part of the whole sentence, it is clear that *is worded as follows* demonstrates attributes of *Article 14 of Regulation No 2201/2003*. This applies to all of the lexical bundles that are used for the specification of attributes. Except there is an interesting case of lexical bundle *delivered in open court* which is used in a relatively short sentence at the end of all judgments in which only the date changes:

(42) *Delivered in open court in Luxembourg on 6 October 2021.*

In such a case, it is impossible to understand the context only by looking into the lexical bundle. However, taking into consideration that it is the end of the judgment, even without specific mention, it is clear that these particular attributes refer to the whole judgment.

The reason why there are no similar examples of the Spanish cases is that in this subtype, none of the equivalents were found. Moreover, even though everything that was said about the specification of attributes and its relation to the context is also the same in the Spanish discourse, the founded lexical bundles are very different. One of the Spanish examples would be:

(43) *...de conformidad con el artículo 5, punto 2, del Reglamento n.o 854/2004, en su versión modificada por el Reglamento n.o 882/2004, de no colocar un marcado sanitario en...*

(43a) *...in accordance with Article 5(2) of Regulation No 854/2004, in its modified version by Regulation No 882/2004, of not to affixing a health mark on...*

Even though this Spanish lexical bundle example is in the 177th place in the list of all 235 Spanish lexical bundles by its normalised frequency, it has a relatively small dispersion, as it is found in 30 judgments which was the minimal requirement in the present study.

4.2.1.6 Functional subtype of lexical bundles denoting time

Lexical bundles referring to time had two cases in both languages and, in such a way, are the least used function of lexical bundles. Even though both examples in Spanish are pretty similar in-between, it does not correlate with the cases found in English discourse. While Spanish time references mention the exact word *time* in their structures (*en el momento de* – ‘at the time of’, *el momento en que* – ‘the time when’), English lexical bundles tend to use the preposition *after* to refer to a particular time, for instance:

(44) ...*the European Commission, by M. Wilderspin, acting as Agent, after hearing the Opinion of the Advocate General at the sitting on 23 February 2021...*

(45) ...*after considering the observations submitted on behalf of...*

Both English cases occur more than 100 times per million words (*after hearing the Opinion* – 120, *after considering the observations* – 113), while only *en el momento de* (‘at the time of’) in Spanish appears more than 100 times (122). The second Spanish example, *el momento en que* (‘the time when’), reaches 73 occurrences per million words.

4.2.2 Stance lexical bundles

Stance lexical bundles are the least used functional type in both language discourses and, the same as was referential lexical bundles, the results of inner distribution are very similar. The most prominent subtype of stance lexical bundles, as demonstrated in Table 8, was lexical bundles expressing attitudinal/modality. It makes up 77% of all stance lexical bundles in English, and in Spanish, it makes up 71%. As for the epistemic stance subtype, there were five examples in both languages, which in English equal 23% and in Spanish, 29%.

Table 8 Functional subtypes of stance lexical bundles

Functional types	Functional subtypes	Examples in English	Examples in Spanish	Percentage (cases) in English	Percentage (cases) in Spanish

Stance lexical bundles	Attitudinal/modality	<i>it must be noted</i>	<i>de Justicia ha declarado</i> – ‘of Justice has declared’	77% (17)	71% (12)
	Epistemic stance	<i>it is necessary to</i>	<i>no pueden ser objeto</i> – ‘cannot be object’	23% (5)	29% (5)

The stance lexical bundles in legal discourse are very uncommon, especially compared with Biber et al. (2004). Nonetheless, this study presented a relation between structural types and the function of lexical bundles. It was claimed that most of the stance lexical bundles are made of dependent clause fragments, and referential lexical bundles are made of a noun phrase or prepositional phrase fragments. Even though DepCl-based LBs are the least used structural type of lexical bundles in this study and stance lexical bundles are the least used function of lexical bundles, this does not entirely confirm the findings of Biber et al. (2004), as the most stance lexical bundles in the present study are made of verb phrase fragments.

4.2.2.1 Stance lexical bundles expressing attitude/modality

Attitudinal and modality lexical bundles are used to express a particular attitude, relationships with reality or facts. There are several different attitudinal/modality lexical bundles categories, but not all of them can be found in the EU legal discourse. For example, lexical bundles that express desire and which were relatively abundant in Biber et al. (2004) in legal discourse have not been found. At the same time, there were almost no attitudinal lexical bundles found as in legal discourse, writers try to stay impartial and not to express their individual opinions or feelings. The exception could be the lexical bundle *it is appropriate to*, which tends to express validation.

The most prominent types of modality lexical bundles in English texts were obligation/directive (*it must be noted, must be interpreted as*) and intention/prediction (*it should be noted*). While in Spanish modal lexical bundles were used to express decisions (*decidió suspender el procedimiento* – ‘decided to stay the proceedings’).

4.2.2.2 Epistemic stance lexical bundles

Epistemic stance lexical bundles are the ones that relate to specific knowledge or to a certain degree of validation of certainty. A significant part of them in both languages seems to be used to express being or not being of something:

(46) ...*sino que solo los errores que vicien dicha decisión pueden ser objeto de tal recurso, tal como resulta también de los apartados 234 y 235 de la sentencia recurrida.*

(46a) ...*but only errors vitiating that decision may be the subject of such an action, as is also apparent from paragraphs 234 and 235 of the judgment under appeal.*

Even though stance lexical bundles are not very prominent in the legal discourse, those, who are part of it, often occur more than 100 times per million words. For example, the Spanish lexical bundle, which was given in the example (53), is in the 113rd place of all Spanish lexical bundles with 115 occurrences per million words.

4.2.3 Discourse organising lexical bundles

As shown in Table 9, the inner structure of discourse organising lexical bundles has the most significant differences compared to the distribution of the other two functional types. Lexical bundles that were used for identification and focus were the most prominent functional subtype in English with 41%, as in Spanish, this subtype was in the second place, as it is used more than half less (16%). The framing was the most prominent subtype in Spanish (52%) and also had a big gap with English cases, as it accounts for only 33% of all English discourse organising lexical bundles. The least used functional subtype in both languages were lexical bundles showing contrast or comparison, as in English, there were only 3 cases (7%), and in Spanish, only 2 (4%).

Table 9 Functional subtypes of discourse organising lexical bundles

Functional types	Functional subtypes	Examples in English	Examples in Spanish	Percentage (cases) in English	Percentage (cases) in Spanish
Discourse organising lexical bundles	Contrast/ comparison	<i>in accordance with; on the other</i>	<i>de conformidad con el – ‘in accordance with’;</i>	7% (3)	4% (2)

		<i>hand</i>	<i>y por otra parte</i> – ‘on the other hand’		
	Framing	<i>in the case of</i>	<i>en el contexto de</i> – ‘in the context of’	33% (14)	52% (28)
	Inferential	<i>as a result of</i>	<i>sobre la base del</i> – ‘on the basis of’	19% (8)	28% (15)
	Identification/ focus	<i>in the light of</i>	<i>en primer lugar que</i> – ‘in the first place’	41% (17)	16% (9)

Even though most of the discourse organising lexical bundles have a structure made of prepositional phrase fragments, examples of all four structural types can be found between the examples. This corresponds to the findings of Biber et al. (2004), where it is also confirmed that discourse organisers use lexical bundles of all structural types.

4.2.3.1 Discourse organising lexical bundles with the contrast/comparison function

The function of these lexical bundles seems relatively self-explanatory as they are used to emphasise the contrast in the discourse or to compare several things. Two English lexical bundles were used to express distinction *on the one hand, on the other hand* and one Spanish lexical bundle, which, actually, was an equivalent to one of the combinations in English: *y por otra parte* – ‘and on the other hand’. Even though it is formulated slightly differently from the literal rendering, word by word translation would be ‘and for another part’, which would not make any sense. The original English lexical bundle also cannot be translated word by word as such metaphor is not used in the Spanish language and could be understood only literally – that something is placed on one or another hand.

As for the comparison function, there was one example in each language which seems to be correspondent to each other:

(47) *The situations in which this provision may be applied and the procedures to be followed to that end shall be defined in accordance with the committee procedure.*

(48) *Pues bien, de conformidad con el artículo 4 de la Decisión 2009/941, dicho Protocolo era aplicable en la Unión el 18 de junio de 2011.*

(48a) *In accordance with the Article 4 of Decision 2009/941, that protocol was applicable in the European Union on 18 June 2011.*

In this particular case, the frequency of the lexical bundle looks pretty similar, as, in English, it is at the 32nd place with normalised frequency at 237 and with usage in 60 of the judgments. At the same time, the Spanish lexical bundle seems to be in the 33rd place with almost exact normalised frequency as the English equivalent – 234 occurrences per million words.

4.2.3.2 Discourse organising lexical bundles with the framing function

As Spanish lexical bundles were used twice as often as English lexical bundles for the framing function, it is somewhat understandable that there are some unique lexical bundles. For instance, *en la que se* – ‘in which it’, *en el supuesto de* – ‘in the event of’. Many of the English lexical bundles seem to be equivalents or at least have some similarities to the Spanish examples, but there are a few which do not have their correspondents in translated discourse: *in the absence of*, *in view of the*.

Nonetheless, both languages have a few cases, which seem to be the exact equivalents of lexical bundles with the function of framing:

(49) *...is characterised by a high level of complexity with a high level of specialisation, the official veterinarian has broad discretion in the context of the official checks for which he or she is responsible.*

(50) *Pues bien, las disposiciones del Derecho de la Unión aplicables únicamente han sido interpretadas por el Tribunal de Justicia en el contexto de esta última situación.*

(50a) *The applicable provisions of EU law have been interpreted by the Court only in the context of the latter situation.*

This example of equivalents compared to the ones that were mentioned in the previous parts of the work seem to have the most significant gap between each other in terms of their usage

frequency. The English lexical bundle appeared in 55 documents, and its normalised frequency reaches 313 occurrences per million words. Thus, it is in the 18th place. The same lexical bundle in Spanish discourse is used in 61 of the documents with the normalised frequency of 128 occurrences and is in the 100th place.

4.2.3.3 Discourse organising lexical bundles with the inferential function

Lexical bundles are used as inferential discourse organisers to show that something is based on specific information, evidence and similar things. While in English, between the lexical bundles that have this function, the dominant structure is used *as*, for instance, *as is apparent from*, *as a result of*, *as a preliminary point*, in Spanish the most of the lexical bundles are constructed using *en*, for example, *en caso de que* ('in case that'), *en virtud de todo* ('under all') and so on.

Even though this group does not present many equivalents between the two discourses, some examples can be found:

(51) If it appears to a justice of the peace, on the basis of such evidence as he considers appropriate in the circumstances, that any food falling to be dealt with by him under this section...

(52) Sobre la base del artículo 61, apartado 2, del Reglamento de Procedimiento del Tribunal de Justicia, este transmitió a las partes que intervienen en el presente asunto, el 29 de noviembre de 2018...

(52a) On 29 November 2018, on the basis of Article 61(2) of the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Justice, the Court forwarded to the parties to the present...

The difference between these two equivalents based on their frequency is relatively high. The English lexical bundle is in sixth place among all of the English lexical bundles, while the Spanish lexical bundle is only in the 114th place. The English lexical bundle is used in 79 documents and has a normalised frequency of 554 occurrences per million words, while the Spanish lexical bundle appears in almost less than half of judgments (42) and has a normalised frequency of 113 occurrences.

This high difference can be explained by the fact that the Spanish language is a gendered language and because of it has a second similar lexical bundle, *sobre la base del*, which in English would translate the same as the example as mentioned earlier – 'on the basis of', but as

gender articles are an essential part of the Spanish language, these two lexical bundles are counted as different forms.

4.2.3.4 Discourse organising lexical bundles with the identification/focus function

Lexical bundles with the identification/focus function are quite different and do not have any of the exact equivalents. Although, some similarities between lexical bundles used in both languages could be found. For instance, the English lexical bundles *questions referred for a, referred to in paragraph*, and the Spanish lexical bundles *que se refiere a, que se refiere el, que se refiere al* ('which refers to') are similar because of the focus on the material using *refer*.

As there is not much similar use of lexical bundles, each language presents some unique cases. For example, *it is apparent from, in the light of, within the scope of* in English and *que figura en* ('that figures in'), *de ello se deduce* ('it follows').

5 Conclusions

Due to the gap in comparing English and Spanish legal discourses, this research aimed to compare legal discourses of the original legal documents, namely, judgments in English and their translation into Spanish in terms of lexical bundles. For this reason, 92 judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union of each language were taken from the official EUR-LEX page. Documents had to meet several criteria as the originating country (the United Kingdom), its official (primary) language had to be English, there had to be official translations to Spanish, and the documents had to be publicised from the year 2017 to 2021. The English corpus contained 607,976 words, and the Spanish corpus 688,432 words

Lexical bundles, which were analysed in this research, were extracted using AntConc 3.5.8. (Anthony, 2009) and its N-gram tool. The operational definition of lexical bundles in this study was developed based on the parameters of length, minimal frequency and dispersion (range). The study sample contained lexical bundles consisting of four words. As for the frequency and dispersion, they had to be used in at least 30 of the 92 judgments, and their normalised frequency could not be less than 50 occurrences per million words.

This analysis revealed that English and Spanish EU legal discourses tend to have more similarities rather than differences in terms of lexical bundles and their structural and functional features. Even though the relative distribution of structural types of lexical bundles in both languages had slight differences, their overall distribution was the same. To be exact, the most

prominent structural type in both languages was lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a prepositional phrase (in English – 35%, in Spanish – 45%). In the second place were lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a noun phrase (in English – 31%, in Spanish – 26%), while in the third place were lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a verb phrase (in English – 27%, in Spanish – 22%). The least prominent group in both languages was lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a dependant clause (in English and Spanish – 7%). When it comes to structural types subtypes, the most similarities were found between lexical bundles incorporating fragments of a verb phrase.

Even though structural distribution definitely was highly similar, the distribution of structural subtypes had a few major differences. For example, the structural subtype of prepositional lexical bundles containing other preposition + noun phrase fragment was the most frequent in English discourse, while in Spanish, the most prominent subtype was *of* + noun phrase. At the same time, this subtype was the least common in English judgments. Also, quite significant differences were found in subtypes of lexical bundles incorporating fragments of dependant clause. For instance, *that-* form fragment was the most prominent in Spanish with 50%, but in English, it was the least used one with only 8%. At the same time, the *to-* form fragment was the most prominent in English and made up 67% of all the lexical bundles of this structural type, but in Spanish discourse, it reached only 38%.

Similar results as in structural type's distribution were seen and in-between functional types of lexical bundles in English and Spanish. This distribution is largely similar. The most prominent functional type in both languages was referential lexical bundles (in English – 65%, in Spanish – 70%). The discourse organising lexical bundles accounted for the same number of all the functional types: 22% in both languages. At last, the least prominent functional type in both discourses was stance lexical bundles, which in English reached 12% and 7% in Spanish. Only this time, the inner distribution of each functional subtype did not reveal any significant differences. Overall, English and Spanish EU legal discourse are definitely significantly similar.

The present study also supports the findings of the previous research, for example, Berūkštienė (2018), as the structural classification of lexical bundles seem to be significantly similar. The only contradictions are found in the subtypes of lexical bundles incorporating fragments of the noun phrase and dependant clause.

As this study is relatively small compared to the EU legal discourse that exists, much more research could be done in this area. First of all, in this research, the cut-off point for lexical bundles was relatively high, and it would be possible to lower it and to take into account a broader spectrum of lexical bundles. Even though the same texts were used, it is possible that even with a broader spectrum of lexical bundles, the results would change only slightly, but the most significant similarities would be the same. Secondly, the EU legal discourse is extensive, and this analysis it was looked only into a tiny part of it. Thus, future research could be based on other materials of EU legal discourse.

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Appendices

Appendix 1. A list of judgments used in study²

1. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Eighth Chamber) 9 December 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62020CJ0708&qid=1651216312783&from=EN>.

1a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Octava) de 9 de diciembre de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62020CJ0708&qid=1651216312783&from=EN>.

2. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Third Chamber) 11 November 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62020CJ0168&qid=1651216879189&from=EN>.

2a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Tercera) de 11 de noviembre de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62020CJ0168&qid=1651216879189&from=EN>.

3. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (First Chamber) 6 October 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0458&qid=1651217084565&from=EN>.

3a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Primera) de 6 de octubre de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0458&qid=1651217084565&from=EN>.

4. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fourth Chamber) 16 September 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0410&qid=1651217228475&from=EN>.

² As the English corpus was made of original English documents and Spanish corpus was made of the official translations of the English judgments, Spanish judgments will be henceforth numbered as the original English judgment with the addition of the letter 'a'.

4a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Cuarta) de 16 de septiembre de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0410&qid=1651217228475&from=EN>.

5. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fourth Chamber) 2 September 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0579&qid=1651217323651&from=EN>.

5a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Cuarta) de 2 de septiembre de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0579&qid=1651217323651&from=EN>.

6. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fourth Chamber) 2 September 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0057&from=EN>.

6a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Cuarta) de 2 de septiembre de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0057&from=EN>.

7. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Grand Chamber) 15 July 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62020CJ0709&qid=1642792942991&from=EN#t-ECR_62020CJ0709_EN_01-E0001.

7a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Gran Sala) de 15 de Julio de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62020CJ0709&qid=1642792942991&from=EN#t-ECR_62020CJ0709_ES_01-E0001.

8. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fourth Chamber) 10 June 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0279&from=EN>.

8a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Cuarta) de 10 de junio de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0279&from=EN>

9. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Second Chamber) 3 June 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0624&from=EN#t-ECR_62019CJ0624_EN_01-E0001.

9a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Segunda) de 3 de junio de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0624&from=EN#t-ECR_62019CJ0624_ES_01-E0001.

10. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Third Chamber) 20 May 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62020CJ0209&from=EN>.

10a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Tercera) de 20 de mayo de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62020CJ0209&from=EN>.

11. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Third Chamber) 15 April 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0729&from=EN>.

11a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Tercera) de 15 de abril de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0729&from=EN>.

12. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fourth Chamber) 25 March 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62016CJ0591&from=EN>.

12a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Cuarta) de 25 de marzo de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62016CJ0591&from=EN>.

13. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fifth Chamber) 24 March 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62020CJ0603&from=EN>.

13a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Quinta) de 24 de marzo de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62020CJ0603&from=EN>.

14. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Third Chamber) 18 March 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0578&from=EN>.

14a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Tercera)*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0578&from=EN>.

15. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fifth Chamber) 17 March 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0459&from=EN>.

15a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Quinta) de 17 de marzo de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0459&from=EN>.

16. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Second Chamber) 18 November 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0077&from=EN>.

16a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Segunda) de 18 de noviembre de 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0077&from=EN>.

17. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Grand Chamber) 16 December 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0597&from=EN>.

17a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Gran Sala) de 16 de diciembre de 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0597&from=EN>.

18. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Second Chamber) 20 January 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0255&from=EN>.

18a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Segunda) de 20 de enero de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0255&from=EN>.

19. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Ninth Chamber) 4 February 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0760&from=EN>.

19a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Novena) de 4 de febrero de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0760&from=EN>.

20. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (First Chamber) 10 March 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62020CJ0648&from=EN>.

20a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Primera) de 10 de marzo de 2021*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62020CJ0648&from=EN>.

21. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (First Chamber) 2 July 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0231&from=EN>.

21a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Primera) de 2 de Julio de 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0231&from=EN>.

22. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Grand Chamber) 6 October 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62017CJ0623&qid=1642792942991&from=EN#t-ECR_62017CJ0623_EN_01-E0001.

22a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Gran Sala) de 6 de octubre de 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62017CJ0623&qid=1642792942991&from=EN#t-ECR_62017CJ0623_ES_01-E0001.

23. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (First Chamber) 8 October 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0235&from=EN>.

23a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Primera) de 8 de octubre de 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0235&from=EN>.

24. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fifth Chamber) 11 November 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0809&from=EN>.

24a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Quinta) de 11 de noviembre de 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0809&from=EN>.

25. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fourth Chamber) 29 January 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0371&from=EN>.

25a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Cuarta) de 29 de enero de 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0371&from=EN>.

26. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fourth Chamber) 30 January 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0307&from=EN>.

26a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Cuarta) de 30 de enero de 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0307&from=EN>.

27. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fourth Chamber) 4 March 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0010&qid=1642792942991&from=EN#t-ECR_62018CJ0010_EN_01-E0001.

27a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Cuarta) de 4 de marzo de 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0010&qid=1642792942991&from=EN#t-ECR_62018CJ0010_ES_01-E0001.

28. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Seventh Chamber) 26 March 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0182&from=EN>.

28a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Séptima) de 26 de marzo de 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62019CJ0182&from=EN>.

29. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (First Chamber) 25 June 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0730&from=EN>.

29a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Primera) de 25 de junio de 2020*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0730&from=EN>.

30. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Grand Chamber) 19 December 2019*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0418&from=EN>.

30a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Gran Sala) de 19 de diciembre de 2019*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0418&from=EN>.

31. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Tenth Chamber) 19 December 2019*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0677&from=EN>.

31a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Décima) de 19 de diciembre de 2019*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0677&from=EN>.

32. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Grand Chamber) 31 October 2019*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62017CJ0391&from=EN>.

32a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Gran Sala) de 31 de octubre de 2019*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62017CJ0391&from=EN>.

33. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Sixth Chamber) 10 April 2019*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0282&from=EN>.

33a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Sexta) de 10 de abril de 2019*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62018CJ0282&from=EN>.

34. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (First Chamber) 11 April 2019*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62017CJ0603&from=EN>.

34a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Primera) de 11 de abril de 2019*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62017CJ0603&from=EN>.

35. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fourth Chamber) 3 July 2019*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62017CJ0668&from=EN>.

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84a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Novena) de 11 de mayo de 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62016CJ0044&from=EN>.

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85a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Primera) de 4 de mayo de 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62015CJ0699&from=EN>.

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86a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Quinta) de 27 de abril de 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62015CJ0516&from=EN>.

87. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Grand Chamber) 28 March 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62015CJ0072&from=EN>.

87a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Gran Sala) de 28 de marzo de 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62015CJ0072&from=EN>.

88. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (First Chamber) 8 March 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62015CJ0660&from=EN>.

88a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Primera) de 8 de marzo de 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62015CJ0660&from=EN>.

89. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fourth Chamber) 1 March 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62015CJ0275&from=EN>.

89a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Cuarta) de 1 de marzo de 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62015CJ0275&from=EN>.

90. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Fourth Chamber) 15 February 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62015CJ0592&from=EN>.

90a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Cuarta) de 15 de febrero de 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62015CJ0592&from=EN>.

91. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (Sixth Chamber) 9 February 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62016CJ0283&from=EN>.

91a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Sexta) de 9 de febrero de 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62016CJ0283&from=EN>.

92. *JUDGMENT OF THE COURT (First Chamber) 1 February 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62015CJ0430&from=EN>.

92a. *SENTENCIA DEL TRIBUNAL DE JUSTICIA (Sala Primera) de 1 de febrero de 2017*, The Court of Justice of the European Union, viewed 4 January 2022, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:62015CJ0430&from=EN>.

Appendix 2. Study sample of English lexical bundles retrieved from the English corpus

Rank	Normalised frequency	Dispersion	Lexical bundles
1	1,016	68	in the main proceedings
2	735	77	within the meaning of
3	664	84	for the purposes of
4	590	61	of the european union
5	561	73	the court of justice
6	554	79	on the basis of
7	546	87	in the light of
8	538	63	at issue in the
9	470	56	in the united kingdom
10	465	47	issue in the main
11	398	59	must be interpreted as
12	396	68	in so far as
13	391	59	the meaning of article
14	380	73	in accordance with the
15	375	64	in the present case
16	364	43	of the present judgment
17	319	53	be interpreted as meaning
18	313	55	in the context of
19	309	68	request for a preliminary
20	304	63	referred to in article
21	288	64	for the purpose of
22	283	63	in that regard it
23	280	58	of the member states
24	278	92	having regard to the
25	276	39	of the united kingdom
26	270	46	of the court of
27	268	64	it is apparent from
28	255	40	paragraph of the present
29	248	53	the fact that the
30	243	40	of a member state
31	237	60	in accordance with article
32	234	47	the european parliament and
33	234	49	of the european parliament
34	230	57	it should be noted
35	229	59	is apparent from the
36	227	49	of the council of
37	211	49	laid down in article

38	207	43	within the scope of
39	207	52	to that effect judgments
40	189	56	the united kingdom government
41	188	42	in respect of the
42	184	52	should be noted that
43	181	49	in the case of
44	179	53	as the advocate general
45	178	79	the parties to the
46	173	40	law of the court
47	169	33	directive must be interpreted
48	166	44	provided for in article
49	166	68	referred for a preliminary
50	164	49	as is apparent from
51	164	92	judgment of the court
52	161	49	in the first place
53	161	48	on the ground that
54	161	63	the answer to the
55	160	40	court of justice of
56	158	43	of the rules of
57	156	68	reference for a preliminary
58	155	49	in the second place
59	151	40	in relation to the
60	151	92	gives the following judgment
61	151	92	to the written procedure
62	151	44	the scope of the
63	151	67	the main proceedings and
64	151	37	the rules of procedure
65	151	92	those grounds the court
66	151	92	on those grounds the
67	150	73	of the advocate general
68	148	41	the order for reference
69	148	90	delivered in open court
70	146	46	the purposes of the
71	145	69	to the main proceedings
72	141	41	on the one hand
73	141	74	the opinion of the
74	140	43	in point of his
75	140	37	of justice of the
76	140	69	in those circumstances the
77	140	52	it follows from the
78	138	33	so far as it
79	138	46	it is necessary to
80	137	69	parties to the main
81	133	37	of the judgment of
82	132	43	referred to in paragraph
83	128	33	set out in the
84	128	38	as a result of

85	125	39	the context of the
86	122	49	the interpretation of article
87	122	37	it is clear from
88	120	73	advocate general at the
89	120	73	at the sitting on
90	120	73	after hearing the opinion
91	118	39	it follows that the
92	118	33	with regard to the
93	118	70	received at the court
94	117	70	is a matter for
95	117	69	the court other than
96	117	70	for the parties to
97	117	69	at the court on
98	117	32	set out in paragraphs
99	115	36	in the absence of
100	115	70	the costs of those
101	115	70	the decision on costs
102	115	69	observations to the court
103	115	69	a preliminary ruling under
104	115	67	preliminary ruling concerns the
105	113	40	in that regard the
106	113	69	a step in the
107	113	69	costs incurred in submitting
108	113	69	costs since these proceedings
109	113	69	decision on costs is
110	113	68	than the costs of
111	113	69	costs is a matter
112	113	69	these proceedings are for
113	113	69	to the court other
114	113	69	of those parties are
115	113	69	are for the parties
116	113	69	incurred in submitting observations
117	113	69	after considering the observations
118	113	69	are not recoverable on
119	112	38	pursuant to article of
120	112	46	the application of the
121	112	68	a matter for that
122	112	68	other than the costs
123	112	68	action pending before the
124	112	68	the following judgment this
125	112	68	made by decision of
126	110	67	the european commission by
127	109	64	this request for a
128	109	59	concerns the interpretation of
129	109	65	has been made in
130	107	53	questions referred for a
131	107	65	to the hearing on

132	107	64	to refer the following
133	107	65	the written procedure and
134	107	65	president of the chamber
135	107	64	decided to stay the
136	105	64	court costs incurred in
137	105	64	matter for that court
138	105	38	question the referring court
139	105	61	ruling concerns the interpretation
140	105	63	to stay the proceedings
141	105	64	the request has been
142	105	38	is clear from the
143	104	39	is worded as follows
144	102	33	on the other hand
145	102	52	of the questions referred
146	100	36	the united kingdom of
147	100	36	see by analogy judgment
148	100	60	before the national court
149	99	34	the meaning of that
150	99	41	the present case it
151	99	30	it is for the
152	97	30	of the principle of
153	97	41	the referring court asks
154	97	33	rules of procedure of
155	95	33	it must be noted
156	94	55	questions to the court
157	92	56	united kingdom made by
158	92	32	the first tier tribunal
159	92	43	asks in essence whether
160	90	31	so far as the
161	90	52	proceedings and the questions
162	90	33	of procedure of the
163	90	30	the united kingdom in
164	89	52	consideration of the questions
165	89	37	the purposes of this
166	89	45	to the court of
167	87	52	following questions to the
168	84	35	in view of the
169	82	50	as agents after hearing
170	82	33	it is true that
171	81	33	by virtue of article
172	79	36	court asks in essence
173	79	32	be noted that the
174	79	30	be borne in mind
175	77	43	court of justice for
176	77	35	before the referring court
177	74	30	laid down in the
178	74	35	it is appropriate to

179	72	35	the light of all
180	67	31	procedure of the court
181	67	31	acting as agents and
182	67	37	in essence whether article
183	63	31	that according to the
184	61	30	the court has held
185	56	30	as a preliminary point

Appendix 3. Study sample of Spanish lexical bundles retrieved from the Spanish corpus

Rank	Normalised frequency	Dispersion	Lexical bundle
1	1,361	92	el tribunal de justicia
2	935	92	del tribunal de justicia
3	715	81	en el sentido de
4	612	64	el órgano jurisdiccional remitente
5	603	77	de la presente sentencia
6	571	78	derecho de la unión
7	532	53	en el litigio principal
8	492	66	en el sentido del
9	481	66	de la unión europea
10	468	92	con arreglo al artículo
11	433	75	en este sentido la
12	429	69	interpretarse en el sentido
13	426	55	en el reino unido
14	398	72	en la medida en
15	389	70	de que se trate
16	383	92	al tribunal de justicia
17	365	64	en el marco de
18	354	75	en virtud del artículo
19	337	60	de los estados miembros
20	321	69	petición de decisión prejudicial
21	312	83	en calidad de agentes
22	301	75	en el caso de
23	296	55	del derecho de la
24	288	32	el estado miembro de
25	283	68	el hecho de que
26	272	71	jurisprudencia del tribunal de
27	266	49	en el ámbito de
28	260	45	de un estado miembro
29	254	63	lo que respecta a
30	247	59	en el presente asunto
31	241	33	en el estado miembro
32	234	62	de conformidad con el
33	227	46	el ámbito de aplicación
34	222	87	ante el tribunal de
35	221	59	por lo que respecta

36	214	68	partes del litigio principal
37	211	51	con el fin de
38	206	49	europeo y del consejo
39	206	48	del parlamento europeo y
40	200	48	que se refiere el
41	198	61	en nombre del gobierno
42	193	50	el abogado general en
43	193	42	de la unión y
44	190	55	sobre la base de
45	190	35	de la unión que
46	190	48	y del consejo de
47	189	58	que el tribunal de
48	186	54	en relación con el
49	183	49	el caso de autos
50	183	63	a tenor del artículo
51	183	80	tribunal de justicia el
52	183	40	tribunal de justicia de
53	179	51	en el punto de
54	179	50	en lo que respecta
55	179	57	gobierno del reino unido
56	179	68	ante el órgano jurisdiccional
57	174	48	en este sentido las
58	174	50	la jurisprudencia del tribunal
59	174	43	de la unión en
60	171	49	virtud del artículo apartado
61	170	45	a que se refiere
62	168	69	la petición de decisión
63	167	47	tribunal de justicia que
64	164	41	en cuanto a la
65	160	43	de la sentencia de
66	158	56	tribunal de justicia en
67	157	89	que tiene por objeto
68	155	41	el derecho de la
69	154	48	a efectos de la
70	153	48	punto de sus conclusiones
71	151	48	a la luz de
72	151	49	que se refiere a
73	150	32	de lo contencioso administrativo
74	147	46	conformidad con el artículo
75	145	41	la resolución de remisión
76	139	74	en nombre de la
77	137	44	en caso de que
78	137	37	de justicia de la
79	137	36	del reglamento de procedimiento
80	135	45	que respecta a la
81	134	44	en el que se
82	134	92	todo lo expuesto el

83	134	92	habiendo considerado los escritos
84	134	92	en virtud de todo
85	134	92	expuesto el tribunal de
86	134	92	escritos obrantes en autos
87	134	92	los escritos obrantes en
88	134	92	considerado los escritos obrantes
89	134	92	virtud de todo lo
90	132	46	y jurisprudencia citada en
91	132	91	dicta la siguiente sentencia
92	131	51	en relación con la
93	131	44	abogado general en el
94	128	61	en el contexto de
95	128	67	las conclusiones del abogado
96	128	32	la existencia de una
97	128	30	la primera cuestión prejudicial
98	125	44	que figura en el
99	125	36	ámbito de aplicación de
100	125	30	en un estado miembro
101	122	32	en el momento de
102	119	77	de la comisión europea
103	119	68	una petición de decisión
104	118	43	la cuestión de si
105	118	70	las partes del litigio
106	118	43	en virtud de la
107	116	38	a los estados miembros
108	115	73	pueden ser objeto de
109	113	42	sobre la base del
110	110	68	del litigio principal el
111	109	72	no pueden ser objeto
112	107	39	de lo dispuesto en
113	107	32	de procedimiento del tribunal
114	107	32	o del consejo de
115	107	72	plantear al tribunal de
116	106	49	la interpretación del artículo
117	106	73	en audiencia pública el
118	106	46	procede responder a la
119	105	48	derecho del reino unido
120	105	69	tiene por objeto una
121	105	47	órgano jurisdiccional remitente pregunta
122	105	70	en el tribunal de
123	103	35	y por otra parte
124	103	42	reiterada jurisprudencia del tribunal
125	103	67	reino unido mediante resolución
126	103	70	suspender el procedimiento y
127	103	65	tiene por objeto la
128	102	70	dado que el procedimiento
129	102	68	recibida en el tribunal

130	102	68	de recibida en el
131	100	34	a la primera cuestión
132	100	69	que el procedimiento tiene
133	100	69	objeto de reembolso en
134	100	69	los gastos efectuados por
135	100	69	observaciones ante el tribunal
136	100	69	de reembolso en virtud
137	100	68	de decisión prejudicial planteada
138	100	35	de la resolución de
139	100	69	costas los gastos efectuados
140	100	69	el procedimiento tiene para
141	100	69	incidente promovido ante el
142	100	69	las observaciones presentadas en
143	100	69	reembolso en virtud de
144	100	69	resolver sobre las costas
145	100	69	tiene para las partes
146	100	69	nombre de la comisión
147	100	68	para las partes del
148	100	69	han presentado observaciones ante
149	100	69	ser objeto de reembolso
150	99	68	observaciones presentadas en nombre
151	99	68	la comisión europea por
152	99	30	estatuto del tribunal de
153	99	52	sobre las cuestiones prejudiciales
154	99	68	planteada con arreglo al
155	99	68	promovido ante el órgano
156	99	46	se desprende que el
157	97	35	se refiere el artículo
158	96	43	habida cuenta de las
159	96	66	oídas las conclusiones del
160	96	66	del abogado general presentadas
161	94	65	el carácter de un
162	94	65	un incidente promovido ante
163	94	65	en autos y celebrada
164	93	64	celebrada la vista el
165	93	46	por el tribunal de
166	93	62	prejudicial tiene por objeto
167	93	63	en el procedimiento entre
168	93	30	en su versión modificada
169	92	63	de un litigio entre
170	92	62	litigio principal han presentado
171	92	62	de decisión prejudicial tiene
172	92	63	por quienes no siendo
173	92	63	efectuados por quienes no
174	92	63	de justicia no pueden
175	90	57	por objeto la interpretación
176	90	54	del gobierno del reino

177	90	61	del litigio principal han
178	89	38	en lo que atañe
179	89	38	como se desprende de
180	89	33	con arreglo a la
181	89	31	que los estados miembros
182	89	44	en calidad de agente
183	89	35	de la unión de
184	89	61	siendo partes del litigio
185	87	34	en el supuesto de
186	87	31	en relación con los
187	87	30	procedimiento del tribunal de
188	87	43	el órgano jurisdiccional nacional
189	86	34	tribunal de primera instancia
190	86	58	decidió suspender el procedimiento
191	84	53	del reino unido por
192	84	30	de relativo a la
193	83	33	en la que se
194	83	33	lo que respecta al
195	83	39	se refiere a la
196	81	34	en primer lugar que
197	81	30	el supuesto de que
198	81	39	dispuesto en el artículo
199	80	53	litigio principal y cuestiones
200	78	35	de las consideraciones anteriores
201	78	33	del reino unido en
202	77	38	como se desprende del
203	77	32	de la unión el
204	77	53	ha presentado en el
205	76	33	de la jurisprudencia del
206	76	39	jurisdiccional remitente pregunta en
207	76	52	se ha presentado en
208	74	50	el contexto de un
209	74	31	según reiterada jurisprudencia del
210	74	31	el first tier tribunal
211	74	51	petición se ha presentado
212	73	41	en esencia si el
213	73	50	calidad de agentes oídas
214	73	30	por el órgano jurisdiccional
215	73	30	el momento en que
216	71	35	cuestión prejudicial el órgano
217	70	30	de en lo sucesivo
218	70	37	cuestión prejudicial mediante su
219	68	31	a este respecto el
220	68	40	las consideraciones anteriores procede
221	67	31	de ello se deduce
222	67	34	de justicia ha declarado
223	64	30	a este respecto es

224	64	42	en estas circunstancias la
225	64	44	contexto de un litigio
226	62	30	recordado en el apartado
227	62	43	esta petición se ha
228	58	35	consideraciones anteriores procede responder
229	58	31	de agentes asistidos por
230	58	31	calidad de agentes asistidos
231	58	40	presentado en el contexto
232	57	39	órgano jurisdiccional nacional corresponde
233	51	33	de justicia las siguientes
234	51	31	del reino unido el
235	51	33	reino unido decidió suspender