# Translating Extended Term-Embedding Collocations in Contracts Katja Dobrić Basaneže

## Introduction

Extended units of meaning (Sinclair 2004), have been scarcely investigated thus far in legal phraseology, with the exception of research into (Goźdźlexical bundles Roszkowski 2006, 2011; Kopaczyk 2013). This paper is thus an attempt to show that by focusing on extensions clustering around the chosen terms from two comparable English (EnCon) and Croatian (CroCon) corpora of contracts, we can detect congruent patterns. The paper also focuses on the extent to which both the wider and the non-linguistic context can contribute to finding translation equivalents where corpus data fail to do so.

## Methodology

The extraction of extended units of meaning is performed by means of WordSmith Tools 6.0 (Scott 2011) and its tools Wordlist and Concordance. It starts from the nodes (see Table 1 for the frequency of the chosen nodes in EnCon and CroCon)) chosen to represent a contract script (Pontrandolfo 2013) and focuses on the wider context of term-embedding collocations (Biel 2014).

Nodes in	Nodes in
<b>EnCon and</b>	CroCon
their	and their
frequency	frequency
agreement	
(2,731)	ugovor
contract	(2,654)
(538)	
party	strana (1,
(1,628)	294);
	stranka (49)
offer (105)	ponuda (39)
acceptance	prihvat
(44)	(194)
consideratio	protučinidb
<i>n</i> (105)	<i>a</i> (4)
term (1,301)	<i>uvjet</i> (114)
time (1,479)	vrijeme
	(206); rok
	(366)
obligation	obveza
(775)	(392);
	obaveza (8)
termination	otkaz (34)
(251)	/otkazivanje
	(6)
performance	ispunjenje
(171)	(37) /
	ispunjavanje
	(4)
breach	kršenje (4)
(269)	
rescission	raskid (33)

Table 1. Nodes chosen to represent a contract script and

their frequency in EnCon and CroCon

#### Results

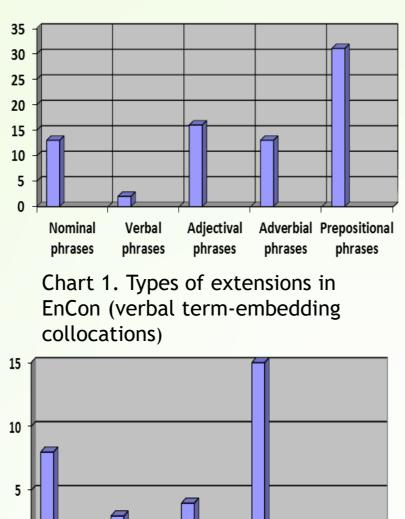




Chart 2. Types of extensions in EnCon (nominal term-embedding collocations)

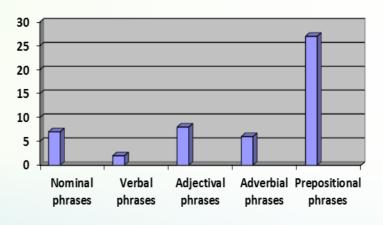


Chart 3. Types of extensions in CroCon (verbal term-embedding collocations)

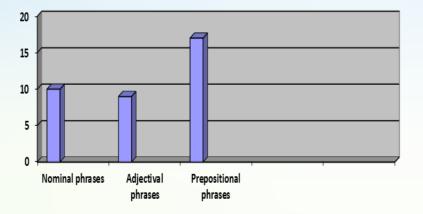


Chart 4. Types of extensions in CroCon (nominal term-embedding collocations)

## Discussion

It seems that building lists of units based on the nodes chosen to represent close equivalents in the two corpora may produce extended equivalent termembedding collocations in two unrelated legal systems (e.g., sastavni dio ugovora - integral part of the agreement; to form part of the contract). Some, on the other hand, although on its face revealing the same patterns, semantically-related use collocates (e.g., imati pravo raskinuti ovaj ugovor and to be entitled to terminate this agreement).

Discovering the equivalent extended unit of meaning in the other corpus might sometimes be more complex and require research both on an even wider and the non-linguistic context (e.g., payment in full of the consideration payable under this agreement and isplata kupoprodajne cijene iz ovog ugovora u cijelosti).

Finally, although in some cases where corpus data fail to reveal equivalent extended termembedding collocations, the formation of a target text pattern might seem straightforward (e.g., upon acceptance of the offer - po prihvatu ponude), the usage of this unit in the target text might be regarded as untypical due to the principles of both the contract law and the functioning of the respective legal system in general.

## Conclusion

Results of this study, reporting although on phraseological units in English Croatian and also be contracts, can applied to studies focusing on contract phraseology in other languages, of which one is based on common law and the other on civil law. By focusing on legal Croatian, however, the study tends to fill a gap in corpus-based studies of legal language, which tend overwhelmingly be to Anglocentric. Furthermore, shifting the focus from the binary collocation to the Sinclairian wider-contextperspective also offers a useful resource for translator training.

#### References

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