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**TRANSLATION OF FIELD-SPECIFIC COLLOCATIONS USED IN COMPANY  
LAWS FROM LITHUANIAN INTO ENGLISH**

Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of requirements  
for the degree of MA in English for Specific (Legal) Purposes

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ENGT – English Translations

LTUO – Lithuanian Originals

NF/p10,000w – Normalized Frequency Per 10,000 Words

## **Abstract**

The focus of this master's thesis is to identify field-specific collocations that are utilized within keywords that are associated with the same semantic field of companies. Additionally, it concentrates on the translations of Lithuanian company laws into English. As well as figuring out the translation strategies and degrees of equivalency of those collocations. The results of this comprehensive research indicated that the distribution of a wider spectrum of translation options is mainly impacted by the higher frequency of the keywords in the corpus. Also, collocates primarily contrast between the source and target language because of the greater range of translation variants between the keywords. The most common strategy of field-specific collocations was through-translation. Although discrepancy between languages and their legal terminology causes several translation problems, degrees of equivalence have proven that it is possible to identify translational equivalence, even though both languages might reflect different legal systems and cultural background. The majority of collocations were identified as having a degree of near equivalence. By establishing essential attributes of the collocation in source and target language it was clear, that collocations used with the Lithuanian field-specific keywords, have maintained their initial conceptual meaning, and related to the same essential characteristics with their translation equivalents.

**Keywords:** company laws, corpus-driven, degrees of equivalence, English, field-specific collocations, legal language, Lithuanian, translation strategies

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Legal translation is crucial for assisting foreigners and non-native speakers to understand national and international laws. In this case, the translator plays a vital role in comprehension. For instance, researcher Chromá states that “legal text is always subject to interpretation at the moment its content becomes relevant in legal discourse” (2014: 122) thus legal translation requires precision, clarity, and accuracy, which limits the possibility of misinterpretations. Gotti (2016: 9) substantiates that even a single difference in prepositions *and* / *or* could lead to completely distinctive legal consequences. Therefore, it is advised that the translator is an expert in the field, with suitable knowledge of the terminology or suitable resources to do so in their own competence (Muriçi, 2016: 69). For instance, when examining company laws, legal translation becomes even more critical. Pommer (2008: 18) indicates that law is deeply rooted

in its jurisdiction's society and culture. Consequently, it challenges the equivalence of different legal systems and raises numerous problems for translators. Company laws often involve complex regulations, field-specific terminology, and collocations that must be accurately translated for compliance and comprehension. A skilled legal translator with expertise in this field can ensure that corporate documents, contracts, and other legal materials are accurately translated to prevent any misinterpretations that could lead to legal consequences (Camelia, 2014: 487).

A vast majority of scholars unanimously agree that the primary aim of "translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence" (Yinhua, 2011: 169). Researcher Alfaori (2017: 87) draws attention to the importance of ensuring equivalence. The author claims that the aforementioned step is an essential part of translation in maintaining the meaning of the source language and successfully translating that intended meaning into the target language. Picht (1990: 49) highlights that translating collocations is particularly challenging for many translation students. Many collocations are not accurately translated, and the researcher argues that this inclination scarcely serves as a benchmark for translators (ibid. 1990: 49). In recent years, researchers have become increasingly interested in more complex, legal collocations as the word combinations tend to be more problematic in the field. A previous study that was conducted by Biel et al. (2018) investigated field-specific word combinations in the EU Competition Law. The researchers have claimed that legal English has gone through neutralization and deculturalization processes to fit into the frames of multi-lingual translation. However, there is an open discussion if this neutrality is successfully achieved (ibid. 2018: 253). This study was only focused on the legal collocations in EU Competition Law but not on their rendition, which is an important part too.

Meanwhile, other scholars have embarked on investigating legal collocations and their translations. For example, Feng et al. (2018) investigated word combinations in Chinese originals and English translations in the business field. The findings showcased that in comparison to business English spoken by native speakers, the collocations of translated texts seemed to be clearer in meaning and simpler in form. Another research was carried out by Navarro (2022), the study intended to examine the translation of word combinations in seasonal letting agreements. In this research, the corpus-based method was used as an efficient way to establish translation equivalents in Spanish and English languages. The author determined the equivalence of collocations by comparing their structures, for instance, *noun + noun* and other. A bit divergent approach to the translation of collocations was applied by Aghagolzadeh & Farazandeh-Pour (2012). The goal of the article is to examine the mistakes based on the

systemic functional grammar (SFG) approach that occur when translating legal texts from English to Persian. The authors concluded that the research showcased that the SFG approach would be an appropriate choice for evaluating the accuracy of the legal document translation. Although all of the above-mentioned research have made remarkable findings in the translation of collocations, they lack more specificity in the collocational field. All of them have examined collocations deriving from their compiled corpus. Meanwhile, specific keywords that are an essential part of that field are not stressed.

In my opinion, more emphasis should be placed on the keywords and collocations revolving around them, which are inherent to the field itself. Additionally, the Lithuanian language lacks this kind of comprehensive studies done on legal collocations and their translations within the specific branches of law. These types of studies only widen the possibilities for translators, students, and teachers. Tabak & Takač (2023: 113) draw attention to significant and positive aspects emerging from learning collocations in the context they are placed. This alludes to my master thesis' endeavors to establish field-specific collocations used with the keywords belonging to the semantic field of company names. More specifically, this study will be based on company terms used in company laws in Lithuanian originals and their English translations. In addition, it strives to determine the translation strategies and degrees of equivalence of said collocations. Thus, altogether this comprehensive study will attempt to answer the following questions:

- What are the specific collocational patterns of several selected field-specific terms used to refer to business entities in Lithuanian laws regulating companies?
- What are the translational equivalents of collocations with the selected keywords between English and Lithuanian?
- Discrepancy between languages and their legal terminology causes several translation problems. Is it at all possible to speak of translational equivalents when terminology reflects two different legal systems?

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1. LEGAL TRANSLATION AND DEGREES OF EQUIVALENCE

Legal translation studies have undergone noteworthy development over the years. Mainly, the area was adjusted and adapted to become more culturally inclusive and enter the international legal area. Cao (2013: 415) suggests that legal translation is a special kind of translation, involving specialized language usage in a legal context, which is connected to the legal language of law and the language related legal process. Cao (2010: 79) indicates that legal translation can be classified according to various aspects. For example, legal translation can be categorized according to the subject matter of texts in the source language: translation of domestic statutes and international treaties; translation of private legal documents; translation of legal scholarly works; and translation of case law. What is more, Cao (2010: 79) provides that legal translation can also be classified accordingly to the status of the original legal texts: translation of enforceable law, for example, statutes; and translation of non-enforceable law, for instance, legal scholarly works. The author further elaborates that legal translation can be classified according to the functions of the legal texts in the source language: *primarily prescriptive*, for example, laws, regulations, codes, treaties, and conventions. *Primarily descriptive* and *prescriptive*, for instance, judicial decisions and legal instruments that are used to administer justice in judicial and administrative proceedings such as actions, pleadings, briefs, appeals, and others; and *purely descriptive*, for example, scholarly works conducted by legal experts such as opinions, law textbooks, articles (ibid. 2010: 80).

Legal translation, like any kind of translation, necessitates the need for equivalence between original texts and translations. Yinhu (2011: 169) claims that without equivalence of certain degrees, the translated text cannot be considered as a translation of the original. Degrees of equivalence play a vital role in translation studies. Therefore, quite a few scholars tried to define them. Šarčević (1997: 237-239) has proposed that the characteristics of translation can be divided into *essential* and *accidental*. Husinec & Bilić (2021: 256) further explains this idea and suggests that in order to compare the original with the translation, it is important to identify the inherent and incidental conceptual traits of the terms from the source language and categorize them as either *essential* or *accidental*; similarly outlining the attributes of the terms within the target legal language; and aligning the characteristics of the two terms between source and target language. The authors additionally point out that based on the level of shared characteristics, the concepts in source and target language can be divided into *near equivalence*,



*partial equivalence*, and *non-equivalence* (ibid. 2021: 256). Bassnett (2002: 33) has proposed quite a different classification of degrees of equivalence: *linguistic*, *paradigmatic*, *stylistic*, and *textual equivalences*. Linguistic equivalence refers to conformity on both linguistic levels, for example, word-for-word translation. Paradigmatic equivalence is associated with the elements on a paradigmatic axis, for instance, elements of grammar. Stylistic equivalence is a translational meaning of both texts, aiming to obtain the expressive nature of the text. And lastly, a textual equivalence that refers to the syntagmatic structuring of the text, for example, the equivalence of form and shape between the original and the translation (ibid. 2002: 33).

## **2.2. COLLOCATIONS AND THEIR ROLE IN LEGAL LANGUAGE**

The research on collocations employing corpus-based analysis has been motivated by the groundbreaking contributions of John Sinclair in the early 1990's (Szudarski, 2023: 5). Since then, a vast majority of scholars have embarked onto the examination of collocations in many ways; however, Gries (2013: 159) highlights that such huge interest added to the problematic nature of defining the collocation as every research have accommodated distinctive definitions depending on different research-specific purposes. Szudarski (2023: 7) suggests that there are a few predominant views that delineate collocations. Most commonly, collocations are simply seen as a form of fixed combinations that frequently co-occur together (Sarikaş, 2006: 34). In addition, Gries (2008: 6) further explains that collocations are “the co-occurrence of a form or a lemma of a lexical item and one or more additional linguistic elements of various kinds which function as a semantic unit in a clause or sentence and whose frequency of occurrence is larger than expected on the basis of chance” (ibid. 2008: 6). Meanwhile Husinec & Bilić (2021: 254) place more emphasis on collocations' structural characteristics as multi-word entities with innate connections between individual words. The authors underline the necessity of certain word combinations appearing simultaneously and in a precise order, placing a lot of emphasis on juxtaposition or co-occurrence of certain words. Husinec & Bilić (2021: 254) also introduce a temporal dimension, stipulating that lexical elements in multi-word combinations must recurrently and consistently co-occur; otherwise, the collocation would not be identified as a fixed phrase.

The premise of collocations in the legal discourse is discussed by Abdulwahid (2017: 56), the author suggests that legal collocations consist of three categories: *purely-technical*, *semi-technical*, and *everyday vocabulary collocations*. The author explains that *purely-technical* collocations are those expressions that exist only within this field and do not carry out the same meaning outside of the field's boundaries. *Semi-technical* legal collocations “consists of words and phrases borrowed from everyday use or from other disciplines to be used in legal contexts”

(ibid. 2017: 56). Meanwhile *everyday vocabulary collocations* are dependent on contextual and pragmatic aspects. Another scholar argues that collocations occurring in the legal field reflect the writer's choice of words and phrases that are affected by the legal system (Kjær, 1990: 26–29). Kjær later suggests that collocations in the legal field can be directly prescribed by the legal systems, indirectly prescribed by law, recommended for the usage to avoid vagueness, and reimbursed by habitual usage.

### **2.3. FIELD-SPECIFIC COLLOCATIONS IN COMPANY LAW**

Legalese is a special kind of language, which consists of field-specific terms, which are used in legal context. Butt (2001: 28) perfectly describes legalese as “mysterious in form and expression <...> heavily dependent on the past, and unashamedly archaic. Antiquated words flourish <...> words long lost to everyday language”. Legalese is bound to have some field-specific lexis such as archaic words and collocations are not an exception. Michta & Mroczyńska (2022: 15) indicate that legal language and the legal system in which the language appears are deeply intertwined. Therefore, legal language as such is not universal, and legal collocations occurring in a specific system shall be analyzed in accordance with that legal system, otherwise, their meaning or function cannot be accurately prescribed. Kjær (2006: 508) also mentions that words and phrases must have stable and specialized meanings to guarantee the legal system's proper performance. Consequently, field-specific collocations in legal discourse are seen as context-dependent (Kjær, 1990: 26–29).

Research conducted by Leńko-Szymańska & Biel (2023: 31-32) analyzed collocations in the legal translations of trainees and professionals in company law. The authors emphasize that field-specific collocations are more of a fixed and restricted nature, thus omitting the possibility for variety and synonymity between the collocations. This signifies the complexity of legal collocations, which is mostly driven by terminological intertextual relations of legal texts and the context within (ibid. 2023: 32). Meanwhile Husinec & Bilić (2021: 253) draw attention to the challenges encountered in the investigation of collocations between two different legal systems or even in specific branches of law. For instance, one of the challenges in collocational analysis is polysemous words, such as “to discharge: to relieve from a charge, to release from an obligation, to dismiss from employment; a claim: an assertion of a right, a demand for payment, the sum of money demanded” (ibid. 2021: 253) and even calls this *polysemic traps*.

### **2.4. CORPUS-BASED APPROACHES TO COLLOCATIONAL ANALYSIS**

The main approach to collocational analysis is evaluating the frequency of nodes (Szudarski, 2023: 26). It focuses on the investigation of search words and their collocations and the

frequency of their co-occurrence. Gablasova et al. (2017: 158) suggest that it is crucial to decide the distance and the proximity of co-occurring words and phrases. Szudarski (2023: 26) builds up on the idea and advocates that “the span of plus or minus four words to the left and right of the node” is typical among scholars and is just enough to precisely examine the collocational patterns. The author proposes that besides the previous approach, researchers usually make use of additional approaches that allow more depth in the exploration criteria. Szudarski (2023: 26-27) states that depending on the research focus, scholars can choose divergent and additional corpus-driven methods. For example, to successfully measure the statistical significance, researchers can make use of the T-Score approach. If the focus is to determine the strength of collocation, Mutual Information or Log Dice should be employed, and if the goal is to evaluate the exclusiveness between words and phrases, Delta P approach would be useful (ibid. 2023: 27).

The T-Score approach assists in the testing of the significance and hypothesis (Szudarski, 2023: 27). It allows scholars to evaluate collocational distribution in a desired corpus at large. By using this method, it is easier to examine collocations of greater frequency than expected. It is noteworthy that the test value of 2 is required to signify the importance of the collocation (ibid. 2023: 27). Another method that was proposed by the author is Mutual Information (MI). This approach refers to the evaluation of strength, tightness, and exclusiveness of two-word collocations. In addition, it enables researchers to correctly measure two constituent words and how likely they are to attract each other and form a frequently co-occurring collocation. Frequently co-occurring collocations must have the value of 3 or higher to be considered strongly attached to each other (Szudarski & Carter, 2016: 251). The Delta P method is used to determine the asymmetry and directionality of collocations and how the collocational words attract each other on divergent levels of strength (Szudarski, 2023: 30). The author further elaborates that in this directional method, collocations are viewed from backward to forward, for instance, the phrase *extenuating circumstances* can show diverse results depending on which node is taken. *Extenuating* showcases limitations in the collocates that take the form of a noun, whereas *circumstances* have a much wider spectrum of adjectival collocations (ibid. 2023: 30). Another method that is usually selected is Log Dice. This approach allows researchers to distinguish and rank the collocations (Szudarski, 2023: 34). It is similar to the MI method; however, it has more advantages. MI is strictly limited as it assigns high scores to lower frequency collocations with a smaller impact in the corpus, whereas Log Dice has the highest value of 14; therefore, it develops a more enhanced technique for interpretation.

## 2.5. TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN THE LEGAL FIELD

During the translation process, specific translation strategies are often used. In legal translation, several scholars have clearly identified a number of these discourse-specific strategies. While analyzing translation strategies in legal texts, Stepanova (2017: 1330-1335) discovered that there are several predominant strategies employed by translators, for instance, translation of non-equivalence, translation of Latinisms, translation of partial equivalents, and literal translation. It is crucial to draw attention to the translation of Latinisms as Drăcșineanu (2020) suggests that Latin had an enormous impact on the terminology of the field and the “vocabulary that comes from legal Latin has been largely kept in their original forms or have been insignificantly modified” (2020: 1). In addition, Stepanova (2017: 1331) argues that there are several ways to translate Latinisms: transliteration (being translated and included in the dictionaries); translation of Latin terms; retaining the spelling of Latin terms with their translation into a desired language in brackets.

Another study that was conducted by Frențiu (2020) analyzed collocations in legal texts in English and Romanian and found that the translation of legal word combinations has the intention of achieving both *functional* and *formal equivalency*. *Functional equivalent* refers to employing a target language cultural term that has a similar purpose to that of the source language, whereas *formal equivalence* or *linguistic equivalence* entails a direct word-for-word translation (ibid. 2020: 253–265). The author distinguishes four translation strategies that are highly preferred when used with legal collocations. The first method is *through-translation* often referred to as *calque* or *loan translation*. It entails translating complex words, organization names, and popular word combinations by their literal meaning. Another strategy is called *shifts* or *transpositions* which refer to grammatical changes made while translating from one language to another. The *modulation* strategy is chosen when a translator modifies a text from the source language to fit the conventions of the target language, especially when the source and target languages appear to be of different origins. Last but not least, *recognized translation* refers to the usage of the officially recognized translation of institutional words (ibid. 2020, 253–265). Dickins et al. (2017: 20) also emphasizes, that despite the previous translation approach, there is translation by omission (or zero-translation). This strategy is simply the loss of translation when specific words in source language are translated into target language.

### 3. DATA AND METHODS

To conduct a comprehensive analysis of field-specific collocations in Lithuanian original texts and their corresponding English translations within the domain of company laws, a corpus of legal texts was compiled. 20 Lithuanian Company Laws and their translations have been meticulously selected and gathered. The laws (see List of Laws in the APPENDIX 2) have been collected from official Lithuanian websites [www.e-seimas.lrs.lt](http://www.e-seimas.lrs.lt) and [www.e-tar.lt](http://www.e-tar.lt). During the selection process, priority was given to those laws that had official translations in English and were associated with the regulatory measures of companies and contained certain search keywords.

Table 1. *The size and composition of the study corpus.*

<b>LTUO</b>	<b>ENGT</b>
20 texts	20 texts
764,784 words / 225,426 tokens	582,694 words / 309,848 tokens
1,247,478 words / 535,274 tokens	

In Table 1, the size and composition of the corpus and its two sub-corpus is presented. The Lithuanian original (LTUO) sub-corpus consists of 764,784 words and 225,426 tokens, whereas the sub-corpus of English translations (ENGT) comprises 582,694 words and 309,848 tokens. The whole corpus accumulated 1,247,478 words and 535,274 tokens in total. One text document, in the Lithuanian sub-corpus, approximately comprised 38,289 words and 11,271 tokens, and 29,134 words and 15,492 tokens in the English sub-corpus. In addition, a parallel study sample was compiled in order to investigate the selected keywords and their translation equivalents. This corpus will be utilized in collocation analysis, extraction and Log Dice calculation.

Table 2. *The size and composition of the parallel study sample deriving from the corpus.*

<b>LITHUANIAN ORIGINALS</b>	<b>ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS</b>
96,540 tokens	130,188 tokens
226,728 tokens	

The parallel study sample contained a total of 226,728 tokens, which consist of 96,540 tokens of Lithuanian original texts and 130,188 of English translations (Table 2 above). The purpose of this sample is to investigate lemmas *bendrovė*, *imonė*, *verslas*, and *bendrija* and their translation equivalents in English sentence by sentence more accurately, whilst maintaining the context and not isolating it from the whole meaning. Each grammatical form of selected words will be included in the analysis.

Firstly, with the help of the parallel study sample, the translations of the aforementioned keywords were identified and quantified. Then, by using LancsBox X software (Brezina & Platt, 2024), the frequency of selected keywords and their most predominant collocates with Log Dice and the collocational networks of shared and non-shared collocates were extracted and assessed. Secondly, based on Szudarski's (2023: 26) recommendation for the window span, with 4 words to the left or the right of the node, collocates of the keywords were extracted from the corpus (Table 1) with predominant collocates in both source and target language and compared. Later, the analysis was undertaken to determine the translation strategies proposed by Frenčiu (2020: 253–265) and Dickins et al. (2017: 20):

- *Through-translation* – translation of complex words, organization names, and popular word combinations by their literal meaning:

(1) *dalyvauti rengiant ir svarstant įmonės restruktūrizavimo planą;*

(2) *to take part in drafting and considering the enterprise restructuring plan;*

- *Transpositions* – translation from one language to another with grammatical changes:

(3) *smulkaus ir vidutinio verslo skatinimo fondų finansine parama;*

(4) *financial support provided by the small and medium[-size] business promotion funds;*

- *Modulation* – translation with modifications of a text from the source language to fit the conventions of the target language:

(5) *Įmonių grupė – patronuojančioji įmonė ir jos patronuojamosios įmonės.*

(6) *Group of undertakings shall mean a parent undertaking and subsidiary undertakings thereof.*

- *Recognized translation* – translation by using officially recognized translation of institutional words:

(7) *Kooperatinė bendrovė gali turėti ir kitų teisių, neprieštarujančių Lietuvos Respublikos įstatymams.*

(8) A **cooperative society** may also have other rights which do not contradict laws and other legal acts.

- *Zero-translation* – complete omission of the word or phrase in the target language:

(9) *trumpq įmonių grupės verslo modelio aprašymq;*

(10) *the [zero-translation] operating plans and forecasts of the group of undertakings;*

Lastly, taking into account the categorization of collocations and translation strategies used, the degree of equivalence between source and target language will be determined by prescribing Husinec & Bilić (2021: 256) suggested essential or accidental attributes to the collocation and dividing them into near equivalence, partial equivalence, and non-equivalence based on the level of shared characteristics between Lithuanian originals and English translations.

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1. COLLOCATIONS AND THEIR TRANSLATION EQUIVALENTS

The following part will present the findings of the analysis. The quantitative results of the study will be presented first. Tables 3 to 5 represent all the possible translations of *bendrovė*, *įmonė*, *verslas*, and *bendrija* lemmas into English. The translation equivalents will be displayed in the noun form, although all the other grammatical forms were included in the overall numbers too. In addition, it is noteworthy that the asterisk sign in the tables signifies every possible grammatical case form of the search word.

Table 3. *Translation of Bendrov\**.

<b>Bendrov*</b>	<b>3,106</b>
<i>Company</i>	2,471
<i>Societas</i>	247
<i>Zero-Translation</i>	232
<i>Society</i>	148
<i>Subsidiary</i>	8

In Table 3 above, the translation of the keyword *bendrov\** throughout the corpus is displayed. The most central translation of *bendrov\** was *company* with 2,471 occurrences in total. This indicates that this translation comprises approximately 79% of all possible translations and shall be considered the appropriate translation equivalent for the word *bendrovė*. Surprisingly, the word *bendrovė* was substituted or translated as *Societas* 247 times. This translation was used in around 8% of all occurrences and was spotted to obtain a tendency to appear within the collocation of *Societas Europaea*, which is an official term for *European companies*. This specific translation was predominantly found in one law, which was based on European companies. Hence, the prevalence of such translation only proves that collocations are highly context-dependent. Another quite common substitute was zero-translation with 232 instances that account for ~8%. Additionally, *society* employed 148 times or roughly 5% of all translations. The term *society* was commonly used in the context of *cooperative societies*, with the original collocation being *kooperatinės bendrovės*. Lastly, the



*subsidiary* did not even comprise a full 1% of the possible translations, mainly because in the majority of the cases *subsidiary* fell under the zero-translation category, and only 8 times did the collocation consisting *subsidiary company* occur instead of being a stand-alone word.

Table 4. *Translation of İmon\**.

<b>İmon*</b>	<b>2,537</b>
<i>Enterprise</i>	1,724
<i>Firm</i>	368
<i>Undertaking</i>	301
<i>Company</i>	75
<i>Zero-Translation</i>	69

Table 4 displays all identified renditions of the second keyword *imon\**. The most predominant translation was *enterprise* with 1,724 translations in total. This word comprised approximately 68% of all translations and will be recognized as the main translation equivalent of the word *imonè*. The second most common rendition in the corpus was *firm*. This word was used as a substitute of *imon\** 365 times, which accumulates to approximate 14% of all possible translations. This word was mainly used in the collocations *financial brokerage firm/finansu maklerio imon\** and *audit firm/autido imon\**. The word *firm* was preferred over *enterprise* when translating within the context associated with financial and auditing activities. Another translation was *undertaking*, which occurred 301 times and added up to approximately 11% of all translations. This rendition was used within the context of the business groups, for instance, *dukterinë imonè/undertaking*. Another prevailing translation was *company*. This rendition was spotted in *finansu imonè/finacial company* 75 times, or roughly 4%. And the final option was zero-translation with 69 instances, comprising approximately 3% of all translation alternatives.

Table 5. *Translation of Versl\* and Bendrij\**.

<b>Versl*</b>	<b>823</b>
<i>Business</i>	787
<i>Zero-Translation</i>	36
<b>Bendrij*</b>	<b>78</b>

<i>Partnership</i>	74
<i>Community</i>	4

Table 5 shown above illustrates the translation of *versl\** and *bendrij\**. These two keywords were grouped together in the same table since there were fewer possible renditions for them. *Versl\** appeared 823 times in the corpus, and the only recognized translation was *business* which accounted for almost 95% of the instances. The remaining 5% consisted of variants that had no translation available. The case of *bendrij\** was the only keyword that had no zero-translation. The main translation was *partnership* with 74 units out of 78 overall number. This cultivates approximately 95% of all possible translations. Therefore, the main equivalent for *bendrija* will be considered *partnership*. Another one was *community* with 4, or roughly 5% of all translations. This specific translation was used within the European context, for example, *Europos bendrija* was rendered as *European Community*.

Table 6 presents a summary of the frequency of keywords along with their most dominant translation equivalents that were discussed before. Although the Lithuanian sub-corpus had a higher number of words and lower number of tokens, it additionally showcased a higher number of selected words, whereas in ENGT it is vice-versa. Such a difference might indicate that the translators, in this context, might have used zero-translation as a translation strategy.

Table 6. *Frequency of keywords and their dominant translation equivalents in the corpus.*

LTUO		ENGT	
Bendrov*	3,106	Compan*	2,471
Įmon*	2,537	Enterprise*	1,724
Versl*	823	Business*	787
Bendrij*	78	Partnership*	74
<b>6,544</b>		<b>5,056</b>	

What is more, the most notable deviations were observed in two pairs *bendrov\*/compan\** and *įmon\*/enterprise\** in terms of their currency in the general corpus (Table 1). *Bendrov\** appeared 3,106 times, whereas its translational equivalent *compan\** was used 2,471 times in the corpus. The normalized frequency per 10,000 words (NF/p10,000w) of *bendrov\** is 24.9 words and *compan\** 19.8. This means that the *bendrov\** was more frequent than its equivalent. *Įmon\**

occurred 2,537 times throughout the corpus and *enterprise\** 1,724 times. The NF/p10,000w of the word *jmon\** accumulate 20.3, *enterprise\** - 13.8. This signifies that LTUO word *jmon\** is exhibited almost twice as frequent than its corresponding translation equivalent in ENGT. The smallest differences were spotted in *versl\*/business\** and *bendrij\*/partnership\** pairs. These pairs had fewer options for translations, which led to almost similar numbers in the source and target language. *Versl\** appeared 823 and *business\** 787 times. The NF/p10,000w makes up to 6.5 and 6.3, this indicates that keyword *versl\** difference is considerably smaller compared to other keywords. Moreover, *bendrij\** was the least common keyword in the corpus with 78 units in total. The NF/p10,000w equals 0.6 per sub-corpora. Meanwhile *partnership\** occurred 74 times and made up 0.5 NF/p10,000w. LTUO and ENGT had similar frequency of the lemma.

Let us delve into the outcomes of the top seven frequently occurring words that are associated with each Lithuanian keyword and their most common equivalent in English. Tables 7 to 10 below, will provide the top seven collocates, their glossaries, the raw frequency of collocation, the frequency of the word in the corpus, and then the calculated Log Dice test, which exhibits the strength of that collocation.

Table 7. *Bendrov\** collocates, glossaries, frequency and Log Dice.

Collocate	Frequency of Collocation	Frequency in the Corpus	Log Dice
<b><i>Europos</i></b> 'European.GEN.SG'	514	740	12.1
<b><i>Akcinès</i></b> 'joint-stock.NOM.PL or GEN.SG'	296	214	11.5
<b><i>Darbo</i></b> 'work.GEN.SG'	229	497	11.0
<b><i>Akcinių</i></b> 'joint-stock.GEN.PL'	188	142	10.9
<b><i>Akcijų</i></b> 'shares.GEN.PL'	238	688	11.0
<b><i>Valdyba</i></b>	160	152	10.7

'board.NOM.SG'			
<b>Tarybos</b>	172	395	10.7
'council.GEN.SG or NOM.PL'			

In Table 7 above, the most frequently co-occurring collocates of *bendrov\**, their glossaries, frequency, occurrence in the corpus, and Log Dice test are showcased. As it can be seen, *bendrov\** predominantly collocates with *Europos* 'European.GEN.SG', *akcinės* 'joint-stock.NOM.PL or GEN.SG', *darbo* 'work.GEN.SG', *akcinių* 'joint-stock.GEN.PL', *akcijų* 'shares.GEN.PL', *valdyba* 'board.NOM.SG', and *tarybos* 'council.GEN.SG or NOM.PL' collocates. The most frequent collocate was *Europos*, for instance, *Europos bendrovė*, with 514 occurrences, and Log Dice 12.1, which is quite a strong collocation. Another frequent collocate was *akcinės* with a re-occurring number of 296 and 11.5 Log Dice score. The *darbo* collocate with *bendrov\** had 229 instances and scored 11.0 of Log Dice. On the bottom half of the table, collocates *valdyba* and *tarybos* appear, with similar frequencies of the collocation and the same Log Dice score, which is equal to 10.7. The robust collocate of *bendrov\** was *Europos*, appearing almost every time in a collocation. Given how frequently the phrase *akcinės bendrovės* appears in the corpus and it is almost the pivotal point of the whole corpus, its placement was a little surprising. Since the collocation's primary goal is to describe the companies, it was predicted that it would come at the top and rank as the strongest collocate. The laws' sizes might have affected this distribution. What is more, the divergent grammatical forms in which the collocate *akcinės bendrovės* emerge might have impacted the placement as well.

Table 8 below, highlights the top seven most re-occurring collocates with the word *įmon\**. The keyword was spotted to form a collocation with *finansų* 'finance.GEN.PL', *maklerio* 'broker.GEN.SG', *restuktūrizavimo* 'restructuring.GEN.SG', *turto* 'property.GEN.SG', *Lietuvos* 'Lithuania.GEN.SG', *valdymo* 'management.GEN.SG', and *valstybės* 'state.GEN.SG or NOM.PL' words.

Table 8. *Įmon\** collocates, their glossaries, frequency and Log Dice.

Collocate	Frequency of Collocation	Frequency in the Corpus	Log Dice
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<b><i>Finansų</i></b> 'finance.GEN.PL'	493	593	12.2
<b><i>Maklerio</i></b> 'broker.GEN.SG'	418	382	12.0
<b><i>Restruktūrizavimo</i></b> 'restructuring.GEN.SG'	287	446	11.5
<b><i>Turto</i></b> 'property.GEN.SG'	261	1,311	11.0
<b><i>Lietuvos</i></b> 'Lithuania.GEN.SG'	239	1,333	10.9
<b><i>Valdymo</i></b> 'management.GEN.SG'	180	352	10.8
<b><i>Valstybės</i></b> 'state.GEN.SG or NOM.PL'	160	597	10.6

The most frequent collocate was *finansų* with 493 collocations together with the keyword *įmonė*\*. Log Dice scored 12.2, this implies that the collocation is on the stronger side. Another prevailing and strong collocate was *maklerio*, comprising 418 collocations in total and ranking 12.0 in Log Dice score. These two words have showcased a tendency to form a three-word collocation with the keyword, for instance, *finansų maklerio įmonė*. Moreover, *restruktūrizavimo* took a third place in the words to form a collocate with *įmonė*\*. This collocation appeared 287 times and scored 11.5, which by means of it can still be considered as a strong combination. A bit weaker collocations, yet still falling under the top seven ranking criteria, were *valdymo* and *valstybės*. The collocate *valdymo* appeared 180, with the score of 10.8, whereas *valstybės* appeared to form a word combination for 160 instances with the keyword and had a Log Dice score of 10.6. These two collocates were a bit weaker compared to other provided collocates, but still quite strong regarding the overall maximum score of 14 of Log Dice test.

The seven most frequent collocates of the word *versl\** are shown in Table 9 below. The term appeared in a collocation with the words *turto* ‘property.GEN.SG’, *vertinimo* ‘evaluation.GEN.SG’, *vertintojo* ‘evaluator.GEN.SG’, *vertintojū* ‘evaluators.GEN.PL’, *kvalifikacijos* ‘qualification.GEN.SG’, *vertintojas* ‘evaluator.NOM.SG’, and *garbės* ‘honour.GEN.SG’.

Table 9. *Versl\** collocates, their glossaries, frequency and Log Dice.

<b>Collocate</b>	<b>Frequency of Collocation</b>	<b>Frequency in the Corpus</b>	<b>Log Dice</b>
<b><i>Turto</i></b> ‘property.GEN.SG’	951	1,311	13.8
<b><i>Vertinimo</i></b> ‘evaluation.GEN.SG’	293	366	12.9
<b><i>Vertintojo</i></b> ‘evaluator.GEN.SG’	173	183	12.4
<b><i>Vertintojū</i></b> ‘evaluators.GEN.PL’	157	129	12.3
<b><i>Kvalifikacijos</i></b> ‘qualification.GEN.SG’	96	126	11.6
<b><i>Vertintojas</i></b> ‘evaluator.NOM.SG’	74	62	11.4
<b><i>Garbės</i></b> ‘honour.GEN.SG’	65	62	11.2

The most predominantly re-occurring collocate was *turto*. It appeared 951 times in the collocation and scored 13.8 in the Log Dice test, therefore, this word combination is extraordinarily strong. Another collocate was *vertinimo*. It was spotted 293 times throughout the corpus. Log Dice accounted for 12.9. *Vertintojo* formed a word combination 173 times with the keyword and the Log Dice was equal to 12.4. The least favorable collocates in Table 9 were *vertintojas* and *garbės*. *Vertintojas* occurred 74 times with a score of 11.4. And lastly, *garbės* formed a word combination 65 times, which accumulated to a 11.2 Log Dice score. Overall,

when comparing with other keywords and their equivalents, the *versl\** keyword had one of the strongest collocations with the highest Log Dice score.

In Table 10, the last Lithuanian keyword *bendrij\** is displayed. This keyword showcased a tendency to form a word combination with *ūkinės* ‘economic.NOM.PL’, *nariai* ‘members.NOM.PL’, *ūkinę* ‘economic.ACC.SG’, *tikrieji* ‘real.NOM.PL’, *ūkinėse* ‘economic.LOC.PL’, *komanditinės* ‘sponsorship.NOM.PL’, and *narys* ‘member.NOM.SG’.

Table 10. *Bendrij\** collocates, their glossaries, frequency and Log Dice.

Collocate	Frequency of Collocation	Frequency in the Corpus	Log Dice
<i>Ūkinės</i> ‘economic.NOM.PL’	20	52	12.8
<i>Nariai</i> ‘members.NOM.PL’	11	134	11.0
<i>Ūkinę</i> ‘economic.ACC.SG’	8	18	12.1
<i>Tikrieji</i> ‘real.NOM.PL’	8	8	12.3
<i>Ūkinėse</i> ‘economic.LOC.PL’	8	4	12.4
<i>Komanditinės</i> ‘sponsorship.NOM.PL’	6	3	12.1
<i>Narys</i> ‘member.NOM.SG’	5	82	10.4

The strongest collocate of the keyword *bendrij\** was *ūkinės*. This collocate was found in a combination with forms of the lemma *bendrovė* 20 times, consequently scoring 12.8 in Log Dice. Another frequent collocate was *nariai*. 20 instances were recognized, scoring 11.0. Next on the list is *ūkinę*. This word has appeared to form a word combination only 8 times with 12.1 score. A bit less frequent collocates were *komanditinės* and *narys*. *Komanditinės* occurred 6

times with Log Dice of 12.1, whereas *narys* was spotted 5 times in total, obtaining Log Dice of 11.8. Although *bendrij\** as a keyword displayed a lower numbers of instances in the corpus, the strength of collocations is high, rating 11.8 and more.

Now discussion shifts to the most dominant English equivalents of each keyword and their top seven frequently occurring collocates. Tables from 11 to 14 showcase previously established translation equivalents *compan\**, *enterprise\**, *business\** and *partnership\** and their most frequent collocates, raw frequency of collocation, frequency in the corpus and Log Dice scores.

Table 11. *Compan\* collocates, frequency and Log Dice.*

<b>Collocate</b>	<b>Frequency of Collocation</b>	<b>Frequency in the Corpus</b>	<b>Log Dice</b>
<i>Liability</i>	397	428	12.0
<i>Limited</i>	397	404	12.0
<i>Private</i>	239	224	11.4
<i>Public</i>	232	427	11.2
<i>Manager</i>	140	275	10.6
<i>Financial</i>	133	1,851	9.9
<i>Participating</i>	128	131	10.5

In Table 11 above, *compan\** collocates *liability*, *limited*, *private*, *public*, *manager*, *financial* and *participating*, their frequency and Log Dice is presented. The most frequent collocates were *liability* and *limited*. Both collocates were equally frequent and occurred 397 in a word combination, which led to an equal Log Dice score of 12.0. These two collocates usually form a the same three-word collocation with the keyword, for example, *limited liability company*. What is more, *private* was also a common collocate with 239 occurrences and Log Dice score of 11.4. *Public*, in addition to *private*, tended to form a collocation with *limited liability company*, for instance, *private/public limited liability company*. Least frequent, yet among the dominating collocates were *financial* and *participating*. *Financial* was spotted to form a collocation 133 times, scoring 9.9 in Log Dice test. This would not be considered as a strong collocation, on a stronger side, but much weaker compared to others. Moreover, *participating* occurred 128 times in total, with 10.5. The *compan\** has completely diverse word combinations



as opposed to the original keyword *bendrov\**. This suggests that the translators might have used different translation strategies when rendition the text.

Below provided Table 12 displays the keyword *enterprise\** and its predominant collocates, their frequency and Log Dice. *Enterprise\** commonly formed a word combination with *restructuring*, *social*, *bankruptcy*, *proceedings*, *state*, *owner*, and *assets*.

Table 12. *Enterprise\* collocates, frequency and Log Dice.*

Collocate	Frequency of Collocation	Frequency in the Corpus	Log Dice
<i>Restructuring</i>	262	790	11.9
<i>Social</i>	144	188	11.5
<i>Bankruptcy</i>	125	325	11.1
<i>Proceedings</i>	118	327	11.1
<i>State</i>	114	710	10.7
<i>Owner</i>	114	159	11.1
<i>Assets</i>	99	769	10.5

*Restructuring* was the most robust collocate of *enterprise\**. This word combination occurred 262 times throughout the corpus and accumulated to 11.9 of Log Dice. There was another word that frequently appeared alongside the *enterprise\** and that word was *social*. It appeared a total of 144 times and had a Log Dice score of 11.5. *Bankruptcy* was a prevalent collocate as well. It occurred 125 times and scored 11.1. A bit less frequent collocates were *owner* and *assets*. The *owner* prevailed 114 times and scored 11.1. Meanwhile *assets* were included in the collocation for 99 instances, leading up to 10.5 Log Dice score. If comparing Lithuanian original keyword *įmon\** with *enterprise\**, it can be said, that the predominant collocates differ between them. However, a few collocates remain the same, for example, *restruktūrizavimo/restructuring* and *valstybės/state*. While holding the dominant position in both languages, the collocates still vary in frequency and Log Dice scores.

Table 13 discusses *business\** collocates, their frequency and Log Dice. The word combinations included *property*, *valuation*, *valuer*, *valuers*, *independent*, *honour* and *qualification*.

Table 13. *Business\* collocates, frequency and Log Dice.*

<b>Collocate</b>	<b>Frequency of Collocation</b>	<b>Frequency in the Corpus</b>	<b>Log Dice</b>
<i>Property</i>	816	1,054	13.8
<i>Valuation</i>	321	448	13.0
<i>Valuer</i>	223	245	12.7
<i>Valuers</i>	202	180	12.6
<i>Independent</i>	80	95	11.4
<i>Honour</i>	61	60	11.1
<i>Qualification</i>	57	172	10.8

*Property* was the most common collocate, appearing 816 times, and scoring 13.8 in Log Dice. Another quite often collocate was *valuation*. The word was included in the collocation 321 times, and formed a strong collocation as Log Dice was 13.0. In addition, *valuer* was among the common collocates, occurring 223 times throughout the corpus in a collocation with *business\** and scoring 12.7 in Log Dice. Less frequently spotted, yet still among the most common collocates were *honour* and *qualification*. *Honour* appeared 61 times as a collocate of the keyword with 11.1 in Log Dice. Whereas *qualification* occurred 57 times, scoring 10.8. Interestingly enough, *versl\** and *business\** had more similarities in their collocates, than previously mentioned keywords. This is mainly a consequence of *versl\** keyword having either a zero-translation or being translated as business and nothing else (see Table 5).

In Table 14 below, *partnership\** keyword and its most common collocates are presented. Word combinations frequently included *general*, *limited*, *small*, *member*, *members*, *individual* and *partners*.

Table 14. *Partnership\** collocates, frequency and Log Dice.

<b>Collocate</b>	<b>Frequency of Collocation</b>	<b>Frequency in the Corpus</b>	<b>Log Dice</b>
<i>General</i>	35	529	11.0
<i>Limited</i>	27	404	10.9
<i>Small</i>	11	50	11.8

<i>Member</i>	10	964	8.3
<i>Members</i>	10	727	8.7
<i>Individual</i>	9	79	11.2
<i>Partners</i>	5	7	11.5

The most common collocate was *general*, appearing 35 times in a collocation with *partnership\**, accumulating 11.0 of Log Dice. Another strong collocate was *limited*, which occurred 27 times in a word combination and scored 10.9 in Log Dice. In addition, *small* collocate was less frequent, although occurring only 11 times in a collocation, it scored the highest in Log Dice, which accumulated 11.8. On the lower frequency were *individual* and *partners*. *Individual* was spotted to form a collocation 9 times with 11.2 Log Dice. And the least frequent was *partners* with 9 total instances and score of 11.5. Comparing keyword *bendrij\** and its equivalent *partnership\**, the collocates are somewhat similar to each other, this is mainly because the keyword *bendrij\** had less translation variants.

After looking through all the keywords and their equivalents, it can be said that the collocates mainly differentiate between the source and target language due to the wider variety of translations. This signifies that the more renditions the keywords have, consequently, the more collocates vary between the original and translated texts. *Bendrov\*/compan\** and *jmon\*/enterprise\** seem to differ between their predominant collocates the most. Whereas *versl\*/business\** and *bendrij\*/partnership\** had fewer translation options and, consequently, had almost similar collocates. In addition, the strongest collocates were identified for the lemmas *bendrov\*/compan\** and *versl\*/business\**, which scored 12 and more in Log Dice. What is more, *bendrij\** and *jmon\** showcased to obtain stronger collocates than their translation equivalents *partnership\** and *enterprise\**.

Figure 1 displays a network between Lithuanian lemmas *bendrov\**, *jmon\**, *versl\**, and *bendrij\**. Additionally, Figure 2 exhibits a network between English translation equivalents *compan\**, *enterprise\**, *business\**, and *partnership\**. These networks incorporate 10 of both shared and non-shared collocates among the keywords.

Figure 1. *Non-shared and Shared Collocates amongst Lithuanian Keywords (generated by LancsBox X)*



To gain a better understanding of these networks, it is helpful to examine the central nodes, which are the keywords. Strings leading to separate collocates indicate non-shared collocates, which are positioned in a strategic manner to reveal their position (left, right, both) in the collocation. Additionally, the intertwining strings that converge in the middle indicate the shared collocates between the keywords. While looking at both Figures (1-2), it can be seen that certain collocates are innate to the keywords. In Figure 1, for instance, the keyword *įmonė\** had specific and extremely strong collocates such as *maklerio* or *restrukturizavimo*. *Versl\** keyword strong inherent connections with *vertintojų* and *vertintojo*. What is more, *bendrovė\** showcased *akcinės* and *akcijos* as strong non-shared collocates. Meanwhile *bendrij\** did not demonstrate any strong non-shared collocates. In addition, one of the strongest collocates - *valdymo* is not an innate collocate of the *įmonė\** keyword, on the contrary, it is actually a shared collocate between the several keywords, however, the frequency of the occurrence varies between them. Of course, there are more examples of such, but the more prominent differences were spotted in the *bendrij\*/partnership\** pair. *Bendrij\** in LTUO had more non-shared

collocates, which were distinctive and only found with this keyword. For instance, *ūkinėse*, *tikrieji*, *individualių*, *komanditinėse*.

Figure 2. *Non-shared and Shared Collocates amongst English Keywords (visualization generated by LancsBox X).*



The English equivalent *partnership\** had only one non-shared collocate - *partners*, which is indicative of fewer non-shared collocates than its original term. *Compan\** keyword was identified to obtain a strong connection between *private*, *shareholders*, and *European* non-shared collocates. Moreover, the keyword *enterprise\** apparently maintains a strong connection with *social*, *municipal*, and *bankruptcy* non-shared collocates. And the last English keyword *business\** had the same predominant and non-shared collocates as its Lithuanian correspondent. While looking at these Figures (1 – 2), and the collocates that revolve around the keywords, consequently, the context in which the keywords are predominantly used in both, source and target language, might arise.

## 4.2. TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF COLLOCATIONS

The following section will be dedicated to the keywords *įmon\**, *bendrov\**, *versl\**, and *bendrij\**, along with their most common collocates presented in Tables 7 to 10. The parallel study sample will be used to identify each collocation in the source language and its corresponding translation in the target language. Collocations will be presented in an exact manner that appears throughout the sample. Moreover, predominant phrases, which included Lithuanian keywords and their predominant collocates will be displayed. Additional words frequently co-occurring in a phrase will be showcased in brackets. Furthermore, translation strategies will be established using Frențiu's (2020: 253–265) proposal of through-translation, transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, and zero-translation strategies.

The discussion will begin by examining the translation strategies for the predominant collocations of *bendrov\** that involve *Europos* ‘European.GEN.SG’, *akcinės* ‘joint-stock.NOM.PL or GEN.SG’, *darbo* ‘work.GEN.SG’, *akcinių* ‘joint-stock.GEN.PL’, *akcijų* ‘shares.GEN.PL’, *valdyba* ‘board.NOM.SG’, and *tarybos* ‘council.GEN.SG or NOM.PL’. The most dominant collocation was *Europos bendrov\**, which was rendered into a *European Company* in 267 instances. This translation is a literal word-for-word rendition; therefore, it is a through-translation strategy. Another option was *Societas Europaea* with 247, in this case, officially recognized terminology of the EU was used, which suggests that a recognized translation approach was applied. The collocate *akcinės* was detected to form a (*uždarosios*) *akcinės bendrovės* and *akcinės bendrovės* word combinations. (*Uždarosios*) *akcinės bendrovės* was rendered into a *private limited liability company* 239 times and *akcinės bendrovės* appeared as a *public limited liability company* on 232 occasions. This is a recognized translation approach. Another collocate was *darbo*, which formed (*Europos*) *bendrovės darbo (taryb\*)* collocation. The translation equivalent was *Societas Europea Works Council* with 229 occurrences, meaning that this is a through-translation with some additional elements of a recognized translation strategy. *Akcinių* formed an *akcinių bendrovių* collocation 188 times and is also rendered into a *public limited liability company* by using a recognized translation strategy. In addition, collocate *akcijų* formed a *bendrovės akcijų* word combination 238 times. Three options for translation were detected: *shares in a company*, *shares of a company*, and *company's shares*. It is noteworthy that collocate *shares* was excluded from English collocates as it was identified as a polysemic trap. Anyway, all of the renditions are the result of the through-translation approach. Another collocate was *valdyba*, which formed a collocation *bendrovės valdyba*, that was translated into the *board of the company / company board* 154 times. This method is through-translation. Also, zero-translation was used 4 times. The last collocate *tarybos* was spotted 172

times in a (*Europos*) *bendrov\** (*darbo*) *tarybos* collocation. It was rendered as *Societas Europea Works Council*, which is also a through-translation with some additional elements of recognized translation strategy.

Among the most dominant collocates of the keyword *įmon\** were *finansų* ‘finance.GEN.PL’, *maklerio* ‘broker.GEN.SG’, *restruktūrizavimo* ‘restructuring.GEN.SG’, *turto* ‘property.GEN.SG’, *Lietuvos* ‘Lithuania.GEN.SG’, *valdymo* ‘management.GEN.SG’, and *valstybės* ‘state.GEN.SG’. The first and the most frequent collocate was *finansų*. It appeared 493 times in total and has displayed a tendency to form *finansų (maklerio) įmon\** and *finansų įmon\** word combinations. *Finansų (maklerio) įmon\** was rendered into *financial brokerage firm* on 418 occasions, which is a literal translation of the collocation and, consequently, ends up being through-translation. *Finansų įmon\** was translated into *financial company* 75 times, which also accommodates through-translation approach. *Maklerio* was spotted to form *(finansų) maklerio įmon\** collocation, rendered as *financial brokerage firm* 418 times, which was also conveyed through the usage of through-translation strategy. Another common collocate was *restruktūrizavimo* spotted in a *įmon\* restukūrizavimo* collocation 287 times. This word combination was rendered as *restructuring of an enterprise / restructuring enterprise* by through-translation means. Collocate *turto* was detected in *įmonės turto* word combination 261 times. This collocation was translated as *assets of the enterprise / enterprise assets* or *enterprise's property / property of enterprise* depending on the context and with the applied through-translation strategy. *Lietuvos* collocate formed a collocation *Lietuvos (Respublikos) įmon\** in 239 instances. Translated as *Enterprise\* of the Republic of Lithuania* by using through-translation approach. Another collocate *valdymo* was spotted in *įmon\* valdymo (organai)* word combination on 180 occasions. Rendered as *Bodies of an enterprise / enterprise managing bodies / The management body of an enterprise / The management organ of an enterprise* through the means of through-translation strategy. The last collocate was *valstybės*, which formed a *valstybės įmon\** collocation 160 times. Translated simply as *state enterprise* by using through-translation strategy.

The keyword *versl\** had *turto* ‘property.GEN.SG’, *vertinimo* ‘evaluation.GEN.SG’, *vertintojo* ‘evaluator.GEN.SG’, *vertintojų* ‘evaluators.GEN.PL’, *kvalifikacijos* ‘qualification.GEN.SG’, *vertintojas* ‘evaluator.NOM.SG’ and *garbės* ‘honour.GEN.SG or NOM.PL’ as predominant collocates. The most dominant collocate *turto* was spotted in *turto (arba) verslo* collocation on 951 occasions. Translated as *property or business* by using through-translation strategy. *Vertinimo* collocate formed a *(turto arba) verslo vertinimo* word combination 293 times. This collocation was translated as *valuation of property or business*, which is a literal translation,

therefore, it suggests that through-translation strategy was applied. Collocate *vertintojo* formed a (*turto arba*) *verslo vertintojo* collocation 173 times. By using through-translation approach, rendered as *property or business valuer*. *Vertintojų* was spotted in (*turto arba*) *verslo vertintojų* collocation 157 times. Translated as *property or business valuer* by applying through-translation approach. Collocate *kvalifikacijos* was included in (*turto arba*) *verslo (vertintojo) kvalifikacijos* collocation in 96 instances. Rendered as *qualification of property or business valuers*, suggesting that through-translation strategy was applied. *Vertintojas* collocate formed a (*turto arba*) *verslo vertintojas* collocation 74 times. This word combination was translated as *property or business valuer* by using through-translation approach. The last collocate was *garbės*, which was detected in a (*turto arba*) *verslo (vertintojų) garbės (teism\*)* collocation 65 times. Rendered as *Court of Honour of Property or Business Valuers* by applying through-translation strategy.

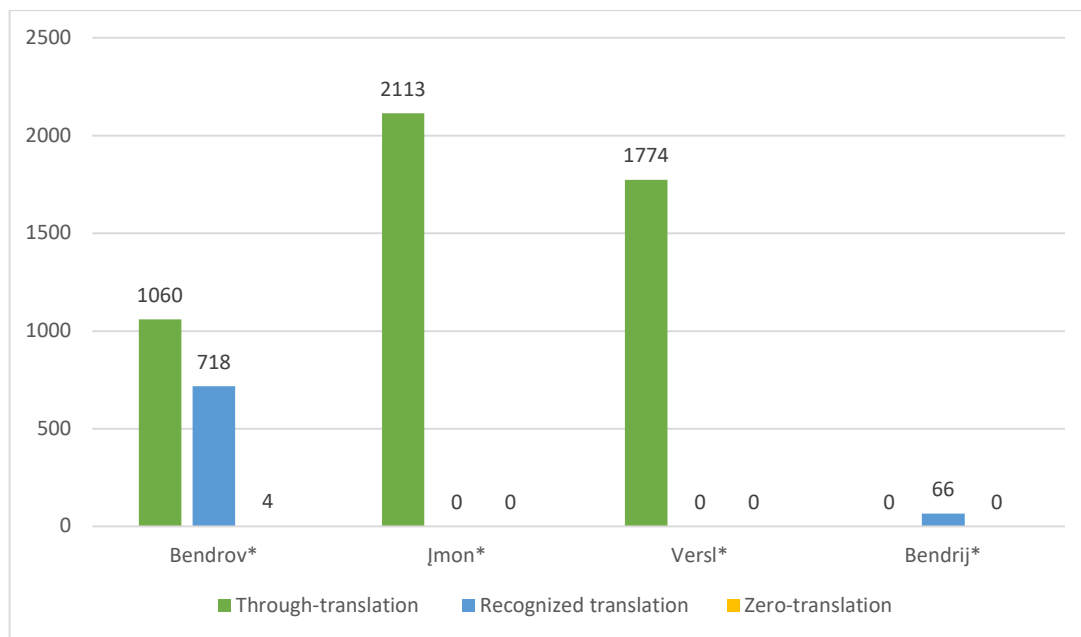
The last keyword for this analysis is *bendrij\** which in the Lithuanian laws co-occurs with the collocates *ūkinės* ‘economic.NOM.PL’, *nariai* ‘members.NOM.PL’, *ūkinę* ‘economic.ACC.SG’, *tikrieji* ‘real.NOM.PL’, *ūkinėse* ‘economic.LOC.PL’, *komanditinės* ‘sponsorship.NOM.PL’, and *narys* ‘member.NOM.SG’. The strongest collocate *ūkinės* occurs in the phrase *ūkinės bendrijos* 14 times. This collocation was translated as *general partnerships*, which exemplifies the recognized translation strategy, as *general* is not a literal translation of *ūkinės*. The collocation *komanditinės ūkinės bendrijos* (6 occurrences) was also rendered into English by employing the recognized translation strategy and translated as *limited partnerships*. Another collocate *nariai* was included into (*tikrosios ūkinės*) *bendrijos nariai* and (*komanditinės ūkinės*) *bendrijos (tikrieji) nariai* collocations 11 times. These collocations were translated as *general members of a general partnership* and *limited members of a limited partnership*. This translation applied the recognized translation strategy. The collocate *ūkinę* was detected in two collocations, namely, (*tikrąją*) *ūkinę bendriją* and (*komanditinę*) *ūkinę bendriją*, with the total number of occurrences 8 times. The collocations were rendered as *general partnership* and *limited partnership* through the means of the recognized translation strategy. Another collocate *tikrieji* formed a collocation (*komanditinės ūkinės*) *bendrijos tikrieji (nariai)* (8 occurrences). Rendered into English as *limited members of a limited partnership*, which implies that recognized translation strategy was used. The collocate *ūkinėse* was found in two collocations 8 times: (*tikrosiose*) *ūkinėse bendrijose* and (*komanditinėse*) *ūkinėse bendrijose*. Translated as *general partnerships* and *limited partnerships* with the application of recognized translation strategy. The collocate *komanditinės* was established 6 times in the phrase *komanditinės (ūkinės) bendrijos*. This word combination was translated as *limited partnerships* by applying the



recognized translation strategy. And the last collocate *narys* formed (*tikrosios ūkinės bendrijos narys* and (*komanditinės ūkinės bendrijos (tikrasis) narys*) collocations 5 times. These collocations were rendered into *general member of a general partnership* and *limited member of a limited partnership*. This rendition suggests that the recognized translation strategy was utilized.

Table 15 provided below highlights the distribution of translation strategies used by the translators of the Lithuanian laws. Out of five available translation strategies (through-translation, transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, and zero-translation), only three were found.

Table 15. *Distribution of Translation Strategies.*



The most common strategy was through-translation. This strategy has been applied 4,907 times in total. The number accounts for 86% of all strategies used. Such a high percentage signifies that through-translation is the main and the most frequent strategy when translating field-specific collocations in the legal field. Such distribution was expected as legal translation is a field of consistency, clarity, and cohesiveness, therefore, literal word-for-word rendition is prevalent. What is more, another frequent approach was recognized translation. This strategy was used 784 times in total, or roughly 13.7%. This strategy was used to translate institutional words and recognized legal terminology such as *Europos Bendrov\** / *Societas Europea*, or *uždar\* akcin\* bendrov\** / *private limited liability company*. And the last translation strategy, identified in this study, was zero-translation, appearing only 4 times, and comprising merely

0.3% of all strategies used. Fascinatingly enough, keywords *Įmon\** and *Versl\** and their predominant collocations were rendered by making use of through-translation approach only. For instance, *turto arba verslo vertintojas* translated as *property or business valuer* or *finansų maklerio įmon\** was rendered into *financial brokerage firm*. *Bendrov\** keyword and its collocations, on the other hand, was the sole keyword to display such a variety of translation strategies. Through-translation was the strategy most frequently used. For example, *bendrovės akcijų* rendered as *shares in a company*, *shares of a company*, and *company's shares*. Another common strategy was recognized translation, being applied to *Societas Europaea* example. Zero-translation was prevalent in *bendrovės valdyba* collocation. The keyword *bendrij\** displayed conformity for recognized translation. For instance, *ūkinės bendrijos* translated as *general partnerships*, which is a case of recognized terminology for this collocation as *ūkinės* does not directly transpire into *general*.

#### 4.3. DEGREES OF EQUIVALENCE OF COLLOCATIONS

The current discussion alludes to describing the degrees of equivalence exhibited by the previously established collocations. As mentioned before, there are three degrees of equivalence: near equivalence, partial equivalence, and non-equivalence. After carefully looking through the parallel study sample, collocations were categorized according to the degree of equivalence and are now displayed in Tables 1–2 (in APPENDIX 1). The majority of collocations were identified as having a degree of near equivalence. It is noteworthy to mention that degrees of equivalence refer to these specific collocations, but not the whole sentence. Sentences were used as illustrations to showcase the context in which those word combinations appear and if they maintain the conceptual meaning within that context. For example, *valstybės įmon\** and *state enterprise\**, appeared in similar sentences, such as:

(11) *Bendrovė gali būti pertvarkoma į valstybės įmonę, kai visų jos akcijų savininkė yra valstybė.*

(12) *A company may be converted into a state enterprise where all of its shares are held by the State.*

In this case, it can be seen in the provided examples, that both collocations accurately preserve the fundamental meaning of the word combination which is ensured by the application of the through-translation method. Both, *valstybės įmonė* and *state enterprise* refers to state ownership, this alignment signifies the near equivalence in the translation. Another example would be *finansų maklerio įmon\** and *financial brokerage firm*, appearing in the study sample as:

(13) *Valstybėje narėje licencijuotoms finansų maklerio įmonėms.*

(14) *financial brokerage firms licensed in a Member State.*

In examples 13 – 14 through-translation strategy is applied, where it accurately refers to the concept of a company engaged in financial brokerage activities from the source to the target language. These two collocations share the same essential attribute; therefore, it is near-equivalence. An additional example is *bendrov\* akcijos* and *shares in a company / shares of a company / company's shares*, established as:

(15) *Steigiamos bendrovės akcijos turi būti visiškai apmokėtos per steigimo sutartyje ar steigimo akte nustatytą terminą, kuris negali būti ilgesnis kaip 12 mėnesių nuo jo sudarymo dienos.*

(16) *The shares of a company being incorporated must be fully paid up within the time limit set in the memorandum of incorporation or the deed of incorporation, which may not exceed 12 months of the date of signing of any of the above documents.*

Instances 15 – 16 display collocations, which were rendered by applying the through-translation strategy. These word combinations exhibit the same essential trait: ownership in a company, voting rights, or some other privileges shareholders obtain. What is more, *turto arba verslo vertintojas* and *property or business valuer* also fall under the near equivalence degree, for example:

(17) *kai turto arba verslo vertintojas pateikia prašymą sustabdyti jo turto arba verslo vertintojo kvalifikacijos pažymėjimo galiojimą.*

(18) *when the property or business valuer files an application to suspend the qualification certificate of a property or business valuer.*

The translation preserves the essential traits of the original term as both terms highlight the expertise in asset/property valuation. Thus, it accurately reflected the core function and role of a *turto arba verslo vertintojas* without introducing any major alterations or shifts in the meaning itself. Although the through-translation strategy almost directly prescribes the degree of near equivalence, there were certain collocations identified as near equivalence, that showcased the application of the recognized translation strategy. For instance, *uždarosios akcinės bendrov\** and *private limited liability company*:

(19) *Uždarosios akcinės bendrovės akcininkas turi teisę parduoti akcijas nesilaikydamas šiame straipsnyje nustatytos akcijų pardavimo tvarkos <...>*

(20) *A shareholder of a **private limited liability company** shall have the right to sell shares without complying with the procedure for selling shares as stipulated in this Article <...>*

Here, the collocation showcases a degree of near equivalence as the English rendition *private limited liability company* accurately reflects the meaning and legal status of the original Lithuanian collocation *uždarosios akcinės bendrovė*\*. Both collocations conveyed the meaning of a company with limited liability, that is privately owned by somebody, thus indicating a close alignment between the source and the target language. The translation effectively denotes the essential attributes of the original collocation without any significant loss or alteration of meaning. Therefore, it is considered to have a degree of near equivalence.

Partial equivalence was identified in the rest of the collocations (see Table 15), where the recognized translation strategy was prevalent. For example, *tikrosiose ūkinėse bendrij\** / *general partnerships* and *komanditinėse ūkinėse bendrij\** / *limited partnerships*:

(11)<...> *kooperatinėse bendrovėse (kooperatyvuose), tikrosiose ūkinėse bendrijose ir komanditinėse ūkinėse bendrijose, kuriose visi tikrieji nariai yra akcinės bendrovės ar uždarosios akcinės bendrovės <...>*

(12)<...> *cooperative societies (cooperatives), **general partnerships and limited partnerships** all general partners whereof are public limited liability companies or private limited liability companies <...>*

The collocations mentioned above are translated using a recognized translation strategy. While the English terms were considered appropriate equivalents of terminology, they have legal nuances that may not be considered as accurate as it gets. For instance, partial equivalence is considered because *tikrosios ūkinės bendrij\** and *general partnerships* both refer to types of business entities that may not directly correspond to the same concept. Additionally, *tikrosiose ūkinėse* and *komanditinėse ūkinėse* do not directly translate to *general* and *limited*. Partial equivalence does not mean the term is inaccurate; it is accurate, but the meaning is more limited.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, collocations are an integral part of the legal field and play a pivotal role in our language, and company laws are not an exception. When examining the field-specific keywords *bendrov\**, *jmon\**, *versl\** and *bendrij\**, this master thesis challenged their collocational value and translatability in a legal field, specifically revolving around the company law in Lithuanian and English translations. First of all, the most common translation equivalents of the keywords were extracted. *Bendrov\** and *jmon\** yields a wider spectrum of translation options, this distribution is mainly impacted by their higher frequency in the corpus. What is more, after evaluating all the available translations of collocations, I have concluded, that their terms of focus and their translation equivalents were distributed as follows: *bendrov\** and *compan\**, *jmon\** and *enterprise\**, *versl\** and *business\**, *bendrij\** and *partnership\**. Later on, by using LancBox X program, collocational analysis was conducted on these pairs and their predominant collocates, their frequency in a collocation and corpus, as well as Log Dice score was extracted.

It was discovered that the collocates primarily contrast between the source and target language because of the greater range of translation variants. This indicates that the more renditions the keywords have, consequently, the more collocates differentiate between the original and translated texts. *Bendrov\*/compan\** and *jmon\*/enterprise\** seem to be more likely to vary between their main collocates. Whereas *versl\*/business\** and *bendrij\*/partnership\** had less translation variants, consequently, had almost similar collocates. In addition, the strongest collocates were identified in *bendrov\*/compan\** and *versl\*/business\** pairs, which scored 12 and more in Log Dice. Also, *bendrij\** and *jmon\** showcased to obtain stronger collocates than their translation equivalents *partnership\** and *enterprise\**.

In the second part of the analysis, collocations containing the Lithuanian keywords and their predominant collocates were established. Together with collocations, translation strategies were identified. The most common strategy, which was applied on the collocations, was through-translation, which accounted for approximately 86% of all approaches. Another common strategy was recognized-translation with 13.7% and the least frequent was zero-translation, comprising merely 0.3% of all approaches that were found. In addition, only three out of five available translation strategies were detected. Although discrepancy between languages and their legal terminology causes several translation problems, degrees of equivalence have proven that it is possible to identify translational equivalence, even though both languages might reflect different legal systems and terminology.

The majority of collocations were identified as having a degree of near equivalence. By establishing essential attributes of the collocation in source and target language it was clear, that

collocations used with the *bendrov\**, *įmon\**, *versl\** and *bendrij\**, have maintained their initial conceptual meaning and related to the same essential characteristics with their translation equivalents. Partial equivalence is less dominant, although more problematic, as it indicates that the collocations may not directly or not nearly as accurately correspond to the same concept. However, this does not suggest that the word combination is completely out of its translational equivalence and accuracy. Legal language is known to be of precise nature, comprehensive studies like this might assist the translators in determining which translation to use in order to be as precise as possible. Field-specific collocations are as specific as it gets with little room for freedom of expression in translation. It can be seen that they predominantly and frequently occur in the same manner and phrasing, therefore, it is crucial to use terms falling under the degree of near equivalence for the most effective translation.

This study is not devoid of certain limitations, so the concluding remarks are tentative and only relate to the specific collocations investigated in this study, different collocations might carry diverse results. And lastly, the recommendation for future research would be to expand the list of Lithuanian keywords that are in the same semantic field. For instance, *organizacija*, *institucija*, *įstaiga*, *koncernas* and many more. As the Lithuanian language lacks niche studies like this, further research may be relevant for both translators and researchers.

## SUMMARY IN LITHUANIAN

Šio magistro darbo tikslas - nustatyti konkrečiai dalykinei sričiai būdingas kolokacijas, kurios būdingos raktiniams žodžiams, siejamuose su semantiniu BENDROVĖS lauku. Darbe analizuoti šių lietuviškų terminų kolokacijos ir vertimai į anglų kalbą: bendrovė, įmonė, verslas, bendrija. Medžiaga rinkta iš į Lietuvos bendrovių įstatymų vertimų iš lietuvių kalbos į anglų kalbą. Taip pat darbe siekiama išsiaiškinti šių kolokacijų vertimo strategijas ir atitikmenų laipsnius.

Tyrimo rezultatai parodė, kad vertimo variantiškumas tiesiogiai susijęs su tirtų žodžių dažniu kalboje: kuo dažnesnis žodis, tuo daugiau jis įgyja vertimo variantų. O kolokacijos dažniausiai skiriasi tarp originalo ir vertimo kalbos dėl didesnio ir platesnio vertimo variantų kiekio.

Tiriant vertimo strategijas nustatyta, kad dažniausiai pasitaikanti kolokacijų vertimo strategija yra pažodinis vertimas. Nors kalbų ir jų teisinės terminijos neatitikimas sukelia nemažai vertimo problemų, lygiavertiškumo laipsniai įrodė, kad įmanoma nustatyti lietuviškų ir anglišių kolokacijų vertimo lygiavertiškumą, nors abi kalbos gali atspindėti skirtingas teisinės sistemas ir kultūrinę aplinką. Nustatyta, kad dauguma kolokacijų tiek lietuvių, tiek anglų kalbose yra beveik lygiavertės tarp lietuviškų originalų ir anglišių jų vertimų. Peržiūrėjus esminius kolokacijų požymius originalo ir vertimo kalbose paaiškėjo, kad kolokacijos, vartojamos su lietuviškais specifinės srities raktažodžiais, išlaikė savo pradinę referentinę reikšmę ir yra susijusios su tais pačiais esminiais požymiais kaip ir jų vertimo atitikmenys anglų kalba.

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## APPENDIX 1. Summative tables of translation equivalents

Table 1. *Near Equivalence.*

LTUO	ENGT
(Uždarosios) akcinės bendrov*	Private limited liability company
Bendrov* akcijos	Shares in a company / Shares of a company / Company's shares
Bendrov* valdyba	The board of the company / Company board
(Finansų) maklerio įmon*	Financial brokerage firm
Finansų įmon*	Financial company
Restruktūrizavimo įmon*	Restructuring enterprise
Įmon* turto	Enterprise assets
Lietuvos (Respublikos) įmon*	<i>Enterprise* of the Republic of Lithuania</i>
Įmon* valdymo (organai)	Bodies of an enterprise / enterprise managing bodies / The management body of an enterprise / The management organ of an enterprise
Valstybės įmon*	State enterprise
Turto (arba) verslo	Property or business
(Turto arba) verslo vertinimas	Valuation of property or business
(Turto arba) verslo vertintojas	Property or business valuer
(Turto arba) verslo vertintojų	Property or business valuers
(Turto arba) verslo (vertintojo) kvalifikacija	Qualification of property or business valuers
(Turto arba) verslo (vertintojų) garbės (teism*)	Court of Honour of Property or Business Valuers
Europos bendrov*	European Company / Societas Europaea
(Europos) bendrovės darbo taryb*	Societas Europaea Works Council
Akcinės bendrov*	Public limited liability company

Akcinių bendrov*	Public limited liability company
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Table 2. *Partial equivalence*

<b>LTUO</b>	<b>ENGT</b>
Komanditinės (ūkinės) bendrij*	Limited partnerships
(Tikrosios ūkinės) bendrij* nariai	General members of a general partnership
(Komandinės ūkinės) bendrij* (tikrieji) nariai	Limited members of a limited partnership
Tikrosiose (ūkinėse) bendrij*	General partnerships
Komanditinėse (ūkinėse) bendrij*	Limited partnerships
(Tikrosios ūkinės) bendrij* narys	General member of a general partnership
(Komanditinės ūkinės) bendrij* (tikrasis) narys	Limited member of a limited partnership
Ūkinės bendrij*	General partnerships

## **APPENDIX 2. List of Laws**

1. Lietuvos Respublikos akcinių bendrovių įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on Companies;
2. Lietuvos Respublikos kooperacijos įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on Cooperative Societies (Cooperatives);
3. Lietuvos Respublikos žemės ūkio bendrovių įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on Agricultural Companies;
4. Lietuvos Respublikos Europos bendrovių įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on European Companies;
5. Lietuvos Respublikos valstybės ir savivaldybės įmonių įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on State and Municipal Enterprises;
6. Lietuvos Respublikos pelno mokesčio įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on Corporate Income Tax;
7. Lietuvos Respublikos įstatymas dėl darbuotojų dalyvavimo priimant sprendimus Europos bendrovėse / Republic of Lithuania Law on the Involvement of Employees in a European Company (SE);
8. Lietuvos Respublikos mažmeninės prekybos įmonių nesąžiningų veiksmų draudimo įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on Prohibition of Unfair Practices of Retailers;
9. Lietuvos Respublikos konkurencijos įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on Competition;
10. Įmonių bankroto įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Enterprise Bankruptcy Law;
11. Lietuvos Respublikos įmonių restruktūrizavimo įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on Restructuring of Enterprises;
12. Lietuvos Respublikos įmonių konsoliduotos finansinės atskaitomybės įstatymas / Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Consolidated Financial Reporting by Groups of Undertakings;
13. Lietuvos Respublikos socialinių įmonių įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on Social Enterprises;
14. Lietuvos Respublikos smulkaus ir vidutinio verslo įstatymas / Law on Small and Medium-Size Business Development;

15. Lietuvos Respublikos turto ir verslo vertinimo pagrindų įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on the Bases of Property and Business Valuation;
16. Lietuvos Respublikos vienos valstybės ribas peržengiančio ribotos atsakomybės bendrovių jungimosi įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on Cross-Border Mergers of Limited Liability Companies;
17. Lietuvos Respublikos akcinių bendrovių ir uždarytų akcinių bendrovių įstatinio kapitalo ir vertybinių popierių nominalios vertės išraiškos eurais ir šių bendrovių įstatų keitimo įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on Redenomination to the Euro of the Capital and of the Nominal Value of Securities of Public Limited Liability Companies and Private Limited Liability Companies and Amendment of the Articles of Association of these Companies;
18. Lietuvos Respublikos įmonių finansinės atskaitomybės įstatymas / Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Financial Reporting by Undertakings;
19. Lietuvos Respublikos finansinio tvarumo įstatymas / Republic of Lithuania Law on Financial Sustainability;
20. Lietuvos Respublikos finansinių priemonių rinkų įstatymas / Law on Markets in Financial Instruments of the Republic of Lithuania.