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**Revisiting the Greek and English Legal Term Pairs in the Domains of EU, Civil,
Commercial, and Penal Law Based on the Underlying Concepts: A Critical Reflection on
Equivalence and the Role of Terminologists and Translators**

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Abstract

The present thesis is a multilingual terminology project, examining certain Greek and English term pairs in the domains of civil, commercial, penal and EU law. For the purposes of this work, Greek serves as the Source Language and English as the Target Language. The Greek terms were extracted from Astikos Kodikas [A.K.] [Civil Code] (1984) (“A.K.”), Poinikos Kodikas [P.K.] [Criminal Code] (2019) (“P.K.”), IATE (<https://iate.europa.eu/home>) and other statutes in the previously mentioned sub-domains of Law. As for EU law, the terms were extracted mainly from Framework Decisions, Directives and Regulations of the EU Parliament and Council. The corpus is organized in three termbases, but it is clarified that civil and commercial law are presented together only for organizational purposes. The termbases have the form of a “View Based Glossary”, namely, all terms are presented together in alphabetical order, divided into eight columns including the fields of: Entry No., Source Term (ST), Definition, Target Term (TT), Variant (a potential alternative to the standardized term), Target Term Reference and Note. Based on the findings, this thesis critically reflects on the theories of translation equivalence and the role of terminologists and translators in the overall process.

Revisiting the Greek and English legal term pairs in the domains of EU, civil, commercial, and penal law based on the underlying concepts: A critical reflection on equivalence and the role of terminologists and translators

Interdisciplinarity has always been one of the crucial, debated, and yet fascinating features of translation as a field of study and as a process. As McCathy pointed out, every interdisciplinary domain exists in between the already existent fields dealing to some extent with one or more of them (1999, as cited in Munday, 2008, p. 14). Even though Gile views interdisciplinarity as a threat altogether (2004, as cited in Munday, 2008, p. 15), it is still undeniable that translation is found at the crossroad of all disciplines, serving as a form of facilitator to mutual understanding amongst people of different nationalities, languages and cultural backgrounds. Munday (2010) presented a very interesting and ongoing theoretical debate about “what translation is” and one can understand that translators, as bilingual informants, are expected to attribute meaning through the options made on a linguistic level, producing a text accepted and understood by its receiver as originally received by the source text audience. Target text reception should be factored in when acknowledging translators’ choices, since this influences aspects such as the register and the nature of “equivalence”, a key concept explained below.

In the area of specialized translation, the role of translators is even more demanding since it “requires knowledge of the specific terms of the source and target languages. This means in turn, that “technical translators must have some familiarity with the subject matter they are translating” (Cabré, 1999, p. 47). Because of this dimension, translators are presented with an additional struggle, to encompass within their deliverable, terms of the Target Language reflecting concepts the receivers are knowledgeable of, and original text producers referred to.

The question that looms large now is: Is all this even possible when it comes to legal terms? Law as a domain aims to provide the set of rules regulating mandatorily the relations between members of a given society. The “relations” that need to be regulated are globally (more or less) the same, however, separate legal systems are shaped nationally enjoying only some identical principal features. This is a result of different regimes, traditions, history - in other words - cultures. To give an easy example, what is considered as unlawful conduct in some countries might be a minor offence or even accepted conduct in others (e.g. the case of “infidelity” of a married spouse).

Being intrigued to revert to the question previously posed, this thesis will introduce in the first part three termbases referring to the domain of Law, extracting terms from Greek legislation and case law in the sub-domains of civil, commercial, and penal law. The definition of these terms will be presented as well as their standardized English equivalent. In doing this I will attempt to observe whether the principle discussed by Cabré (1999), “one designation corresponding to one concept” (p. 108) is abided by. Moreover, I will extract term pairs introduced or used by instruments of EU law, aiming to observe the EU approach to address these cultural differences of its member states.

Based on the findings, some theoretical aspects of the translating process will be discussed and particularly, the nature of “equivalence” in the process of translation of legal texts as well as the role of the translator and terminologist.

Termbase Methodology and Tables

Methodology

In preparing the three view-based termbases, the models discussed by Cabré (1999) were taken into consideration and the fundamental principle that the relationship between a term and a concept must be, as Pavel and Nolet (2001) emphasized, “monosemous” (p. 21). The process followed was the one discussed by Šarčević and more specifically a “conceptual analysis” that compares the legal concepts, underlying potential term pairs in the source and target language, to evaluate the extent to which these are equivalent (1989, as cited in Chromá, 2004, p. 3). This particular work is multilingual, since it involves the research on the Greek-English language combination; at the same time however, it cannot be classified as ad hoc or systematic, since the terminology is not exhausted.

Each entry includes the minimum data required for our purposes and specifically the term in Greek language, its definition and a reference for where the definition was extracted from, and the term in the English language along with a reference of where the term was extracted from and a potential variant. Under each entry there is a field coded “Note”, where any significant conceptual differences are mentioned amongst the Greek and English standardized term pairs.

Termbases - Tables

Table 1

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
1.	αδικοπραξία	action or omission of a person leading to the unlawful harm of another	article 914 of A.K. (1984)	tort	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 760)	delict civil delict	Under UK law tort refers to actions that do not fall under the breach of contract, whereas under Greek law this is not a prerequisite. As Šarčević (2000) found the term “civil delict delimits the sense of the civil law term delict to civil wrongs” (p. 7). Alcaraz and Hughes (2014) mentioned that in view of the distinct features of the common law concept the term encompasses, the more appropriate translation of the term is “non-contractual civil wrong” (p. 78).
2.	ακυρότητα	decision of the supreme body of a société anonyme bearing a defect due to	articles 135-136 of Nomos	nullity	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 767)	voidness	Word-for-word translation since the concept is extracted from the Greek legislation that was adopted from French law.

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		its invalid convocation or in case the terms of article 135 or 136 the law on sociétés anonymes were not followed	2018:4548 (2018)				
3.	ακυρώσιμος	decision of the supreme body of a société anonyme bearing a defect that might lead to its invalidation under the law on sociétés anonymes, but until then has force and effect	articles 135-136 of Nomos 2018:4548 (2018)	voidable	IATE Entry 1683644 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/1683644/e1-en-la-mul	annulable	Refer to Entry No. 2.
4.	άμεση ζημία	immediate harm caused directly by the harmful event and affecting the legally protected rights of a person	(Aggeli, 2008, p. 2)	direct damage	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1019)	direct loss	Damages are one of the remedy options available under UK Contract law (Beaton et al., 2010). Because of this the variant refers more accurately to “ζημία” whereas “damage” can be more appropriately employed for “αποζημίωση”.

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
5.	ανώνυμη εταιρεία	capital company allowing for the participation of shareholders that have no liability for the obligations of the company, regulated under the special provisions of the applicable Greek law	article 1 of Nomos 2018:4548 (2018)	public limited company	IATE Entry 792628 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/slide/show/1601698238372/792628/el-el-en-la-mul	société anonyme	This company was originally introduced under the influence of French Law, therefore using the “loan” term (variant) is more accurate. Moreover, the term “public limited company” refers more to sociétés anonymes publicly traded in stock exchange, which are a hyponym to the hypernym “ανώνυμη εταιρεία” that refers also to those not publicly traded.
6.	ανωτέρα βία	non-labile extraordinary in nature event that could not have been foreseen and prevented by the person affected	(Manolidaki , 2007)	force majeure	IATE Entry 759275 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/759275/el-el-en-la-mul	act of God	The concept of the variant is narrower and found in UK Law. In Gulf v. Oil, Quebec Courts dealt with this conceptual discrepancy which is an instance of the differences of Civil and Common law jurisdictions (as referenced by Šarčević, 2000).

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
7.	αξιόγραφο	document issued by an individual or legal person of the private sector encompassing a private monetary right	(Axiografo [Commercial paper], 2013)	security	(Chrisovitsiotis & Stavrakopoulos, 2011, p. 1451)	commercial paper mercantile paper	Since securities refer mainly to interests held in a publicly traded company, it would be more accurate to use the specific type of document (hyponym).
8.	αποζημίωση	remedy for a loss sustained by a person as a result of the breach of another person	article 914 of A.K. (1984)	damage	IATE Entry 770224 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/770224/el-el-en-la-mul		Refer to Entry No. 4.
9.	διαλυτική αίρεση	fact or event, the occurrence of which terminates an obligation	article 202 of A.K. (1984)	resolatory condition	IATE Entry 68094 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/68094/en-el-en-la-mul		

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
10.	διαφυγόν κέρδος	failure to increase one's property or assets as a result of a harmful event	(Stathopoulos, 2004, p. 171)	consequential damage	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1019)	loss of profit; indirect loss; incidental damage; consequential loss/damage	No standardized version exists, in view of the different types of damages that are recoverable under UK contract (Beatson et al., 2010) and tort law.
11.	δικαιοπραξία	declaration of intent bearing a legal consequence as a result of the declaror's intent	book 1 of A.K. (1984)	legal act	IATE Entry 870306 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/870306/en-la-mul	legal transaction	The concept is bound to Civil Law systems leading to target terms that encompass only part of it. The hyponyms of "contract", "deed" etc. are usually employed for translation purposes.
12.	δόλος	mental disposition towards own unlawful actions or omissions describing knowledge as to the unlawful or criminal outcome of	article 27 of P.K. (2019)	intent; malice	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 944)	fraud; dolus	The latin term "dolus" is used encompassing the concept since it derives from Roman law. The term "δόλος" is used in Greek Civil law and the concept is borrowed from the

Domain: Law							
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		their behavior and (i) desire to have the said effect (άμεσος δόλος α' βαθμού -1 st degree direct intent) or (ii) the acceptance that the relevant effect is a necessary result to achieve their intended aim (2 nd degree direct intent – άμεσος δόλος β' βαθμού) or (iii) their knowledge as to the possibility of committing a crime through their actions or omissions and acceptance of this potential					P.K. (2019). Using the variant “fraud” is not always accurate since it is not always a misrepresentation of facts that is made. As Šarčević (2000) mentioned one approach on the international level, in order to avoid such a misinterpretation, was to define the term in the “Hague Protocol of 1955” (p. 9).
13.	δωρεά	Contract for the transfer of an asset to someone gratuitously	article 496 of A.K. (1984)	donation	(Chrisovitsiotis & Stavrakopoulos, 2011, p. 1501)	gift	

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
14.	έγκριση	permission to undertake an action given by a person affected after the undertaking of said action by a third party	article 238 of A.K. (1984)	approval	IATE Entry 786372 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/786372/el-en-la-mul	consent; permit	Refer to Entry No. 35.
15.	εκκαθαριστής	person appointed to dispose assets and proceed with all lawful actions for the purpose of company dissolution	IATE Entry 774118 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/774118/el-en-la-mul	liquidator	IATE Entry 774118 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/774118/el-en-la-mul	insolvency practitioner	The responsibilities of a liquidator differ depending on the form of the company and the law applicable. However, since the principal purpose and concept remains the same in most jurisdictions, the term is fairly standardized.
16.	έμμεση ζημία	further harm resulted from the direct damage a person sustains because of another person's tortious actions or omissions	(Aggeli, 2008, p. 2)	indirect damage	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1019)	indirect loss consequential loss consequential damage	The concept of "indirect loss" was determined in case Hadley & Anor v Baxendale & Ors as the loss resulted from conditions the persons involved in the dispute expected or should have expected to arise when they

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
							reached a mutual understanding (1854, as cited by Brett, 2011).
17.	εμπράγματα δικαιώματα	legal entitlements of ownership, pledge, mortgage, and usufruct granting erga omnes control over movable and immovable items (res) pursuant to the terms of the particular right	article 973 of A.K. (1984)	rights in rem	IATE Entry 762561 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/762561/el-en-la-mul		The English term does not refer explicitly to the rights (hyponyms) introduced by A.K. (1984) but rather to all kind of rights encompassing an “erga omnes” power which might differ from one jurisdiction to another.
18.	εμπράγματο δίκαιο	subdomain of civil law concerning legal rights over movable and immovable things (rea) their formation, transfer and protection	book 3 of A.K. (1984)	property law	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 984)		In the UK Property Law also known as Land Law, refers to the rights over immovables.
19.	ενέχυρο	right in rem over a movable thing (res) owned by another person or over a claim, granting the lender a	article 1209 of A.K. (1984)	pledge	(Chrisovits iotis & Stavrakopoulos, 2011, p. 1518)		

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		right to satisfy its claims preemptively through said thing (res)					
20.	ενοχή	legal relation between persons, upon which one's duty for provision derives	article 286 of A.K. (1984)	liability	IATE Entry 34701 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/slide-show/1601793715436/34701/el-el-en-la-mul	obligation	
21.	εταιρικό μερίδιο	participation to the capital of a limited liability company of the relevant Greek law	article 27 of Nomos 1955:33 (1955)	share	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1012)	equity interest	The standardized term can lead to confusion as to the Greek provisions that apply, since it is primarily used for the titles referring to sociétés anonymes.
22.	ζημία	harm to the tangible or intangible items of someone leading to the	(Stathopoulos, 2004, p. 164)	damage	(Chrisovitis & Stavrakopo	loss	Refer to Entry No. 4.

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		worsening of their condition			ulos, 2011, p. 1541)		
23.	κατοχή	physical control over items	article 974 of A.K. (1984)	possession	IATE Entry 1129880 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/1129880/e1-en-la-mul	occupation	The variant allows for distinction when “possession” is used for “νομή”, a concept not found in UK law. Research showed that the verb “hold” is used for cases where the Greek term “κατοχή” utilized.
24.	κυριότητα	right in rem granting to the rightsholder direct, absolute, and universal control of the item or good	article 973 of A.K. (1984)	ownership	(Chrisovitsiotis & Stavrakopoulos, 2011, p. 1572)		
25.	μετοχή	(i) participation to the capital of a société anonyme; (ii) the relevant security (iii) the relationship of	(Nomos 2018:4548, 2018)	share	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1102)	stock	Under UK law the term refers to the item (i) whereas for item (ii) the term used is "share certificate" and for (iii) “shareholder relationship”. The two English terms might be

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		the shareholder with the company					used interchangeably, however the variant is more generic.
26.	νομή	right referring to one's physical control over items with ownership intention on controllers' part	article 974 of A.K. (1984)	possession	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1120)		Conflict to English term for "κατοχή" in view of absence of the relevant concept under UK property law. Refer to Entry No. 23.
27.	νομικό ελάττωμα	obligation of the seller under a contract for sale to sell and deliver a thing (res) free from legal rights of third parties	article 514 of A.K. (1984)	legal defect	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 977)		Word-for-word translation of the original in the absence of the concept under common law. Research showed that terms such as "infringement" were used in translations accompanied by the relevant violation.
28.	πληρεξουσιότητα	legal act of a person granting the power to be represented by another person	article 216 of A.K. (1984)	power of attorney	(Chrisovitsiotis & Stavrakopoulos, 2011, p. 1620)	authorization; power of procurator	The standardized version refers to the relevant document, however the Greek term refers to the general empowerment granted verbally or in writing.

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
29.	πραγματικό ελάττωμα	damage of an item (res) sold under a sales contract, breaching the obligation of the seller to sale and deliver the item free from actual damages and in the agreed physical condition (new or used etc.)	article 540 of A.K. (1984)	real defect	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 977)	actual defect material defect	Word-for-word translation in most cases, even though the English term “defect” could be appropriately used.
30.	στερητική αναδοχή χρέους	contract with a creditor for the purpose of undertaking the original debtor’s obligation, without latter’s release therefrom	article 471 of A.K. (1984)	accumulative debt assumption	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 777)		Research showed that in various cases the term was replaced by the verb “substitute” which encompasses the principle concept included therein.
31.	σύμβαση	bilateral written or verbal legal act encompassing the relevant declarations of intent so as to achieve a given legal effect and creating	(Stathopoulos, 2004, p. 29)	contract	IATE Entry 3519376 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result	agreement	Agreement is a premise for contract that encompass the different declarations of intent. Under Greek law contracts are one of the two sources for the creation of obligations, the other one being the law. UK

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		obligations for both parties upon which both have the capacity of obligor and oblige			/3519376/e-l-en-la-mul		law introduces “The Law of Contracts” and the “Law of Torts” for what the Greek law introduces as the “Law of Obligations” (Stathopoulos, 2004, p. 27)
32.	σύμβαση υπέρ τρίτου	agreement of two persons granting certain entitlements to a third non-participating party	article 410 of A.K. (1984)	contract for the benefit of third party	(Pejovic, 2001, p. 822)		Word-for-word translation since the principle concept of a mutual agreement granting rights to someone not participating to its conclusion is not found in Common law and is linked to civil law jurisdictions (Pejovic, 2001).
33.	συμβολαιογραφική πράξη	document falling under the category of public documents written by a Greek notary public and depicting a certain legal act (contract, will, witness testimony or other)	(Nomos 2000:2830, 2000)	deed	IATE Entry 1683650 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/1683650/e-l-en-la-mul	notarial deed; notarial act	Under UK contract law, a “contract by deed” is required for the validity of specific transactions or in the absence of consideration and the specific requirements need to be satisfied (Beatson et al., 2010). Therefore, by adding the word “notarial” the English term provides more information as

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
							to the nature of the relevant Greek act.
34.	συμφωνία δικαιώματος (drag along)	entitlement granted under a shareholders' agreement or contract concluded between shareholders or partners allowing one of them to force all other shareholders to sell their shares or titles under certain conditions	article 44 of Nomos 2018:4548 (2018)	drag-along right	article 44 of Nomos 2018:4548 (2018)		Rights introduced in Greek law from foreign jurisdictions and the terms are included as such in the Greek versions. Research showed that the terms were used so or translated literally attempting to encompass the most important aspects of the concept (e.g. “δικαίωμα προσκολλήσεως”).
35.	συναίνεση	permission to undertake an action given by a person affected prior to the undertaking of said action by a third party	article 236 of A.K. (1984)	consent	IATE 1396167 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/1396167/e-l-en-la-mul		The English term is used also for “συγκατάθεση” without considering the difference of the two Greek terms regarding the chronological point the clearance is given.
36.	συναλλαγματική	negotiable instrument satisfying the conditions of law	(Nomos 1932:5325, 1932)	bill of exchange (B/E)	(Chrisovitsiotis & Stavrakopo		In view of the globalization of commercial transactions the UK and Greek instruments

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Civil and Commercial Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		5325/1932 including a written order requiring someone to make a specified payment to the signatory or to a named payee			ulos, 2011, p. 1653)		share some features, even though the laws differ.
37.	σύνδικος πτωχεύσεως	lawyer responsible to complete the insolvency proceedings under the Court supervision entrusted with the bankruptcy estate, having the duty to perform the actions prescribed under the Greek Bankruptcy Code	IATE 1390836 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/1390836/el-en-la-mul	trustee in bankruptcy	IATE 1390836 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/1390836/el-en-la-mul	liquidator	The concept is not described again in its entirety since trustees/liquidators are not necessarily attorneys and are not always supervised by the Court. It is noted that the Greek concept is currently under revision in view of a draft law concerning the settlement of debts and granting of a second chance to distressed persons.

Table 2

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
38.	αληθινή συρροή	single or multiple actions or omissions leading to multiple crimes	article 94 of P.K. (2019)	real joinder of offences	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1232)		The concept of “joinder” in Common law serves “administrative efficiency” (Gianneli, 1997, p.1), whereas under Greek Law special provisions apply as regards the punishment and treatment of a behavior as a single or multiple crime.
39.	αμέλεια	criminal liability subcategory referring to the lack of attention one ought to have paid leading either to the said person’s failure to foresee the unlawful outcome or to its belief that the criminal outcome will not materialize	article 28 of P.K. (2019)	negligence	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 770)	recklessnes	Criminal law experts evaluated the nature of the common law concept of “recklessness” attempting to determine its features, debating the need for a third form of criminal liability apart from “δόλος” or “αμέλεια” (Vathiotis, 2006). It is because of this that the variant cannot be accurately employed to refer to the Greek term of “αμέλεια”.

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
40.	άμεσος δόλος	subcategory of criminal liability referring to the perpetrator's knowledge as to the criminal outcome of their behavior and desire to have said effect	article 27 of P.K. (2019)	direct malice	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 944)	criminal intent	Refer to Entry No. 12. The Greek term is a hyponym to the term "δόλος" translated as intent or criminal intent in English. Under UK Law the term direct intent (Parsons, 2000) is introduced having similarities to the Greek term concept, however not being entirely identical.
41.	άμεσος συνεργός	willful assistance to the perpetrator of a crime during the performance of the main act	article 47 of P.K. (2019)	accessory at the fact	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1225)	direct/primary accessory	The concept differs in Common law since the subdivision to "άμεσος" and "έμμεσος" is not introduced and "aiding" approximates the concept of "συνέργεια" more (Marchuk, 2014).
42.	ανθρωποκτονία από αμέλεια	crime introduced by the Greek criminal code that is punishable with imprisonment of at least 3 months providing for the punishment of the person whose negligent	article 302 of P.K. (2019)	involuntary manslaughter	IATE Entry 3583993 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/slide/show/1601	involuntary homicide	It is observed that the UK law concept covers cases falling under the Greek concept of "θανατηφόρα σωματική βλάβη".

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		actions or omissions lead to the death of another person			701117952/3583993/el-en-la-mul		
43.	αντικειμενική υπόσταση	all data prescribed under the applicable from time to time legal provisions, that do not refer to the perpetrator's mental disposition, and the satisfaction of which characterize a conduct as punishable	IATE Entry 9145555 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/slideshow/1601701205973/914555/el-en-la-mul	actus reus	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 795)	constituent elements of offence	Latin word used to describe one of the two constituent parts of the crime (actus reus), the other being "mens rea". However, under common law the existence of "mens rea" is not always mandatory (so called "strict liability offences" created by statutes).
44.	απάτη	crime introduced by the Greek criminal code that is punishable in its principle form with imprisonment and monetary penalty providing for the punishment of the person who - aiming to obtain for himself or a third person unlawful monetary benefit -	article 386 of P.K. (2019)	fraud	IATE Entry 3584127 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/3584127/el-en-la-mul		In the UK, the relevant conduct is still punishable under the legislation, but the Fraud Act 2006 provides for different classes of the main offence (Crown Prosecution Service, 2020b).

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		intentionally misrepresents or hides facts and persuades someone to proceed with an action or omission that lead to the harm a foreign property					
45.	απλός συνεργός	willful assistance to the perpetrator of a crime before the act or during the act but without immediate complicity	article 47 of P.K. (2019)	accessory after the fact	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1225)		Refer to Entry No. 41.
46.	ασυνείδητη αμέλεια	subcategory of negligence (“αμέλεια”) referring to the lack of care a person who committed a crime ought to have shown, leading to his inability to foresee the unlawful result	article 28 of P.K. (2019)	negligence	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 770)		Refer to Entry No. 39.
47.	αυτουργός	natural person that committed a crime	article 45 of P.K. (2019)	perpetrator	IATE Entry 878656		Greek criminal law embraces the view that only the conduct of natural persons is punishable

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
					https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/878656/el-en-la-mul		and not legal entities (Marchuk, 2014).
48.	βαριά σωματική βλάβη	crime introduced by the Greek criminal code providing - in its principle form - for the punishment by imprisonment of at least 1 year of a person who harms the body or health of another natural person leading to the severe injury of the victim and in case this criminal outcome was intended the crime is a felony punishable with confinement for a period up to 10 years	article 310 of P.K. (2019)	grievous bodily harm	IATE Entry 3584168 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/3584168/el-en-la-mul	n/a	The English term covers cases of “really serious” damages inflicted to the victim and the juries are to determine this (Crown Prosecution Service, 2020a), whereas under Greek law the Court decides as to the character ultimately, in view of the different criminal procedure systems.
49.	έγκλημα	punishable conduct characterized under the law as wrong (“άδικος”),	article 14 of P.K. (2019)	crime	IATE Entry 3584001	criminal offence	The three components that constitute a crime are not found in other jurisdictions.

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		imputable ("καταλογιστός")			https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/3584001/el-en-la-mul		The principal concept remains the same under Greek and UK law, since the aim is to punish those persons whose actions or omissions harm in a way society frowns upon.
50.	εκβίαση	crime introduced by the Greek criminal code punishable in its principle form with imprisonment of at least a year and monetary penalty, referring to actions of a person upon which the said person intentionally forces another, through violence or the threat of action that has the potential to cause harm, to a conduct that results to property damage of the said person or a third party	article 385 of P.K. (2019)	blackmail	IATE Entry 879694 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/879694/el-en-la-mul		
51.	ενδεχόμενος δόλος	subcategory of criminal liability referring a	article 27 P.K. (2019)	dolus eventualis	(Papadimitriou,	oblique intent	The variant covers to some extent the Greek term concept

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		person's knowledge as to the potential of committing a crime through its actions or omissions and acceptance of this potential			2010, p. 2)		since it refers to knowledge of the potential (criminal) outcome (Parsons, 2000). Refer to Entry No. 40.
52.	ενσυνείδητη αμέλεια	subcategory of negligence (“αμέλεια”) referring to the lack of care a perpetrator ought to have shown, leading to his inability to foresee the unlawful result but believing that it will not materialize	article 28 of P.K. (2019)	recklessnes	IATE Entry 933748 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/slide/show/1601786334391/933748/el-el-en-la-mul		Refer to Entries Nos. 39 & 51 and further references made.
53.	επικίνδυνη σωματική βλάβη	crime introduced by the Greek criminal code punishable by imprisonment of up to 3 years or monetary penalty when a person performed the actions	article 309 of P.K. (2019)	dangerous bodily harm	(European Institute for Gender Equality, 2013)		Word-for-word translation since no such divisions are found in the UK. See Entry No. 48.

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		prescribed under article 308 and actions endangered the life or a serious harm of the victim.					
54.	ισόβια κάθειρξη	custodial penalty imposed under the Greek criminal code for serious felonies and corresponding to the offender's lifetime, subject to the terms of P.K. concerning early release	articles 51 & 52 of P.K. (2019)	life sentence	IATE Entry 878659 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/878659/el-en-la-mul	life imprisonment	
55.	κακούργημα	crime of high significance for the State, punished with life sentence or confinement for a period	article 18 of P.K. (2019)	felony	IATE Entry 3584104 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/3584104/el-el-en-la-mul	crime	The division to felonies and misdemeanors was abolished by the Criminal Law Act 1967, making the variant more accurate (Marchuk, 2014).

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
56.	κατ' ιδέαν συρροή	multiple crimes committed through a single action or omission	article 94 of P.K. (2019)	notional concurrence	IATE Entry 3583935 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/3583935/eI-en-la-mul	constructive joinder of offences	Considering the similarities of the Greek and German Penal Laws, the terms are essentially translations of the German equivalents. As for the UK concept refer to Entry 38.
57.	λόγος άρσης αδικου	certain circumstance prescribed under the Greek criminal code that lead to the designation of an otherwise wrongful conduct as legally accepted	article 20 of P.K. (2019)	ground for the abrogation of wrong	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 760)	justification of act bar to unlawful	Word-for-word translation in the absence of a similar term under UK law.
58.	λόγος άρσης καταλογισμού	absence of certain circumstances prescribed under the Greek criminal code leading to the discharge of a person prosecuted, whose criminal conduct is characterized as wrong (“άδικος”)	article 31 of P.K. (2019)	non-imputation	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1053)		The term is not found in this sense in common law systems. Because of this the equivalent is a more generic term to “blame”.

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
59.	λόγος εξάλειψης αξιοποίησης	certain conditions prescribed under the Greek criminal code that lead to non-punishment of a person who performs a conduct that is wrong (“άδικο”) and imputable (“καταλογιστό”)	article 111 of P.K. (2019)	bar to punishability	IATE Entry 886508 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/886508/el-en-la-mul	deletion of criminal culpability	Refer to Entry No. 57.
60.	νομική πλάνη	ignorance of the legal provisions that render one’s own conduct as criminal making the said person non-imputable provided the said person acted with the care he should have paid in such circumstances	article 31 of P.K. (2019)	mistake of law	IATE Entry 886316 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/886316/el-en-la-mul	error of law	The term “νομική πλάνη” is met under Penal Law but also under Procedure law, referring to errors that occurred during a procedure (that can lead to a Court resolutions annulment under the relevant legal remedy (e.g. appeal, cassation). The variant is accurately used in such context.
61.	παραγραφή (δίωξης)	period after the elapse of which criminal proceedings cannot initiate	article 111 of P.K. (2019)	prescription (of prosecution)	IATE Entry 878641 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result		Under Common law the concept is expanded referring to cases of right creation after a period time lapse.

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
					/878641/el-el-en-la-mul		
62.	παραγραφή ποινής	period after criminal proceeding termination and conviction, upon the elapse of which the punishment cannot be enforced	article 118 of P.K. (2019)	extinguishment of a sentence by limitation	IATE Entry 908342 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/908342/el-en-la-mul		
63.	πλημμέλημα	crime of medium significance for the State, punished with imprisonment or monetary penalty	article 18 of P.K. (2019)	misdemeanor	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1161)		Refer to Entry No. 55.
64.	πραγματική πλάνη	person's failure to understand the facts leading to a mistaken belief that their own conduct is not unlawful	article 30 of P.K. (2019)	mistake of fact	IATE Entry 886314 https://iate.europa.eu/		

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		leading to its punishment only if the relevant crime is punishable when committed by negligence			entry/result/886314/el-el-en-la-mul		
65.	πραγματική συρροή	multiple crimes committed through multiple actions or omissions	article 94 of P.K. (2019)	actual joinder of offences	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1232)		Refer to Entries Nos. 38 & 56.
66.	πρόσκαιρη κάθειρξη	custodial penalty imposed under the Greek criminal code for all serious felonies the life sentence is not expressly provided and corresponding to a period of imprisonment of 5 to 15 years, subject to the terms concerning early release	article 52 of P.K. (2019)	confinement for a period	IATE Entry 886364 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/886364/el-en-la-mul	temporary imprisonment	The term is not found in other jurisdictions that do not designate the custodial penalty depending on the crime committed.
67.	παιίσμα	unlawful conduct of low significance for the State, punishable originally with detention from 1	article 411 of P.K. (2019)	minor offence	IATE Entry 3584113	petty offence	Categorization of offenses might be similar however the specific crimes (hyponyms)

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		day up to 1 month or monetary penalty, while since 01.07.2019 the relevant conduct leads solely to an administrative fine			https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/3584113/entry/result/3584113/en-la-mul		that fall under each category differ in the UK.
68.	συναυτουργός	two or more person co-deciding and co-committing a crime	article 45 of P.K. (2019)	joint perpetrator	IATE Entry 3584230 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/3584230/entry/result/3584230/en-la-mul	co-perpetrator	Research showed that the terms “accomplice” or “participant” leading to confusion as to participation manner.
69.	συνεργός	willful assistance to the perpetrator of a crime divided in two manners (i) during the performance of the main, principal act (immediate) or (ii) before the act or during the act but without immediate complicity (simple)	article 47 of P.K. (2019)	accessory	IATE Entry 3583954 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/3583954/entry/result/3583954/en-la-mul	accomplice	The prevailing features of the concepts remain the same under Greek and UK law. However, under the Greek definition there is distinction as to the time the assistance was given or the intention, a feature not found under UK law.

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
70.	σωματική βλάβη	crime introduced by the Greek criminal code punishable with imprisonment of up to 2 years or monetary penalty providing for the punishment of a person who willfully harmed the body or health of another natural person	article 308 P.K. (2019)	bodily harm	(European Institute for Gender Equality, 2013)	physical assault	See Entry No. 48.
71.	υπεξαίρεση	crime introduced by the Greek criminal code punishable by imprisonment up to 2 years or monetary penalty in its principle form, referring to the willful misappropriation of another person's movable assets that are possessed by the perpetrator	article 375 of P.K. (2019)	embezzlement	IATE Entry 761681 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/761681/el-en-la-mul		Under P.K. the legal right protected is ownership (ιδιοκτησία) and not assets (περιουσία).
72.	υποκειμενική	person's mental disposition towards their	IATE Entry 882084	mens rea	IATE Entry		In the UK mens rea and actus reus are the two components

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
	υπόσταση	conduct, required under the law for the said persons unlawful (“άδικος”) action to be characterized as imputable (“καταλογιστός”)	https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/882084/el-en-la-mul		882084 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/result/882084/el-en-la-mul		for a crime. Under Greek law for a crime to occur the relevant conduct has also to be also wrong, imputable and punishable.
73.	φαινομενική συρροή	applicability of one legal provision for more actions leading to punishment for one crime	article 94 of P.K. (2019)	aparrent joinder of offences	(Stamelos et al., 2015, p. 1232)		Refer to Entry No. 56 and further references made.
74.	φυλάκιση	sanction depriving ones liberty as a result of a crime for a period no less than 10 days and not exceeding 5 years	article 53 P.K. (2019)	imprisonment	IATE Entry 35844079 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/slide/show/1601957879704/3584079/el-en-la-mul	incarceration	The standardized equivalent refers to the hypernym of the sanctions depriving a person’s liberty as a result of criminal conduct.
75.	χρηματική ποινή	financial sanction for certain crimes calculated	article 57 of P.K. (2019)	monetary penalty	IATE Entry		The original confusion to the term “πρόστιμο” that was used

Domain: Law							
Sub-domain: Penal Law							
No .	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Variant	Note
		on daily units and the value of which is finally determined by a Court within the limits prescribed under the law			793887 https://iate.europa.eu/entry/slide-show/1602657763992/793887/el-el-en-la-mul		for minor offences (“πταίσμα”) is waived since minor offences bear only administrative penalty.

Table 3

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
76.	αδικοπραξία	wrongful act breaching general law, committed by defendant harming a claimant	(Clarkson & Hill, 2011, p. 263)	tort; delict	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 864/2007, 2007)	Council Regulation (EC) No 864/2007 uses both "tort" and "delict", the first of which is extracted from UK Law and the second from French Law. This lead to an interesting discussion as to the conceptual limitation between "contractual" and "non-contractual obligations" and whether the borderline is free assumption of the obligation. On this Clarkson and Hill, 2011, p. 263.
77.	απόφαση	ruling of a court or tribunal of a Member state, including a decree, order, decision or writ of execution, as well as a decision on the determination	recital 12 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 (2012)	judgment	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012, 2012)	Definition includes not just the Greek term "δικαστική απόφαση" but also any kind of resolution issued by a Court regardless of their effect under national law.

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		of costs or expenses by an officer of the court, while for Chapter III of Regulation (EU) 1215/2012, it includes provisional, including protective, measures, provided the conditions stipulated therein are met and does not include a provisional, including protective, measure which is ordered by such a court or tribunal without the defendant being summoned to appear, unless the				

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		judgment containing the measure is served on the defendant prior enforcement				
78.	αρχή “ne bis in idem”	general principle referring to the non-prosecution of a person whose trial has been finally disposed of in one contracting party to the convention implementing the Schengen agreement by another contracting party for the same acts provided that, if a penalty has been imposed, it has or is in the process of being enforced or can no longer	(Case C-129/14 PPU: Zoran Spasic, 2014)	principle “ne bis in idem”	(Case C-129/14 PPU: Zoran Spasic, 2014)	“Ne bis in idem” is the legal basis for the Greek term “δεδικασμένο” and the English term “res judicata”.

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		be enforced under the applicable law				
79.	αστικές και εμπορικές υποθέσεις	issues arising between persons in a member state having a foreign element, regulated by civil or commercial national law excluding the matters expressly provided in article 1 paragraph 2 of Regulation (EU) 1215/2012	(Clarkson & Hill, 2011, p. 64)	civil and commercial matters	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012, 2012)	Under Greek law certain matters exempted from the scope of the term are included within the relevant concept under Greek law (e.g. bankruptcy is a “commercial case” under Greek law, whereas “wills” and “succession” are regulated under A.K. and are therefore civil cases.
80.	δεδομένα προσωπικού χαρακτήρα	any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person	article 4 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU)	personal data	article 4 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (2016)	In Greek "προσωπικά δεδομένα" is often used, originally coined by the law the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (2016) abolished.

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
			2016/679 (2016)			
81.	διαδικασίες αφερεγγυότητας	national procedures of the EU member states listed in Annex A of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848, 2015)	insolvency proceedings	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848, 2015)	Term used to refer exhaustively for processes introduced by member states laws aiming at the rescue of financially viable businesses (Preamble 9 & 10 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848, 2015).
82.	διαχειριστής της διαδικασίας αφερεγγυότητας	any person or body whose function, including on an interim basis, is to: (i) verify and admit claims submitted in insolvency proceedings; (ii) represent the collective interest	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848, 2015)	insolvency practitioner	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848, 2015)	Definition (concept) functions as hypernym including the Greek terms of "εκκαθαριστής", "σύνδικος" or "ειδικός διαχειριστής" depending on the process followed under Greek law. For other jurisdictions, the terms are incorporated also in Annex B.

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		of the creditors; (iii) administer, either in full or in part, assets of which the debtor has been divested; (iv) liquidate the assets referred to in point (iii); or supervise the administration of the debtor's affairs				
83.	δικαστήριο	the judicial body of a member state in points (b) and (c) of article 1(1), article 4(2), articles 5 and 6, article 21(3), point (j) of article 24(2), articles 36 and 39, and articles 61 to 77 of European Parliament and	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848, 2015)	Court	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848, 2015)	National laws divide this authority under their own procedural rules, depending on the nature of the disputes. Because of these differences the term is defined on an EU level since some judicial bodies might not be regarded as “courts” under all national laws.

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848 and in all other articles, the judicial body or any other competent body of a member state empowered to open insolvency proceedings, to confirm such opening or to take decisions in the course of such proceedings				
84.	εγγύηση	undertaking by a seller or producer to the consumer, given without extra charge, to reimburse the price paid or to replace, repair or handle consumer goods in any way	article 6 of European Parliament and Council Directive 1999/44/EC (1999)	guarantee	(European Parliament and Council Directive 1999/44/EC, 1999)	The Greek term “εγγύηση” is introduced in article 559 of A.K. (1984) in the context of contracts for sales referring certain rights granted to the buyer that do not with the EU ones.

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		if they do not meet the specifications set out in the guarantee statement or in the relevant advertising				
85.	εγκατάσταση	any place of operations where a debtor carries out or has carried out in the 3-month period prior to the request to open main insolvency proceedings a non-transitory economic activity with human means and assets	recital 31 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848 (2015)	establishment	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848, 2015)	Term defined for clarity not introduced by the Greek law as such.
86.	έδρα	place of a legal person's establishment as	article 24 of European Parliament	seat	(European Parliament and Council Regulation	Refer to Entries 96-97.

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		determined under the applicable national rules of private international law, in cases concerning validity of the constitution, the nullity or the dissolution of companies or other legal persons or associations of natural or legal persons, or the validity of the decisions of their organs	and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 (2012)		(EU) No 1215/2012, 2012)	
87.	εκκρεμοδικία	stay of proceedings by a member stay court when these involve the same cause of	section 9 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No	lis pendens	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012, 2012)	Under national law, the Greek term refers to the stay in proceedings in case an action is brought before one Court in Greece and another Greek Court by the same parties in the same

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		action and parties because these were brought first in the courts of another member states until such time as the jurisdiction of the court first seized is established.	1215/2012 (2012)			capacity concerning the same subject matter. ECJ interpreted the “same subject matter” in case 144/86: Gubisch Maschinenfabrik v Palumbo (1986) autonomously as including all actions that have the “same legal objective”.
88.	εκτελεστή (απόφαση)	member state court resolution feature referring to its ability to be executed at another member state as per the regulation terms	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012, 2012)	enforceable (judgment)	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012, 2012)	The same term is used under Greek national law, however the conditions differ significantly to render a judgment as enforceable.
89.	εξωσυμβατικές ενοχές	any and all liabilities arising from tort or unjust enrichment or analogous doctrines, covered by European	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2016/679, 2016)	non-contractual obligations	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2016/679, 2016)	Autonomous concept to cover certain extracontractual obligations falling thereunder as per recital 11.

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2016/679				
90.	επεξεργασία	any operation or set of operations which is performed on personal data or sets of these, whether or not by automated means, such as collection, recording, organization, structuring, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available,	article 4 section 1 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (2016)	processing	article 4 section 1 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (2016)	

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		alignment or combination, restriction, erasure or destruction				
91.	ευθύνη κατά τις διαπραγματεύσεις (culpa in contrahendo)	non-contractual obligation arising out of dealings prior to the conclusion of a contract, regardless of whether it was actually concluded, including the violation of the duty of disclosure and the breakdown of contractual negotiations, covering only non-contractual obligations presenting a	recital 30 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 864/2007 (2007)	culpa in contrahendo	recital 30 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 864/2007 (2007)	Adoption of latin term in both English and Greek avoiding national law definitions and the term is autonomously defined.

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		direct link with the dealings prior to the conclusion of a contract				
92.	ευρωπαϊκή διαταγή πληρωμής	special court order issued for uncontested pecuniary claims in civil and commercial matters	(European parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 1896/2006, 2006)	european order for payment	(European parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 1896/2006, 2006)	EU scheme for the issuance of payment orders in EU Member states, differentiating the national law procedures.
93.	ευρωπαϊκό ένταλμα σύλληψης	judicial decision issued by a member state with a view to the arrest and surrender by another member state of a requested person, for the purposes of conducting a criminal prosecution or executing a	article 1 par. 1 of Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between	european arrest warrant	(Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between member states - statements made by certain member states on the adoption of the framework decision, 2002)	The national extradition process introduced by national laws of EU member states differ significantly, whereas the EU scheme aims to facilitate extradition processes when it comes to its scope of application.

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		custodial sentence or detention order	member states - statements made by certain member states on the adoption of the framework decision (2002)			
94.	καταναλωτής	natural person who acts for purposes which are not related to his trade, business or profession as regards cases falling under the scope of the relevant directive	article 1 par. 2 (a) of European Parliament and Council Directive 1999/44/EC (1999)	consumer	European Parliament and Council Directive 1999/44/EC, 1999)	Under national consumer laws the definition of the term was problematic as to whether it could include natural persons engaged in trade when acting outside their professional capacity.
95.	καταναλωτικά αγαθά	any tangible movable item, with the	article 1 par. 2 (b) of European	consumer goods	article 1 par. 2 (b) of European Parliament	

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
		exception of-water and gas where they are not put up for sale in a limited volume or set quantity, electricity	Parliament and Council Directive 1999/44/EC (1999)		and Council Directive 1999/44/EC (1999)	
96.	κατοικία (νομικού προσώπου)	place a company or legal person has its: statutory seat, central administration, or principal place of business	article 63 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 (2012)	domicile of legal person	article 63 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 (2012)	Autonomous definition introducing a hypernym "κατοικία" to include all hyponyms.
97.	κατοικία (φυσικού προσώπου)	place of a natural person establishment provided the conditions determined under the applicable national law are met	article 62 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 (2012)	domicile of natural person	article 62 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 (2012)	The concept is not defined referring to national law, meaning that depending on the circumstances of each case different definitions might apply (Clarkson & Hill, 2011, p. 68).

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
98.	νόμιμη διαμονή	right of free residence granted to EU citizens provided the relevant conditions of EU law are met	(Joined Cases C-424 & 425/10: Tomasz Ziolkowski and others and Marlon Szeja v land Berlin, 2010)	legal residence	(Joined Cases C-424 & 425/10: Tomasz Ziolkowski and others and Marlon Szeja v land Berlin, 2010)	Autonomous concept interpreted by the European Court of Justice.
99.	παραγωγός	manufacturer of consumer goods, importer of consumer goods into the territory of EU or any person purporting to be a producer by placing his name, trademark, or other distinctive sign on the consumer goods	article 1 par. 2 (d) of European Parliament and Council Directive 1999/44/EC (1999)	producer	article 1 par. 2 (d) of European Parliament and Council Directive 1999/44/EC(1999)	Under Greek law, the term “εισαγωγέας” (importer) is not included within the concept of “παραγωγός”.

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
100.	παρέκταση	agreement concluded between the parties to a dispute conferring exclusive jurisdiction to the courts of a member state for the purpose of dispute resolution	Section 7 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 (2012)	prorogation	Section 7 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 (2012)	The concept of “prorogation” is introduced under the Greek law, however the agreement regulated thereunder can confer exclusive jurisdiction to courts of a certain location only.
101.	συλλογικές διαδικασίες	proceedings which include all or a significant part of a debtor's creditors, provided that, in the latter case, the proceedings do not affect the claims of creditors which are not involved in them	Recital 14 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848 (2015)	collective proceedings	Recital 14 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EU) 2015/848 (2015)	

Domain: Law						
Sub-domain: EU Law						
No.	Source Term	Definition	Definition Reference	Target Term	Target Term Reference	Comment
102.	σύμβαση	obligation freely assumed by one party towards another	(Clarkson & Hill, 2011, p. 80)	contract	(European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 593/2008, 2008)	Autonomous definition for the purpose of EU law harmonization. An interesting remark is that the concepts introduced within various instruments, are attempted to be consistently interpreted in others as well (Clarkson & Hill, 2011, p. 206-208).

Annotation

Summary of Findings

The above presentation essentially has the form of research on EL-EN term pairs utilized in certain sub-domains of law, since the terms were extracted from Greek sources of law and the English term was identified upon research of bilingual legal dictionaries or resources (e.g. legal journals, books) and analyzing the underlying concepts. This research then leads to the general conclusion that the TL terms used are in most cases approximating the SL concepts. In the process of employing a TL term, Šarčević (1991) mentioned, one must seek for the most appropriate approximations. It is this realization, that in most cases the TL terms are approximating the SL concepts, which lead Davis to the conclusion that certain term pairs introduced by legal dictionaries are “dangerous” (1974, as cited in Šarčević, 1991, p. 615).

The findings suggest that it is easier to translate terms referring to general concepts rather than specific ones. As an example, the term “σύμβαση” refers generally to some kind of mutual understanding for the Greek receiver, whereas the term “agreement” or “contract” creates the same principle image in the mind of the English receiver. Similarly, the term “έγκλημα”, represents in the mind of the Greek receiver all behaviors that are prohibited by penal law and this basic conceptual image is encompassed within the definition of “offence” when it comes to the English legal system.

However, when it comes to “hyponyms” or - in other words - sub-divisions of these principle concepts, research proved that there are conceptual differentiations, leading to the debate as to the term to be employed or the strategy to be followed in a translation scene. Such examples are introduced when examining the terms “απάτη”, “εκβίαση” that are specific crimes under Greek law, but the relevant criminal conduct could fall under different terms of UK law.

The hyponyms “κατοχή”, “νομή” are two other instances of this phenomenon. These concepts are not introduced by UK law as such, because national property laws differ greatly as a result of the different political systems. Similarly, the hyponyms to “δόλος” or “αμέλεια” - namely “ασυνείδητη αμέλεια”, “ενσυνείδητη αμέλεια”, “ενδεχόμενος δόλος”, “άμεσος δόλος” - are problematic from a term and translation perspective, since the UK terms are conceptually only approximating the Greek divisions, even though these all refer to the broader scheme of criminal liability (“υπαιτιότητα”).

These conceptual differentiations are the result of the differences between the common and continental law systems, which stem from the different political systems and (in the end) cultures. However, in all legal systems the aim and goal remain to provide the rules for the manner of living in a civilized society. Therefore, even though the rules, methods, and divisions are different, the concerns remain the same, leading to more or less similar principal conceptual creations that form the basis of a legal system.

Another interesting finding of this research is that when it comes to terms customarily employed in business transactions, the concepts are more or less the same. Some examples of this kind are terms like “αξιόγραφο”, “συναλλαγματική” or “σύνδικος” that definitely have Greek law connotations and particularities, however the differences with the UK concepts are minor. This is attributed to the globalization of business relations, where uniformity of legal provisions is aimed at.

Upon these remarks, a translator is left wondering then “How can the existing theories on equivalence be reflected and utilized in the translation of legal texts?”, while a law practitioner is left wondering “How can a translator firstly understand these differences and then render a target

text that accurately encompasses the TL system equivalents?”. Attempting to revert to these questions, I must firstly refer to and examine the nature of equivalence in legal translation.

Theories on “Equivalence”

Equivalence has always played a key role in the field of translation studies. It is a concept that has been introduced and revisited by many scholars (e.g. Catford, Nida, Baker) and yet there is no unanimous understanding on its nature, meaning or even function. However, its importance is not exhausted in the theoretical aspects but has a practical role in the translating process.

The Prevailing Theories on Equivalence

As Panou (2013) mentioned, back in the 1960s, equivalence referred to the fact that the source and target text share a degree of “sameness” (p. 1). Catford argued that the translation process is merely a substitution of text from one language to another and “a theory of translation must draw upon the theory of language” (1965, p. 1). For Catford (1965) the term “equivalence” is key, and he identified “textual equivalence and formal correspondence” with the former being a part of the TL text which is observed as equivalent to the SL text that has (almost) “the same place in the “economy” of the TL” (p. 27). However, the uniqueness of each language led Catford (1965) to argue that this kind of textual substitution is usually unavailable and a translator resorts to “translation shifts”, namely “departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL” (p. 73).

Nida built on the theory of Catford but being influenced from his work in Bible translation, introduced the theory of dynamic equivalence (Nida & Taber, 1969). Being an advocate of universalism in language he believes that “anything said in one language can be said in another, unless the form is an essential element of the message” and draws the attention for the first time to the content and message recipient (Nida & Taber, 1969, p.4). According to Nida, a translator should not seek to find something identical to the source text but should deliver something “that

does not sound like a translation” (Nida & Taber, 1969, p. 12). This way a translator transfers the SL message to the TL audience, triggering essentially the same reaction the SL audience had when the message was originally received.

Finally, a modern view is found in the theory of “pragmatic equivalence” (Baker, 1992, pp. 217-259). Its advocates mention that a translator has to consider the source text category and certain aspects of context in the translating process, since reality lies behind texts and not only principles of linguistics (Baker, 1992). It has to do with the manner in which participants understand something in a specific communicative environment. This theory is moving further away from Catford’s approach and even Nida’s theory and places importance on target text receptors and the particular “reality” a (target) text of any kind is placed or is expected to be placed.

The Features of Legal Texts

One might assume that the above theories would somehow explain, guide, or otherwise elaborate on the process that is followed in the translation of legal texts. This opinion is challenged though, when the particularities of such texts are taken into consideration (Šarčević, 2000).

Proceeding with a register analysis of legal texts (Munday, 2008), in terms of technicality they include a great number of terms of the SL legal system, whereas the level of formality is usually the highest possible and they are in most cases written to be read. Based on these features, as the findings of the research suggest, translators tend to resort to formal equivalence, in order to preserve the source text as much as possible. In this process they attempt to make only the minimum necessary deviations the conventions of the TL dictate. But this attempt for

faithfulness, in a sense of word-for-word translation, has the inherent risk of producing a *translatum* (target text) that does not make any sense to the receiver (Obenaus, 1995), especially when the terms are rendered without any clarification as to the underlying concept and the corresponding TL concept differs (e.g “ακυρότητα”, “νομικό ελάττωμα”, “πραγματικό ελάττωμα” etc.).

Moreover, in this particular kind of translation, legal concerns come into play that fall in the sub-domain of Comparative law (Šarčević, 1997), which purports to present on a comparative view the legal provisions of different systems in a given area. One can argue then that a mere linguistic analysis is not sufficient, at the same time however, a purely legal approach could be even chaotic, if the attempt would be to consolidate two different legal systems in a given text.

Equivalence and Legal Texts

Even though problematic, these features of legal texts pave the road to support that legal translation is primarily a case of conceptual interpretation where an intermediary (a translator) attempts to transfer a conceptual nexus to the TL. Derlén (2014) accurately pointed out that “when translating legal concepts, we are not only translating between two languages, we are translating between two legal systems” (p. 28). It is precisely due to the differences that a translator actually ends up searching for the “closest equivalent concept” of the TL (Šarčević, 1991, p. 615). Based on the above assumptions, the theory of “functional equivalence” in legal translation mentions that what a translator is searching for is a “corresponding term in the TL designating a concept or institution, the function or usage of which is the same as that of the

source term” (Šarčević, 1991, p. 615). In this process the function of a concept in the relevant legal system is key (Bajčić, 2017).

There must be, however, some kind of threshold as to what works as “functional equivalent” (Šarčević, 1991, p. 618). Arntz (1993) had an interesting analysis on this and found that in certain cases the concepts are identical leading to “complete conceptual equivalence” (Arntz, 1993, p. 13). An indicative example is the term “συμφωνία δικαιώματος” – “drag along”. In other instances, the underlying concepts might only “overlap” (Arntz, 1993, p. 14), as in the attempts to render a translation for “ενσυνείδητη αμέλεια” and “ενδεχόμενος δόλος”. Finally, there are cases of “no conceptual equivalence” (Arntz, 1993, p. 15), as in “λόγος άρσης αδικου”, “λόγος άρσης καταλογισμού”, “λόγος εξάλειψης αξιοποιίνου”, “νομή”, “κατοχή”. For this last category, Arntz (1993) proposes the inclusion of “loan words” (p. 15), neologisms or even “paraphrase” (p. 16).

A Critical Approach

Keeping the proposals and observations on the notion of “equivalence”, a question comes to mind: Is it possible to meet this desired effect which essentially encompasses several different considerations - in other words, a whole conceptual nexus of the SL legal system - within a single linguistic choice? Can these linguistic options “function” at the same time in the mind of receivers of two different legal cultures? The answer varies and cannot be undeniably positive or negative and always depends on text type, register, author intentions, potential text receivers, and of course, legal culture approximations.

From a translation perspective the “equivalence” sought after, especially when it comes to the translation of legal terms, is different to this of other technical fields of translation. As Lérat

found, terms are symbols that reflect concepts set within a specific field (1989, as cited in Cabré, 1999, p. 81). In other words, terms differ from lexical units employed in language for general purposes, because of the “monosemy” (Pavel & Nolet, 2001, p. 19). Therefore, as concepts lie at the heart of these units, Maslias (2019) accurately found that terms essentially are components to a procedure of transferring a mental construct. Particularly, the image in one’s mind, that is expressed in the form of a term, facilitates understanding on a receiver’s part who through the linguistic choices of the TL creates that same mental construct in their mind and expresses it through the relevant term of their language (Maslias, 2019).

One can argue then, that functional equivalence can be challenged when it comes to legal terminology, if the essential purpose of employing a TL term is to transfer a concept from one person to another, creating in the receiver’s mind the relevant image. This component of the process is not satisfied when an “approximate” image is retrieved and sometimes it can even be risky, especially when the text receiver is not educated in both legal systems.

It is because of these risks and phenomena, that when it comes to legal texts it is important for the receiver to fully understand the cultural aspects the SL concept represents (Arntz, 1993). This remark is obviously linked to the discussion of a translator invisibility and the concepts of “foreignization” or “domestication” as introduced by Venutti (1995, as cited in Bajčić, 2017, p. 110). It is in my opinion essential to retain the originality, characteristics and foreign element of the SL concepts within the translatum, since the TL legal system and concepts might have a totally different structure, making therefore any analogy in the mind of the term receiver as dangerous or even merely superficial.

Therefore, in the absence of an accurately corresponding term and concept, in all respects and instances, the most appropriate approach would be to substitute the term with the concept,

accurately describing it and keeping the original term as reference for the receiver to understand both the features of the concept, and the standardized term. After all, creating the mental image in the receiver's mind is a precondition for the creation or retrieval of the applicable term (Maslias, 2019); therefore, in those instances where the image does not exist or is only similar to the original, it is more important to create the metal construct to foster mutual understanding.

The EU-approach: Multi-conceptual Environment vs. Uniformity

As the most prominent multilingual and multicultural environment (Derlén, 2014), the European Union, faced the above translation challenges early in its attempt to achieve uniformity and approximation of laws of its member states. An additional linguistic challenge is that no version is given precedence over another - therefore enjoying the status of *translatum* - which in turn leads to multiple authentic versions (Heutger, 2008).

As Clarkson and Hill (2011) accurately mentioned, in order to facilitate the above aim, the ECJ acts as final interpreter under article 267 of the Treaty for the Functioning of the EU and performs in many instances an “autonomous interpretation” (p. 63), creating a “supranational conception” (p. 64). The terms of Table 3 “αστικές και εμπορικές υποθέσεις”, “σύμβαση”, “αδικοπραξία”, “κατοικία” are examples of this since these were revisited conceptually to create uniform definitions when utilized in contexts the scope of the applicable EU instrument covers.

The ECJ does not give precedence over one language towards another but acknowledges that all versions are to be considered and compared to reach a conclusion on the meaning (case C-283/81 as cited in Derlén, 2014, p. 21). That is to say, the “teleological method of interpretation” (Bajčić, 2017, p. 94) is applied, identifying the purpose of a given utterance in the relevant context of the applicable EU instrument (Morgan, 1982).

In many instances however, merely relying on ECJ to deliver a single interpretation as authority is not enough, in view of the time required to reach that level, since reference to national courts is a precondition. A candidate approach to address this, is the inclusion of definitions of terms used in EU instruments attempting to – at least preliminary – resolve the ambiguity on their meaning (Heutger, 2008). This is the case for most terms included in Table 3 (e.g. “δεδομένα προσωπικού χαρακτήρα”, “διαδικασίες αφερεγγυότητας”) that are defined for clarity and to achieve uniform interpretation within the instrument itself. This does not exhaust the concepts, though, since human relations tend to force changes to legal concepts which makes the role of ECJ crucial.

It is clear that the EU has acknowledged and experienced those principle concerns all legal translation activities are faced with, which is at the end of the day attributed to the different cultures that need to co-exist in the framework of a translatum and - in the case of EU texts - even in the framework of the source text. The conceptual differentiations are, however, routed within the legal systems and their participants, who are the eventual text receivers. In order to create a truly uniform-environment, what is needed is to create uniform images and concepts for these participants, acknowledging that these need to co-exist with the existing conceptual scheme created in their minds through their national legal system and conceptual map.

The Role of the Parties Involved

Setting aside the discussion on “equivalence” and having in mind the practical aspects of legal translation, the role of the principal parties involved must be discussed, since at the end of the day, terms and translation are a human activity.

Terminologists

Even though many equate translation of legal texts with terms, terminologists are somehow, unfortunately, neglected in this process. Terminologists purport to foster the manner experts of a field communicate, assuring clarity and explicitness (Bajčić, 2017). However, since law aims to regulate the relationships of society members, this communication can somehow occur and include several society participants (regardless of backgrounds).

Notwithstanding, when this communication involves a foreign element, the role of terminologists must be undeniably revisited. On such occasions, they have the difficult task to provide translators with term pairs that allow for perfect understanding of the persons communicating. They are therefore expected to find equivalence and uniformity in a plethora of legal systems, cultures, and concepts. To achieve this, building on the premise of the theory of “functional equivalence”, they should perform an evaluation of the underlying concepts, before introducing, verifying, or simply identifying two terms as pairs. This falls essentially to what Pavel and Nolet (2001) mentioned about “comparative terminology” (p. xviii) referring to it as the procedure to detect any differences, identify potential gaps and provide solutions.

As already discussed, however, the differences and cultural features of national legal systems make it extremely difficult - if not impossible - to find perfect matches of concepts. In such cases, as Arntz found, the role of the lexicographer (or for the purposes of this thesis,

terminologist) is not only to translate a term to the TL, but to facilitate understanding for the receiver who is used to the TL legal system and culture (1993, as cited in Chromá, 2004, p. 63-64). A good practice would be to create brief definitions as well as a note, similar to the one included in the tables of this thesis, presenting the key differences between the concepts (Šarčević, 1991), even retaining the SL term (Bajčić, 2017, p. 117). This approach can certainly foster communication, which is the ultimate aim of terminology (Masslias, 2019) since images can be accurately transferred to all potential TL receivers.

Based on this conceptual analysis, it is obvious that the task is amplified when the terms denotes a more broad or general concept (e.g. “έγκλημα”, “ποινή”, “σύμβαση”). However, when it comes to specialized ones, the conceptual analysis has to be more detailed to determine the limits of the examined conceptual structure.

Translators

Turning to the second team of professionals involved, the necessary skills must be based on the accurate observation of Mellinkoff that "law is a profession of words" (1963, as cited in Reed, 1993, p. 84). Therefore, a practitioner found at the crossroad as a translator is, should understand both law and language. It is the context of a source text falling in the domain of law that determines the strategy to be employed, since the translator should take into account the grounds on which this law was based, the concerns, even the political background (Chromá, 2004,). Similarly, as Schäffner and Wiesemann mentioned “legal translators must have a very good understanding of both the source and the target languages and their cultural, social, and legal similarities and differences” (2001, as cited in Fujii, 2013, p. 426).

These remarks essentially dictate the strategy to be applied by a translator, since they must distance themselves from the traditional debates over equivalence and proceed with the creation of a deliverable that retains some stylistic, syntactic and register features but is tailored to the given recipient and function (Chromá, 2004). Therefore, as Reiss and Vermeer mentioned, a translator should seek and find the functions (skopos) of a translatum and intended usage (1984, as cited in Munday, 2008, p. 79). Alcaraz and Hughes (2014) accurately noted that this process involves essentially a “patient selection and discarding” (p. 47).

In the absence of equivalent concepts, the translator could follow the same process proposed for a terminologist. Otherwise, the utilization of “similar” or “approximately equivalent” terms would disregard the fact that law is cultural bound. This would support understanding, since the translatum would bring the reader closer to a foreign legal system, making clear that the similar or approximate concepts of its own are not the same, which is actually a precondition of understanding legal concepts.

In this sense, the target text should always preserve a foreign element to constantly remind the reader that, even though the language is fluent and sounds like an original text, this exact same text has an inherent foreign element that cannot be fully adjusted to the reader’s culture. The reader’s system and knowledge should be used merely as a comparison threshold, to better understand how the foreign law dealt with the same concerns his own law addressed in a certain manner.

Notwithstanding, keeping in mind that legal and translational settings involve TL receivers of different backgrounds (from legal practitioners to persons involved in a legal dispute with little or no general education), a translator has the additional task of tailoring the translatum to the receiver. Maslias (2019) underlined the need for “plain terminology” in such settings. This

means utilization of TL terms that are normally not employed in translation settings and the translator could then even alter the register of the text (especially in terms of technicality and formality) to help the process of mutual communication.

Apart from the above more general remarks, Alcaraz and Hughes (2014) referred to an aspect of legal terms that is sometimes neglected and more specifically, that the concepts that underlie certain legal terms are frequently revisited by courts. Depending on the factual circumstances of disputes, the courts re-evaluate the concepts in order to issue a decision on a given case. As an example, the Greek term “έγγραφο” refers not only to documents in the traditional meaning but the concept was expanded by the Greek caselaw to include “emails” as well. It is obvious then, that a translator needs to always update their research prior to applying a term or strategy, since such an alteration might lead to utilization of other strategies in a given situation.

The question posed at this point is: Should a translator be a legal expert, then? According to Alcaraz and Hughes (2014) a translator needs to know the SL and TL legal systems to produce an accurate, readable, and fluent translatum. In other words, background knowledge of law is an advantage in order to achieve this degree of accuracy and particularly knowledge of two legal systems from a comparative law perspective.

In the absence of this knowledge or extensive research, a translator could fall into the trap of using translation strategies that might be appropriate for other genres, but not for legal texts. To give an example, the terms “άκυρος” and “ακυρώσιμος” might sound linguistically as redundant, however when used in a sentence within a contract, the strategy of omission or amplification could lead to mistranslation in view of the distinct concepts these terms encompass (on this Alcaraz & Hughes, 2014).

Challenging the role of legal translators, some mention that they are not mere communicators, but they produce original texts that function properly in the TL (Vermeer as cited in Šarčević, 2000, section I). However, the most correct approach when it comes to legal texts, is to view translators as part of the bigger picture (Šarčević, 2000) and team consisting of SL creators, interpreters (translators, lawyers, and courts) and TL receivers. In this process the translator should built on the work of the SL participants to facilitate understanding on the part of the TL members.

Conclusion

Legal translation lies at the heart of interdisciplinarity and it is a complex process found in-between reality, communication, and regulation of human relations. The findings of this thesis suggest that practitioners strive to find “equivalence” in “non-equivalence” when it comes to legal terms due to the different cultures that underlie legal systems and by extension language.

These complexities of the translating process can be harnessed, though, to isolate the appropriate strategies to be followed. What is essential, is to help all potential receivers understand that the mental images created in their mind, when they read a translatum, can be the same but in most cases are different to those already existent as a result of their own legal system. Modern translators are therefore somehow international “information brokers” (Obenaus, 1995, p. 251), expected to deliver through their TL options the messages of a source text legal reality. It rests then on legal practitioners to build on the work of translators to research and know more on these differences for their own purposes. In this process terminologists could play a significant part, by isolating these conceptual differences and offering a “conceptual map” for the relevant SL terms. As a result, the ultimate aim is not so much to create “an equivalent” text, but a text that transfers information and educates the receiver on the concepts that underlie it.

What would be interesting for future research is to bring all the above concerns to modern translation settings, namely research on the outcome of machine translation of legal texts and evaluate the translatum quality and determine the role of post editor in the process.

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