

**Olga USINSKIENE**

DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

**A FRAMEWORK OF CONCEPTS  
IN THE MIGRATION DOMAIN  
AND THEIR EXPRESSION IN  
ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN**

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University

MYKOLAS ROMERIS UNIVERSITY

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MIGRATION DOMAIN AND THEIR  
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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A - adjective  
ACR - acronym  
ACT - Activities&States  
Adv - adverb  
ANE - Animate Entities  
CMP – compound  
CTT – Communicative Theory of Terminology  
ECL – Explanatory Combinatorial Lexicology  
EN – English  
FBT – Frame-based Terminology  
GTT – General Theory of Terminology  
INANE - Inanimate Entities&Attributes  
Inf - the infinitive  
LE - lexical element  
LT - Lithuanian  
LU - lexical unit  
N - noun  
Prep - preposition  
V - verb

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# INTRODUCTION

## Relevance of the research

The topic of migration is found to be one of the most significant themes for discussion recently. People migrate for a variety of reasons, e.g., some try to look for better working conditions, others would like to gain education abroad, for some people this is a chance for family reunification, but for others, this is a possibility to flee persecution, torture, war conditions, poverty, fear, etc. In 2021-2022, migration through the EU eastern borders increased considerably and acquired new dimensions as it was used for organizing hybrid attacks against EU states, and the war in Ukraine and the huge flow of refugees from Ukraine to other countries contributed to it as well. Migratory flows are managed on national and international levels. Therefore, both governmental and non-governmental institutions are intensely collaborating on a global scale to develop, improve and eventually implement migration-related policies and initiatives aimed at protecting the rights of migrants, ensuring their sufficient integration, meeting their needs, and achieving peace and stability in their community. Subsequently, the need to clarify migration-related terminology to large groups of users has increased considerably. Moreover, the migration domain is regulated by international and national documents, and it is necessary to harmonise the terminology used in these different settings. Therefore, modelling conceptual frameworks is relevant in terms of meeting these demands. Modelling a conceptual framework (which is a type of knowledge organisation system) and analysing formation of bilingual/multilingual terminology can contribute to 'under-resourced language' research in a specialised domain. Bilingual data can be used for compilation/update of termbases, glossaries, thesauri, lexical databases, ontologies, etc., which are used both by humans and machines.

## The aim of the research

The aim of the research is to model the framework of concepts of the migration domain and contrast linguistic expression means used for formation of their designations based on the bilingual English-Lithuanian corpora data compiled for the purposes of the research.

Thus, the thesis focuses on two dimensions of the migration domain: the examination of the conceptual dimension aiming at development of conceptual models based on concept relations and revealing the main processes in the domain, and the examination of the linguistic dimension aiming at establishing linguistic expression means used for concept designations. In the thesis, concept designations encompass noun phrases functioning as terms, terminological combinations and proper names of the migration domain.

## Objectives of the research

In order to achieve the aim of the research the following **objectives** are set:

1. To perform an analysis of knowledge-driven and lexicon-driven terminology studies, as well as the application of corpus linguistics methodology in terminology research;
2. To compile two bilingual corpora: a parallel corpus (compiled of international documents in English and their translations into Lithuanian) and a comparable corpus (compiled of national and international documents drafted in English and Lithuanian), extract terminological data (terminological units, knowledge-rich contexts and other relevant contextual examples) and to establish the most important concepts of the migration domain designated by the terminological units;
3. To perform a conceptual analysis of the concept designations and, based on it, organise concepts into conceptual models representing different aspects of the overall conceptual framework of the migration domain;
4. To perform a linguistic analysis of the concept designations and, based on it, establish and compare lexical and syntactic means used for their formation in different conceptual categories across the English and Lithuanian languages in different models of the migration conceptual framework.

## The object and the data sources of the research

In order to investigate the object of the research – conceptual framework of the migration domain and formation patterns of terminological designations of the concepts – a bilingual research dataset has been composed. The dataset comprises two ad hoc corpora compiled especially for the purposes of the research: a parallel corpus (837,796 words in the English subcorpus and 633,827 words in the Lithuanian subcorpus) and a comparable corpus (1,692,436 words in the English subcorpus and 534,016 words in the Lithuanian subcorpus). 388 EN and 376 LT terminological designations have been extracted from the corpora for the research analysis. In addition, knowledge-rich and other relevant contexts have been extracted from the corpora that facilitate the understanding the content of the terminological designations, as well as their definitions from other sources (International Migration Law Glossary on Migration (Perruchoud & Redpath-Cross, 2011), EMN Asylum and Migration Glossary ([home-affairs.ec.europa.eu](http://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu)), UNHCR master glossary of terms ([www.unhcr.org/glossary](http://www.unhcr.org/glossary)), and multi-domain terminology collections, such as IATE (European Union terminology) ([iate.europa.eu/](http://iate.europa.eu/)), and EuroVoc (the EU's multilingual thesaurus).

## Methodology of the research

In the thesis, several distinct methodological approaches are employed to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the domain's conceptual landscape and term

formation patterns.

- Corpus Linguistics methods are utilized to compile extensive corpora that encompass a wide array of texts relevant to migration. These corpora serve as sources of linguistic data, that enable extraction of terminological data prevalent within the migration domain.
- Selection of terminological units and establishment of concept designations (terms, terminological combinations, proper names) is based on knowledge-driven and lexicon-driven approaches to terminology analysis, i.e. the analysis of knowledge-rich contexts of terminological units and terminological definitions formulated by experts in additional sources.
- The analysis of the conceptual dimension of the migration domain and modelling of the conceptual framework is based on the concept relation-based methodology. This methodology follows the knowledge-driven approach which aids in the organization and representation of the complex interconnections among the concepts of migration domain.
- The analysis of the linguistic dimension is based on cognitively-oriented multifaceted methodology integrating contrastive qualitative and quantitative methods used to uncover prevailing lexical and syntactic patterns in formation of terminological designations across different conceptual categories in English and Lithuanian. This methodology is grounded in the major assumptions of the lexicon-driven approach that considers terminological concept designations as lexical units which are integral part of natural language and are subject to the same linguistic phenomena as general lexical units.

### **Scientific novelty and value of the research**

The scientific novelty and value of the research are stipulated by the following aspects of the research:

1. A corpus-based bilingual terminology analysis of the migration domain

The novelty of the study lies in the application of ad hoc bilingual corpora for the analysis of the migration domain. So far, the English-Lithuanian migration terminology has not been investigated on the basis of the corpora data. This is especially important for the studies of the under-resourced languages, among which the Lithuanian language still is.

2. Development of the conceptual framework of the migration domain based on the concept relations

This is the first attempt in which the concept relation modelling methodology is applied for development of the conceptual framework of the migration domain based on bilingual English and Lithuanian data. While concept relation modelling has been applied for various domains and languages, it is the first attempt to apply this methodology for the analysis of the migration domain based on this particular bilingual dataset.



3. A cognitively-oriented approach to formation of terminological designations of the migration domain

The research focuses on lexical and syntactic means used to form terminological units across conceptual categories in different models, thus attempting to reveal the different linguistic means used to express different semantic meanings. This approach is considered as novel in the research of the migration domain and the English-Lithuanian dataset.

4. Incorporation of the aspects of the knowledge-driven and lexicon-driven approaches

The research reveals the benefits of incorporating the aspects of both knowledge-driven and lexicon-driven approaches which enable to present the knowledge structure of a particular specialised domain, as well as the ways in which knowledge is communicated through its main channel – natural language. This is considered to be a major contribution to the Lithuanian terminology research. Moreover, this perspective can be used for analyses of terminology of other domains and other languages.

### **Practical application of the findings**

The research is based on developing a conceptual framework of the migration domain based on the ad hoc bilingual parallel and comparable English-Lithuanian corpora of international and national documents and contrasting linguistic means used to express these systems. The research results can be practically applied in several areas:

1. Conceptual systems modelling for knowledge structuring

Concept structures are a focal point in terminological research. They are used to organise knowledge of a specialised field, i.e. migration domain in the current research. Concepts do not exist independently, but they are organised in structures and have various relations with other concepts belonging to the same domain (Gruyter, 2018). Conceptual classification is significant for distinguishing known objects from unknown ones, and subsequently for discovering and classifying new objects (Nuopponen, 1998). Conceptual frameworks based on conceptual relationships help create a clear picture of the specialized domain and its knowledge structures. This is important for experts who create and share knowledge, for the public seeking to understand it, and for term managers.

2. Knowledge engineering applied to the development of artificial intelligence

Nowadays conceptual frameworks are found inseparable from knowledge engineering, which is a form of artificial intelligence. The role of the method is “the identification, representation, treatment, transformation and transfer of knowledge. If we want a technological construct to work like a human being it has to be equipped with the knowledge required to recognize and analyse a situation so that it can then act accordingly” (Cabr , 1999).

3. Compilation of a terminological database and the development of educational materials

The results of the research might be used for compilation of a terminological database of the migration domain, the target users of which might be migrants, migration institutions, students of migration law-related subjects, translators of national and international documents. Moreover, the research findings can be extensively used by teaching material developers, educators as well as students for teaching and learning Languages for Specific Purposes.

### Structure of the doctoral thesis

The doctoral thesis consists of an introduction, four major parts, and conclusions.

The introduction presents the aim and objectives of the thesis, the research object, methods, the scientific novelty and relevance of the present research, as well as provides theses to be defended and a list of publications on the topic.

The **first part** is devoted to the general theoretical aspects of the research, discussing fundamental assumptions underlying terminology science and the main approaches to terminology analysis (knowledge-driven approach and lexicon-driven approach). The **second part** presents the principles and stages of compilation of the parallel and comparable corpora of the migration domain, as well as the principles and stages of extraction and selection of terminological data necessary for the research. The **third part** is dedicated to the modelling of the conceptual framework of the migration domain, beginning with the theoretical underpinnings and methodological principles of the analysis, followed by the analysis itself. This includes modelling of the overall structure of the conceptual framework of the migration domain and presenting the structure of each model constituting the framework. The **fourth part** presents the analysis of linguistic means used for formation of terminological designations within the migration domain in English and Lithuanian. It starts with the theoretical background and methodological principles underlying the analysis, followed by the analysis itself. This includes examining lexical means (synonymy, number of constituents of designations and their semantic properties) and syntactic means (modification patterns and number of modifiers).

The thesis concludes with the research findings and their corresponding conclusions. Additionally, a comprehensive list of references to scholarly studies utilized throughout the thesis, along with the annexes presenting the research data, are provided at the end.

### Theses to be defended

1. The conceptual framework of the migration domain can be structured into three models delineating the main processes in the domain: the chain of activities and states causing migration and resulting from it, the variety of migration purposes and types related to different purposes, as well as the interactions among elements within the migration procedure.

2. Discernible differences exist in the linguistic expression of concepts across the conceptual categories within the migration domain in the investigated languages which demonstrates that the language communities employ partially distinct means in conveying complex conceptualisations.
3. The conceptual framework of the migration domain provides a foundational structure for understanding domain knowledge organisation, as well as the basis for comparing formation of concept designations across different categories and models, as well as contrasting lexical and syntactic means used in English and Lithuanian.

## Publications and conference presentations on the topics of the doctoral thesis

### List of publications:

1. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Compound Terms In English and Lithuanian Legal Acts on Migration Policy // Sustainable Multilingualism: 4th International Scientific Conference of Institute of Foreign languages, Vytautas Magnus University and 11th International Scientific Conference of Language Teachers' Association of Lithuania : international scientific conference abstracts, May 26-27, 2017. Kaunas : Vytautas Magnus University, 2018. ISBN 978-609-467-348-1 (Online) p. 89 [H 004]
2. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. English compound terms on migration policy and their Lithuanian equivalents // Discourse, technology and translation and featured workshop on translation : international scientific interdisciplinary conference : abstract book, October 12 - 13, 2017. Vilnius : Mykolas Romeris university, 2017. ISBN 9789955198833. p. 44-45. [H 004]
3. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. English compound terms on migration and asylum policy // Drivers for progress in the global society : the 5th European interdisciplinary forum 2017 (EIF 2017) Vilnius (Lithuania) / editors Agota Giedrė Raišienė, Yuriy Bilan. Bologna : EDlearning, 2018. ISBN 9788887729474. p. 243-253. [H 004]
4. Usinskiene, Olga. Parallel and Comparable Corpora for Terminology Analysis in the Domain of Migration // Language for international communications : linking interdisciplinary perspectives : language for specific purposes in the era of multilingualism and technologies : book of abstracts, April 28–29, 2022, Riga, Latvia. Riga : University of Latvia Press, 2023. eISBN 9789934360251. p. 58. [H 004]
5. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. English and Lithuanian Terms in the Parallel Migration Corpus // LLOD Approaches for Language Data Research and Management, LLODREAM2022 : International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference : abstract book, September 21-22, 2022. Vilnius : Mykolas Romeris university, 2022. ISBN 9786094880414. p. 60-61. [H 004]
6. Mockienė, Liudmila; Rackevičienė, Sigita; Usinskiene, Olga. Integrating corpus analysis tools and practices for terminology studies in ESP courses // Journal of teaching English for specific and academic purposes. Niš : University of Niš. ISSN 2334-9182. eISSN 2334-9212. 2022, vol. 10, no. 3, p. 547-556. DOI: 10.22190/JTESAP2203547M. [Emerging Sources Citation Index (Web of Science); Scopus] [CiteScore: 0,80, SNIP: 0,529, SJR: 0,260, kvartilis: Q4 (2022, Scopus Sources)] [H 004]
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1. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Compound Terms In English and Lithuanian Legal Acts on Migration Policy. Presentation at the international scientific conference *Sustainable Multilingualism* held on May 26-27, 2017 at Vytautas Magnus University (Kaunas, Lithuania).
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3. Usinskiene, Olga. Parallel and Comparable Corpora for Terminology Analysis in the Domain of Migration. Presentation at the international scientific conference *Language for international communications : linking interdisciplinary perspectives : language for specific purposes in the era of multilingualism and technologies* held on April 28–29, 2022 at the University of Latvia (Riga, Latvia).
4. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. English and Lithuanian Terms in the Parallel Migration Corpus. Presentation at the international scientific conference *LLOD Approaches for Language Data Research and Management, LLODREAM2022* held on September 21-22, 2022 at Mykolas Romeris University (Vilnius, Lithuania).
5. Usinskiene, Olga. Terminological-Conceptual Framework of the Migration Domain. Presentation at *SOCIN 2022 : XI International scientific conference on Social Innovations* held on October 20, 2022 : at Mykolas Romeris University (Vilnius, Lithuania).

# 1. GENERAL THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE RESEARCH

The first part of the thesis presents fundamental assumptions underlying terminology science, as well as different approaches to terminology analysis elaborated in sections 1.1. and 1.2. respectively.

## 1.1. Fundamental Assumptions Underlying Terminology Science

Global changes in the world, rapid development of various domains, have highlighted the importance of knowledge sharing among people possessing similar or different amount of it: among experts, as well as experts and other communities: experts of related domains, experts and the general public (Katsberg, 2018). To enhance the availability of knowledge, multilingualism becomes essential as it allows dissemination of knowledge among users of different language communities (Faber, 2012).

The main instrument of transferring knowledge is specialized language, and in particular specialized terms which are studied by the scientific field of Terminology. Terminology is interdisciplinary, and its tight connection is seen with other specific disciplines, from which it seeks support. Among such disciplines, logic, philosophy, linguistics, translation studies, ontology, information science, etc. are found (Wüster, 1991; Sager, 1990; 1997; Cabré, 1999; ISO 1087:2019). Their connection is reflected in the common feature they all share, i.e. how concepts and terms are related to each other and organized in structures. Suonuuti (2001, p. 12) also emphasized the term ‘interdisciplinarity’ defining terminology as “an interdisciplinary subject field for ordering and transferring knowledge, the basic element of which is considered a concept”.

Understanding of a concept requires perception of its relationship with other basic elements of terminology: object, designation and definition. Since these elements are essential for the terminological research and practical work, they and their interrelationship must be precisely defined.

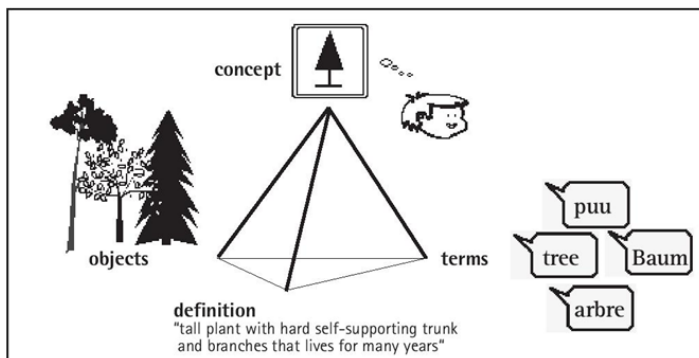
In the realm of logic, conceptology delves into the fundamental attributes of concepts, their representation, and the interconnections that exist among these concepts. In parallel, ontology examines objects, their arrangement within the tangible world, and the connections that bind these objects together. It is noteworthy that both concepts and the objects they represent play integral roles in advancing the conceptual dimension of research within the field of Terminology science.

The first attempts to analyse the notions of “concept”, and “object” and the distinctions between them belong to the German philosopher, logician, and mathematician Friedrich Ludwig Gottlob Frege (1952). According to his arguments, *Object* and *Concept* are found in any sentence, expressed by two general terms, which are connected by the copula *is*. In the sentence “Socrates is a philosopher”, the *Object* is marked by “Socrates”, and “*is a philosopher*” defines the *Concept* of “*being a philosopher*”, thereby distinguishing the membership relation between one element and a set. In

this study on logic and mathematics, Ažubalis (2008) defines a concept as a form of thought, which delineates essential or general features of objects, enabling one to distinguish an object from other similar ones. The object may also have non-essential features. However, it does not cease to be what it is even without them. Ažubalis (2008) provides a vivid example of the features of a concept *rhombus*. Among the essential ones are “*a parallelogram; with all of its sides equal in length*”. They are common to all objects that belong to that group. Non-essential characteristics include “*big; small; its acute angle is equal to 40°; the point of intersection of its diagonals bisects them, etc.*” Subsequently, the concept of *rhombus* encompasses a set of objects sharing the same essential characteristics common to all rhombuses drawn in all sources of information.

ISO 704:2022 standard “Terminology work – Principles and Methods” defines an object as “anything perceived or conceived and abstracted into concepts”, i.e. we think of an object in accordance with its properties, “which are then combined to form a concept” (Suonuuti, 2001, p. 12). In turn, concepts in the standard are defined as something that “depicts objects, is represented by designations or definitions, and is connected by concept relations organized in concept systems that are structured according to concept relations” (ISO 704:2022). The General Theory of Terminology states that a concept is a unit of knowledge formed as a generalization of objects in the real world linked to a specialized domain (L’Homme, 2020, p. 79). Therefore, a concept is an abstract idea, or a unit of thought, which is represented by an object or a group of objects with delimiting properties. Concepts are expressed by precise definitions and terms.

Figure 1.1 represents the relationship between object, concept, definition and term, described by Suonuuti (2001). The concept ‘tree’ on the top is represented by a group of objects which share characteristics of the general concept. The characteristics are observed in its definition, which is crucial for communication about the concept. “Definitions are statements describing a concept” (Suonuuti, 2001), whereas terms (including appellations) are the concept’s designation, expressed by linguistic means, i.e. terms represent the general concept (ISO704:2022), they refer to concepts and may be expressed by one word, multi-word expressions or symbols (Suonuuti, 2001). In comparison to concepts, as units of thought, or abstract ideas, terms are identified as lexical items, used in specialised communication, and refer to the objects of the real world (Sager, 1997; Cabré, 1999; Marshman, 2007).



**Figure 1. 1.** *Relations between 'object', 'concept', 'definition' and 'term' (Suonuuti, 2001).*

The concept is regarded as the main unit of knowledge in terminology. According to ISO704:2022, there are two types of concepts, namely, a general concept and an individual one. A distinctive feature of the former is that it “depicts a potentially unlimited number of objects that form a group by reason of shared properties. Their designations are represented in the form of terms (including appellations) or symbols” (ISO704:2022). Appellations refer to a special type of term, denoting a group of objects with identical properties. The standards categorise them “according to the types of identical objects to which they refer: products and services, scientific and technological phenomena, honorary distinctions, living organisms and other entities, documents, professional positions” (ISO 704:2022). Whereas an individual concept refers to a single object, or a unique object, or “a composition of entities considered to form a unique object” (ISO704:2022). Their designations are represented in proper names or symbols.

Interrelations among the basic elements of terminology reveal two main dimensions of this scientific field: conceptual (also called cognitive) and linguistic (Sager, 1990; Roche, 2012):

- a) The conceptual dimension deals with the understanding of conceptualization which demonstrates human knowledge in a specialized domain, representation of concepts by linguistic designations (terms), non-linguistic designations (symbols), and definitions (Sager, 1990; Cabré, 1999; Faber, 2009, Roche, 2012). This dimension examines the underlying concepts and knowledge structures within a specialized field. It involves the analysis of how concepts are organized, defined, and related to one another. Researchers in this dimension explore the knowledge organisation and acquisition processes (cf. Zeng, 2008).
- b) The linguistic dimension analyses actual and potential linguistic principles for formation of terminological designations (term formation and term forms) (Sager, 1990; Cabré, 1999; Costa R., 2013; Carvalho, Costa & Roche, 2016; 2018). The linguistic dimension centres on the language itself, considering how concepts are expressed in language and which linguistic means are used to form terminological concept designations. Linguistic analysis in terminology



science investigates issues such as term formation, lexical variation, lexical and syntactic patterns, and semantic nuances specific to specialized domains. This dimension plays a crucial role in ensuring that specialized language is clear, precise, and effective for communication.

Implementation of both dimensions in terminology development is crucial for ensuring effective specialised communication between experts of the same domain, as well as between experts of related domains and experts and the general public.

The thesis is focusing on the conceptual and linguistic dimensions of the migration domain, i.e. conceptual framework of the domain and linguistic means used to form terminological designations of migration concepts.

## **1.2. Approaches to terminology analysis**

Various approaches to terminology analysis are scrutinised in the works of terminology scholars. The first and main one is the knowledge-driven approach, based on Wüster's works. This approach has been developed further by other terminology schools by adding other concept analysis principles, mostly based on lexical relations in a text (or a corpus). However, the knowledge-driven approach has remained the backbone for terminology analysis. In the sections below, the development of the knowledge-driven approach is discussed. Subsequently, the approaches incorporating the lexicon-driven analysis in terminology research are presented.

### **1.2.1. Knowledge-driven approach**

The knowledge-driven approach is also called concept-based or onomasiological approach (L'Homme, 2020; Warburton, 2021). According to the standard view, terminologists analyse the concepts in the conceptual structure of a specific domain first, i.e. the linguistic content, after which linguistic labels for the concepts come (onomasiological approach). The approach is aimed at considering the production of terms and their definitions outside the text. Thus, it is essential for the terminological analysis that objects are strictly organised in categories under the conditions, set by the experts. In case they do not meet even one requirement, they are not included in the category. The knowledge-driven approach focuses on a specialised domain, delimitation of concepts belonging to the domain and relations between them.

This approach has been developed by Wüster (Trojar, 2017), who is considered to be the Father of Terminology, the person who founded the School of Terminology in Vienna, Austria, the supporter of an unambiguous professional communication, the one who proposed the General Theory of Terminology, the principles of which have been applied in the original or modified version nowadays.

Wüster was born in a family of an industrialist, which motivated him to study electrical engineering and continued his work on the thesis in the same sphere with an emphasis on the international standardization of technical language. Wüster was involved in the preparation of six ISO recommendations and one ISO standard.

He taught the basic principles of *the General Theory of Terminology*, compiled his *Enciklopedia Vortaro Esperanta-Germana* and a dictionary *The Machine Tool*, touching on machine tools and their parts, as well as the reports in terminology (Trojar, 2017). Wüster was also an entrepreneur, and that made him consider a specialized language from a practical point of view. Hence, the terminology used in engineering is as important as other technical elements and tools used by workers in this sphere (*ibid.*). Wüster's main contribution to Terminology science was development of theoretical foundations of this scientific field and their justification, which are called the General Theory of Terminology (GTT).

The role of the General Theory of Terminology was to develop theoretical and methodological principles which would help to classify the units of knowledge and to standardize their names. According to Wüster, the emphasis was on concepts, i.e. units of knowledge, and their designations, i.e. linguistic expressions, what is meant by the principles of onomasiology, proposing that the designation results from the concept after it is precisely defined by experts.

The totality of concepts represents the knowledge of a specialised domain. This knowledge has a structure, i.e. all linguistic units used to convey knowledge reflect that structure. Thus, concepts of a domain form a conceptual structure, in which they are linked by different types of relations. According to the GTT, these relations are differentiated into taxonomic and partitive. Knowledge is organized according to the hierarchical relations, which makes it easier to reach it, i.e. terms are structured and grouped under conceptual relations they have according to the class they belong to, and it is expressed by taxonomic relations between them. Partitive relations are also called a part-whole concept system, in which each concept includes characteristics which are not found in other concepts in a system (L'Homme, 2020).

Another important terminology principle is the principle of univocity which is essential to ensure unambiguous communication. According to this principle, each concept should be worked out by one term, i.e. have one designation, and vice versa, one term, or designation, should refer to one concept in order to avoid ambiguity in a specialized communication. That would exclude all cases of synonymy, homonymy and polysemy. It would be an ideal situation. It was difficult to accept that, and even Wüster himself saw the principle as the one what to strive for : “Auch in der Terminologie muss das Verlangen nach vollständiger Eineindeutigkeit ein frommer Wunsch bleiben“ (Wüster, 1991, p. 79), which is translated in English as “Even in terminology, the desire for complete unambiguousness must remain a pious wish”.

To summarise the main points of the GTT, it must be said that Wüster's theory was developed with the intention to meet cross-lingual needs, but not to show the depth and variability of terminology. Nevertheless, it became the very basis on which this discipline developed further.

The principles established by Wüster were implemented in various domains. Their vivid example is the taxonomy of animal species in zoology, their classifications according to the class they belong to, and their designations. International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has established the basic principles for giving a name to a

particular taxon – an item in an animal taxonomy (International Code on Zoological Nomenclature, 2000). These principles include the principle of priority: “The valid name of a taxon is the oldest available name applied to it, unless that name has been invalidated or another name is given precedence by any provision of the Code or by any ruling of the Commission. For this reason, priority applies to the validity of synonyms [Art. 23.3], to the relative precedence of homonyms [Arts. 53-60] ...” (ibid.). Another principle in the Code is the principle of homonymy, according to which each name must be unique: “When two or more taxa are distinguished from each other they must not be denoted by the same name” (ibid.). One more principle, the principle of binominal nomenclature, states that a species name has to be composed of a generic name and specific name, “which makes the name unambiguous and unique: one organism, one name” (ibid.). This Code reflects how the theoretical foundations formulated by Wüster facilitate organisation of knowledge and designation of knowledge units according to pre-defined standards.

For many years, the theory of Terminology did not receive proper development, since any criticism, theoretical discussions, and opposition of opinions did not gain significant impact. And at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> century, the perspectives supported by the traditional terminology were raised. There were terminologists, who adopted Wüster’s principles and developed them further. One of such terminologist is the Finnish terminology scholar Nuopponen. She was the one who presented her concept relations analysis with modifications, emphasising a concept system, as “one of the most central theoretical notions in the theory of terminology” (Nuopponen, 1994). She discriminated between different systems important for terminology research: ontical, concept, and term systems. The ontical level is represented by the objects, of physical or factual existence, of the real world. The conceptual level is expressed by concepts, whereas the third level is characterised by different linguistic means and other symbols which are used to refer to concepts. Nuopponen organised concepts into macro and micro concept systems. All concepts of a special subject field regardless their interrelations comprise macro concept system, which consists of several micro concept systems, where concepts are united according to the relations between them.

Though new approaches have appeared in terminology science, the methodology of the knowledge-driven approach is still the major framework for terminology standardization, knowledge modelling and translation, and is applied in term banks, thesauri, and ontologies (L’Homme, 2020, p. 17).

### 1.2.2. Approaches incorporating lexicon-driven analysis in terminology research

Despite its significant impact on terminology research, the knowledge-driven approach does not allow answering all terminology questions. The terminology scholars indicate the following issues of this approach: firstly, concepts in a domain are usually defined according to the characteristics set by experts. However, it is sometimes challenging to do so due to lack of important information necessary for

delineating concepts clearly. Secondly, the approach primarily focuses on concepts, and their linguistic expressions are regarded as minor ones though they play a crucial role in knowledge transfer and are affected by their linguistic, sociolinguistic and cultural contexts (L'Homme, 2018; 2020).

As a response to the enumerated research questions, new approaches to terminology analysis have appeared: Socioterminology (Pihkala, 2001; Gaudin, 2003), Communicative Terminology (Cabr , 1999; 2003), Sociocognitive Terminology (Temmerman, 1997, 2000); Frame-based Terminology (Faber, 2012), among other.

New approaches have added a new perspective which is the analysis of terms based on their relations with other linguistic units in natural language. This approach is referred to a lexicon-driven approach. Unlike the knowledge-driven approach, which considers "terms as labels for concepts and as units emptied of most of their linguistic properties", the lexicon-driven one regards terms as full linguistic units that appear in linguistic environments in which they may undergo variation and ambiguity like general lexical units (L'Homme, 2020, pp. 17-18). This approach starts the analysis with linguistic expressions and goes to the meanings that are associated with them (semasiological approach) (L'Homme, 2020, p. 26; Warburton, 2021, pp. 14-17). This approach allows investigating the behaviour of terminological units in natural language, collecting information about their interrelations with other linguistic units, formation and usage tendencies, as well as their role in specialised communication.

In the early 1990's **Socioterminology** and **Communicative Terminology** theories emerged as a reaction to the GTT. They are both based on the analysis of terms and their usage in communicative contexts, i.e. terminological units are considered in discourse.

According to Gaudin (1993), and Pihkala (2001), representatives of Socioterminology, terminology has to consider social, situational, and ethnic aspects of specialised language which trigger terminological variation. That leads to the formation of different terms for one concept and different concepts for one term. According to socioterminologists, synonymy and polysemy are quite common in terminology and specialized texts. Similar in meaning terms can be used interchangeably by users, hence that can convey specific information about their social and professional status, the relationship between the communicators, etc. Socioterminology gives rise to the development of other theories relying on both social and communicative factors in analysing the use of terms in specialised domain.

According to Cabr  (1999; 2003), developer of the Communicative Theory of Terminology (CTT), investigation of terms has to be conducted from cognitive, social and linguistic perspectives, thereby showing the depth and complexity of Terminology and its relation to Linguistics. Cabr  (2003) highlights the importance of specialized communication and a specialized domain produced in the framework of specialized communication, in the analysis of terminological units. Since specialized communication is carried out among specialists, specialists and semi-specialists, specialists and learners, the framework transfers specialized knowledge, i.e. it specifies the limited meaning of the units in a special context, and the content of the texts is

more precise, concise and systematic. The CTT regards terminological units from the linguistic point of view, taking into consideration the general context of specialized communication. Terminological units may seem to behave as general language words, i.e. lexical units, by their phonological, morphological and syntactic characteristics. However, they are specified by semantic and pragmatic characteristics, which reflect their belongingness to the specialised domain. Thus, Cabré (2003) defines terminological units as “units of special meaning”. The CTT considers terminological units as “sets of conditions derived from their particular knowledge area, conceptual structure, meaning, lexical and syntactic structure, valence, and the communicative context of specialized discourse” (Cabré (*ibid.*)). The contributions of Cabré to the CTT get approval from terminologists and the theory is considered valuable to approach different aspects of terminology, i.e. term extraction, conceptual relations, terminological variation, etc.

**Frame-based Terminology** (FBT) is a very recent cognitive approach to Terminology which was developed by the LexiCon research group with its head Pamela Faber (Faber, 2005; Faber et al. 2006, 2007; León Araúz & Faber, 2010) at the University of Granada, Spain. The biggest work of this group of scientists is the creation of the environmental terminological database EcoLexicon. The database is based on the environmental event model, according to which the concepts of the field of ecology are systematized, thus creating an ontology of this field. The database presents categories of concepts in the Environmental Science, their interrelationships, definitions and names of concepts in various languages. Frame-based Terminology has some similar features to the Communicative theory of Terminology. They both do not consider the differences between a word and a term as significant, and they both deal with specialised terminology in specialised language texts, as they are full of specialised language units. Frame-based Terminology is concentrated on a conceptualization of a specialised domain. That requires a scrutiny of the domain, its dominating concepts, and the conceptual relation between the concepts (Faber, 2012, p. 32).

According to Faber (Faber, 2009, pp. 107-134; 2012, p. 36), “FBT focuses on 1) conceptual organization, 2) the multidimensional nature of terminological units, and 3) the extraction of semantic and syntactic information through the use of multilingual corpora. Conceptual networks are based on an underlying domain event, which generates templates for actions and processes that take place in the specialized field as well as the entities that participate in them”. The extraction of semantic and syntactic information is mostly text-based, i.e. terminological entries contain information taken from specialised texts as well as specialised language resources. Subsequently, it is configured and presented in a dynamic conceptual network, being able to adapt to new contexts.

A specialised lexicon can be approached via other lexical semantics framework, such as **Explanatory Combinatorial Lexicology** (ECL) (Melčuk et al., 1995; 2006; L’Homme, 2007, 2004, 2020). The ECL aims at the description of specialised lexical units and provides a system encompassing general and specific (linguistic) properties, such as syntactic, semantic and combinatorial, of the lexical units. The complex description

of lexical units facilitates a better understanding of the use of those lexical units in a connected text, and the relations they have with other lexical units in the analysed language. The outcome of such lexicological description is considered to be a theoretical dictionary - the Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary. Each entry of the dictionary includes lexical units in the form of lexemes or non-compositional phrasemes, i.e. idiomatic expressions, and their properties. *Lexical relations* (paradigmatic relations) are given special attention in the dictionary, as well as relations the ways lexical units combine with o others (their collocations). ECL was adopted by terminologists as they found this approach helpful for a precise description of specialised lexical units and their propertied which are not dealt by the knowledge-driven approach.

New approaches based on the analysis of the behaviour of terminological units in natural language have given rise to application of corpora in terminology research.

CTT representatives have stated that they adopt a linguistic approach to terminology research which is a corpus-based approach in the line of advocates of corpus linguistics (Cabr   et al., 2012). Thus, CTT is not only interested in “the terminology established by standards or found in official databases but also (and particularly) in those terms that are actually used in L.S.P. (Language for Special Purposes) corpora by field experts” (ibid.). CTT “not only adopts an *in vitro* approach but is also interested in terms *in vivo*” (ibid.). A corpus-based approach to terminology “is oriented towards the analysis units that occur naturally in specialized texts to communicate expert knowledge” (ibid.). CTT claims that this approach focusing on “living terminology” enables to discover that “terminology is much more complex than it has been traditionally assumed” (ibid.).

Multiple studies by representatives of FBT approach are based on the extensive analyses of terminological data extracted from corpora (Faber & Fernandez-Martinez, 2019; Faber & Buend  a Castro, 2018; Le  n-Ara  z et al., 2023).

In contemporary terminology studies, both aspects of **knowledge-driven and lexicon-driven** are usually incorporated. Knowledge-driven approach enables to identify terms of specialised domains based on their definitions formulated by experts, and structure knowledge into coherent and interconnected frameworks (conceptual systems). However, this approach is not interested in the linguistic properties of concept designations. In order to establish how knowledge is communicated, it is necessary to analyse its main communication instrument, which is natural language. This objective can be pursued by application of lexicon-driven approach (L’Homme, 2020, p.27).

Thus, **in the thesis**, the aspects of both approaches, knowledge-driven and lexicon-driven, are applied in the research.

Selection of terminological units and establishment of terminological concept designations (terms or combinations of terms) is based on knowledge-driven and lexicon-driven approaches to terminology analysis, i.e. the analysis of knowledge-rich contexts and terminological definitions formulated by experts are used to establish designations of the concepts of the migration domain (knowledge-driven approach) and the analysis of contexts of terminological units in the corpora are used to establish

their paradigmatic lexical relations (lexicon-driven approach).

Knowledge-driven approach is further pursued in the analysis of the conceptual dimension of the migration domain. This approach has enabled to thoroughly reflect the conceptual relations among the migration concepts and modelling the conceptual framework of the migration domain. The theoretical underpinnings formulated in ISO terminology standards, the studies by Nuoponnen, the successor of Wüster, as well as other terminology scholars, such as Sager, Cabré, who developed further conceptual relation classifications, have been used for the analysis.

The analysis of the linguistic dimension of the migration terminology is grounded in the major assumptions of the lexicon-driven approach that considers terms as lexical units which are integral part of natural language and are subject to the same linguistic phenomena as general lexical units. This perspective has enabled to analyse terminological concept designations as full linguistic units and reveal the lexical and syntactic means used for their formation. The analysis has been based on the studies of Terminology and Lexical Semantics (Sager, Cabré, L'Homme, Faber, Costa, Šeškauskienė, Džežulskienė, etc.).

## 2. DEVELOPMENT OF AD HOC CORPORA AND EXTRACTION OF TERMINOLOGICAL DATA OF THE MIGRATION DOMAIN

### 2.1. Typology of multilingual corpora and their advantages and disadvantages in a multilingual terminology analysis

Two types of bilingual corpora were compiled for the term extraction purpose: parallel and comparable. The corpora are distinguished by the types of texts which are selected to compile the corpora. The majority of researchers define parallel corpora similarly naming their distinctive features as a collection of texts, or source texts, which are translated into other languages (Sinclair, 1996; 2004; McEnery & Xiao, 2008, McEnery & Hardie, 2011). Meanwhile, the explanations of comparable corpora to some extent differ or are more specified by some authors. In some studies, a comparable corpus is defined as a collection of texts that includes similar text written in more than one language (Sinclair, 1996). Meanwhile, other scholars distinguish more criteria and define comparable corpora as individual monolingual corpora that contain completely different texts, but are compiled using the same sampling procedures and categories, have similar balance and representativeness (McEnery and Wilson, 2001, p. 57; McEnery & Xiao, 2008, p. 20; McEnery & Hardie, 2011, p. 20). Thus, the definitions show that several monolingual corpora can be used as comparable only if they are composed of texts which are different but are selected and compiled according to the same principles.

Parallel and comparable corpora have their advantages. Parallel corpora are indispensable in translation studies and research as they enable analysing translation techniques used to express the same content in different languages and provide insights into various equivalence issues. In addition, parallel texts are necessary for the development of computer-assisted and machine translation systems (McEnery & Xiao, 2008). Comparable corpora, on the other hand, are composed only of original texts, their language is more natural, and they include more idiomatic expressions in comparison to target languages texts which are usually affected by the source languages (McEnery & Xiao, 2008, p. 21; Delpesch, 2012). In addition, comparable corpora usually allow achieving much bigger data source diversity as 'parallel data sources are often scarce for less-resourced languages, especially in rapidly evolving domains in which resources become obsolete very quickly. Comparable data sources, on the other hand, are highly diverse, and they include various text genres and text types' (Rackevičienė, 2021, 2023; Utkā, 2022).

Both parallel and comparable corpora are extensively used for **terminology extraction** (Heylen&De Hertog, 2015). Though the process of matching terms of different languages is more complex in comparable corpora, in the last decades their application in terminology extraction has increased considerably. Various methodologies and software solutions are developed for bilingual or multilingual terminology extraction (Bowker, 1996; Bowker & Pearson, 2002; Vintar, 2010;



Gornostay, 2012; Aker, Paramite & Gaizauskas, 2013). The use of comparable corpora expands the possibilities of terminology extraction as a combination of both parallel and comparable corpora allow using much bigger data source variety and compare terminology formed and used in various settings (Rackevičienė et al., 2021, 2023; Utkā et al., 2022).

## 2.2. Stages of development of the ad hoc corpora of the migration domain

To compile a migration corpus, it was necessary to get acquainted with the migration domain: the international and national institutions dealing with migration and their activities, as well as academic literature on migration phenomenon, its processes, participants, causes and consequences (Martin, 1994; Jennissen, 2007; Iceland, 2014; Owen, et al. 2019). This knowledge facilitated collection of texts needed for corpora compilation and, at the later stage of the research, selection of the extracted terminology for the analysis.

The focus was determined to be on legally binding and legally non-binding documents issued by international (global and regional) organizations, as well as national legislative bodies and executive institutions dealing with migrations issues. Thus, the corpora represent the usage of migration language within the legislative-executive discourse. Two migration corpora were compiled for the research: a parallel corpus composed of document in original language and their translations, and a comparable corpus composed of documents in original languages, the translations of which do not exist or are not available. The process of building the corpora included the following steps: (1) textual data discovery and acquisition; (2) textual metadata collection; (3) textual data pre-processing (converting, cleaning and aligning the data); (4) textual data uploading to Sketch Engine.

The **textual data discovery and acquisition** process started with the analysis of the international setting. An in-depth analysis of the international organizations responsible for dealing with migration was done. Consequently, it was discovered that there are governmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with the issues of migrants.

Among global governmental organizations, the following organizations stand out: the United Nations (UN) and its entities (the International Organization for Migration (also called the UN Migration Agency, IOM), the UN Network on Migration, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (also called the UN Refugee Agency, UNHCR), the International Labour Organization (ILO)), the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Meanwhile, on the regional level, the most important are: the Council of Europe, the European Union and its entity the European Migration Network (EMN).

These organizations collaborate closely with government bodies of member states and non-governmental organizations implementing migration-related policies, assisting asylum-seekers, refugees, and stateless people together with their family members, children, and unaccompanied minors to find protection in a host country,

to reside there safely and to integrate fully into society in terms of employment, education, health and social protection. Beside the governmental institutions, there are non-governmental ones, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and Doctors Without Borders which provide medical and other care to refugees in many countries worldwide, people in need, distress, and victims of armed conflicts.

The governmental organisations, both global and regional, maintain online repositories where their main documents are freely available. Many of these documents have translations into the languages of all member states. Thus, relevance of documents for the migration domain and their availability were the main criteria for selecting them for corpora compilation.

Most of the international documents selected for the research were issued by the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations entities working on migration, as well as the Council of Europe, and the European Union and its entities working on migration. The international documents encompass both legally binding and legally non-binding types.

The selected legally binding documents include:

- Conventions adopted by the United Nations, as well as the Council of Europe;
- The European Union primary legislation (The EU Treaties);
- The European Union secondary legislation (directives, regulations and decisions)
- The selected legally non-binding documents include:
- Policy advisory documents (briefing papers, communications, proposals, explanatory opinions) issued by the United Nations and European Union entities for policymakers;
- Guidances issued by the United Nations and European Union entities for the general public;
- Policy declarations (resolutions) issued by the European Union Parliament;
- Policy-oriented analytical documents (focused studies, reports, discussion papers) issued by the United Nation and European Union entities;
- Training manuals issued by the United Nations entities.

After completing the analysis of the international settings of the migration domain, the scrutiny of national settings was performed. The main source of textual information was Lithuanian and the UK national legal acts and other documents on migration, such as reports, and studies.

The Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania is the Parliament of Lithuania, the national authority of the legislative body. Implementation of laws is the responsibility of Ministries together with their subordinate institutions. Migration management in Lithuania is administered by three major bodies with their subordinates: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania together with Diplomatic and consular offices, which form and implement the position of Lithuania on the common visa policy in the EU; the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania together with the State Border Guard Service and Migration Department, which form State policy in the field of migration, organize, coordinate and control its implementation,

and the Ministry of Social Security and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania with its subordinates the Employment Service and the Refugee Centre, which are in charge of dealing with migration issues regarding labour market and employment support, employment of third-country foreigners in the Republic of Lithuania, the provision of Lithuanian state support for the integration of foreigners granted asylum in the Republic of Lithuania (Vidickas, 2020).

Among Lithuanian documents extracted for the research are mainly Laws adopted by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Resolutions issued by the Government of Lithuania, Minister Orders issued by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, as well as Reports and Studies issued by the Migration Department at the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania and the National Contact Point for the Republic of Lithuania (which is an integral part of the European Migration Network). The documents are originally issued in the Lithuanian language, and a considerable part of them are translated into English.

Immigration in the United Kingdom is managed mainly by the Home Office. Currently, the main functions of the Home Office are managed by its different Directorates: the UK Visas and Immigration, Border Force and Immigration Enforcement. All the bodies take tough control over the non-EU nationals who cross the border of the UK, checking them carefully, interviewing, reducing the number of the ones illegally entering the country (Owen et al., 2019). The Houses of Parliament, the Home Office, and the Refugee Council are the main bodies responsible for issuing legal documents on migration policy in the UK.

Among the UK documents extracted for the research are Laws adopted by the UK Parliament, the Policy Statement issued by the UK Government, guidances issued by the Home Office, and briefing papers and reports issued by the Refugee Council.

The documents issued by the discussed organisations and institutions were systematised and assessed according to their suitability for the parallel or comparable corpora. The following types of documents were selected for the parallel and comparable corpora:

- 1) the parallel corpus was composed of international and national documents in original languages and their translations: the legally binding and legally non-binding documents issued by global and regional international governmental organizations (The United Nations, The Council of Europe and the European Union) in English and their translations into Lithuanian, as well as the legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania in Lithuanian and their translations into English;
- 2) the comparable corpus was composed of national and international documents in original languages: legally binding and legally non-binding documents of the Republic of Lithuania and UK written in the original Lithuanian and English languages which do not have translations or the translations of which are not available.

Thus, both corpora represent the legislative-executive discourse and its two dimensions: the international dimension (global and regional) and the national dimension (The Republic of Lithuania and the UK). The selected documents can be

found on the MRU Share Point site.

The **textual metadata collection** process encompassed organising the metadata of the collected documents in an Excel file. Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 below represent the samples of the Excel files with the metadata, which include such information as: The name of the document; The title of the document, The author of the document; Source (the site in which the document is published); Publishing year; Home website; URL; The number of the words in the document (see metadata of the Migration parallel and comparable corpora on the MRU Share Point site). The acquired data facilitate further research and simplify the work with the corpora.

**Table 2. 1.** Extract from the Excel file with the collection of the parallel corpus metadata

Document name	Title of the text	Author of the text (individual or collective)	Source (site in which the text is published)	Publishing year	Home website	URL	Word count
<b>EU LEGAL DOCUMENTS IN ENGLISH</b>							
Directive 2011/95/EU	On standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for	the European Parliament	Europos Sąjungos oficialusis leidinys	2011	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html</a>	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011L1095&amp;aid=1647582794868">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32011L1095&amp;aid=1647582794868</a>	9,66
Council Directive 2001/40/EC	On the mutual recognition of decisions on the expulsion of third country nationals	the European Parliament	Europos Sąjungos oficialusis leidinys	2001	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html</a>	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32001L0040">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32001L0040</a>	1,519
Council Directive 2003/86/EC	On the right to family reunification	the European Parliament	Europos Sąjungos oficialusis leidinys	2003	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html</a>	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32003L0086">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32003L0086</a>	4,778
Council Directive 2003/109/EC	Concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents	the European Parliament	Europos Sąjungos oficialusis leidinys	2003	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html</a>	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32003L0109">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32003L0109</a>	6,726

**Table 2. 2.** Extract from the Excel file with the collection of the comparable corpus metadata

Document name	Title of the text	Author of the text (individual or collective)	Source (site in which the text is published)	Publishing year	Home website	URL	Word count
<b>LITHUANIAN LEGAL DOCUMENTS IN LITHUANIAN</b>							
Įstatymas	Lietuvos Respublikos įstatymas Dėl užsieniečių teisėtus pabėgėlius	Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania	Teisės aktų informacinis sistema	2004	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html</a>	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/LIT/AD/FAT/3131/3131.htm">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/LIT/AD/FAT/3131/3131.htm</a>	47,037
Įstatymas	Lietuvos Respublikos nusąvimo perkėlimo į Lietuvos Respubliką įstatymas	Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania	Teisės aktų informacinis sistema	2019	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html</a>	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/LIT/AD/FAT/3131/3131.htm">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/LIT/AD/FAT/3131/3131.htm</a>	2,876
Įstatymas	Lietuvos Respublikos komisijos mokesčių įstatymas	Lietuvos Respublikos Seimas	Teisės aktų informacinis sistema	1994	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html</a>	<a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/LIT/AD/FAT/3131/3131.htm">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/LIT/AD/FAT/3131/3131.htm</a>	1,864

The **textual data pre-processing** encompassed data conversion, cleaning and alignment. Most of the texts were acquired in the PDF format. The necessary file processing was performed, i.e., the PDF files were converted into the TXT format. The texts also presented various problems, which hampered working with the material. Among them there were footnotes interfering with the main text, texts in other languages, pictures and diagrams. The files were cleaned so that only coherent texts were left in them.

Subsequently, the parallel texts (English documents and their Lithuanian translations) were aligned on the sentence level using the LF Aligner software which is freely available on the website. The aligner produced translation memory exchange (TMX) files, which were used for compilation of the parallel corpus.

In the final stage, the pre-processed datasets were **uploaded to the Sketch Engine** platform, and two corpora were built: English-Lithuanian Parallel Migration Corpus

and English-Lithuanian Comparable Migration Corpus.

The collected metadata were uploaded to Sketch Engine using the function ‘Edit Metadata’ (see Figure 2.1). The uploaded metadata enhance the usability of the corpora as the texts can be sorted according to various criteria, for example, time period, source, or the author.

Attribute	Value
Document_name	UK Public General...
<b>Document_name</b>	
Title_of_the_doc ...	Immigration Act
Author_of_the_d ...	Houses of Parlia ...
Year_of_publicati...	2016
Home_website	https://www.legisl...
URL	https://www.legisl...

**Figure 2. 1.** An example of the uploaded metadata to the Sketch Engine platform.

The Sketch Engine calculates the number of various constituent parts of the corpora, such as tokens, words, sentences, documents, etc. In the Sketch Engine, a token is the smallest unit that a corpus consists of (word form, punctuation mark, digit, abbreviation, product name, and anything else between spaces) (sketchengine.eu/my\_keywords/token/). Tokens are categorised into words and non-words. Words are considered to be those tokens which begin with a letter of the alphabet, while all other tokens are regarded as non-words. Table 2.3 presents the main statistics of the corpora according to Sketch Engine calculations.

**Table 2. 3.** The size of the parallel and comparable corpora

	English-Lithuanian Parallel Migration Corpus		English-Lithuanian Comparable Migration Corpus	
	English subcorpus	Lithuanian subcorpus	English subcorpus	Lithuanian subcorpus
Tokens	1,024,525	865,398	1,839,154	750,942
Words	837,796	633,827	1,461,033	526,565
Sentences	71,204	81,689	42,543	30,135
Documents	53	53	94	44

## 2.3. Principles of collection of terminological designations and establishment of equivalents

### 2.3.1. Principles of collection of terminological designations based on Keynes criterium

The process of establishing terminology of the migration was performed using the computational tools for automatic term extraction in Sketch Engine software. Automatically extracted terms were considered to be term candidates which were manually verified to ensure their relevance and appropriateness for the research. Automatic terminology extraction stands as the predominant method for collecting terminology worldwide, its methods are also developed and applied for the Lithuanian terminology (e.g. Bielinskienė et al. 2015; Rackevičienė et al. 2021, 2023).

The automatic extraction was based on the KEYNESS criterium which is, in turn, based on the theoretical notions of termhood and unithood discussed in the studies by Kageura (2002) and Umino (1996), Wong, Liu, and Bennamoun (2007; 2008; 2009).

Kageura and Umino (1996, pp. 260-261) define termhood as “degree that a linguistic unit is related to (or more straightforwardly, represents) domain-specific concepts”, and unithood as “the degree of strength or stability of syntagmatic combinations or collocations”. Termhood criterium can be used to assess both single-word and multi-word terms, while unithood criterium can evaluate only multi-word terms. According to Wong et al. (2009, p. 507), “While unithood provides proof of stability of term candidates, termhood assist in isolating unrelated candidates from domain-specific ones” (Wong, Liu, and Bennamoun, 2007; 2008; 2009, p. 507).

The Sketch Engine tool KEYWORDS functions on the basis of both termhood and unithood criteria. It calculates KEYNESS score using a method called “simple maths” ([sketchengine.eu/guide/keywords-and-term-extraction/#toggle-id-1](https://sketchengine.eu/guide/keywords-and-term-extraction/#toggle-id-1)). This score helps identify significant keywords, terms, key n-grams, and keyword sketch collocations, by comparing their frequencies used in the focus corpus (the corpus under analysis) with the frequencies in the reference corpus (the general language

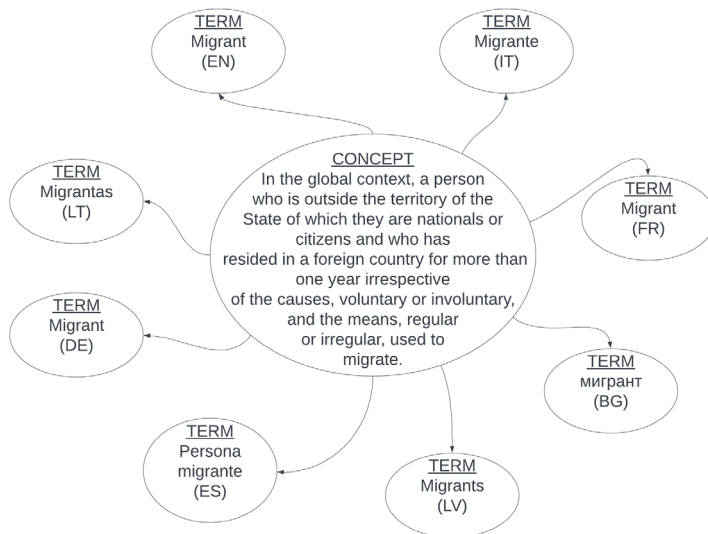
corpus selected by Sketch Engine). As it is stated on Sketch Engine website, “It works with normalized (relative, per million) frequencies in the focus and reference corpora” (ibid.). Words which appear more frequently in the focus corpus than in the reference corpus are regarded as keywords. Meanwhile, multi-word expressions have to meet two criteria: be more frequent in the focus corpus than in the reference corpus and match the typical structure of terminology in the language. The tool enables to reveal domain-specific terminology, identifying terms, collocations, which are distinctive to the topic. The frequencies can be compared across different corpora, as well as between subcorpora within the same corpus. The keyness score serves as a quantitative measure, yet its meaningful interpretation depends on contextual comprehension. Hence, it is crucial to consider the specificity of the domain, and research objectives when using this score.

### 2.3.2. Principles of establishment of English-Lithuanian terminological equivalents based on Equivalence criterium

Equivalence concept, which is crucial in establishing equivalents, serves as the cornerstone in communication across different languages and cultures. To effectively search for equivalents, researchers and translators frequently revisit and reassess the notion of equivalence. This process involves examining various linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors to determine the most appropriate matches or correspondences between elements in different languages or varieties. By continuously revisiting the concept of equivalence, scholars aim to enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of translation, interpretation, and intercultural communication practices.

In the field of Terminology, the traditional view of equivalence focused on concepts sharing the same characteristics and position within a specific field's concept system. This concept-level equivalence was the norm (Arntz, 1993). However, the ISO standard 1087-1:2000 introduces a different approach, considering equivalence at the term level, where it is defined as the relationship between designations in different languages representing the same concept. Rondeau's definition combines both perspectives: two terms are deemed equivalents if one language's designation has a matching relationship with the concept in another language. In this case, various factors, including pragmatics, sense, reference, usage, and lexical meaning, come into play. Thus, equivalence can be established between terms based on their meaning rather than solely on their ability to label a predefined concept (Rondeau, 1984; L'Homme, 2020; León-Araúz, 2022).

Many international concepts possess universal attributes, with only their linguistic designations (terms) varying based on the language used, as it is shown in the Figure 2.2 below.



**Figure 2. 2.** *Concept/term-based equivalence.*

Every language has its unique terms to represent a concept, yet the underlying concept itself remains unchanged. In certain cases, there may be concepts that lack direct equivalents in both the source and target languages, often due to the terms being deeply rooted in a specific culture. Legal terminology frequently serves as a prime example to demonstrate the absence of equivalence (Sandrini, 1996; 2014; Pimentel, 2012; Leon-Arauz, 2022; Rackevičienė et al. 2019). The migration domain is very international, its regulations are mostly based on international legal framework. Thus, its concepts are defined in the same or similar ways across different countries and may be regarded as not bound to any specific legal system. The universal nature of the migration concepts facilitates the establishment of terminological equivalents in different languages.

#### **2.4. Stages of collection of terminological data from the ad hoc migration corpora**

The collection of terminological data from the ad hoc migration corpora involves four main stages:

- the automatic extraction of term candidates and manual selection of terminology relevant to the migration domain;
- the collection of definitions for the identified terms for their clear and concise explanations necessary for deep understanding of their meaning;
- the collection of contextual examples to analyse how the terms are used in various contexts;
- the establishment of English-Lithuanian terminological equivalents.



**The automatic extraction of term candidates and manual selection of relevant terms** was performed in the English subcorpora of both parallel and comparable corpora.

The main tool used for the automatic extraction of term candidates was Sketch Engine KEYWORDS tool. As mentioned earlier, it automatically generates lists of single-word and multi-word term candidates ranked by keyness scores. It determines term candidates on the basis of their frequency and structure in the reference and focus corpora. The tool captures lexical units which are specific for the domain presented by the corpus under analysis. However, some words and multi-word expressions which are significant in the domain, but are infrequent in the focus corpus may be omitted by the tool. Such term candidates can be established using other tools such as WORDLIST, which generates frequency lists of words or distinct word classes, WORD SKETCH, which generates collocation lists of selected words or multi-word expressions, and CONCORDANCE, which generates contexts of selected words and phrases.

Thus, firstly, term candidates were extracted using the KEYWORDS tool, and the automatically generated lists were carefully examined. To determine whether the extracted words and multi-word expressions belonged to the migration domain, the contexts of the term candidates provided by the CONCORDANCE tool were analysed, and available migration glossaries were consulted.

To ensure that all relevant collocations of the most frequent keywords are included in the multi-word term candidate list, the WORD SKETCH tool was additionally applied. This tool allowed the establishment of left and right collocates of the selected keywords and identification of additional multi-word term candidates. Moreover, the CONCORDANCE tool, which was constantly used to examine the contexts of the term candidates, allowed capturing additional words and multi-word expressions significant for the migration domain. These tools enabled to supplement the term candidate lists generated by the KEYWORDS tool and develop the final list of terms which was discussed and validated by the expert of the migration domain.

**Collection of definitions** involved the extraction of knowledge-rich contexts of the terms from the corpora, as well as the collection of definitions from migration glossaries, such as International Migration Law Glossary on Migration 2nd edition (Perruchoud & Redpath-Cross, 2011), Asylum and Migration Glossary (Ruete, 2014), EMN Asylum and Migration Glossary ([home-affairs.ec.europa.eu](http://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu)), UNHCR master glossary of terms ([www.unhcr.org/glossary](http://www.unhcr.org/glossary)), and multi-domain terminology collections, such as IATE (European Union terminology) ([iate.europa.eu/](http://iate.europa.eu/)), and EuroVoc (the EU's multilingual thesaurus).

**Collection of contextual examples** from the corpora was performed with CONCORDANCE tool which enabled identifying sentences or passages where the terminological designations were used in context. The examples of use in context provided further insight into their meaning and usage within the domain of migration.

**Establishment of Lithuanian equivalents.** The search for equivalents was performed in both the parallel and comparable corpora. The analysis of definitions and contextual examples in the corpora of both languages facilitated the process, ensuring

the accuracy of correspondence between terminological designations in English and Lithuanian.

In the parallel corpus, the tool PARALLEL CONCORDANCE was used to establish equivalent candidates which were further verified by analysing their knowledge-rich contexts and usage in the corpus (see examples in Figure 2.3).

<p>&lt;S&gt; 'vulnerable persons' means minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence. &lt;/S&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;S&gt; „pažeidžiami asmenys“ – nepilnamečiai, nelydimi nepilnamečiai, neįgalieji, pagyvenę žmonės, nėščios moterys, vieniši tėvai, turintys nepilnamečių vaikų, bei asmenys, kurie buvo kankinti, išprievartauti ar patyrę kitokių formų sunkių psichologinį, fizinį ar seksualinį smurtą. &lt;/S&gt;</p>
<p>&lt;S&gt; (c) 'sponsor' means a third country national residing lawfully in a Member State and applying or whose family members apply for family reunification to be joined with him/her; &lt;/S&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;S&gt; c) „globėjas“ – trečiosios šalies pilietis, teisėtai gyvenantis valstybėje narėje ir pateikintis prašymą arba kurio šeimos nariai prašo šeimos susijungimo, kad prisijungtų prie jo; &lt;/S&gt;</p>
<p>&lt;S&gt; 'hotspot area' means an area created at the request of the host Member State in which the host Member State, the Commission, relevant Union agencies and participating Member States cooperate, with the aim of managing an existing or potential disproportionate migratory challenge characterised by a significant increase in the number of migrants arriving at the external borders; &lt;/S&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;S&gt; migrantų antplūdžio vieta – priimančiosios valstybės narės prašymu sukurta vieta, kurioje priimančioji valstybė narė, Komisija, atitinkamos Sąjungos agentūros ir dalyvaujančiosios valstybės narės bendradarbiauja, siekdamos valdyti kilulius arba galinčius kilti neproporcingus migracijos sunkumus, kuriems būdingas didelis prie išorės sienų atykančių migrantų pugausėjimas; &lt;/S&gt;</p>

Figure 2. 3. Examples of English and Lithuanian equivalents with their knowledge-rich contexts and usage (from the Parallel Corpus).

The comparable corpus required more extensive investigation of contextually relevant terminology in both languages. In the comparable corpus, there are no specific tools that establish equivalents. Therefore, search for equivalent candidates was performed by querying the corpus with CONCORDANCE tool and searching for Lithuanian terms which designate the same or similar concepts as the English selected terms. The analysis of knowledge-rich contexts and usage patterns played an essential role in this process (see examples in Figure 2.4).

as have been proposed) and, on the other hand, the desire to prevent abuse of regular migration channels. </S><S> Policymakers are aware that employers and other private se is necessary to disseminate, as widely as possible, the information on aliens' regular migration opportunities and the procedure for entering Lithuania, staying in it, passing it bsite of the Migration Department10 provides information on opportunities of regular migration (e.g., where to apply and what documents should be submitted for an alien wI : Migration Department provides information in English about opportunities of regular migration and about irregular information (e.g., in what cases an alien's entry into the Re ion to the Union in order to maintain the Union as an attractive destination for regular migration , in accordance with Member States' economic and social needs, and to ensu c of asylum applicants did not prompt any changes in national approaches for regular migration . 4.</S><S> Financing of the Implemented Measures EMN STUDY 2017/4 The ma ir plėtojama bendra Europos prieglobščio sistema, stiprinama ir plėtojama legali migracija į valstybes nares atsižvelgiant į jų ekonominius ir socialinius poreikius, taip pat nimo sistemos (III priedo 2 punkto g papunktis) 007 Veiklos parama II </S><S> Legali migracija ir integracija 001 Integracijos strategijų plėtojimas 002 Prekybos žmonėmis au AMs who seek asylum or have already been granted refugee status with Austrian sponsors who support them in their integration (e.g. through leisure activities, educational s iod.</S><S> Generally, (Member) States encourage applicant family members and sponsors to supply passports or similar identification documents.</S><S> The need for con s, with almost all (Member) States recognising the right of these minors to act as sponsors for family reunification with their Enhanced integration plans in about half of the ( f foster parents and establishing volunteer support structures with guardians and sponsors .</S><S> The initiative, implemented by Diakonie Deutschland and Competence Ce early all (Member) States recognise the right of unaccompanied minors to act as sponsors for family reunification with their parents, except in Belgium, Hungary and Ireland, idinary protection.</S><S> The United Kingdom currently does not allow children to sponsor relatives to come to the country, based on the concern that doing so will lead to rr to more children putting their lives at risk to get to the United Kingdom in order to sponsor family members to join them.280 During the reference period of this Study, a num reikalaujant, kad jos Direktyvoje nustatytais atvejais leistų susijungti tam tikriems globėjo šeimos nariams, ir joms šioje srityje nepalikant jokios veikimo laisvės.</S><S> Dii zisė.</S><S> Tais atvejais, kai valstybės narės šių apibrėžčių, visų pirma sąvokos „ globėjas “ apibrėžties, aiškiai neperkelė į nacionalinę teisę, jas vis tiek galima numanyti ren nis nustatomos šeimos susijungimo sąlygos.</S><S> Taikymo oritis (3 straipsnis) Globėjas Trečiosios šalies piliečiai gali būti laikomi globėjais šeimos susijungimo tikslais, jeigu jie teisėtai gyvena vienoje iš valstybių narių ir tu s> Taikymo sritis (3 straipsnis) Globėjas Trečiosios šalies piliečiai gali būti laikomi globėjais , tiek jo šeimos narys turi būti trečiųjų šalių piliečiai.</S><S> Tai reiškia, kad ES piliė šytojai ir laikinos arba papildomos apsaugos gavėjai Direktyva taip pat netaikoma globėjams , kurie yra laikinos arba papildomos apsaugos gavėjai, taip pat prieglobščio prašyt mos susijungimą turintys šeimos nariai (4 straipsnio 1 dalis) Teisę prisijungti prie globėjo turi bent jau vadinamojo šeimos branduolio nariai: globėjo sutuoktinis ir globėjo a e) Teisę prisijungti prie globėjo turi bent jau vadinamojo šeimos branduolio nariai: globėjo sutuoktinis ir globėjo arba sutuoktinio nepilnamečiai vaikai.</S><S> Sutuoktinis 4 :

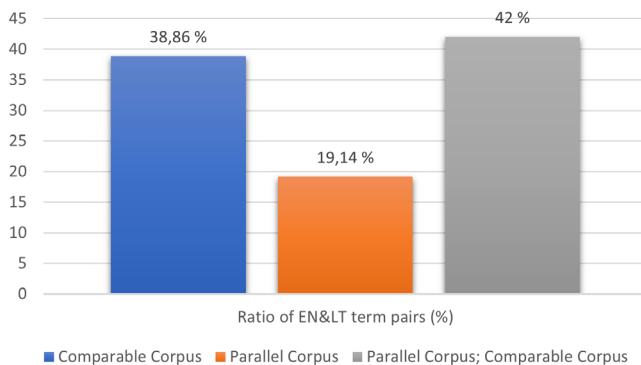
Figure 2. 4. Examples of English and Lithuanian equivalents with their knowledge-rich contexts and usage (from the Comparable Corpus).

In most cases, precise English-Lithuanian terminological correspondence was successfully established in the corpora. For example, the English terms *entrepreneurship*, *stateless person*, *international protection granted*, *highly skilled immigration* exactly match with the Lithuanian terms *verslumamas*, *asmuo be pilietybės*, *tarptautinės apsaugos suteikimas*, *aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų migracija*.

However, in some cases, it was not possible to find exact equivalents in the corpora and the closest terminological designations were selected from the comparable corpus. For example, the English term *illegal business of transportation of a foreigner* was paired with the Lithuanian term *nelegalus pabėgėlių vežimo verslas* though the English constituent *a foreigner* does not align with the Lithuanian constituent *pabėgėlis* ('a refugee'), as according to the definition found in the corpus "*a foreigner is a person in possession of a valid travel document, a valid passport, a valid identity document*".

Thus, the two types of corpora enabled to establish English-Lithuanian terminological equivalents in a more thorough way. If an equivalent could not be detected in the parallel corpus, the comparable corpus enabled to continue its search which in many cases was successful.

In all, 350 pairs of English and Lithuanian terminological designations were selected for the research. Synonymous designations were grouped together, therefore, some of the pairs included a different number of English and Lithuanian terms, e.g. *financial remittances*, *money remittances* – *piniginės perlaidos*; *permanent migration* – *pastavioji migracija*, *nuolatinė migracija*.



**Figure 2.5.** Comparison of Term Pair Ratios in English and Lithuanian Parallel and Comparable Corpora.

Figure 2.5 illustrates a ratio of English-Lithuanian term pairs across parallel and comparable corpora: 67 term pairs (19%) were exclusively extracted from the parallel corpus, 136 (39%) solely from the comparable corpus, and 147 (42%) were found in both corpora.

### 3. THE ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPTUAL DIMENSION OF THE MIGRATION DOMAIN

#### 3.1. Principles of the conceptual analysis

The General Theory of Terminology considered knowledge to have a structure, i.e. this theory states that knowledge units (concepts) are interrelated by various relations constituting conceptual structures (Wüster, 1979; L'Homme, 2020, p. 7). Thus, one of the major objectives of the conceptual analysis of terminology is to reveal these conceptual structures and represent them in a consensual manner according to predefined criteria (L'Homme, 2020, p. 14). These criteria are based on concept relation typology described in ISO standards for terminology (ISO 704: 2022; ISO 1087: 2019) and fundamental terminology studies (Sager, 1990; Gruber, 1993; Nuopponen, 1994; Cabré, 1999).

##### 3.1.1. The role of definitions in establishing concept relationships

In order to establish concept relationships, the characteristics of concepts have to be determined and juxtaposed. The essential role in this process is played by concept definitions which “provide the essential characteristics and thus distinguish the concept from other concepts” (ISO 704: 2022). Thus, defining concepts and their characteristics is the starting point for their structuring. As Schmitz states (2015, pp. 16-17), “On the basis of definitions and concept characteristics, it is possible to relate concepts to each other and to construct terminological concept systems, taxonomies, ontologies, or other knowledge organization systems (SKOS). These concept systems represent the knowledge of a domain or sub-domain in a systematic way”.

In reliance on the knowledge-driven approach, concept characteristics are necessary and sufficient conditions for forming a more precise and clear definition so that the concepts are delimited, do not overlap and can be easily distinguished one from another (L'Homme, 2020). There are different types of definitions analysed in specialised resources by terminologists. However, only those ones which are considered preferable will be discussed here. The definitions are analysed in ISO 704 (2022) standard, by Sager (1990), L'Homme (2020), Sager & L'Homme (1994). Among a variety of definitions, such as intensional, extensional, ostensive, lexical, précising and stipulative, the ISO 704: 2022 standard accents intensional definition (also called analytical definition in Sager 1990, L'Homme, 2020), because it provides the most prominent characteristics of a concept within a concept system, which enables “to recognise a concept and differentiate it from other concepts, especially coordinate concepts” (ISO704:2022). Whereas, the extensional definition refers to the definition of a concept determining its extension made up of the object classes corresponding to the subordinate concepts.

Each definition is composed of definiendum (the concept being defined) and

definiens (the expression, in terms of which the concept is defined) (cf. <https://www.rep.routledge.com/articles/thematic/definition/v-1>). In intensional definitions, definiens is composed of genus (superordinate concept) and differentia (the delimiting characteristics that distinguish that concept from other concepts belonging to the same category) (L'Homme, 2020, pp. 83-85; Sager, 1990, pp. 42-44), see Figure 3.1 below:



Figure 3. 1. Composition of definitions.

Thus, in the definition ‘Humanitarian migration relates to the movement of people who feel somehow forced to move’ (from Cathrine Talleraas, et al., 2022), ‘movement of people’ refers to the genus, ‘who feel somehow forced to move’ is the differentia. In the definition ‘Labour migration is movement of persons from one State to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment’ (from Glossary on Migration, 2011), ‘movement of persons’ refers to the genus, ‘from one State to another’, ‘or within their own country of residence’, ‘for the purpose of employment’ are the differentia.

### 3.1.2. Approaches to concept relation classifications

Wüster (Nuopponen, 1994) presented his classification of concept relations and concept systems (Figure 3.2). It is clearly seen in the classification, that the relations are divided into two distinct categories of concept relations, i.e. logical and ontological.

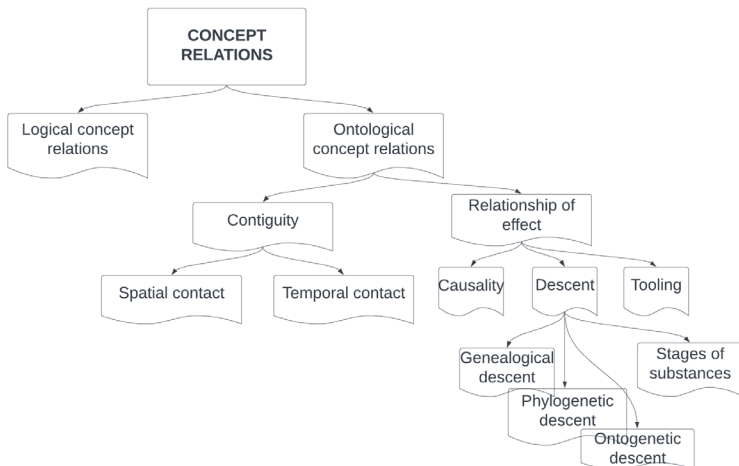


Figure 3. 2. Classification of concept relations, Wüster.

The classification of Wüster has been further developed by numerous terminology scholars, Skuce and Meyer (1990), Cabré (1999), Sager (1990) and L'Homme (1994; 2020), Suonuuti (2001), Nuopponen (2008; 2010; 2014; 2016), Leon Araus and Faber (2010), among them. It has been also implemented in ISO standards. Though the major principles of concept typology are followed in the classifications, they often possess significant differences.

In ISO standards, the relations are divided into *hierarchical and non-hierarchical*. Hierarchical relations are limited to generic and partitive ones. Subsequently, all the other relations belong to non-hierarchical ones, which relate to associative relations (ISO 704: 2022; ISO 1087: 2019).

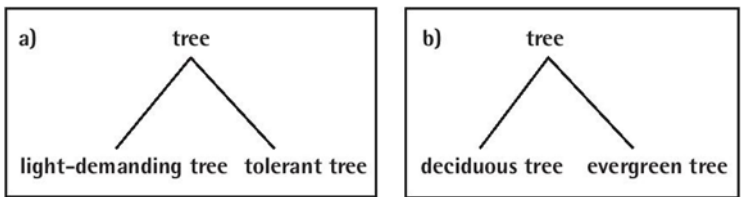
This classification in ISO standards is criticised by Nuopponen. In her studies, Nuopponen (1994) provides a detailed explanation of concept systems and concept relations. She emphasises the significance of concept systems especially in a specialised subject field, although they are also used in everyday communication and reflect human's ability to structure knowledge. Terminologists use more sophisticated systems for developing, standardising structuring, and defining concepts in their terminological analysis. According to Nuopponen (1994), concept systems could be defined as "systems consisting of several components (concepts) and their relations (concept relations)". She gives accent to two concept systems: macro concept system, which includes all the concepts within a specialised subject field without separating them according to their relations, whereas in contrast, micro concept systems are the ones, in which homogeneous relations between concepts are a strong need. Nuopponen (1994) stresses the inseparability of concept relations and concept systems, noting that one can not exist without the other. The relations between concepts can be made in a logical manner, or as free associations between the concepts. Nuopponen offers three points of view according to which concept relations can be classified. They are *qualitative relations*, *quantitative relations* and *systemic relations*. *Qualitative analysis* is the backbone for the division of the concept system. Similar to Wüster's classification (1974), Nuopponen's (2014) classification of concept relations and concept systems is based on logical (generic) and ontological relations, and then into their subcategories. Logical relations are built with a degree of similarity. Whereas the recognition of ontological relations between concepts is indirect. *Quantitative analysis* deals with further scrutiny of the relations, i.e. logical concept relations are analysed in terms of concept intension and extension, whereas the concepts in partitive concept systems are compared by the number of components. *System-oriented analysis* intends determination of the position of the concepts in the concept system.

Despite of different approaches to concept classifications, the major principles of classifying basic concept relations are followed in most of terminology studies. Below, Nuopponen's approach is presented, which is mainly followed in the thesis, and supplemented with statements from ISO standards and studies by other terminology scholars.

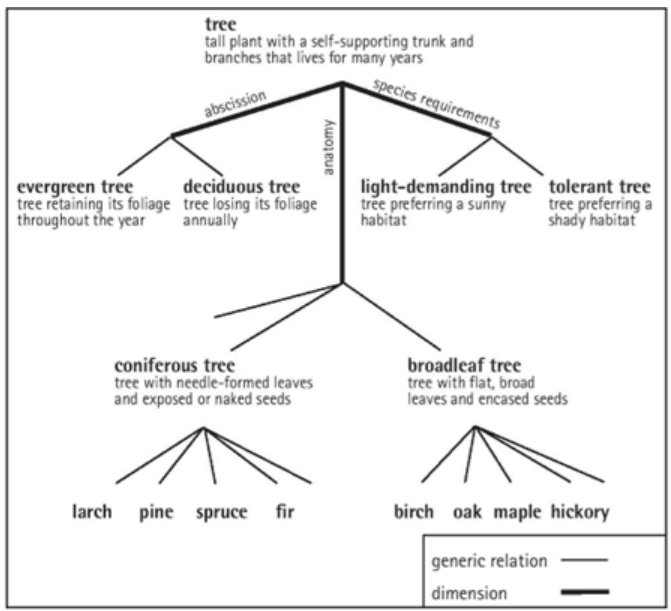
Generic relations in terminology literature are also called logical relations (Nuopponen, 1994; 2022) or hyponymy relations (Gil-Berrozpe, León Araúz&Faber,

2016; San et al., 2020). According to ISO 704 (2022), generic relations are defined as the ones between a generic concept (a superordinate concept) and a specific concept (a subordinate concept), “the intension of which includes the intension of the superordinate concept, i.e. two concepts share homonymous characteristics, however, the subordinate concept has at least one additional delimiting characteristic”.

The superordinate concept is broken into subordinate concepts, which further may serve as a superordinate concept for other subordinate concepts. The subordinate concepts located on the same level are called coordinate concepts (Nuopponen, 2022). The same superordinate concept can be divided in accordance with different criteria, representing separate monodimensional generic concept systems, as seen in Figure 3.3. However, it is more comfortable to show the relations between concepts in one multidimensional concept system (Figure 3.4) with the criteria for subdivision indicated in the scheme (Suonuuti, 2001).



**Figure 3. 3.** Two monodimensional generic concept systems of trees according to ‘species requirements’ (a) and ‘abscission’ criteria (Suonuuti, 2001).



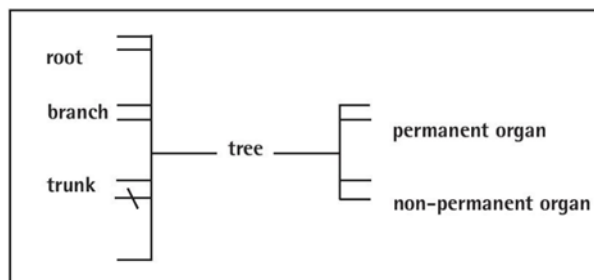
**Figure 3. 4.** Multidimensional generic concept system of trees (Suonuuti, 2001).

According to Nuopponen (2010; 2014; 2022) generic (logical) concept relations are divided into:

1. Generic super/subordination, which branches out into a) direct and b) indirect generic super/subordination.
2. Generic co-ordination, which branches out into a) direct and b) indirect generic co-ordination.
3. Generic diagonal relation.

Nuopponen provides an extended classification of ontological concept relations. Ontological relations are subdivided into contiguity relations (based on contiguity in space and time) and influence relations (Nuopponen, 2022). Cabré (1999) states that ontological concept relations are made on the “basis of the proximity of beings to each other in the real world” and provides the division of the relations based on criteria similar to the ones provided by Nuopponen.

There are different types of relations which belong to contiguity relations. One of the major types is partitive relations. Partitive relations are the ones between the whole and its parts, i.e. the superordinate concepts here are considered as a whole, while the subordinate concepts relate to the parts of the whole (ISO704, 2022). Partitive relations are presented as hierarchical relations in the standards (2022), while Nuopponen (1994; 2010; 2022), Cabré (1999), Suonuuti (2001) view them as a part of ontological relations. Suonuuti (2001) illustrates (Figure 3.5) the partitive concept system, which can also be presented as a multidimensional concept system consisting of several levels.



**Figure 3. 5.** *Multidimensional partitive concept system (Suonuuti, 2001).*

Other contiguity relations distinguished by Nuopponen include material-component relation ('olive' (a whole) - 'olive oil' (a component which can be extracted from the whole)), property relation ('virus' (an object) - 'contagious'(property)), locative relation ('furniture' (an object) - 'room' (the place where the object appears)), enhancement relation ('e-mail' - 'attachment' (two objects, the latter can be attached to the former)), ownership relation ('car owner' (an owner: persons, groups of people, legal entities) - 'car' (an object which belongs to the owner)), rank relation ('Bachelor of Arts' - 'Master of Arts' - 'Doctor of Philosophy'), and temporal relations. Temporal relations depend on the connected concepts represented by actions or objects with contact in



time. Thus, they are subdivided into phase relations (the concepts representing the sequence of events, actions, and processes, e.g., ‘drafting’ – ‘rewriting’ – ‘editing’) and succession relations (the concepts referring to people, things or even time following one another, e.g., ‘former president’ – ‘president’). According to ISO 1087:2019 these relations are called sequential, as they can follow one another, intertwine and take place at the same time. (Nuopponen, 1994; 2007; 2022).

Influence relations encompass activity relations, origination relations, developmental relations, interactional relations and causal relations.

Activity relations are represented by the concept relations based on the relationships between:

- a) an activity and an agent, or a performer, or an entity performing the activity, e.g., ‘research’ – ‘researcher’.
- b) an activity and the object of the activity, e.g., ‘research’ – ‘research question’.
- c) an activity and the tools, materials and methods used, e.g., ‘research’ – ‘research method’/ ‘research material’/ ‘qualitative method’.
- d) an activity and location, e.g., ‘research’ – ‘university’.
- e) an activity and a purpose, e.g., ‘research’ – ‘research result’ (Nuopponen, 2006, 2011, 2022)

Origination relations are the ones between the concepts, the main of which refers to a concrete or abstract entity or object and the related are concepts that represent the origin of the object, i.e. the producer, material, instrument, manufacturing method, manufacturing process, place of origin, the purpose. Developmental concept relations are created between the concepts representing objects going through stages in a particular process. The stages could refer to stages of an individual (ontogenetic relation), stages of species (phylogenetic relation), generations (genealogic relation), stages of material (material development relation), and role-change relation. Interactional concept relations mainly refer to the mutual influence of the participants or objects in the process of their interaction. Causal relations encompass various types of causes and effects, as well as other types of concepts, such as symptoms, consequences, counteracting causes, etc. (Nuopponen, 1994; 2008; 2022).

Unlike Nuopponen’s classification of ontological concept relations, the ISO standards categorise similar types of relations as associative relations, “relations which are usually derived from underlying relations between objects”. The major differences between the classifications of Nuopponen and ISO standards is positioning of partitive relations: Nuopponen ascribes them to ontological relations (which are distinguished from logical relations), while ISO standards classifies them as hierarchical relations (which are distinguished from associative relations).

ISO 704: 2022 enumerates associative relations, similar to Nuopponen’s ontological relations: sequential relations (based on the criterion ordering objects), activity relation (based on action object), origination relations (based on the origin of an object), instrumental relation (based on a tool used for specific purposes), interactional relation (based on a two-way connection between objects), transmission relation (based on the sender-receiver principle), opposite relation (based on objects that can be viewed as

opposite of each other). Similar classification as in ISO standards was presented also in the works by Sager (1990, pp. 29-37).

**In the thesis**, concepts are organised in three conceptual models, each of which possess its particular conceptual structure based on logical and ontological concept relations. Model 1 is developed on the basis of ontological causal relations. Model 2 reflects logical (generic) relations. Meanwhile, Model 3 is the most complex one, it is developed on the basis of a variety of concept relations: partitive (part-whole) relations, developmental (process-result) relations and activity (agent-activity-patient) relations including components of causal relations.

### 3.1.3. Causal concept relations

Causal relations are regarded as crucial in knowledge acquisition (L'Homme, 2022, p. 154). They are given a lot of attention in terminology studies presenting their components, component types and their interrelations (Nuopponen, 1994; 2008; 2022).

Nuopponen (2008) analysed the main elements of causal relations in a chain of an event, referring to different causes, effects, symptoms and consequences, patients and counteracting causes. According to her classification, **causes** are classified into:

- causal agents, referring to “a person or phenomenon which can be considered to have caused something, e.g. rhinovirus → common cold”.
- producing cause is considered a contributing action that produces an injury as a consequence: e.g. ‘smoking’ (a contributing action) → ‘lung cancer’ (a consequence).
- explanatory cause is a condition, “which has contributed to something which has happened: e.g. ‘inflammability’ → ‘fire’

(Nuopponen, 2008).

As seen from the explanation of the causes, they refer to the person or phenomenon, action, and state (or condition). In turn, in a ‘cause-effect relations chain’ causes always go along with effects. Nuopponen (2008) groups **effects** in accordance with the causes. Thus, a producing cause and a causal agent can lead to an event: ‘earthquake → *flooding*’, a product: ‘earthquake → *seismic wave*’, or a state: ‘earthquake → *property damage*’. Whereas, an explanatory cause leads to a resulting event ‘humidity → *sweating*’, a resulting product ‘humidity → *sweat*’, or a resulting state ‘humidity → *hyperpyrexia*’.

In addition to causes and effect, causality relations encompass other types of concepts, such as symptoms, consequences, patients, counteracting causes. **Symptoms** are considered to be characteristics or constituents of the resulting event ‘earthquake → *trembling*’, resulting product ‘pregnancy → *morning sickness*’, resulting state ‘humidity → *water vapor*’ (Nuopponen, 2008). **Consequences** differ from effects in the way that they are not always permanent, i.e. they may or may not arise. That depends on various factors, e.g. ‘*common cold*’ does not always lead to ‘*sinusitis*’ (Nuopponen, 2008). **Patient**, “a concrete or an abstract object which is affected by the cause and in which the effects and their symptoms appear”, is regarded as an essential element in

a chain of causation. A patient could be a human being, as in the example with the 'common cold', or a non-living being, e.g. 'land area' is a patient of 'flood', as the land area is affected by the natural disaster. Nupponen (2008) distinguishes several types of patients: *cause-patient*, *effect-patient*, and also *alternative patients*, who are regarded as patients, affected concurrently. **Counteracting causes** are factors that counteract, or prevent, the effects of a cause, e.g. 'banning smoking can prevent causes of smoking', or symptoms, e.g. 'particular medication is applied to cure a disease'. Counteracting causes may take the form of actors, action, event, measures, instruments, methods, etc.

As mentioned above, **in the thesis**, causal relations are the basis of modelling Model 1. The components of causal relations are also included in modelling of Model 3

### 3.1.4. Concept categories

Conceptual structures are distinguished not only by the types of concept relations, but also by the nature of concepts which predominate in the structures (Sager, 1990, pp. 26-28). Much like how physical objects are grouped into categories to create concepts, concepts are also sorted into classes. These classes encompass a range of items, such as physical entities (such as plants or minerals), scientific methods, properties linked to scientific and technological processes, and a variety of other concepts representing tangible or intangible entities. The establishment of these classes depends on a widespread agreement among users regarding their definitions. At the most general level, Sager (1990) categorizes concept groups in the following ways:

- ENTITIES, which are abstracted from material or abstract objects,
- ACTIVITIES, denoting processes, operations, and actions involving the consumption of time conducted with, by, or for entities (human and/or machine).
- QUALITIES, encompassing properties, characteristics, states used to distinguish among entities.
- RELATIONS, which are concepts representing connections, which can be established among any of the other three types of concepts. Relations, in themselves, are considered concepts.

Sager (1990) distinguishes between different types of **ENTITIES**: MATERIAL ENTITIES (possessing tangible characteristics), ABSTRACT ENTITIES (lacking tangible characteristics), NEUTRAL ENTITIES (impartial entity, concerning particular categories of material and abstract entities, such as unit, set, assembly, group), REPRESENTATIONAL ENTITIES (symbolizing information in a structured, standardized way and/or serving for the arrangement or regulation of such formalized information, such as data, symbol, character), and SOFTWARE ENTITIES (associated with software, as program, pause, instruction).

**Lexicon research group** (University of Granada) also organises concepts into classes. In the knowledge base EcoLexicon developed by the research group, concepts are grouped into three major categories: ENTITIES, PROCESSES and ATTRIBUTES which are further subcategorised. In the study on military terminology, the scholar of

Lexicon research group Pamela Faber (Faber, 2019), distinguishes between the following conceptual categories: ENTITIES, ACTIONS, TIME, SPACE, and ATTRIBUTES. ENTITIES are subdivided into ANIMATE ENTITIES and INANIMATE ENTITIES. The latter further spit into CONCRETE and ABSTRACT. These conceptual categories are related with each other within various knowledge structures that include the following elements: AGENT, ACTION, PATIENT, and RESULT/OBJECTIVE.

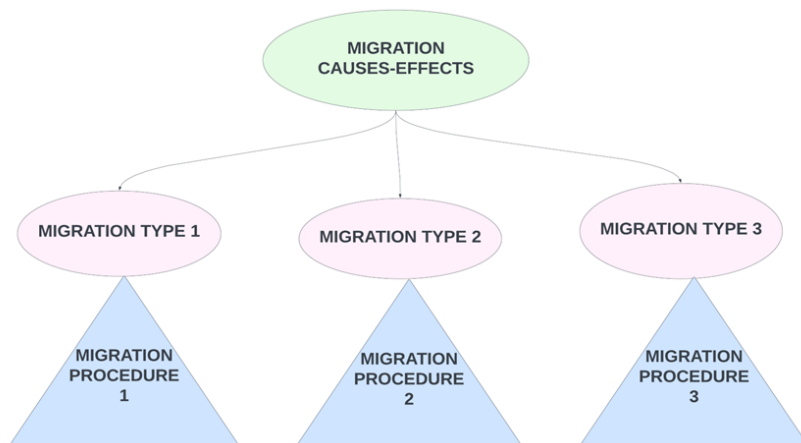
In **the thesis**, the following categories of concepts are distinguished: Activities and States (ACT), Animate Entities (ANE) and Inanimate entities and their attributes (INANE).

## 3.2. Conceptual framework of the migration domain

This section presents the overall structure of the conceptual framework of the migration domain, the modelling of which was based on the analysis of the data extracted from the migration corpora and selected for the research: exploration of terminological definitions and knowledge-rich contexts, establishment of migration concepts and their interrelations in the migration domain, as well as identification of the major categories of the concepts of the domain. This description is followed by thorough analysis of each Model constituting the framework: types of concept relations dominant in them and the phenomena in the real world represented by them.

### 3.2.1. Structure of the conceptual framework of the migration domain and categories of its concepts

The analysis of the data has resulted in the development of the conceptual framework of the migration domain representing the comprehensive organization of knowledge regarding the causes, effects, taxonomy, and procedural aspects of migration processes, as can be seen in Figure 3.6.



**Figure 3. 6.** *Conceptual framework of the migration domain.*

A wide range of complex phenomena and their subsequent consequences contribute to the emergence of diverse migration processes. These processes, in turn, trigger administrative migration procedures that involve active participation from both migrants and immigration authorities.

These phenomena can encompass factors such as economic disparities, armed conflicts, environmental changes, political instability, and social pressures, among others. These underlying causes prompt individuals or groups to move across national borders in search of safety, opportunities, or better living conditions.

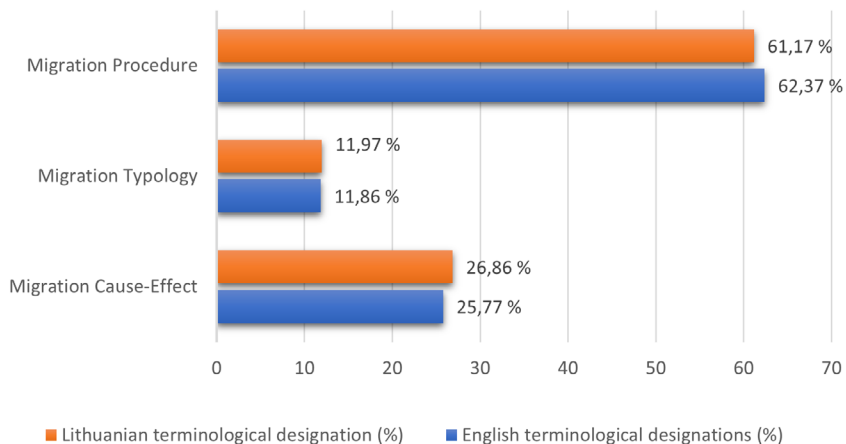
In response to these migration flows, governments and immigration authorities are tasked with developing and implementing administrative procedures to manage and regulate the entry, stay, and rights of migrants. These procedures often entail visa applications, work permits, asylum requests, and various forms of documentation.

The interplay between the complexities of migration phenomena and the administrative processes designed to address them underscores the significance of understanding the multifaceted nature of global migration.

For the research purposes, the conceptual framework was split into three Models representing different aspects of the migration domain:

- **Migration Cause-Effect Model (Model 1):** This model comprises concepts that encompass various aspects of migration, including the factors motivating individuals to leave their country of origin in search of more favourable opportunities elsewhere (causes). It also covers the consequences and implications of their migration journey, addressing both positive and negative effects on their well-being abroad.
- **Migration Taxonomy Model (Model 2):** This model encompasses **Migration type 1, Migration type 2 and Migration type 3**, i.e. all relevant concepts associated with different categories or types of migration, depending on the underlying reasons that drive people to relocate from one country to another.
- **Migration Procedure Model (Model 3):** This model encompasses migration procedure of each migration type: **Migration procedure 1, Migration procedure 2, and Migration procedure 3**. The Model focuses on concepts related to the procedural aspects of the migration event itself. It includes concepts associated with the activities triggered by the movement of foreign individuals to another country, the roles and functions of organizations, institutions, and authorities involved in the process, as well as the final decisions made regarding migrants' entry or exclusion from the host country, along with the potential methods and criteria applied in these determinations.

The Figure 3.7 presents the distribution of terminological designations of the concepts among the three Models under investigation.



**Figure 3. 7.** Ratio of English and Lithuanian terms across three models (%).

The analysis of the research data indicates that the majority of terminological designations extracted from the corpora are associated with Model 3. Specifically, 62% of English designations and 61% of Lithuanian designations fall under the category ‘Migration Procedure’ Model 1 encompasses 26% of English designations and nearly 27% of Lithuanian designations, while approximately 12% of both English and Lithuanian designations are attributed to the ‘Migration Taxonomy’ Model.

Concepts constituting the conceptual framework represent different objects in the real world. On the basis of the properties of these objects, they are grouped into three major categories (see Table 3.1).

**Table 3. 1.** Concept categories used in the thesis

Concept categories	Objects ascribed to concept categories
Activities and States (ACT)	<p><u>actions, conditions and states associated with human behaviour</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- processes reflecting actions, states, conditions, causing migration or resulting from it (Model 1);</li> <li>- specific migration processes and states (Model 2);</li> <li>- processes migrants deal with during the formal migration procedure, e.g. obtaining permission for work, facilitating voluntary return, and the procedure for establishing a person’s identity (Model 3).</li> </ul>

Concept categories	Objects ascribed to concept categories
Animate Entities (ANE)	<p><u>human beings, performing an activity or being the objects of the activities performed by other human beings</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- individuals who actively participate in shaping the causes and effects of migration (Model 1);</li> <li>- human beings engaging in migration (Model 2);</li> <li>- specific individuals, or groups, engaged in the migration process emphasising their legal and procedural aspects associated with their status and treatment within the migration context (Model 3).</li> </ul>
Inanimate Entities (concrete and abstract) and Attributes (INANE)	<p><u>concrete and abstract entities which play a certain role in the migration process, as well as their attributes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a set of measures, strategies, factors, etc., which influence or result from causes and effects of migration (Model 1);</li> <li>- tangible objects used in administrative procedure which play a significant role in the migration process (Model 3);</li> <li>- attributes of tangible and intangible objects.</li> </ul>

As demonstrated by Table 3.1, in **Model 1**, the terminological designations have been ascribed to the following conceptual categories:

- **Activities and states (ACT):** the designations falling under the category describe the actions, conditions and states associated with human behaviour, e.g.: *discrimination on the basis of/on grounds of birth – diskriminacija dėl prigimties, domestic violence – smurtas šeimoje, crime against humanity – nusikaltimas žmoniškumui.*
- **Animate entities (ANE):** the designations falling under the category include human beings, performing an activity or being the objects of the activities performed by other human beings, e.g.: *actors of persecution – persekiojimo vykdytojai, stranded migrants – į sunkią padėtį patekę migrantai, victims of human trafficking – prekybos žmonėmis aukos.*
- **Inanimate entities and attributes (INANE):** the designations falling under the category refer to concrete and abstract entities which play a certain role in the migration process, as well as their attributes, e.g.: *migration policy – migracijos politika, pull factors for migration – migracijos traukos veiksniai, child poverty – vaikų skurda.*

In **Model 2**, the terminological designations have been ascribed to the following conceptual categories:

- **Activities and states (ACT):** the designations falling under this conceptual category describe specific migration processes and states, rather than human beings: e.g. *circular migration – apykaitinė migracija, permanent migration – pastovioji migracija / nuolatinė migracija, legal entry / legal arrival – teisėtas atvykimas.*



- **Animate Entities (ANE):** the designations falling under this conceptual category represent human beings engaging in migration: *e.g. economic migrants – ekonominiai migrantai, self-employed persons – savarankiškai dirbantys asmenys, highly qualified workers / highly skilled workers – aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojai.*

In **Model 3**, the terminological designations have been ascribed to the following conceptual categories:

- **Activities and States (ACT):** the designations, falling under the ACT category in the Migration Procedure Model, describe the formalities, processes, and states migrants deal with during the formal migration procedure, *e.g. obtaining permission for work, facilitating voluntary return, and the procedure for establishing a person's identity, etc.: voluntary return – savanoriškas grįžimas; determination of identity – asmens tapatybės nustatymas, etc.*
- **Animate Entities (ANE):** The designations, falling under the ANE category in the Migration Procedure Model, describe specific individuals, or groups, engaged in the migration process emphasising their legal and procedural aspects associated with their status and treatment within the migration context: *vulnerable persons – pažeidžiami asmenys; suspected victims –spėjamos aukos; third-country national – trečiosios šalies pilietis, etc.*
- **Inanimate Entities and their attributes (INANE): the designations,** falling under the INANE category in the Migration Procedure Model, describe tangible elements or elements of administrative procedure which play a significant role in the migration process: *refugee camp –pabėgėlių stovykla; application for asylum – prašymas suteikti prieglobstį; long-stay visa –ilgalaikė viza, work permit – leidimas dirbti, etc.*

### 3.2.2. Model 1: Migration Causes and Effects

Human migration is considered to be a complex phenomenon. People migrate from one place to another within their native country or out of the country for a variety of reasons: seeking for a better life, higher income, security, trying to avoid persecution, war and violence, natural disasters, poverty and inequality, getting better health service, joining family members, receiving a better education, etc. (Scholten, 2022). Whatever the cause, people move from country to country, subsequently, it leads to consequences for both the country of origine and the host country.

Following the analysis of the dataset, it has been established that a group of concepts represents the migration causal chain joining processes causing migration and resulting from migration. On the basis of interrelations of these concepts, Model 1 has been developed. The Model is based on two types of relations: a chain of causal events (causal relations between causes and effects) which are a type of **ontological concept relations** and their types interrelated by **logical relations**.

The scrutiny of a comprehensive range of concepts representing various social, economic, and political aspects, acting as push and pull factors influencing migration,

as well as the potential positive and negative effects of migration, enabled the process of creating the Model. It offers insights into the complex interplay of forces that drive migration and consequences for different groups involved. The analysis facilitates a deeper understanding of the nature of migration and its implications for societies and nations in both the country of origin and the host country. Model 1 and its components are presented in Figure 3.8.

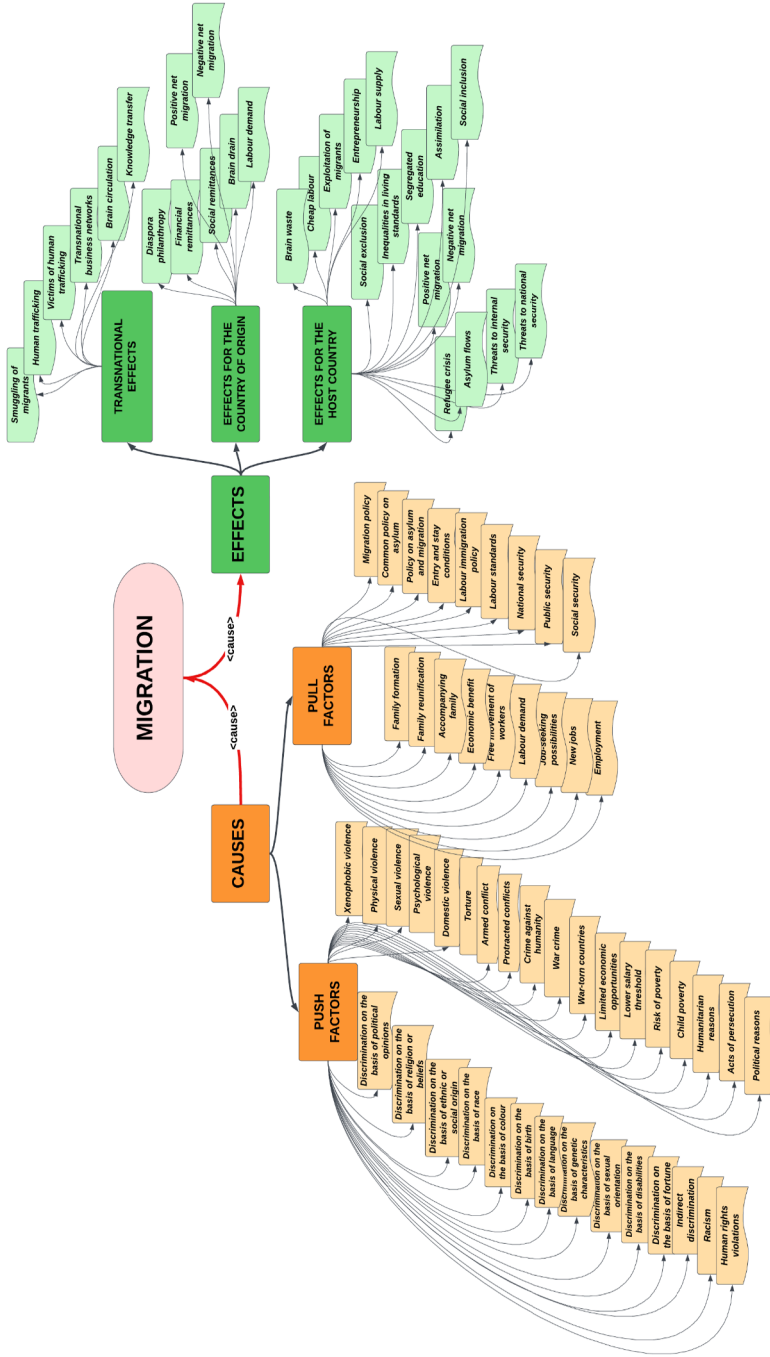


Figure 3. 8. Causes and Effects of Migration.

Figure 3.8 reflects various phenomena causing migration and phenomena resulting from migration. Thus, migration is a consequence of causing phenomena, and simultaneously, migration is a cause for the phenomena resulting from it. Figure 3.9 demonstrates the structural overview of the migration area system.



Figure 3. 9. Structural overview of the migration area system.

The Model was developed on the basis of established terminological concept designations, the analysis of their definitions, and context examples revealing various phenomena taking place in the migration domain.

**Causes** refer to the **phenomena or activities of groups of people** which might be regarded as responsible for bringing about migration of certain groups of people.

The Causes may be grouped into two categories according to their nature:

- **Producing causes** encompass activities by the authorities or individuals contributing to producing migration causes: *act of persecution - persekiojimo veiksmai, xenophobic violence - ksenofobinis smurtas, physical violence - fizinis smurtas, discrimination on the basis of political opinions - diskriminacija dėl politinių pažiūrų, discrimination on the basis of ethnic or social origin - diskriminacija dėl etninės ar socialinės kilmės.*
- **Explanatory causes** are states and conditions explaining migration causes: *armed conflict - ginkluotas konfliktas, protracted conflicts - užsitęsę konfliktai, limited economic opportunities - ribotos ekonominės galimybės, labour immigration policy - darbo imigracijos politika, economic benefits - ekonominė nauda, etc.*

The Causes may be also grouped into two categories according to their impact:

- **Causes functioning as push-factors** (factors which make people leave the country or origin):
  - 1) Discrimination in the country of origin: *discrimination on the basis of political opinions / religion or beliefs / ethnic or social origin / race / colour / birth / language / genetic characteristics / sexual orientation / disabilities / fortune - diskriminacija dėl politinių pažiūrų / dėl religijos ar tikėjimo / dėl etninės ar socialinės kilmės / dėl rasės / dėl odos spalvos / dėl prigimties /dėl kalbos /dėl genetinių ypatybių / dėl lyties orientacijos / dėl negalių / dėl turto; indirect discrimination - netiesioginė diskriminacija; racism - rasizmas.*
  - 2) Violence experienced in the country of origin: *xenophobic violence - ksenofobinis smurtas, physical violence - fizinis smurtas, sexual violence - seksualinis smurtas, domestic violence - smurtas šeimoje, psychological violence - psichologinis smurtas; torture - kankinimas.*

- 3) War conditions in the country of origin: *armed conflict* – ginkluotas konfliktas, *protracted conflicts* – užsitęsę konfliktai, *crime against humanity* – nusikaltimas žmoniškumui, *war crime* – karo nusikaltimas, *war-torn countries* – karo draskomos šalys.
  - 4) Economic and social conditions in the country of origin: *limited economic opportunities* – ribotos ekonominės galimybės, *lower salary threshold* – minimali darbo užmokesčio riba, *risk of poverty* – skurdo rizika, *child poverty* – vaikų skurdas, *humanitarian reason* – humanitarinė priežastis .
  - 5) Political conditions in the country of origin: *acts of persecution* – persekiojimo veiksmai, *political reasons* – politinės priežastys.
  - 6) Violations of human rights in general: *human rights violations* – žmogaus teisių pažeidimai.
- **Causes functioning as pull-factors** (the factors which attract people to go to the host country):
    - 1) Immigration policies of the host country: *migration policy* – migracijos politika, *common policy on asylum* – bendra prieglobsčio politika, *policy on asylum and migration* – prieglobsčio ir migracijos politika, *entry and stay conditions* – atvykimo ir buvimo sąlygos, *labour immigration policy* – darbo imigracijos politika, *labour standards* – darbo standartai .
    - 2) Security in the host country: *national security* – nacionalinis saugumas, *public security* – visuomenės saugumas, *social security* – socialinė apsauga.
    - 3) Employment and other economic conditions in the host country: *employment* – darbas, *new jobs* – naujos darbo vietos, *job-seeking possibilities* – darbo paieškos galimybės, *labour demand* – darbo jėgos paklausa, *free movement of workers* – laisvas darbuotojų judėjimas, *economic benefit* – ekonominė nauda.
    - 4) Family-related conditions: *family formation* – šeimos sukūrimas, *family reunification* – šeimos susijungimas, *accompanying family members* – lydintys šeimos nariai.

The analysed factors trigger migration processes, which can take various modes (discussed in detail in Model 2), and which, in turn, give rise to various factors resulting from migration. These resulting factors are considered effects in the Model.

**Effects** refer to outcomes of migration both in the countries of origin of migrants and in the host countries.

The Effects may be classified according to their outcome into two categories:

- **Resulting events:** resulting events refer to sequences of activities conducted either by migrant or host communities (e.g. *asylum flows* – prieglobsčio prašytojų srautai, *asylum shopping* – palankiausios prieglobsčiui valstybės paieškos, *smuggling of migrants* – neteisėtas migrantų gabenimas, *human trafficking* – prekyba žmonėmis, *exploitation of migrants* – migrantų išnaudojimas, *labour exploitation* – darbuotojų išnaudojimas, *sexual exploitation of children* – seksualinis vaikų išnaudojimas.
- **Resulting states:** resulting states indicate various interactions between migrants and host communities and social changes resulting from these interactions

(e.g. *threats to internal security – grėsmės vidaus saugumui, threats to national security – grėsmė nacionaliniam saugumui, assimilation – asimiliacija, social inclusion – socialinė įtrauktis, social exclusion – socialinė atskirtis, cheap labour – pigi darbo jėga, inequalities in living standards – nevienodas gyvenimo lygis, transnational business networks – tarptautiniai verslo tinklai, brain circulation – protų apykaita, brain gain – protų įtekėjimas, brain waste – protų švaistymas*); resulting states may also have impact on countries of origin: *brain drain – protų nutekėjimas, diaspora philanthropy – diasporos filantropija*.

The Effects may also be divided into three major categories according to the nature:

- Effects for the **host country**:

- 1) Challenges resulting from high migration flows: *asylum flows – prieglobsčio prašytojų srautai, refugee crisis – pabėgėlių krizė, threats to internal security – grėsmės vidaus saugumui, threats to national security – grėsmė nacionaliniam saugumui*,
- 2) Challenges related to social and cultural divergence. Successful management results in *assimilation – asimiliacija, social inclusion – socialinė įtrauktis*. Meanwhile unsuccessful management results in *social exclusion – socialinė atskirtis, inequalities in living standards – nevienodas gyvenimo lygis, segregated education – švietimo segregacija*.
- 3) Challenges related to labour market and knowledge circulation. Successful management results in *labour supply – darbo jėgos pasiūla, entrepreneurship – verslumas, brain gain – protų įtekėjimas*. Meanwhile, unsuccessful management can result in *exploitation of migrants – migrant išnaudojimas, cheap labour – pigi darbo jėga, brain waste – protų švaistymas*.
- 4) Challenges related to population size: surplus of incoming population compared to outgoing population *positive net migration – teigiama neto migracija*, deficit of incoming population compared to outgoing population *negative net migration – neigiama neto migracija*.

- Effects for the **country of origin**:

- 1) Benefits resulting from the migration impact: *diaspora philanthropy – diasporos filantropija, financial remittances – piniginių perlaidos, social remittances – socialinės perlaidos*;
- 2) Challenges related to labour market and knowledge circulation: *labour demand – darbo jėgos paklausa, brain drain – protų nutekėjimas*.
- 3) Challenges related to population size: surplus of incoming population compared to outgoing population *positive net migration – teigiama neto migracija*, deficit of incoming population compared to outgoing population *negative net migration – neigiama neto migracija*.

- **Transnational effects:**

- 1) Transnational criminal activities and their victims resulting from high migration demand and migrant vulnerability: *smuggling of migrants – neteisėtas*

*migrantų gabenimas, human trafficking – prekyba žmonėmis, victims of human trafficking – prekybos žmonėmis aukos,*

- 2) Transnational cooperation and knowledge circulation: *transnational business networks – tarptautiniai verslo tinklai, brain circulation – protų apykaita, knowledge transfer – žinių perdavimas.*

As evident from the examples, certain effects of migration have positive consequences for the host country but negative consequences for the country of origin. For instance, the concept of *financial remittances – piniginės perlaidos* refers to processes that are positive for the country of origin but negative for the host country. Conversely, the concepts of *brain gain – protų įtekėjimas* and *brain drain – protų nutekėjimas* represent opposite effects of the same processes: *brain gain* denotes a positive effect for the host country, while *brain drain* signifies a negative effect for the country of origin.

The development of the Migration Cause-Effect Model has revealed a variety of producing and explanatory causes that serve as push and pull factors of migration, including violations of human rights, economic and political conditions, as well as states of war. Migration resulting from these factors, in turn, triggers a range of events and conditions in both host countries and countries of origin. These effects can have both positive and negative impacts on the security, economic situation, and overall development of countries. Furthermore, the causes of migration also determine its purposes, which form the basis for classifying migration processes into different types, as discussed in the following section.

### 3.2.3. Model 2: Migration Taxonomy

The dataset allowed distinguishing concept designations referring to various types of migration, on the basis of which Model 2 was developed. This Model comprises concepts interrelated by hierarchical logical concept relations, i.e. relations based on similarity of concepts and the degree of their abstraction.

A multitude of migration types have been delineated by different authors in the field. However, the Model is developed on the basis on those migration types which were detected in the ad hoc corpora. The Model focuses on the generic concept MIGRATION and three more specific concepts subordinate to the generic concept: LABOUR MIGRATION, FAMILY MAIGRATION and HUMANITARIAN MIGRATION (see Figure 3.10 below). The classification of migration types is based on **migration purposes** which are either employment in a host country, family creation/reunification or protection from threats in home countries.

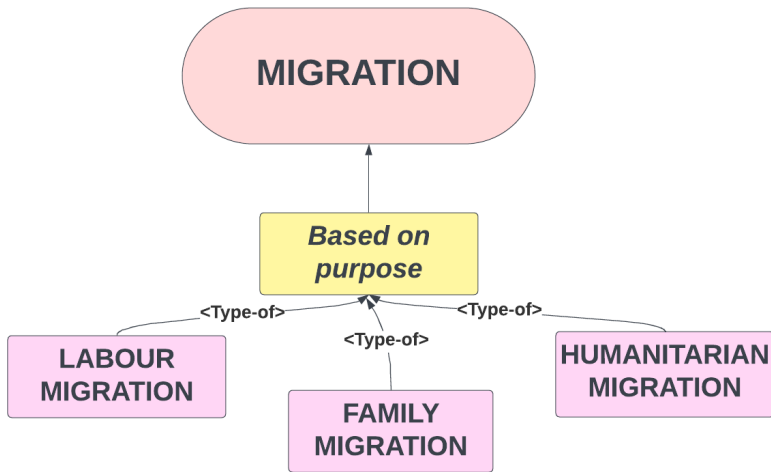


Figure 3. 10. Types of Migration.

The relations between the generic concept and specific concepts may be represented in the following structured statements revealing conceptual characteristics of each subordinate concept:

*labour migration is a <type of> movement of people (genus) with the purpose of employment (specific differentia);*

*family migration is a <type of> movement of people (genus) with the purpose of family creation/reunification (specific differentia),*

*humanitarian migration is a <type of> movement of people (genus) with the purpose of getting protection (specific differentia).*

In turn, each purpose-based type of migration functions as a generic concept for even more specific concepts representing various subtypes of each purpose-based migration type, etc.

### Labour migration

Figure 3.11 represents various subtypes of Labour migration based on different criteria. Thus, labour migration becomes a superordinate concept with respect to its subtypes, which take the place of specific concepts here.



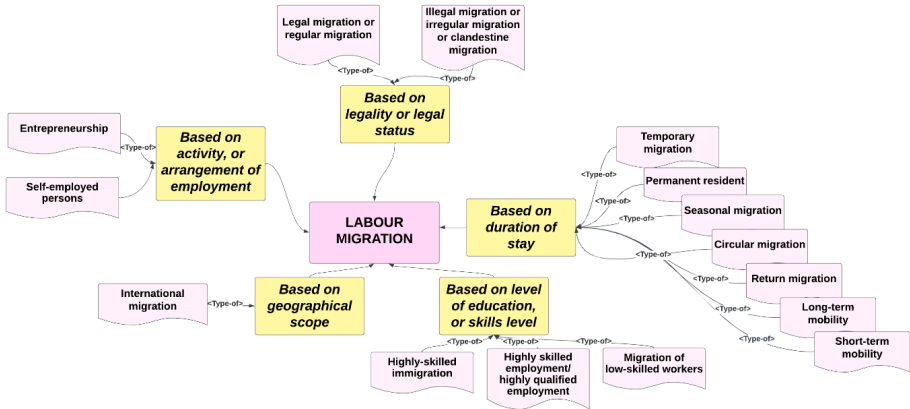


Figure 3. 11. Logical relations between subtypes of Labour migration.

As it can be seen from the classification presented in Figure 3.11, Labour migration is divided into subtypes based on different criteria:

- based on **activity, or arrangement of employment**. This criterion categorises labour migration according to the relationship between a migrant and an employer. Subtypes include *entrepreneurship – verslumai* or *self-employed persons – savarankiškai dirbantys asmenys*;
- based on the **duration of stay**. This criterion classifies labour migration according to the intended length of time spent in the host country. Subtypes include *temporary migration – laikina migracija* or *seasonal temporary migration – sezoninė laikina migracija*, *permanent migration – pastovioji migracija*, *circular migration – apykaitinė migracija*, *return migration – grįžtamoji migracija*, *long-term mobility – ilgalaikis judumas*, *short-term mobility – trumpalaikis judumas*.
- based on the **geographical scope**, *international migration – tarptautinė migracija*.
- based on the **level of education, or skills level**. This criterion focuses on the educational qualifications and skills of migrants. Thus, labour migration is subdivided into *migration of low-skilled workers – žemos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų migracija*, *highly skilled employment / highly qualified employment – aukšto lygio įgūdžių reikalaujantis darbas / aukštos kvalifikacijos darbas* or *highly skilled immigration – aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų imigracija*.
- based on the **legality or legal status**. This criterion distinguishes labour migration based on the legality of migrants’ status in the host country. Subtypes comprise: *legal migration / regular migration – teisėta migracija*, *illegal migration / irregular migration / clandestine migration – neteisėta migracija / nelegali migracija/ slapta migracija*.

### Family migration

Figure 3.12 represents three subtypes of *Family migration*: *family formation*

– šeimoms sukūrimas, family reunification – šeimoms susijungimas, and accompanying family members – lydintys šeimos nariai.

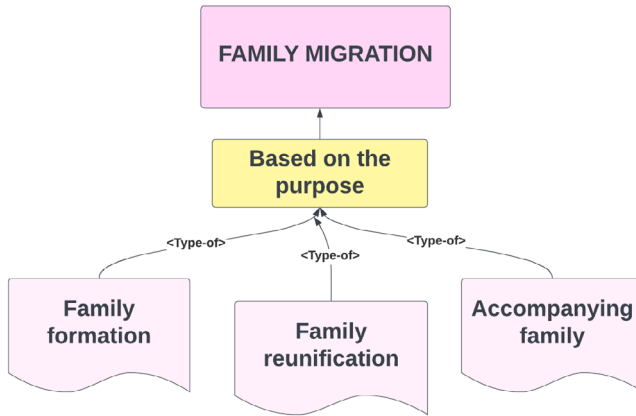


Figure 3. 12. Logical relations between subtypes of Family migration.

The generic concept Family migration becomes superordinate in this division with respect to its subtypes. Through precise definitions, logical relationships between these subtypes have been established, primarily grounded in the purpose of migration. As depicted in the Figure, individuals undertake migration driven by either newly formed or pre-existing family connections.

Humanitarian migration

Figure 3.13 below demonstrates possible fragmentation of Humanitarian migration.

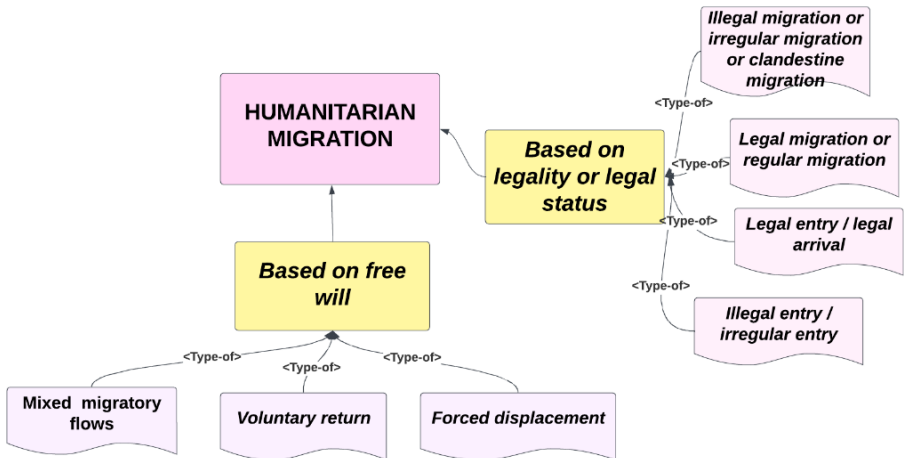


Figure 3. 13. Logical relations between subtypes of Humanitarian migration.

**Following the delineation of the superordinate concept and subordinate concepts, humanitarian migration is divided into subtypes:**

- based on the **legality or legal status**. This criterion distinguishes humanitarian migration based on the legality of migrants' status in the host country. Subtypes comprise: *legal migration / regular migration – teisėta migracija, legal entry / legal arrival – teisėtas atvykimas, illegal entry / irregular entry – neteisėtas atvykimas, illegal migration / irregular migration / clandestine migration – neteisėta migracija / nelegali migracija/ slapta migracija*.
- based on **free will**. This criterion categorises humanitarian migration according to the circumstances making people decide to leave the country of origin, i.e. if people are compelled to leave their homes due to persecution, violence, or other coercive factors, or people choose to migrate for reasons such as seeking better economic opportunities or personal preference, or there are situations where both forced and voluntary migration occur simultaneously. Subtypes include *forced displacement – priverstinis perkėlimas, voluntary return – savanoriškas grįžimas; mixed migratory flows – mišrūs migracijos srautai*.

### 3.2.4. Model 3: Migration Procedure

Model 3 is based on several types of ontological relations (part-whole, process-result and agent-activity-patient relations) representing interaction among the different elements of migration procedure), as well as hierarchical logical relations representing the types of migration participants. This model represents the procedure of each type of migration. The migration procedure is composed of two subprocesses interrelated with the whole procedure by partitive relations and in-between by process-result relations. The subprocesses include the same participants interrelated by activity relations (agent-activity-patient), but they change their roles.

In **Subprocess 1**, migrants assume the role of agents, initiating the migration procedure and conducting application activities directed towards migration authorities performing the role of patients.

- agents, which are considered to be a person or group of people initiating or causing the sub-process. Following the data of the analysis they are mainly migrants depending on the type of migration.
- activity, or action/event, which is performed by the agent.
- patients, who are the ones to whom the activity is addressed, i.e. various State institutions, responsible for dealing with migrants' issues.

In **Subprocess 2**, migration authorities take over the role of agents executing application examination procedures that affect the status of migrants, who perform the role of agents. Thus, the latter subprocess encompasses the resulting state of the whole migration procedure.

- agent, migration authorities, various State institutions, performing actions.
- activity, or action / event, leading to the effect and affecting migrants.
- effect/resulting state

- patients, the participants who initiated the macro process of migration and finally are affected negatively or positively by the decision of the agents, i.e. State institutions.

The conceptual framework illustrates the procedures migrants undertake to obtain international protection. Initially, migrants, acting as active agents, initiate the process and engage with various state institutions such as the State Border Guard Service, Migration Department, and Refugee Council. In the subsequent subprocess, these institutions become active agents, guiding the process that culminates in a particular legal status that significantly impacts migrants. This shift in roles between the participants, where active migrants transition to passive recipients of assistance while formerly passive institutions take on an active role in determining migrants' future statuses, is evident. This transition underscores the dynamic nature of the agent-activity-patient relationships within the process.

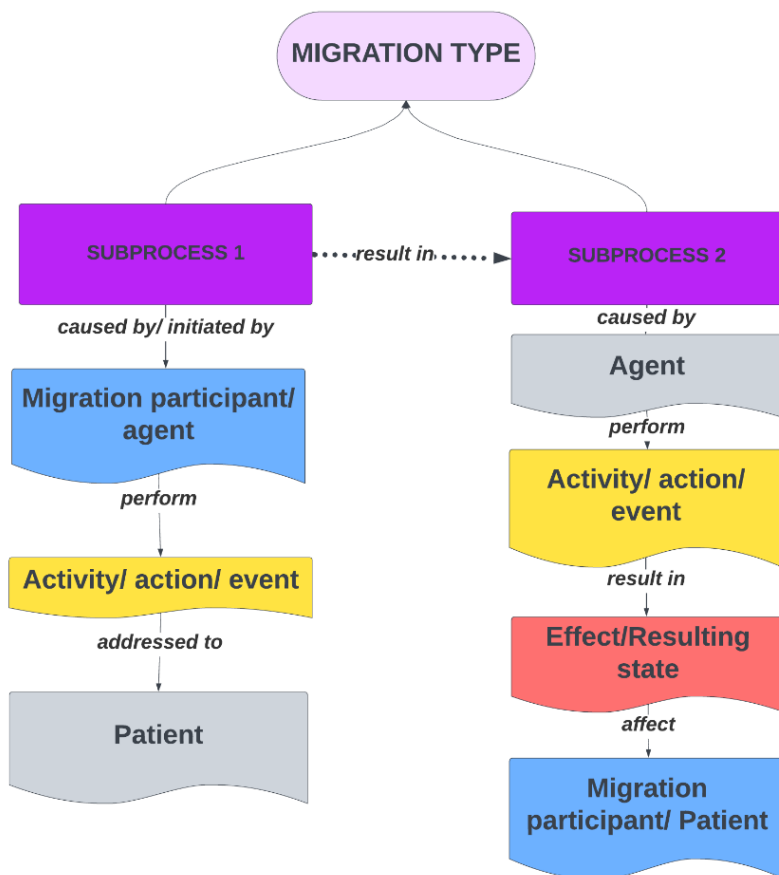


Figure 3. 14. Migration procedure model.

It is important to emphasize that the research data used to develop the causal chain model originates from European Union countries, including both Lithuania and the United Kingdom (See Figure 3.14).

Figure 3.15 below represent the procedure of labour migration with terminological designations ascribed to every concept class. As can be seen from the conceptual framework, there are terms which are ascribed to every concept class according to the type of migration. Figures 3.15, 3.16, 3.17 below represent the terms extracted from the English and Lithuanian corpora and modelled.

The Figure 3.15 depicts the procedure involved in **Labour migration**. The migration process consists of two subprocesses that are interconnected within the overall procedure through partitive relationships and linked by process-result relationships. These subprocesses involve the same participants engaged in activity relations (**agent-activity-patient**), but their roles change.

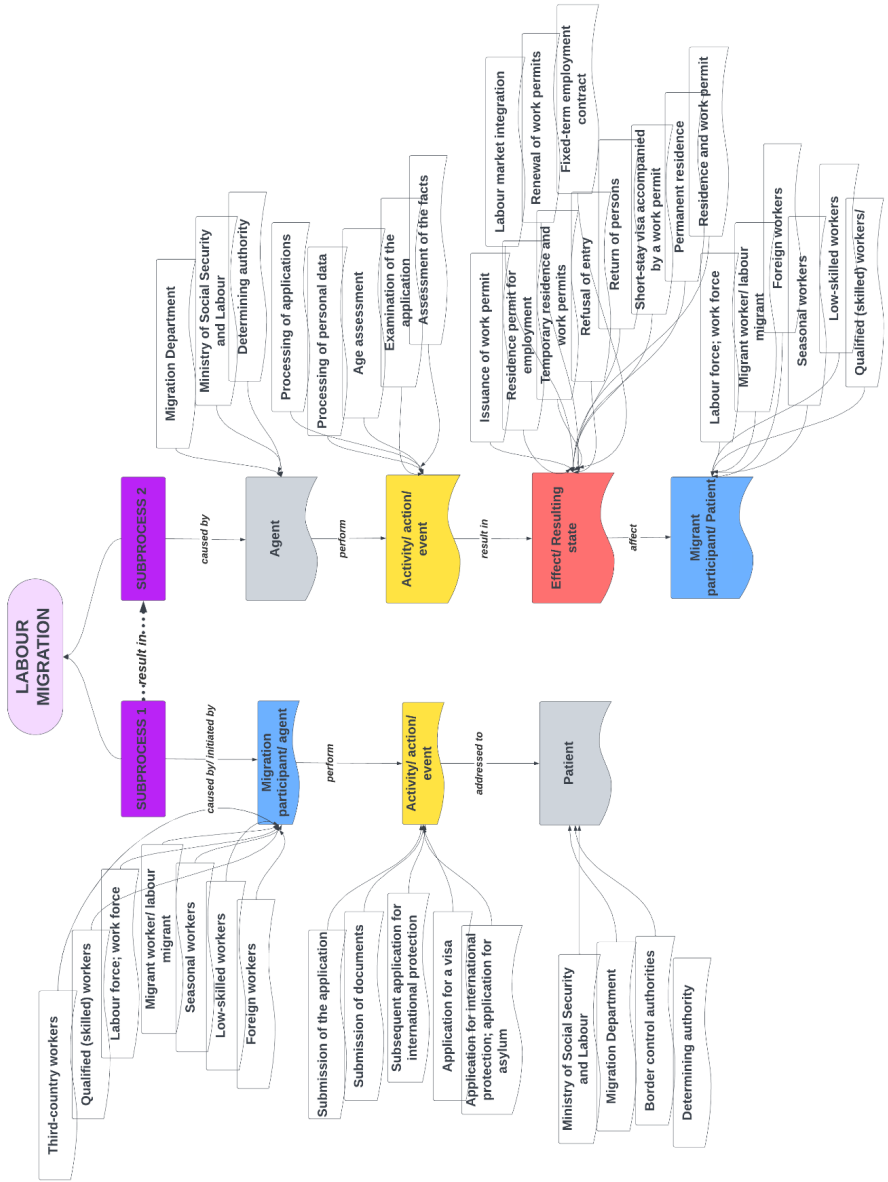


Figure 3. 15. Labour migration procedure model.

The Figure 3.15 demonstrates the sequence of the labour migration procedure and the terminological designations ascribed to each concept within the procedure. In **Subprocess 1**, migrants, e.g.: *third-country nationals – trečiųjų šalių darbuotojai, qualified (skilled) workers – kvalifikuoti darbuotojai, low-skilled workers – žemos kvalifikacijos darbuotojai, labour force work force – darbo jėga, migrant worker / labour migrant – darbo migrantas, seasonal workers – sezoniniai darbuotojai, foreign workers – užsieniečiai darbuotojai*, act as agents, initiating the migration procedure and engaging in application-related activities, e.g.: *submission of an application – prašymų pateikimas, submission of documents – dokumentų pateikimas, submission of an application for a visa – prašymo išduoti vizą pateikimas*, directed towards migration authorities, who assume the role of patients, e.g.: *border control authorities – pasienio kontrolės institucija, determining authority – sprendžiančioji institucija, Migration Department – Migracijos departamentas, Ministry of Social Security and Labour – Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerija*.

In **Subprocess 2**, migration authorities, e.g. *border control authorities – pasienio kontrolės institucija, determining authority – sprendžiančioji institucija, Migration Department – Migracijos departamentas, Ministry of Social Security and Labour – Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerija*, become the initiators, executing application examination procedures, e.g. *national border control – nacionalinis pasienio patikrinimas, processing of personal data – asmens duomenų tvarkymas, processing of applications – paraiškos tvarkymas / prašymų tvarkymas, age assessment – amžiaus nustatymas, assessment of the facts – faktų įvertinimas*, that influence the status of migrants: e.g. *issuing of work permit – leidimo dirbti išdavimas, issuing of temporary work permit – laikino leidimo dirbti išdavimas, issuance of permits – leidimų išdavimas, labour market integration – integracija į darbo rinką, refusal of entry – atsisakymas leisti atvykti, withdrawal of residence permit – leidimo gyventi panaikinimas, return of persons – asmenų grąžinimas*, who performed the role of agents, and now become patients of the procedure, e.g. *third-country nationals – trečiųjų šalių darbuotojai, (qualified (skilled) workers – kvalifikuoti darbuotojai, low-skilled workers – žemos kvalifikacijos darbuotojai, labour force work force – darbo jėga, migrant worker / labour migrant – darbo migrantas, seasonal workers – sezoniniai darbuotojai, foreign workers – užsieniečiai darbuotojai*. Consequently, the latter subprocess encompasses the resulting state of the entire migration procedure.

The Figure 3.16 represents the procedure involved in **Humanitarian migration**. The migration process consists of two subprocesses that are interconnected within the overall procedure through partitive relationships and linked by process-result relationships. These subprocesses involve the same participants engaged in activity relations (agent-activity-patient), but their roles change.

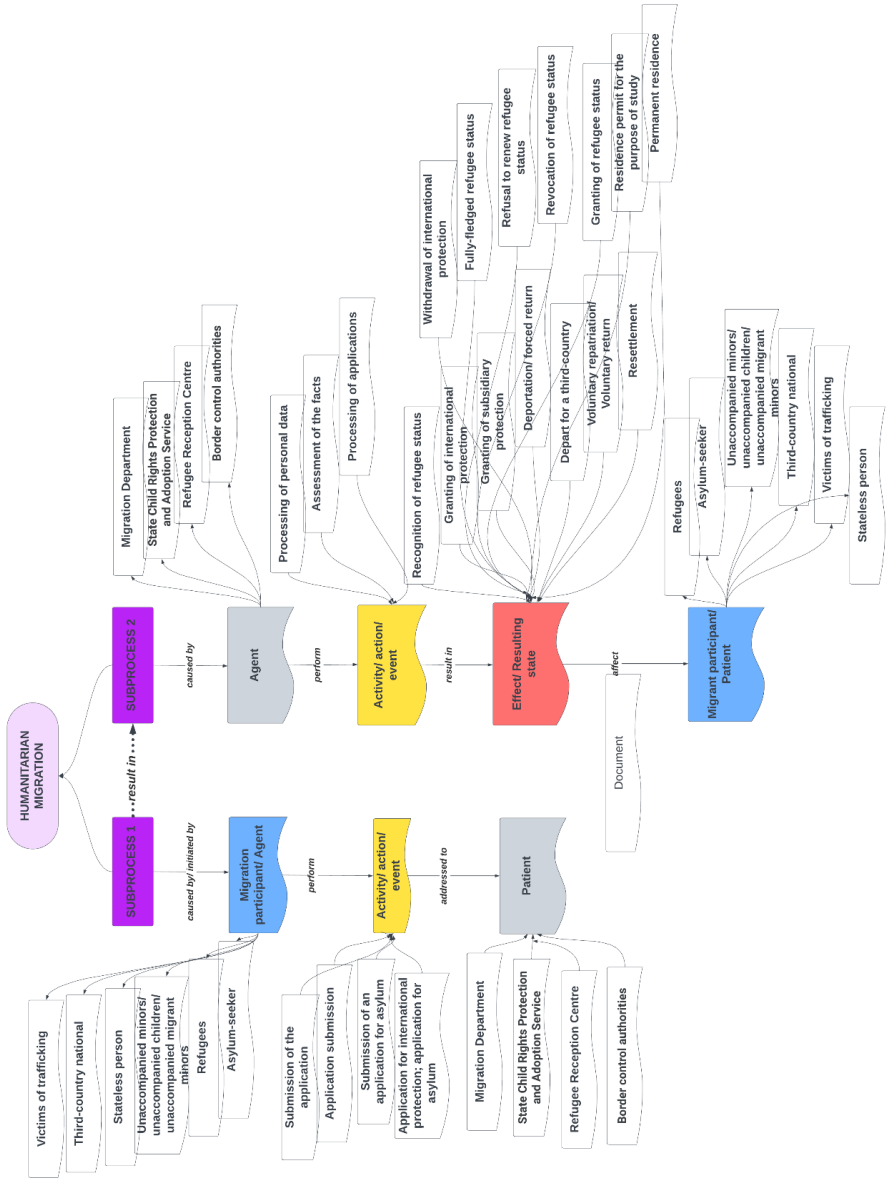


Figure 3. 16. Humanitarian migration procedure model.



The Figure 3.16 demonstrates the sequence of the humanitarian migration procedure and the terminological designations ascribed to each concept within the procedure. In **Subprocess 1**, migrants, e.g.: *refugee – pabėgėlis, asylum seeker – prieglobsčio siekiantis asmuo / prieglobsčio prašytojas, applicant with special reception needs – specialiųjų priėmimo poreikių turintis prašytojas, migrant – migrantas, aliens / foreigners / non-nationals – užsieniečiai, vulnerable persons – pažeidžiami asmenys, unaccompanied foreign minors – nelydimi nepilnamečiai užsieniečiai, third-country national – trečiosios šalies pilietis, suspected victims – spėjamos aukos, stateless person – asmuo be pilietybės, disabled people / disabled individuals – negalių turintieji asmenys, children of refugees – pabėgėlių vaikai, act as agents, initiating the migration procedure and engaging in application-related activities, e.g.: *submission of an application – prašymų pateikimas, submission of documents – dokumentų pateikimas, territorial asylum request – teritorinio prieglobsčio prašymas, submission of an application for a visa – prašymo išduoti vizą pateikimas, submission of an application for asylum – prašymo suteikti prieglobstį pateikimas, application for international protection – tarptautinės apsaugos prašymas, directed towards migration authorities, who assume the role of patients, e.g.: *border control authorities – pasienio kontrolės institucija, determining authority – sprendžiančioji institucija, Migration Department – Migracijos departamentas, State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service – Valstybės vaiko teisių apsaugos ir įvaikinimo tarnyba.***

Additionally, in the process of the data analysis, the group of terminological designations referring to the migration infrastructure and facilities, has been observed. These terms collectively represent various physical locations and structures that play essential roles in managing the movement of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, providing reception, registration, accommodation, and other necessary services. This concept encompasses such terminological designations as *external border crossing points – išorės sienų perėjimo punktai, border crossing point – pasienio kontrolės punktas/ sienos perėjimo punktas, Refugee Reception Centre – pabėgėlių priėmimo centras, reception facilities/ accommodation centres – priėmimo centrai, joint migration centres – bendri migracijos centrai, foreigners’ registration centre – užsieniečių registracijos centras, detention facilities – sulaikymo centrai, refugee camp – pabėgėlių stovykla, first station of arrival – pirmoji atvykimo stotis, emergency shelter – skubi apsauga, hotspot area – migrantų antplūdžio vieta, border area – pasienio teritorija.*

In **Subprocess 2**, migration authorities, e.g.

*border control authorities – pasienio kontrolės institucija, determining authority – sprendžiančioji institucija, Migration Department – Migracijos departamentas, State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service – Valstybės vaiko teisių apsaugos ir įvaikinimo tarnyba. become the agents, executing application examination procedures, e.g. *national border control – nacionalinis pasienio patikrinimas, processing of personal data – asmens duomenų tvarkymas, processing of applications – paraiškos tvarkymas / prašymų tvarkymas, age assessment – amžiaus nustatymas, assessment of the facts – faktų įvertinimas, determination of identity – asmens tapatybės nustatymas,**

*examination of an application for asylum – prašymo suteikti prieglobstį nagrinėjimas, that influence the status of migrants who performed the role of agents, and now become patients of the procedure, e.g. refugee – pabėgėlis, asylum seeker – prieglobsčio siekiantis asmuo / prieglobsčio prašytojas, applicant with special reception needs – specialių priėmimo poreikių turintis prašytojas, migrant – migrantas, aliens / foreigners / non-nationals – užsieniečiai vulnerable persons – pažeidžiami asmenys, unaccompanied foreign minors – nelydimi nepilnamečiai užsieniečiai, third-country national – trečiosios šalies pilietis, suspected victims –spėjamos aukos, stateless person – asmuo be pilietybės, disabled people / disabled individuals –negalią turintieji asmenys, children of refugees – pabėgėlių vaikai. Consequently, the latter subprocess encompasses the resulting state of the entire migration procedure, e.g. recognition of refugee status – pabėgėlio statuso pripažinimas, granting of subsidiary protection status –papildomos apsaugos statuso suteikimas, granting of refugee status – pabėgėlio statuso suteikimas granting of international protection – tarptautinės apsaugos suteikimas, care of unaccompanied minors – nelydimų nepilnamečių priežiūra, withdrawal of subsidiary protection – papildomos apsaugos panaikinimas, transfer of an asylum-seeker – prieglobsčio prašytojo perdavimas, legal stay – teisėtas buvimas, apprehension – sulaikymas, return of unaccompanied minors – nelydimų nepilnamečių grąžinimas, forced return/ refoulement – priverstinis grąžinimas, forced displacement –priverstinis perkėlimas, expulsion/ removal – išsiuntimas, return decision / decision on return – sprendimas grąžinti / sprendimas dėl grąžinimo, negative decision on the asylum application – neigiamas sprendimas dėl prašymo suteikti prieglobstį/ neigiamas sprendimas dėl prieglobsčio prašymo, deportation order/ removal order – sprendimas išsiųsti, denial of refugee status/ exclusion from refugee status – pabėgėlio statuso nesuteikimas, decisions on asylum – sprendimas dėl prieglobsčio, decision on the accommodation of the minor – sprendimas dėl nepilnamečio apgyvendinimo, entry ban – draudimas atvykti, implementation of resettlement operations – perkėlimo veiksmų įgyvendinimas, issuing of travel documents – kelionės dokumentų išdavimas, issuance of permits – leidimų išdavimas, recognition of refugee status –pabėgėlio statuso pripažinimas, refusal of entry – atsisakymas leisti atvykti.*

The Figure 3.17 represents the procedure involved in **Family migration**. The migration process consists of two subprocesses that are interconnected within the overall procedure through partitive relationships and linked by process-result relationships. These subprocesses involve the same participants engaged in activity relations (agent-activity-patient), but their roles change.

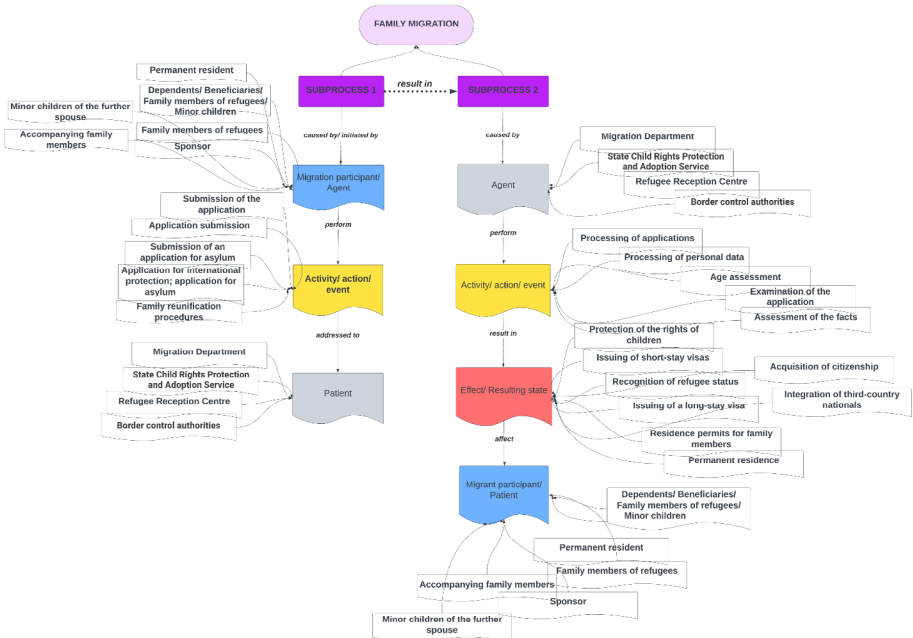


Figure 3. 17. Family migration procedure model.

The Figure 3.17 demonstrates the sequence of the **family migration** procedure and the terminological designations ascribed to each concept within the procedure.

In **Subprocess 1**, migrants, e.g.: *aliens / foreigners / non-nationals – užsieniečiai, sponsor – globėjas, minors – nepilnamečiai, minor children of the spouse –sutuoktinio nepilnamečiai vaikai, third-country national – trečiosios šalies pilietis, accompanying family members – lydintys šeimos nariai, family members of refugees – pabėgėlių šeimos nariai, dependants – išlaikytiniai, permanent resident – nuolatinis gyventojas*, act as agents, initiating the migration procedure and engaging in application-related activities, e.g.: *submission of an application – prašymų pateikimas, submission of documents – dokumentų pateikimas, submission of an application for a visa –prašymo išduoti vizą pateikimas, family reunification procedures – šeimos susijungimo procedūros*, directed towards migration authorities, who assume the role of patients, e.g.: *border control authorities – pasienio kontrolės institucija, determining authority – sprendžiančioji institucija, Migration Department – Migracijos departamentas, State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service – Valstybės vaiko teisių apsaugos ir įvaikinimo tarnyba*.

In **Subprocess 2**, migration authorities, e.g. *border control authorities – pasienio kontrolės institucija, determining authority – sprendžiančioji institucija, Migration Department – Migracijos departamentas, State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service – Valstybės vaiko teisių apsaugos ir įvaikinimo tarnyba*. become the agents, executing application examination procedures, e.g. *national border control – nacionalinis pasienio patikrinimas, processing of personal data – asmens duomenų tvarkymas,*

*processing of applications – paraiškos tvarkymas / prašymų tvarkymas, age assessment – amžiaus nustatymas, assessment of the facts – faktų įvertinimas, determination of identity – asmens tapatybės nustatymas, that influence the status of migrants who performed the role of agents, and now become patients of the procedure, e.g. aliens / foreigners / non-nationals – užsieniečiai, sponsor – globėjas, minors – nepilnamečiai, minor children of the spouse – sutuoktinio nepilnamečiai vaikai, third-country national – trečiosios šalies pilietis, accompanying family members – lydintys šeimos nariai, family members of refugees – pabėgėlių šeimos nariai, dependants – išlaikytiniai, permanent resident – nuolatinis gyventojas,*

Consequently, the latter subprocess encompasses the resulting state of the entire migration procedure, e.g. *right to free movement and residence – laisvo judėjimo ir gyvenimo teisė, permanent residence – nuolatinis gyvenimas / leidimas nuolat gyventi, national residence permit – nacionalinis leidimas gyventi, residence permit for family members – leidimas gyventi šeimos nariams, issuing of short-stay visas / issuing of short-term visas – trumpalaikių vizų išdavimas, issuing of a long-stay visa – ilgalaikės vizos išdavimas, issuing of an entry visa – įvažiavimo vizos išdavimas, protection of the rights of children – vaiko teisių apsauga, protection of minor children – nepilnamečių vaikų apsauga, integration of third-country nationals – trečiųjų šalių piliečių integracija, immigrant integration – imigrantų integracija.*

## 4. THE ANALYSIS OF THE LINGUISTIC DIMENSION OF THE MIGRATION TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN

### 4.1. Principles of the linguistic analysis

#### 4.1.1. Cognitive approach in the analysis of terminological concept designations

In the analysis of concept designation patterns, a cognitively-oriented approach is applied. Cognitive linguistics has developed an increasing focus to the conceptual network underlying language and emphasizes the importance of semantics in language (Faber, 2009). The analysis of linguistic form has become impossible without the analysis of its relation to the meaning (Faber, 2009; Tuggy, 2005; Inčiuraitė, 2013). As Temmerman states, language cannot be regarded as divorced from concepts since it plays a crucial role in the conception of categories (Temmerman, 2000). Thus, one of the important research objectives has become investigating how language contributes to shaping the mental representation of human perception of reality.

In the realm of terminology, the cognitive approach directs attention to human cognitive processes in knowledge acquisition and structuring, particularly within conceptual frameworks of specialized domains. Additionally, it examines how cognitive processes impact linguistic designations of concepts and their behaviour in texts (Faber, 2009).

Knowledge units are specialised concepts that evolve within specialised domains and are predominantly represented in languages by nominal constructions “that are used within a scientific or technical field, and have meanings specific of this field as well as a syntactic valence or combinatory value. Naturally, such noun phrases have configurations that may vary from language to language” (Faber, 2009, p. 120).

The representation of concepts in languages involves the intentional linguistic designation of concepts, a process commonly known as terminology formation. This deliberate process is essential within each linguistic community, playing an essential role in knowledge acquisition and effective communication. Unlike general word formation, term formation distinguishes itself through heightened awareness of pre-established patterns. The linguistic designation of concepts predominantly relies upon the utilization of existing lexical elements, arranging them in specific ways that can be explicated and subsequently serve as patterns for future formation processes (Sager, 1997).

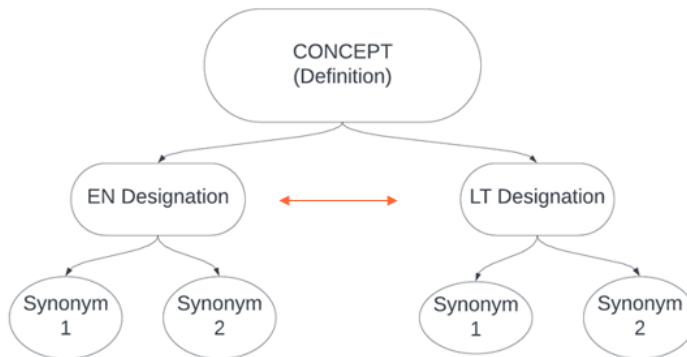
The thesis focuses on lexical and syntactic means used for creating terminological concept designations. The research targets only nouns and noun phrases that perform terminological function. Such units have been traditionally regarded as autosemantic, i.e. conveying independent meaning without needing additional context (Gaivenis, 1975). Though in modern terminology verbs and adjectives have also come into focus

(L'Homme, 2020), nominal units still remain central in terminology studies. The principles of the analysis applied for the examination of lexical and syntactic means used for formation of nominal concept designations are discussed below.

#### 4.1.2. Principles of the analysis of lexical means 1: Synonymy of terminological concept designations

In concept designation process, the univocity principle (one concept - one term) is regarded as a guiding principle which should be pursued (Wüster, 1979; 1991). This principle posits that each concept should have a unique representation through a single term, and reciprocally, that each term should exclusively signify a single concept to prevent issues like synonymy or the presence of multiple meanings as seen in homonymy/polysemy. However, the development and usage of terms are influenced by common linguistic phenomena and interactions within natural language. As terms form the basic elements of language, they create various connections with other terms and linguistic units. Synonymy, a distinct type of lexical relation, arises as a consequence of these interconnections among terms.

In the field of terminology, synonymy is understood as relation between designations in a given natural language representing the same concept (ISO 1087:2019; Schmitz, 2006, 2015) (see Figure 4.1). Such synonyms should be always interchangeable and should exhibit no discernible semantic or pragmatic distinctions (ISO 704: 2022).



**Figure 4. 1.** *Concept-term-synonyms.*

Cabré (1999, p. 109) points out that “Even though theoretically a concept is expressed by a single designation, in reality there are alternative designations for a single concept and the designation of two different concepts can coincide, even within the same special field” (Cabré, 1999, p. 109). Thus, though Cabré (1999, pp. 109-110) defines synonymy strictly on the semantic level, she understands it as a broad phenomenon on the linguistic level. According to the scholar, synonymy exists between the following units:

- Between a designation and its definition

- Between a designation and an illustration of the same concept
- Between equivalent terms in different languages
- Between designations of different functional languages
- Between alternative designations in the same historical language

Cabré emphasises that “Synonyms for a single concept, however, do not always correspond to absolute equivalents, but rather manifest a range of possible cases” (Cabré, 1999, p. 110). They may belong to different registers or have other distinct pragmatic and linguistic peculiarities which prevent them from being interchangeable in all contexts.

L’Homme (2020, pp. 151-153, 161-163) introduces a new dimension in the conception of synonymy in terminology science. She makes a distinction between two perspectives on synonymy on the semantic level: one is based on a knowledge-driven approach and the other on a lexicon-driven approach. The knowledge-driven primarily deals with exact synonymy, while the lexicon-driven approach considers “other forms of synonymy in addition to exact synonymy”, i.e. near-synonymy. Near-synonyms are terms that have many shared semantic elements, although not all, and they are interchangeable in most but not all contexts.

The phenomenon of synonymy is also studied in the works of Lithuanian terminologists. The phenomenon of synonymy is also explored by Lithuanian terminologists. Mitkevičienė (2020) examines the historical perspective on synonymy assessment in the works of Lithuanian terminologists and other scholars, tracing the evolution from its strict denial to gradually extending acceptance of various types of synonyms in terminology. Mitkevičienė (ibid.) discusses the notion of ‘valid synonymy’ as introduced in the study by Kaulakienė (1994) and argues for its necessary expansion. Kaulakienė (ibid.) states that valid synonymy includes cases such as terms of native and foreign origin, complete and elliptical terms, and similar instances. Meanwhile, Mitkevičienė (2020) summarizes the cases discussed in the works of Lithuanian terminologists, presenting a list of eight cases and indicating that this list is to be continued. She discusses the cognitive, linguistic and communicative factors causing occurrence of synonymy and emphasizes synonymous terms of different linguistic motivation which occur as a result of different conceptualization and classification of concepts. The factors causing the synonymy are also discussed by Stankevičienė (2012). She distinguishes linguistic-cognitive and extra-linguistic factors for terminological synonymy: 1) nominational variation, related to the motivation of the designation; 2) communicative variation due to different addressees. Stankevičienė (ibid.) also states that synonymy is often a reflection of the development of science: in different stages of development, different aspects of the object are highlighted as the level of accumulated knowledge changes and better-motivated designations emerge. However, even in long-established sciences, term synonymy appears due a number of factors: a) economy of language; (b) creation of new terms in spite of existing ones; (c) proposal of own terms by different scientific schools; (d) linguistic interference, etc.

Synonymous designations acquire various forms in natural languages. Some scholars consider all types of designations as synonyms regardless of their linguistic/pragmatic

differences and extent of these differences. For example, Cabré (1999, p. 142). states that synonymy can exist between “a standard form and any formal, orthographical, or phonological variant; an abbreviation and its full form; a term and its shortened form; a term and its scientific name, a term and the symbol representing it”. Meanwhile, other scholars distinguish between terminological synonyms and terminological variants. L’Homme (2020, p. 153) states that synonyms “belong to the same part of speech and share structural properties”, while term variants may take many different linguistic forms including inflected forms, graphical variants, contextual variants, etc.

In the Lithuanian terminology, terminological synonyms and variants have been clearly distinguished. The notion of a variant and variant typology is comprehensively discussed in the work by Mitkevičienė (2004). She distinguishes phonetic and orthographic, morphological, derivational, syntactic and mixed variants. Mitkevičienė does not consider long and short forms of terms as variants. In her studies, Stankevičienė (2012, 2013) also considers as synonyms only terms which differ in their lexical structure; she regards long and short forms of terms as synonyms. Thus, categorization of terminological synonyms and variants varies considerably in scholarly works and depends on the chosen approach.

Synonymous terms are classified according to multiple criteria. A comprehensive study on synonym typology is conducted by Mitkevičienė (2015), which thoroughly scrutinizes various types of Lithuanian synonymous terms, differentiating them according to three primary criteria: language level, common/non-common root of terms, and term structure. While Mitkevičienė’s classification of synonyms is specifically designed for analysing Lithuanian terms, the same categorization can be extended to synonyms in other languages.

Following Mitkevičienė’s (2015) analysis, in terms of structure, synonymous terms are classified based on whether they have the same or different numbers of constituents. Meanwhile, with respect to language level, synonymous terms can be categorized into the following groups: lexical and derivational (monolexical and polylexical terms involving words with different roots and/or affixes) and grammatical (synonymous terms including co-rooted constituents belonging to different word classes). Gaivenis (1975) regards grammatical synonymy cases as transformation cases (transforms) which occur in attempt to denote a concept more precisely and systematically or because of foreign language interference.

Thus, the study of synonymy highlights its complexity and variability within the field of terminology, insisting on the necessity of choosing a position on notion of synonymy on the semantic and linguistic levels, as well as necessity of the categorisation of synonyms according to their formal differences.

**In the thesis**, synonymy is understood as relation between designations denoting the same concept. All English and Lithuanian designations denoting the same concept are grouped into pairs, e.g. *qualified workers/ skilled workers vs. kvalifikuoti darbuotojai*.

The thesis takes an inclusive approach to synonymy, treating all linguistic expressions that denote the same concept as terminological synonyms without differentiating between synonyms and variants. Consequently, abbreviations are



considered synonyms of their full-form terms, e.g.: *UAMs* / *unaccompanied minors* –*NN* / *nelydimi nepilnamečiai*.

The categorisation of synonyms based on various criteria is systematically outlined and exemplified in Table 4.1.

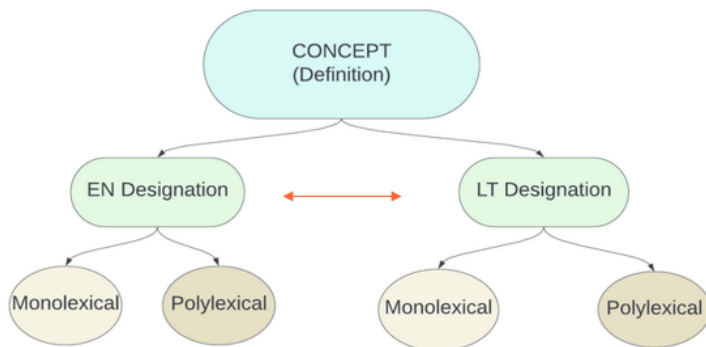
**Table 4. 1.** Criteria for distinguishing synonyms

Criteria for distinguishing synonyms	Description of the criteria
<b>Lexical structure 1</b>	synonyms with different number of constituents, e.g.: <i>trafficking in human being</i> = <i>human trafficking</i> ; <i>darbo jėgos išnaudojimas</i> = <i>darbuotojų išnaudojimas</i>
<b>Lexical structure 2</b>	synonyms with the same number of constituents, but different roots, e.g.: <i>legal entry</i> = <i>legal arrival</i> ; <i>neteisėta migracija</i> = <i>nelegali migracija</i> = <i>slapta migracija</i> .
<b>Derivational structure</b>	synonyms with the same number of constituents and the same roots, but different affixes, e.g.: <i>saugumas</i> = <i>apsauga</i> .
<b>Syntactic structure</b>	synonyms with the co-rooted constituents in different syntactic positions, e.g.: <i>labour exploitation</i> = <i>exploitation of labour</i> .
<b>Morphological characteristics</b>	synonyms with co-rooted constituents belonging to different word classes, e.g.: <i>sprendimas grąžinti</i> = <i>sprendimas dėl grąžinimo</i> .

According to this categorisation, synonyms are classified according to their lexical structure, which may vary in terms of the number of constituents or share the same number of constituents but with differing roots. Additionally, synonyms are differentiated based on derivational structure, where they may contain identical constituent numbers and roots but differ in affixes. Furthermore, distinctions are made based on their syntactic characteristics, where co-rooted constituents occupy different syntactic positions, or based on morphological characteristics, where they belong to different word classes.

#### 4.1.3. Principles of the analysis of lexical means 2: Number of lexical elements constituting terminological concept designations

Concepts are designated by various forms of terms which are referred to as lexical units according to the lexicon-driven approach (cf. L'Homme, 2004, 2007, 2020). The major formal distinction between different types of terms is based on **the number of their constituents** (see Figure 4.2).



**Figure 4. 2.** Number of lexical elements constituting terminological concept designations.

Different scholars denote these formal types of terms differently.

Some scholars classify terms on the basis of the **number of their morphemes** (Sager, 1997; Cabré, 1999). They distinguish between simple terms and complex terms. Simple terms consist of a single morpheme, while complex terms consist of two or more morphemes, “regardless of their graphemic connection or combinability” (Sager, 1997, p. 25). Complex terms can be derivatives with affixes, compounds, or phrasal units (Sager, 1997 p. 25; Cabré, 1999, p. 85).

Another classification of terms is based on the **number of constituent words** (Gaivenis, 2002; Mockienė, 2016). In such classification, terms comprised of one word including simple words, derivatives and compounds fall into the category of single-word terms, while multi-word terms encompass multiword expressions.

Additionally, there is a classification of terms based on the **number of their roots** (Ramos, Costa & Roche, 2019; Tasovac et al., 2020). According to this classification, terms are categorised into monolexical (comprising a single root) and polylexical (containing more than one root). Polylexical terms encompass various combinations of several roots including multiword expression, compounds, multiword expressions that comprise compounds, etc. This approach is also followed in the thesis. The classification of terms is systematically outlined and exemplified in Table 4.2.

**Table 4. 2.** Classification of terms according to their number of roots

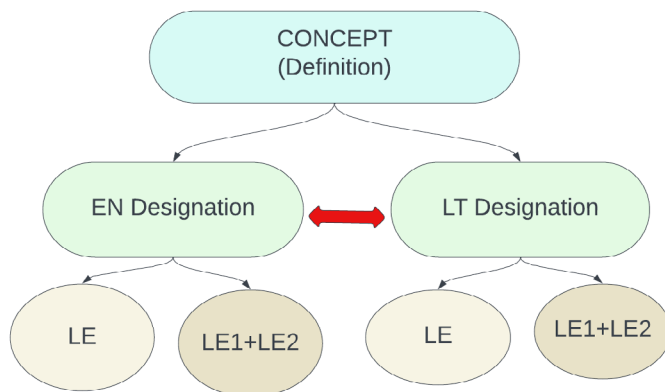
Types of terms according to the number of their roots	Subtypes of each type of terms
<b>Monolexical terms (comprising one root)</b>	1) simple words (composed of one root), e.g. <i>visa - viza</i> 2) derivatives composed of one root and affixes, e.g. <i>dependant - išlaikytinis</i>

<b>Polylexical terms (comprising more than one root)</b>	1) multiword expressions, e.g. <i>seasonal work</i> – <i>sezoninis darbas</i> 2) compounds (not detected in the dataset) 3) multiword expressions that include compounds, e.g. <i>short-stay visa</i> - <i>trumpalaikė visa</i> 4) abbreviations, e.g. <i>UAM</i> ( <i>unaccompanied minor</i> ) - <i>NN</i> ( <i>nelydimas nepilnametis</i> ) 5) multiword expressions that include abbreviations, e.g. <i>EU blue card holder</i> – <i>ES mėlynosios kortelės turėtojas</i>
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This classification is especially convenient for multilingual analyses, as it allows contrasting terminological designations in several languages by applying the same criteria, i.e. number of roots used for their formation.

#### 4.1.4. Principles of the analysis of lexical means 3: semantic properties of lexical elements constituting terminological concept designations

While the cognitively-oriented approach in linguistics primarily focuses on cognitive processes and mental representations, it intersects with the study of roots/stems in formation of linguistic expressions and semantics. These elements are integral to how terminological designations are constructed and convey meaning, making them relevant to a cognitive perspective on language. Roots/stems carry semantic content, and their selection and combination in creation of terminological designations are influenced by cognitive factors related to meaning and conceptual representation.



**Figure 4. 3.** Formation of terminological designation.

In the chosen approach in the thesis, terminological designations (both monolexical and polylexical) are understood as lexical units (LU) composed of lexical elements (LE), corresponding to semantic properties that contribute to the meaning of the whole term, as can be seen in Figure 4.3.

Lexical units may convey compositional or non-compositional meanings (L’Homme, 2020; Inčiuraitė, 2013). Compositional meaning is formed when the whole meaning of a lexical unit corresponds to the sum of its lexical elements, e.g. the meaning of the lexical units *seasonal worker permit – sezoninio darbuotojo leidimas* is derived from the combination of the meanings of the individual lexical elements *seasonal – sezoninio, worker – darbuotojo, permit – leidimas*. Meanwhile, non-compositional meanings cannot be understood as a sum of individual meanings of lexical elements constituting a lexical unit. Such lexical units are called idiomatic expressions (L’Homme, 2020, p. 40), e.g. the meaning of the lexical units *asylum shopping, hotspot areas* cannot be considered as a sum of meanings of their individual lexical elements. According to some scholars, “only multiword expressions with non-compositional meanings are considered to be relevant terms in perspectives based on the lexicon” (L’Homme, 2020, p. 72). Compositional multi-word expressions are not regarded as lexical units, but rather as a combination of several lexical units. In the thesis, a broader approach is pursued: both compositional and non-compositional multi-word expressions are regarded as lexical units functioning as terminological concept designations.

As the absolute majority of terminological concept designations are compositional polylexical designations, in the thesis, the analysis of their lexical structure is based on the compositional analysis of the meanings of their heads and modifiers. The complete meaning of a Lexical Unit is grasped by considering the overall meaning conveyed through the HEAD and the meanings of its one or more MODIFIERS. These modifiers represent characteristics closely associated with the HEAD and are situated adjacent to it (See Figure 4.4).

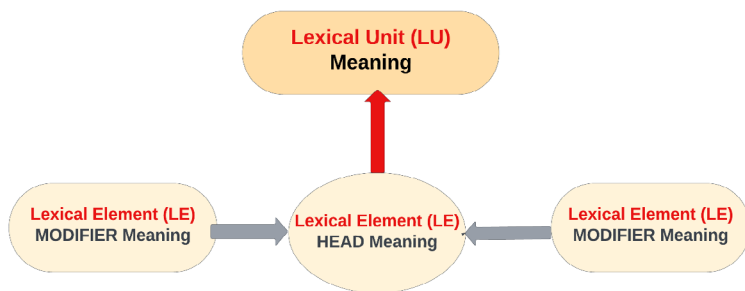


Figure 4. 4. Lexical structure of terminological concept designations.

Lexical elements are either simple words or derivatives composed of one root and one or more affixes, e.g. the terms *asylum seeker – prieglobsčio prašytojas* are lexical units composed of two lexical elements: the heads *seeker / prašytojas* and their modifiers *asylum / prieglobsčio*; the terms *third-country national – trečiosios šalies pilietis* are lexical units composed of three lexical elements: the heads *national / pilietis* and their two modifiers *third-country / trečiosios šalies*. Thus, a term may contain one lexical element corresponding to one semantic property (in such cases the meaning

of LU equals the meaning of LE) or several lexical elements corresponding to several semantic properties (in such cases the meaning of LU equals the meaning of LE1 and the meaning of LE2). In case of non-composition terms, such as *asylum shopping*, both constituents are regarded semantically as one lexical element corresponding to one semantic component.

The analysis of semantic properties of the heads and modifiers is conducted by organising them into semantic groups based on contiguity principle. Contiguity is understood as “a conceptual continuity with certain breaks” (Šeškauskienė, 2013, p. 384). The lexicon is considered to be a continuum divided into semantic (or lexical) fields, which are perceived as mutually exclusive domains. If a lexical unit falls within one semantic field, it does not belong to another. Thus, in contiguity relationships “there are two principles working together at the same time: continuity and separateness” (Šeškauskienė, 2013, p. 384). Semantic fields are distinguished according to an element of shared meaning (Šeškauskienė, 2013, p. 384; Jackson and Ze Amvela, 2007, p. 128).

Though the contiguity and semantic field theory are mostly applied in lexicology, the similar principles are also used by terminologists in examination of the lexical structure of compositional polylexical terms.

In his study on two-constituent terms, Gaivenis (1975) refers to heads of polylexical terms as primary constituents and modifiers as secondary constituents. He classifies the primary constituents of two-constituent terms into several groups based on their semantic properties such as instruments and agents, activities and processes, attributes, etc. If the primary constituent denotes an instrument or agent, then the secondary constituent may indicate: a) a distinguishing feature of the instrument or agent; b) the purpose of use of the instrument or agent named; c) a whole/entirety, a part of which the instrument or agent is; d) the material or energy necessary for functioning of the instrument or agent, etc. If the primary constituent denotes an activity or process (is a deverbal noun), then the secondary constituent may indicate: a) the object that the activity/process is directed towards or the object in which the process takes place; b) the way in which the activity/process is occurring or their distinguishing feature; c) the assessment of the activity/process by the subject; d) the time of the activity/process; e) the purpose of the activity/process. If the primary constituent denotes an attribute (is a deadjectival noun), then the secondary constituent may indicate: a) the direct or indirect object the property of which is described by the head; b) the assessment of the attribute by the subject.

In his study on term formation, Sager refers to the heads of polylexical terms as nuclei and to the modifiers as determinants. He states that the nucleus of polylexical nominal terms (noun compounds) can indicate the conceptual category to which the concept belongs, and the determinant indicates the criterion for the subdivision of the category. Thus, such terms contribute to building of terminological systems (Sager, 1997, p. 35). According to the semantics of the nucleus, designations can be grouped into the names of objects, properties, processes, or operations. Determinants can specify “greater detail or indicate a purpose, the means by which an operation is carried out, the object to which a process is applied, or the time, place, or other circumstances

that thus become a distinctive integral feature of the new concept” (Sager, 1997, p. 35). They may also specify the material of which the object is made, the regular use of the object, etc. (*ibid.*).

**In the thesis**, the lexical structure analysis of the polylexical compositional terms adheres to the contiguity principle. The heads and modifiers of compositional polylexical terms of each conceptual category (Activities and States; Animate Entities; Inanimate Entities and Attributes) are organised into semantic groups based on the shared elements in their meanings. The overall meaning of the designation is understood as a sum of the meanings of constituting individual lexical elements. In this sum, the semantic group of the head reflects the broader conceptual division to which the concept belongs, while the semantic group of the modifier narrows it down by indicating a more specific characteristics of the concept (see Figure 4.5 for some examples of semantic groups of activity concepts in Model 1). The non-compositional designations are discussed separately and not included into the semantic analysis of head and modifiers.

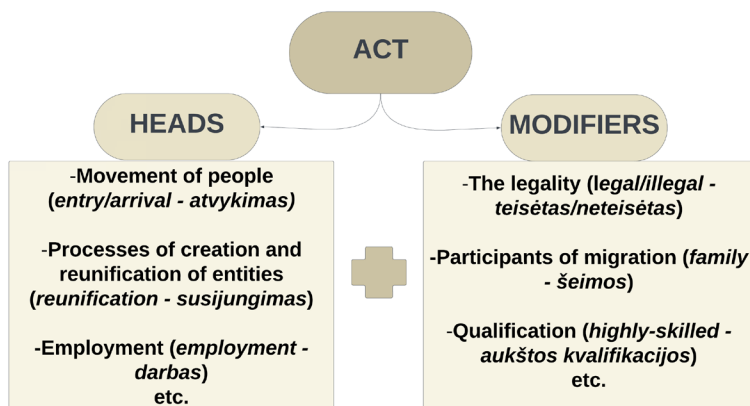
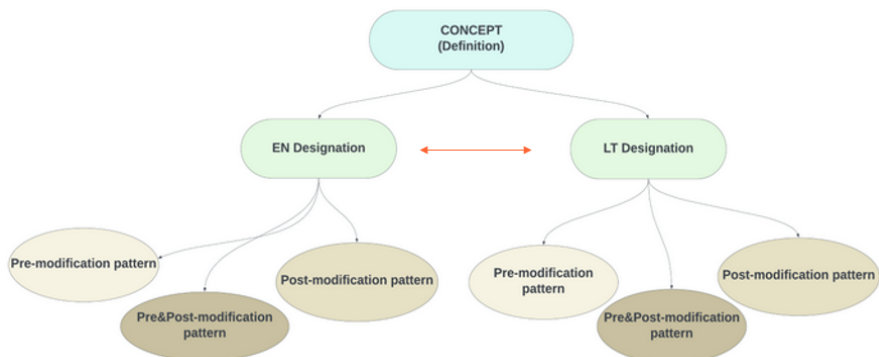


Figure 4. 5. Semantic groups of activity concepts in Model 1.

#### 4.1.5. Principles of the analysis of syntactic means used for terminological concept designations

To explore the linguistic aspect of terminology across different languages, scholars also analyse the syntactic patterns of polylexical terms in various studies related to terminology (Gaivenis, 1975; Akelaitis, 2008; Džežulskienė 2010; Janulevičienė & Rackevičienė, 2014; Mockienė, 2016; Mockienė & Rackevičienė, 2014, 2016, 2018; Smirnova, 2020). The analysis of syntactic structures of polylexical terms involves studying the relationships among their constituents and the attachment position of modifiers to the head of the term, i.e. modification patterns which may be of three types: pre-modification, post-modification and pre&post-modification, as shown in Figure 4.6.



**Figure 4. 6.** *Modification patterns of polylexical terms.*

The syntactic structures of polylexical terms refer to how the constituents within these terms are grammatically organized or related to each other. Syntactic structures can vary depending on the language. When analysing modification patterns, the primary focus is on determining the position of modifiers within a syntactic structure to identify the head of the polylexical term. The head functions as the core element to which other constituents or modifiers of the term are attached. Modifiers in a polylexical term enhance its meaning by providing additional information or attributes to the head of the term.

In order to capture the formation tendencies of terms in different domains and different languages, scholars investigate the syntactic structures of terms and represent them as syntactic chains revealing the word classes of constituents and their syntactic interrelations.

In his study on two-constituent terms in Lithuanian, Gaivenis (1975) distinguishes various types grammatical configurations: 1) configurations, the constituents of which are interrelated by grammatical agreement relations (Adjective + Noun; Active/Passive participle + Noun; Noun + Noun); 2) configurations, the constituents of which are interrelated by grammatical government relations (Noun in Genitive + Noun; Noun + Noun in Dative/Instrumental/Locative; Noun + Prepositional phrase); 3) configurations, the constituents of which are interrelated by grammatical adjointment relations (Noun + Adverbial gerund; Noun + Infinitive; Noun + Adverb).

In the analysis of the terminology of the Lithuanian administrative language, Akelaitis (2008) distinguishes two major categories of polylexical terms: 1) terms with pre-positioned modifiers and 2) terms with post-positioned modifiers. The terms of the first category are of two structural types: Adjectival word (adjective, past participle, numeral) + Noun; Noun in Genitive + Noun. Terms with postpositional modifiers are not numerous, they are further divided into three structural types: Noun + Prepositional phrase; Noun + Noun in Dative/Instrumental; Noun + Infinitive. Akelaitis also distinguishes terms with prepositional and postpositional modifiers. Their modifiers can be nouns in various grammatical cases, prepositional phrases and infinitives.

In the study of three-constituent English and Lithuanian terms of the telecommunication domain, Džežulskienė (2010) also distinguishes three modifications patterns (pre-, post- and pre-&post-modification) and categorises the terms of each pattern according to the word classes of constituents and their syntactic interrelations. The pre-modification pattern is predominant in both languages, its syntactic structures in English are [(N ← N) ← N]; [(A ← N) ← N]; [A ← (N ← N)] and in Lithuanian are [(N in Genitive ← N in Genitive) ← N]; [(A in Genitive ← N in Genitive) ← N] and [(A ← (N in Genitive ← N))]. Post-modification structures exist in both languages though they are not numerous. In English, they are mainly formed using prepositional phrases [N → prep (N ← N)], while in Lithuanian, in addition to prepositional phrases, post-modifiers may be noun phrases in various cases: [N → prep (N ← N)], [N → (N ← N)]. Pre-&post-modification structures are the least numerous, they constitute only 2 % in the English and 1 % in Lithuanian of the terms selected for the study.

**In the thesis**, the syntactic analysis of the terminological designations follows the semantic categories established in the lexical structure analysis aiming to reveal if there are any significant differences between syntactic patterns of designations of different semantic categories (Activities & states; Animate entities; Inanimate entities & Attributes). Therefore, syntactic patterns of each semantic category are analysed separately, and the obtained results are contrasted.

The formation of polylexical terms of the Models has been analysed in accordance with the following criteria: the position of the modifiers in respect of the head and the number of modifiers of the head. In the whole analysis description, the heads of terms are highlighted in bold.

All terms are organised in three modification patterns, enlisted in Table 4.3.

**Table 4. 3.** Formation of polylexical terms of the Models

<b>Modification pattern</b>	<b>Terms ascribed to the modification pattern</b>
pre-modification pattern	Terms with modifiers positioned in front of the head, e.g. <i>family formation – šeimos sukūrimas.</i>
post-modification pattern	Terms with modifiers positioned after the head, e.g. <i>discrimination on the basis of colour – diskriminacija dėl odos spalvos.</i>
pre&post-modification	Terms with modifiers positioned both before and after the head, e.g. <i>minor children of the spouse</i>

In a number of cases, modification patterns differ in the investigated languages, e.g. *children of refugees – pabėgėlių vaikai*. Such cases are discussed separately. Inside each modification pattern, terms are further classified according to the number of their constituents, which may correspond in the investigated languages or differ. Moreover, the word classes of modifiers are indicated, e.g.:

(A+A): *seasonal temporal migration – (A+A) sezoninė laikina migracija;*

(Prep+A+A+N): *migration of low-skilled workers - (A+N+N): žemos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų migracija.*



## 4.2. Linguistic means used for terminological concept designations in the migration domain in English and Lithuanian

This section delves into the intricate analysis of how migration terminology is formed in both English and Lithuanian, shedding light on the patterns and structures that underlie these crucial linguistic elements.

### 4.2.1. Lexical means used for terminological concept designations

#### 4.2.1.1. Synonymy of terminological concept designation

In **Model 1 ‘Causes and Effects of Migration’**, there are 94 pairs of English-Lithuanian terms. Most of the pairs have one-to-one correspondence between English and Lithuanian terms, e.g.

*exploitation - išnaudojimas*

*asylum flows - prieglobsčio prašytojų srautai*

*brain drain - proto nutekėjimas*

*domestic violence - smurtas šeimoje*

*human rights violations - žmogaus teisių pažeidimai*

However, 10 of the pairs (11% of the total amount of pairs) include synonyms in both languages. The following variations have been detected in the analysed corpora:

- **‘1 versus 2’** pattern (4 cases), where one English term corresponds to two Lithuanian equivalents, e.g.: *net migration - neto migracija/ grynoji migracija; security - saugumas/apsauga; public security - visuomenės saugumas/ visuomenės apsauga; push factors for migration - migraciją skatinantys veiksniai / migracijos stūmos veiksniai.*
- **‘2 versus 1’** pattern (3 cases), with two English synonymous terms corresponding to one Lithuanian term, e.g.: *trafficking in human being / human trafficking - prekyba žmonėmis; financial remittances/ money remittances - piniginių perlaidos; segregated education/ segregation in education - švietimo segregacija.*
- **‘2 versus 2’** pattern (3 cases), where two English synonymous terms correspond to two Lithuanian synonymous terms, e.g. *threats to internal security / risks for internal security - grėsmės vidaus saugumui / pavojus vidaus saugumui; labour exploitation / exploitation of labour - darbo jėgos išnaudojimas/ darbuotojų išnaudojimas; minimum salary threshold / lower salary threshold - minimali atlyginimo riba / apatinė darbo užmokesčio riba.*

Specifically, 6 cases exhibit synonyms in English, while additional 7 cases highlight synonyms in Lithuanian.

The English synonymous terms differ in the following aspects:

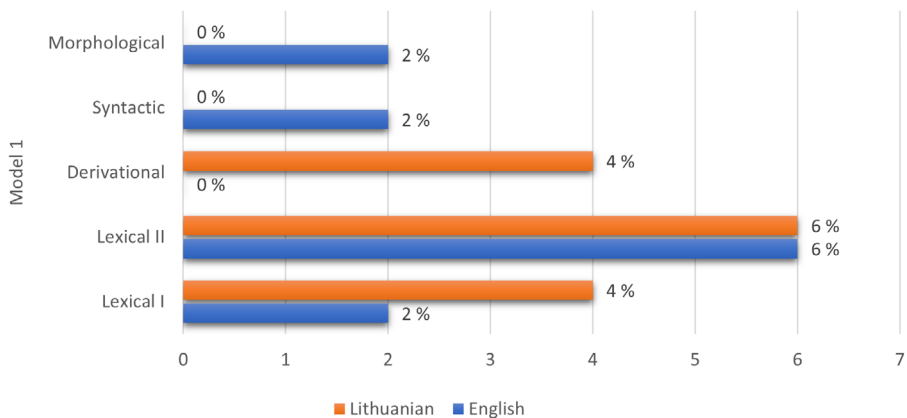
- Lexical structure: Number of constituents: *trafficking in human being = human trafficking.*

- Lexical structure: the synonymous terms include constituents with different roots, e.g. *threats to internal security* = *risks for internal security*; *financial remittances* = *money remittances*; *minimum salary threshold* = *lower salary threshold*;
- Syntactic structure: synonymous terms include constituents which take different syntactic positions: e.g.: *labour exploitation* = *exploitation of labour*;
- Morphological characteristics: the synonymous terms include co-rooted constituents, which belong to different word classes, e.g.: *segregated education* = *segregation in education*.

The Lithuanian synonymous terms differ in the following aspects:

- Number of constituents: e.g. *minimali atlyginimo riba* = *apatinė darbo užmokesčio riba*, *darbo jėgos išnaudojimas* = *darbuotojų išnaudojimas*.
- Lexical structure (different roots): *neto migracija* = *grynoji migracija*; *grėsmės vidaus saugumui* = *pavojus vidaus saugumui*; *migraciją skatinantys veiksniai* / *migracijos stūmos vieksniai*.
- Derivational structure (different affixes): *saugumas* = *apsauga*; *visuomenės saugumas* = *visuomenės apsauga*.

Below is Figure 4.7 presenting categories of synonyms according to their differentiating aspects and their ratio in English and Lithuanian, specifically in Model 1.



**Figure 4. 7.** Model 1: Categories of synonyms according to their differentiating aspects and their ratio in English and Lithuanian.

As indicated in the Figure above, a significant portion of synonyms falls under the category characterized primarily by lexical differences—where synonymous terms encompass constituents with different roots. This phenomenon is observed in both English and Lithuanian. The second position is shared by the other lexical aspect (synonyms with differing numbers of constituents) and derivational aspects (co-rooted constituents with distinct affixes), with the latter prevailing in Lithuanian synonymous

terms. It's worth noting that derivational characteristics are not particularly distinctive for the English synonymous terms. However, there are grammatical and syntactic aspects that predominate in certain English synonymous terms, these aspects are not typical for Lithuanian synonyms.

**Model 2 'Migration Taxonomy**, includes 39 pairs of English and Lithuanian terms. Most of the pairs have one-to-one correspondence between English and Lithuanian terms, e.g.:

*emigration – emigracija*

*economic migrants – ekonominiai migrantai*

*family formation – šeimos sukūrimas*

*low-skilled work – žemos kvalifikacijos darbas*

*seasonal temporary migration – sezoninė laikina migracija*

Within the Model, 8 pairs, i.e. 21% of the total number of pairs, include synonymous terms. The following variations have been detected in the analysed corpora:

- **'1 versus 2'** pattern (1 case), where one English term corresponds to two Lithuanian synonymous terms, e.g.: *permanent migration – pastovioji migracija / nuolatinė migracija*;
- **'1 versus 3'** pattern (1 case), where one English term matches three Lithuanian synonymous equivalents, e.g.: *irregular migrants – nelegalūs migrantai / neteisėti migrantai / nereguliarūs migrantai*;
- **'2 versus 1'** pattern (4 cases), in which two English synonymous terms correspond to one Lithuanian equivalent, e.g.: *illegal entry/ irregular entry – neteisėtas atvykimas; highly qualified workers / highly skilled workers – aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojai; legal entry / legal arrival – teisėtas atvykimas; legal migration / regular migration – teisėta migracija*
- **'2 versus 2'** pattern (1 case), with two English synonymous terms corresponding to two Lithuanian synonymous terms respectively, e.g.: *highly skilled employment/ highly qualified employment – aukšto lygio įgūdžių reikalaujantis darbas/ aukštos kvalifikacijos darbas*;
- **'3 versus 3'** pattern (1 case), with three English synonymous terms aligning with three Lithuanian synonymous terms, e.g.: *illegal migration / irregular migration/ clandestine migration – neteisėta migracija / nelegali migracija / slapta migracija*.

Specifically, 6 cases exhibit synonyms in English, while additional 4 cases highlight synonyms in Lithuanian.

Below is a table presenting the percentage distribution of synonym types in English and Lithuanian (%), specifically in Model 2.

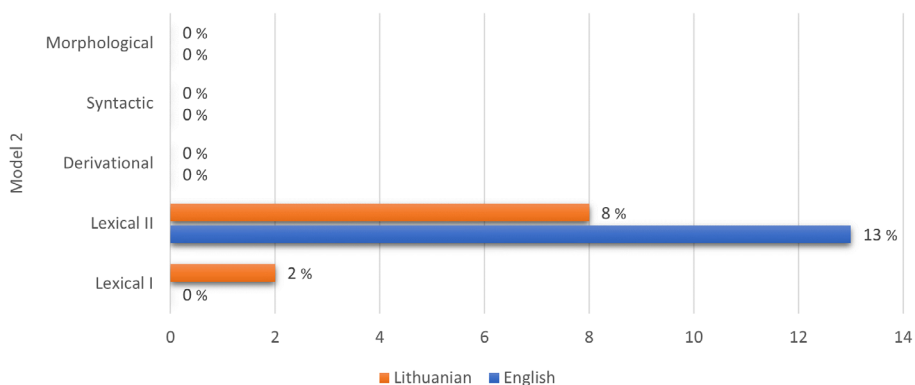
Notably, all English synonymous terms have the same number of constituents, but differ in their lexical structure as they encompass constituents with different roots, e.g.: *highly qualified workers = highly skilled workers; illegal entry = irregular entry; legal entry = legal arrival; legal migration = regular migration; highly skilled employment*

= *highly qualified employment*; *illegal migration* = *irregular migration* = *clandestine migration*.

Among the Lithuanian terms, two synonyms have a different number of constituents: *aukšto lygio įgūdžių reikalaujantis darbas* = *aukštos kvalifikacijos darbas*.

All other Lithuanian synonyms possess the same number of constituents, but differ in their lexical structure as they include constituents of different roots: *pastovioji migracija* = *nuolatinė migracija*; *nelegalūs migrantai* = *neteisėti migrantai* = *nereguliarūs migrantai*; *neteisėta migracija* = *nelegali migracija* = *slapta migracija*.

Below is Figure 4.8 presenting categories of synonyms according to their differentiating aspects and their ratio in English and Lithuanian, specifically in Model 2.



**Figure 4.8.** Model 2: Categories of synonyms according to their differentiating aspects and their ratio in English and Lithuanian.

The analysis of the categories of synonyms in English and Lithuanian, as presented in Figure 4.8, reveals notable distinctions. The predominant category observed in both languages involves synonyms falling under the category characterized by lexical distinctions, where synonymous terms consist of constituents with distinct roots. Notably, a limited number of Lithuanian synonyms exhibit variations in the number of constituents. However, other categories such as derivational, syntactic, or grammatical are not commonly observed in Model 2.

**Model 3 ‘Migration Procedure’** includes the largest number of terms, which is 217 pairs of English and Lithuanian terms. Most of the pairs have one-to-one correspondence between English and Lithuanian terms, e.g.:

*refugee* – *pabėgėlis*

*vulnerable persons* – *pažeidžiami asmenys*

*third-country national* – *trečiosios šalies pilietis*

*withdrawal of subsidiary protection* – *papildomos apsaugos panaikinimas*

*return of unaccompanied minors* – *nelydimų nepilnamečių grąžinimas*

Within the Model, 31 pairs of terms include synonyms in English and Lithuanian. This accounts for 14% of the total number of the pairs. The following variations have been detected in the analysed corpora:

- **'2 versus 1'** pattern (16 cases) is observed, with two English synonymous terms corresponding to one Lithuanian term, e.g.: *work contract/ employment contract* – *darbo sutartis*; *qualified workers/ skilled workers* – *kvalifikuoti darbuotojai*; *labour force/ work force* – *darbo jėga*; *disabled people/ disabled individuals* – *negaliai turintieji asmenys*; *forced return/ refoulement* – *priverstinis grąžinimas*; *expulsion/ removal* – *išsiuntimas*; *deportation order/ removal order* – *sprendimas išsiųsti*; *denial of refugee status/ exclusion from refugee status* – *pabėgėlio statuso nesuteikimas*; *resettlement/ relocation* – *perkėlimas*; *issuing of short-stay visas / issuing of short-term visas* – *trumpalaikių vizų išdavimas*; *reception facilities/ accommodation centres* – *priėmimo centrai*; *ISF / Internal Security Fund* – *Vidaus saugumo fondas*; *short-stay visa / short-term visa* – *trumpalaikė viza*; *national long-term visa/ national long-stay visa* – *nacionalinė ilgalaikė viza*; *forged documents/ counterfeit documents* – *suklastoti dokumentai*; *facilitated procedure/ simplified system* – *palengvinta procedūra*.
- **'1 versus 2'** pattern (9 cases), wherein one English term matches two Lithuanian synonymous terms, as seen in the example: *border crossing point* – *pasienio kontrolės punktas/ sienos perėjimo punktas*; *asylum seeker* – *prieglobsčio siekiantis asmuo / prieglobsčio prašytojas*; *residence permit* – *leidimas gyventi / leidimas apsigyventi*; *renewal of work permit* – *leidimo dirbti atnaujimas / leidimo dirbti pratęsimas*; *processing of applications* – *paraiškos tvarkymas/prašymų tvarkymas*; *secondary movement of applicants* – *antrinis prašytojų judėjimas / pakartotinis prašytojų judėjimas*; *requisite visa* – *reikalinga viza / reikiama viza*; *obligation of regular reporting to the authorities* – *prievolė reguliariai registruotis institucijose / įpareigojimas reguliariai prisistatyti į atitinkamas institucijas*; *reintegration assistance* – *reintegracijos parama/ reintegracijos pagalba*.
- **'2 versus 2'** pattern (3 cases), with two English synonymous terms corresponding to two Lithuanian synonymous terms, e.g.: *return decision / decision on return* – *sprendimas grąžinti / sprendimas dėl grąžinimo*; *UAMs / unaccompanied minors* – *NN / nelydimi nepilnamečiai*; *AMIF / Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund* – *PMIF / Prieglobsčio, migracijos ir integracijos fondas*
- **'3 versus 1'** pattern (2 cases), where three English synonymous terms align with one Lithuanian term, e.g.: *aliens/ foreigners/ non-nationals* – *užsieniečiai*; *revocation of refugee status/ cessation of refugee status/ withdrawal of refugee status* – *pabėgėlio statuso panaikinimas*.
- **'3 versus 2'** pattern (1 case), with three English synonymous terms aligning with two Lithuanian synonymous terms, e.g.: *welfare support / welfare assistance / social welfare support* – *socialinė parama / socialinė pagalba*.

Specifically, 22 cases exhibit synonyms in English, while additional 13 cases highlight synonyms in Lithuanian.

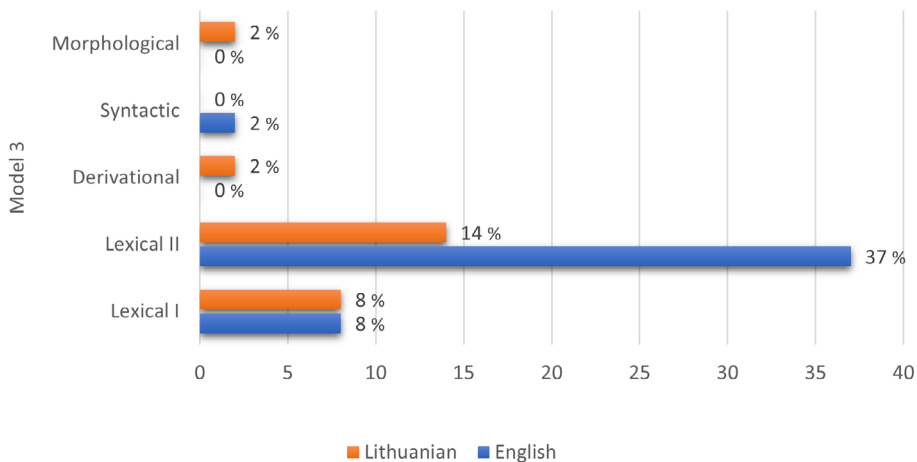
English synonymous terms ascribed to Model 3 differ in the following aspects:

- Lexical structure I: Number of constituents and degree of explicitness (abbreviation/full term) (8 synonyms, 5 cases): *welfare support = social welfare support; forced return = refoulement; UAMs = unaccompanied minors; ISF = Internal Security Fund; AMIF = Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund.*
- Lexical structure II: the synonymous terms include constituents with different roots (37 synonyms, 17 cases), e.g.: *qualified workers = skilled workers; labour force = work force; disabled people = disabled individuals; aliens = foreigners = non-nationals; expulsion = removal; deportation order = removal order; denial of refugee status = exclusion from refugee status; resettlement = relocation; issuing of short-stay visas = issuing of short-term visas; revocation of refugee status = cessation of refugee status = withdrawal of refugee status; reception facilities = accommodation centres; short-stay visa = short-term visa; national long-term visa = national long-stay visa; work contract = employment contract; forged documents = counterfeit documents; facilitated procedure = simplified system, welfare support = welfare assistance.*
- Syntactic structure (2 synonyms, 1 case): the synonymous terms include constituents which perform different syntactic function, e.g. *return decision = decision on return.*

Lithuanian synonymous terms differ in the following aspects:

- Lexical structure: number of constituents and degree of explicitness (abbreviation/full term) (4 cases): *prievolė reguliariai registruotis institucijose = įpareigojimas reguliariai prisistatyti į atitinkamas institucijas; prieglobsčio siekiantis asmuo = prieglobsčio prašytojas; NN = nelydimi nepilnamečiai; PMIF = Prieglobsčio, migracijos ir integracijos fondas.*
- Lexical structure: different roots (6 cases), e.g.: *leidimo dirbti atnaujimas = leidimo dirbti pratęsimas; paraiškos tvarkymas = prašymų tvarkymas; antrinis prašytojų judėjimas = pakartotinis prašytojų judėjimas; pasienio kontrolės punktas = sienos perėjimo punktas; reikalinga viza = reikiama viza; socialinė parama = socialinė pagalba.*
- Derivational structure: the synonymous terms consist of co-rooted words, albeit with a varying number or type of affixes (1 case), e.g.: *leidimas gyventi = leidimas apsigyventi.*
- Morphological characteristics: the synonymous terms include a co-rooted constituent or constituents, that belong to different word classes (1 case), e.g.: *sprendimas grąžinti = sprendimas dėl grąžinimo.*

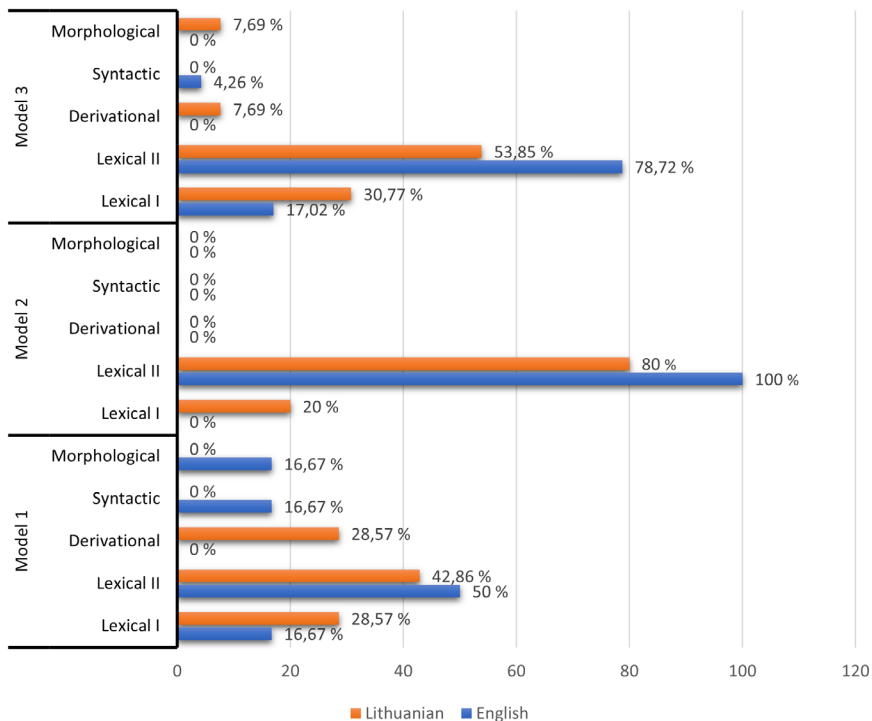
Below is Figure 4.9 presenting categories of synonyms according to their differentiating aspects and their ratio in English and Lithuanian, specifically in Model 3.



**Figure 4. 9.** *Model 3: Categories of synonyms according to their differentiating aspects and their ratio in English and Lithuanian.*

Following the analysis of the data in the Figure above, it becomes evident that in English lexical aspect is prevailing in English and Lithuanian synonymous terms, wherein the constituents of synonymous terms exhibit different roots. The second position is equally distributed between synonymous terms characterised by variations in number of constituents and variations in the degree of explicitness (abbreviation/full term) in both languages. Additionally, there are also a few cases of derivational and morphological aspects observed in Lithuanian synonyms, along with a syntactic aspect, noticed in two English synonymous terms.

Figure 4.10 below illustrates distinctive aspects identified in synonymous terms in both English and Lithuanian across all three Models, along with their respective ratios.



**Figure 4. 10.** Categories of synonyms according to their differentiating aspects and their ratio in English and Lithuanian in all Models (%).

The analysis outlined above leads to the observation that, in most instances, English and Lithuanian term pairs exhibit alignment, displaying a one-to-one equivalent correspondence. However, synonymous cases are evident in both languages.

The Figure above illustrates distinctive aspects identified across all three Models in English and Lithuanian. Through a contrastive analysis, it becomes apparent that among these distinctive aspects, lexical ones predominantly prevail in English and Lithuanian synonymous terms, involving constituents formed from different roots. This lexical characteristic is consistently observed across all three Models. Notably, a majority of such instances are identified in Model 2, where all English synonymous terms (100%) and 80% of Lithuanian synonymous terms fall into this category.

Meanwhile, the second position is occupied by synonyms in both languages across all Models, characterized by differences in the number of constituents and the degree of explicitness. For instance, abbreviations are considered synonyms of full-form terms, as illustrated by the example *UAM (unaccompanied minor) – NN (nelydimas nepilnametis)*.

Other categories, based on derivational, syntactic, and morphological aspects, demonstrate a nearly equal distribution in Model 1 and Model 3. However, in Model 2, these synonym categories are not typical.



#### 4.2.1.2. Number of lexical elements constituting terminological concept designations

The terms extracted for the Models have been categorised as monolexical and polylexical.

**Model 1 ‘Causes and Effects of Migration’** comprises 94 English and Lithuanian term pairs. A significant 90% of these pairs contain English and Lithuanian terms which fall under the polylexical category (90 English and 90 Lithuanian terms), e.g. *psychological violence – psichologinis smurtas; human trafficking – prekyba žmonėmis; threat to national security – grėsmė nacionaliniam saugumui, crime against humanity – nusikaltimas žmoniškumui; discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of age or sexual orientation – diskriminacija dėl amžiaus ar lyties orientacijos, etc.*

In contrast, 10% of the pairs involve English and Lithuanian terms which are monolexical (10 English and 11 Lithuanian terms), e.g. *entrepreneurship – verslumas, assimilation – asimiliacija, discrimination – diskriminacija, violence – smurtas; employment – darbas; exploitation – išnaudojimas; persecution – persekiojamas; racism – rasizmas; torture – kankinimas; security – saugumas / apsauga.*

No cases of pairs of different categories of terms (polylexical vs. monolexical or vice versa) have been detected in Model 1.

In **Model 2 ‘Migration Taxonomy’** the total number of term pairs amount is 39 term pairs in English and Lithuanian. The absolute majority of the term pairs (95%) comprise polylexical terms both in English and Lithuanian (44 terms in English and 43 terms in Lithuanian), e.g. *temporary migration – laikina migracija; seasonal temporary migration – sezoninė laikina migracija; family reunification – šeimos susijungimas, labour migration flows – darbo jėgos srautai; long-term mobility – ilgalaikis judumas.*

5% of the pairs comprise monolexical terms in both languages (2 English terms and 2 Lithuanian terms), e.g. *emigration – emigracija; immigration – imigracija.*

No cases of pairs of different categories of terms (polylexical vs. monolexical or vice versa) have been detected in Model 2.

**Model 3 ‘Migration Procedure’** comprises 217 English and Lithuanian term pairs.

According to the analysis, English polylexical terms consistently align with the polylexical terms in Lithuanian. Meanwhile, the majority of monolexical terms in English correspond with their respective Lithuanian monolexical terms.

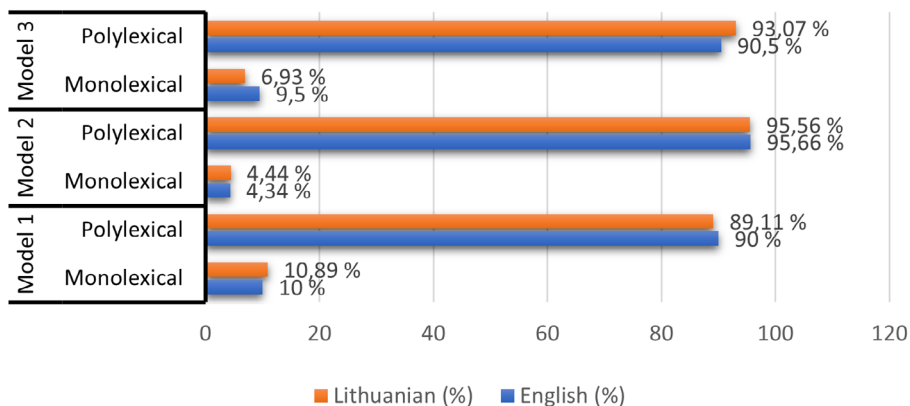
A substantial 91% of these pairs comprise terms which belong to the polylexical category, comprising 219 English and 215 Lithuanian polylexical terms, e.g. *third-country national – trečiosios šalies piliėtis; beneficiaries of refugee status – pabėgėlio statuso gavėjai; work permit – leidimas dirbti; withdrawal of international protection – tarptautinės apsaugos panaikinimas; forced displacement – priverstinis perkėlimas, etc.*

In contrast, 9% involve monolexical term pairs, consisting of 23 English and 16 Lithuanian monolexical terms, e.g. *sponsor – globėjas; refugee – pabėgėlis; minors – nepilnamečiai; migrant – migrantas; dependants – išlaikytiniai; adaptation – adaptacija;*

*apprehension – sulaikymas; return – grąžinimas; deportation – deportacija; repatriation – repatriacija; visa – viza; citizenship – pilietybė; asylum – prieglobstis.*

However, the term pairs involves 2 instances (1%), in which the English and Lithuanian terms differ in their categories, i.e. a English monolexical term corresponds to a polylexical term in Lithuanian: *beneficiaries – naudos gavėjai; re-entry – pakartotinis atvykimas.*

There are several key insights, which emerge in concluding the analysis of the categories of terms. Firstly, the research confirms the prevalent role of polylexical terms in all three Models, indicating the complexity and specificity of migration terminology. Secondly, English polylexical terms correspond with their respective Lithuanian polylexical terms. Similarly, there is a consistent correspondence between English and Lithuanian monolexical terms across the Models, emphasising the notable linguistic equivalence within these terms. Thirdly, certain instances reveal some inconsistencies, where an English monolexical term corresponds to the polylexical term in Lithuanian. That highlights some peculiarities of lexical structures in English and Lithuanian.



**Figure 4. 11.** *The ratio of monolexical and polylexical terms in the investigated languages across three Models.*

In conclusion, the analysis of the ratio between English and Lithuanian monolexical and polylexical terms across three models reveals a noteworthy tendency. In both languages, there is a substantial prevalence of polylexical terms over monolexical ones. This discrepancy underscores the significance of polylexical expressions, which constitute a majority within the total term number, while monolexical terms form a comparatively smaller portion (See Figure 4.11).

#### *4.2.1.3. Semantic properties of lexical elements constituting terminological concept designations*

In this section, the semantic properties of lexical elements constituting terminological designations are analysed and categorised. All polylexical terminological

designations in the investigated languages are studied according to the principle: MODIFIER+HEAD. Monolexical terminological designations constitute only one constituent which functions independently and is ascribed to the head category in the description below.

When dealing with polylexical terminological designations, the question of compositionality arises as the methodology of the analysis is based on compositional approach according to which the meanings of a designation is derived from the meanings of heads and meanings of modifiers. This approach is not suitable for non-compositional designations which are idiomatic expressions and the meaning of which cannot be analysed as a sum of meanings of individual lexical elements. Only two non-compositional terminological designations are detected in the dataset, both in English: *asylum shopping* and *hotspot areas*. Their Lithuanian equivalents are compositional (*palankiausios prieglobsčių valstybės paieškos, migrantų antplūdžio vieta*, respectively). In the non-compositional designation *asylum shopping*, the head *shopping* is formed as a metaphorical analogy between the activity of buying goods and the activity of applying for international protection in more than one member state. The head *shopping* acquires the metaphoric meaning only in combination with the modifier *asylum*, and, therefore, their meanings cannot be analysed separately. In the non-compositional designation *hotspot area*, the lexical element *hot* is formed as a metaphorical analogy between high temperature and a significant influx of migrants arriving at the external borders. The lexical element *hot* acquires the metaphorical meaning relevant for the migration domain only with the lexical elements *spot* and *areas*, and, therefore, their meanings cannot be analysed separately. The non-compositional designations are excluded from the subsequent semantic analysis of designations.

All other terminological designations are regarded as having compositional meaning, which can be explained as a sum of the meanings of individual lexical elements constituting them. Their research primarily starts with the analysis of lexical elements (LE) and establishment of their semantic-syntactic position (head or modifier) in the term. Firstly, the semantics of the heads is analysed, which is subsequently followed by the analysis of the semantics of modifiers.

In most cases, English constituents correspond in their semantics to Lithuanian constituents one-to-one (*national security – nacionalinis saugumas*). However, there are cases in which English monolexical constituents correspond in their semantics to Lithuanian polylexical constituents. Such cases are discussed in descriptions of each Model.

### **Model 1. Causes and Effects of Migration.**

The analysis of the dataset reveals that 100 English and 101 Lithuanian terms belong to the Migration Cause-Effect Model. Among English terms 10 terms are monolexical and 90 terms are polylexical. Whereas Lithuanian terms include 11 monolexical and 90 polylexical terms.

In most cases, the English monolexical head corresponds to the Lithuanian

monolexical head (as illustrated in the examples above). However, in some cases, the English monolexical heads match the polylexical Lithuanian units which semantically perform the same function as their English counterparts and, therefore, are analysed as heads in the subsequent semantic analysis:

*victim of exploitation and discriminations* – *nuo išnaudojimo ir diskriminacijos nukentėjęs asmuo*

*cheap labour* – *pigi darbo jėga*

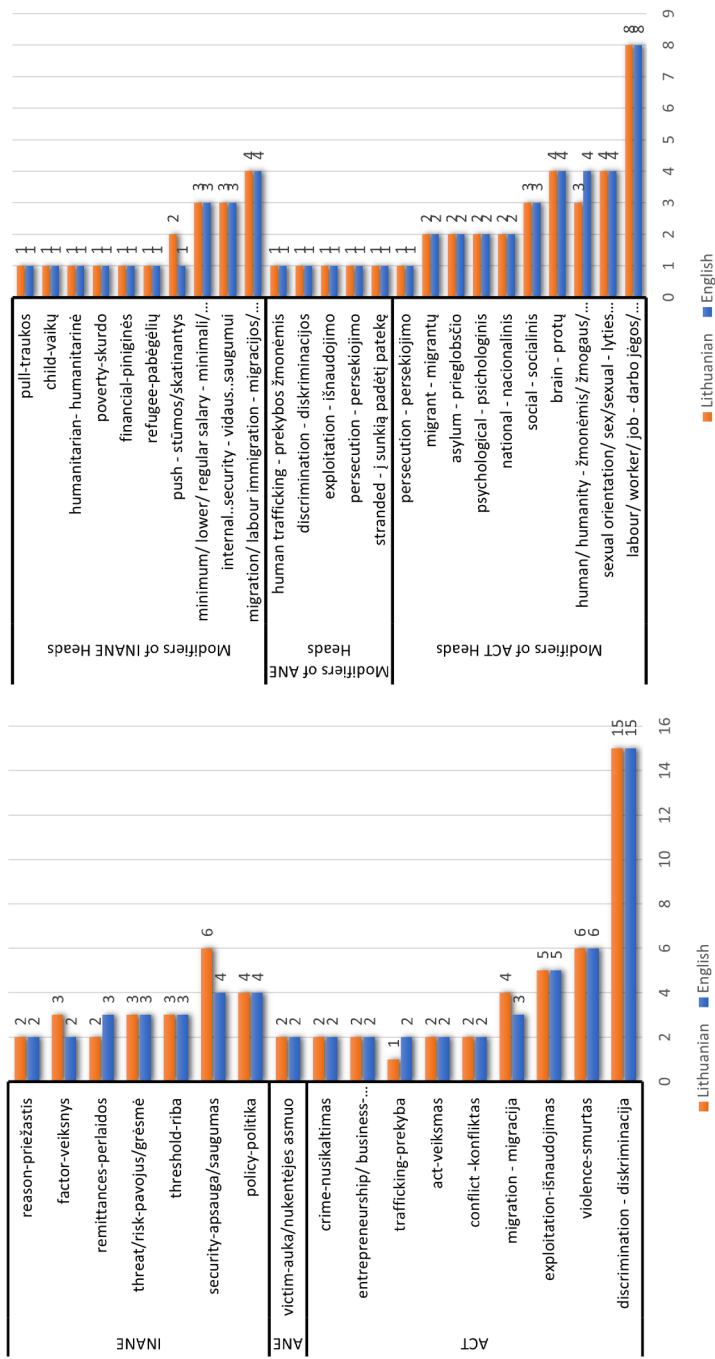
*inequalities in living standards* – *nevienodas gyvenimo lygis*

*new jobs* – *naujos darbo vietos*

*smuggling of migrants* – *neteisėtas migrantų gabenimas*

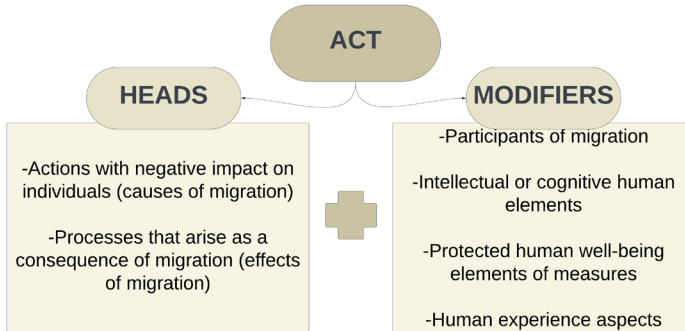
*discrimination on the basis of colour* - *diskriminacija dėl odos spalvos*

Figure 4.12 below provides a visual representation of the diversity of lexical elements (LE) concerning the placement of heads (on the left) and modifiers (on the right) within English and Lithuanian terms in Model 1. The illustration is organized based on three semantic categories: Activities & states, Animate entities, and Inanimate entities & attributes.



**Figure 4. 12. LE (Heads (on the left)) and LE (Modifiers (on the right)) used in formation of EN and LT terminological designations in Model 1.**

- 1) **The category of ‘Activities & states’ (ACT)** contains processes reflecting actions, states, conditions, either instigating migration or arising from it. The extracted terms associated with this category are analysed in accordance with the semantics of the lexical elements, including heads and modifiers. The examination reveals potential groupings based on their meanings, and a concise description of these groupings is illustrated in Figure 4.13.



**Figure 4. 13.** Semantic groupings of the ACT category in Model 1.

The analysis of heads:

The Figure 4.12 on the left represent the variety of the lexical elements (LE) in the position of heads in the English and Lithuanian terms in Model 1, according to three semantic categories: Activities & states, Animate entities, Inanimate entities & attributes.

The heads of the ACT category can be **quantitatively** grouped into two sets: those used for forming at least two terms and those used for forming single terms.

The first set (heads used for multiple terms) includes: *discrimination - diskriminacija, violence - smurtas, exploitation - išnaudojimas, migration - migracija, conflict - konfliktas, act - veiksmas, trafficking - prekyba, entrepreneurship / business - verslumas / verslas, crime - nusikaltimas.*

The second set (heads used for formation of single terms) includes *torture - kankinimas, drain - nutekėjimas, gain - įtekėjimas, waste - švaistymas, circulation - apykaita, violations - pažeidimai, shopping - paieškos, assimilation - asimiliacija, movement - judėjimas, persecution - persekiojamas, racism - rasizmas, smuggling - gabenimas, exclusion - atskirtis, inclusion - įtrauktis.*

The heads of the ACT category can also be grouped **qualitatively** according to their semantic similarities:

- the heads that predominantly denote **actions having a negative impact on individuals (causes of migration)**: *discrimination - diskriminacija, violence - smurtas, torture - kankinimas, racism - racizmas, crime - nusikaltimas, violation - pažeidimas, (EN) conflict - konfliktas, persecution persekiojimas, torture - kankinimas;*

- **processes that arise as a consequence of migration (effect of migration):** *drain* - *nutekėjimas*, *gain* - *įtekėjimas*, *smuggling* - *gabenimas*, *waste* - *švaistymas*, *circulation* - *apykaita*, *assimilation* - *asimiliacija*, *trafficking* - *prekyba*, *flow-srautas*, *shopping* - *paieškos*, *employment* - *darbas*, *movement* - *judėjimas*, *demand* - *paklausa*, *migration* - *migracija*, *exclusion* - *atskirtis*, *inclusion* - *įtrauktis*, *acts* - *veiksmi*. The units mentioned above are associated with the diverse effects of migration, as they encompass positive and negative consequences that may arise from the migration process.

The head *exploitation*-*išnaudojimas* can be attributed to both the causes and effects of migration. The analysis of its usage within the context in which the unit is used in the corpora, along with its modifiers, can reveal the status the unit acquires in the migration domain.

#### The analysis of modifiers:

The Figure 4.12 on the right demonstrates the TOP 10 accompanying modifiers of the heads belonging to the ACT category of Model 1. After the analysis of the dataset, it has been discovered that the modifiers capture various semantic groups related to different aspects of human experiences, actions, and conditions within the context of migration, exploitation, and rights:

- The modifiers, referring to the **participants, or vulnerable groups**, as *migrant* (heads: *exploitation*, *smuggling*) - *migrantų* (heads: *išnaudojimas*, *neteisėtas gabenimas*), *labour* (head: *exploitation*) / *worker/ job* (head: *exploitation*) - *darbo jėgos* (head: *išnaudojimas*) / *darbuotojų* (head: *išnaudojimas*), *humanity* (head: *crime*) - *žmonijai* (head: *nusikaltimas*), *human being*, *human* (head: *trafficking*) - *žmonėmis* (head: *prekyba*);
- **protected human well-being elements or measures**, as *human rights* (head: *violations*) - *žmogaus teisių* (head: *pažeidimai*), *asylum* (head: *flows*) - *prieglobsčio* (head: *srautai*).
- A number of modifiers, referring to **human experience aspects**, i.e. aspects related to human experience and well-being in societal contexts: *sexual orientation / sex / sexual* (heads: *discrimination*, *exploitation*, *violence*) - *lyties orientacijos/lyties / seksualinis* (heads: *diskriminavimas*, *išnaudojimas*, *smurtas*), *social* (exclusion, inclusion) - *socialinis* (atskirtis, įtrauktis), *psychological* (head: *violence*) - *psichologinis* (head: *smurtas*);
- the modifiers, related to the movement or flow of **intellectual, or cognitive elements**: *brain* (head: *drain*, *gain*, *waste*, *circulation*) - *protų* (head: *nutekėjimas*, *įtekėjimas*, *švaistymas*, *apykaita*).

As a matter of fact, some heads refer to the migration domain based on their semantics. However, some heads are abstract in nature, therefore, they require their modifiers in order to gain a status of the term in the migration domain. For instance, in the term *acts of persecution* - *persekiavimo veiksmi*, the head *acts* - *veiksmi* is an abstract one, referring to something being done or performed by somebody. Thus, the

use of a modifier *persecution* – *persekirojimo*, highlights that the term aligns with the field of migration, as it refers to the cause of migration compelling people to seek for safer living possibilities in other countries. The head *flow* – *srautas* in a general sense refers to “a smooth uninterrupted movement or progress” according to Merriam-Webster dictionary. However, the head in the term *asylum flow* – *prieglobsčio prašytojų srautas*, appearing with the modifiers *asylum* – *prieglobsčio prašytojų*, transfers the term to the domain in migration, referring to “the movement of individuals or groups of people who seek asylum in a foreign country due to a well-founded fear of persecution, violence, conflict, or human rights abuses in their country of origin” (the definition is from the corpus).

## 2) The category of ‘Animate entities’ (ANE).

Terms extracted within the Animate Entities category are categorized based on the semantics of their lexical elements, encompassing both heads and modifiers. The analysis identifies potential groupings according to their meanings, and a succinct description of these groups is provided in Figure 4.14.

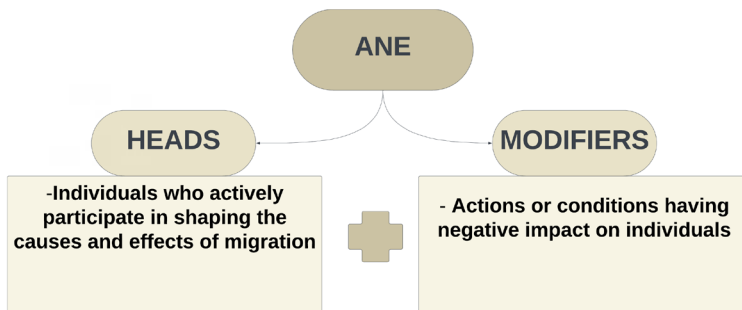


Figure 4. 14. Semantic groupings of the ANE category in Model 1.

### The analysis of heads:

The second semantic category of ‘Animate entities’ (ANE) includes the terms with lexical elements, appeared as heads, which represent **individuals who actively participate in shaping the causes and effects of migration**. Figure 4.12 on the left demonstrates LE of this semantic category (found at least in two cases), which is *victim* – *auka*, *nukentėjas asmuo*. However, three cases demonstrate other lexical elements *migrant* – *migrantas*, *actor* – *veikėjas*, *labour* – *darbo jėga*, used in single cases. Within the category one head *actor*- *veikėjas* reveals “An entity or individual responsible for causing harm, discrimination, or persecution to migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals based on their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group” (defined by the UN). Whereas three other heads align with the effects of migration, e.g. *victim* – *auka*, *nukentėjas asmuo*, *migrant* – *migrantas*, *labour* – *darbo jėga*, as they all refer to the individuals involved in or affected by the migration process.



### The analysis of modifiers:

Following the analysis of the dataset, the associated modifiers for this category of heads have been revealed. The modifiers are identified as either simple (containing one lexical element) or complex (comprising several lexical elements, where one modifies another). The modifiers, as *stranded* (migrants) – *į sunkią padėtį patekę* (migrantai), *persecution* (actors) – *persekiojimo* (vykdytojai), *exploitation* (victims) – *išnaudojimo* (nukentėję asmenys), *discrimination* (victims) – *diskriminacijos* (nukentėję asmenys), *human trafficking* (victims) – *prekybos žmonėmis* (aukos) fall under one semantic group referring to **actions or conditions having negative impact on individuals**, encompassing various aspects of human rights violations, persecution, exploitation, discrimination, and human trafficking. It is evident that all these modifiers contribute to deeper understanding of the concepts and make the terms specific to the migration domain.

### 3) The category of ‘Inanimate entities & Attributes’ (INANE)

Terms extracted within the Inanimate Entities category are categorized based on the semantics of their lexical elements, encompassing both heads and modifiers. The analysis identifies potential groupings according to their meanings, and a succinct description of these groups is provided in the Figure below.

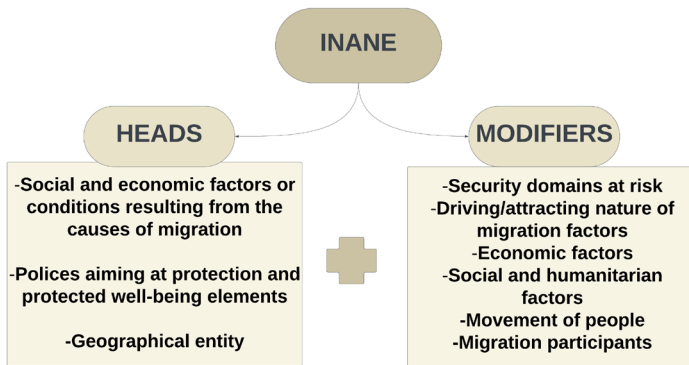


Figure 4. 15. Semantic groupings of the INANE category in Model 1.

### The analysis of the heads:

The heads falling under the semantic category ‘Inanimate Entities & Attributes’ (INANE) are illustrated in the Figure below.

The heads of the INANE category can be **quantitatively** grouped into two sets: those used for forming at least two terms and those used for forming single terms.

The first set (heads used for multiple terms) includes: *policy* - *politika*, *threat / risk* – *pavojus / grėsmė*, *remittances* – *perlaidos*, *factor* – *veiksny*s, *reason* – *priežastis*, *threshold* – *riba*, *security* – *apsauga / saugumas*,

The second set (heads used for formation of single terms) includes: *opportunities / possibilities* – *galimybės*, *reason* – *priežastis*, *market* – *rinka*, *standard* – *standartas*, *supply*

- *pasiūla, entrepreneurship / business – verslumas / verslas, inequalities – nevienodas lygis, poverty – skurdas, benefit – nauda, transfer – perdavimas, network – tinklas, philanthropy – filantropija, segregation – segregacija, crisis – krizė, country – šalis, jobs – darbo vietos, condition – sąlygos.*

The heads of the INANE category can also be grouped **qualitatively** according to their semantic similarities:

- the heads, referring to **social and economic factors or conditions resulting from the causes of migration**: *remittances – perlaidos, market – rinka, standard – standartas, supply – pasiūla, entrepreneurship / business – verslumas / verslas, jobs – darbo vietos, threshold – riba, inequalities – nevienodas lygis, poverty – skurdas, benefit – nauda, transfer – perdavimas, crisis – krizė, philanthropy – filantropija;*
- the heads, referring to **the polices aiming at protection and protected well-being elements**: *policy – politika, security – apsauga / saugumas, opportunities / possibilities – galimybės;*
- the head, referring to **the geographical entity**: *country – šalis.*

#### The analysis of modifiers:

Figure 4.12 on the right demonstrates the TOP 10 modifiers of the heads belonging to the INANE category. The modifiers are identified as either simple (containing one lexical element) or complex (comprising several lexical elements, where one modifies another). They can be grouped according to the common characteristics they share and the context in which they are used:

- the modifiers, referring to the **security domains at risk**: *internal security / national security (threat, risk) – vidaus saugumui, nacionaliniam saugumui (grėsmė, pavojus),*
- **driving/attracting nature of migration factors**: *push (factor) – stūmos / skatinantys (veiksny), pull (factor) – traukos (veiksny).*
- the modifiers, referring to **economic factors**: *minimum salary / lower salary/ regular salary (threshold) – minimali atlyginimo / apatinė darbo užmokesčio/ įprasta darbo užmokesčio (riba), financial (remittances) – pinigines (perlaidos);*
- the modifiers of **social and humanitarian factors**: *poverty – skurdo, humanitarian – humanitarinė, child – vaiku;*
- the modifiers, referring to **movement of people migration / labour immigration (policy)** – *migracijos / darbo imigracijos (politika);*
- **migration participants**: *refugee – pabėgėliu.*

It is apparent that certain heads within this category are clearly recognized as being part of the migration domain. Nevertheless, some heads, due to their abstract nature, require modifiers to specifically associate the term with the investigated domain. For instance, the head *factor – veiksny* is abstract and may not signify a direct link to migration. However, when connected to two modifiers *push – stūmos*, and *migration – migracijos*, it becomes clear that the term is used in the context of migration, highlighting the factor contributing the migration processes.

### Non-correspondence cases of heads and modifiers in English and Lithuanian

Notably, according to the research, in Model 1 in most cases one English lexical element (head) corresponds to one Lithuanian lexical element (head), e.g. INANE: *policy* – *politika*; ACT: *violence* – *smurtas*. However, it has been observed that in some cases one English term corresponds to two Lithuanian terms, as in *victim* – *auka*, *nukentėjęs asmuo*; *security* – *apsauga*, *saugumas*. Additionally, there are cases when two synonymous English terms match two synonymous terms in the Lithuanian language, as in *entrepreneurship/ business* – *verslumas*, *verslas*; *threat/risk* – *pavojus/grėsmė*.

Notably, according to the research, in Model 1 in most cases one English lexical element (head) corresponds to one Lithuanian lexical element (head), e.g. INANE: *policy* – *politika*; ACT: *violence* – *smurtas*. However, it has been observed that in some cases one English term corresponds to two Lithuanian terms, as in *victim* – *auka*, *nukentėjęs asmuo*; *security* – *apsauga*, *saugumas*. Additionally, there are cases when two synonymous English terms match two synonymous terms in the Lithuanian language, as in *entrepreneurship / business* – *verslumas*, *verslas*; *threat/risk* – *pavojus / grėsmė*.

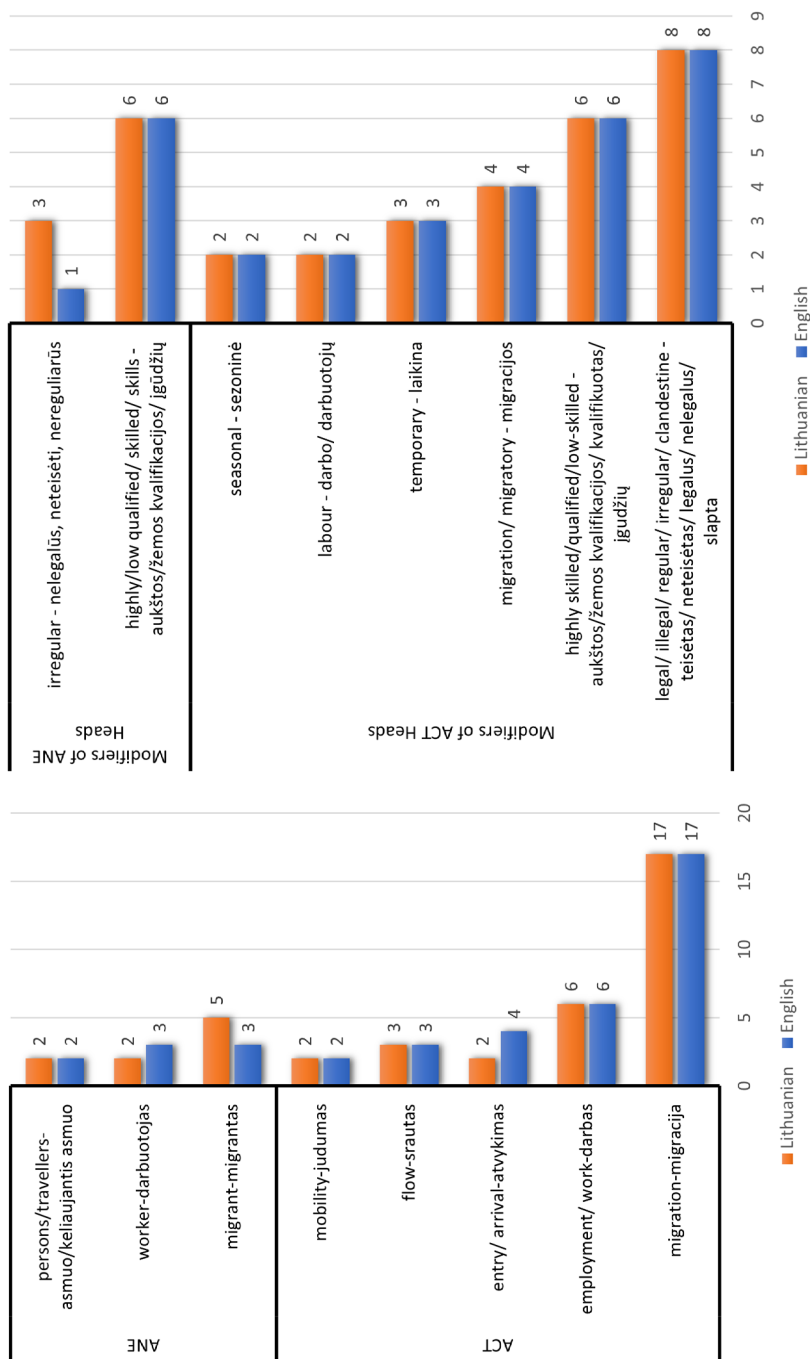
### **Model 2. Migration Taxonomy.**

The analysis of the data set of Model 2 reveals that 46 English and 45 Lithuanian terms belong to the *Migration Taxonomy Model*. Among English terms 2 terms are monolexical and 44 terms are polylexical. Whereas Lithuanian terms include 2 monolexical and 43 polylexical terms. All polylexical terms in the investigated languages are analysed according to the principle: MODIFIER+HEAD.

In most cases, the English monolexical head corresponds to the Lithuanian monolexical head (as illustrated in the examples above). However, in one case, the English monolexical head matches the polylexical Lithuanian unit which semantically performs the same function as its English counterpart and, therefore, is analysed as a head in the subsequent semantic analysis:

*visa-free traveller* – *be vizų keliaujantis asmuo*

Figure 4.16 below provides a visual representation of the diversity of lexical elements (LE) concerning the placement of heads (on the left) and modifiers (on the right) within English and Lithuanian terms in Model 2. The illustration is organized in accordance with three semantic categories: Activities & states, Animate entities, and Inanimate entities & attributes.



**Figure 4.16.** LE (Heads (on the left)) and LE (Modifiers (on the right)) used in formation of EN and LT terminological designations in Model 2.

The extracted terms associated with this ACT category of Model 2 are analysed in accordance with the semantics of the lexical elements, including heads and modifiers. The examination reveals potential groupings based on their meanings, and a concise description of these groupings is illustrated in Figure 4.17.

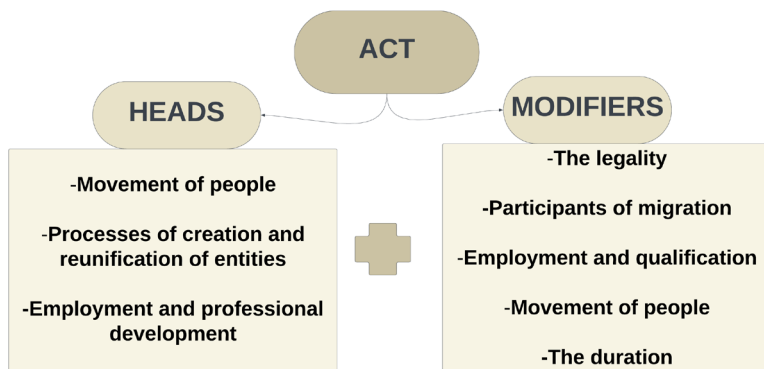


Figure 4. 17. Semantic groupings of the ACT category in Model 2.

### 1) ACT category:

#### The analysis of heads:

The heads of the ACT category (see Figure 4.16 on the left) can be **quantitatively** grouped into two sets: those employed in the formation of at least two terms and those used for creating single terms. The first set (heads used for multiple terms) includes *migration - migracija, employment / work - darbas, entry / arrival - atvykimas, flow - srautas, mobility - judumas*. The second set (heads used for formation of single terms) includes: *formation - sukūrimas, reunification - susijungimas, cycle - ciklas, qualification - kvalifikacija*.

The heads of the ACT category can also be grouped **qualitatively** according to their semantic similarities:

- the heads referring to **movement of people**: *migration - migracija, entry/arrival - atvykimas, flow - srautas, mobility - judumas, cycle - ciklas*;
- **the processes of creation and reunification of entities**: *formation — sukūrimas, reunification - susijungimas*;
- **employment and professional development**: *employment/work - darbas, qualification - kvalifikacija*.

#### The analysis of modifiers:

The modifiers of the heads belonging to the ACT category (see Figure 4.16 on the right) can be grouped according to the common characteristics they share and the context in which they are used:

- the modifiers referring to **the legality** are as follows: *legal / illegal / regular/ irregular / clandestine (entry, migration, arrival) – teisėtas / neteisėtas / legalus / nelegalus / slapta (atvykimas, migracija)*;

- the modifiers referring to **employment and qualification** are *highly / low-skilled / highly / low-qualified* – *aukštos / žemos kvalifikacijos / kvalifikuotas / aukšto lygio igudžių (employment, work, migration), labour (migration) – darbo/darbuotojų (migracija)*;
- the modifiers referring to **the movement of people**: *migration / migratory (flow, cycle)* – *migracijos (srautas, ciklas)*;
- the modifiers referring to **people (participants of migration)** themselves: *family* - *šeimos*;
- the semantic category denoting **the duration**: *temporary (migration, employment) – laikina (migracija, darbas), seasonal (migration, work) – sezoninė (migracija, darbas)*.

The modifiers denote the specific characteristics (differentia) of the concepts which enable to classify them into distinct types. It can be noticed that in most cases the head remains constant, represented by *migration / immigration – migracija / imigracija*, however the modifiers vary, revealing specific attributes of each type of migration, distinguishing them from one another: *temporary migration – laikina migracija, permanent migration – pastovioji migracija / nuolatinė migracija, spontaneous migration – spontaniška migracija, seasonal temporary migration – sezoninė laikina migracija, return migration – grįžtamoji migracija, legal migration / regular migration – teisėta migracija, illegal migration / irregular migration / clandestine migration – neteisėta migracija / nelegali migracija / slapta migracija, labour migration – darbo migracija, highly skilled immigration – aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų imigracija, circular migration – apykaitinė migracija, international migration – tarptautinė migracija*.

The following instances illustrate another case, where heads are completely different lexical elements, yet the modifiers align: *family formation – šeimos sukūrimas, family reunification – šeimos susijungimas*.

## 2) The category of Animate Entities (ANE)

The terms extracted within the Animate Entities category are categorized based on the semantics of their lexical elements, encompassing both heads and modifiers. The analysis identifies potential groupings according to their meanings, and a succinct description of these groups is provided in the Figure below.

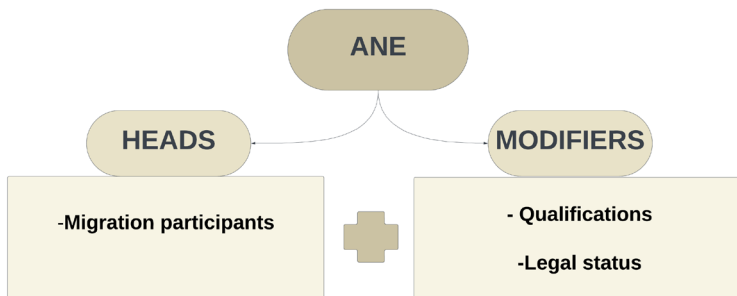


Figure 4. 18. Semantic groupings of the ANE category in Model 2.

Within the ANE category, the heads can be **quantitatively** grouped - those employed in the formation of at least two terms and those used for creating single terms. The first set includes the heads *migrant - migrantas, worker - darbuotojas, persons / travellers - asmuo / keliaujantis asmuo*. Whereas, the heads used for the formation of single terms are *sector - sektorius, people - žmonės*. All of these heads fall under one semantic group denoting **participants in migration**.

Significantly, the research findings reveal, that in the majority of instances one English head corresponds to one Lithuanian head, e.g. ACT: *mobility - judumas*; ANE: *worker - darbuotojas*. However, some synonymous cases have been observed in which one Lithuanian head corresponds to two English heads, as in *entry / arrival - atvykimas; employment / work - darbas*.

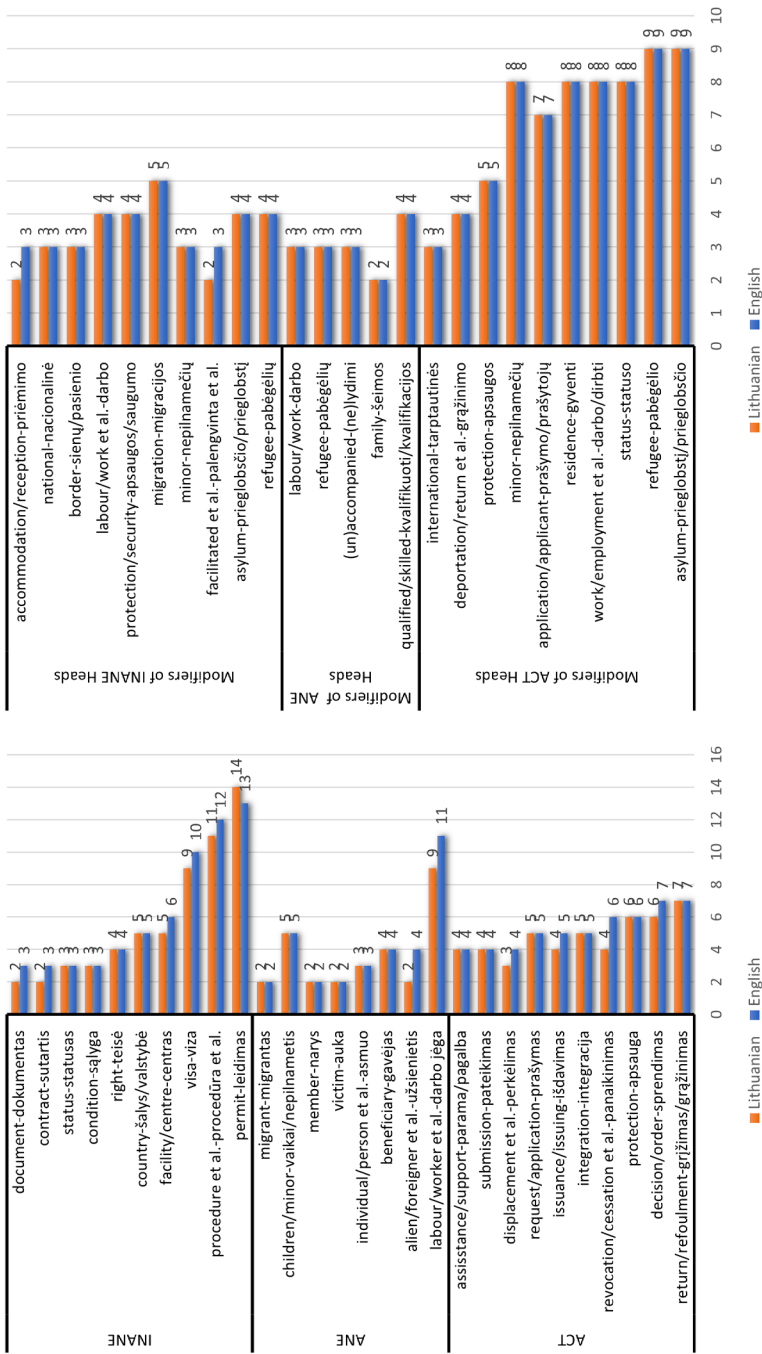
#### The analysis of modifiers:

Figure 4.16 also reveals the prevalent modifiers associated with the ANE category of heads, categorized into two distinct groups based on their semantic aspects. The first group encompasses modifiers related to **qualifications**: *highly qualified / highly / low skilled / skills* (worker, sector, people) – *aukštos / žemos kvalifikacijos / igūdžius* (darbuotojas, sektorius, žmonės). Meanwhile, the second group comprises modifiers pertaining to **legal status**: *irregular* (migrant) – *nelegalus, neteisėtas, nereguliarus* (migrantas).

### **Model 3. Migration Procedure.**

The analysis of the data set of Model 3 reveals that 235 English and 221 Lithuanian terms falling under the *Migration Procedure Model*. Within the English terms 23 terms are monolexical, and 212 terms are polylexical terms. Similarly, the Lithuanian terms include 16 monolexical, and 205 polylexical terms. All polylexical terms in the investigated languages are analysed based on the principle: MODIFIER+HEAD.

The Figure below provides a visual representation of the diversity of lexical elements (LE) concerning the placement of heads (on the left) and modifiers (on the right) within English and Lithuanian terms in Model 3. The illustration is organized in accordance with three semantic categories: Activities & states, Animate entities, and Inanimate entities & attributes.



**Figure 4. 19. LE (Heads (on the left)) and LE (Modifiers (on the right)) used in formation of EN and LT terminological designations in Model 3.**



### 1) ACT category:

The terms extracted within the ACT category of Model 3 are analysed based on the semantics of their lexical elements, including heads and modifiers. The examination reveals potential groupings according to their meanings, and a concise description of these groupings is illustrated in Figure 4.20 and further detailed in the text below.

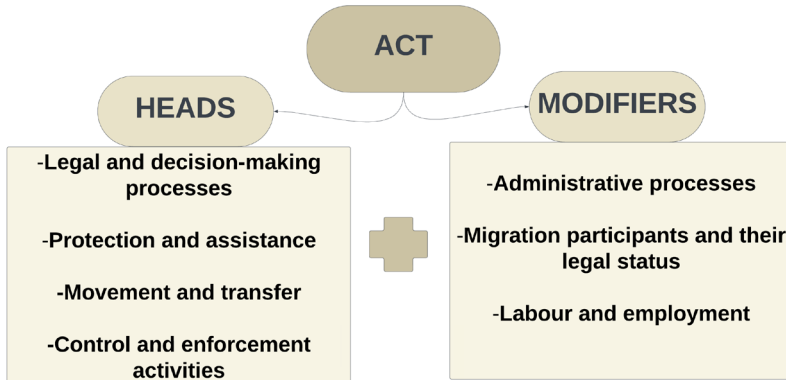


Figure 4. 20. Semantic groupings of the ACT category in Model 3.

#### The analysis of heads:

The heads of the ACT category can be **quantitatively** grouped into two sets: those used for forming at least two terms and those used for forming single terms.

The first set (heads used for multiple terms) includes *return / refolement – grįžimas / grąžinimas, decision / order - sprendimas, protection - apsauga, revocation / cessation / withdrawal - panaikinimas, integration - integracija, issuance / issuing – išdavimas, request / application – prašymas, displacement / resettlement / relocation – perkėlimas, submission – pateikimas, assistance / support – parama / pagalba, control – kontrolė granting – suteikimas, obligation – prievolė / įpareigojimas, assessment – nustatymas / įvertinimas, denial / exclusion – nesuteikimas, departure – išvykimas, examination – nagrinėjimas, expulsion / removal – išsiuntimas, processing – nagrinėjimas, refusal – atsisakymas.*

The second set (heads used for formation of single terms) includes: *stay – buvimas, acquisition – įgijimas, adaptation- adaptacija, apprehension – sulaiikymas, care – priežiūra, deportation – deportacija, determination – nustatymas, ending – nutraukimas, enforcement – vykdymas, ban – draudimas, implementation – įgyvendinimas, recognition – pripažinimas, entry – atvykimas, transfer – perdavimas, renewal – atnaujimas / pratėsimas, repatriation – repatriacija, movement – judėjimas.*

The heads of the ACT category (see Figure 4.19 on the left) can also be grouped **qualitatively** according to their semantic similarities:

- **the legal and decision-making processes:** *decision / order - sprendimas, revocation / cessation / withdrawal - panaikinimas, issuance / issuing – išdavimas, request / application – prašymas, submission – pateikimas, assessment*

–nustatymas/ įvertinimas, denial / exclusion – nesuteikimas, examination – nagrinėjimas, processing – nagrinėjimas, refusal –atsisakymas, stay - buvimas, acquisition - įgijimas, adaptation - adaptacija, apprehension –sulaikymas, deportation - deportacija, determination - nustatymas, ending - nutraukimas, recognition – pripažinimas, renewal – atnaujimas / pratęsimas, granting - suteikimas, obligation – prievolė / įpareigojimas;

- **the protection and assistance** during the migration procedure: assistance / support – parama / pagalba, protection - apsauga, care – priežiūra, activities – veikla .
- **the movement and transfer of migrants:** displacement / resettlement / relocation – perkėlimas, entry – atvykimas, departure – išvykimas, transfer – perdavimas, repatriation –repatriacija, movement – judėjimas;
- **the control and enforcement activities:** control – kontrolė, enforcement – vykdymas, ban – draudimas, implementation – įgyvendinimas, process – procesas.

#### The analysis of modifiers:

Figure 4.19 on the right demonstrates the TOP 10 modifiers of the heads belonging to the ACT category. They can be grouped according to the common characteristics they share and the context in which they are used. For instance, the modifiers referring to the **administrative processes** are as follows: *asylum* (application, procedure) – *prieglobsčio* (prašymas, procedūra), *application* (submission, processing, examination) – *prašymo* (pateikimas, tvarkymas, nagrinėjimas), *international protection* (application) – *tarptautinės apsaugos* (prašymas), *deportation / return / removal* (order) – *grąžinimo* (sprendimas), *voluntary* (return, departure) – *savanoriškas* (grįžimas, išvykimas), *forced* (return, displacement) – *priverstinis* (perkėlimas, grąžinimas), *subsidiary / subsidiary protection* (protection, beneficiaries, withdrawal, granting) – *papildoma, papildomos apsaugos* (apsauga, gavėjai, panaikinimas, suteikimas), *international / international protection* (protection, withdrawal, granting) – *tarptautinė / tarptautinės apsaugos* (apsauga, panaikinimas, suteikimas), *entry* (ban, refusal) – *atvykti* (draudimas, atsisakymas), *residence permit* (withdrawal) – *leidimo gyventi* (panaikinimas).

The modifiers referring to **the participants of migration and their legal status** are as follows: *refugee/ refugee status* (denial, exclusion, ending, integration, granting, protection, recognition, refusal, revocation, cessation, withdrawal) – *pabėgėlio / pabėgėlio statuso* (heads: nesuteikimas, nutraukimas, reintegracija, suteikimas, apsauga, pripažinimas, atsisakymas, panaikinimas), *status* – *statuso, applicant* – *prašytojų, unaccompanied* - *nelydimų, migrant / immigrant* (departure, integration, protection) – *migranto / imigrantų* (išvykimas, integracija, apsauga), *minor / unaccompanied minor / minor children* (return, care, decision, integration, protection) – *nepilnamečių/ nelydimų nepilnamečių/ nepilnamečių vaikų* (grąžinimas, priežiūra, sprendimas, integracija, apsauga).

The complex modifier *labour market* (integration) – *į darbo rinką* (integracija) is related to **labour and employment**.

## 2) ANE category.

The terms extracted within the Animate Entities category of Model 3 are categorized based on the semantics of their lexical elements, encompassing both heads and modifiers. The analysis identifies potential groupings according to their meanings, and a succinct description of these groups is provided in Figure 4.21 below, further detailed in the text.

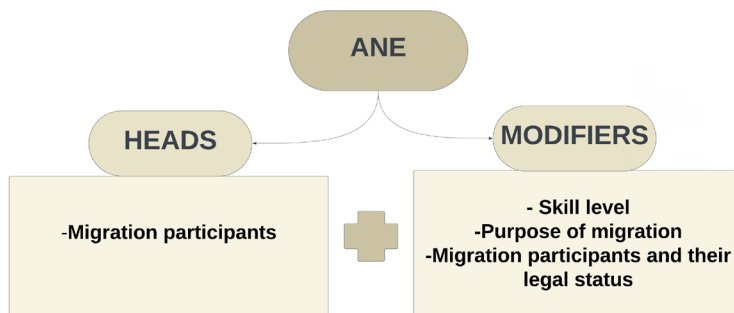


Figure 4. 21. Semantic groupings of the ANE category in Model 3.

### The analysis of heads:

Within the **category of Animated Entities (ANE)**, the reoccurring heads are *labour / worker / labour force – darbuotojas, darbo jėga, alien / foreigner / non-national – užsienietis, beneficiary – gavėjas, people / individual / person – asmuo, victim – auka, member – narys, children / minor – vaikai / nepilnametis, migrant – migrantas.*

Furthermore, there are **individual instances** of terms with the heads in English: *national – pilietis, dependant – išlaikytinys, holder – turėtojas, resident – gyventojas, refugee – pabėgėlis, sponsor – globėjas.*

All these heads refer to various **participants** involved in the migration process.

### The analysis of modifies:

The modifiers of this category can be grouped according to their semantics:

- **skill level** as *qualified / skilled (worker) – kvalifikuoti / kvalifikacijos (darbuotojas),*
- **purpose of migration labour** (migrant, force) – *darbo (migrantas, jėga),*
- **a status of migration participants**, as *accompanying family (member) – lydintys šeimos (narys), refugee / refugee status (member, children, beneficiary) – pabėgėlių / pabėgėlio statuso (narys, vaikai, gavėjas), (un)accompanied (minor) – (ne)lydimas (nepilnametis).*

## 3) INANE category

The terms extracted within the Inanimate Entities category of Model 3 are categorized based on the semantics of their lexical elements, encompassing both heads and modifiers. The analysis identifies potential groupings according to their meanings,

and a succinct description of these groups is provided in Figure 4.22 below, further detailed in the text.

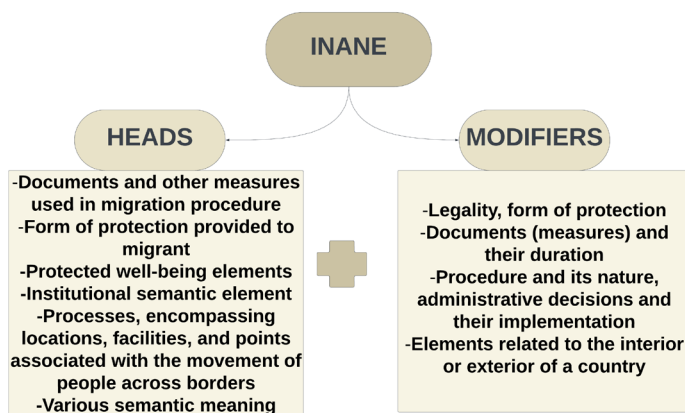


Figure 4. 22. Semantic groupings of the INANE category in Model 3.

#### The analysis of heads:

The heads falling under the **Inanimate Entities and Attributes (INANE)** category are reflected in Figure 4.19 above on the left.

**Quantitatively**, the heads may be grouped into three subsets:

- reoccurring in 3 and more terms in at least in one language: *permit – leidimas, procedure / system – procedūra / tvarka / sistema, visa – viza, facility /centre – centras, country – šalys / valstybė, right – teisė, condition – sąlyga, status – statusas, contract – sutartis, document – dokumentas;*
- reoccurring in 2 terms in at least one language: *border – siena, point – punktas, fund – fondas, period – laikotarpis / terminas, area – teritorija / vieta, measure – priemonė, asylum – prieglobstis,*
- occurring in single instances: *service – tarnyba, department – departamentas, camp – stovykla, station – stotis, ministry – ministerija, data – duomenys, shelter – apsauga, network – tinklas, organization – organizacija, card – kortelė, agreement – susitarimas, place – vieta, authority – institucija, regime – režimas, welfare – globa, citizenship – pilietybė, guarantee – garantija, need poreikis, activities veikla, process – procesas, policy – politika, interests – interesai.*

Following the analysis of the heads, they can be grouped according to the specific semantic characteristics:

- **documents and other measures used in migration procedure:** *permit – leidimas, visa – viza, contract – sutartis, document – dokumentas, agreement – susitarimas; card – kortelė, measure – priemonė;*
- **form of protection provided to migrant:** *status – statusas, citizenship – pilietybė, asylum – prieglobstis, regime – režimas, guarantee – garantija, welfare – globa.*

- **protected well-being elements:** *right – teisė, need – poreikis, interests – interesai,*
- **institutional semantic element:** *service – tarnyba, department – departamentas, ministry – ministerija, authority – institucija,*
- **processes, encompassing locations, facilities, and points associated with the movement of people across borders:** *facility /centre – centras, country – šalis / valstybė, camp – stovykla, station – stotis, border – siena, point – punktas, area – teritorija / vieta, place – vieta,*
- **overall concept encompassing all semantic groups of this Model:** *procedure / system – procedūra / tvarka / sistema, policy – politika, of various semantic meaning data – duomenys, condition – sąlyga.*

Significantly, the research findings reveal, that in the majority of instances one English *head* corresponds to one Lithuanian head, e.g. *beneficiaries – gavėjai, acquisition – įgijimas*, etc. However, it has been observed, that in certain cases one English head corresponds to two Lithuanian heads, as in *obligation – prievolė/ įpareigojimas; assessment – nustatymas/ įvertinimas*, etc.

#### The analysis of modifiers:

The TOP 10 modifiers of this category (in Figure 4.19 on the right) are as follows: *refugee – pabėgėlių, asylum – prieglobsčio, facilitated / simplified – palengvinta, supaprastinta, minor – nepilnamečių, migration – migracijos, protection/security – apsaugos / saugumo, labour / work / employment – darbo, border – sienų / pasienio, national – nacionalinė, accommodation / reception – priėmimo, permit – leidimo, visa – vizos / vizų.* Additionally, there are other frequent instances of modifiers in the category: *international – tarptautinis, legal – teisinis, family – šeimos, reunification – susijungimą, common – bendra, admission – priėmimo, return – grįžimo / grąžinimo, internal – vidaus, external – išorės, short-stay / short-term – trumpalaikė, temporary – laikinas, voluntary – savanoriško, departure – išvykimo / išvykti, forged / counterfeit – suklastoti.* Furthermore, some modifiers used in the formation of single terms specific for the INANE category in the Migration Procedure Model have been observed: *integration – integracijos, voluntary – savanoriško, enforcement – vykdymo, fully-fledged – visateisis, remunerated – atlygintina, resettlement – perkėlimo, hotspot – migrantų antpludžio, fixed-term – terminuota, biometric – biometriniai, detention – sulaikymo.*

Following the analysis, the modifiers of the category can be grouped according to their semantics:

- **semantic element of legality, form of protection:** *refugee (status/ asylum for/ camp/ integration of/ children of) – pabėgėlių (statusas/ prieglobstis/ stovykla/ integracija/ vaikai), asylum (seeker/ decisions on/ request/ application/ country of/ procedure) – prieglobsčio (prašytojas/ sprendimas dėl/ prašymas/ šalis/ procedūra), legal (stay/ regime/ status) – teisinis (buvimas/ režimas/ statusas);*
- **documents (measures) and their duration:** *permit (withdrawal of/ renewal of/ issuance of) – leidimo (panaikinimas/ atnaujinimas/ išdavimas), visa (issuing*

- of) – *vizos/vizų* (išdavimas), *short-stay/short-term* (visa) - *trumpalaikė* (viza), *forged/counterfeit* (documents) - *suklastoti* (dokumentai);
- **procedure and its nature, administrative decisions and their implementation:** *facilitated/simplified* (procedure/ system) - *palengvinta/ supaprastinta* (procedūra), *admission* (procedure) – *priėmimo* (procedūra/ tvarka), *return* (decision/ procedure/ policy) – *grįžimo/grąžinimo* (sprendimas/ procedūros/ politika), *voluntary* (return/ departure/ measures/ period) - *savanoriškas* (grįžimas/ išvykimas/ priemonės/ terminas), *departure* (period)- *išvykimo* (terminas)/(laikotarpis) *išvykti*;
  - **the elements related to the interior or exterior of a country:** *internal* (borders/ control/procedures/protection) - *vidaus* (sienos/ kontrolė/ tvarka/ apsauga), *external* (borders/ control/points) - *išorės* (sienos/ kontrolė/ punktai)

It is apparent that certain heads within this category are clearly recognized as being part of the migration domain representing Migration procedure, e.g. *permit – leidimas, status – statusas*. Nevertheless, some heads, due to their abstract nature, require modifiers to specifically associate the term with the investigated domain. For instance, the term *camp – stovykla* is abstract and may not signify a direct link to migration. However, when connected to the modifier *refugee – pabėgėlių*, it becomes clear that the term *refugee camp – pabėgėlių stovykla* is used in the context of migration, highlighting the specific facilities designed for displaced individuals seeking asylum. The head *guarantee – garantija* could be used to form terms of different domains. However, by incorporating the modifier *unaccompanied minors – nelydimiems nepilnamečiams*, the term *guarantees for unaccompanied minors – nelydimiems nepilnamečiams suteiktos garantijos* becomes meaningful in the Migration Procedure, highlighting the commitment to ensuring the welfare, security of minors who migrate without adults' supervision.

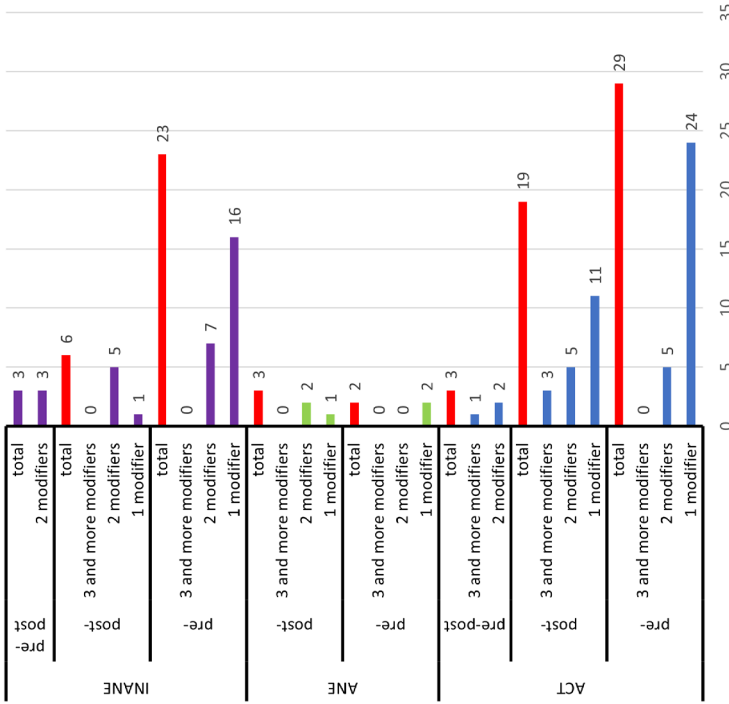
#### 4.2.2. Syntactic means used for terminological concept designations

The analysis of the syntactic structure of terminological designations of all three Models follows the same major conceptual categorisation of terms denoting Activities and States (ACT), Animated Entities (ANE), and Inanimate Entities and Attributes (INANE) in order to compare syntactic formation patterns of terms of different categories.

The section investigates the positioning of modifiers of the polylexical terms in English and Lithuanian, i.e. establishes pre-modification, post-modification and pre- and post-modification patterns, number of modifiers and compares them between the languages.

Figure 4.23 illustrates the modification patterns in English and Lithuanian as demonstrated in Model 1. The results of these modifications are discussed and exemplified in the text below.

English



Lithuanian

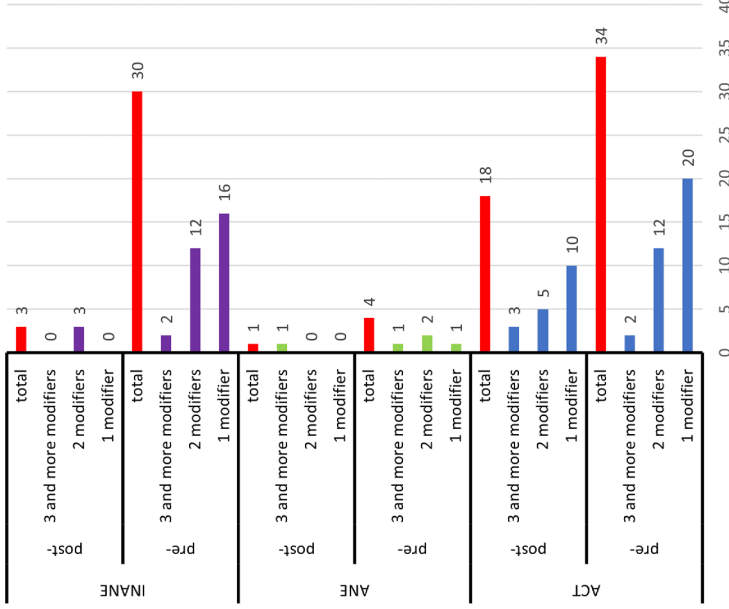


Figure 4. 23. The modification patterns in English and Lithuanian in Model 1.

## **ACT category**

Following the analysis of the polylexical terms in Activities and States (ACT) category, it has been observed that in the English language the majority of polylexical terms are formed with pre-modification model. Out of 51 polylexical terms examined, 29 are formed with pre-positioned modifiers, and 19 are formed with post-positioned modifiers, and 3 are formed with pre&post-positioned modifiers. In the Lithuanian language, pre-modification also prevails in the formation of polylexical terms of this category. Out of 52 terms, 34 are formed with pre-positioned modifiers, and 18 are formed with post-positional modifiers.

### **1) EN pre-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 28 cases, English pre-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified terms:

#### Terms with one modifier:

EN A/N vs. LT A/N: *brain circulation* - *protų apykaita*, *brain drain* - *protų nutekėjimas*, *brain gain* - *protų įtekėjimas*, *brain waste* - *protų švaistymas*, *indirect discrimination* - *netiesioginė diskriminacija*, *physical violence* - *fizinis smurtas*, *psychological violence* - *psichologinis smurtas*, *sexual violence* - *seksualinis smurtas*, *xenophobic violence* - *ksenofobinis smurtas*, *armed conflict* - *ginkluotas konfliktas*, *labour market* - *darbo rinka*, *labour standards* - *darbo standartai*, *net migration* - *neto migracija* / *grynoji migracija*, *political reasons* - *politinės priežastys*, *protracted conflicts* - *užsitęsę konfliktai*, *social exclusion* - *socialinė atskirtis*, (*social inclusion* - *socialinė įtrauktis*, *labour exploitation* - *darbuotojų išnaudojimas*)

#### Terms with two modifiers:

EN A/N+N vs. A/N+A/N: *human rights violations* - *žmogaus teisių pažeidimai*, *negative net migration* - *neigiama neto migracija*, *positive net migration* - *teigiama neto migracija*, *limited economic opportunities* - *ribotos ekonominės galimybės*

EN CMP vs. LT N+N: *job-seeking possibilities* - *darbo paieškos galimybės*

#### Terms with different number of modifiers in the languages:

*asylum flows* - *prieglobsčio prašytojų srautai*, *labour demand* - *darbo jėgos paklausa*, *labour supply* - *darbo jėgos pasiūla*, *asylum shopping* - *palankiausias prieglobsčiui valstybės paieškos*, *labour exploitation* - *darbo jėgos išnaudojimas*

### **2) EN post-modification vs. LT post-modification**

In 15 cases, English post-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian post-modified terms.

#### Terms with one modifier:

EN Prep+N vs. LT N / Prep+N: *crime against humanity* - *nusikaltimas žmoniškumui*, *discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of birth* - *diskriminacija dėl prigimties*, *discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of disabilities* - *diskriminacija dėl negalių*, *discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of fortune* - *diskriminacija*



*dėl turto, discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of language - diskriminacija dėl kalbos, discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of race - diskriminacija dėl rasės, discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of sex - diskriminacija dėl lyties*

Terms with two modifiers:

EN Prep+A+N vs. LT Prep+A+N: *discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of genetic characteristics - diskriminacija dėl genetinių ypatybių, discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of political opinions - diskriminacija dėl politinių pažiūrų*

EN Prep+N&N vs. LT Prep+N&N: *discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of religion or beliefs - diskriminacija dėl religijos ar tikėjimo*

Terms with three modifiers:

EN Prep+N+Prep+A+N vs. LT Prep+N+A+N: *discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of membership of a national minority - diskriminacija dėl priklausymo nacionalinėms mažumoms,*

EN Prep+A&A+N vs. LT Prep+A&A+N: *discrimination on the basis of/on grounds of ethnic or social origin - diskriminacija dėl etninės ar socialinės kilmės*

Terms with different number of modifiers in the languages: *discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of colour - diskriminacija dėl odos spalvos, trafficking in human being - prekyba žmonėmis, exploitation of labour - darbo jėgos išnaudojimas*

3) **EN post-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 4 cases, English post-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified terms.

Terms with one modifier:

EN Prep+N vs. LT N: *acts of persecution - persekiojimo veiksmai*

Terms with two modifiers:

EN Prep+A+N vs. LT A+N: *acts of psychological violence - psichologinio smurto veiksmai*

Terms with different number of modifiers in the languages:

*smuggling of migrants - neteisėtas migrantų gabenimas, exploitation of labour - darbo jėgos išnaudojimas/ darbuotojų išnaudojimas*

4) **EN pre-modification vs. LT post-modification**

In 2 cases, English pre-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian post-modified terms. Both terms in English and Lithuanian have one modifier. In English it is an adjective, while in Lithuanian it is a noun.

Terms with one modifier:

EN A vs. LT N: *domestic violence - smurtas šeimoje, human trafficking - prekyba žmonėmis*

#### 5) **EN pre&post-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 3 cases, English pre&post-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified terms. They have two or three modifiers: *sexual exploitation of children - seksualinis vaikų išnaudojimas, free movement of workers - laisvas darbuotojų judėjimas, illegal business of transportation of a foreigner - nelegalus pabėgėlių vežimo verslas*

#### **ANE category**

There are few terms that designate animate entities in this model. They are formed using three different modification patterns, listed below.

#### 1) **EN pre-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

2 cases of such have been observed, with different numbers of modifiers in the languages: *cheap labour - pigi darbo jėga, stranded migrants - į sunkią padėtį patekę migrantai*.

#### 2) **EN post-modification vs. LT post-modification**

In 1 case, English and Lithuanian terms in the same pair are formed using post-modification pattern, with different number of modifiers: *victims of exploitation and discrimination - nuo išnaudojimo ir diskriminacijos nukentėję asmenys*

#### 3) **EN post-modification – LT pre-modification**

In 2 cases, English post-modified terms align with Lithuanian pre-modified terms, with one or two modifiers: *actors of persecution - persekiojimo vykdytojai, victims of human trafficking - prekybos žmonėmis aukos*

### **INANE category**

Following the analysis of the polylexical terms in Inanimate entities and attributes (INANE) category, it has been observed that in the English language the majority of polylexical terms are formed with pre-modification model. Out of 32 polylexical terms examined, 23 are formed with pre-positioned modifiers, and 6 are formed with post-positioned modifiers, and 3 are formed with pre&post-positioned modifiers. In the Lithuanian language, pre-modification also prevails in the formation of polylexical terms of this category. Out of 33 terms, 30 are formed with pre-positioned modifiers, and 3 are formed with post-positional modifiers.

#### 1) **EN pre-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 21 cases, paired English and Lithuanian terms are pre-modified.

#### **Terms with one modifier:**

EN A/N vs. LT A/N: *migration policy - migracijos politika, child poverty - vaikų skurdas, refugee crisis - pabėgėlių krizė, war crime - karo nusikaltimas, social remittances - socialinės perlaidos, financial remittances/ money remittances - piniginės*

*perlaidos, segregated education - švietimo segregacija, diaspora philanthropy - diasporos filantropija, knowledge transfer - žinių perdavimas, economic benefit - ekonominė nauda, humanitarian reason - humanitarinė priežastis, national security - nacionalinis saugumas, public security - visuomenės saugumas/ visuomenės apsauga, social security - socialinė apsauga*

Terms with two modifiers:

EN N+N vs. LT A/N+N: *labour immigration policy - darbo imigracijos politika, transnational business networks - tarptautiniai verslo tinklai, entry and stay conditions - atvykimo ir buvimo sąlygos, minimum salary threshold / lower salary threshold - minimali atlyginimo riba / apatinė darbo užmokesčio riba*

EN CMP vs. LT N+A: *war-torn countries - karo draskomos šalys*

Terms with different number of modifiers: *new jobs - naujos darbo vietos  
regular salary threshold - įprasta darbo užmokesčio riba*

2) **EN post-modification vs. LT post-modification**

In 2 cases, paired English and Lithuanian terms are post-modified.

Terms with two modifiers:

EN Prep+A+N vs. LT N/A+N: *threats to internal security / risks for internal security - grėsmės vidaus saugumui / pavojus vidaus saugumui; threat to national security - grėsmė nacionaliniam saugumui*

3) **EN post-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 5 cases, paired English and Lithuanian terms have different patterns: pre- and post-modifications, respectively.

Terms with one modifier:

EN Prep+N vs. LT N: *segregation in education - švietimo segregacija, risk of poverty - skurdo rizika*

Terms with two modifiers:

EN Prep+A+N vs. LT A+N: *inequalities in living standards - nevienodas gyvenimo lygis*

EN Prep+N&N vs. LT N&N: *policy on asylum and migration - prieglobsčio ir migracijos politika*

Terms with different number of modifiers:

*victims of exploitation and discrimination - nuo išnaudojimo ir diskriminacijos nukentėję asmenys*

4) **EN pre&post-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 3 cases, paired English and Lithuanian terms have different patterns: pre&post- and post-modifications, respectively.

Terms with two modifiers:

*common policy on asylum - bendra prieglobsčio politika, pull factors for migration - migracijos traukos veiksniai, push factors for migration - migraciją skatinantys veiksniai / migracijos stūmos veiksniai*

The analysis of polylexical terminological designations in English and Lithuanian within **Model 1** reveals a consistent pattern across all three categories in both languages. Notably, terminological designations with 1 or 2 modifiers predominate, while longer expressions containing 3 or more modifiers are rare.

In the **ACT** category, both English and Lithuanian terminological designations typically include 1 modifier, with instances of 2 modifiers occurring less frequently. Designations with 3 or more modifiers are observed only occasionally. In pre-positioning, one modifier is usually expressed by A/N in both languages, while in post-positioning, it may be expressed by Prep+N in English and N/Prep+N in Lithuanian. Designations with two modifiers are typically expressed as A/N+N in English and A/N+A/N in Lithuanian, although instances of CMP versus N+N or Prep+A+N are also observed in both languages.

There are very few instances falling under the **ANE** category. Terminological designations with 1 or 2 modifiers are equally distributed in both languages.

Within the **INANE** category, the majority of designations include one or two modifiers. One modifier is typically expressed by A or N in both languages, with a few instances where the modifier is expressed by Prep+N in English versus N in Lithuanian. Designations with 2 modifiers are expressed as N+N versus A/N+N, CMP versus N+A, and occasionally as Prep+A+N versus N/A+N in post-positioning.

## Model 2. Migration Taxonomy

Figure 4.24 illustrates the modification patterns in English and Lithuanian as demonstrated in Model 2. The results of these modifications are discussed and exemplified in the text below.

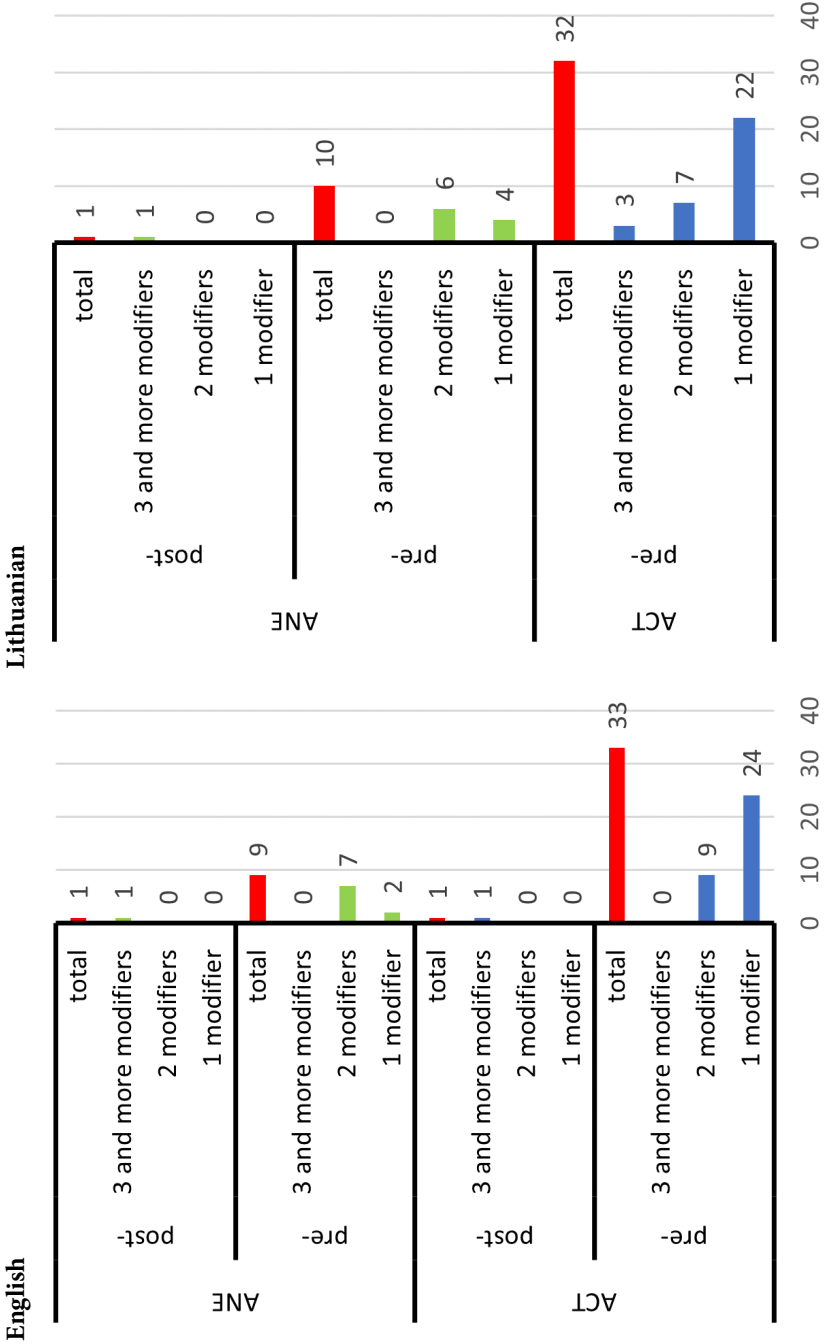


Figure 4. 24. The modification patterns in English and Lithuanian in Model 2.

## ACT category

Following the analysis of the polylexical terms in Activities and States (ACT) category, it has been observed that in the English language the majority of polylexical terms are formed with pre-modification model. Out of 34 polylexical terms examined, 33 are formed with pre-positioned modifiers, and only 1 term is formed with post-positioned modifiers. In the Lithuanian language, pre-modification is the only pattern used in the formation of polylexical terms of this category. All 32 polylexical terms denoting activity are formed with pre-positioned modifiers. Thus, the post-modification and pre&post-modification patterns are not typical for this category at all.

### 1) EN pre-modification vs. LT pre-modification

In 28 cases, English pre-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified terms.

#### Terms with one modifier:

**EN (A/N) vs. LT (A/N):** *circular migration - apykaitinė migracija, family formation - šeimos sukūrimas, family reunification - šeimos susijungimas, illegal entry / irregular entry - neteisėtas atvykimas, illegal migration/ irregular migration/ clandestine migration - neteisėta migracija / nelegali migracija/ slapta migracija, international migration - tarptautinė migracija, labour migration - darbo migracija, legal entry / legal arrival - teisėtas atvykimas, legal migration/ regular migration - teisėta migracija, migration cycle - migracijos ciklas, migration flows - migracijos srautai, permanent migration - pastovioji migracija/nuolatinė migracija, professional qualification - profesinė kvalifikacija, qualified employment - kvalifikuotas darbas, return migration - grįžtamoji migracija, seasonal work - sezoninis darbas, spontaneous migration - spontaniška migracija, temporary employment - laikinas darbas, temporary migration - laikina migracija.*

#### Terms with two modifiers:

**EN (A/N+A/N) vs. LT (A/N+A/N):** *highly skilled employment/ highly qualified employment - aukštos kvalifikacijos darbas, labour migration flows - darbo jėgos srautai, mixed migratory flows - mišrūs migracijos srautai, seasonal temporary migration - sezoninė laikina migracija,*

**EN (CMP) vs. LT (CMP) / (A+N):** *long-term mobility - ilgalaikis judumas, short-term mobility - trumpalaikis judumas, low-skilled work - žemos kvalifikacijos darbas.*

#### Terms with different number of modifiers:

*highly skilled employment/ highly qualified employment - aukšto lygio įgūdžių reikalaujantis darbas, highly skilled immigration - aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų imigracija.*

## 2) EN post-modification vs. LT pre-modification

In one case, English post-modified term corresponds to Lithuanian pre-modified term. The terms in both languages have three modifiers: *migration of low-skilled workers* - *žemos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų migracija*

### ANE category

Following the analysis of the polylexical terms in Animate entities (ANE) category, it has been observed that in the English language the majority of polylexical terms are formed with pre-modification model. Out of 10 polylexical terms examined, 9 are formed with pre-positioned modifiers, and only 1 term is formed with post-positioned modifiers. In the Lithuanian language, pre-modification is the also the dominant pattern used in the formation of polylexical terms of this category. Out of 11 polylexical terms, 10 are formed with pre-positioned modifiers, and 1 is formed with post-positional modifiers. Thus, the post-modification and pre&post-modification patterns are not typical for this category at all.

## 1) EN pre-modification vs. LT pre-modification

In 8 cases, English pre-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified terms.

### Terms with one modifier:

**EN (A) vs. LT (A):** *economic migrants* - *ekonominiai migrantai*, *irregular migrants* - *nelegalūs migrantai* / *neteisėti migrantai* / *nereguliarūs migrantai*

### Terms with two modifiers:

**EN (Adv+A) vs. LT (A+N):** *highly qualified workers /highly skilled workers* - *aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojai*

**EN (CMP) vs. LT (A+N) / (Adv+A):** *low-skilled sectors* - *žemos kvalifikacijos sektoriai*, *low-skilled workers* - *žemos kvalifikacijos darbuotojai*, *low-skilled migrants* - *žemos kvalifikacijos migrantai*, *self-employed persons* - *savarankiškai dirbantys asmenys*, *visa-free travellers* - *be vizų keliaujantys asmenys*

## 2) EN post-modification vs. LT post-modification

In 1 case, an English post-modified term corresponds to a Lithuanian post-modified term. The terms have different number of modifiers in the languages: *people with entrepreneurial interests and skills* - *žmonės, pasižymintys verslumu ir turintys verslumo įgūdžių*.

The examination of polylexical terminological designations in English and Lithuanian, conducted within **Model 2**, reveals a consistent pattern across the ACT and ANE categories in both languages. Notably, terminological designations with 1 or 2 modifiers are predominant, while longer expressions containing 3 or more modifiers are infrequent.

In the ACT category, terminological designations in both English and Lithuanian commonly feature 1 modifier in pre-position, with instances of 2 modifiers observed

only occasionally. These modifiers typically consist of nouns (N) and/or adjectives (A) in designations with one modifier. Terminological designations consisting two modifiers are expressed by A/N (in both languages), or by a compound (CMP) in English vs. CMP / (A+N) in Lithuanian.

Conversely, within the ANE category, terminological designations in both languages often feature 2 modifiers, expressed as (Adv + A) in English and A+N in Lithuanian. Alternatively, English modifiers are expressed by CMP, while Lithuanian ones - by (A+N) or (Adv+A).

### **Model 3. Migration Procedure**

The dataset of Model 3 comprises a total of **219** English and **215** Lithuanian polylexical terms.

Figure 4.25 illustrates the modification patterns in English and Lithuanian as demonstrated in Model 3. The results of these modifications are discussed and exemplified in the text below.



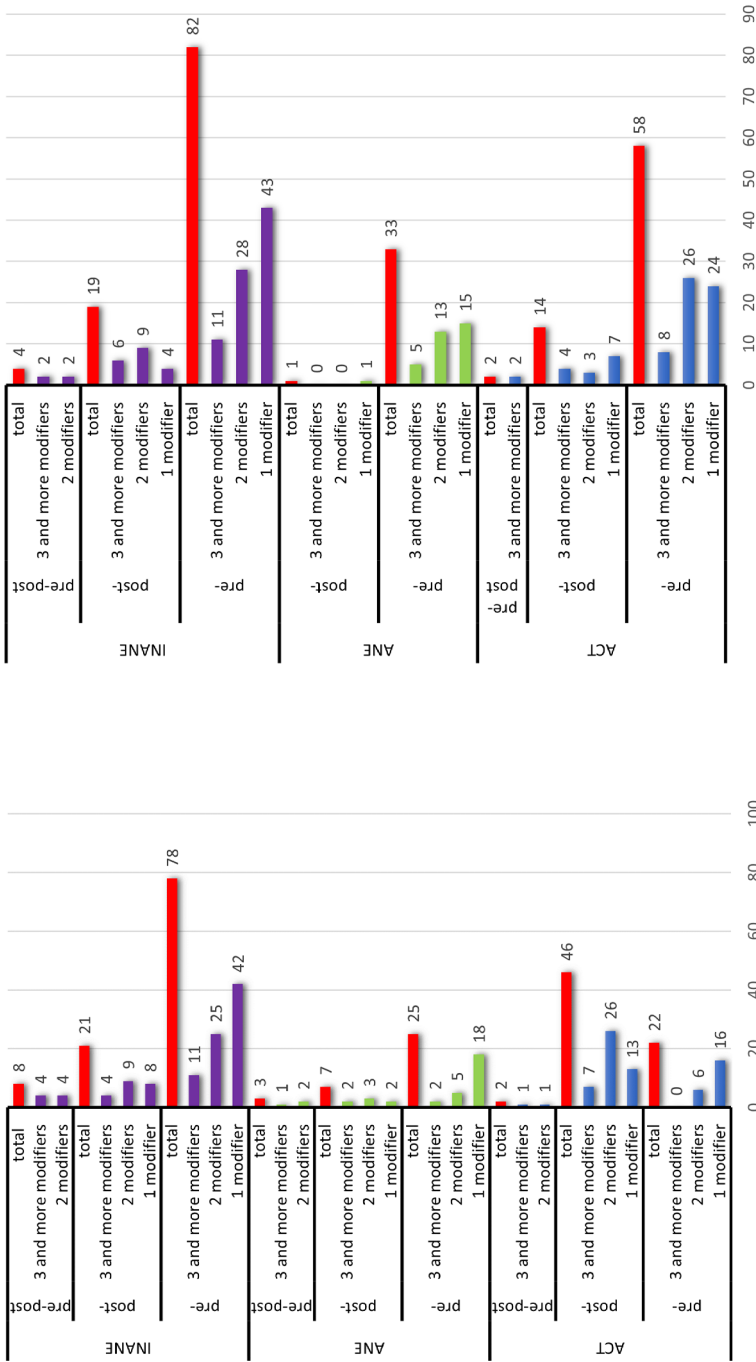


Figure 4. 25. The modification patterns in English and Lithuanian in Model 3.

## ACT category

Following the analysis of the polylexical terms in Activities and States (ACT) category, it has been observed that in the English language the majority of polylexical terms are formed with either pre- or post-modification model. Out of 87 polylexical terms examined, 22 are formed with pre-positioned modifiers, while 46 are formed with post-positioned modifiers. In contrast, in the Lithuanian language, pre-modification is dominating in the formation of polylexical terms. However, the post-modification pattern is not typical for this model at all. Out of 72 polylexical terms examined, 58 are formed with pre-positioned modifiers, while, 14 terms have been observed with the modifiers in the post-position. Pre&post-modification is not typical for the terms of this category: 2 instances in English and 2 instances in Lithuanian have been observed.

This data indicates that there is a considerable number of inconsistencies between syntactic structures of terms in English-Lithuanian pairs denoting the same concepts. All cases of matching and mismatching syntactic structures will be discussed in detail below.

### 1) **EN pre-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 17 cases, English pre-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified terms. They are all formed with pre-positioned one or two modifiers:

#### Terms with one modifier (A or N):

*voluntary return* – *savanoriškas grįžimas*; *voluntary departure* – *savanoriškas išvykimas*, *legal stay* – *teisėtas buvimas*, *age assessment* – *amžiaus nustatymas*, *forced return* – *priverstinis grąžinimas*, *forced displacement* – *priverstinis perkėlimas*, *immigrant integration* – *imigrantų integracija*, *humanitarian protection* – *humaniterinė apsauga*, *subsidiary protection* – *papildoma apsauga*, *international protection* – *tarptautinė apsauga*, *internal protection* – *vidaus apsauga*.

#### Terms with two modifiers

**(A+N, A+A, N+N)** : *assisted voluntary return* – *remiamas savanoriškas grįžimas*, *national border control* – *nacionalinis pasienio patikrinimas*, *internal border control* – *vidaus sienų kontrolė*, *external border control* – *išorės sienų kontrolė*, *seasonal worker permit* – *sezoninio darbuotojo leidimas*, *territorial asylum request* – *teritorinio prieglobsčio prašymas*.

### 2) **EN post-modified terms vs. LT pre-modified terms**

Even in 36 cases, modification patterns are different in English and Lithuanian term pairs: English polylexical terms are formed with post-positioned modifiers, while their Lithuanian equivalents are formed with pre-positioned modifiers.

#### Terms with one modifier:

**EN (Prep+N) vs. LT (N):** *assessment of the facts* – *faktų įvertinimas*, *departure of a migrant* – *migranto išvykimas*, *submission and examination of applications* – *prašymų pateikimas ir nagrinėjimas*, *integration of refugees* – *pabėgėlių integracija*, *return*

of persons - asmenų grąžinimas, processing of applications - paraiškos tvarkymas/ prašymų tvarkymas, issuance of permits - leidimų išdavimas, submission of documents - dokumentų pateikimas, submission of an application - prašymo pateikimas

Terms with two modifiers:

**EN (Prep+A/N+N) vs. LT (N/A+N) / (N+INF):** withdrawal of subsidiary protection - papildomos apsaugos panaikinimas, withdrawal of residence permit - leidimo gyventi panaikinimas, withdrawal of international protection - tarptautinės apsaugos panaikinimas, transfer of an asylum-seeker - prieglobsčio prašytojo perdavimas, acquisition of citizenship - pilietybės įgijimas, return of unaccompanied minors - nelydimų nepilnamečių grąžinimas, care of unaccompanied minors - nelydimų nepilnamečių priežiūra, denial of refugee status/ exclusion from refugee status - pabėgėlio statuso nesuteikimas, enforcement of return decisions - grąžinimo sprendimų vykdymas, integration of unaccompanied minors - nelydimų nepilnamečių integracija, implementation of resettlement operations - perkėlimo veiksmų įgyvendinimas, granting of refugee status - pabėgėlio statuso suteikimas, granting of international protection - tarptautinės apsaugos suteikimas, protection of the rights of children - vaiko teisių apsauga, protection of minor children - nepilnamečių vaikų apsauga, processing of personal data - asmens duomenų tvarkymas, issuing of travel documents - kelionės dokumentų išdavimas, recognition of refugee status - pabėgėlio statuso pripažinimas, revocation of refugee status/ cessation of refugee status/ withdrawal of refugee status - pabėgėlio statuso panaikinimas,

Terms with three and more modifiers (including compound modifiers):

protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers - migrantų, pabėgėlių ir prieglobsčio prašytojų apsauga. Most of the terms of this subcategory include compound modifiers: integration of third-country nationals - trečiųjų šalių piliečių integracija, issuing of short-stay visas / issuing of short-term visas - trumpalaikių vizų išdavimas, issuing of a long-stay visa - ilgalaikės vizos išdavimas.

Terms with different number of modifiers in EN and LT:

determination of identity - asmens tapatybės nustatymas, ending of refugee status - pabėgėlio statuso galiojimo nutraukimas, examination of an application for asylum - prašymo suteikti prieglobstį nagrinėjimas, submission of an application for asylum - prašymo suteikti prieglobstį pateikimas

**3) EN pre-modified terms vs. LT post-modified terms**

In 5 cases, English terms formed pre-positionally correspond to Lithuanian terms formed post-positionally.

Terms with one modifier:

**EN (N) vs. LT (INF/N):** work permit – leidimas dirbti, return decision - sprendimas grąžinti/ sprendimas dėl grąžinimo, deportation order/ removal order - sprendimas išsiųsti, entry ban - draudimas atvykti.

Terms with two modifiers:

**EN (N+N) vs. LT (Prep+N+N):** labour market integration - integracija į darbo rinką

#### 4) **EN pre&post-modification vs. LT pre&post-modification**

In 1 case, EN pre&post-modification term corresponds to LT pre&post-modification term:

*negative decision on the asylum application – neigiamas sprendimas dėl prašymo suteikti prieglobstį/ neigiamas sprendimas dėl prieglobsčio prašymo*

#### 5) **EN pre&post-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 1 case, EN pre&post-modification term corresponds to LT pre-modification synonymous terms:

*secondary movement of applicants – antrinis prašytojų judėjimas / pakartotinis prašytojų judėjimas.*

### **ANE category**

The analysis of the category of Animated Entities (ANE) has shown that in English and Lithuanian the term formation patterns are practically identical. That means that pre-modification pattern is predominant in both languages. In English out of 35 polylexical terms in the ANE category, 25 terms are formed with the pre-positioning of modifiers, whereas in Lithuanian, out of 34 related terms, 33 are formed according to the pre-modification pattern. Most of the terms includes 1 modifier in both languages (18 – in English and 15 – in Lithuanian). There are less instances with two modifiers (5 – in English and 13 – in Lithuanian). Additionally, 2 English and 5 Lithuanian polylexical terms encompass 3 and more modifiers in the pre-positioning modification.

In the following section, the instances of matching and mismatching syntactic structures between English and Lithuanian are presented and discussed.

#### 1) **EN pre-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 22 cases, English pre-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified terms:

##### **Terms with one modifier:**

**EN (A/N) vs. LT (A/N):** *vulnerable persons –pažeidžiami asmenys, unaccompanied minors - nelydimi nepilnamečiai, seasonal workers - sezoniniai darbuotojai, suspected victims - spėjamos aukos, migrant workers - migruojantys darbuotojai, labour migrant - darbo migrantas, labour force/ work force - darbo jėga, foreign workers - užsieniečiai darbuotojai, displaced persons - perkeltieji asmenys, permanent resident - nuolatinis gyventojas, qualified workers/ skilled workers - kvalifikuoti darbuotojai, asylum seeker - prieglobsčio prašytojas*

##### **Terms with two modifiers:**

**EN (A+A/N) / CMP vs. LT (A+A/N):** *unaccompanied foreign minors - nelydimi nepilnamečiai užsieniečiai, accompanying family members - lydintys šeimos nariai; third-country workers - trečiųjų šalių darbuotojai, third-country national - trečiosios šalies pilietis, low-skilled workers - žemos kvalifikacijos darbuotojai*

Terms with three or more modifiers:

*EU Blue Card holders - ES mėlynosios kortelės turėtojai*

Terms with different number of modifiers in EN and LT:

*migrant labour - migrantų darbo jėga, disabled people/disabled individuals - negalią turintieji asmenys, asylum seeker - prieglobsčio siekiantis asmuo, adequately skilled and trained staff - tinkamų įgūdžių turintys ir parengti darbuotojai*

2) **EN pre-modification vs. LT post-modification**

In one case, English pre-modified terms corresponds to Lithuanian post-modified term:

*stateless person – asmuo be pilietybės*

3) **EN post-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 7 cases, English post-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified terms:

Terms with one modifier:

**EN (Prep+N) vs. LT (N):** *victims of violence - smurto dalyviai, children of refugees - pabėgėlių vaikai.*

Terms with two modifiers:

**EN (Prep+N/A+N) vs. LT (N/A+N):** *beneficiaries of refugee status - pabėgėlio statuso gavėjai, beneficiaries of international protection - tarptautinės apsaugos gavėjai.* In one case, two homogenous modifiers are connected with a conjunction *or*, they perform the same syntactic function: *victims of violence or torture – smurto arba kankinimo aukos.*

Terms with three modifiers:

*beneficiaries of subsidiary protection status - papildomos apsaugos statuso gavėjai,*

Terms with different number of modifiers in English and Lithuanian:

*applicant with special reception needs - specialiųjų priėmimo poreikių turintis prašytojas*

4) **EN pre&post-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 3 cases, English pre&post modified terms correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified terms:

*unaccompanied minors not seeking asylum – nelydimi prieglobsčio neprašantys nepilnamečiai, minor children of the spouse –sutuoktinio nepilnamečiai vaikai, family members of refugees – pabėgėlių šeimos nariai.*

In conclusion, the analysis of the term formation patterns in English and Lithuanian in the ANE category has revealed the overall similarity between both languages, with the dominating pre-modification pattern. However, there are some variations, which highlights the peculiarities of the languages.

## INANE category

The category of Inanimate Entities and Attributes (INANE) demonstrates very similar term formation patterns in English and Lithuanian (See Figure 4.25). Following the analysis, three term formation patterns have been observed in both languages, with pre-modification being the prevalent. Out of 107 English polylexical terms, 78 are formed according to the pattern, while out of 105 Lithuanian polylexical terms, 82 are formed with pre-modification pattern.

Below, cases of matching and mismatching syntactic structures in English and Lithuanian are presented and discussed.

### 1) EN pre-modification vs. LT pre-modification

In 62 cases, English pre-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified terms.

#### Terms with one modifier:

(A, N): *internal borders - vidaus sienos, external borders - išorės sienos, Migration Department - Migracijos departamentas, reception facilities/ accommodation centres - priėmimo centrai, detention facilities - sulaikymo centrai, refugee camp - pabėgėlių stovykla, asylum application - prieglobsčio prašymas, unfounded applications - nepagrįsti prašymai, biometric data - biometriniai duomenys, requisite visa - reikalinga viza/ reikiama viza, national visas - nacionalinės vizos, entry visa - įvažiavimo viza, exit visa - išvažiavimo viza, eadmission agreement - readmisijos susitarimass, travel documents - kelionės dokumentai, forged documents/counterfeit documents - suklastoti dokumentai, emergency shelter - skubi apsauga, work contract/ employment contract - darbo sutartis, determining authority - sprendžiančioji institucija, integration conditions - integracijos sąlygos, reception conditions - priėmimo sąlygos, enforcement measure - vykdymo priemonė, refugee status - pabėgėlio statusas, legal status - teisinis statusas, welfare support/ welfare assistance/ social welfare support - socialinė parama / socialinė pagalba, reintegration assistance - reintegracijos parama/ reintegracijos pagalba, third country - trečioji šalis, hotspot area - migrantų antplūdžio vieta, border area - pasienio teritorija, facilitated procedure/ simplified system - palengvinta procedūra, return procedures - grąžinimo procedūros, reception procedure - priėmimo procedūra, internal procedures - vidaus tvarka, admission procedure - priėmimo tvarka, return policy - grąžinimo politika.*

#### Terms with two modifiers:

EN (A/N+N) vs. LT (A/N+N): *voluntary return measures - savanoriško grįžimo priemonės, border crossing point - pasienio kontrolės punktas/ sienos perėjimo punktas, Refugee Reception Centre - pabėgėlių priėmimo centras, joint migration centres - bendri migracijos centrai, foreigners' registration centre - užsieniečių registracijos centras, Internal Security Fund - Vidaus saugumo fondas, European Migration Network - Europos migracijos tinklas, voluntary departure period - savanoriško išvykimo terminas, simplified admission procedures - supaprastintos atvykimo procedūros,*

*family reunification procedures - šeimos susijungimo procedūros, accelerated admission procedure - paspartinta priėmimo procedūra, border control authorities - pasienio kontrolės institucija, seasonal worker permit - sezoninio darbuotojo leidimas.*

This subcategory also includes compound modifiers: *long-stay visa - ilgalaikė visa, short-stay visa / short-term visa - trumpalaikė visa, entry-exit systems - atvykimo ir išvykimo sistema, fully-fledged refugee status - visateisis pabėgėlio statusas, long-term social welfare - ilgalaikė socialinė globa.*

One case includes abbreviations: *EU Blue Card - ES mėlynoji kortelė.*

#### Terms with three and more modifiers:

*national long-term visa/ national long-stay visa - nacionalinė ilgalaikė visa, external border crossing points - išorės sienų perėjimo punktai, Common European Asylum System - bendra Europos prieglobsčio Sistema, Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund - Prieglobsčio, migracijos ir integracijos fondas, State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service - Valstybės vaiko teisių apsaugos ir įvaikinimo tarnyba.*

#### Terms with different number of modifiers:

*asylum procedure - prieglobsčio suteikimo procedūra, common asylum procedure - bendra prieglobsčio suteikimo tvarka, fixed-term employment contract - terminuota darbo sutartis.*

### 2) **EN post-modification vs. LT post-modification**

In 12 cases, English post-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian post-modified terms.

#### Terms with one modifier:

EN (INF) vs. LT (INF): *obligation to leave - įpareigojimas išvykti*

EN (Prep+N) vs. LT (Prep+N) / N: *protection against persecution - apsauga nuo persekiojimo; asylum for an applicant - prieglobstis prašytojui*

#### Terms with two modifiers:

EN (Prep+N/A+N) vs. LT (Prep+N/A+N): *right to family reunification - teisė į šeimos susijungimą, right to family unity - teisė į šeimos vientisumą, right to international protection - teisė į tarptautinę apsaugą*

EN (Prep+N/A+N) vs. LT Adv+INF: *period for voluntary departure - laikotarpis savanoriškai išvykti*

#### Terms with three modifiers:

*obligation to stay at a certain place - prievolė neišvykti iš tam tikros vietos*

#### Terms with different number of modifiers in the languages:

*refusal of entry - atsisakymas leisti atvykti, application for asylum - prašymas suteikti prieglobstį, application for a visa - prašymas išduoti vizą, obligation of regular reporting to the authorities - prievolė reguliariai registruotis institucijose / įpareigojimas reguliariai prisistatyti į atitinkamas institucijas*

### 3) **EN post-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 9 cases, English post-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified terms.

Terms with one modifier:

EN (Prep+N) vs. LT N: *conditions of entry - atvykimo sąlygos, country of transit - tranzito šalis, country of return - grąžinimo šalis, country of origin - kilmės valstybė*

Terms with two modifiers:

EN Prep+A+N vs. LT A+N: *application for international protection - tarptautinės apsaugos prašymas; interests of minor children - nepilnamečio vaiko interesai*

Terms with three modifiers: *Ministry of Social Security and Labour - Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerija, right to free movement and residence - laisvo judėjimo ir gyvenimo teisė*

Terms with different number of modifiers: *guarantees for unaccompanied minors - nelydimiems nepilnamečiams suteiktos garantijos*

4) **EN pre&post-modification vs. LT pre-modification**

In 4 cases, English pre&post-modified terms correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified terms. All of them have the same number of modifiers in English and Lithuanian (two or three): *first country of asylum - pirmoji prieglobsčio šalis, special needs of minors - specialūs nepilnamečių poreikiai, international legal regime for the protection of refugees - tarptautinis teisinis pabėgėlių apsaugos režimas, principal place of residence - pagrindinė gyvenamoji vieta.*

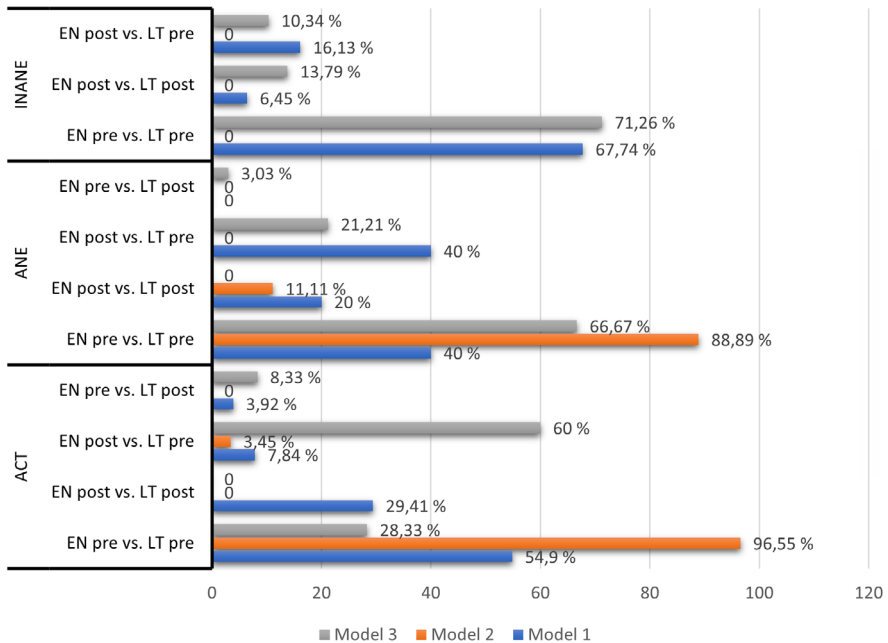
The analysis of polylexical terminological designations in English and Lithuanian, as conducted in Model 3, reveals a consistent pattern across all three categories in both languages. Terminological designations with 1 or 2 modifiers clearly dominate, while longer expressions containing 3 or more modifiers are infrequently encountered. Notably, there is a higher prevalence of such longer designations in Lithuanian compared to English.

In the ACT category, English terminological designations tend to have 1 modifier in pre-position, whereas 2 modifiers are more prevalent in post-position. The modifiers are expressed by nouns (N) and/or adjectives (A); in post-position, they may be presented with a combination of preposition (Prep) + N or A/N. In Lithuanian, the distribution of designations with 1 and 2 modifiers in pre-position is similar, but in post-position, 1 modifier is dominant, expressed solely by N.

Within the ANE category, 1 modifier is more prevalent in terminological designations in both languages, expressed in most cases by A/N. The situation in the category of Inanimate Entities and Attributes (INANE) is nearly identical in English and Lithuanian. In pre-modification, designations with 1 modifier (expressed by A/N) outnumber those with 2 modifiers (expressed by A/N + N), while in post-positioning, 2 modifiers take precedence (expressed by A/N + N).

The Figure 4.26 illustrates the generalization of modification patterns in English-Lithuanian (EN-LT) pairs in three categories within three Models.





**Figure 4. 26.** *Modification patterns in English-Lithuanian pairs in three categories within three Models.*

The analysis of syntactic structure in terminological designations reveals a predominant usage of the pre-modification pattern when both English and Lithuanian terms are involved. This pattern constitutes the largest proportion within each category, with percentages ranging from 28% to 96% in ACT, 40% to 89% in ANE, and 68% to 71% in INANE categories.

Conversely, the post-modification pattern is primarily observed in the ANE category, accounting for 11% within Model 3 and 20% within Model 1. However, it is notably less common in Model 2.

Additionally, instances where English terms are post-modified while Lithuanian terms are pre-modified are noticed, with the highest frequency observed in the ACT category (8% to 60%). Similar patterns are observed in the ANE (21% to 40%) and INANE (10% to 16%) categories, although examples of this pattern in the latter two categories are less frequent. However, terminological designations following the pattern of English post-modification versus Lithuanian pre-modification are not observed in the ANE and INANE categories.

Furthermore, the modification pattern of English pre-modification versus Lithuanian post-modification is found to be insignificant in the analysis.

## CONCLUSIONS

### 1. The main theoretical approaches of the research:

The knowledge-driven methodology serves as an essential approach for structuring the conceptual frameworks within specialised domain, relying on concept characteristics and interrelationships. In contemporary terminology studies this approach is complemented by lexicon-driven perspective which considers terminological units as integral part of natural language and subjects them to the same or similar linguistic methods as those used in the analysis of other lexical units (L'Homme 2020). This perspective has given rise to application of corpora in terminology collection and research. Corpus linguistics methodology has enabled to approach terminology not only *in vitro*, but also *in vivo* (Cabré et al. 2012: 1–2).

### 2. The compilation of the corpora and the extraction and selection of terminological data:

- 2.1. The corpora created for the purposes of the research consist of international legally binding and non-legally binding documents issued by various intergovernmental organizations (including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Council of Europe, the European Union and its subordinate organizations) and legally binding national documents issued by the most important legislative and executive institutions of the Republic of Lithuania and the United Kingdom (such as parliament, government, ministries overseeing internal affairs and their divisions, etc.).
  - 2.2. The work on the corpora compilation and data extraction reveals that in order to collect a comprehensive sample of terminological units, it is necessary to use both a parallel and a comparable corpus because a considerable part of documents do not have translations, or they are not freely available. Moreover, the usage of both types of corpora enables to have a wider range of text types, thus reflecting the use of terminology in more diverse discourses.
  - 2.3. The two types of corpora also have enabled to establish English-Lithuanian terminological equivalents in a more thorough way. If an equivalent could not be detected in the parallel corpus, the comparable corpus enabled to continue its search which in many cases was successful though its identification required a more extensive investigation of terminology contexts and definitions.
  - 2.4. The use of two corpora has further facilitated the collection of knowledge-rich contexts, encompassing concept-defining contexts and readily available definitions which enabled to establish the most important concepts of the migration domain.
- ### 3. The analysis of the conceptual dimension of the migration domain:
- 3.1. The analysis of knowledge-rich contexts and definitions allowed distinguishing the dominating concept categories and their logical and ontological interrelations, which in turn enabled modelling conceptual models representing processes in the migration domain.

- 3.2. The migration concepts belong to three major categories distinguished according to the principles of the general concept classification in terminology studies: 1) Activities and states, 2) Animate Entities and 3) Inanimate entities and their attributes.
- 3.3. The investigated material allows structuring the migration domain into the following conceptual models constituting the overall conceptual migration framework:
- Model 1: migration causal chain joining processes causing migration and resulting from migration,
  - Model 2: migration taxonomy,
  - Model 3: structural elements of migration procedure of each migration type and their interaction.
- 3.4. Relations between the concepts that constitute the models:
- Model 1 is based on two types of concept relations: ontological causal relations between the causes of migration (phenomena and processes that initiate migration) and the effects of migration (phenomena and processes resulting from migration), as well as logical relations that illustrate the types of causes and effects of migration.
  - Model 2 is based on the taxonomy of the migration types which comprises concepts interrelated by hierarchical logical concept relations.
  - Model 3 is based on several types of ontological relations (part-whole, process-result and agent-activity-patient relations) representing interaction among the different elements of migration procedure), as well as hierarchical logical relations representing the types of migration participants.
4. The analysis of the linguistic dimension of the migration terminology:
- 4.1. The **analysis of synonymy** among English and Lithuanian designations allows concluding:
- 4.1.1. In most instances, English and Lithuanian pairs designating the same concepts align, i.e. have one-to-one equivalent correspondence. However, synonymous cases are present in both languages. The same concepts can have a different number of English and Lithuanian concept designations, e.g.:
- 2:1 pairs consist of two English concept designations and one Lithuanian concept designation (e.g. *qualified workers / skilled workers – kvalifikuoti darbuotojai*);
  - 3:1 pairs consist of three English concept designations and one Lithuanian concept designation (e.g. *alien / foreigner / non-national – užsienietis*);
  - 1:2 pairs consist of one English concept designation and two Lithuanian concept designations (e.g. *asylum seeker – prieglobsčio siekiantis asmuo / prieglobsčio prašytojas*);

The number of synonymous concept designations can be the same in both languages:

- 2:2 pairs consist of two English and two Lithuanian concept designations (e.g. *threat of internal security / risk to internal security – grėsmė vidaus saugumui / pavojus vidaus saugumui*);
  - 3:3 pairs consist of three English and three Lithuanian concept designations (e.g. *illegal migration / irregular migration / clandestine migration – neteisėta migracija / nelegali migracija / slapta migracija*).
- 4.1.2. The analysis reveals that synonymy is most widespread in Model 2 and Model 3, and is not characteristic of Model 1. Moreover, synonymy is more widespread among English terms.
- 4.1.3. Most synonyms contain the same number of constituents, but differ in their lexical, derivational, syntactic and morphological characteristics. In all Models, the absolute majority of synonyms in both languages differ in their lexical structure: contain the same number of constituents, but differ in their roots (*deportation order / removal order; financial remittance / money remittance* ‘piniginė perlaida’). Thus, it can be concluded that lexical synonyms are most common in the migration domain.
- 4.2. The analysis of **the lexical structure based on the number of constituents in English and Lithuanian** reveals that in both languages, there is a substantial prevalence of polylexical terms over monolexical ones (ranging from 89% to 96% of all terms in the Models). This discrepancy highlights the significance of polylexical expressions in the professional language, which was also attested in monolingual and multilingual terminology studies including Lithuanian of other domains (e.g. Bielinskienė, 2015; Mockienė, 2016).
- 4.3. The analysis of **the lexical structure based on the semantics of constituents in English and Lithuanian** reveals the following points:
- 4.3.1. The absolute majority of terminological designations are compositional, i.e. their meaning can be understood based on the meanings of their individual constituents. Only few cases of non-compositional designations in English have been detected in the investigated dataset (*asylum shopping, hotspot area*). None non-composition designations have been observed in the Lithuanian dataset.
- 4.3.2. The semantic composition of designations sometimes differ in the languages as constituents may carry different semantic complexity. In some cases, the English heads match semantically a combination of a head and a modifier in Lithuanian. This indicates more abstract nature of English lexical elements used for formation of terminological designations:
- victim of exploitation and discriminations – nuo išnaudojimo ir diskriminacijos nukentėjęs asmuo,*  
*cheap labour – pigi darbo jėga,*  
*smuggling of migrants – neteisėtas migrantų gabenimas.*
- 4.3.3. During the research, the following main semantic combinations of heads forming concept designations were identified as follows:
- In Model 1 and Model 2, the heads mostly denote activities. Their modifiers

denote the nature of / reason for activities or participants involved in them and their qualifications.

- LU = HEAD (activity) + MODIFIER (reason for activity), e.g. *discrimination on the basis of colour – diskriminacija dėl odos spalvos*.
- LU (= HEAD (activity) + MODIFIER (participant involved in activity), e.g. *smuggling of migrants – neteisėtas migrant gabenimas*.

In Model 3, the heads mostly denote inanimate entities, such as documents and other measures used in migration procedure, form of protection provided to a migrant or protected well-being elements. They mostly combine with modifiers of the following semantic groups:

- LU = HEAD (document) + MODIFIER (form of protection), e.g. *application for asylum – prašymas suteikti prieglobstį*.
- LU = HEAD (document) + MODIFIER (targeted activity in the host country), e.g. *employment contract – darbo sutartis*.
- LU = HEAD (form of protection) + MODIFIER (participant of migration), e.g. *asylum for an applicant – prieglobstis prašytojui*.
- LU = HEAD (protected well-being elements) + MODIFIER (form of protection / targeted activity in the host country), e.g. *right to international protection – teisė į tarptautinę apsaugą*.

#### 4.4. The analysis of **the syntactic structure** of English and Lithuanian concept designations

The analysis of the syntactic structure reveals the following points:

- 4.4.1. In ACT conceptual category, the dominant modification patterns differ across the models: in Model 1 and Model 3 both pre-modification pattern and post-modification pattern are used extensively in formation of English and Lithuanian designations (e.g., pre-modification pattern: *brain waste – protų švaistymas*; post-modification pattern: *discrimination on the basis of language – diskriminacija dėl kalbos*). However, post-modification is not typical for Model 2. All concept designations within this model are formed using the pre-modification pattern, e.g. *labour migration – darbo migracija*.
- 4.4.2. In ANE conceptual category, pre-modification pattern distinctly prevails, e.g. *economic migrant – ekonominiai migrantai*. In INANE (concrete and abstract) conceptual category, pre-modification pattern also predominates, e.g. *employment contract – darbo sutartis*. However, in the latter category a notable number of designations in both languages formed using the post-modification pattern is utilized is found, e.g. *right to family unification – teisė į šeimos susijungimą*.
- 4.4.3. In most cases, English and Lithuanian modification patterns match (*brain circulation – protų apykaita*). However, in a significant proportion of instances, English post-modified designations correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified designations (*children of refugees – pabėgėlių vaikai*).
- 4.4.4. Designations containing both pre- and post-modifiers are rare in the investigated languages, with slightly more prominence observed in the English

language, e.g. *special needs of minors* (this designation corresponds to the Lithuanian pre-modified designation *specialūs nepilnamečių poreikiai*).

5. The conceptual migration framework reveals conceptualisation of migration processes and may facilitate perceiving the organisation of the knowledge of this domain. The linguistic analysis of the migration terminology unveils how the investigated languages express the concepts of different categories. These findings might provide valuable information for scholars engaged in conceptual modelling, contrastive terminological analyses and translation studies. The syntactic structures of the migration terminological designations might be used for development of automatic term extraction methods. Moreover, the compiled parallel and comparable corpora may be reused in linguistic studies for various purposes within the migration domain.

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## APPENDIX 1.

The link to the Migration parallel and comparable corpora and their metadata is on the [MRU Share Point site](#).

## APPENDIX 2.

### Research Dataset.

List of English and Lithuanian terminological concept designations in Model 1 ‘Migration Causes and Effects’ according to three categories (ACT / ANE / INANE)

English terminological concept designations	Lithuanian terminological concept designations	Definition	Contextual examples from the corpora (English)	Contextual examples from the corpora (Lithuanian)
<b>Activities &amp; States (ACT)</b>				
act of persecution	persekiojimo veiksmas	Severe and sustained harmful action, discrimination, or violation of human rights that is directed at an individual or a group of individuals. These actions are typically motivated by factors such as race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. (from the UN)	<S> One of the conditions for qualification for refugee status within the meaning of Article 1(A) of the Geneva Convention is the existence of a causal link between the reasons for persecution, namely race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, and the acts of persecution or the absence of protection against such acts. </S>	<S> viena iš pabėgėlio statuso suteikimo pagal Ženevos konvencijos 1 straipsnio A skirsnį sąlygų yra priežastinis ryšys tarp persekiojimo priežasčių, t.y. rasės, religijos, tautybės, politinių pažiūrų ar priklausymo tam tikrai socialinei grupei, ir persekiojimo veiksnių arba apsaugos nuo tokių veiksmų nebuvimas; </S>
act of psychological violence	psichologinio smurto veiksmas	Severe and sustained non-physical abuse, coercion, or harm inflicted on migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals. These acts result in significant and lasting psychological trauma or suffering and may include extreme psychological manipulation, threats, humiliation, or other tactics intended to control or harm individuals within the context of migration. (from the UN, IOM)	<S> National measures dealing with identification and documentation of symptoms and signs of torture or other serious acts of physical or psychological violence, including acts of sexual violence, in procedures covered by this Directive may, inter alia, be based on the Manual on Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol). </S>	<S> nacionalinės priemonės, susijusios su kankinimo arba kito sunkaus fizinio ar psichologinio smurto, įskaitant seksualinį, požymių ir ženklų nustatymu ir patvirtinimu dokumentais per procedūras, kurioms taikoma ši direktyva, gali, inter alia, būti pagrįstos kankinimo ir kitokio žiauraus, nežmoniško ar žeminamo elgesio ir baudinio veiksmingo tyrimo ir patvirtinimo dokumentais vadovu (Stambulo protokolu); </S>



armed conflict	ginkluotas konfliktas	A protracted and organized armed conflict that takes place within the borders of a single country. It typically involves clashes between the country's government forces and non-governmental armed groups or between different non-governmental armed groups. Such conflicts may result in widespread violence, human rights abuses, and forced displacement of civilians. (from International Humanitarian Law).	<s> Member States shall ensure access to rehabilitation services for minors who have been victims of any form of abuse, neglect, exploitation, torture or cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, or who have suffered from armed conflicts, and ensure that appropriate mental health care is developed and qualified counselling is provided when needed. </s>	<s> Valstybės narės suteikia galimybę naudotis reabilitacijos paslaugomis tiems nepilnamečiams, kurie yra patyrę bet kokią prievartą, buvo be prižiūros, išnaudojami, kankinami, ir žeminančiai elgiamasi, arba kurie yra nukentėję karinių konfliktų metu, bei pasirūpina, kad būtų garantuota reikiama psichinės sveikatos priežiūra ir prireikus suteikta kvalifikuota psichologinė pagalba. </s>
assimilation	asimiliacija	The gradual process by which a minority group adopts the patterns of behaviour of a majority group or host society and is eventually absorbed by the majority group / host society. (from the AMG)	<s>It does not however require the refugee to relinquish their cultural identity, and integration therefore differs from assimilation (1).</s>	<s> Tačiau tai nereiškia, kad pabėgėliai turi išsivadėti savo kultūrinio identiteto, todėl integracija skiriasi nuo asimiliacijos(1). </s>
asylum flows	prieglobsčio prašytojų srautai	The movement of individuals or groups of people who seek asylum in a foreign country due to a well-founded fear of persecution, violence, conflict, or human rights abuses in their country of origin. Asylum flows are characterized by people fleeing their home countries in search of safety, protection, and refuge in another country where they can claim asylum and seek legal recognition as refugees. (Found on the IOM website).	<s>On the other hand, the level of protection granted in different Member States differs, which affects asylum flows and is a cause of secondary movements. </s>	<s> Kita vertus, įvairiose valstybėse narėse suteikiamos apsaugos apimtis nevienoda, o tai turi įtakos prieglobsčio prašytojų srautams ir yra antrinės prieglobsčio prašytojų migracijos priežastis. </s>

asylum shopping	palankiausias prieglobsčiai valstybės pateškos	In the context of the Dublin Regulation, the phenomenon where third-country nationals apply for international protection in more than one Member State with or without having already received international protection in one of those Member States. (from AMG)	<s>The proposal presented in 2016 aimed at assisting Member States to ensure that an applicant for international protection will have his/her application examined by a single Member State and at reducing the scope of abuse of the asylum system by deterring “asylum shopping” within the EU. </s>	<s> 2016 m. pateiktu pasiūlymu buvo siekiama padėti valstybėms narėms užtikrinti, kad tarptautinės apsaugos prašytojo prašymą nagrinėtų viena valstybė narė ir sumažėtų piktnaudžiavimo prieglobsčio Sistema mastas, atgrasant nuo palankiausios prieglobsčiai valstybės pateškos ES viduje. </s>
brain circulation	protų apykaita	The possibility for developing countries to draw on the skills, know-how and other forms of experience gained by their migrants – whether they have returned to their country of origin or not – and members of their diaspora. (from AMG)	<s> Similarly, while “brain circulation” implies the gaining of new knowledge and techniques through work overseas, this applies mainly to regular skilled migrants and rarely to irregular ones. </s>	<s> Apykaitinė migracija, grįžamoji migracija ir judumo partnerystė 22. palankiai vertina minėtąjį Komisijos komunikatą dėl apykaitinės migracijos ir Europos Sąjungos bei trečiųjų šalių judumo partnerystę; pritaria tam, kad reikia imtis priemonių, kuriomis siekiama kovoti su neigiamomis „protų nutekėjimo“ pasekmėmis ir kuriomis būtų skatinama „ protų apykaita “ <s>
brain drain	protų nutekėjimas	The loss suffered by a country as a result of the emigration of a (highly) qualified person. (from AMG)	<s>These should be strengthened by the development and application of mechanisms, guidelines and other tools to facilitate, as appropriate, circular and temporary migration, as well as other measures that would minimise negative and maximise positive impacts of highly skilled immigration on developing countries in order to turn ‘brain drain’ into ‘brain gain’. </s>	<s> Juos reikėtų stiprinti sukūriant ir taikant mechanizmus, gaires ir kitas priemones, kuriomis pritrėkus sudaromos palankesnės sąlygos apykaitinei bei laikinai migracijai, taip pat kitas priemones, kurios kuo labiau sumažintų neigiamą ir padidintų teigiamą aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų migracijos poveikį besivystančioms šalims, pakeičiant „protų nutekėjimą“ „protų įtekėjimu“. </s>

brain gain	protų įtekėjimas	The benefit to a country as a result of the immigration- of a highly qualified person. (from AMG)	<s>These should be strengthened by the development and application of mechanisms, guidelines and other tools to facilitate, as appropriate, circular and temporary migration, as well as other measures that would minimise negative and maximise positive impacts of highly skilled immigration on developing countries in order to turn 'brain drain' into 'brain gain'. </s>	<s>Juos reikėtų stiprinti sukuriant ir taikant mechanizmus, gaires ir kitas priemones, kuriomis prireikūs sudaromos palankinės sąlygos apykaitinei bei laikinai migracijai, taip pat kitas priemones, kurios kuo labiau sumažintų neigiamą ir padidintų teigiamą aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų migracijos poveikį besivystančioms šalims, pakeičiant »protų nutekėjimą« »protų įtekėjimu« . </s>
brain waste	protų švaistymas	The non-recognition of the skills (and qualifications) acquired by a migrant outside of the EU, which prevents them from fully using their potential. (from AMG).	<s>Specific reporting provisions should be provided for to monitor the implementation of this Directive, with a view to identifying and possibly counteracting its possible impacts in terms of 'brain drain' in developing countries and in order to avoid 'brain waste'.</s>	<s> Reikėtų numatyti specialias nuostatas dėl ataskaitų teikimo siekiant stebėti aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų schemas įgyvendinimą ir nustatyti bei galbūt kompensuoti jos galimą poveikį, susijusį su »protų nutekėjimu« besivystančiose šalyse siekiant išvengti »protų švaistymo« . </s>

<p>crime against humanity</p>	<p>nusikaltimas žmoniškumui</p>	<p>Grave and systematic act of inhumane treatment, violence, or persecution perpetrated against a civilian population, including migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals. These acts are carried out with knowledge of their widespread and systematic nature and may encompass offenses such as murder, enslavement, torture, sexual violence, forced displacement, and other severe human rights violations. (from the International Criminal Law, the UN).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; A third-country national or a stateless person is excluded from being a refugee where there are serious reasons for considering that: (a) he or she has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes; (b) he or she has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his or her admission as a refugee, which means the time of issuing a residence permit based on the granting of refugee status; particularly cruel actions, even if committed with an allegedly political objective, may be classified as serious non-political crimes; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Trečiosios šalies piliečiui arba asmeniui be pilietybės pabėgėlio statusas nesuteikiamas, jei yra rimtų priežasčių manyti, kad: a) jis padarė nusikaltimą taikai, karo nusikaltimą arba nusikaltimą žmoniškumui, kaip apibrėžta tarptautiniuose dokumentuose, į kuriuos įtrauktos nuostatos dėl tokių nusikaltimų; b) jis padarė sunkų nepolitinį nusikaltimą ne prieglobsčio šalyje prieš pripažįstant jį pabėgėliu, t. y. prieš išduodant leidimą gyventi, grindžiamą pabėgėlio statuso suteikimu; sunkiais nepolitiniais nusikaltimais gali būti laikomi ypač žiaurus veiksmai, net jei jie įvykdyti tariamai politiniu tikslu; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>discrimination</p>	<p>diskriminacija</p>	<p>A failure to treat all persons equally where no objective and reasonable distinction can be found between those favoured and those not favoured. Discrimination is prohibited in respect of “race, sex, language or religion” (Art. 1(3), UN Charter, 1945) or “of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status” (Art. 2, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; States shall ensure that beneficiaries of international protection have access to accommodation under equivalent conditions as other third-country nationals legally resident in their territories. 2. While allowing for national practice of dispersal of beneficiaries of international protection, Member States shall endeavour to implement policies aimed at preventing discrimination of beneficiaries of international protection and at ensuring equal opportunities regarding access to accommodation. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Valstybės narės užtikrina, kad tarptautinės apsaugos gavėjams būtų suteikta apgyvendinimo galimybė tokiomis pačiomis sąlygomis kaip ir kitiems jų teritorijose teisėtai gyvenantiems trečiųjų šalių piliečiams. 2. Nors valstybės narės leidžiama nustatyti praktiką, pagal kurią tarptautinės apsaugos gavėjai apgyvendinami visoje šalyje, jos siekia užkirsti kelią tarptautinės apsaugos gavėjų diskriminacijai ir užtikrinti lygias apgyvendinimo galimybes. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of age or sexual orientation	diskriminacija dėl amžiaus ar lyties orientacijos		<p>&lt;s&gt; (5) Member States should give effect to the provisions of this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, language, religion or beliefs, political or other opinions, membership of a national minority, fortune, birth, disabilities, age or sexual orientation. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (5) Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šios direktyvos nuostatas vengdamos diskriminacijos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, etninės ar socialinės kilmės, genetiinių ypatybių, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ir kitų pažiūrų, priklausymo nacionalinėms mažumoms, turto, prigimties, negalių, amžiaus ar lytinės orientacijos. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of birth	diskriminacija dėl prigimties		<p>&lt;s&gt; (5) Member States should give effect to the provisions of this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, language, religion or beliefs, political or other opinions, membership of a national minority, fortune, birth, disabilities, age or sexual orientation. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (5) Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šios direktyvos nuostatas vengdamos diskriminacijos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, etninės ar socialinės kilmės, genetiinių ypatybių, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ir kitų pažiūrų, priklausymo nacionalinėms mažumoms, turto, prigimties, negalių, amžiaus ar lytinės orientacijos. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of colour	diskriminacija dėl odos spalvos		<p>&lt;s&gt; (5) Member States should give effect to the provisions of this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, language, religion or beliefs, political or other opinions, membership of a national minority, fortune, birth, disabilities, age or sexual orientation. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (5) Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šios direktyvos nuostatas vengdamos diskriminacijos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, etninės ar socialinės kilmės, genetiinių ypatybių, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ir kitų pažiūrų, priklausymo nacionalinėms mažumoms, turto, prigimties, negalių, amžiaus ar lytinės orientacijos. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of disabilities	diskriminacija dėl negalios	<p>&lt;s&gt; (5) Member States should give effect to the provisions of this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, language, religion or beliefs, political or other opinions, membership of a national minority, fortune, birth, disabilities, age or sexual orientation. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (5) Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šios direktyvos nuostatas vengdamos diskriminacijos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, etninės ar socialinės kilmės, genetiinių ypatybių, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ir kitų pažiūrų, priklausymo nacionalinėms mažumoms, turto, prigimties, negalių, amžiaus ar lytinės orientacijos. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of fortune	diskriminacija dėl turto	<p>&lt;s&gt; (5) Member States should give effect to the provisions of this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, language, religion or beliefs, political or other opinions, membership of a national minority, fortune, birth, disabilities, age or sexual orientation. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (5) Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šios direktyvos nuostatas vengdamos diskriminacijos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, etninės ar socialinės kilmės, genetiinių ypatybių, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ir kitų pažiūrų, priklausymo nacionalinėms mažumoms, turto, prigimties, negalių, amžiaus ar lytinės orientacijos. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of genetic characteristics	diskriminacija dėl genetiinių ypatybių	<p>&lt;s&gt; (5) Member States should give effect to the provisions of this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic characteristics, language, religion or beliefs, political or other opinions, membership of a national minority, fortune, birth, disabilities, age or sexual orientation. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (5) Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šios direktyvos nuostatas vengdamos diskriminacijos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, etninės ar socialinės kilmės, genetiinių ypatybių, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ir kitų pažiūrų, priklausymo nacionalinėms mažumoms, turto, prigimties, negalių, amžiaus ar lytinės orientacijos. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of language	diskriminacija dėl kalbos		<s> Member States should implement this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinions, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation. </s>	<s> Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šią direktyvą nediskriminuodamos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, tautinės ar socialinės kilmės, genetinių bruožų, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ar kitokių pažiūrų, priklausymo tautinei mažumai, turčinės padėties, gimimo, negalios, amžiaus ar seksualinės orientacijos. </s>
discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of membership of a national minority	diskriminacija dėl priklausymo nacionalinėms mažumoms		<s> Member States should implement this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinions, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation. </s>	<s> Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šią direktyvą nediskriminuodamos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, tautinės ar socialinės kilmės, genetinių bruožų, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ar kitokių pažiūrų, priklausymo tautinei mažumai, turčinės padėties, gimimo, negalios, amžiaus ar seksualinės orientacijos. </s>
discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of political opinions	diskriminacija dėl politinių pažiūrų		<s> Member States should implement this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinions, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation. </s>	<s> Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šią direktyvą nediskriminuodamos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, tautinės ar socialinės kilmės, genetinių bruožų, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ar kitokių pažiūrų, priklausymo tautinei mažumai, turčinės padėties, gimimo, negalios, amžiaus ar seksualinės orientacijos. </s>

discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of race	diskriminacija dėl rasės		<s> Member States should implement this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinions, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation. </s>	<s> Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šią direktyvą nediskriminuodamos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, tautinės ar socialinės kilmės, genetinių bruožų, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ar kitokių pažiūrų, priklausymo tautinei mažumai, turinės padėties, gimimo, negalios, amžiaus ar seksualinės orientacijos. </s>
discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of religion or belief	diskriminacija dėl religijos ar tikėjimo		<s> Member States should implement this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinions, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation. </s>	<s> Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šią direktyvą nediskriminuodamos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, tautinės ar socialinės kilmės, genetinių bruožų, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ar kitokių pažiūrų, priklausymo tautinei mažumai, turinės padėties, gimimo, negalios, amžiaus ar seksualinės orientacijos. </s>
discrimination on the basis of/ on grounds of sex	diskriminacija dėl lyties		<s> Member States should implement this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinions, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation. </s>	<s> Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šią direktyvą nediskriminuodamos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, tautinės ar socialinės kilmės, genetinių bruožų, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ar kitokių pažiūrų, priklausymo tautinei mažumai, turinės padėties, gimimo, negalios, amžiaus ar seksualinės orientacijos. </s>



discrimination on the basis of/ the basis of/ on grounds of ethnic or social origin	diskriminacija dėl etninės/ tautinės ar socialinės kilmės		<s> Member States should implement this Directive without discrimination on the basis of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinions, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation. </s>	<s> Valstybės narės turėtų įgyvendinti šią direktyvą nediskriminuodamos dėl lyties, rasės, odos spalvos, tautinės ar socialinės kilmės, genetinių bruožų, kalbos, religijos ar tikėjimo, politinių ar kitokių pažiūrų, priklausymo tautinei mažumai, turčinės padėties, gimimo, negalios, amžiaus ar seksualinės orientacijos. </s>
domestic violence	smurtas šeimoje	Abusive or violent behaviour within intimate relationships or households that involve migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals. This violence encompasses various forms, including physical, psychological, sexual, or economic abuse, and it occurs within the context of migration or displacement, often affecting individuals and families. (from the UN, UNHCR)	<s> Language courses should also be used to acquaint asylum seekers with the values (e.g. equal treatment of women and men, freedom of expression, prohibition of domestic violence ) and culture of the receiving country. </s>	<s> Kalbos mokymo kursuose prieglobščio prašytojai turėtų būti supažindinami su priimančiosios šalies vertybėmis (pavyzdžiui, moterų ir vyrų lygybe, saviraiškos laisve ir smurto šeimoje draudimu) ir kultūra. </s>
employment	darbas	The exercise of activities covering whatever form of labour or work regulated under national law or in accordance with established practice for or under the direction and / or supervision of an employer. (from Asylum and Migration Glossary 2014)	<s> The Union citizens entered the territory of the host Member State in order to seek employment. In this case, the Union citizens and their family members may not be expelled for as long as the Union citizens can provide evidence that they are continuing to seek employment and that they have a genuine chance of being engaged. </s>	<s> Sąjungos piliečiai atvyko į priimančiosios valstybės narės teritoriją ieškodami darbo. </s> <s> Tokiu atveju Sąjungos piliečiai ir jų šeimos nariai negali būti išsiųsti iš šalies, tol, kol jie gali pateikti įrodymus, kad tebeieško darbo ir kad jie turi realių galimybių įsidarbinti. </s>

exploitation	išnaudojimas	<p>The act of taking advantage of something or someone, in particular the act of taking unjust advantage of another for one's own benefit (e.g. sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs). (from IOM Glossary on Migration 2nd edition).</p>	<p>&lt;/s&gt; Stresses the urgent need to ensure that unaccompanied minors receive particular protection from exploitation at work, violence and trafficking; underlines the need for mentors and specific measures for girls in particular, who are often more vulnerable and exposed to various forms of exploitation, trafficking and sexual abuse, and are more likely to be deprived of educational opportunities; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;/s&gt; pabrėžia, kad būtina skubiai užtikrinti ypatingą nelydimų nepilnamečių apsaugą, siekiant apsaugoti juos nuo įvairių formų išnaudojimo darbe, smurto ir prekybos žmonėmis; atkreipia dėmesį į tai, jog reikalingi kuratoriai ir specialios priemonės, ypač nepilnamečiams mergaitėms, kurios dažnai yra labiau pažeidžiamos ir gali patirti įvairių formų išnaudojimą, tapti prekybos žmonėmis ir seksualinės prievartos aukomis, be to, jos dažniau neturi galimybės mokytis; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
exploitation of migrants	migrantų išnaudojimas		<p>&lt;s&gt; These focus largely on how the labour needs of the host country might be met, while ensuring the return of the migrant, while also highlighting the importance of preventing the exploitation of migrants participating in seasonal and non-seasonal work of a temporary or circular kind and increasing the possibilities for development in the migrant's country of origin. &lt;s&gt;</p>	<p>Atsižvelgiant į ilgalaikius ekonominius ir demografinius iššūkius, su kuriais susiduria Sąjunga, ir vis labiau globalejančią migracijos pobūdį, itin svarbu sukurti gerai veikiančius legalios migracijos į Sąjungą kanalus, kad Sąjunga išliktų patraukli teisėtos migracijos vieta, atsižvelgiant į valstybių narių ekonominius ir socialinius poreikius, taip pat kad būtų užtikrintas gerovės sistemų tvarumas ir Sąjungos ekonomikos augimas, kartu apsaugant darbuotojus migrantus nuo išnaudojimo darbe. &lt;s&gt;</p>

free movement of workers	laisvas darbuotojų judėjimas		<p>&lt;s&gt; workers from third countries are invited to fill the labour shortage only when the shortage cannot be addressed by the local labour force, employable citizens of the Republic of Lithuania returning from emigration or citizens of EU Member States in line with the principle of free movement of persons; the attraction of workers from third countries should not stimulate citizens of the Republic of Lithuania to emigrate to other countries. Therefore, immigration from third countries is seen only as a secondary and temporary measure necessary for filling the existing gaps in the labour market. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (2) Laisvas asmenų judėjimas sudaro vieną iš pagrindinių vidaus rinkos, kuri yra teritorinių bei vidaus sienų, kurioje laisvė užtikrinta pagal Sutarties nuostatas, laisvių. (3) Sąjungos pilietybė turėtų būti pagrindinis valstybių narių piliečių statusas, kai jie naudojami savo teise laisvai judėti ir gyventi šalyje. Todėl būtina sisteminti ir persvarstyti esamus Bendrijos instrumentus, atskirai skirtus darbuotojams, savarankiškai dirbantiems asmenims ir studentams bei kitiems nedirbantiems asmenims, kad būtų supaprastinta ir sustiprinta visų Sąjungos piliečių laisvo judėjimo ir apsigyvenimo teisė. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
human rights violation	žmogaus teisių pažeidimas	<p>Actions, practices, or policies that contravene the fundamental rights and freedoms of migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals during their migration journey, while residing in host countries, or at borders. These violations can encompass a wide range of abuses, including physical violence, discrimination, denial of access to basic services, forced displacement, detention under inhumane conditions, and violations of due process rights. (from the UN)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; whereas, according to figures supplied by Europol in 2015, at least 10 000 unaccompanied children have disappeared after arriving in Europe; T. whereas forced displacements, conflicts, human rights violations and wars can have a severe impact on the physical and mental health of the people affected; whereas, in addition to this, female refugees and asylum seekers experience very high rates of gender-based violence; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; kadangi priverstinis perkėlimas, konfliktai, žmogaus teisės pažeidimai ir karai gali turėti didelį poveikį nukentėjusių žmonių fizinei ir psichinei sveikatai; kadangi, be to, pabėgėlis ir pritegloščio prašytojos patiria labai didelį smurtą dėl lyties; &lt;/s&gt;</p>

<p>illegal business of transportation of a foreigner</p>	<p>nelegalus pabėgėlių vežimo verslas</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; In addition, illegal transportation of a foreigner across the state border, if committed by placing or leaving the person in a situation which was life-threatening or likely to cause serious damage to the health of the individual, became punishable with a fine or one to seven years' imprisonment; Hungary, where an amendment to the Penal Code similarly introduced stricter sanctions to punish human smuggling. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; PABĖGĖLIŲ PERKĖLIMO POLITIKOS VERTINIMAS 76 proc. respondentų ES politika pabėgėlių klausimu vertina neigiamai: 38 proc. apklaustųjų vertina blogai, nes ES nesugeba kontroliuoti savo sienų, kiti 38 proc. vertina neigiamai, nes suklestėjo nelegalus pabėgėlių vežimo verslas . &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>indirect discrimination</p>	<p>netiesioginė diskriminacija</p>	<p>A type of discrimination where seemingly neutral policies, practices, or rules have the effect of disproportionately disadvantaging specific groups of migrants or individuals based on their characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, or gender. This occurs even when there is no explicit intention to discriminate and is considered a violation of human rights and anti-discrimination principles. (from the UN).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; The principle of non-discrimination in international human rights law requires that similarly situated individuals should enjoy the same rights and receive similar treatment except where such distinctions can be objectively justified. Indirect discrimination refers to laws, policies or practices which appear neutral at face value, but have a disproportionate impact on the exercise of rights as distinguished by prohibited grounds of discrimination. &lt;s&gt;</p>
			<p>&lt;s&gt; Per septynerius metus nuo pasiūlymo priėmimo, o vėliau kas ketverius metus Komisija parengia bendrą sistemą EURODAC vertinimą, kuriame nagrinėja pasiektus rezultatus pagal nustatytus tikslus ir poveikį pagrindinėms teisėms, įskaitant tai, ar suteiktus priėmimą priėmimo ar teisėsaugos tikslais asmenys, kuriems taikomas šis reglamentas, buvo netiesiogiai diskriminuojami, ir tirta pamatinių nuostatų tolesnį galiojimą bei išvadų reikšmę būsimai veiklai bei teikia reikiamas rekomendacijas. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

labour demand	darbo jėgos paklausa		<p>&lt;s&gt; In the study “Satisfying labour demand through migration” (2010) prepared by the Lithuanian (LT) EMN NCP, the following are identified in the category of highly qualified workers: 1) top executives of a registered enterprise, agency or organisation, where the primary purpose of entry is employment with the enterprise; 2) foreign nationals who come to conduct research or engage in pedagogical activities. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Bendrasis požiūris 1. pritaria tam, kad Komisija atsižvelgė į Europos Vadovų Tarybos prašymą parengti legalios migracijos veiksmų planą, kuriame būtų numatytos priėmimo procedūros, naudojančios kuriorius būtų nedelsiant reaguojama į darbo jėgos paklausos svyravimus; &lt;s&gt;</p>
labour exploitation / exploitation of labour	darbo jėgos išnaudojimas/ darbuotojų išnaudojimas		<p>&lt;s&gt; Considers it necessary that adequate training on employment legislation and non-discrimination is provided to refugees as well as to authorities, in order to ensure that refugees are not exploited by means of undeclared work practices and other forms of severe labour exploitation, or that they suffer discrimination in the workplace; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;/s&gt; mano, kad reikia pabėgėliams, taip pat valdžios institucijoms teikti atitinkamus mokymus apie darbo teisę ir nediskriminavimą, stiekiant užtikrinti, kad pabėgėliai nebūtų išnaudojami taikant neskelbiamą darbo praktiką ir kitas didelio darbo jėgos išnaudojimo formas arba kad nepatirtų diskriminacijos darbo vietoje; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
negative net migration	neigiamą neto migracija	Net migration is negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants. (from Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database, Migration and Home Affairs); When more people emigrate than immigrate, the country loses population through negative net migration. (from International Migration Report 2013 )	<p>&lt;s&gt; When more people emigrate than immigrate, the country loses population through negative net migration. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Demografijos, migracijos ir integracijos politikos strategijoje apžvelgiama Lietuvos demografinė situacija iki 2017 m. Tuomet, lyginant su pastarųjų metų demografijos tendencijomis, buvo būdinga neigiamą neto tarptautinė migracija. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

net migration	neto migracija / grynoji migracija	The difference between immigration into and emigration from a given area during the year. (from Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database, Migration and Home Affairs)	<s> For example, Portugal wishes to attract migrant workers; hence it has developed policies specifically geared towards circular migration. By contrast, the United Kingdom, which wishes to reduce net migration, has begun restricting permanent or long-term migration, emphasising instead temporary migration. </s>	<s> Suomijos gyventojų skaičiaus augimas sulėtėjo 2010–2020 m. Dėl labai mažo gimstamumo neto migracija tapo pagrindiniu populiacijos dydžio stabilumo garantu. Ypač didelį nerimą kelia darbingo amžiaus asmenų dalies populiacijoje mažėjimas ir itin spartus Suomijos visuomenės senėjimas. </s>
persecution	persekiojamas	Human rights abuses or other serious harm, often, but not always, with a systematic or repetitive element. (from UNHCR Master Glossary of Terms; AMG)	<s> Internal protection against persecution or serious harm should be effectively available to the applicant in a part of the country of origin where he or she can safely and legally travel to, gain admittance to and can reasonably be expected to settle. </s>	<s> turėtų būti sudarytos galimybės prašytoji naudotis veiksminga vidaus apsauga nuo persekiojimo ar didelės žalos toje kilmės šalies dalyje, į kurią jis gali saugiai ir teisėtai keliauti, į kurią gali atvykti ir kurioje, kaip pagrįstai manoma, jis įsikurtų. </s>
physical violence	fizinis smurtas		<s> A person who uses another person's work or services, including prostitution, while being aware or having to be and likely to be aware that the person performs this work or provides these services as a result of using against him, for exploitation purposes, physical violence, threats, deception or other means listed in Article 147 of the Code, shall be punished by a fine or by restriction of liberty or by arrest or by a custodial sentence for a term of up to two years (Article 1472 of the Criminal Code) <s>	<s> Tiek mergaitės migrantės, tiek berniukai migrantai iki atvykimo į ES teritoriją ir (arba) į ją atvykus patiria pavojų, dažnai jį patiria ypač žiaurų smurtą ir išnaudojimą, tampa prekybos žmonėmis aukomis, patiria fizinį bei psichologinį smurtą ir seksualinę prievartą. Jiems gali kilti marginalizacijos, ištraukimo į nusikalstamą veiklą arba radikalinio atskirti nuo savo šeimų. </s>

positive net migration	teigiama neto migracija	If more people immigrate to a country than emigrate from it, the country gains population from positive net migration. (from International Migration Report 2013)	<s> If more people immigrate to a country than emigrate from it, the country gains population from positive net migration. </s>	<s> Nuolatinių gyventojų skaičiaus augimui 2022 m. įtakos turėjo dėl didelio karo pabėgėlių iš Ukrainos skaičiaus išaugusi teigiama neto tarptautinė migracija – į Lietuvą imigravo 72,4 tūkst. daugiau žmonių negu emigravo. </s>
protracted conflict	užsitęsęs konfliktas	Armed conflicts or disputes that have endured for an extended period, frequently spanning years or even decades, without a resolution or sustainable peace agreement. These conflicts result in forced displacement, including the displacement of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), who are compelled to flee their homes due to violence, persecution, or insecurity. Protracted conflicts are a major catalyst for forced migration and the movement of refugees and displaced populations. (from the UN)	<s> The protection of children in migration starts by addressing the root causes which lead so many of them to embarking on perilous journeys to Europe. This means addressing the persistence of violent and often protracted conflicts, forced displacements, inequalities in living standards, limited economic opportunities and access to basic services through sustained efforts to eradicate poverty and deprivation and to develop integrated child protection systems in third countries. </s>	<s> Tai reiškia, kad būtina stiprinti pastangas siekiant trečiojoje kalyse panaikinti skurdą ir nepriteklį ir sukurti integruotas vaiko apsaugos sistemas, kad būtų galima sustabdyti nuolatinius smurtinius ir dažnai užsitęsčius konfliktus ir išspręsti priverstinio gyventojų perkėlimo, nevienodo gyvenimo lygio, ribotų ekonominių galimybių problemas, taip pat užtikrinti teisę naudotis pagrindinėmis paslaugomis 16. </s>

psychological violence	psychologinis smurtas	Acts, behaviours, or tactics that cause emotional or psychological harm to migrants or refugees. This harm may result from threats, intimidation, manipulation, isolation, verbal abuse, or other forms of non-physical abuse, often with the intent to control, coerce, or demean individuals within the context of migration. (from the UN, IOM)	<s> National measures dealing with identification and documentation of symptoms and signs of torture or other serious acts of physical or psychological violence, including acts of sexual violence, in procedures covered by this Directive may, inter alia, be based on the Manual on Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol). </s>	<s> nacionalinės priemonės, susijusios su kankinimo arba kito sunkaus fizinio ar psichologinio smurto, įskaitant seksualinį, pozymių ir ženklių nustatymu ir patvirtinimu dokumentais per procedūras, kurioms taikoma ši direktyva, gali, inter alia, būti pagrįstos kankinimo ir kitokio žiauraus, nežmoniško ar žeminamo elgesio ir baudymo veiksmingo tyrimo ir patvirtinimo dokumentais vadovu (Stambulo protokolu) <s>
racism	rasizmas	An ideological construct that assigns a certain race and/ or ethnic groups to a position of power over others on the basis of physical and cultural attributes, as well as economic domination and control over others. Racism can be defined as a doctrine of or belief in racial superiority. This includes the belief that race determines intelligence, cultural characteristics and moral attitudes. (from International Migration Law Glossary 2nd edition).	<s> It includes continuing efforts to promote a positive approach to diversity, as well as to combating racism, xenophobia and in particular hate speech against children in migration. <s>	<s> Tai yra ir nuolatinės pastangos puoselėti teigiamą požiūrį į įvairovę ir į kovą su rasizmu, ksenofobija ir ypač su neapykantos vaikams migrantams kurstymu. </s>



sexual exploitation of children	seksualinis vaikų išnaudojimas	Sexual abuse, manipulation, or coercion of minors for the sexual gratification of adults or for financial gain. (from the United Nations, UNICEFF).	<p>&lt;s&gt; The European Parliament and the Council may, by means of directives adopted in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, establish minimum rules concerning the definition of criminal offences and sanctions in the areas of particularly serious crime with a cross-border dimension resulting from the nature or impact of such offences or from a special need to combat them on a common basis. These areas of crime are the following: terrorism, trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children, illicit drug trafficking, illicit arms trafficking, money laundering, corruption, counterfeiting of means of payment, computer crime and organised crime. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Šios nusikaltimų sritys yra: terorizmas, prekyba žmonėmis bei seksualinis vaikų išnaudojimas, neteisėta prekyba narkotikais, neteisėta prekyba ginklais, pinigų priemonių klastojimas, kompiuteriniai nusikaltimai ir organizuotas nusikalstamumas. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
sexual violence	seksualinis smurtas	The perpetration of sexual abuse, exploitation, or harm against migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals. It includes acts such as sexual assault, rape, sexual harassment, forced prostitution, and other forms of coercive or non-consensual sexual conduct experienced by migrants and refugees in the context of their migration journey, displacement, or within host communities. (from the UN, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)).	<p>&lt;s&gt; Girls are particularly at risk of forced marriages as families struggle in straitened circumstances or wish to protect them from further sexual violence. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Dėl sunkios šeimui materialinės padėties arba dėl to, kad jos siekia mergaites apsaugoti nuo tolesnio seksualinio smurto, mergaitės patiria itin didelę priverstinės santuokos riziką. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

smuggling of migrants	neteisėtas migrantų gabenimas	The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the irregular entry of a person into a Member State of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. (Found on AM(G))	<s> Therefore, they should also be able to share personal data processed in the course of their duties with law enforcement authorities and within networks of immigration liaison officers, provided that the personal data in question is necessary either for the prevention and tackling of irregular migration or for the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of smuggling of migrants or trafficking in human beings. </s>	<s> asmens duomenys pagal šį reglamentą turėtų būti tvarkomi siekiant palengvinti trečiųjų šalių piliečių gražinimą, palengvinti asmenų, kuriems reikia tarptautinės apsaugos, perkėlimą į Sąjungą ir įgyvendinti Sąjungos ir nacionalines priemones, susijusias su leidimu atvykti teisėtos migracijos tikslais ir siekiu užkirsti kelią neteisėtai imigracijai, neteisėtam migrantų gabenimui ir prekybai žmonėmis ir su tuo kovoti. </s>
social exclusion	socialinė atskirtis	The process by which migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals are systematically marginalized, discriminated against, or isolated from mainstream society. It encompasses exclusion from social, economic, political, and cultural participation and may result from factors such as legal status, cultural differences, economic disparities, and discriminatory practices. (from the UN and Parallel Corpus)	<s> It shall combat social exclusion and discrimination, and shall promote social justice and protection, equality between women and men, solidarity between generations and protection of the rights of the child. It shall promote economic, social and territorial cohesion, and solidarity among Member States. </s>	<s> Ji kovoja su socialine atskirtimi ir diskriminacija bei skatina socialinį teisingumą ir apsaugą, moterų ir vyrų lygybę, kartų solidarumą ir vaiko teisių apsaugą. Ji skatina ekonominę, socialinę ir teritorinę sanglaudą bei valstybių narių solidarumą. </s>

social inclusion	socialinė įtrauktis	<p>The process of intentionally integrating migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals into the host society by ensuring they have equal access to social, economic, political, and cultural opportunities and services. It encompasses policies and practices that promote a sense of belonging, participation, and full integration for newcomers, irrespective of their nationality, ethnicity, or immigration status. (from the UN, and Parallel Corpus)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Highlights the fact that in order to facilitate the social inclusion and integration of refugees into the labour market, it is necessary to develop an approach, which prescribes appropriate adaptation and presupposes cooperation, and to address a range of serious and multi-faceted issues, such as: all forms of discrimination; linguistic barriers, being the first obstacles to integration; the validation of skills; diverse socio-economic, education and cultural backgrounds; housing; health needs, including psychosocial and post-trauma support; family reunification; and the significant share of vulnerable groups among refugees, in particular worrying numbers of children, including unaccompanied children, people with disabilities, elderly persons and women ( 11), all of whom require responses tailored to their specific needs; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; pabrėžia, kad siekiant palengvinti pabėgėlių socialinę įtrauktį ir integraciją į darbo rinką, reikia parengti metodą, pagal kurį nurodoma vykdyti tinkamą adaptaciją ir suponuojamas bendradarbiavimas, ir spręsti rimtas daugiaspektes problemas, susijusias su: visų formų diskriminacija; kalbinėmis kliūtimis, kurios pirmiausia trukdo integruotis; gebėjimų pripažinimu; įvairiomis socialinėmis ir ekonominėmis, švietimo ir kultūrinėmis aplinkybėmis; būstu; sveikatos poreikiams, įskaitant psichosocialinę ir potrauminę paramą; šeimos susijungimu ir nemaža pažeidžiamų grupių dalimi pabėgėlių tarpe, o ypač nerimą keliančiu vaikų, tarp jų – nelydimų nepilnamečių, taip pat neigalųjų, pagyvenusių asmenų ir moterų skaičiumi ( 11), dėl to reikia priemonių, pritaikytų konkrečioms šių asmenų problemoms spręsti &lt;/s&gt;</p>
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torture	kankinimas	<p>Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from them or a third person information or a confession, punishing them for an act they or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing them or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions. (from AMC)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (23) In addition, applicants in need of special procedural guarantees, such as minors, unaccompanied minors, persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious acts of violence or disabled persons, should be provided with adequate support in order to create the conditions necessary for their effective access to procedures and presenting the elements needed to substantiate the application for international protection. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (23) Be to, prašytojams, kuriems reikia specialių procedūrinių garantijų, kaip antai nepilnamečiams, kankinimui, žaginimui ar kitokių sunkių nelydimiems nepilnamečiams, smurtą patyrusiems asmenims arba neįgaliesiems, turėtų būti suteikta tinkama parama, kad jiems būtų sudarytos sąlygos veiksmingai naudotis procedūromis ir pateikti reikiamą informaciją tarptautinės apsaugos prašymui pagrįsti. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
trafficking in human being / human trafficking	prekyba žmonėmis	<p>Individuals who have been subjected to human trafficking, which involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons through force, coercion, deception, or other means, for the purpose of exploitation. In the context of migration, these victims are often deceived or coerced into crossing borders under false pretences and may find themselves in situations of forced labour, sexual exploitation, or other forms of abuse. (from the UN, IOM)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Through these partnerships, the aim is to address common challenges and capitalise on shared opportunities by: enhancing migration governance and management, including border management, the fight against migrant smuggling and human trafficking; supporting refugees and host communities in partner countries; building economic opportunity and addressing the root causes of irregular migration; developing legal pathways and attracting skills and talent to Europe, and stepping up cooperation on readmission and reintegration. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Šiomis partnerystėmis siekiama spręsti bendrus uždavinius ir pasinaudoti bendromis galimybėmis: stiprinant migracijos administravimą ir valdymą, įskaitant sienų valdymą, kovą su neteisėtu migrantų gabenimu ir prekyba žmonėmis; remiant pabėgėlius ir priimančiąsias bendruomenes šalyse partnerėse; sudarant ekonomines galimybes ir šalinant pagrindines neteisėtos migracijos priežastis; plėtojant teisėtus atvykimo būdus ir pritraukiant įgūdžių turinčius bei talentingus specialistus į Europą ir stiprinant bendradarbiavimą readmisijos bei reintegracijos srityse. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

violence	smurtas	<p>Acts or conditions that cause physical, psychological, or structural harm or abuse to migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals. It includes a broad spectrum of harmful behaviours, such as physical violence, sexual violence, psychological abuse, discrimination, exploitation, and other forms of harm related to their migration experiences or conditions in host countries. (from the UN).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Awareness-raising campaigns on the risks and dangers faced by children along the migration route have intensified. EU funded humanitarian operations will continue to take into consideration boys' and girls' specific needs and vulnerabilities and ensure their protection while they are displaced. Where appropriate, support will be provided both in the country of origin and throughout the different migration routes, including prevention of and response to violence (including sexual violence), case management, registration and restoration of lost civil documentation, family tracing and reunification, psycho-social support, provision of information, education and emergency shelters for unaccompanied children. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; 65. pabrėžia, kad būtina skubiai užtikrinti ypatingą nelydymų nepilnamečių apsaugą, siekiant apsaugoti juos nuo įvairių formų išnaudojimo darbe, smurto ir prekybos žmonėmis; atkreipia dėmesį į tai, jog reikalingi kuratoriai ir specialios priemonės, ypač nepilnametėms mergaitėms, kurios dažnai yra labiau pažeidžiamos ir gali patirti įvairių formų išnaudojimą; tapti prekybos žmonėmis ir seksualinės prievartos aukomis, be to, jos dažniau neturi galimybės mokytis; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
xenophobic violence	ksenofobinis smurtas	<p>The manifestation of hostility, aggression, or discriminatory behaviour, both verbal and physical, directed at individuals or groups based on their perceived foreignness, ethnicity, race, nationality, or cultural background. It reflects a deep-seated fear or hatred of people perceived as different from the dominant or native population. (from the United Nations).</p>	<p>62. &lt;/s&gt; Highlights increasing levels of hate speech, anti-migrant sentiments and xenophobic violence on the part of both institutions and individuals; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; 62. pažymi, kad daugėja neapykantą kurstančių kalbų, plinta ir institucijų, ir gyventojų skleidžiamas nusistatymas prieš migrantus ir ksenofobinis smurtas; &lt;/s&gt;</p>

<b>Animate Entities (ANE)</b>				
actor of persecution	persekiojimo vykdytojas	An entity or individual responsible for causing harm, discrimination, or persecution to migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals based on their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. Identifying and providing evidence of the actor of persecution is essential in asylum and refugee claims. (from the UN).	<S> When assessing if an applicant has a well-founded fear of being persecuted it is immaterial whether the applicant actually possesses the racial, religious, national, social or political characteristic which attracts the persecution, provided that such a characteristic is attributed to the applicant by the actor of persecution. </S>	<S> Vertinant, ar prašytojas visiškai pagrįstai bijo būti persekiojamas, nesvarbu, ar prašytojas iš tikrųjų turi rasinių, religinių, tautinių, socialinių ar politinių savybių, dėl kurių jis gali būti persekiojamas, su sąlyga, kad tokią savybę prašytojui priskiria persekiojimo vykdytojas. </S>
cheap labour	pigų darbo jėga	The employment of foreign workers, including migrants and undocumented immigrants, under conditions that include low wages, inadequate workplace safety, limited or no labour rights, and the absence of proper work authorization as required by immigration laws. (from International Labor Organization)	<S> Various support measures were also taken throughout the year to implement visa policy, e.g. to facilitate 7 Social dumping refers to the practice where workers from third countries are exploited as “ cheap labour “ in order to increase profit margins of companies. </S>	<S> Tokiu pažeidžiamumu pasi- naudoja tarptautiniai organizuoto nusikalstamumo tinklai, kad sudarytų palankesnes sąlygas migracijai ir vėliau galėtų smarkiai išnaudoti žmonės panaudodami jėgą, grasi- nimus, pritevatą ar įvairiais būdais pasinaudodami asmens bejėgiškumu, pavyzdžiui, priversdami vergauti už skolas. Iš tiesų, svarbus pagrindinis veiksny yra gaunamas didelis pelnas. </S>Kitas ne mažiau svarbus veiksnys yra seksualinių paslaugų ir pigios darbo jėgos paklausa. </S>

stranded migrant	į sunkią padėtį patekęs migrantas	A migrant who for reasons beyond their control has been unintentionally forced to stay in a country. (from AMG)	<S> In response to this, IOM provides vital assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants through protection services and lifesaving assistance along the migration routes in the Horn of Africa, with particular attention to victims of trafficking, minors and other migrants in vulnerable situations. </S>	<S> Igaliaikės partnerystės su trečiosiomis šalimis, tranzito ir kelionės tikslo šalinis labai svarbios siekiant sudaryti palankesnes grąžinimo ir reintegracijos sąlygas, suteikti pagalbą pabėgėliams ir į sunkią padėtį patekusiems migrantams, bendradarbiauti kovojant su prekybos žmonėmis tinklais ir šalinti pagrindines neteisėtos migracijos priežastis. </S>
victim of exploitation and discrimination	nuo išnaudojimo ir diskriminacijos nukentėję asmuo	The migration domain are individuals who have been subjected to unfair and harmful treatment based on their migration status, nationality, race, ethnicity, religion, gender, or other protected characteristics. (from the UN, IOM)	<S> Stresses that access to justice and protection should be ensured to all victims of exploitation and discrimination; highlights the crucial work done by social partners, civil society, local authorities, economic and social actors and volunteer organisations in reaching out to these workers, and in providing them with information, in particular about their rights and duties and the protection to which they are entitled, and with the support they need, also taking into account the possible temporary nature of the refugees' stay; </S>	<S> pabrėžia, kad visiems nuo išnaudojimo ir diskriminacijos nukentėjusiems asmenims turėtų būti užtikrinta teisė kreiptis į teismą ir teisė į apsaugą; pabrėžia socialinių partnerių, pilietinės visuomenės organizacijų, vietos valdžios institucijų, ekonominių ir socialinių subjektų bei savanorių organizacijų atliekamą itin svarbų darbą siekiant užmegzti ryšį su šiais darbuotojais ir suteikti jiems informaciją, visų pirma apie jų teises ir pareigas, apie apsaugą, į kurią jie turi teisę, taip pat suteikti paramą, kurios jiems reikia, atsižvelgiant ir į tai, kad pabėgėliai galbūt liks tik laikinai; </S>

victim of human trafficking	prekybos žmonėmis auka	Any natural person who is subject to trafficking in human beings. (Found on <a href="https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/observaciones/11/anexo5.pdf">https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/observaciones/11/anexo5.pdf</a> )	<s> When implementing this Chapter, Member States shall take into account the specific situation of vulnerable persons such as minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, victims of human trafficking, persons with mental disorders and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence. </s>	<s> Įgyvendindamos šio skyriaus nuostatas, valstybės narės atsižvelgia į specifinę pažeidžiamų asmenų, pvz., nepilnamečių, nelydimų nepilnamečių, neigalių asmenų, vyresnio amžiaus asmenų, nėščių moterų, vienišų tėvų su nepilnamečiais vaikais, prekybos žmonėmis aukų, psichikos sutrikimų turinčių asmenų ir asmenų, kurie buvo kankinami, prievartaujami ar patyrė kitokių sunkių psichologinių, fizinių ar seksualinių smurtą, padėti. </s>
<b>Inanimate Entities &amp; Attributes (INANE)</b>				
child poverty	vaikų skurdas	The condition in which children who are part of migrant or refugee populations experience deprivation, lack of access to basic necessities, and limited opportunities due to their family's migration status or the circumstances surrounding their migration. (From UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)).	<s> Improvement of living conditions, measures to tackle child poverty and to ensure healthcare (including mental healthcare) provision are critical 54. <s>	<s> Būtina gerinti gyvenimo sąlygas, taip pat tobulinti priemonės, kuriomis mažinamas vaikų skurdas ir užtikrinamas sveikatos (įskaitant psichikos sveikatą) priežiūros paslaugų teikimas 54. </s>
common policy on asylum	bendra prieglobsčio politika		<s> A common policy on asylum, including a Common European Asylum System, is a constituent part of the European Union's objective of progressively establishing an area of freedom, security and justice open to those who, forced by circumstances, legitimately seek protection in the Union. </s>	<s> bendra prieglobsčio politika, įskaitant bendrą Europos prieglobsčio sistemą, yra sudėtinė Europos Sąjungos tikslo laisvai sukurti laisvės, saugumo ir teisingumo erdvę asmenims, kurie aplinkybių vertinami teisėtai siekia apsaugos Sąjungoje, dalis; </s>



diaspora philanthropy	diasporos filantropija	Diaspora refers to any people or ethnic population that leave their traditional ethnic homelands, being dispersed throughout other parts of the world. (IOM Glossary for Migration). Diaspora philanthropy is the direct strategic giving by diasporas to support development at home and abroad either through their time or resources. (from the Parallel corpus)	<S> Within this wider sectoral lens, there is a rich heritage of diaspora philanthropy where diaspora communities give strategically, through their time, talent, and treasure, to support developmental actors such as entrepreneurs, foundations, non-profits, universities, and others. </S>	<S> Pastarajį susiprina tokios „bendro vystymosi“ koncepcijos, kaip diasporos filantropija, socialinės perlaidos; žinių perdavimas; tarpautiniai verslo tinklai. </S>
economic benefit	ekonominė nauda		<S> According to Italian legislation, accommodation is provided until the second instance. There is no national welfare system, each local government has a framework of welfare and assistance services and interventions. Social assistance benefits are usually divided into economic benefits and social assistance services. ✓ Third-country nationals stay at reception centres until the return decision is enforced. </S>	<S> Šis reglamentas nustato trečiajais šalimis, kurių piliečiai privalo turėti vizas ir kurių piliečiams toks reikalavimas netaikomas, kiekvieną šalį išnagrinėjus atskirai pagal įvairius kriterijus, susijusius, inter alia, su neteisėta imigracija, viesąja tvarka ir saugumu, ekonomine nauda, visų pirma turizmu ir užsienio prekyba, taip pat su Sąjungos užsienio ryšiais su atitinkamomis trečiosiomis šalimis, ypač atsižvelgiant į žmogaus teises ir pagrindines laisves, taip pat į poveikį regionų suderinamumui ir abipusiškumui. </S>
entrepreneurship	verslumas	The engagement in business and economic activities by migrants who have relocated to a new country for the purpose of establishing and managing their own businesses or ventures. Entrepreneurship by migrants can take various forms, including starting new businesses, investing in existing enterprises, or pursuing innovative business opportunities in their host country. (Found on the IOM website ).	<S> In order to promote innovative entrepreneurship, Member States should be able to give third-country nationals admitted under this Directive the possibility of exercising a self-employed activity in parallel with their activity under this Directive without it affecting their rights of residence as EU Blue Card holders. </S>	(44) </S> siekiant skatinti inovatyvių verslumą, pagal šią direktyvą priimtiems trečiųjų šalių piliečiams valstybės narės turėtų galėti sudaryti galimybę vykdyti savarankišką veiklą įgyvendinant šią direktyvą, nepaveikiant pagal ES melynios kortelės turėtojų, teisės gyventi šalyje. </S>

<p>entry and stay condition</p>	<p>atvykimo ir buvimo sąlygos</p>	<p>Policies, regulations, and practices adopted by host countries with the aim of easing the legal entry, residence, and integration of migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals. These conditions encompass various elements, such as the provision of legal migration pathways, access to asylum procedures, non-discriminatory treatment, social and economic support, and opportunities for individuals to become an integral part of the host society. (from the UN, IOM)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; These regulations restricted the category of third-country nationals registered as unemployed or jobseekers among whom local labour offices can seek job candidates to be given priority in the access to the Polish labour market; In Spain, more favourable entry and stay conditions were established in 2013 for highly qualified professionals. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; 33) valstybės narės turėtų kuo labiau stengtis užtikrinti, kad prašymą pateikęs asmuo galėtų susipažinti su informacija apie atvykimo ir buvimo sąlygas, įskaitant teises ir įsipareigojimus, taip pat procedūrinės garantijas, kaip nustatyta šioje direktyvoje, ir apie visus įrodomuosius dokumentus, kuriuos reikia pateikti su prašymu dėl buvimo ir darbo valstybės narės teritorijoje sezoninio darbo tikslais; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>financial remittance / money remittance</p>	<p>piniginė perlaida</p>	<p>Monetary transfers made by migrants to their home countries or to their families and communities of origin. (from the United Nations)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Skilled migration has both positive and negative consequences to countries of origin DIASPORA KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER 301 but overall, the positive consequences outweigh the negative ones. The latter are cancelled out by direct forms of compensation, such as private and collective financial remittances sent by migrants, and by indirect forms of compensation, such as foreign aid programs and the knowledge and skills brought back by returning migrants. &lt;s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Finansinės Europoje gyvenančių imigrantų perlaidos yra labai veiksmingas būdas finansuoti vyresnio amžiaus žmonių pragyvėjimą besivystančiose šalyse. &lt;s&gt;</p>

humanitarian reason	humanitarinė priežastis	Circumstances or situations in which individuals seek to migrate to another country due to urgent and compelling humanitarian needs. These needs often involve a threat to their safety, well-being, or fundamental human rights in their country of origin, prompting them to seek refuge or assistance in another country. (Found on the website of the UNHCR).	<p>&lt;S&gt; The decision on a temporary permit to reside in Lithuania for unaccompanied minor aliens not being returned to a foreign state, aliens who cannot leave the Republic of Lithuania for humanitarian reasons, aliens who cannot be returned to the foreign state or expelled from Lithuania, and aliens whose expulsion from Lithuania is suspended can be made by the alien applying for such a temporary residence permit or by resolving the issue of the legal status of the alien in Lithuania (e.g. examining the alien's asylum application or deciding on the alien's return or expulsion). &lt;/S&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;S&gt; Migraciją gali sukelti karas, ginkluotas konfliktas ar jo grėsmė, pabėgėliams dažnai grasiną jų pačių vyriausybės. Pabėgusiems dėl ginkluotų konfliktų ar žmogaus teisių pažeidimų paprastai teikiama humanitarinė pagalba. Jie dažnai apsigyvena artimiausioje saugioje šalyje, kurioje dėl humanitarinių priežasčių galima priimti pabėgėlius. &lt;/S&gt;</p>
inequality in living standards	nevienodas gyvenimo lygis	Disparities in the economic and social well-being among various groups of migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals, as well as between these populations and the host communities. These disparities encompass variations in income, access to housing, education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and the overall quality of life. Such inequalities often arise due to factors such as socioeconomic status, legal status, discrimination, and access to resources. (from the UN, IOM).	<p>&lt;S&gt; The protection of children in migration starts by addressing the root causes which lead so many of them to embarking on perilous journeys to Europe. This means addressing the persistence of violent and often protracted conflicts, forced displacements, inequalities in living standards, limited economic opportunities and access to basic services through sustained efforts to eradicate poverty and deprivation and to develop integrated child protection systems in third countries. &lt;/S&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;S&gt; Tai reiškia, kad būtina stiprinti pastangas siekiant trečiojoje šalyje panaikinti skurdą ir nepriteklių ir sukurti integruotas vaiko apsaugos sistemas, kad būtų galima sustabdyti nuolatinius smurtinius ir dažnai užsitęsčius konfliktus ir išspręsti priverstinio gyventojų perkėlimo, nevienodo gyvenimo lygio, ribotų ekonominių galimybių problemas, taip pat užtikrinti teise naudotis pagrindinėms paslaugomis 16. &lt;/S&gt;</p>

job-seeking possibility	darbo paieškos galimybė		<p>&lt;s&gt; Subsequent wider consultations have also highlighted the need for better job-seeking possibilities for researchers and students and better protection of au pairs who are not covered by Directives 2004/114/EC and 2005/71/EC. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Be to, iš tolesnių platesnių konsultacijų paaiškėjo, kad tyrėjams ir studentams reikia geresnių darbo paieškos galimybių ir geresnės apsaugos au pair auklėms, kurioms netaikomos direktyvos 2004/114/EB ir 2005/71/EB; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
knowledge transfer	žinių perdavimas	<p>It refers to the flows of knowledge or skills, but not limited to, science and technology, business and trade, economics, culture and the arts, and others, through informal or formal activities that may include, but are not limited to, meetings, email information/data exchanges, training, informal advice, research projects, expert consulting, and study tours (Meyer and Brown, 1999), setting up business ventures or investing in the home country (Hunger, 2004; Zweig, 2006; Zweig et al., 2008), and creative works such as literature and performances about culture and life in the home and host countries (Addison, 2008; Siar, 2013)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; A careful scrutiny of how knowledge transfer works shows that there are host country factors that facilitate knowledge transfer. According to Siar (2012), one of these factors is the host country's acceptance of the diaspora's qualifications in the labour market. She measured this by looking at a migrant's initial employment experiences, specifically whether or not he or she immediately found a job upon arrival and whether or not the job was relevant to his or her level of education and qualification. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; ..skatina diasporas įsitraukti ir palengvinti kvalifikacijos ir žinių perdavimo veiklą, ypač skatinant plėtoti ryšius tarp EBPO šalyse gyvenančių kvalifikuotų darbuotojų ir kilmės šalyse likusių darbuotojų, kuriant tarptautinius mokslininkų ir mokslo darbuotojų tinklus&lt;s&gt;</p>
labour immigration policy	darbo imigracijos politika		<p>&lt;s&gt; Lithuania's labour immigration policy is based on the principles of demand and protection of the local labour market. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Panašiai galima suderinti paskirties šalių darbo jėgos imigracijos politikos priemones, kad iš rizikos grupei priklausančių besivystančių šalių atvyktų kuo mažiau aukštos kvalifikacijos žmonių. &lt;s&gt;</p>

labour market	darbo rinka		<p>&lt;s&gt; For example, as possible tools to improve migration management, to provide a short-term work force to fill labour and skills shortages and to meet the emerging needs of the domestic labour market and economy more generally, to support development in third countries and to prevent the phenomenon of “brain drain.” &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Pasūlymas dėl direktyvos dėl aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų atvykimo ir apsigyvenimo sąlygų 28. pritaria visoms priemonėms, kurias įgyvendinus didėtų ES patrauklumas aukščiausios kvalifikacijos darbuotojams, ir kuriomis siekiama patenkinti ES darbo rinkos poreikius, kad būtų užtikrinta Europos gerovė, ir kurios derinamos su Lisabonos strategijos tikslais; siekiant šio tikslo ragina Komisiją ir valstybes nares: — ieškoti galimybių suteikti jiems teisę laisvai judėti ES. &lt;s&gt;</p>
labour standard	darbo standartas	<p>Employment conditions and practices that fall below established norms, regulations, or international labour standards designed to protect workers' rights, safety, and well-being. These standards encompass factors such as wages, working hours, workplace safety, and workers' rights, and their enforcement varies by country and industry. (from International Labor Organization (ILO)).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Demographic and economic migration is related to poor labour standards, high unemployment and the overall health of a country's economy. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Kiekviena valstybė narė turėtų būti atsakinga už bendroves viduje perkeliameis asmenimis mokamo darbo užmokesčio kontrolę, kol tie asmenys būna jų teritorijoje. Tuo siekiama apsaugoti darbuotojus ir garantuoti valstybėje narėje įsisteigusių įmonių ir trečiojoje šalyje įsisteigusių įmonių sąžiningą konkurenciją, nes taip užtikrinama, kad pastarosios negalėtų naudotis žemesniais darbo standartais, kad įgytų konkurencinį pranašumą. &lt;s&gt;</p>

labour supply	darbo jėgos pasiūla	<p>&lt;s&gt; The list of understaffed occupations is drawn up based on the following criteria: High demand for labour: labour demand is twice higher than labour supply; Difficulties in filling vacancies: a job has been vacant for more than 3 months or there has been no labour supply meeting the required skills for more than 3 months; Analysis of occupations of foreigners employed in Lithuania. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; 22. pabrėžia, kad reikia iš anksto sąžiningai, skaidriai ir nemokamai įvertinti pabėgėlių ir prieglobsčio prašytojų formalus ir neformalus gebėjimus ir pripažinti bei patvirtinti jų kvalifikacijas, kad jie galėtų lengviau pasinaudoti aktyvios darbo rinkos politikos priemonėmis, ypač vykdančiomis mokymus ir su užimtumu susijusį orientavimą, įskaitant priemones, kuriose būtų užtikrinamas jų pateikimas į darbo rinką ir nediskriminacinės darbo sąlygos, taip pat reikia poreikiams pritaikyti priemonių, leidžiančių jiems visapusiškai išnaudoti savo galimybes, o priimančiose šalyse suderinti darbo jėgos pasiūlą su paklausa: &lt;s&gt;</p>
limited economic opportunity	ribota ekonominė galimybė	<p>&lt;s&gt; The protection of children in migration starts by addressing the root causes which lead so many of them to embarking on perilous journeys to Europe. This means addressing the persistence of violent and often protracted conflicts, forced displacements, inequalities in living standards, limited economic opportunities and access to basic services through sustained efforts to eradicate poverty and deprivation and to develop integrated child protection systems in third countries. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Tai reiškia, kad būtina stiprinti pastangas siekiant trečiojoje šalyje panaikinti skurdą ir nepriteklį ir sukurti integruotas vaiko apsaugos sistemas, kad būtų galima sustabdyti nuolatinius smurtnius ir dažnai užsitęsčius konfliktus ir išspręsti priverstinio gyventojų perkėlimo, nevienodo gyvenimo lygio, ribotų ekonominių galimybių problemas, taip pat užtikrinti teisę naudotis pagrindinėmis paslaugomis 16. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

migration policy	migracijos politika	<p>Comprehensive framework of government regulations, laws, and practices that shape and control the movement of people across borders, within countries, and across regions. These policies encompass various aspects of migration, including immigration, emigration, asylum, refugee protection, border management, labor migration, family reunification, and the integration of migrants into host societies. Migration policies are established to manage and regulate population movements, address economic and social considerations, ensure national security, and uphold humanitarian principles. (from the IOM, and the Parallel Corpus).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Clear, transparent and fair rules need to be fixed to provide for an effective return policy as a necessary element of a well managed migration policy. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Turi būti nustatytos aiškios, suprantamos ir teisingos taisyklės siekiant sukurti efektyvią grąžinimo politiką kaip privalomą gerai veikiančios migracijos politikos elementą. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
minimum salary threshold / lower salary threshold	minimali atlyginimo riba / apatinė darbo užmokesčio riba	<p>The minimum income or wage requirement that foreign workers, migrants, or visa applicants must satisfy to be eligible for entry, work authorization, or residency in a host country. This threshold is established by the host Country's government to ensure that incoming migrants have a source of income that meets a specified standard, often to prevent exploitation, maintain economic stability, or protect the local job market. (from Government regulations).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Member States should be able to provide for a lower salary threshold for specific professions where the Member State concerned considers that there is a particular shortage of available workers and where such professions belong to major group 1 or 2 of the ISCO classification. In any event, such a salary threshold should not be lower than 1,0 times the average gross annual salary in the Member State concerned. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; valstybės narės turėtų turėti galimybę nustatyti apatinę darbo užmokesčio ribą konkrečių profesijų atveju, jeigu atitinkama valstybė narė mano, kad tų profesijų darbuotojų ypač trūksta ir jeigu šios profesijos priskiriamos ISCO pagrindinėms 1 ar 2 profesijų grupėms. Bet kurio atveju tokia darbo užmokesčio riba turėtų būti ne daugiau kaip 1,0 karto žemesnė už vidutinį metinį bruto darbo užmokesčių atitinkamoje valstybėje narėje. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

national security	nacionalinis saugumas		<p>&lt;/s&gt; As soon as possible after international protection has been granted, Member States shall issue to beneficiaries of refugee status a residence permit which must be valid for at least 3 years and renewable, unless compelling reasons of national security or public order otherwise require, and without prejudice to Article 21(3). &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;/s&gt; Iškart po tarptautinės apsaugos suteikimo valstybės narės pabėgėlio statuso gavėjams išduoda leidimą gyventi šalyje, kuris turi galioti ne trumpiau kaip trejus metus ir gali būti pratęsiamas, nebent dėl privalomų nacionalinio saugumo ar viešosios tvarkos priežasčių būtų reikalaujama kitaip, ir nedarant poveikio 21 straipsnio 3 daliai. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
new jobs	naujos darbo vietos		<p>&lt;s&gt; New jobs may be created to employ the aliens who have been granted asylum. Funds for the creation of new jobs are allocated from the funds allocated for integration support by concluding an agreement with the employer. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Europos ekonominės bendrijos steigimo sutarties, su pakeitimais, padarytais Europos Sąjungos sutartimi, nustato, kad: „AUKŠTOSIOS SUSITARIANČIOS ŠALYS, NORĖDAMOS išspręsti tam tikras su Italija susijusias problemas, SUSITARĖ dėl šių nuostatų, kurios pridedamos prie šios Sutarties: BENDRIJOS VALSTYBĖS NARĖS PAŽYMI, kad Italijos Vyriausybė vykdė dešimties metų ekonominės plėtros programą, skirtą Italijos ekonomikos pusiausvyros sutrikimams ištaisyti, pirmiausia rūpinantis infrastruktūra mažiau išvystyčiuose pietų Italijos rajonuose ir Italijos salose bei kuriant naujas darbo vietas nedarbui mažinti. &lt;/s&gt;</p>



policy on asylum and migration	prieglobsčio ir migracijos politika	A comprehensive framework developed by a government or international organization to address issues related to the protection of asylum seekers and refugees, the management of regular and irregular migration flows, border control measures, and the integration or return of migrants, all while considering humanitarian, human rights, and security concerns. (from the United Nations).	<s> For that purpose, a common European policy on asylum and migration should aim both at fair treatment of third country nationals and better management of migration flows. </s>	<s> Tuo tikslu bendra Europos prieglobsčio ir migracijos politika turėtų būti siekiama tiek sąžiningai elgtis su trečiųjų šalių piliečiais, tiek geriau valdyti migracijos srautus. </s>
political reason	politinė priežastis		<s> Lithuania gives priority to the EU's Eastern Partnership countries for historical and political reasons (the Soviet occupation, Lithuania's aspiration to help those countries in respect of European integration and consolidation of democracy). Lithuanian employers opt for citizens of these countries, particularly Belarus and Ukraine, due to a similar mentality, for linguistic and cultural reasons (the ability to communicate in Russian, a similar approach to work) as well as for other practical reasons (e.g. Longhaul truck drivers do not need visas for Russian federation/CIS countries). </s>	<s> Atitinkamos valstybės narės savo nacionalinės teisės aktuose nustato 1 dalies nuostatų ir sprendimų pasekmių įgyvendinimo detales, remdamosi negražinimo principu, taip pat numato šio straipsnio taikymo išimtis dėl humanitarinių arba politinių priežasčių arba dėl viešosios tarptautinės teisės. </s>
public security	visuomenės saugumas/ visuomenės apsauga		<s> (14) Family reunification may be refused on duly justified grounds. In particular, the person who wishes to be granted family reunification should not constitute a threat to public policy or public security. <s>	<s> Ypač asmuo, kuris nori, kad jam būtų leistas šeimos susijungimas, neturėtų kelti grėsmės viešajai tvarkai ar visuomenės saugumui. </s>

pull factor for migration	migracijos traukos veiksnys	The condition(s) or circumstance(s) that attract a migrant to another country. (from EMN from IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd edition).	<s> (26) The employment of irregular migrants creates a pull factor for illegal migration and undermines the development of a labour mobility policy built on legal migration schemes. </s>	<s> (26) neteisėtų migrantų užimtumas yra neteisėtos migracijos traukos veiksnys, trukdantis plėtoti darbo jėgos judumo politiką, grindžiamą teisėtos migracijos sistemomis. </s>
push factor for migration	migraciją skatinantis veiksnys / migracijos stūmos veiksnys	The condition(s) or circumstance(s) in a country of origin that impel or stimulate emigration. (from AMG)	<s> War, climate change and lack of prospects in third countries may create a continued and even increased influx of refugees and migrants. Limiting push factors for migration in general is a global challenge. The present opinion, however, is solely dedicated to the integration of individuals with granted protected status or people applying for such status. </s>	<s> Karas, klimato kaista ir perspektyvų trūkumas trečiojoje šalyse gali sukelti nemutrūkstamą ir netgi gausesnį pabėgėlių ir migrantų antplūdį. Migraciją skatinančių veiksnių ribojimas apskritai yra pasaulinė problema. </s>
refugee crisis	pabėgėlių krizė		<s> whereas the refugee crisis is first and foremost a humanitarian crisis, brought about, inter alia, by the destabilisation of states in the neighbourhood of the EU, having, as well, long-term impacts on its labour markets and civil society, requiring long-term and considered responses that serve to guarantee social cohesion at local level and the successful integration of newcomers in our societies; </s>	<s> kadangi pabėgėlių krizė pirmiausia yra humanitarinė krizė, kilusi, be kita ko, dėl ES kaimyninių valstybių destabilizavimo, taip pat turinti ilgalaikį poveikį jos darbo rinkoms ir pilietinei visuomenei, taigi, į ją reikia reaguoti ilgalaikėmis ir apgalvotomis priemonėmis, siekiant užtikrinti socialinę sangaulą vietos lygmeniu ir sėkmingą atvykėlių integraciją mūsų visuomenėse; </s>

regular salary threshold	įprasta darbo užmokesčio riba		<p>&lt;s&gt; That period should apply where the third-country national applies for an initial or renewal of an EU Blue Card within 3 years from the date of obtaining the relevant qualifications and, in addition, where that third-country national applies for the renewal of an EU Blue Card within 24 months of the issuance of the initial EU Blue Card. After those grace periods, which could run in parallel, have elapsed, young professionals can reasonably be expected to have gained sufficient professional experience in order to fulfil the regular salary threshold. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Tas laikotarpis turėtų būti taikomas, kai trečiosios šalies pilietis prašo išduoti ES mėlynąją kortelę pirmą kartą arba prašo pratęsti, jos galiojimą per trejus metus nuo atitinkamos kvalifikacijos įgijimo, be to, kai tas trečiosios šalies pilietis pateikia prašymą pratęsti ES mėlynosios kortelės galiojimą per 24 mėnesių laikotarpį nuo pirmos ES mėlynosios kortelės išdavimo. Pasibaigus šioms lengvatiniams laikotarpiams, kurie galėtų būti taikomi lygiagrečiai, galima pagrįstai tikėtis, kad jauni specialistai bus įgiję pakankamai profesinės patirties, kad jiems galėtų būti taikoma įprasta darbo užmokesčio riba. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
risk of poverty	skurdo rizika	<p>The heightened susceptibility of migrants, refugees, or displaced individuals to economic hardship and poverty due to their migration status and experiences. This vulnerability is often driven by factors such as limited access to stable employment, discrimination, social exclusion, and difficulties in adapting to a new economic and social environment. (fro the UN, IOM)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; The transposition of the Directive has provided more secure and favourable conditions for the entry and stay of seasonal workers in order to ensure that they would have sufficient means of subsistence and avoid the risk of poverty and exploitation. Considering the vulnerable situation of seasonal workers and the temporary nature of their assignment, it has been ensured that these workers are provided with adequate accommodation and their wage is not less than that of a Lithuanian resident for the same work. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (54) Vaikai migrantai patiria didelę skurdo riziką, taigi, įgyvendinant integruotą požiūrį, kurio laikytis skatinama Komisijos rekomendacijoje „Investicijos į vaikus. Padėkime išsivaduoti iš nepalankios socialinės padėties“, vel skiriamas didelis dėmesys integracijos aplinkybėms. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

security	saugumas/ apsauga	<p>&lt;/s&gt; Similarly, a first assessment of the circular migration pilot project between Portugal and Ukraine has shown participants to be generally satisfied, as the programme provides them the security of being able to work for the same employer on re-entry to the Member State. Participants report that, following their involvement in the scheme, they have been able to set up small businesses in their country of origin, repay debts and finance the education of their children. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Siekiant išvengti pakartotinio prašytojų judėjimo, turėtų būti nustatyti bendri principai, pagal kuriuos valstybės narės svarstytų trečiųjų šalių saugumą ar priskirtų jas prie saugų šalių; be to, tam tikrų Europos trečiųjų šalių, kurios laikosi ypač aukštų žmogaus teisių ir pabėgėlių apsaugos reikalavimų, atžvilgiu valstybės narės turėtų būti leista nenagrinėti arba tik iš dalies nagrinėti tarptautinės apsaugos prašymus, kuriuos pateikė prašytojai, atvykę į jų teritoriją iš tokių Europos trečiųjų šalių... &lt;/s&gt;</p>
segregated education/ segregation in education	švietimo segregacija	<p>The act by which a (natural or legal) person separates other persons on the basis of race, colour, language, religion, nationality or national or ethnic origin without an objective and reasonable justification. (from AMG)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Visiems vaikams, net jei jie bus gražinti į trečiąją šalį, turi būti veiksmingai užtikrinta galimybė naudotis švietimo paslaugomis ir visomis priemonėmis, kurios reikalingos, kad būtų galima užtikrinti šią galimybę mokyti (pvz., kalbos mokymo kursai). Vis didėjant vaikų migrantų švietimo segregacijos rizikai 53 ir siekiant užtikrinti vaikų integraciją kitose gyvenimo srityse, svarbiausia yra pasirūpinti, kad jiems būtų suteikta galimybė naudotis įtraukius, nediskriminavimo principu pagrįsto švietimo paslaugomis. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

social remittance	socialinė perlaida	The transfer of non-material aspects, including ideas, behaviours, values, norms, and cultural practices, from migrants residing in host countries back to their home countries or communities of origin. It involves the transmission of knowledge, skills, attitudes, and social behaviors that can influence the cultural and social dynamics in both the host and home communities. (from the IOM; the UN)	<S> Additionally, migrants' "social remittances" or the ideas, values and practices that they bring with them106 can also "contribute to local attitudes that are more receptive to peacebuilding processes".	S> Pastarąjį sustiprina tokios „bendro vystymosi“ koncepcijos, kaip išėvijios filantropija, socialinės perlaidos, žinių perdavimas, tarptautiniai verslo tinklais <S>
social security	socialinė apsauga		<S> Third-country workers should enjoy equal treatment as regards social security. <S>	<S> trečiųjų šalių darbuotojams turėtų būti taikomas vienodas požiūris socialinės apsaugos srityje. <S>
threat to internal security / risk for internal security	grėsmė vidaus saugumui / pavojus vidaus saugumui		<S> In the past three years, the EU has experienced an increase in irregular border crossings into the EU, and an evolving and ongoing threat to internal security as demonstrated by a series of terrorist attacks. </S>	<S> Per pastaruosius trejus metus padaugėjo neteisėto atvykimo į ES atvejų, ir Europos Sąjunga patiria kintančią ir nuolatinę grėsmę vidaus saugumui, ką įrodo vis pasikartojantys teroristiniai išpuoliai. </S>
threat to national security	grėsmė nacionaliniam saugumui	Measures and policies aimed at safeguarding a country's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety and well-being of its citizens and residents from potential threats and risks associated with migration. (From the UN)	<S> The wording has been adjusted, stipulating that this ground can be used where the applicant has made clearly false or obviously improbable representations which contradict sufficiently verified country-of-origin information. This change aims to add an objective element to this ground. (g) reintroduces point (m) of the 2005 Directive which concerns cases of threat to national security or public order. It has been clarified that an application can be accelerated if there are serious reasons to consider an applicant as a danger to national security. </S>	S> Šiuo pakeitimu siekiama į šį pagrindą įtraukti objektivių aspektą. g punkte iš naujo įtrauktas 2005 m. direktyvos m punktas, susijęs su grėsme nacionaliniam saugumui arba viešajai tvarkai. </S>

transnational business network	tarptautinis verslo tinklas		<s>The latter is supported by concepts of 'co-development' such as Diaspora philanthropy, social remittances, knowledge transfers, and transnational business networks. </s>	<s>Pastarąjį sustiprina tokios „bendro vystymosi“ koncepcijos, kaip diasporos filantropija, socialinės remiantys, žinių perdavimas, tarptautiniai verslo tinklai. </s>
war crime	karo nusikaltimas	Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions or other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict within the established framework of international law, as defined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. (from AMG)	<s> (a) They have committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provisions in respect of such crimes; </s>	<s> a) yra padarę nusikaltimą taikai, karinį nusikaltimą ar nusikaltimą žmonijai, kaip apibrėžta tarptautiniuose dokumentuose, sudarytuose nuostatoms dėl tokių nusikaltimų įteisinti; </s>
war-torn country	karo draskoma šalis	War-torn countries are regions or nations characterized by ongoing or recent armed conflicts, civil wars, or violent disturbances that have resulted in significant damage to infrastructure, loss of life, and displacement of populations. These areas are often marked by insecurity, instability, and the risk of harm to civilians. (from the United Nations).	<s> People from war-torn countries mixed with people who wanted to leave their countries for economic reasons. All European countries have signed the 'Geneva Convention' of 1951 relating to the status of refugees, which grants basic rights to refugees in order to protect this vulnerable group. </s>	<s> Žmonės, bėgantys iš karo draskomų šalių, susimaišė su tais, kurie paliko savo šalis dėl ekonominių priežasčių. Visos Europos šalys pasirašė 1951 m. Ženevos konvenciją dėl pabėgėlių statuso, pagal kurią, siekiant apsaugoti šią pažeidžiamą grupę, pabėgėliams suteikiamos pagrindinės teisės. </s>

List of English and Lithuanian terminological concept designations in Model 2 'Migration Taxonomy' according to two categories (ACT / ANE)

English terminological concept designations	Lithuanian terminological concept designations	Definition	Contextual examples from the corpora (English)	Contextual examples from the corpora (Lithuanian)
economic migrant	ekonominis migrantas	<p>An individual who voluntarily chooses to leave their country of origin and migrate to another country primarily for the purpose of seeking better economic opportunities, improving their standard of living, or enhancing their employment prospects. ( Found on the IOM website).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; In view of the high number of people and in order to comply with the Geneva Convention and general principles of human rights it is important to clearly distinguish between economic migrants and refugees, that is, people in need of protected status (particularly asylum or subsidiary protection). 3.2 While it is fully understandable from an individual point of view that individuals leave their country in order to find better economic circumstances abroad, the current situation and the societal climate in the majority of Member States requires this clear distinction. Economic migrants have to return to their countries of origin, if they claim protected status on unjustified grounds. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Atsižvelgiant į didelį žmonių skaičių ir siekiant laikytis Ženevos konvencijos ir bendrųjų žmogaus teisių principų, svarbu aiškiai atskirti ekonominius migrantus nuo pabėgėlių, t. y. žmonių, kuriems reikia apsaugos statuso (ypač prieglobsčio arba papildomos apsaugos). 3.2 Nors individo požiūriu visiškai suprantama, kad žmonės palieka savo šalį ieškodami geresnių ekonominių sąlygų užsienyje, dėl dabartinės padėties ir visuomenės nuotaikų daugumoje valstybių narių reikalingas šis aiškus atskyrimas, o ekonominiai migrantai turi grįžti į savo kilmės šalis, jeigu apsaugos statuso jie prašo nepagrįstai. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

highly qualified worker / highly skilled worker	aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojas		<p>&lt;s&gt; The Union approach to attracting such highly qualified workers should be further harmonised and the EU Blue Card should be made the primary tool in that regard, with faster procedures, more flexible and inclusive admission criteria, and more extensive rights, including facilitated intra-EU mobility. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Reikėtų toliau derinti Sąjungos požiūrį į tokių aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų pritraukimą, o ES mėlynoji kortelė turėtų tapti pagrindine priemone šiuo atžvilgiu, nustatant spartesnes procedūras, lankstesnius bei įtraukesnius priėmimo kriterijus ir platesnes teises, įskaitant lengvesnį judumą ES viduje. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
irregular migrant	nelegalus migrantas / neteisėtas migrantas / nereguliarus migrantas (netaisyklinga vartosena LT dokumentuose)	Commonly referred to as an “undocumented migrant” or “illegal immigrant,” is an individual who has crossed international borders or resides in a foreign country without the necessary legal authorization, such as a valid visa or residence permit, or who has violated immigration laws and regulations in some way. (Found on the IOM website).	<p>&lt;s&gt; (26)The employment of irregular migrants creates a pull factor for illegal migration and undermines the development of a labour mobility policy built on legal migration schemes. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (26)neteisėtų migrantų užimtumas yra neteisėtos migracijos traukos veiksnys, trukdantis plėtoti darbo jėgos judumo politiką, grindžiamą teisėtos migracijos sistemomis. &lt;/s&gt;</p>



low-skilled migrant	žemos kvalifikacijos migrantas		<p>&lt;s&gt; In the United Kingdom, the 'Tier 5' visa (under the Points-Based System – PBS) is issued specifically to third-country nationals allowed to work for a limited period to satisfy primarily non-economic objectives. This includes migrants on a Government Authorised Exchange (e.g. medical training), an International Agreement (e.g. employees of international organisations), and artists and sports persons.<sup>75</sup> In other Member States (e.g. Germany, Ireland, Netherlands) it is mainly low-skilled migrants who participate in temporary migration by default, as highly-skilled workers are offered the possibility of long-term residency, as an incentive to migrate to the Member State. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; 71. Tai pirmoji direktyva, kuria sprendžiami klausimai, daugiausia susiję su žemos kvalifikacijos migrantais ir apykaitine migracija, t. y. migrantais, trumpam atvykstančiais į ES ir pasibaigus sutarčiai grįžtančiais į trečiąją šalį. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
low-skilled sector	žemos kvalifikacijos sektoriaus		<p>&lt;s&gt; Continuous circular migration can be very isolating for migrants, as they are prevented from 'settling' anywhere.<sup>25</sup> In the case of temporary migration, it is uncertain whether employers actively provide training to improve the migrant's personal development, particularly when the work is based in low-skilled sectors (which temporary migration schemes often are). &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;/s&gt; Tačiau nauda būtų nedidelė, kadangi pasirinkti sektoriai sudaro tik nedidelę bendro žemos kvalifikacijos darbo jėgos sektoriuose užimtumo dalį. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

low-skilled worker	žemos kvalifikacijos darbuotojas		<p>&lt;s&gt; In Greece, de facto almost all circular and temporary migrants today are low-skilled seasonal workers from Egypt or Albania, making up approximately 95% of the total migrant population. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Būtina labiau remti žemos kvalifikacijos darbuotojus, migrantus ir neigaliuosius, visų pirma skatinant tobulinti igūdžius. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
people with entrepreneurial interests and skills	žmonės, pasižymintys verslumu ir turintys verslumo igūdžių	Individuals who possess both the desire and the capabilities to start, manage, or invest in businesses and entrepreneurial ventures. These individuals are often motivated by the opportunity to create or expand businesses, generate economic value, create jobs, and contribute to the economic development of the host country.	<p>&lt;s&gt; Among the refugees, as well as among the local population, there are people with entrepreneurial interests and skills. They should receive information and guidance on how to start a business and become an employer. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Tarp pabėgėlių, taip, kaip ir tarp vietos gyventojų, yra žmonių, pasižymiūčių verslumu ir turinčių verslumo igūdžių. Jie turėtų gauti informacijos ir patarimų apie tai, kaip pradėti verslą ir tapti darbdaviu. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
self-employed person	savarankiškai dirbantis asmuo	A person who is the sole or joint owner of the unincorporated enterprise (one that has not been incorporated, i.e. formed into a legal corporation) in which they work, unless they are also in paid employment which is their main activity. (In that case, they are considered to be employees.) (From the AMG).	<p>&lt;s&gt; All Union citizens shall have the right of residence on the territory of another Member State for a period of longer than three months if they: (a) are workers or self-employed persons in the host Member State; or (b) have sufficient resources for themselves and their family members not to become a burden on the social assistance system of the host Member State during their period of residence and have comprehensive sickness insurance cover in the host Member State; or &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Visi Sąjungos piliečiai turi teisę gyventi kitos valstybės narės šalyje ilgiau kaip tris mėnesius, jei jie(a) yra darbuotojai ar savarankiškai dirbantieji priimančiojoje valstybėje narėje, arba b) turi pakankamai ištektų sau ir savo šeimos nariams, kad per savo gyvenimo šalyje laikotarpį netaptų našta priimančiosios valstybės narės socialinės paramos sistemai ir turi visavertį sveikatos draudimą priimančiojoje valstybėje narėje, arba &lt;/s&gt;</p>

visa-free traveller	be vizų keliaujančiąs asmuo	Individuals who are citizens or passport holders of a specific country and are allowed to enter another country without the requirement of obtaining a visa for short stays. Visa-free travel is typically granted based on bilateral agreements, diplomatic arrangements, or the visa policies of the destination country. It allows travelers to enter, visit, and stay in a foreign country for a specified duration without undergoing the formal visa application process. (Found on the official websites of a country's immigration or foreign affairs department).	<s> This proposal aims to strengthen security checks on visa-free travellers by enabling advance irregular migration and security checks. It is currently under negotiation by the co-legislators. </s>	<s> Šiuo pasiūlymu siekiama sugriežinti be vizų keliaujančių asmenų saugumo patikras, kad būtų galima iš anksto atlikti neteisėtos migracijos ir saugumo patikras. Šiuo metu teisės aktų leidėjai derasi dėl šio pasiūlymo. </s>
<b>Activities &amp; States (ACT)</b>				
circular migration	apykaitinė migracija	A migration pattern in which individuals or groups of people move between their home country (country of origin) and a foreign country (host country) in a recurring or cyclical manner. Circular migration typically involves temporary stays in the host country for specific purposes, such as work, education, or family reunification, with the intention of eventually returning to the country of origin. (Found on the IOM website).	<s> Longer periods of absence than those provided for in Directive 2003/109/EC should also be allowed after highly qualified third-country workers have acquired EC long-term resident status to encourage their circular migration. </s>	<s> Taip pat reikėtų numatyti ilgesnius buvimo už šalies teritorijos ribų laikotarpius, nei nustatyti Diktive 2003/109/EB, trečiųjų šalių aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojams įgijus EB ilgalaikio gyventojų statusą siekiant skatinti apykaitinę migraciją. </s>

emigration	emigracija	The act of leaving one's country of origin or current residence with the intention of permanently relocating to another country. (Found on the IOM website).	<s> The present economic crisis and high levels of emigration from some Member States are increasingly factors influencing the political thinking about temporary and circular migration. </s>	<s> Šios ekonominės priežastys gali lemti ir mažėjančių darbingo amžiaus asmenų įsitraukimą į darbo rinką bei emigracijos srautų padidėjimą. Kadangi menka ekonominė pažanga ir prastos pragyvenimo sąlygos nėra pakankamai motyvuojančios priežastys įsitraukti į darbo rinką ar likti šalyje. </s>
family formation	šeimos sukūrimas	The process by which individuals or couples migrate to another country with the intention of starting or expanding their family unit. This often involves spouses or partners migrating together, either before or after marriage, and may also include the migration of dependent children or plans to have children in the host country. (Found on the IOM website).	<s> Refugees are required to fulfil integration conditions for family formation in the NL. <s> Some Member States may additionally require family members to acquire further language proficiency after admission (usually A2 or B1)57, or to take a civic integration exam after admission58 – as part of their general integration programme or as part of requirements for permanent settlement in the country59. Free-of-charge language training may be provided in some instances60. </s>	<s> Skirtingai nei Bendrijos teisės aktuose, Nyderlandų teisės aktuose daromas skirtumas tarp šeimos susijungimo ir šeimos sukūrimo. <s>

family reunification	šeimos susijungimas	The process and a set of policies that allow individuals to migrate to a foreign country in order to join family members who are already residing there. Family reunification is a widely recognized and practiced aspect of immigration policy in many countries and is often regarded as a humanitarian and social policy that aims to promote family unity and support the integration of migrants into their host societies. (Found on the IOM website).	<p>&lt;s&gt; More favourable conditions should therefore be laid down for the exercise of their right to family reunification. (9) Family reunification should apply in any case to members of the nuclear family, that is to say the spouse and the minor children. (10) It is for the Member States to decide whether they wish to authorise family reunification for relatives in the direct ascending line, adult unmarried children, unmarried or registered partners as well as, in the event of a polygamous marriage, minor children of a further spouse and the sponsor. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (11) Teise į šeimos susijungimą turėtų būti naudojamas laikantis valstybių narių pripažintų vertybių ir principų, ypač dėl moterų ir vaikų teisių; toks laikymasis pateisina galimą ribojančių priemonių taikymą prašymams dėl poligaminių namų ūkių šeimų susijungimo. (12) Galimybė riboti teise į šeimos susijungimą vaikams, vyresniems kaip 12 metų amžiaus, kurių pagrindinė gyvenamoji vieta nesutampa su globėjo, skirta parodyti vaikų gebėjimą integruotis ankstyvaisiais gyvenimo metais ir turi užtikrinti, kad jie įgytų reikalingą išsilavinimą ir kalbos įgūdžius mokykloje. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
highly skilled employment/ highly qualified employment	aukšto lygio įgūdžių reikalaujantis darbas/ aukštos kvalifikacijos darbas	The employment of a person who: (a) in the Member State concerned, is protected as an employee under national employment law and / or in accordance with national practice, irrespective of the legal relationship, for the purpose of exercising genuine and effective work for, or under the direction of, someone else; (b) is paid; and, (c) has the required adequate and specific competence, as proven by higher professional qualifications. (From the AMG).	<p>&lt;s&gt; ...having regard to the Commission proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly skilled employment...&lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; atsižvelgdamas į Komisijos pasiūlymą dėl Europos Parlamento ir Tarybos direktyvos dėl trečiųjų šalių piliečių atvykimo ir apsigyvenimo siekiant dirbti aukšto lygio įgūdžių reikalaujanti darba sąlygų (COM(2016)0378) &lt;s&gt;</p>

highly skilled immigration	aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų migracija		<p>&lt;s&gt; These should be strengthened by the development and application of mechanisms, guidelines and other tools to facilitate, as appropriate, circular and temporary migration, as well as other measures that would minimise negative and maximise positive impacts of highly skilled immigration on developing countries in order to turn 'brain drain' into 'brain gain'. (23) Favourable conditions for family reunification and for access to work for spouses should be a fundamental element of this Directive which aims to attract highly qualified third-country workers. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Juos reikėtų stiprinti sukurtiant ir taikant mechanizmus, gaires ir kitas priemones, kuriomis prireikus sudaromos palankesnės sąlygos apykaitinei bei laikinai migracijai, taip pat kitas priemones, kurios kuo labiau sumažintų neigiamą ir padidintų teigiamą aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų migracijos poveikį besivystančioms šalims, pakeičiant »protų nutekėjimą« »protų įtekėjimu«. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
illegal entry/ irregular entry	neteisėtas atvykimas	The act of crossing international borders into a foreign country without the necessary legal authorization or in violation of immigration laws and regulations. (Found on the IOM website).	<p>&lt;s&gt; However, the definition of 'external sea borders' shall take into account cases where long range operations outside the outer limit of the territorial sea of the Member States have been carried out in high threat areas on a regular basis in order to prevent irregular immigration or illegal entry . &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Tačiau termino „išorės jūrų sienos“ apibrėžtimi atsižvelgiama į atvejus, kai, siekiant užkirsti kelią neteisėtai imigracijai arba neteisėtam atvykimui, didelės grėsmės rajonuose buvo reguliariai vykdomos tolimosios operacijos už valstybių marių teritorinės jūros išorinių ribų. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
illegal migration / irregular migration/ clandestine migration	neteisėta migracija / nelegali migracija/ slapta migracija	The movement of individuals or groups of people across international borders and their presence in a foreign country without the necessary legal authorization or in violation of immigration laws and regulations of that country. (Found on the IOM website).	<p>&lt;s&gt; (26) The employment of irregular migrants creates a pull factor for illegal migration and undermines the development of a labour mobility policy built on legal migration schemes. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (26) neteisėtų migrantų užimtumas yra neteisėtos migracijos traukos veiksnys, trukdantis plėtoti darbo jėgos judumo politiką, grindžiamą teisėtos migracijos sistemomis. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

immigration	imigracija	In the global context, the act of arriving in a State with the intention to remain for a period exceeding one year. In the EU context, the action by which a person establishes their usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country. (From the AMG).	<p>&lt;s&gt; For the gradual establishment of an area of freedom, security and justice, the Treaty provides for measures to be adopted in the fields of asylum, immigration and protection of the rights of third-country nationals. &lt;/s&gt; (2) &lt;/s&gt; The Treaty provides that the Council is to adopt measures on immigration policy relating to conditions of entry and residence, standards on procedures for the issue by Member States of long-term visas and residence permits, and measures defining the rights and conditions under which nationals of third-countries who are legally resident in a Member State may reside in other Member States. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Siekiant palaipsnui sukurti laisvės, saugumo ir teisingumo erdvę, Sutartyje numatytos priemonės, kurias reikia pritaikyti prieglobsčio, imigracijos ir trečiųjų šalių piliečių teisių apsaugos srityse. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
international migration	tarptautinė migracija	The movement of individuals or groups of people across international borders from one country (the country of origin or source country) to another country (the destination country or host country) for the purpose of changing their place of residence or living permanently or temporarily. International migration encompasses a wide range of motivations, including employment opportunities, family reunification, education, asylum seeking, and more. (Found on the IOM website).	<p>&lt;s&gt; Knowledge transfer basically supports Harry Johnson's internationalist view of skilled migration wherein international migration is simultaneously seen as the right of individuals and a means to utilize the untapped or undervalued human resources in countries of origin (Johnson, 1968). &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Dauguma atvykstančiųjų yra jauni ir išsilavinę. Šios migrantų įsikūrimo tendencijos reiškia, kad augantys regionai auga dar labiau, o besitraukiantys regionai pritraukia kur kas mažiau imigrantų ir traukiasi toliau. Taigi, tiek vidinė, tiek tarptautinė migracija yra selektyvi, poliarizuojanti ir centralizuojanti Suomijos regionų atžvilgiu. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

labour migration	darbo migracija	Movement of persons from one state to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment. (From the AMG).	<p>&lt;s&gt; Moreover, in March 2008, the Government adopted a new Global Development Policy to replace the old policy from 2002/03. In this policy, it is stated that “labour migration and circular migration constitute a development potential for countries of origin and for migrants themselves, as well as for the economies of countries of origin.” &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Pažangaus, tvaraus ir integracinio augimo strategija“ nustatyti tikslai Sąjungai tapti žiniomis ir inovacijomis grindžiama ekonomika, mažinti bendrovėms tenkančią administracinę našą ir geriau suderinti darbo jėgos pasiūlą su paklausa. Tame komunikate įvardijamas poreikis taikyti visapusišką darbo jėgos migracijos politiką ir geriau integruoti migrantus. &lt;s&gt;</p>
labour migration flows	darbo jėgos srautai	In the global context, the entry of an alien into a foreign country in compliance with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving State. (From the AMG).	<p>&lt;s&gt; On the other hand, higher labour migration flows may affect the local workforce wages and encourage employers to invest less in workforce training and improvement of working conditions. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Strategija numato, kad darbo jėga iš trečiųjų šalių bus pastelkiama tik tuose sektoriuose, kuriuose nustatytas vietinės ir kitų ES valstybių narių darbo jėgos trūkumas, ribojantis įmonių veiklos galimybes, ir ribotam darbo sutarčių laikotarpiui, atsižvelgiant į grįžiančios emigravusios vietinės darbo jėgos srautus . &lt;/s&gt;</p>
legal entry / legal arrival	teisėtas atvykimas		<p>&lt;s&gt; pre-departure measures available to immigrants in the country of origin or in host third countries that support successful integration upon legal arrival in Member States; (i) ways and means to facilitate return, readmission and reintegration; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; priemonės, kuriomis prieš išvykimą gali pasinaudoti imigrantai kilmės šalyje arba priimančiose trečiojoje šalyje ir kuriomis padedama tinkamai integruotis teisėtai atvykus į valstybes nares; i) būdus ir priemones, kuriais palengvinamas grąžinimas, readmisija ir reintegracija; &lt;/s&gt;</p>



<p>legal migration / regular migration</p>	<p>teisėta migracija</p>	<p>Migration in accordance with the applicable legal framework. (From the AMG).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Within its general objective, the Fund shall contribute to the following common specific objectives: (a) to strengthen and develop all aspects of the Common European Asylum System, including its external dimension; (b) to support legal migration to the Member States in accordance with their economic and social needs, such as labour market needs, while safeguarding the integrity of the immigration systems of Member States, and to promote the effective integration of third-country nationals; (c) to enhance fair and effective return&lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Igyvendinant bendrąjį tikslą fondas padeda siekti šių bendrų konkrečių tikslų: a) stiprinti ir plėtoti visus bendros Europos priteglos sistemos aspektus, įskaitant jos išorės dimensiją; b) remti migraciją, atitinkančią jų ekonominius ir socialinius poreikius, pavyzdžiui, darbo rinkos poreikius, kartu užtikrinant valstybių narių imigracijos sistemų vientisumą, ir skatinti veiksmingą trečiųjų šalių piliečių integraciją; c) stiprinti teisingas ir veiksmingas valstybių narių gražinimo strategijas, kuriomis būtų padedama kovoti su neteisėta imigracija ir kuriose būtų akcentuojamas gražinimo tvarumas ir veiksminga readmisija kilimės ir tranzito šalyse; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>long-term mobility</p>	<p>ilgalaikis judumas</p>		<p>&lt;s&gt; 'permit for long-term mobility' means an authorisation bearing the term 'mobile ICT' entitling the holder of an intra-corporate transferee permit to reside and work in the territory of the second Member State under the terms of this Directive; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; j) ilgalaikio judumo leidimas – leidimas su žyma „mobile ICT“, kuriuo bendrovės viduje perkeliama asmens leidimo turėtojui suteikiama teisė gyventi ir dirbti antrosios valstybės narės teritorijoje laikantis šios direktyvos sąlygų; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>low-skilled work</p>	<p>žemos kvalifikacijos darbas</p>		<p>&lt;s&gt; However, some Member States which have focussed on the quick gains of getting the low-skilled into work at the expense of human capital attainment are unlikely to find lasting solutions to the dilemma of low-pay/ no pay for these types of workers at various points over their working lives.&lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Tačiau kai kurios šalys narės, kurios šalys narės, kurios sutelkė dėmesį į žemos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų įtraukimo į darbo rinką greitai gaunamą naudą, tačiau žmogiškojo kapitalo žinių sąskaita, greičiausiai neras ilgalaikį sprendimų dilemą, kai šio tipo darbuotojams įvairiais jų darbo gyvenimo etapais bus mokamas žemas atlyginimas arba jokio.&lt;/s&gt;</p>

migration cycle	migracijos ciklas	The cyclical pattern or stages that individuals or households go through when engaging in migration, whether it is international or internal migration. The migration cycle typically involves a sequence of phases, decisions, and actions that migrants and their families undertake during the process of leaving their place of origin, moving to a destination, and potentially returning. (Found on the IOM website).	<s> <sup>6</sup> a) repeated movements involving more than one migration cycle (entry, stay, and return) by the same groups of migrants (same persons) while the periods of stay in the country of destination are limited in time; </s>	<s> Apykaitinė migracija – tai migracijos ciklas , kai migrantas išvyksta iš savo kilmės valstybės, apsisotėja tam tikram laikui kitoje valstybėje, grįžta į savo kilmės valstybę ir vėl pakartotinai vyksta į užsienio valstybę. </s>
migration flows	migracijos srautai	The number of migrants counted as moving or being authorized to move, to or from a given location in a defined period of time. (from Glossary on Migration 2nd edition).	<s> (24) Readmission agreements and other arrangements are an integral component of the Union return policy and a central tool for the efficient management of migration flows , as they facilitate the swift return of irregular migrants. </s>	<s> (24)readmisijos ir kiti susitarimai yra neatšiejamas Sąjungos grąžinimo politikos komponentas ir viena iš pagrindinių veiksmingo migracijos srautų valdymo priemonių, nes jie palengvina greitą neteisėtų migrantų grąžinimą. </s>
migration of low-skilled workers	žemos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų migracija		<s>This is so for two reasons. First, such an instrument would allow the EU to remove obstacles to legal migration by low/un-skilled workers and, second, it may prove instrumental in strengthening the commitment of third countries to tackling irregular immigration.</s>	<s>Tai lemia dvi priežastys: turėdama tokią dokumentą, ES galėtų pašalinti žemos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų teisėtoms migracijos kliūtis, ir jis galėtų būti svarbus stiprinant trečiųjų šalių įsipareigojimą kovoti su neteisėta imigracija.</s>

mixed migratory flows	mišrūs migrācijas srauti	Complex migratory population movements that include refugees, asylum-seekers, economic migrants and other migrants, as opposed to migratory population movements that consist entirely of one category of migrants. (from Glossary on Migration 2nd edition).	<s> The sharp increase of mixed migratory flows in 2015 and 2016 has put migration, asylum and border management systems under pressure. </s>	<s> dėl staigaus mišrū migrācijas srautu paaugstinājuma 2015 ir 2016 m. migrācijas, priegļošanas ir sienų valdymo sistemos patyrė spaudimą. </s>
permanent migration	pastovioji migracija / nuolatinė migracija	the movement of individuals or families from their country of origin to another country with the intent of establishing a long-term or permanent residence in the destination country. Permanent migrants, often referred to as immigrants, typically seek to settle in the host country indefinitely, become part of its society, and may eventually pursue citizenship. (Found on the website of International Organization for Migration (IOM)).	<s> Permanent migration is migration with a view to permanently staying in the country of destination. The time parameter is what distinguishes permanent migration from temporary migration. </s>	<s>stiekiant finansuoti skubias būdžeto priemones nuolatiniams migracijos, pabėgėlių antplūdžio ir saugumo grėsmių problemoms spręsti...</s>
professional qualification	profesinė kvalifikacija		<s> Professional qualifications acquired by a third-country national in another Member State should be recognised in the same way as those of Union citizens. <s>	<s> Trečiosios šalies piliečio kitroje valstybėje narėje įgyta profesinė kvalifikacija turėtų būti pripažinta toms pačioms sąlygoms, kokios taikomos Sąjungos piliečiams. </s>

qualified employment	kvalifikuotas darbas	Work or employment that requires specialized skills, education, or qualifications and is typically associated with professions or occupations that demand a high level of expertise and training.	<s> highly qualified employment' means the employment of a person who, in the Member State concerned, is protected as an employee under national employment law and/or in accordance with national practice, irrespective of the legal relationship, for the purpose of exercising genuine and effective work for, or under the direction of, someone else, is paid, and has the required adequate and specific competence, as proven by higher professional qualifications. </s>	<s> aukštos kvalifikacijos darbas: asmens, kuriam atitinkamoje valstybėje narėje pagal nacionalinę darbo teisę ir (arba) nacionalinę praktiką, neatsižvelgiant į teisinius santykius, suteikiama darbuotojams taikoma apsauga, įdarbinimas dirbti realų ir faktinį darbą, už kurį asmeniui mokama, ir kuriam būtina tinkama ir speciali kompetencija, kurią lūdią aukšta profesinė kvalifikacija. </s>
return migration	grįžtamoji migracija	the process in which individuals or groups of migrants, who have previously left their country of origin to live and work in another country (the host country), choose to return to their home country. Return migration can be temporary or permanent and can occur for various reasons, including personal, economic, social, or legal factors. (Found on the website of the IOM).	s> The gains from return migration in terms of knowledge transfer and flows of investments and technology are highlighted in the brain circulation argument (Castles and Miller, 2009). </s>	<s> Pagrindiniai modernizuotos migracijos politikos aspektai formuluojami kaip grįžtamiosios migracijos skatinimas ir aukštos kvalifikacijos imigrantų pritraukimas (šiems dviem tikslams siūlant kurti atskirą atsakingą instituciją), migracijos procedūrų supaprastinimas. </s>

<p>seasonal temporary migration</p>	<p>sezoninė laikina migracija</p>	<p>A specific type of migration pattern in which individuals or groups of people move to another region or country for a short period, typically linked to specific seasons or agricultural cycles. (Found on the IOM website).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; This Directive should contribute to the effective management of migration flows for the specific category of seasonal temporary migration and to ensuring decent working and living conditions for seasonal workers, by setting out fair and transparent rules for admission and stay and by defining the rights of seasonal workers while at the same time providing for incentives and safeguards to prevent overstaying or temporary stay from becoming permanent. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; pasitelkiant šią direktyvą turėtų būti lengviau veiksmingai valdyti migracijos srautus konkrečioje sezoninėms laikinoms migracijos srityje ir sezoniniams darbuotojams užtikrinti deramas darbo ir gyvenimo sąlygas, nustatant teisingas ir skaidrias priėmimo ir buvimo taisykles ir apibrėžiant sezoninių darbuotojų teises, tuo pat metu numatant paskatas bei apsaugos priemones, siekiant užkirsti kelią tam, kad sezoniniai darbuotojai nepasiliktų ilgiau, nei jiems leista, arba kad laikinas jų buvimas netaptų nuolatinis. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>seasonal work</p>	<p>sezoninis darbas</p>	<p>A type of temporary employment where foreign nationals are hired to perform specific jobs or tasks that are tied to a particular season, agricultural cycle, or industry-related demand. This form of employment is often characterized by its short-term nature, as it typically corresponds to specific periods of the year when certain industries require additional labor. Seasonal workers are often hired to address labor shortages during peak seasons, such as planting and harvest periods in agriculture or tourism-related jobs during vacation seasons. (Found on the official websites of a country's immigration or labour authorities).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; When deciding on the extension of stay or the renewal of the authorisation for the purpose of seasonal work, Member States should be able to take into consideration the labour market situation. (33) In cases where a seasonal worker has been admitted for a stay not exceeding 90 days and where the Member State has decided to extend the stay beyond 90 days, the short-stay visa should be replaced either by a long-stay visa or by a seasonal worker permit. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; priimdamos sprendimą dėl buvimo laikotarpio pratęsimo arba leidimo dirbti sezoninį darbą atmaujinimo, valstybės narės turėtų galėti atsižvelgti į padėtį darbo rinkoje; (33) tais atvejais, kai sezoninis darbuotojas buvo priimtas į šalį ne ilgesniam kaip 90 dienų laikotarpiui ir kai valstybė narė nusprendė jį pratęsti, viršijant 90 dienų laikotarpį, trumpalaikė viza turėtų būti pakeista ilgalaikė viza arba sezoninio darbuotojo leidimu; &lt;/s&gt;</p>

short-term mobility	trumpalaikis judumas		<p>&lt;s&gt; This Directive aims to facilitate mobility of intra-corporate transferees within the Union ('intra-EU mobility') and to reduce the administrative burden associated with work assignments in several Member States. For this purpose, this Directive sets up a specific intra-EU mobility scheme whereby the holder of a valid intra-corporate transferee permit issued by a Member State is allowed to enter, to stay and to work in one or more Member States in accordance with the provisions governing short-term and long-term mobility under this Directive. Short-term mobility for the purposes of this Directive should cover stays in Member States other than the one that issued the intra-corporate transferee permit, for a period of up to 90 days per Member State. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Šioje direktyvoje trumpalaikis judumas turėtų apimti buvimą valstybėse narėse, kurios nėra bendrovės vietoje perkeltamo asmens leidimą išdavusios valstybės narės, ne ilgiau kaip 90 dienų laikotarpij kiekvienoje valstybėje narėje. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
spontaneous migration	spontaniška migracija	The movement of a person or a group of persons who initiate and proceed with their migration plans without any outside assistance. (Found in the AMG).	<p>&lt;s&gt; In Germany and France, circular migration was initially understood at governmental level less as a sort of spontaneous migration process that should or should not be promoted, and more as an instrument of control. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Spontaniška apykatinė migracija gali pasireikšti tada, kai teisės aktais migrantams sudaromos mobilumo galimybės. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

<p>temporary employment</p>	<p>laikinas darbas</p>	<p>Work arrangement where foreign nationals are allowed to work in a host country for a limited and specified period, often for a particular job or project. (Found on The official websites of a country's immigration or labour authorities).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; An alien may take up employment in the Republic of Lithuania under an employment contract or, if the alien's permanent place of employment is in a foreign country, the alien may be placed for temporary employment in the Republic of Lithuania. 2. An employer may conclude a contract of employment only with an alien who holds a valid work permit, with the exception of cases specified in Article 58 of this Law. 3. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Įdarbinus laikinuosius darbuotojus bus užtikrinta tinkama sutarčių trukmė ir tęstinumas ir taip garantuotas veiklos tęstinumas ir tų pačių kvalifikuotų asmenų naudojimas operacinės paramos veiksmams po projekto užbaigimo. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>temporary migration</p>	<p>laikina migracija</p>	<p>Migration for a specific motivation and / or purpose with the intention that afterwards there will be a return to the country of origin or onward movement. (Found in the AMG).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; As intra-corporate transfers constitute temporary migration, the maximum duration of one transfer to the Union, including mobility between Member States, should not exceed three years for managers and specialists and one year for trainee employees after which they should leave for a third country unless they obtain a residence permit on another basis in accordance with Union or national law. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>s&gt; kadangi perkėlimas bendrovės viduje yra laikina migracija, vieno perkėlimo į Sąjungą ilgiausia trukmė, įskaitant judumo tarp valstybių narių atvejus, neturėtų viršyti trejų metų vadovų ir specialistų atveju ir vienu metų darbuotojų-stažuotojų atveju; pasibaigus šiam laikotarpiui jie turėtų išvykti į trečiąją šalį, nebent pagal Sąjungos ar nacionalines teises aktus jie kitu pagrindu gautų leidimą gyventi. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

List of English and Lithuanian terminological concept designations in Model 3 'Migration Procedure' according to three categories (ACT / ANE / INANE)

English terminological concept designations	Lithuanian terminological concept designations	Definition	Contextual examples from the corpora (English)	Contextual examples from the corpora (Lithuanian)
accompanying family member	lydinys šeimos narys	Family members [who] are admitted together with the principal migrant. (Found on <a href="https://www.migrationdataportal.org/themes/family-migration">https://www.migrationdataportal.org/themes/family-migration</a> )	<p>&lt;s&gt; In many Member States, the right to family benefits is conditional upon a certain connection with that Member State since the benefits are designed to support a positive demographic development in order to secure the future work force in that Member State. Therefore, this Directive should not affect the right of a Member State to restrict, under certain conditions, equal treatment in respect of family benefits, since the intra-corporate transferees and the accompanying family members are staying temporarily in that Member State. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Daugelyje valstybių narių teisė į išmokas šeimai siejama su sąlyga, kad turi būti tam tikras ryšys su ta valstybe nare, kadangi išmokos yra skirtos teigiamai demografinėi raidai remti, kad būtų užtikrinta būsimasis valstybės narės darbo jėga. Todėl šia direktyva neturėtų būti daromas poveikis valstybės narės teisei tam tikromis sąlygomis apriboti vienodų sąlygų taikymą išmokų šeimai atžvilgiu, kadangi bendrovės viduje perkeliamas asmuo ir kartu su juo vykstantys šeimos nariai toje valstybėje narėje būna laikinai. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
adequately skilled and trained staff	tinkamų įgūdžių turintis ir parengtas darbuotojas	Personnel who have undergone formal training, education, or professional development programs to acquire the knowledge, skills, and competencies needed to perform their roles effectively and ethically within the context of migration, border control, asylum, and refugee services. (Found on IOM website).	<p>&lt;s&gt; The Agency shall monitor and assess the availability of the technical equipment, systems, capabilities, resources, infrastructure and adequately skilled and trained staff of Member States necessary for border control as referred to in point (a) of Article 3(1). &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Agentūra stebi ir vertina, ar valstybės narės turi techninės įrangos, sistemų, pajėgumų, išteklių, infrastruktūros ir tinkamų įgūdžių turinčių bei parengtų darbuotojų, būtinų sienų kontrolei, kaip nurodyta 3 straipsnio 1 dalies a punkte, vykdyti. &lt;/s&gt;</p>



alien / foreigner / non-national	užsienietis	In the global context, a person who is not a national (native or citizen) of a given State. In the EU context, a person who is not a national of a Member State of the European Union. (found on the Asylum and Migration Glossary).	<s> Documents or certifications so delivered shall stand in the stead of the official instruments delivered to aliens by or through their national authorities, and shall be given credence in the absence of proof to the contrary. </s>	<s> Tokia tvarka išduoti dokumentai ar pažymėjimai atstoja oficialius dokumentus, išduodamus užsieniečiams valstybių, kurių piliečiai jie yra, valdžios institucijų arba joms tarpininkaujant, ir laikomi galiojančiais, kol neįrodyta priešingai. </s>
applicant with special reception needs	specialių priėmimo poreikių turintis prašytojas		<s> (k) “ applicant with special reception needs “ means a vulnerable applicant, in line with Article 21, who is in need of special guarantees in order to benefit from the rights and comply with the obligations provided for in this Directive. </s>	<s> (k) specialių priėmimo poreikių turintis prašytojas – pažeidžiamas prašytojas, kaip apibrėžta 21 straipsnyje, kuriam reikia specialių garantijų, kad galėtų pasinaudoti teisėmis ir laikytis įpareigojimų, nustatytų šioje direktyvoje. </s>
asylum seeker	prieglobsčio siekiantis asmuo / prieglobsčio prašytojas	In the global context, a person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than their own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In the EU context, a person who has made an application for protection under the Geneva Convention in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken. (from AMG).	<s> Asylum seekers who make an economic contribution cease to require additional support from national welfare systems, and thus make a positive, even if often temporary, contribution to growth. </s>	<s> Prieglobsčio prašytojams, kurie užsidirba, nereikia papildomos nacionalinių socialinės apsaugos sistemų paramos, taigi jų indėlis į augimą teigiamas, nors ir laikinas. </s>
beneficiary	naudos gavėjas	an individual or group of individuals who are eligible to receive certain benefits, protections, or services under a particular immigration or humanitarian program, policy, or legal framework. (Found in the AMG).	<s> (16) As long as the beneficiaries of the right of residence do not become an unreasonable burden on the social assistance system of the host Member State they should not be expelled. </s>	<s> (16) Toli, kol turintieji teisę gyventi šalyje netampa nepagrįsta našta priimančiosios valstybės narės socialinės paramos sistemai, jie neturėtų būti išsiunčiami iš šalies. </s>

beneficiary of international protection	tarptautinės apsaugos gavėjas	Individuals who have been officially recognized and granted protected status by a host country or international organization, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), due to their eligibility for refugee status or subsidiary protection. (Found on UNHCR website).	<s> Special measures need to be considered with a view to effectively addressing the practical difficulties encountered by beneficiaries of international protection concerning the authentication of their foreign diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications, in particular due to the lack of documentary evidence and their inability to meet the costs related to the recognition procedures. </s>	<s> reikia apsvaistyti specialias priemones, siekiant veiksmingai spręsti praktinius tarptautinės apsaugos gavėjų sunkumus dėl jų užsienio diplomų, pažymėjimų ar kitų oficialios kvalifikacijos įrodymų pripažinimo, kurie visų pirma kyla dėl to, kad tarptautinės apsaugos gavėjai neturi dokumentinių įrodymų ir negali padengti su pripažinimo procedūromis susijusių išlaidų. </s>
beneficiary of refugee status	pabėgėlio statuso gavėjas	Individuals who have been formally and legally recognized as refugees by a host country or relevant authorities because they meet the criteria for refugee status as defined in international and national laws. (Found on the UNHCR website).	<s> As soon as possible after international protection has been granted, Member States shall issue to beneficiaries of refugee status a residence permit which must be valid for at least 3 years and renewable, unless compelling reasons of national security or public order otherwise require, and without prejudice to Article 21 (3). </s>	<s> Iškart po tarptautinės apsaugos suteikimo valstybės narės pabėgėlio statuso gavėjams išduoda leidimą gyventi šalyje, kuris turi galioti ne trumpiau kaip trejus metus ir gali būti pratęsiamas, nebent dėl privalomų nacionalinio saugumo ar viešosios tvarkos priežasčių būtų reikalaujama kitaip, ir nedarant poveikio 21 straipsnio 3 daliai. </s>
beneficiary of subsidiary protection status	papildomos apsaugos statuso gavėjas	Subsidiary protection status means the recognition by a Member State of a third-country national or a stateless person as a person eligible for subsidiary protection. (From the Parallel Corpus)	<s> As soon as possible after international protection has been granted, Member States shall issue to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection status and their family members a renewable residence permit which must be valid for at least 1 year and, in case of renewal, for at least 2 years, unless compelling reasons of national security or public order otherwise require. </s>	<s> Iškart po tarptautinės apsaugos suteikimo valstybės narės išduoda papildomos apsaugos statuso gavėjams ir jų šeimos nariams pratęsiama leidimą gyventi šalyje, kuris turi galioti ne trumpiau kaip vienerius metus, o pratęsimo atveju – ne trumpiau kaip dvejus metus, nebent dėl privalomų nacionalinio saugumo ar viešosios tvarkos priežasčių būtų reikalaujama kitaip. </s>

children of refugees	pabėgėlių vaikai		<s> urges the Member States, in line with the European Parliament, to do their utmost to ensure the effective integration of the children of refugees, asylum-seekers and immigrants into their education systems.</s>	</s> kartu su Europos Parlamentu ragina valstybes nares deti visas pastangas, kad į švietimo sistemas būtų veiksmingai integruoti pabėgėlių, prieglobščio prašančių asmenų ir imigrantų vaikai</s>.
dependant	išlaikytinis	A person who has filed an application for family reunification and who is granted entry and residence by the Member State to stay with a legally resident family member or other. (Found in the AMG).	<s> (c) the direct descendants who are under the age of 21 or are dependants and those of the spouse or partner as defined in point (b); </s>	<s> c) piliečio ir sutuoktinio ar partnerio pagal b punktą apibrėžimą tiesioginiai palikuonys, kuriems nesukakę 21 metų amžiaus, arba išlaikytiniai; </s>
disabled person/ disabled individual	negalią turintis asmuo	individuals with physical, sensory, intellectual, or mental impairments who are involved in migration processes, including refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, or family members of migrants, and who may require specific accommodations or support related to their disabilities. (Found in the AMG).	<s> 'vulnerable persons' means minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psycho logical, physical or sexual violence. </s>	<s> Pabėgėlių priėmimo centre buvo apgyvendinti suaugę negalią turintys asmenys. </s>

displaced person	perkeltasis asmuo	An individual or group of individuals who have been compelled to leave their homes or habitual places of residence due to factors such as armed conflict, persecution, violence, human rights violations, environmental disasters, or other compelling circumstances. (Found in the Parallel Corpus).	<p>&lt;s&gt; When mobility regimes are not impeded by global pandemics, the overwhelming majority of people migrate internationally for reasons related to work, family and study – involving migration processes that largely occur without fundamentally challenging either migrants or the countries they enter. In contrast, other people leave their homes and countries for a range of compelling and sometimes tragic reasons, such as conflict, persecution and disaster. While those who have been displaced, such as refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), comprise a relatively small percentage of all migrants, they are often the most in need of assistance and support. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Dėl iš trečiųjų šalių perkeltųjų asmenų, kuriems kyla didelė rizika patirti beatodairišką smurtą išskirtinės ginkluoto konflikto padėties metu ir kurie negali grįžti į savo kilmės šalį ir jiems reikia greitai suteikti apsaugą atvykus į ES, minėtame Komisijos tarnybų darbiname dokumente taip pat daroma išvada, kad esamos greito apsaugos suteikimo priemonės nebeatrodo tinkamai atliekančios savo funkciją. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
EU Blue Card holder	ES mėlynosios kortelės turėtojas		<p>&lt;s&gt; Member States should give EU Blue Card holders access to self-employed activities under conditions that are no less favourable than those provided for under existing national schemes. &lt;/s&gt;&lt;s&gt; Any income derived from self-employment should not contribute towards meeting the salary threshold required to qualify as an EU Blue Card holder. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Valstybės narės turėtų suteikti ES mėlynosios kortelės turėtojams galimybę užsimiti savarankiška veikla ne mažiau palankiomis sąlygomis nei numatytos pagal esamas nacionalines sistemas. &lt;/s&gt; &lt;s&gt; Bet kokios pajamos, gautos iš savarankiškos veiklos, neturėtų būti panaudotos darbo užmokesčio ribai, nustatyta, kad asmuo atitiktų ES mėlynosios kortelės turėjojo sąlygas, pastiekti; &lt;/s&gt;</p>

family members of refugees	pabėgėlių šeimos nariai		<p>&lt;s&gt; Most Member States did not apply this option, though such measures are under investigation or subject to proposals in some instances<sup>54</sup>. Where integration measures exist prior to admission for family reunification, Member States usually require family members to demonstrate basic language proficiency; exemptions apply to family members of refugees or (in some cases) beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Kai kurios valstybės narės nėra nustatiusios jokios pajamų ribos ir kiekvienam konkrečiam atveju atskirai vertina atitiktį lėšų reikalavimui<sup>54</sup>. Integracijos priemonės (7 straipsnio 2 dalis) Pagal šią neprivalomą sąlygą valstybės narės gali reikalauti, kad trečiųjų šalių piliečiai laikytųsi integracijos priemonių, kurios pabėgėlių šeimos nariams gali būti taikomos tik leidus šeimai susijungti<sup>52</sup>. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
foreign worker	užsieniatis darbuotojas	Individuals who are citizens of one country but have been granted the legal right to work in another country for a specific duration, usually with a work visa or permit. (Found on Glossary on Migration, 2nd edition)	<p>&lt;s&gt; Irregular foreign residents who are also irregular foreign workers ~ Foreign nationals without residence status in regular tax-paying jobs • “Tourists” from non-EU countries in irregular unregistered jobs • Foreign nationals without residence status in irregular unregistered jobs Irregular foreign workers who are not irregular residents • Foreign nationals with residence status but without work permission in irregular unregistered jobs • Foreign nationals with residence status and work permission in irregular unregistered jobs If the reference to “EU countries” is removed, these categories may be applied globally.&lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Duomenis apie užsieniečius darbuotojus Lietuvoje galima rinkti remiantis dviem metodais: a) analizuojant išduodamus leidimus gyventi, kai jų pagrindas yra „dirbti pagal darbo sutartį ar užsimti kita ekonominio pobūdžio veikla“ (išduoda Migracijos departamentas). &lt;/s&gt;</p>

labour force/ work force	darbo jėga	The labour force or workforce or economically active population, also shortened to active population, includes both employed (employees and self-employed) and unemployed people, but not the economically inactive, such as pre-school children, school children, students and pensioners. (From EUROSTAT Statistics Explained Glossary.)	<s> In order to keep our social systems sustainable for the next generations the integration into the labour market of the entire labour force, regardless of, for example, gender, age, physical ability, religion, sexual orientation or (ethnic) origin must become a priority. </s>	<s> Stiekiant, kad mūsų socialinės sistemos išliktų tvirtos ateinančioms kartoms, prioritetą reikėtų teikti visos darbo jėgos, nepriklausomai nuo lyties, amžiaus, fizinio pajėgumo, religijos, lytinės orientacijos ar (etninės) kilmės, integravimui į darbo rinką. </s>
labour migrant	darbo migrantas	Movement of persons from one state to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment. (Found in Asylum and Migration Glossary.)	<s> Although it covers both inward and outward and similar categories of migrants such as labour migrant, seasonal workers, movement within international corporations and international students' migration, it is not bound to specific categories and is based on "spontaneous" circular migration. </s>	<s> Tačiau, kol nėra aišku, ar išvykę ir svetur integruvesi ypač aukštos kvalifikacijos piliečiai grįš į Lietuvą, reikėtų pagalvoti apie galimybę darbo migrantams iš trečiųjų šalių Lietuvoje pasilikti neribotą laikotarpį ir taip išvengti nereikalingos darbuotojų kaitos. </s>
migrant	migrantas	A broad and inclusive term used to describe individuals who move from one place to another, typically across national borders, for various reasons. Migrants may relocate within their own country (internal migration) or move to a different country (international migration). The term encompasses a wide range of people with diverse motivations and circumstances, and it does not necessarily imply a specific legal status. (Found on websites of IOM, the UN).	<s> Such procedural simplification has already been introduced by several Member States and has made for a more efficient procedure both for the migrants and for their employers, and has allowed easier controls of the legality of their residence and employment. </s>	<s> Paktas sudaro bendros imigracijos politikos pagrindą, ji vykdoma vadovaujantis valstybių narių solidarumo ir bendradarbiavimo su trečiosiomis šalimis principais ir yra pagrįsta tinkamu migracijos srautų valdymu, vadovaujantis ne tik priimančiųjų šalių, bet ir kilmės šalių bei pačių migrantų interesais. </s>

migrant labour	migrantų darbo jėga	<p>&lt;s&gt; The European Council invited the Commission to present a policy plan on legal migration, including admission procedures, capable of responding promptly to fluctuating demands for migrant labour in the labour market. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Europos Vadovų Taryba paragino Komisiją pateikti politikos planą dėl teisėtos migracijos, įskaitant dėl priėmimo tvarkos, kuri padėtų greitai reaguoti į nuolat kintančius migrantų darbo jėgos darbo rinkoje poreikius. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
migrant worker	migruojantis darbuotojas	<p>&lt;s&gt; 26 Moreover, this paper suggests that migrants may end up losing out financially when participating in temporary migration, as re-migration to the country of origin costs money, as do intermediary agencies which are sometimes used by migrants to find employment and temporary migration programmes threaten to exploit migrant workers, by presenting them with fewer rights and opportunities. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Europos konvencijoje dėl migruojančių darbuotojų teisinio statuso nurodytoms teisėms ir principams; (45) sezoniniams darbuotojams, kurie yra trečiųjų šalių piliečiai, tomis pačiomis sąlygomis, kaip ir priimančiosios valstybės narės piliečiams, turėtų būti taikomos ne tik teisinės, administracinės ir reguliavimo nuostatos, taikomos darbuotojams, kurie yra priimančiosios valstybės narės piliečiai, bet ir ginčų nagrinėjimo institucijų sprendimai ir kolektyviniai susitarimai bei sutartys, sudaryti bet kurio lygiu, atsižvelgiant į priimančiosios valstybės narės nacionalinę teisę ir praktiką. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
minor	nepilnametis	<p>In a legal context and in contrast to a child, a person who, according to the law of their respective country, is under the age of majority, i.e. is not yet entitled to exercise specific civil and political rights. (Found in the AMG).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; f) "nepilnametis" - aštuoniolikos metų neturintis trečiosios šalies piliečiai arba asmenys be pilietybės, atvykstantys į valstybių narių teritoriją, nelydimi pagal įstatymą ar paprotį atsakingo pilnamečio, ir iki tol, kol jo nesiuma veiksmingai globoti toks asmuo, arba nepilnamečiai, kurie tampa nelydimiems atvykus į valstybių narių teritoriją. 3 straipsnis &lt;/s&gt;</p>

minor children of the spouse	sutuoktinio nepilnamečiai vaikai		<s> Family members entitled to join the sponsor include as a minimum the "nuclear family": the sponsor's spouse and the minor children of the sponsor or spouse. </s>	<s> Teisę prisijungti prie globėjo turi bent jau vadinamojo šeimos branduolio nariai: globėjo sutuoktinis ir globėjo arba sutuoktinio nepilnamečiai vaikai. </s>
nuclear family	šeimos branduolys	The spouse and the minor children of a family. (Found in Asylum and Migration Glossary)	<s> In addition to the nuclear family, Member States may include, as family members, dependent parents and unmarried adult children of the sponsor or their spouse, and unmarried partner (duly attested long-term relationship or registered partnership) of the sponsor. </s>	<s> Be šeimos branduolio, valstybės narės šeimos nariais gali laikyti tokius asmenis kaip globėjo arba jo sutuoktinio išlaikomi tėvai ir suaugę nesusituokę vaikai ir nesusituokęs globėjo partneris, kurį su globėju sieja tinkamai patvirtinti ilgalaikiai santykiai arba registruota partnerystė. </s>
permanent resident	nuolatinis gyventojas	The right, granted by the authorities of a host State to a non-national, to live and work therein on a permanent (unlimited or indefinite) basis. (from Glossary on Migration 2nd edition).	<s> Member States dispose of efficient ways to identify their citizens or registered permanent residents in their territory, but the same is not true for third-country nationals. </s><s> The interoperability between EU information systems should contribute to the correct identification of third-country nationals. </s>	<s> Valstybės narės turi veiksmingų priemonių nustatyti savo piliečių ar jų teritorijoje registruotų nuolatinių gyventojų tapatybę jų teritorijoje, tačiau trečiųjų šalių piliečių atveju tai sunkiau. </s> <s> ES informacinių sistemų sąveikumas turėtų padėti teisingai nustatyti trečiųjų šalių piliečių tapatybę. </s>
qualified worker/ skilled worker	kvalifikuotas darbuotojas	Individuals who possess the education, skills, training, and experience necessary to perform specific jobs or roles in a host country. (Found on the official websites of a country's immigration or visa authorities).	<s> Member States may reject an application for an EU Blue Card in order to ensure ethical recruitment in sectors suffering from a lack of qualified workers in the countries of origin. </s>	<s> Valstybės narės gali atmesti paraišką ES mėlynajai kortelei gauti, kad užtikrintų etišką įdarbinimą sektoriuose, kuriuose kilmės šalyse trūksta kvalifikuotų darbuotojų. </s>



refugee	pabėgėlis	A third-country national or a stateless person who fulfils the requirements of Article 2(d) of Directive 2011/95/EU. <i>From the Parallel Corpus.</i>	<s> Where a refugee cannot provide official documentary evidence of the family relationship, the Member States shall take into account other evidence, to be assessed in accordance with national law, of the existence of such relationship. </s>	<s> Jei pabėgėlis negali pateikti oficialių dokumentinių šeimos santykių įrodymų, valstybės narės atsižvelgia į kitus tokių santykių buvimo įrodymus, vertintinus pagal nacionalinę teisę. </s>
seasonal worker	sezoninis darbuotojas	A third-country national who retains their principal place of residence in a third country and stays legally and temporarily in the territory of a Member State to carry out an activity dependent on the passing of the seasons, under one or more fixed-term work contracts concluded directly between that third-country national and the employer established in that Member State. (Found in the AMG).	<s> Member States should be able to reject an application for admission in particular when the third-country national has not complied with the obligation arising from a previous admission decision as a seasonal worker to leave the territory of the Member State concerned on the expiry of an authorisation for the purpose of seasonal work. </s>	<s> valstybės narės turėtų galimybę atmesti prašymą dėl priėmimo, visų pirma, kai trečiosios šalies pilietis neįvykdė ankstesniame sprendime dėl priėmimo dirbti sezoninį darbą nustatyto įpareigojimo pasibaigus leidimui dirbti sezoninį darbą išvykti iš atitinkamos valstybės narės teritorijos; </s>
sponsor	globėjas	A third country national residing lawfully in a Member State and applying or whose family members apply for family reunification to be joined with him/her . (Found in the Parallel Corpus).	<s> This Directive shall apply where the sponsor is holding a residence permit issued by a Member State for a period of validity of one year or more who has reasonable prospects of obtaining the right of permanent residence, if the members of his or her family are third country nationals of whatever status. </s>	<s> Ši direktyva taikoma tais atvejais, kai globėjas turi valstybės narės išduotą, vienerius metus arba ilgesnį laiką galiojantį leidimą gyventi ir pagrįstas perspektyvas gauti teisę į nuolatinę gyvenamąją vietą, jeigu jo šeimos nariai yra bet kuri statusą turintys trečiosios šalies piliečiai. </s>

stateless person	asmuo be pilietybės	An individual who is not recognized as a national or citizen of any country under the laws of any state. Stateless persons do not possess the nationality or citizenship of any state and, as a result, may face legal, social, and practical challenges. (Found in the Parallel Corpus).	<s> “refugee” means any third country national or stateless person enjoying refugee status within the meaning of the Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees of 28 July 1951, as amended by the Protocol signed in New York on 31 January 1967; </s>	<s> b) “pabėgėlis” - trečiosios šalies pilietis arba asmuo be pilietybės, turintis pabėgėlio statusą, kaip apibrėžta 1951 m. liepos 28 d. </s>
suspected victim	spėjama auka	An individual who is suspected of having experienced exploitation, human trafficking, smuggling, or other forms of abuse or harm related to their migration journey. (Found on IOM website).	<s> The two-step data consultation approach is particularly valuable in cases where the suspect, perpetrator or suspected victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence is unknown. </s>	<s> Dviejų etapų priėgros prie duomenų principas būtų ypač naudingas tais atvejais, kai teroristinio nusikaltimo arba kitos sunkios nusikalstamos veikos vykdytojo, jų padarymu įjariamo asmens arba jų spėjamos aukos tapatybė nežinoma. </s>
third-country national	trečiosios šalies pilietis	Any person who is not a citizen of the European Union and who is not a person enjoying the European Union right to free movement, as defined in Art. 2(5) of the Schengen Borders Code. (Found in the Parallel Corpus)	<s> Third-country nationals staying illegally on the territory of a Member State and holding a valid residence permit or other authorisation offering a right to stay issued by another Member State shall be required to go to the territory of that other Member State immediately. </s>	<s> Reikalaujama, kad neteisėtai valstybės narės teritorijoje esantys trečiosios šalies piliečiai, kurie turi kitos valstybės narės išduotą galiojantį leidimą gyventi ar kitą teisę joje būti suteiktąjį leidimą, nedelsdami vyktų į tos kitos valstybės narės teritoriją. </s>
third-country worker	trečiųjų šalių darbuotojas	A third-country worker is a third-country national who has been admitted to the territory of a Member State and who is legally residing and is allowed to work in the context of a paid relationship in that Member State in accordance with national law or practice. (Found in the Parallel Corpus).	<s> The right to equal treatment accorded to third-country workers as regards recognition of diplomas, certificates and other professional qualifications in accordance with the relevant national procedures should be without prejudice to the competence of Member States to admit such third-country workers to their labour market. </s>	<s> Trečiųjų šalių piliečiams suteikta teisė į vienodą požiūrį, susijusį su diplomų, pažymėjimų ir kitų profesinės kvalifikacijos dokumentų pripažinimu pagal atitinkamą nacionalinę tvarką, neturėtų daryti poveikio valstybių narių kompetencijai leisti tokiems trečiųjų šalių darbuotojams patekti į jų darbo rinką. </s>

<p>UAMs / unaccompanied minor</p>	<p>NN / nelydimas nepilnametis</p>	<p>Third country nationals or stateless persons below the age of eighteen, who arrive on the territory of the Member States unaccompanied by an adult responsible by law or custom, and for as long as they are not effectively taken into the care of such a person, or minors who are left unaccompanied after they entered the territory of the Member States. (from Parallel corpus)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; 'vulnerable persons' means minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; „pažeidžiami asmenys“ – nepilnamečiai, nelydimi nepilnamečiai, neigaliejį, pagyvenę žmonės, nėščios moterys, vieniši tėvai, turintys nepilnamečių vaikų, bei asmenys, kurie buvo kankinti, išprievartauti ar patyrė kitokių formų sunkių psichologinių, fizinį ar seksualinį smurtą. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>unaccompanied foreign minor</p>	<p>nelydimas nepilnametis užsietietis</p>	<p>a foreign national who is under the age of 18 and has arrived in a host country without the presence of a legal guardian or of a parent or legal guardian. Unaccompanied minors may have fled their home countries due to conflict, persecution, violence, or other circumstances, and they are recognized as a particularly vulnerable group in need of special protection and support. (Found on the website of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; ensure full financing by national and European authorities of resources for the reception and integration of unaccompanied foreign minors&lt;s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Visų pirma, nelydimi nepilnamečiai užsieniečiai priklauso pažeidžiamų asmenų grupei, dėl to tokiems asmenims taikomos specialios garantijos bei pagalba grąžinimo procedūros metu, t. y. nelydimų nepilnamečių užsieniečių išsiuntimas nėra galimas, o grąžinimas įmanomas tik tuo atveju, jeigu juo užsienio valstybėje, į kurią jis grąžinamas, bus tinkamai prižiūrimas atsižvelgiant į jo poreikius, amžių, socialinę brandą. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

unaccompanied minor not seeking asylum	nelydimas prieglobsčio neprašantis nepilnametis		<s> Some of these unaccompanied minors not seeking asylum will have subsequently been granted some form of legal/ residence status by the (Member) States. </s>	<s> Lietuvos narystė Europos Sąjungoje netrukus sureguliuavo nelydimų nepilnamečių užsieniečių priėmimo, integracijos, išsuntimo teisinį reglamentavimą, tačiau netruko paaiškėti, kad toks teisinis reglamentavimas turi skirtis iš esmės nelydimiems nepilnamečiams užsieniečiams, kurie prieglobsčio nesiprašo, nuo nelydimų nepilnamečių užsieniečių prieglobsčio prašytojų. </s>
victim of violence	smurto dalyvis	Individuals, including migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, or displaced persons, who have suffered physical, psychological, or emotional harm as a result of violent acts or abuses, either in their home country or during their migration process. (found on UNHCR website).	<s> Some (Member) States, such as Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have developed specific management prevention strategies or child protection plans for children who go missing and/ or are at a high risk of becoming victims of violence and harm, in particular as regards child trafficking. </s>	<s> Persekiojimo ar smurto dalyviai (6 straipsnis) 6 straipsniu valstybės narės įpareigojamos persekiojimo ir smurto dalyviais, be valstybių, laikyti ir valstybę arba didelę valstybės teritorijos dalį valdančias partijas ar organizacijas, taip pat nevalstybinius dalyvius, jei 7 straipsnyje apibrėžti apsaugos teikejai negali ar nenori suteikti apsaugą. </s>
victim of violence or torture	smurto arba kankinimo auka		<s> The following vulnerable groups of persons shall also qualify for the lump sum provided for in paragraph 2: women and children at risk; unaccompanied minors; persons having medical needs that can be addressed only through resettlement; persons in need of emergency resettlement or urgent resettlement for legal or physical protection needs, including victims of violence or torture. </s><s> 6. </s><s> Where a Member State resettles a person belonging to more than one of the categories referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, it shall receive the lump sum for that person only once. </s>	> Toliau išvardytos pažeidžiamos asmenų grupės taip pat atitinka 2 dalyje numatytos vienartinės išmokos skyrimo kriterijus: moterys ir vaikai, kuriems kyla rizika; nelydimi nepilnametiai; asmenys, turintys medicininių poreikių, kurie gali būti patenkinti tik juos perkėlus; asmenys, kuriuos reikia neatidėliotinai arba skubos tvarka perkelti į Europos Sąjungą dėl teisiinių arba fizinės apsaugos prireikusių, įskaitant smurto arba kankinimo aukas. </s>

vulnerable person	pažeidžiamas asmuo	Minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence. (from Parallels corpus)	<s> Training curricula shall include specialised training for detecting and dealing with situations involving vulnerable persons , such as unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking. </s>	<s> Į mokymo programą įtraukti specialieji mokymai kaip atpažinti kritines situacijas, į kurias patenka pažeidžiami asmenys, pavyzdžiui, nelydimi nepilnamečiai ir prekybos žmonėmis aukos, ir kaip šiais atvejais elgtis. Valstybės narės, padedamos Agentūros, skatina sienos apsaugos pareigūnus mokytis kalbų, kurios būtinos jų užduotims atlikti. </s>
<b>Activities &amp; States (ACT)</b>				
acquisition of citizenship	pilietybės įgijimas	several Member States.	<s> One of the main principles of acquisition of citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania is the principle of prohibition of dual (multiple) citizenship. </s>	<s> Vokietijoje pilietybės įgijimo procedūros neetniniams volkiečiams tapo sudėtingos, o migrantų įsikūrimas buvo apsunkintas, nes imigracijos teisės buvo suteikiamos laikinai. </s>
adaptation	adaptacija	Process of modifying some or all of one's beliefs and / or attitudes so as to suit new conditions of life. <i>From Asylum and Migration Glossary.</i>	<s> 'At the core of the UNHCR's definition is the concept of integration as a two-way process and this is premised on the "adaptation" of one party and "welcome" by the other. It does not however require the refugee to relinquish their cultural identity, and integration therefore differs from assimilation' ( 1). </s>	<s> Daugelio valdžios ar akademinės visuomenės atstovų pastangos apibrėžti integraciją arba integruotą visuomenę remiasi plačiu supratimu, kad integracija yra procesinis, individualus ir dvikryptis reiškinys. 5.2. »UNHCR apibrėžimo esmė yra samprata, kad integracija yra dvikryptis procesas, grindžiamas prielaida, kad viena šalis »pritaikoma«, o kita šalis »maloniai priima«. Tačiau tai nereiskia, kad pabėgėliai turi išsivadėti savo kultūrinio identiteto, todėl integracija skiriasi nuo asimiliacijos« ( 1). </s>

age assessment	amžiaus nustatymas	Process by which authorities seek to establish the chronological age, or range of age, of a person in order to determine whether an individual is a child or not. (From Asylum and Migration Glossary).	<s> Reliable, multi-disciplinary age assessment procedures fully compliant with the legal safeguards related to age assessment provided by EU law are needed when there are doubts as to whether a person is under the age of 18. </s>	<s> Jei abejojama, ar vaikas yra jaunesnis nei 18 metų amžiaus, turi būti taikomos patikimos, daugiadalykės amžiaus nustatymo procedūros, kurios visiškai dera su ES teisėje nustatytais teisinėmis garantijomis, susijusiomis su amžiaus nustatymu. </s>
apprehension	sulaikymas	In the EU migration context, any legal action by the relevant national authority(ies) to limit the freedom of movement of a third-country national found to be illegally present. (found in the AMG).	<s> Without prejudice to the initial apprehension by law-enforcement authorities, regulated by national legislation, detention should, as a rule, take place in specialised detention facilities. </s>	<s> Nepažeidžiant teisėsaugos institucijų vykdomo pirminio sulaikymo, kuris reglamentuojamas nacionalinės teisės aktais, sulaikymas paprastai turėtų būti vykdomas specialiuose sulaikymo centruose. </s>
assessment of the facts	faktų įvertinimas	The systematic gathering, analysis, and interpretation of data and information related to migration patterns, trends, and issues. This process aims to provide a comprehensive and evidence-based understanding of various aspects of migration, including the reasons people migrate, the impact of migration on societies and economies, and the challenges and opportunities associated with migration. (from the UN)	<s> In particular, it should be possible to refuse admission if a Member State considers, on the basis of an assessment of the facts, that the third-country national concerned is a potential threat to public policy, public security or public health. </s>	<s> Turėtų būti galima atsisakyti priimti asmenį šioje direktyvoje nustatytais tikslais dėl deramai pagrįstų priežasčių. Visų pirma turėtų būti galima atsisakyti priimti asmenį, jeigu valstybė narė mano, remdamasi faktų įvertinimu, kad atitinkamas trečiosios šalies pilietis kelia potencialią grėsmę viešajai tvarkai, visuomenės saugumui ar visuomenės sveikatai; </s>

<p>assisted voluntary return</p>	<p>remiamas savanoriškas grįžimas</p>	<p>Administrative, logistical, financial and reintegration support to rejected asylum-seekers, victims of trafficking in human beings, stranded migrants, qualified nationals and other migrants unable or unwilling to remain in the host country who volunteer to return to their countries of origin. (From International Migration Law. Glossary on Migration 2nd ed.)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; In this context, the Fund shall support, in particular, the following actions: (a) measures necessary for the preparation of return operations, such as those leading to the identification of third-country nationals, to the issuing of travel documents and to family tracing; (b) cooperation with the consular authorities and immigration services of third countries with a view to obtaining travel documents, facilitating repatriation and ensuring readmission; (c) assisted voluntary return measures, including medical examinations and assistance, travel arrangements, financial contributions and pre- and post-return counselling and assistance; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Atsižvelgiant į tai, fondo lėšomis remiami visų pirma šie veiksmai: a) priemonės, reikalingos norint pasirengti grąžinimo operacijoms, pavyzdžiui, priemonės, kuriomis užtikrinamas trečiųjų šalių piliečių tapatybės nustatymas, kelionės dokumentų išdavimas ir šeimos narių paieška; b) bendradarbiavimas su trečiųjų šalių konsulinėmis įstaigomis ir imigracijos tarnybomis siekiant gauti kelionės dokumentus, palengvinti repatriaciją ir užtikrinti readmisiją; c) remiamo savanoriško grąžimo priemonės, įskaitant sveikatos patikrinimus ir medicinos pagalbą, kelionės organizavimą, finansines išmokas ir konsultavimą bei pagalbą prieš grįžimą ir po jo; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>care of unaccompanied minors</p>	<p>nelydimų nepilnamečių priežiūra</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Unaccompanied minors are treated first and foremost as children and receive the same care as children with national or EU citizenship looked after by the state, commencing prior to status determination The care of unaccompanied minors is a clear priority for (Member) States, commencing from the moment these minors are identified on their territory, i.e. before status determination. Overall, similar accommodation and guardianship arrangements apply to all unaccompanied minors, irrespective of immigration status. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Tuo atveju, jeigu yra nustatomi šeimos nariai ar giminiaičiai, atsižvelgiant į geriausius vaiko interesus, jei šie asmenys yra pilnamečiai, jie gali būti paskirti vaiko globėjais ir tuomet atitinkamai vaikas būtų apgyvendintas kartu su šiais asmenimis. Ne 2.1.7 Ar Lietuvoje esama alternatyvių (neinsitucinių) nelydimų nepilnamečių priežiūros sistemų (pvz., priežiūra globėjų šeimoje ar šeimoje, priežiūra bendruomenėje)? &lt;/s&gt;</p>	

departure of a migrant	migranto išvykimas	the act of a migrant leaving their current place of residence or location and embarking on a journey to another destination. (Found on official websites of immigration or visa authorities).	<s> (a) the term recruitment means (i) the engagement of a person in one territory on behalf of an employer in another territory under a Government-sponsored arrangement for group transfer, or (ii) the giving of an undertaking to a person in one territory to provide him with employment in another territory under a Government-sponsored arrangement for group transfer, together with the making of any arrangements in connection with the operations mentioned in (i) and (ii) including the seeking for and selection of emigrants and the preparation for departure of the emigrants; </s>	<s> a) sąvoka „verbavimas” reiškia: i) asmens samdyimą vienoje teritorijoje kitos teritorijos darbdavio vardu pagal vyriausybės remiamus grupinio perkėlimo susitarimus, ii) įsipareigojimo asmeniui davimą vienoje teritorijoje suteikti jam darbą kitoje teritorijoje pagal vyriausybės remiamus grupinio perkėlimo susitarimus, kartu darant bet kuriuos susitarimus, susijusius su i) ir ii) papunkčiuose nurodytomis operacijomis, įskaitant emigrantų paiešką ir atranką bei jų paruošimą išvykimui. </s>
deportation	deportacija	The act of a state in the exercise of its sovereignty in removing an alien from its territory to a certain place after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain. (Found in the AMG).	<s> Minors whose deportation has been temporarily postponed shall be entitled to education in accordance with a special regulation. </s>	<s> Migracija gali būti skirstoma ir pagal apsisprendimo savarankiskumą į savanorišką, priverstinę, deportaciją (prievartinę). </s>
deportation order / removal order	sprendimas išsiųsti	The act of a state in the exercise of its sovereignty in removing an alien from its territory to a certain place after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain. (Found in the AMG).	<s> In this context, particular account should be taken of the fact that the third-country national concerned has already been the subject of more than one return decision or removal order or has entered the territory of a Member State during an entry ban. </s>	<s> Ypatingai turėtų būti atsižvelgiama į tuos atvejus, kai dėl atitinkamo trečiosios šalies piliečio jau priimtas daugiau kaip vienas sprendimas grąžinti ar duotas įsakymas išsiųsti, ar kad atitinkamas trečiosios šalies pilietis atvyko į valstybės narės teritoriją draudimo atvykti laikotarpiu. </s>



determination of identity	asmens tapatybės nustatymas	The process of verifying and establishing the true identity of an individual who is seeking asylum, immigration, or refugee status in a foreign country.	<s> Issues relating to the determination of identity in respect of the procedure for granting international protection OR in respect of the procedure for executing the return of rejected asylum seekers) OR in respect of third country applicants for visa and residence permit, OR in respect of several (if so, specify which) or all of these procedures Issues relating to the verification of documents in respect of the procedure for some or all of the abovementioned immigration categories. </s>	<s> Iš tiesų teisingas asmens tapatybės nustatymas padeda užtikrinti teisę į privatybę gyvenimui, ir ypač teisę į savo tapatybę (Pagrindinių teisių chartijos 7 straipsnis), nes tai leidžia išvengti tapatybės nustatymo klaidų. </s>
ending of refugee status	pabėgėlio statuso galiojimo nutraukimas	The official and legal procedure through which a host country or relevant authorities terminate or withdraw the previously granted refugee status of an individual when it is determined that the individual no longer meets the criteria for refugee status as defined in international and national laws. The ending of refugee status can result in the loss of legal protections and rights. (Found on the UNHCR website).	<s> Revocation of, ending of or refusal to renew refugee status 1. Concerning applications for international protection filed after the entry into force of Directive 2004/83/EC, Member States shall revoke, end or refuse to renew the refugee status of a third-country national or a stateless person granted by a governmental, administrative, judicial or quasi-judicial body if he or she has ceased to be a refugee in accordance with Article 11. </s>	<s> Pabėgėlio statuso panaikinimas, galiojimo nutraukimas ar atsisakymas pratęsti jo galiojimą 1. Jei tarptautinės apsaugos prašymas pateiktas po Direktyvos 2004/83/EB įsigaliojimo, valstybės narės panaikina, nutraukia ar atsisako pratęsti trečiosios šalies piliiečio arba asmens be pilietybės pabėgėlio statusą, kurį suteikė Vyriausybė, administracinė, teisminė arba pusiau teisminė institucija, jei jis nustoja būti pabėgėliu pagal II straipsnį. </s>
enforcement of return decisions	grąžinimo sprendimų vykdymas		<s> The Agency shall support the application of Union measures relating to the management of the external borders and the enforcement of return decisions by reinforcing, assessing and coordinating the actions of Member States and by providing technical and operational assistance in the implementation of those measures and in return matters. </s>	<s> Agentūra remia su išorės sienų valdymu susijusių Sąjungos priemonių taikymą ir sprendimų grąžinti vykdymą, pastiprindama, vertindama ir koordinuodama valstybių narių veiksmus bei teikdama techninę ir operacinę pagalbą tų priemonių įgyvendinimo srityje ir grąžinimo klausimais. </s>

entry ban	draudimas atvykti	‘Entry ban’ means an administrative or judicial decision or act prohibiting entry into and stay on the territory of the Member States for a specified period, accompanying a return decision (Found in the Parallel Corpus). Legal prohibition or restriction imposed by a country’s immigration authorities or government that prevents specific individuals from entering or re-entering that country for a specified period or indefinitely. (Found on The official websites of a country’s immigration and visa authorities).	<s> The effects of national return measures should be given a European dimension by establishing an entry ban prohibiting entry into and stay on the territory of all the Member States. The length of the entry ban should be determined with due regard to all relevant circumstances of an individual case and should not normally exceed five years. </s>	<s> Nacionalinėms priemonėms, susijusioms su grąžinimu, turėtų būti suteiktas poveikis Europos mastu nustatant draudimą atvykti, kuriuo uždraudžiama atvykti į visų valstybių narių teritoriją ir būti joje. Draudimo atvykti laikotarpis turėtų būti nustatomas kiekvieno atveju tinkamai atsižvelgiant į visas susijusias aplinkybes ir paprastai neturėtų būti ilgesnis nei penkeri metai. </s>
examination of an application for asylum	prašymo suteikti prieglobstį nagrinėjimas	The formal process in which a host country’s immigration or asylum authorities evaluate the claims and circumstances presented by an individual seeking asylum. (Found on The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) website).	<s> Decisions to grant or refuse asylum are taken having considered the entirety of all documents, information, reports on the situation in the country of origin collected during the period of examination of an application for asylum . Each asylum case is reviewed very thoroughly and on an individual basis and the decision can be reached only after a comprehensive investigation is completed. </s>	<s> Nelydimų nepilnamečių prieglobščio prašytojų pateiktų prašymų suteikti prieglobstį nagrinėjimui suteikiama pirmenybė prieš kitus nagrinėjamus prašymus suteikti prieglobstį, tačiau nėra numatyti konkretūs sutrumpinti terminai. </s>

expulsion/ removal	išsiuntimas	<p>The removal of: (a) a third-country national subject to an expulsion decision based on a serious and present threat to public order or to national security and safety taken in the following cases:  -- conviction of a third- State for an offence punishable by a penalty involving deprivation of liberty of at least one year; -- the existence of serious grounds for believing that a third-country national has committed serious criminal offences or the- existence of solid evidence of their intention to commit such offences within the territory of a Member State. (b) a third-country national subject to an expulsion decision based on failure to comply with national rules on the entry or residence of aliens. (Found in the AMG).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (3) The need to ensure effectiveness in enforcing expulsion decisions and better cooperation between Member States entails mutual recognition of expulsion decisions. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (3) Būtinumas užtikrinti didesnę sprendimų dėl išsiuntimo vykdymo veiksmingumą ir didesnę bendradarbiavimą steigasi su sprendimų dėl išsiuntimo abipusiu pripažinimu. (4) Sprendimai dėl trečiųjų šalių piliečių išsiuntimo turi būti priimami laikantis pagrindinių teisių, kurias užtikrina 1950 m. lapkričio 4 d. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
external border control	išorės sienų kontrolė		<p>&lt;s&gt; The development of policy and law on external border control and return, including the development of a multiannual strategic policy for European integrated border management, remains a responsibility of the Union institutions. &lt;/s&gt;&lt;s&gt; Close coordination between the Agency and those institutions should be guaranteed. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; su išorės sienų kontrole ir grąžinimu susijusios politikos formavimas ir susijusios teisės rengimas, įskaitant Europos integruoto sienų valdymo daugiamečių strateginės politikos rengimą, lieka Sąjungos institucijų atsakomybė. &lt;/s&gt; &lt;s&gt; Turėtų būti užtikrinamas glaudus Agentūros ir tų institucijų veiklos koordinavimas; &lt;/s&gt;</p>

forced displacement	priverstinis perkėlimas	The involuntary and often urgent movement of individuals or groups from their homes or habitual places of residence due to compelling circumstances, such as armed conflict, persecution, violence, natural disasters, or human rights abuses. (Found on the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) website).	<s> whereas forced displacements, conflicts, human rights violations and wars can have a severe impact on the physical and mental health of the people affected; whereas, in addition to this, female refugees and asylum seekers experience very high rates of gender-based violence; </s>	<s> kadangi priverstinis perkėlimas, konfliktai, žmogaus teises pažeidimai ir karai gali turėti didelį poveikį nukentejusių žmonių fizinei ir psichinei sveikatai; kadangi, be to, pabėgėlės ir prieglobsčio prašytojos patiria labai didelį smurtą dėl lyties; </s>
forced return/refoulement	priverstinis grąžinimas	The enforcement of the obligation to return, namely the physical transportation out of the country. (From Asylum and Migration Glossary).	<s> Where there are no reasons to believe that this would undermine the purpose of a return procedure, voluntary return should be preferred over forced return and a period for voluntary departure should be granted. </s>	<s> Kai nėra pagrindo manyti, kad tai galėtų pakenkti grąžinimo procedūros tikslui, savanoriškam grįžimui turėtų būti suteikiama pirmenybė priverstinio grąžinimo atžvilgiu ir turėtų būti suteikiamas laikotarpis savanoriškai išvykti. </s>
granting of international protection	tarptautinės apsaugos suteikimas	The formal process by which a host country recognizes an individual as a protected person under international law, granting them refugee status or subsidiary protection based on their eligibility and vulnerability. (Found on the official websites of government immigration and asylum agencies).	<s> The migration crisis highlighted the need to reform the Common European Asylum System to ensure that efficient asylum procedures to prevent secondary movements, to provide uniform and appropriate reception conditions for applicants for international protection, uniform standards for the granting of international protection and appropriate rights and benefits for beneficiaries of international protection. </s>	<s> migracijos krizė parodė, kad reikia reformuoti bendrą Europos prieglobsčio sistemą, kad būtų užtikrintos veiksmingos prieglobsčio procedūros, siekiant užkirsti kelią antriniam judėjimui, sukurti vienodas ir tinkamas tarptautinės apsaugos prašytojų priėmimo sąlygas, nustatyti vienodus tarptautinės apsaugos suteikimo standartus ir užtikrinti tinkamas apsaugą, teises ir išmokas. </s>

granting of refugee status	pabėgėlio statuso suteikimas	The official and legal procedure through which a host country recognizes an individual as a refugee, based on the assessment that the individual meets the criteria for refugee status as defined in international and national laws. (Found on the website of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) .	<s> Granting of refugee status.Member States shall grant refugee status to a third-country national or a stateless person who qualifies as a refugee in accordance with Chapters II and III. </s>	<s> Pabėgėlio statuso suteikimas Valstybės narės suteikia pabėgėlio statusą trečiosios šalies piliečiui arba asmeniui be pilietybės, kuris priskiriamas prie pabėgėlių pagal II ir III skyrius. </s>
granting of subsidiary protection status	papildomos apsaugos statuso suteikimas	The legal procedure through which a host country recognizes and extends international protection to individuals who do not meet the criteria for full refugee status but face a real risk of serious harm if returned to their home country. Subsidiary protection is typically provided due to circumstances such as armed conflict, indiscriminate violence, torture, or inhuman or degrading treatment. (Found on The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) website).	<s> A third-country national or a stateless person shall cease to be eligible for subsidiary protection when the circumstances which led to the granting of subsidiary protection status have ceased to exist or have changed to such a degree that protection is no longer required. </s>	<s> Trečiosios šalies pilietis arba asmuo be pilietybės nustoją būti papildomą apsaugą galinčiu gauti asmeniu, kai aplinkybės, į kurias atsižvelgus buvo suteiktas papildomos apsaugos statusas, nustoją egzistuoti arba pasikeičia tiek, kad apsauga tampa nereikalinga. </s>

humanitarian protection	humanitarinė apsauga	A legal status or form of international protection granted to individuals who have fled their home countries due to well-founded fears of persecution, violence, conflict, or human rights abuses, but who do not meet the strict criteria for refugee status as defined by the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. (Found on the website of UNHCR).	<s> In Afghanistan, the International Organisation for Migration provides humanitarian protection assistance for vulnerable undocumented Afghan unaccompanied minors. </s>	<s> Afganistane Tarptautinė migracijos organizacija padeda teikti humanitarinę apsaugą pažeidžiantiems dokumentų neturintiems nelydimiems nepilnamėčiams iš Afganistano. </s>
immigrant integration	imigrantų integracija		<s> According to the UNHCR there is no consensus on the definition of immigrant integration in the context of developed countries and there is no formal definition in international refugee law. Broad understanding of integration as processual, individual and two-way underpins many government and academic attempts to define what integration or an integrated society looks like. 5.2 'At the core of the UNHCR's definition is the concept of integration as a two-way process and this is premised on the "adaptation" of one party and "welcome" by the other. </s>	<s> Anot Jungtinių Tautų vyriausiojo pabėgėlių reikalų komisaro biuro (UNHCR), nėra bendros nuomonės dėl imigrantų integracijos apibrėžimo išsivysčiusių šalių kontekste, tarptautinėje pabėgėlių teiseje taip pat nepateikiama oficiali jos apibrėžtis. Daugelio valdžios ar akademines visuomenės atstovų pastangos apibrėžti integraciją arba integruotą visuomenę remiasi plačiu supratimu, kad integracija yra procesinis, individualus ir dvikryptis reiškinys. 5.2. „UNHCR apibrėžimo esmė yra samprata, kad integracija yra dvikryptis procesas, grindžiamas prielaida, kad viena šalis „pristatiko“, o kita šalis „maloniai priima“. </s>

<p>implementation of resettlement operations</p>	<p>perkelimo veiksmų įgyvendinimas</p>		<p>&lt;s&gt; The Commission, in cooperation with the EASO and in accordance with their respective competences, should monitor the effective implementation of resettlement operations supported under the Fund. (41) With a view to increasing the impact of the Union's resettlement efforts in providing protection to persons in need of international protection and maximising the strategic impact of resettlement through a better targeting of those persons who are in greatest need of resettlement, common priorities with respect to resettlement should be formulated at Union level. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Komisija, bendradarbiaudama su Europos prieglobsčio paramos biuru ir pagal savo atitinkamą kompetenciją turėtų stebėti, kad fondo remiami perkėlimo veiksmai būtų įgyvendinami veiksmingai; (41) stiekiant padidinti Sąjungos veiksmų perkėlimo į Europos Sąjungą srityje, kuriams teikiama apsauga asmenims, kuriems reikalinga tarptautinė apsauga, poveikį, taip pat stiekiant kuo labiau padidinti strateginį perkėlimo poveikį tikslingiau perkėlimo asmenis, kuriems to labiausiai reikia, Sąjungos lygIU turėtų būti nustatomi bendri perkėlimo srities prioritetai. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>integration of refugees</p>	<p>pabėgėlių integracija</p>	<p>The multifaceted and ongoing process by which refugees, who have been forced to leave their home countries due to persecution or threats, become active and contributing members of the host society. (Found on the UNHCR website).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Draws attention to the range of training possibilities and models available in the Member States and, in particular, to the combined vocational education and training model, which is unknown or virtually unknown in some Member States and to refugees and asylum seekers, but which can make a major contribution to the integration of refugees into the labour market and society by smoothing the transition from education and training to employment, as a result of which workers can also be trained in skilled professions in which there is a shortage of new entrants; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; primena, kad valstybėse narėse esama įvairių mokymo galimybių ir modelių, ir visų pirma išskiria pakaitinio profesinio rengimo ir mokymo modelį, kuris kai kuriose valstybėse narėse ir pabėgėlių bei prieglobsčio prašytojų beveik arba visai nežinomas, tačiau jį taikant gali būti užtikrinamas sklandus perėjimas nuo švietimo ir mokymo prie darbo ir taip labai prisidedama prie pabėgėlių integracijos į darbo rinką ir visuomenę, dėl to taip pat gali būti rengiami specialistai toms sritims, kuriose jų trūksta; &lt;/s&gt;</p>

<p>integration of third-country nationals</p>	<p>trečiųjų šalių piliečių integracija</p>	<p>he comprehensive and ongoing process aimed at facilitating the social, economic, cultural, and civic inclusion of foreign nationals or migrants who have settled in a host country. Integration efforts seek to ensure that individuals have the opportunity to contribute to and participate in the host society while respecting their diverse backgrounds. (Found on the official government websites).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Welcomes the Commission's Action Plan on the integration of third country nationals', addressing pre-departure and pre-arrival measures, education, employment and vocational training, access to basic services, active participation and social inclusion; Recommendations and best practices &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; palankiai vertina Komisijos trečiųjų šalių piliečių integracijos veiksmų planą, kuriame nagrinėjamos priemonės, kurių reikėtų imtis prieš įjems išvykstant ir atvykstant, švietimo, užimtumo ir profesinio mokymo, galimybių gauti pagrindinių paslaugų, aktyvaus dalyvavimo ir socialinės įtraukties klausimai; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>integration of unaccompanied minors</p>	<p>nelydimų nepilnamečių integracija</p>	<p>a set of policies, programs, and support mechanisms aimed at facilitating the successful integration of foreign national minors who have arrived in a host country as unaccompanied minors. (Found on the website of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) ).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Legislative and institutional framework for unaccompanied minors at national level In general, a variety of institutions, i.e. ministries, asylum agencies and local authorities, are responsible for unaccompanied minors at (Member) State level. Local authorities in particular play a primary role in the care and integration of unaccompanied minors and often act as guardians themselves. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also play an important role in providing (additional) support to unaccompanied minors, for example in the form of language courses, legal, social and/or psychological counselling and after-care services for aged out minors. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Europos priteglobščio paramos biuras raginamas rengti mokymus ir plėtoti geriausia praktiką, susijusia su priėmimo sąlygomis, priteglobščio procedūromis ir nelydimų nepilnamečių integracija&lt;s&gt;</p>



internal border control	vidaus sienų kontrolė	The set of measures and activities undertaken by a country within its own territory to monitor, regulate, and enforce the movement of people, goods, and services. (from Government websites)	<s> Border control is in the interest not only of the Member State at whose external borders it is carried out but of all Member States which have abolished internal border control. Border control should help to combat illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings and to prevent any threat to the Member States' internal security, public policy, public health and international relations. </s>	<s> sienų kontrolė yra suinteresuota ne tik valstybė narė, prie kurios išorės sienų ji vykdoma, bet ir visos valstybės narės, kurios panaikino vidaus sienų kontrolę. Sienų kontrolė turėtų padėti kovojant su nelegalia imigracija bei prekyba žmonėmis ir neleisti kilti grėšmei valstybių narių vidaus saugumui, viešajai tvarkai, visuomenės sveikatai ir tarptautiniams santykiams; </s>
internal protection	vidaus apsauga	The assessment of whether an individual seeking international protection, such as asylum or refugee status, can reasonably find safety and protection within their own country, specifically within their home region or another part of the country. If a person can access effective protection and safety within their country of origin, they may not qualify for asylum or refugee status in another country. (from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).)	<s> Internal protection against persecution or serious harm should be effectively available to the applicant in a part of the country of origin where he or she can safely and legally travel to, gain admittance to and can reasonably be expected to settle. </s>	<s> turėtų būti sudarytos galimybės prašytoji naudotis veiksminga vidaus apsauga nuo persekiojimo ar didelės žalos toje kilmės šalies dalyje, į kurią jis gali saugiai ir teisėtai keliauti, į kurią gali atvykti ir kurioje, kaip pagrįstai manoma, jis įsikurtų. </s>

international protection	tarptautinė apsauga	In the global context, the actions by the international community on the basis of international law, aimed at protecting the fundamental rights of a specific category of persons outside their countries of origin, who lack the national protection of their own countries. In the EU context, protection that encompasses refugee status and subsidiary protection status. (From the AMG)	<s> (a) 'international protection ' means refugee status and subsidiary protection status as defined in points (e) 'refugee status' means the recognition by a Member State of a third-country national or a stateless person as a refugee; and (g) 'subsidiary protection status' means the recognition by a Member State of a third-country national or a stateless person as a person eligible for subsidiary protection; </s>	<s> tarptautinė apsauga– pabėgėlio statusas ir papildomo apsaugos statusas, kaip apibrėžta (e) pabėgėlio statusas– valstybės narės pripažinimas, kad trečiosios šalies pilietis arba asmuo be pilietybės yra pabėgėlis; ir (g) papildomo apsaugos statusas– valstybės narės pripažinimas, kad trečiosios šalies pilietis arba asmuo be pilietybės yra papildoma apsaugą galintis gauti asmuo; </s> punktuose; <s>
issuance of permits	leidimų išdavimas		<s> Member States may require applicants to pay fees, where appropriate, for handling applications in accordance with this Directive. The level of such fees shall be proportionate and may be based on the services actually provided for the processing of applications and the issuance of permits. </s>	<s> Valstybės narės gali reikalauti, kad prašymą pateikę asmenys atitinkamai atvejais sumokėtų mokesčius už paraiškų tvarkymą pagal šią direktyvą. Tokių mokesčių dydis turi būti proporcingas ir gali būti grindžiamas tvarkančiomis paraiškoms ir išduodant leidimus faktiškai suteiktomis paslaugomis. </s>
issuing of a long-stay visa	ilgalaikės vizos išdavimas	The process by which a host country's immigration authorities grant a visa that allows a foreign national to enter and stay in the country for an extended period, often beyond the typical short-term tourist visa duration. (Found on the official websites of a country's immigration or visa authorities).	<s> This Directive should provide for a degree of flexibility for Member States regarding the authorisations to be issued for the admission (entry, stay and work) of seasonal workers. The issuing of a long-stay visa in accordance with point (a) of Article 12(2) should be without prejudice to the possibility for Member States to issue a prior authorisation to work in the Member State concerned. </s>	<s> Kai vizos reikalaujama tik atvykimo į valstybės narės teritoriją tikslu ir trečiosios šalies pilietis atitinka sąlygas, kad būtų išduotas sezoninio darbuotojo leidimas pagal 2 dalies pirmos pastraipos c punktą, atitinkama valstybė narė suteikia trečiosios šalies piliečiui visas galimybes gauti reikalingą vizą. 8. Ilgalaikės vizos, nurodytos 2 dalies pirmos pastraipos a punkte, išdavimas neapriboja valstybių narių galimybes išduoti išankstiniį leidimą dirbti atitinkamoje valstybėje narėje. </s>

<p>issuing of short-stay visas / issuing of short-term visas</p>	<p>trumpalaikių vizų išdavimas</p>	<p>The official procedure by which a country's immigration authorities grant foreign nationals the legal right to enter and remain within the country for a specific, predetermined period. (Found on Government Immigration and Consular websites).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; For stays not exceeding 90 days, Member States shall issue third-country nationals who comply with Article 5 and do not fall within the grounds set out in Article 8 one of the following authorisations for the purpose of seasonal work, without prejudice to the rules on the issuing of short-stay visas as laid down in the Visa Code and in Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 ( 20): (a) a short-stay visa, indicating that it is issued for the purpose of seasonal work; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Ne ilgesnio kaip 90 dienų buvimo atveju valstybės narės trečiųjų šalių piliečiams, kurie laikosi 5 straipsnio ir kurių atžvilgiu netaikomi 8 straipsnyje nustatyti pagrindai, išduoda vieną iš toliau nurodytų leidimų dirbti sezonini darbu, nedarant poveikio trumpalaikių vizų išdavimo taisyklėms, kaip nustatyta Vizų kodekse ir Tarybos reglamente (EB) Nr. 1683/95 ( 20): a) trumpalaikę vizą, kurioje nurodoma, kad ji išduota sezoninio darbo tikslais; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>issuing of travel documents</p>	<p>kelionės dokumentų išdavimas</p>		<p>&lt;s&gt; In this context, the Fund shall support, in particular, the following actions: (a) measures necessary for the preparation of return operations, such as those leading to the identification of third-country nationals, to the issuing of travel documents and to family tracing; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Atsižvelgiant į tai, fondo lėšomis remiami visų pirma šie veiksmai: a) priemonės, reikalingos norint pasirengti grąžinimosi operacijoms, pavyzdžiui, priemonės, kuriomis užtikrinamas trečiųjų šalių piliečių tapatybės nustatymas, kelionės dokumentų išdavimas ir šeimos narių paieška; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>labour market integration</p>	<p>integracija į darbo rinką</p>	<p>The extent to which migrants will achieve the same range of labour market participation as nationals of EU Member States by using their skills and realising their economic potential. (Found in Migration and Home Affairs site.)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Welcomes the establishment of a 'Skills Profile Tool' for third-country nationals in the framework of the Commission's 'New skills agenda for Europe', aimed at strengthening early identification and documentation of the skills and qualifications of third-country nationals, introducing a guide on best practices to support labour market integration in Member States and improving online language learning for newly arrived refugees and asylum seekers through the Erasmus + online language courses; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; palankiai vertina tai, kad rengiant Komisijos naujų Europos igūdžių darbotvarkę nustatytas trečiųjų šalių piliečių igūdžių nustatymo šablonas, siekiant geriau iš anksto nustatyti ir dokumentais patvirtinti trečiųjų šalių piliečių igūdžius ir kvalifikacijas, pateikti gerosios patirties vadovą, kaip skatinti darbo integraciją valstybės narėse, ir gerinti naujai atvykusiems pabėgėliams ir prieglobščio prašytojams skirtą internetinį kalbų mokymą panaudojant „Erasmus+“ internetinius kalbų kursus; &lt;/s&gt;</p>

legal stay	teisėtas buvimas	<p>&lt;s&gt; Certain obligations aimed at avoiding the risk of absconding, such as regular reporting to the authorities, deposit of an adequate financial guarantee, submission of documents or the obligation to stay at a certain place may be imposed for the duration of the period for voluntary departure. 4. If there is a risk of absconding, or if an application for a legal stay has been dismissed as manifestly unfounded or fraudulent, or if the person concerned poses a risk to public policy, public security or national security, Member States may refrain from granting a period for voluntary departure, or may grant a period shorter than seven days. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Jeigu esama pasislėpimo pavojaus, arba jei prašymas dėl teisėto buvimą buvo atmetas, kaip akivaizdžiai nepagrįstas ar melagingas, arba jei suinteresuotas asmuo kelia pavojų viešajai tvarkai, visuomenės saugumui ar nacionaliniam saugumui, valstybės narės gali nesuteikti laikotarpio savanoriškai išvykti arba gali suteikti trumpesnį nei septynių dienų laikotarpį. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
national border control	nacionalinis pasienio patikrinimas	<p>&lt;s&gt; (7) The formalities connected with the free movement of Union citizens within the territory of Member States should be clearly defined, without prejudice to the provisions applicable to national border controls. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (7) Su Sąjungos piliečių laisvu judėjimu valstybių narių teritorijoje susiję formalumai turėtų būti aiškiai apibrėžti, nepažeidžiant patikrinimui taisyklių šalių sienomis taikytinų nuostatų. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
negative decision on the asylum application	neigiamas sprendimas dėl prašymo suteikti prieglobstį / neigiamas sprendimas dėl prieglobščio prašymo	<p>&lt;s&gt; However, these provisions are sufficiently broad to allow Member States to issue and enforce a return decision following a negative decision on the asylum application at different points in the asylum procedure. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Darbas su trečiosiomis šalimis Veiksmingos nacionalinės grąžinimo sistemos Grąžinimo procedūrų spartos ir efektyvumo didinimas Dubliavimo vengimas grąžinimo sprendimus priimanč lygiagrečiai su neigiamais sprendimais dėl prieglobščio suteikimo Pažadinėjimų ir pasislėpimo prevencija Prireikusių, sulaukymo priemonių taikymas &lt;s&gt;</p>

processing of applications	paraiškos tvarkymas / prašymų tvarkymas	The systematic and organized handling of applications submitted by individuals or groups seeking various forms of permission related to migration, including visas, asylum, work permits, and residency: (found on Government immigration websites).	<s> In order to facilitate the fast processing of applications , Member States should give preference to exchanging information and transmitting relevant documents electronically, unless technical difficulties occur or essential interests require otherwise. </s>	<s> kad būtų sudarytos palankesnės sąlygos greitam prašymų tvarkymui, valstybės narės turėtų teikti pirmenybę keitimuisi informacija ir atitinkamų dokumentų siuntimui elektroniniu būdu, nebent atsirastų techninių sunkumų arba dėl esminių interesų turi būti daroma kitaip: </s>
processing of personal data	asmens duomenų tvarkymas		<s> The processing of personal data within the framework of this Regulation should be for the purposes of assisting the return of third-country nationals, facilitating the resettlement of persons in need of international protection and implementing Union and national measures in respect of admission for the purpose of legal migration and for the prevention and combating of illegal immigration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings. </s>	<s> asmens duomenys pagal šį reglamentą turėtų būti tvarkomi siekiant palengvinti trečiųjų šalių piliečių grąžinimą, palengvinti asmenų, kuriems reikia tarptautinės apsaugos, perkėlimą į Sąjungą ir įgyvendinti Sąjungos ir nacionalines priemones, susijusias su leidimu atvykti teisėtos migracijos tikslais ir siekti užkirsti kelią neteisėtai imigracijai, neteisėtam migrantų gabenimui ir prekybai žmonėmis ir su tuo kovoti. </s>

<p>protection against persecution</p>	<p>apsauga nuo persekiojimo</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Protection against persecution or serious harm can only be provided by: (a) the State; or (b) parties or organisations, including international organisations, controlling the State or a substantial part of the territory of the State; provided they are willing and able to offer protection in accordance with paragraph 2. Protection against persecution or serious harm must be effective and of a non-temporary nature. Such protection is generally provided when the actors mentioned under points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 take reasonable steps to prevent the persecution or suffering of serious harm, inter alia, by operating an effective legal system for the detection, prosecution and punishment of acts constituting persecution or serious harm, and when the applicant has access to such protection. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Apsaugą nuo persekiojimo ar didelės žalos gali suteikti tik: a) valstybė arba b) valstybę ar didelę valstybės teritorijos dalį valdantijs grupės ar organizacijos, įskaitant tarptautines organizacijas, jei jos kontroliuoja valstybę ar jos teritorijos dalį. 2. Apsauga nuo persekiojimo ar didelės žalos turi būti veiksminga ir ilgalaikio pobūdžio. Tokia apsauga paprastai suteikiama, kai 1 dalies a ir b punktuose minimi apsaugos teikėjai imasi pagrįstų priemonių, kad užkirstų inter alia, taikydami veiksmingą teisinę sistemą persekiojimo ar didelėi žalai nustatyti, persekiojimo dėl veiksmų, kurie laikomi persekiojimu arba didele žala, ir nubrausti už juos, ir kai prašytojas turi galimybę naudotis tokia apsauga. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers</p>	<p>migrantų, pabėgėlių ir prieglobsčio prašytojų apsauga</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Eligible actions should take account of the human rights-based approach to the protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and should, in particular, ensure that special attention is paid to, and a dedicated response is provided for, the specific situation of vulnerable persons, in particular women, unaccompanied minors and other minors at risk. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Tinkamais finansuoti veiksmais turėtų būti laikomasi žmogaus teisėmis grindžiamo požiūrio į migrantų, pabėgėlių ir prieglobsčio prašytojų apsaugą, ir visų pirma jais turėtų būti užtikrinta, kad specifinei pažeidžiamų asmenių, visų pirma moterų, nelydimų nepilnamečių ir kitų nepilnamečių, kuriems kyla rizika, padėčiai būtų skiriamas ypatingas dėmesys ir numatyti konkrečiai jų padėčiai spręsti skirti veiksmai. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

protection of minor children	nepilnamečių vaikų apsauga	<p>The measures and legal frameworks put in place to ensure the safety, well-being, and rights of children who are involved in or affected by migration, including refugee and asylum-seeking children. This protection encompasses a wide range of issues, such as safeguarding them from exploitation, violence, trafficking, and ensuring access to education, healthcare, and legal representation. (from United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; More broadly (and hence including UAMs not seeking asylum), in 2011 the European Commission issued a new communication on the "Agenda for the Rights of the Child 2011–2014",<sup>6</sup> which consisted of 11 actions aimed at making justice systems within the EU more child-friendly and the protection of children in vulnerable situations. Action 6 of this Agenda aims at "supporting the exchange of best practices and the improvement of training for guardians, public authorities and other actors who are in close contact with unaccompanied children." &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;/s&gt; Tačiau ypatingas dėmesys ir sustiprinta nepilnamečių vaikų apsauga turėtų turėti akivaizdžią sąsają su tvarškonių duomenų rūšimi. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
protection of the rights of children	vaiko teisių apsauga	<p>The comprehensive set of policies, practices, and legal measures aimed at ensuring that children who are impacted by migration, including those who migrate or are born to migrant parents, are provided with appropriate safeguards and support to uphold their fundamental human rights. Found on the United Nations, through organizations like UNICEF and UNHCR.</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; The CRC is the most important and nearly universally accepted international instrument with regard to the protection of the rights of children and the Refugee Convention additionally refers to the need to ensure protection of children, including unaccompanied ones, from the perspective of family unity. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Reikia paminėti, kad Lietuvos Respublikos vaiko teisių apsaugos pagrindų įstatyme taip pat numatyta, kad vaikas turi teisę į asmeninį gyvenimą (10 straipsnis). Visuomenės informavimo įstatymo 13 straipsnio 1 dalis numato, kad „siekiant nepažeisti asmens teisių, apsaugoti jo garbę ir orumą, renkant ir viešai skelbiant informaciją draudžiama: filmuoti, fotografuoti vaiką ar daryti jo garso ir vaizdo įrašus be nors vieno iš tėvų, globėjų ar rūpintojų ir paties vaiko sutikimo.“ &lt;/s&gt;</p>

<p>recognition of refugee status</p>	<p>pabėgėlio statuso pripažinimas</p>	<p>The official and legal process through which a host country or relevant authorities acknowledge and accept that an individual qualifies as a refugee based on the criteria defined in international and national laws. (Found on the website of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) .</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; This Directive shall apply where the sponsor is holding a residence permit issued by a Member State for a period of validity of one year or more who has reasonable prospects of obtaining the right of permanent residence, if the members of his or her family are third country nationals of whatever status. 2. This Directive shall not apply where the sponsor is: (a) applying for recognition of refugee status whose application has not yet given rise to a final decision; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Ši direktyva taikoma tais atvejais, kai globėjas turi valstybės narės išduotą, vienerius metus arba ilgesnį laiką galiojantį leidimą gyventi ir pagrįstas perspektyvas gauti teisę į nuolatinę gyvenamąją vietą, jeigu jo šeimos nariai yra bet kurių statusų turintys trečiosios šalies piliečiai. 2. Ši direktyva netaikoma tais atvejais, kai globėjas: a) prašo pripažinti pabėgėlio statusą, ir dėl jo prašymo dar nėra galutinio sprendimo; b) gali gyventi valstybėje narėje dėl to, kad jam teikiama laikina apsauga, arba, kad tuo remdamasis, jis prašo leidimo gyventi ir laukia sprendimo dėl savo statuso; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>re-entry</p>	<p>pakartotinis atvykimas</p>	<p>The process by which individuals who have previously entered a host country legally and temporarily leave that country, and then seek to return while maintaining their existing immigration status. Re-entry ensures compliance with the terms and conditions of their authorized documentation, such as visas or residence permits. (Found on the official government websites).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Member States shall facilitate re-entry of third-country nationals who were admitted to that Member State as seasonal workers at least once within the previous five years, and who fully respected the conditions applicable to seasonal workers under this Directive during each of their stays. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Valstybės narės sudaro palankesnes sąlygas pakartotinai atvykti trečiųjų šalių piliečiams, kurie buvo priimti į tą valstybę narę sezoniniam darbui bent kartą per ankstesnius penkerius metus ir kurie kiekvieno buvimo laikotarpiu visapusiškai laikėsi pagal šią direktyvą nustatytų sąlygų, taikomų sezoniniams darbuotojams. &lt;/s&gt;</p>



decision on the accommodation of the minor	sprendimas dėl nepilnamečio apgyvendinimo		<p>&lt;s&gt; The State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service takes a decision on the accommodation of the minor at the RRC, and the Child Rights Protection Division of the municipality in whose territory the RRC is located organises within 3 days the procedure of appointment of a representative for the unaccompanied minor alien in accordance with the procedure prescribed by legal acts. &lt;/s&gt;</p> <p>&lt;s&gt; The central authority which takes decisions on asylum and on expulsion/return is the Migration Department. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Migracijos departamentas priima sprendimą dėl nepilnamečio apgyvendinimo PPC, o Vaiko teisių tarnybos skyrius teisės aktų nustatyta tvarka per 3 dienas organizuoja atstovo nelydimam nepilnamečiui užsieniečiui skyrimo procedūrą. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
decisions on asylum	sprendimas dėl prieglobsčio	The formal determination made by a host country's immigration or asylum authorities regarding an individual's request for asylum, including whether they meet the criteria for asylum protection and the corresponding legal status granted. (Found on UNHCR website).		<p>&lt;s&gt; Sulaukęs teigiamo sprendimo dėl prieglobsčio statuso, pabėgėlis turi pats susirasti būstą. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
denial of refugee status / exclusion from refugee status	pabėgėlio statuso nesuteikimas	The formal process through which a host country or relevant authorities reject an individual's claim for refugee status based on the assessment that the individual does not meet the criteria for refugee status as defined in international and national laws. Denial of refugee status means that the individual is not granted legal protections or rights associated with refugee status. (Found on the website of the UNHCR).	<p>&lt;s&gt; Article 1F of the Refugee Convention (the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees) deals with the exclusion from refugee status of those persons for whom there are serious reasons to consider that they had committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against Humanity or a serious non-political crime, or have been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; 5 LT 5 straipsnio 3 dalyje valstybėms narėms numatyta galimybė nustatyti, kad prašytojui, kuris pateikia vėlesnį prašymą, paprastai pabėgėlio statusas nesuteikiamas, jei persekiojimo pavojus grindžiamas aplinkybėmis, kurias prašytojas sukūrė savo iniciatyva po išvykimo iš kilmės šalies. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

refusal of entry	atsisakymas leisti atvykti	The action taken by immigration authorities or border control agencies to deny an individual's entry into a country or territory. (Found on the AMG)	<s> This screening would consist of identity, health and security checks on arrival, in view of fast channelling of the person concerned towards the applicable procedure, i.e. return, refusal of entry or the examination of an application for international protection. . </s>	<s> Atliekant šį tikrinimą būtų nustatoma atvykstančių asmenų tapatybė, atliekami jų sveikatos ir saugumo patikrinimai, siekiant atitinkamam asmeniui kuo greičiau pradėti taikyti tinkamą procedūrą, t. y. grąžinimo, atsisakymo leisti atvykti ar tarpautinės apsaugos prašymo nagrinėjimo. </s>
refusal to renew refugee status	atsisakymas pratęsti pabėgėlio statuso galiojimą	The decision made by immigration authorities or relevant government agencies to deny an extension or renewal of refugee status to an individual who has previously been recognized as a refugee. (Found on the website of the UNHCR ).	<s> The Court clarified the conditions under which such a threat can be exceptionally considered as established in the case of an applicant who is not specifically targeted by reason of factors particular to his/her personal circumstances and provided guidance on the use of the degree of indiscriminate violence characterising the armed conflict as a criterion for assessing the existence of a serious and individual threat[25]. Revocation of, ending of or refusal to renew refugee status and subsidiary protection status. <s>	<s> Jis patikslino sąlygas, kuriomis tokia grėsmė gali būti išimtinai pripažinta įrodyta, kai prašytojui pavojus kyla ne dėl konkrečiai su jo situacija susijusių priežasčių, ir rekomendavo vadovautis ginkluotą konfliktą apibūdinančiu aklo smurto laipsniu kaip kriterijumi vertinant rimtos ir asmeninės grėsmės buvimą[25]. Pabėgėlio statuso ir papildomos apsaugos statuso panaikinimas, galiojimo nutraukimas arba atsisakymas pratęsti galiojimą. <s>
remunerated activities	atlygintina veikla		<s> Total Number of residence permits for remunerated activities refused due to the identity of the applicant not being considered sufficiently established. <s>	<s> b) „darbas“ – asmens atliekama atlygintina veikla kito asmens naudai tam asmeniui vadovaujant;</s>

<p>repatriation</p>	<p>repatriacija</p>	<p>The personal right of a refugee, prisoner of war or a civil detainee to return to his or her country of nationality under specific conditions laid down in various international instruments. (from Glossary on Migration 2nd edition).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; The Fund shall support, in particular, the following actions: (a) measures necessary for the preparation of return operations, such as those leading to the identification of third-country nationals, to the issuing of travel documents and to family tracing; (b) cooperation with the consular authorities and immigration services of third countries with a view to obtaining travel documents, facilitating repatriation and ensuring readmission; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Atsižvelgiant į tai, fondo lėšomis remiami visų pirma šie veiksmai: a) priemonės, reikalingos norint pasirengti grąžinimo operacijoms, pavyzdžiui, priemonės, kuriomis užtikrinamas trečiųjų šalių piliečių tapatybės nustatymas, kelionės dokumentų išdavimas ir šeimos narių paieška; b) bendradarbiavimas su trečiųjų šalių konsulinėmis įstaigomis ir imigracijos tarnybomis siekiant gauti kelionės dokumentus, palengvinti repatriaciją ir užtikrinti readmisiją; c) remiamo savanoriško grąžimo priemonės, įskaitant sveikatos patikrinimus ir medicinos pagalbą, kelionės organizavimą, finansines išmokas ir konsultavimą bei pagalbą prieš grąžinimą ir po jo; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>resettlement of persons</p>	<p>asmenų perkėlimas</p>	<p>The selection and transfer of refugees from a state in which they have sought protection to a third state which has agreed to admit them as refugees with permanent residence status. (From Asylum and Migration Glossary)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; The processing of personal data within the framework of this Regulation should be for the purposes of assisting the return of third-country nationals, facilitating the resettlement of persons in need of international protection and implementing Union and national measures in respect of admission for the purpose of legal migration and for the prevention and combating of illegal immigration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; atsižvelgiant į perkėlimo į Europos Sąjungą poreikius, nustatytus bendruose Sąjungos prioritetuose perkėlimo į Europos Sąjungą srityje, taip pat būtina suteikti papildomas finansines paskatas tokiame asmenų perkėlimui, atsižvelgiant į konkrečius geografinius regionus, tautybes ir konkrečias perkeltinų asmenų kategorijas, jeigu nustatoma, kad toks perkėlimas yra tinkamiausias šių asmenų ypatingų poreikių sprendimas; &lt;/s&gt;</p>

resettlement/ relocation	perkėlimas	The selection and transfer of refugees from a state in which they have sought protection to a third state which has agreed to admit them as refugees with permanent residence status. (Found in the AMG).	<p>&lt;s&gt; In the context of resettlement , Member States that resettle should closely consult the UNHCR in relation to the term ‘family members’ in their resettlement practices and actual resettlement processes. (35) Measures on and in relation to third countries supported through the Fund should be adopted in synergy and in coherence with other actions outside the Union supported through Union external assistance instruments, both geographic and thematic. In particular, in implementing such actions, full coherence should be sought with the principles and general objectives of Union’s external action and foreign policy related to the country or region in question. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Kalbant apie perkėlimą, perkėlimą vykdančios valstybės narės turėtų glaudžiai konsultuotis su Jungtinių Tautų vyriausiojo pabėgėlių reikalų komisaro biuru dėl sąvokos „šeimos nariai“ taikymo savo perkėlimo praktikoje ir vykdamai faktinį perkėlimo procesą; (35) fondo lėšomis remiamos priemonės, taikomos trečiosioms šalims, ir su jomis susijusios priemonės turėtų būti patvirtintos užtikrinant sąveiką ir suderinamumą su kitais už Sąjungos ribų vykdomais veiksmais, kurie remiami pagal Sąjungos išorės pagalbos tiek geografinės, tiek temines priemonės. Įgyvendinant tokius veiksmus visų pirma turėtų būti stengiama visapusiško suderinamumo su Sąjungos išorės veiksmų ir užsienio politikos, susijusios su tam tikra šalimi ar regionu, principais ir bendraisiais tikslais. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
return	grąžinimas	The process of a third-country national going back – whether in voluntary compliance with an obligation to return or enforced to his or her country of origin, or a country of transit in accordance with Community or bilateral readmission agreements. (From the Parallel Corpus.)	<p>&lt;s&gt; When using standard forms for decisions related to return , namely return decisions and, if issued, entry-ban decisions and decisions on removal, Member States should respect that principle and fully comply with all applicable provisions of this Directive. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Naudodamos standartines sprendimų, susijusių su grąžinimu, t. y. sprendimų grąžinti ir, jei priimama, sprendimų uždrausti atvykti ir sprendimų dėl išsiuntimo, formas, valstybės narės turėtų atsižvelgti į tą principą ir visapusiškai laikytis visų taikytinų šios direktyvos nuostatų. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

return decision / decision on return	sprendimas grąžinti / sprendimas dėl grąžinimo	An administrative or judicial decision or act, stating or declaring the stay of a third-country national to be illegal and imposing or stating an obligation to return	<s> When using standard forms for decisions related to return, namely return decisions and, if issued, entry-ban decisions and decisions on removal, Member States should respect that principle and fully comply with all applicable provisions of this Directive. </s>	<s> Naudodamos standartines sprendimų, susijusių su grąžinimu, t. y. sprendimų grąžinti ir, jei priimama, sprendimų uždrausti atvykti ir sprendimų dėl išsiuntimo, formas, valstybės narės turėtų atsižvelgti į tą principą ir visapusiškai laikytis visų taikytinų šios direktyvos nuostatų. </s>
return of persons	asmenų grąžinimas		<s> In addition to supporting the return of persons as provided for in this Regulation, the Fund should also support other measures to combat illegal immigration or the circumventing of existing legal migration rules, thereby safeguarding the integrity of Member States' immigration systems. </s>	<s> be paramos grąžinant asmenis, kaip numatyta šiame reglamente, fondo lėšomis taip pat turėtų būti remiamos kitos kovos su nelegalia imigracija ar esamų teisėtoms migracijos taisyklių nesilaikymu priemonės tokiu būdu užtikrinant valstybių narių imigracijos sistemų vientisumą; </s>
return of unaccompanied minors	nelydimų nepilnamečių grąžinimas	the process of repatriating or sending back a foreign national who is under the age of 18 and arrived in a host country as an unaccompanied minor, typically without the presence or legal guardianship of a parent or legal guardian. The return may occur for various reasons, including when the minor's asylum claim is denied, when they voluntarily choose to return to their home country, or when suitable arrangements have been made for their care and protection in the home country. (Found on the website of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)).	<s> A high number of different stakeholders are also involved in the (voluntary) return of unaccompanied minors , ranging from the Ministries of Interior and national Immigration offices to child-care services and NGOs. Care arrangements available for unaccompanied minors (Member States generally give priority to the care of unaccompanied minors, which commences immediately, i.e. prior to status determination. </s>	<s> Sprendimas dėl nelydimo nepilnamečio užsieniečio grąžinimo priimamas, jeigu nelydimas nepilnamečio užsieniecis turi galiojantį kelionės dokumentą, yra surasti jo tėvai ar kiti teisėti atstovai, o jų neradus – užsienio valstybės institucijos, atsakingos už vaikų globą ar apsaugą, sutinka priimti nelydimą nepilnamečių užsieniečių (Grąžinimo aprašo 22 p.) </s>

<p>revocation of refugee status/ cessation of refugee status/ withdrawal of refugee status</p>	<p>pabėgėlio statuso panaikinimas</p>	<p>The formal process through which a host country or relevant authorities withdraw or cancel the previously granted refugee status of an individual when it is determined that the individual no longer meets the criteria for refugee status as defined in international and national laws. Revocation of refugee status can result in the loss of legal protections and rights. (Found on the website of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; In some Member States, cessation of refugee status is not possible if protection is offered by non-State actors or within only in a part of the country of origin[ 30]. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Kai kuriose valstybėse narėse[30] panaikinti pabėgėlio statusą neįmanoma, jeigu apsaugą suteikia nevalstybiniai dalyviai arba jeigu ji suteikiama tik tam tikroje kilmės šalies dalyje. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>secondary movement of applicants</p>	<p>antrinis prašytojų judėjimas / pakartotinis prašytojų judėjimas</p>		<p>&lt;s&gt; In order to avoid secondary movements of applicants, common principles for the consideration or designation by Member States of third countries as safe should be established. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Siekiant išvengti pakartotinio prašytojų judėjimo, turėtų būti nustatyti bendri principai, pagal kuriuos valstybės narės svarstyti trečiųjų šalių saugumą ar priskirti jas prie saugių šalių; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>submission and examination of applications</p>	<p>prašymų pateikimas ir nagrinėjimas</p>		<p>&lt;s&gt; Article 5 shall apply to the submission and examination of the application, subject to paragraph 2 of this Article. 2. Where a refugee cannot provide official documentary evidence of the family relationship, the Member States shall take into account other evidence, to be assessed in accordance with national law, of the existence of such relationship. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; 5 straipsnis taikomas prašymo pateikimui ir nagrinėjimui, atsižvelgiant į šio straipsnio 2 dalį. 2. Jei pabėgėlis negali pateikti oficialių dokumentinių šeimoms santykių įrodymų, valstybės narės atsižvelgia į kitus tokių santykių buvimo įrodymus, vertintinus pagal nacionalinę teisę. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

<p>submission of an application</p>	<p>prašymo pateikimas</p>	<p>The formal act of presenting one's information, documents, and requests to the appropriate authorities or agencies for the purpose of initiating and processing various migration-related procedures, such as visa applications, asylum claims, work permits, residency applications, and citizenship requests. (Found on the websites of Embassies and Consulates).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Possession of a registration certificate as referred to in Article 8, of a document certifying permanent residence, of a certificate attesting submission of an application for a family member residence card, of a residence card or of a permanent residence card, may under no circumstances be made a precondition for the exercise of a right or the completion of an administrative formality, as entitlement to rights may be attested by any other means of proof. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; 8 straipsnyje nurodyto registracijos sertifikato, nuolatinį gyvenimą šalyje patvirtinančio dokumento, paraiškios šeimos nario leidimo gyventi šalyje kortelei gauti pateikimą patvirtinančio sertifikato, leidimo gyventi šalyje kortelės ar nuolatinio gyvenimo šalyje leidimo kortelės turėjimas jokiomis aplinkybėmis negali būti būtina sąlyga pasinaudoti teise arba atlikti administracinį formalumą, nes teisės turėjimas gali būti patvirtinamas bet kokiomis kitomis įrodančiomis priemonėmis. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>submission of an application for asylum</p>	<p>prašymo suteikti prieglobstį pateikimas</p>		<p>&lt;s&gt; In the view of that government, that could justify keeping a third-country national in detention under the rules of the Return Directive after the submission of an application for asylum.&lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Šios vyriausybės manymu, tai galėtų pateisinti trečiosios šalies piliečio tolesnį su laikymą pagal Grąžinimo direktyvoje numatytą tvarką po prieglobsčio prašymo pateikimo.&lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>submission of documents</p>	<p>dokumentų pateikimas</p>	<p>the process by which individuals, typically applicants for visas, residence permits, asylum, or other forms of legal immigration status, provide the required documentation and information to immigration authorities or relevant government agencies.</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Certain obligations aimed at avoiding the risk of absconding, such as regular reporting to the authorities, deposit of an adequate financial guarantee, submission of documents or the obligation to stay at a certain place may be imposed for the duration of the period for voluntary departure. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Savanoriško išvykimo laikotarpiu, siekiant užkirsti kelią asmeniu išsisklepti, gali būti numatyti tam tikros prievolės, pavyzdžiui, prievolė reguliariai registruotis institucijose, atitinkamas piniginis užstatas, dokumentų paėmimas ar prievolė neišvykti iš tam tikros vietos. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

<p>subsidiary protection</p>	<p>papildoma apsauga</p>	<p>The protection given to a third-country national or a stateless person who does not qualify as a refugee but in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that the person concerned, if returned to their country of origin, or in the case of a stateless person to their country of former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm as defined in Art. 15 of 2011/95/EU, and to whom Art. 17(1) and (2) of Directive 2011/95/EU do not apply, and is unable or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country. (From Parallel Corpus and Asylum and Migration Glossary.)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; The approximation of rules on the recognition and content of refugee and subsidiary protection status should help to limit the secondary movement of applicants for international protection between Member States, where such movement is purely caused by differences in legal frameworks. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; pabėgėlio ir papildomos apsaugos statuso pripažinimo ir pobūdžio taisyklių suderinimas turėtų padėti apriboti antrinį tarptautinės apsaugos prašytojų judėjimą tarp valstybių narių, kai tokių judėjimą lemia tik teisinių sistemų skirtumai; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>territorial asylum request</p>	<p>teritorinio prieglobsčio prašymas</p>	<p>A request of an individual to remain in the destination country instead of being removed (deported) to a country where he or she fears prosecution or harm. Found on <a href="https://help.unhcr.org/usa/applying-for-asylum/what-is-asylum/">https://help.unhcr.org/usa/applying-for-asylum/what-is-asylum/</a></p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; It could also be significant and effective to establish hotspots in the third countries bordering the EU and having agreements on migration policy for registration and asylum request . &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Taip pat galėtų būti reikšminga ir veiksminga trečiojoje šalyje, kurios ribojasi su ES ir turi sutarimus dėl migracijos politikos, taikomos registracijai ir prieglobsčio prašymams, sukurti migrantų ankludžio valdymo centrus. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>transfer of an asylum-seeker</p>	<p>prieglobsčio prašytojo perdavimas</p>	<p>The process of moving asylum seekers from one location to another, which may include transferring them within the same country or between different countries. (Found on the UNHCR website).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Available findings suggest that national programmes made limited additional contributions to both the transfer of asylum seekers and the transfer of beneficiaries of international protection, as compared with the relocation mechanism. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Turimi faktai rodo, kad nacionalinių programų indėlis prieglobsčio prašytojų perkėlimo ir asmenų, kuriems suteikta tarptautinė apsauga, perkėlimo srityse buvo nedidelis, palyginti su perkėlimo Europos Sąjungoje mechanizmu. &lt;/s&gt;</p>



voluntary departure	savanoriškas išvykimas	compliance with the obligation to return within the time-limit fixed for that purpose in the return decision. (from Parallel corpus)	<s> 'voluntary departure' means compliance with the obligation to return within the time-limit fixed for that purpose in the return decision; </s>	<s> „savanoriškas išvykimas“ – prievolės grįžti įvykdymas per sprendime grąžinti tam tikslui nustatytą laikotarpį; </s>
voluntary return	savanoriškas grįžimas	The assisted or independent return to the country of origin, transit or third country, based on the free will of the returnee. Found on <a href="https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/observaciones/11/anexo5.pdf">https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/observaciones/11/anexo5.pdf</a>	<s> Where there are no reasons to believe that this would undermine the purpose of a return procedure, voluntary return should be preferred over forced return and a period for voluntary departure should be granted. </s>	<s> Kai nėra pagrindo manyti, kad tai galėtų pakenkti grąžinimo procedūros tikslui, savanoriškam grįžimui turėtų būti suteikiama pirmenybė priverstinio grąžinimo atžvilgiu ir turėtų būti suteikiamas laikotarpis savanoriškai išvykti. </s>
withdrawal of international protection	tarptautinės apsaugos panaikinimas	The formal process by which a host country cancels or revokes the refugee or asylum status previously granted to an individual, rendering them vulnerable to deportation or removal to their home country, where they may face persecution or harm. (Found on the official websites and publications of government immigration and asylum agencies).	<s> 'Withdrawal of international protection' means the decision by a competent authority to revoke, end or refuse to renew the refugee or subsidiary protection status of a person in accordance with Directive 2011/95/EU; </s>	<s> o) tarptautinės apsaugos panaikinimas– kompetentingos institucijos sprendimas atšaukti, nutraukti arba atsisakyti atnaujinti asmens pabėgėlio arba papildomos apsaugos statusą pagal Direktyvą 2011/95/ES; </s>
withdrawal of residence permit	leidimo gyventi panaikinimas		<s> In a recent preliminary reference 86, the CJEU was asked to state whether Article 16(2)(a) must be interpreted as precluding the withdrawal of a residence permit if the acquisition of that residence permit was based on fraudulent information but the family member was unaware of the fraud. </s>	<s> Neseniai pateikta prašyme priimti prejudicinį sprendimą 86 Europos Sąjungos Teisingumo Teismo buvo paprašyta nurodyti, ar 16 straipsnio 2 dalies a punktą reikia aiškinti taip, kad pagal jį draudžiama panaikinti leidimą gyventi, jeigu šis leidimas gyventi buvo išgytas patelkus apgaulingą informaciją, tačiau šeimos narys apie šį sukčiavimą nežinojo. </s>

<p>withdrawal of subsidiary protection</p>	<p>papildomos apsaugos panaikinimas</p>	<p>The formal process by which a host country cancels or revokes the subsidiary protection status previously granted to an individual, rendering them vulnerable to deportation or removal to their home country, where they may face serious harm. (Found on the official websites and publications of government immigration and asylum agencies).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; It reflects a basic principle of Union law that the decisions taken on an application for international protection, the decisions concerning a refusal to reopen the examination of an application after its discontinuation, and the decisions on the withdrawal of refugee or subsidiary protection status are subject to an effective remedy before a court or tribunal. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; pagal pagrindinį Sąjungos teisės principą sprendimus, priimtus dėl tarptautinės apsaugos prašymo, sprendimus dėl atsisakymo atnaujinti prašymo nagrinėjimą po jo nutraukimo ir sprendimus dėl pabėgėlio arba papildomos apsaugos statuso panaikinimo, galima veiksmingai apskųsti teisme; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p><b>Inanimate Entities &amp; Attributes (INANE)</b></p>				
<p>accelerated admission procedure</p>	<p>paspartinta priėmimo procedūra</p>		<p>&lt;s&gt; The Committee is particularly pleased about the simplified and accelerated admission procedures as seasonal work is, by its very nature, time-limited and businesses face staffing shortages during these particular periods. &lt;s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Pagreitintą priėmimo procedūrą, pagal kurią bendrovės viduje perkellamų asmenų leidimai ir ilgalaikio judumo leidimai išduodami per trumpesnę laiką, nei nustatyta 15 straipsnio 1 dalyje ar 22 straipsnio 2 dalies b punkte; ir (arba) c) paprasčiau ir (arba) pagreitintą procedūrą, susijusią su reikalingų vizų išdavimu. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

admission procedure	priėmimo tvarka	The formal processes, criteria, and requirements individuals must follow and meet to legally enter and stay in a foreign country. (Found on the websites of Embassies and Consulates).	<p>&lt;s&gt; It is appropriate to facilitate the admission of third-country nationals applying for the purpose of carrying out a research activity through an admission procedure which does not depend on their legal relationship with the host research organisation and by no longer requiring a work permit in addition to an authorisation. This procedure should be based on collaboration between research organisations and the immigration authorities in Member States. &lt;/s&gt;</p> <p>&lt;s&gt; The AMIF also registered significant progress regarding the most vulnerable, including unaccompanied minors, and refugees and asylum seekers in regions such as north Africa and the Horn of Africa, thereby increasing the visibility of its external dimension. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; tikslinga supaprastinti treėiųjų šalių pilieėių, kurie teikia prašymus vykdyti mokslinių tyrimų veiklą, priėmimą nustatant priėmimo tvarką, kuri nepriklauso nuo jų teisinėių santykių su priimanėia mokslinių tyrimų organizacija, ir kuria nebereikalaujama leidimo dirbti, o tik leidimo. Ši tvarka turėtų būti grindžiama mokslinių tyrimų organizacijų ir valstybių narių imigracijos tarnybų bendradarbiavimu. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
AMIF / Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund	PMIF / Prieglobsėio, migracijos ir integracijos fondas			<p>&lt;s&gt; PMIF taip pat padėjo padaryti didelę pažangą, susijusią su pažeidžiamiausiais asmenimis, įskaitant nelydimus nepilnamečius, pabėgėlius ir prieglobsėio prašytojus Šiaurės Afrikoje ir Somalo pusiasalyje, ir drauge padidinti išorės aspekto matomumą. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

<p>application for a visa</p>	<p>prašymas išduoti vizą</p>	<p>The formal submission of documents and information by an individual to a host country's immigration or consular authorities, requesting permission to enter and stay in that country for a defined purpose and duration, as granted by a visa. (Found on the websites of Embassies and Consulates).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; As regards the admission of a third-country national under this Directive, an applicant for an EU Blue Card shall: (a) present a valid work contract or, as provided for in national law, a binding job offer for highly qualified employment for a period of at least 6 months in the Member State concerned; (b) for unregulated professions, present documents attesting to relevant higher professional qualifications in relation to the work to be carried out; (c) for regulated professions, present documents attesting to the fulfilment of the conditions set out under national law for the exercise by Union citizens of the regulated profession specified in the work contract or binding job offer, in accordance with national law; (d) present a valid travel document, as determined by national law, and, if required, an application for a visa , a valid visa or, where applicable, a valid residence permit or valid long-stay visa; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Kalbant apie trečiosios šalies piliečio priėmimą pagal šią direktyvą, ES mėlynosios kortelės prašytojas turi: a) pateikti galiojančią darbo sutartį arba, kaip numatyta nacionalinėje teisėje, įpareigojantį darbo pasiūlymą ne trumpesiam kaip šešių mėnesių laikotarpiui dirbti aukštos kvalifikacijos darbą atitinkamoje valstybėje narėje; b) nereguliuojamųjų profesijų atveju – pateikti dokumentus, patvirtinančius atitinkamą aukštą profesinę kvalifikaciją, susijusią su atliktinu darbu; c) reguliuojamųjų profesijų atveju – pateikti dokumentus, patvirtinančius, kad jis tenkina nacionalinėje teisėje nustatytas sąlygas ES piliečiams užsimiti reglamentuojamąją profesiją, nurodytą darbo sutartyje arba įpareigojajame darbo pasiūlyme pagal nacionalinę teisę; d) pateikti galiojantį kelionės dokumentą, kaip nustatyta nacionalinėje teisėje, ir, jei reikia, prašymą išduoti vizą, galiojančią vizą arba, kai taikytina, galiojantį leidimą gyventi šalyje arba galiojančią ilgalaikę vizą; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
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application for asylum	prašymas suteikti prieglobstį		<p>&lt;s&gt; 'Residence permit' means: (a) all residence permits issued by the Member States according to the uniform format laid down by Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 ( 23) and residence cards issued in accordance with Directive 2004/38/EC; (b) all other documents issued by a Member State to third-country nationals authorising a stay on its territory that have been the subject of a notification and subsequent publication in accordance with Article 39, with the exception of:</p> <p>(i) temporary permits issued pending examination of a first application for a residence permit as referred to in point (a) or an application for asylum ; and (ii) visas issued by the Member States in the uniform format laid down by Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 ( 24); &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Leidimas gyventi: a) visi leidimai gyventi, išduoti valstybių narių laikantis vienodos formos, nustatytos Tarybos reglamentu (EB) Nr. 1030/2002 ( 23), ir leidimų gyventi šalyje kortelės, išduotos laikantis Direktyvos 2004/38/EB; b) visi kiti dokumentai, išduoti valstybių narių trečiųjų šalių piliečiams, kuriems leidžiama būti jų teritorijoje, apie kuriuos buvo pranešta ir kurie yra atitinkamai paskelbti laikantis 39 straipsnio, išskyrus: i) laikinus leidimus, išduotus nagrinėjant pirmąjį prašymą dėl leidimo gyventi, kaip nurodyta a papunktyje, arba prieglobščio prašymą, ir &lt;/s&gt; &lt;s&gt; ii) &lt;/s&gt;&lt;s&gt; vizas, išduotas valstybių narių laikantis vienodos formos, nustatytos Tarybos reglamentu (EB) &lt;s&gt;</p>
application for international protection	tarptautinės apsaugos prašymas	Application for international protection ' means a request made by a third-country national or a stateless person for protection from a Member State, who can be understood to seek refugee status or subsidiary protection status, and who does not explicitly request another kind of protection, outside the scope of this Directive, that can be applied for separately. (Found in the Parallel Corpus)	<p>&lt;s&gt; 'Family members' means, in so far as the family already existed in the country of origin, the following members of the family of the beneficiary of international protection who are present in the same Member State in relation to the application for international protection : - the spouse of the beneficiary of international protection or his or her unmarried partner in a stable relationship, where the law or practice of the Member State concerned treats unmarried couples in a way comparable to married couples under its law relating to third-country nationals. &lt;s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Šeimos nariai – tiek, kiek šeima jau egzistavo kilmės šalyje, toliau išvardyti tarptautinės apsaugos gavėjo šeimos nariai, kurie yra toje pačioje susijusioje valstybėje narėje: tarptautinės apsaugos gavėjo sutuoktinis arba nesantuokinis partneris, su kuriuo sieja stabilūs santykiai, kai atsižvelgiant į atitinkamos valstybės nars teisę ar praktiką pagal trečiųjų šalių piliečiams taikomą jos teisę nesantuokines poras prilyginamos santuokinėms poroms&lt;s&gt;</p>

asylum	prieglobstis	A form of protection given by a State on its territory, based on the principle of non-refoulement and internationally or nationally recognised refugee rights and which is granted to a person who is unable to seek protection in their country of citizenship and / or residence, in particular for fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. (From AMG)	<s> A common policy on asylum, including a Common European Asylum System, is a constituent part of the European Union's objective of progressively establishing an area of freedom, security and justice open to those who, forced by circumstances, legitimately seek protection in the Union. </s>	<s> bendra prieglobščio politika, įskaitant bendrą Europos prieglobščio sistemą, yra sudėtinė Europos Sąjungos tikslo laisviškai sukurti laisvės, saugumo ir teisingumo erdvę asmenims, kurie aplinkybių verčiami teisėtai siekia apsaugos Sąjungoje, dalis; </s>
asylum application	prieglobščio prašymas	An application made by a foreigner or a stateless person which can be understood as a request for protection under the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol or national refugee law. (from the Official website of the EU Migration and Home Affairs.)	<s> a substantial increase in the number of asylum applications from the nationals of that third country for which the recognition rate is low; </s>	<s> žymiai padidėjęs tos trečiosios šalies piliečių prieglobščio prašymų, kurių patenkinimo procentas yra mažas, skaičius<s>
asylum for an applicant	prieglobstis prašytojui	A legal protection and status granted by a host country to individuals who have fled their home countries due to a well-founded fear of persecution. (Found on the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) website).	<s> A country can be considered to be a first country of asylum for a particular applicant if: (a) he or she has been recognised in that country as a refugee and he or she can still avail himself/herself of that protection; or (b) he or she otherwise enjoys sufficient protection in that country, including benefiting from the principle of non-refoulement, provided that he or she will be readmitted to that country. In applying the concept of first country of asylum to the particular circumstances of an applicant, Member States may take into account Article 38(1). </s>	<s> Šalis gali būti laikoma pirmąja prieglobščio šalimi konkrečiam prašytojui, jeigu: a) jis yra pripažintas pabėgėliu toje šalyje ir vis dar galės naudotis tokia apsauga; arba b) jis kitokių būdu naudosis pakankama apsauga toje šalyje, įskaitant negrąžinimo principą, jeigu jis bus pakartotinai priimtas į tą šalį. </s>

asylum procedure	prieglobsčio suteikimo procedūra	Setting clear rules for registering and lodging applications, making sure that everyone who wishes to request international protection can do so quickly and effectively. (from the official website of the EU Migration and Home Affairs).	<s> The Stockholm Programme affirmed that people in need of international protection must be ensured access to legally safe and efficient asylum procedures. In accordance with the Stockholm Programme, individuals should be offered the same level of treatment as regards procedural arrangements and status determination, regardless of the Member State in which their application for international protection is lodged. </s>	<s> Stokholmo programoje patvirtinta, kad žmonėms, kuriems reikalinga tarptautinė apsauga, privalo būti užtikrinta galimybė naudotis teisiskai saugiomis ir veiksmingomis prieglobsčio procedūromis. Pagal Stokholmo programą asmenims turėtų būti taikomos vienodos statuso nustatymo sąlygos, neatsižvelgiant į valstybę narę, kurioje pateiktas jų tarptautinės apsaugos prašymas. </s>
biometric data	biometriniai duomenys	Data relating to the physical, physiological or behavioural characteristics of an individual which allow their unique identification, such as facial images or dactyloscopic data. (from AMG). BD means fingerprint data and/or facial image. (from Parallel Corpus).	<s> (17) Biometric data, such as fingerprints and facial images, are unique and therefore much more reliable than alphanumeric data for identifying a person. The shared biometric matching service (shared BMS) should be a technical tool to reinforce and facilitate the work of the relevant EU information systems and the other interoperability components. </s>	<s> (17) biometriniai duomenys, kaip antai pirštų atspaudai ir veido atvaizdai, yra unikalūs, todėl nustatant asmens tapatybę yra daug patikimesni už raidinius skaitmeninius duomenis. Bendra biometrinių duomenų atitikties nustatymo paslauga (bendra BAP) turėtų būti techninė priemonė, užtikrinanti veiksmingesnį ir sklandesnį atitinkamų ES informacinių sistemų ir kitų sąveikumo komponentų veikimą. </s>
border area	pasienio teritorija		<s> Border residents may stay in a specified 'border area' stipulated through a bilateral agreement between a Member State and the neighbouring third country. The maximum duration of the stay must not exceed three months in any half-year period. </s>	s> Bet kuriam pasienio teritorijoje įvykusiame incidentui Agentūra nustato bendrą orientacinį poveikio lygį ir apie tai praneša nacionaliniams koordinavimo centrams. </s>

border control authorities	pasienio kontrolės institucija	Government agencies, law enforcement agencies, or specialized entities tasked with regulating and enforcing immigration and customs laws at international borders. They are responsible for overseeing and managing the entry and exit of people, goods, and vehicles while ensuring compliance with legal, security, and administrative requirements.	<s> Generally speaking, border control authorities will try to establish the (initial) identity of the minor, whereby a search can be performed for relevant documentation, and register his/ her presence. </s>	<s> Be to, pasienio kontrolės įstaigos prireikus gali bet kada atlikti papildomus tikrinimus.</s>
border crossing point	pasienio kontrolės punktas/ sienos perėjimo punktas	Any crossing point authorised by the competent authorities for the crossing of external EU borders. (Found in the Parallel Corpus).	<s> Information and counselling in detention facilities and at border crossing points 1. Where there are indications that third-country nationals or stateless persons held in detention facilities or present at border crossing points, including transit zones, at external borders, may wish to make an application for international protection, Member States shall provide them with information on the possibility to do so. In those detention facilities and crossing points, Member States shall make arrangements for interpretation to the extent necessary to facilitate access to the asylum procedure. 2. Member States shall ensure that organisations and persons providing advice and counselling to applicants have effective access to applicants present at border crossing points, including transit zones, at external borders. </s>	<s> Informavimas ir konsultavimas sulaikymo patalpose ir sienos perėjimo punktuose 1. Esant požymiams, kad trečiosios šalies piliečiai ar asmenys be pilietybės, laikomi sulaikymo patalpose ar sienos perėjimo punktuose, įskaitant tranzito zonas prie išorės sienų, gali pageidauti prašyti tarptautinės apsaugos, valstybės narės jiems suteikia informaciją, kaip tai padaryti. Tose sulaikymo patalpose ir perėjimo punktuose valstybės narės užtikrina vertimą žodžiu, jeigu jo reikia siekiant sudaryti sąlygas naudotis priglūbsčio procedūra. 2. Valstybės narės užtikrina, kad prašytojams patariančios ir juos konsultuojančios organizacijos ir asmenys turėtų veiksmingą galimybę susitikti su prašytojais, esančiais sienos perėjimo punktuose, įskaitant tranzito zonas, prie išorės sienų. </s>



citizenship	pilietybė	The particular legal bond between an individual and their State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation. (Found in the AMG).	<s> Citizenship of the Union confers on every citizen of the Union a primary and individual right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, subject to the limitations and conditions laid down in the Treaty and to the measures adopted to give it effect. </s>	<s> Sąjungos pilietybė kiekvienam Sąjungos piliečiui suteikia pirminę ir asmeninę teisę laisvai judėti ir gyventi valstybių narų teritorijoje, taikant Sutartyje ir jai vykdyti patvirtintose priemonėse nustatytus apribojimus ir reikalavimus. </s>
common asylum procedure	bendra prieglobsčio suteikimo tvarka	A coordinated and standardized approach to processing asylum applications across European Union (EU) member states. (Found on the AMG).	<s> The European Council, at its meeting of 10-11 December 2009, adopted the Stockholm Programme which reiterated the commitment to the objective of establishing by 2012 a common area of protection and solidarity based on a common asylum procedure and a uniform status for those granted international protection based on high protection standards and fair and effective procedures. </s>	<s> 2009 m. gruodžio 10–11 d. Europos Vadovų Taryba susitikime priėmė Stokholmo programą, kurioje pakartojo įsipareigojimą ne vėliau kaip 2012 m. sukurti bendrą apsaugos ir solidarumo erdvę, grindžiamą bendra prieglobsčio suteikimo tvarka ir vienuodu asmenų, kuriems suteikta tarptautinė apsauga, statusu, taip pat aukštais apsaugos standartais ir sąžiningomis bei veiksmingomis procedūromis. </s>
Common European Asylum System	bendra Europos prieglobsčio sistema		<s> A common policy on asylum, including a Common European Asylum System, is a constituent part of the European Union's objective of progressively establishing an area of freedom, security and justice open to those who, forced by circumstances, legitimately seek protection in the Union. </s>	<s> bendra prieglobsčio politika, įskaitant bendrą Europos prieglobsčio sistemą, yra sudėtinė Europos Sąjungos tikslo laipsniškai sukurti laisvės, saugumo ir teisingumo erdvę asmenims, kurie aplinkybių verčiami teisėtai siekti apsaugos Sąjungoje, dalis; </s>

conditions of entry	atvykimo sąlygos	specific requirements, criteria, and regulations that individuals must meet and adhere to in order to legally enter and reside in a particular country. (from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR))	<s> The Government of the Republic of Lithuania approved the Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines by Resolution No 29 of 22 January 2014. However, the conditions of entry of foreigners, including those entering for business purposes, are laid down by the Law. </s>	<s> Numatomam buvimui valstybių narių teritorijoje, kurio bendra trukmė neviršija 90 dienų per bet kurią 180 dienų laikotarpį, kai laikoma, kad kiekviena tokio buvimo diena įeina į 180 dienų laikotarpį, trečiųjų šalių piliečių atvykimo sąlygos yra tokios: a) jie turi turėti galiojantį kelionės dokumentą, su kuriuo jo turėtojai leidžiama kirsti sieną ir kuris atitinka šiuos kriterijus: i) jis galioja bent tris mėnesius po numatomo išvykimo iš valstybių narių teritorijos dienos. </s>
country of origin	kilmės valstybė	The country of nationality or, for stateless persons, of former habitual residence. (Found in the AMG).	<s> The mobility of highly qualified third-country workers between the Community and their countries of origin should be fostered and sustained. </s>	s> Reikėtų skatinti ir stiprinti trečiųjų šalių aukštos kvalifikacijos darbuotojų mobilumą tarp Bendrijos ir jų kilmės šalių. </s>
country of return	grąžinimo šalis	In the EU context, a third country to which a third-country national returns. (From Asylum and Migration Glossary)	<s> It is essential for the Fund to support specific measures for returnees in the country of return, in order to ensure their effective return to their town or region of origin under good conditions and to enhance their durable reintegration into their community. </s>	<s> itin svarbu fondo lėšomis remti konkrečias priemones, taikomas grįžusiems asmenims grąžinimo šalyje, kad būtų užtikrintas veiksmingas jų grįžimas geromis sąlygomis į jų kilmės miestą arba regioną ir kad būtų sustiprinta jų ilgalaikė reintegracija į jų bendruomenę; </s>
country of transit	tranzito šalis	The country through which migration flows (regular or irregular)  move; this means the country (or countries), different from the country of origin, which a migrant passes through in order to enter a country of destination. (Found in the Parallel Corpus).	<s> The Fund should provide support for new approaches concerning access to asylum procedures in a safer manner, in particular by targeting main countries of transit such as protection programmes for particular groups or certain procedures for examination of applications for asylum. </s>	<s> fondo lėšomis turėtų būti remiami nauji požiūriai, susiję su galimybė saugiau naudotis prieglobsčio procedūromis, visų pirma daugiausia dėmesio sutelkiant į pagrindines tranzito šalis, pavyzdžiui, tam tikroms grupėms skirtos apsaugos programos arba tam tikros prašymų suteikti prieglobstį nagrinėjimo procedūros; </s>

detention facilities	sulaikymo centrai	Secure or controlled facilities where foreign nationals, including migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, or undocumented individuals, may be temporarily held by immigration authorities or law enforcement agencies for the purpose of immigration enforcement, processing, or legal proceedings. (Found in AMG).	<s> In those detention facilities and crossing points, Member States shall make arrangements for interpretation to the extent necessary to facilitate access to the asylum procedure. </s>	<s> Tose sulaikymo patalpose ir perėjimo punktuose valstybės narės užtikrina vertimą žodžiu, jeigu jo reikia siekiant sudaryti sąlygas naudotis prieglobosio procedūra. </s>
determining authority	sprendžiančioji institucija	Any quasi-judicial or administrative body in a Member State responsible for examining applications for international protection competent to take decisions at first instance in such cases.	<s> Member States shall designate for all procedures a determining authority which will be responsible for an appropriate examination of applications in accordance with this Directive. </s>	<s> Visoms procedūroms valstybės narės paskiria sprendžiančiąją instituciją, kuri bus atsakinga už tinkamą prašymų nagrinėjimą pagal šią direktyvą. </s>
emergency shelter	skubi apsauga	Temporary accommodations or facilities established to offer immediate housing, safety, and essential services to migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, or displaced persons who are affected by emergencies or humanitarian crises. (Found on UNHCR website).	<s> EU funded humanitarian operations will continue to take into consideration boys' and girls' specific needs and vulnerabilities and ensure their protection while they are displaced. Where appropriate, support will be provided both in the country of origin and throughout the different migration routes; including prevention of and response to violence (including sexual violence), case management, registration and restoration of lost civil documentation, family tracing and reunification, psycho-social support, provision of information, education and emergency shelters for unaccompanied children 19 . </s>	<s> Vykdam ES finansuojamas humanitarines operacijas bus toliau atsižvelgiama į konkrečius berniukų ir mergaičių poreikius ir jų pažeidžiamumą, taip pat bus užtikrinama jų apsauga perkeltimo laikotarpiu. </s> <s> Prireikus kilmės šalyje ir įvairiais migracijos maršrutais keliaujantiems asmenims bus teikiama parama, įskaitant smurto prevenciją ir reaguojimą į smurtą (įskaitant seksualinį smurtą) veiksmus, bylų valdymą, prarastų civilinių dokumentų atkūrimą ir registravimą, šeimos narių paiešką ir susijungimą, psichologinę ir socialinę paramą, informacijos teikimą, švietimą ir skubios apsaugos suteikimą nelydimiems vaikams 19 . </s>

enforcement measure	vykdymo priemonė	The actions taken by immigration authorities, law enforcement agencies, and border control authorities to ensure compliance with immigration laws, regulations, and policies. (from the International Organization for Migration (IOM))	<s> “ Enforcement measure “ shall mean any measure taken by the enforcing Member State with a view to implementing an expulsion decision. </s>	<s> “vykdymo priemonė” – tai kiekviena priemonė, kurios imasi sprendimą vykdanči valstybė narė įgyvendindama sprendimą dėl išsiuntimo. </s>
entry visa	įvažiavimo viza	Type of visa restriction imposed by a country or territory, indicating that individuals holding such visas are prohibited from entering the country or territory for a specified period. These visas are typically issued based on various grounds, including legal inadmissibility, security concerns, or failure to meet visa requirements. No-entry visas are an integral component of a country's immigration policies and are employed to regulate and control the entry of foreign nationals.	<s> Family members who are not nationals of a Member State shall only be required to have an entry visa in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 or, where appropriate, with national law. </s>	<s> Šeimos nariai, kurie nėra valstybės narės piliečiai, turi turėti įvažiavimo vizą pagal Reglamento (EB) Nr. 539/2001 nuostatas arba, kai taikytina, nacionalinės teisės aktus. </s>

entry-exit system	atvykimo ir išvykimo sistema	Government initiative or framework that records and monitors the entry and exit of individuals into and out of a country. These systems often involve the collection and management of biometric and biographic data, including fingerprints, photographs, and travel document information. The primary purposes of national entry-exit systems are to enhance border security, facilitate immigration and visa procedures, and track the movement of travellers. (from the IOM)	<s> Information concerning the risks identified and the internal control system(s) set up to mitigate them. The following risks are identified: 1) Difficulties for eu-LISA to manage the development and integration of this system in parallel to development related to other more complicated systems ( Entry-Exit system, AFIS for SIS II, VIS, ...) taking place within the same time period. </s>	<s> Atsižvelgiant į tai, kad Šengeno acquis plėtotė stengiasi vizų srityje yra skiriama nuo kitų sistemų, susijusių su Šengeno acquis policijos bendradarbiavimo srityje arba nesusijusių su Šengeno acquis, šiame pasiūlyme aptariama prieiga prie Vizų informacinės sistemos, Šengeno informacinės sistemos, dabar veikiančios pagal Reglamentą (EB) Nr. 1987/2006, atvykimo ir išvykimo sistemoms ir Europos keliųjų informacijos ir leidimų sistemoms (ETIAS). </s>
EU Blue Card	ES mėlynoji kortelė	The authorisation bearing the term 'EU Blue Card' entitles its holder to reside and work in the territory of a Member State under the terms of Council Directive 2009/50/EC (Blue Card Directive). (Found in the AMG).	<s> ' EU Blue Card ' means the authorisation bearing the term 'EU Blue Card' entitling its holder to reside and work in the territory of a Member State under the terms of this Directive; </s>	<s> ES mėlynoji kortelė – leidimas su įrašu „ES mėlynoji kortelė“, suteikiantis jos turėtojui teisę apsigyventi ir dirbti valstybės narės teritorijoje pagal šioje direktyvoje nustatytas sąlygas; </s>
European Migration Network	Europos migracijos tinklas	The European Migration Network is an EU network of migration and asylum experts who work together to provide objective, comparable policy-relevant information. (Found in the Parallel corpus)	<s> The Commission also took into account the contributions and studies of the European Migration Network 19 , which have been launched at its initiative and which over the last years have produced several specialised studies and ad hoc queries. </s>	<s> Komisija taip pat atsižvelgė į Europos migracijos tinklo atsakymus ir tyrimus 19 , kurie pradėti Europos migracijos tinklo iniciatyva ir kuriuos vykdančios pastaruosius metus atlikti keli specializuoti tyrimai ir teiktos ad hoc užklausos. </s>

exit visa	išvažiavimo viza		<p>&lt;s&gt; Without prejudice to the provisions on travel documents applicable to national border controls, all Union citizens with a valid identity card or passport and their family members who are not nationals of a Member State and who hold a valid passport shall have the right to leave the territory of a Member State to travel to another Member State. 2. No exit visa or equivalent formality may be imposed on the persons to whom paragraph 1 applies. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Nepažeidžiant nuostatų dėl kelionės dokumentų, taikomų nacionaliniam pasienio patikrinimui, visi Sąjungos piliečiai, turintys galiojančią tapatybės kortelę ar pasą, ir jų šeimos nariai, kurie nėra valstybės narės piliečiai ir turi galiojanti pasą, turi teisę išvažiuoti iš valstybės narės teritorijos į kitą valstybę narę. 2. Asmenims, kuriems taikoma šio straipsnio 1 dalis, netaikomas išvažiavimo vizos ar lygiavertčio formalumo reikalavimas. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
external border crossing points	išorės sienų perėjimo punktai		<p>&lt;s&gt; Member States may cooperate with neighbouring countries with a view to the installation of separate lanes at external border crossing points. 1.1.3. As a general rule, persons travelling in vehicles may remain inside them during checks. However, if circumstances so require, persons may be requested to alight from their vehicles. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Valstybės narės gali bendradarbiauti su kaimyninėmis šalimis siekiamos įrengti atskiras juostas išorės sienos perėjimo punktuose. 1.1.3. Paprastai asmenys, keliaujantys transporto priemonėmis, tikrinimo metu gali jose pasilikti. Tačiau, jei to prireikia susiklosčius aplinkybėms, asmenų gali būti paprašyta iš jų išlipsti. Nuodugnius patikrinimas vyksta, jei leidžia vietos sąlygos, tam tikslui skirtose vietose. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
external borders	išorės sienos	<p>'External borders' means the Member States' land borders, including river and lake borders, sea borders and their airports, river ports, sea ports and lake ports, provided that they are not internal borders. (Found in the Parallel Corpus).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Migration and the crossing of external borders by a large number of third-country nationals should not, per se, be considered to be a threat to public policy or internal security. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; tai, kad migruoja ir išorės sienas kerta daug trečiosios šalies piliečių, per se neturėtų būti laikoma grėsme viešajai tvarkai ar vidaus saugumui; &lt;/s&gt;</p>

facilitated procedure/simplified system	palengvinta procedūra / supaprastinta procedūra		<p>&lt;s&gt; It should be possible to set up a simplified procedure for entities or groups of undertakings which have been recognised for that purpose. &lt;/s&gt;</p> <p>&lt;s&gt; The groups that are most in need of integration support are asylum applicants likely to be in need of international protection, as well as beneficiaries of international protection and migrants arriving in the EU through family reunification procedures. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; šiuo tikslu pripažinti subjektams arba įmonių grupėms turėtų būti galima nustatyti supaprastintą procedūrą. &lt;/s&gt;</p> <p>&lt;s&gt; Grupės, kurių integracijai labiausiai reikia paramos, yra prieglobsčio prašytojai, kuriems dažnai reikia tarptautinės apsaugos, taip pat tarptautinės apsaugos gavėjai ir migrantai, atvykstantys į ES taikant šeimų susijungimo procedūras. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
family reunification procedure	šeimos susijungimo procedūra	<p>The structured process through which a foreign national who has legal status in a host country applies for and facilitates the reunification of their immediate family members, who are often residing in their home country, to join them in the host country. (Found on official websites of government immigration agencies).</p>		
first country of asylum	pirmoji prieglobsčio šalis	<p>A country in which an applicant for international protection has either (a) been recognised as a refugee and they can still avail themselves of that protection; or (b) otherwise enjoys sufficient protection, including benefiting from the principle of non-refoulement, provided that they will be readmitted to that country. (from AMG)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; (b) a country which is not a Member State is considered as a first country of asylum for the applicant, pursuant to Article 35 26; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; b) vadovaujantis pagal 35 26 straipsnį, šalis, kuri nėra valstybė narė, yra laikoma prašytojo pirmąja prieglobsčio šalimi; &lt;/s&gt;</p>

first station of arrival	pirmoji atvykimo stotis		<p>&lt;s&gt; Checks on rail traffic: Those checks shall be carried out in one of the following ways: in the first station of arrival or last station of departure on the territory of a Member State; on board the train, during transit between the last station of departure in a third country and the first station of arrival on the territory of a Member State or vice versa; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Tokie patikrinimai gali vykti vienu iš šių būdų: pirmoje atvykimo arba paskutinėje išvykimo stotyje valstybės narės teritorijoje, traukinyje tranzito metu tarp paskutinės išvykimo stoties trečiojoje šalyje ir pirmos atvykimo stoties valstybės narės teritorijoje arba atvirkščiai, paskutinėje išvykimo arba pirmoje atvykimo stotyje trečiosios šalies teritorijoje. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
first time employment permit	pirmą kartą išduotas leidimas dirbti		<p>&lt;s&gt; Ireland provides statistics on first time employment permits (valid for less than one year or for 1-2 years) according to three bands of pay grade, which can be interpreted as referring to low-skilled, skilled and highly-skilled. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Valstybės narės Komisijai perduoda tokius statistinius duomenis: pirmą kartą išduotų leidimų dirbti sezoninį darbą skaičių ir, kiek įmanoma, trečiųjų šalių piliečių, kurių leidimo dirbti sezoninį darbą galiojimas buvo pratęstas, atnaujintas arba panaikintas, skaičių. &lt;/s&gt;</p>



fixed-term employment contract	terminuota darbo sutartis		<p>&lt;s&gt; For the purposes of paragraph 1(a), a Union citizen who is no longer a worker or self-employed person shall retain the status of worker or self-employed person in the following circumstances: (a) he/she is temporarily unable to work as the result of an illness or accident; (b) he/she is in duly recorded involuntary unemployment after having been employed for more than one year and has registered as a job-seeker with the relevant employment office; (c) he/she is in duly recorded involuntary unemployment after completing a fixed-term employment contract of less than a year or after having become involuntarily unemployed during the first twelve months and has registered as a job-seeker with the relevant employment office. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Taikant šio straipsnio 1 dalies a punktą, Sąjungos pilietis, kuris nebėra darbuotojas ar savarankiškai dirbantis, išlaiko darbuotojo ar savarankiškai dirbančiojo statusą tokiais atvejais: a) asmuo laikinai negali dirbti dėl ligos ar nelaimingo atsitikimo; b) asmuo yra tinkamai užregistruotas bedarbis ne savo noru po to, kai išdirbo daugiau kaip vienerius metus ir yra užregistruotas kaip ieškantis darbo atitinkamame įdarbinimo biure; c) asmuo yra tinkamai užregistruotas bedarbis ne savo noru po to, kai dirbo pagal terminuotą darbo sutartį trumpiau kaip vienerius metus arba tapo bedarbiu ne savo noru per pirmuosius dvylika mėnesių ir yra užregistruotas kaip ieškantis darbo atitinkamame įdarbinimo biure. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
foreigners' registration centre	užsieniečių registracijos centras	A designated facility or location, often operated by immigration authorities or organizations responsible for managing migration, where newly arrived asylum seekers, refugees, or migrants are registered and undergo initial processing. (Found on the UNHCR website, the UN agency).	<p>&lt;s&gt; The only accurate data on illegally staying third-country nationals who have absconded have been submitted by the Foreigners' Registration Centre, which provides accommodation to third-country nationals (asylum applicants). &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Nelydimi nepilnamečiai užsieniečiai apgyvendinami socialinėje įstaigoje – Pabėgėlių priėmimo centre, nepribojant jų judėjimo galimybės, o ne Užsieniečių registracijos centre, kur judėjimo laisvė rojojama. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

<p>forged document / counterfeit document</p>	<p>suklastotas dokumentas</p>	<p>Documents that have been fraudulently altered, replicated, or created with the intent to deceive immigration authorities, gain unauthorized entry to a host country, or obtain benefits, such as visas or residency permits, to which the individual is not entitled. (Found on official government websites).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; As long as an applicant can show good cause, the lack of documents on entry or the use of forged documents should not per se entail an automatic recourse to border or accelerated procedures. (22) It is also in the interests of both Member States and applicants to ensure a correct recognition of international protection needs already at first instance. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; prašytojui, kuris atvyko neturėdamas dokumentų arba naudojosi padirbtais dokumentais, per pasienio arba paspartintos procedūros, jeigu jis gali nurodyti rimtą priežastį; (22) be to, atsizvelgiant į valstybių narių ir prašytojų interesus, svarbu užtikrinti, kad tarptautinės apsaugos poreikiai būtų tinkamai pripažįstami jau pirmojoje instancijoje. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>fully-fledged refugee status</p>	<p>visateisės pabėgėlio statusas</p>	<p>A legal status conferred upon an individual who meets the criteria for refugee status as defined by international and national laws and conventions.(From The UNHCR website)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Accordingly, the vast majority of refugees in Turkey cannot apply for fully-fledged refugee status but for “Conditional Refugee” status only, which, if granted, limits the stay in the country until the moment a recognised refugee is “resettled to a third country”. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>Tai reiškia, kad didžioji dauguma pabėgėlių Turkijoje negali prašyti suteikti visateisį pabėgėlio statusą, o tik sąlyginį pabėgėlio statusą, pagal kurį, jei jis suteikiamas, būti šalyje leidžiama iki tol, kol pripažintas pabėgėlis perkeliamas į trečiąją šalį. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>guarantees for unaccompanied minors</p>	<p>nelydimiems nepilnamečiams suteiktos garantijos</p>	<p>Guarantees for unaccompanied minors 1. With respect to all procedures provided for in this Directive and without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 14 to 17, Member States shall: (a) take measures as soon as possible to ensure that a representative represents and assists the unaccompanied minor to enable him or her to benefit from the rights and comply with the obligations provided for in this Directive. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Nelydimiems nepilnamečiams suteiktos garantijos 1. Atsizvelgdamas į visas šioje direktyvoje numatytas procedūras ir nedarydamas poveikio 14–17 straipsnių nuostatomis, valstybės narės: a) nedelsdamos imasi priemonių užtikrinti, kad nelydimam nepilnamečiui atstovautų ir padėtų atstovais, kad nepilnametis galėtų naudotis teisėmis ir vykdyti pareigas, numatytas šioje direktyvoje. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	

hotspot area	migrantų antplūdžio vieta	hotspot area' means an area created at the request of the host Member State in which the host Member State, the Commission, relevant Union agencies and participating Member States cooperate, with the aim of managing an existing or potential disproportionate migratory challenge characterised by a significant increase in the number of migrants arriving at the external borders (From the Parallel Corpus)	<s> If the executive director decides to suspend or terminate deployment by the Agency of a migration management support team, he or she shall inform the other relevant bodies, offices and agencies active in the hotspot area of that decision. </s>	<s> Jei vykdomasis direktorius nusprendžia sustabdyti arba nutraukti Agentūros vykdomą migracijos valdymo remimo grupės siuntimą, jis apie tą sprendimą informuoja kitus susijusius organus, tarnybas ir agentūras, vykdančius veiklą migrantų antplūdžio vietoje, kuriai taikomas tas sprendimas. </s>
integration conditions	integracijos sąlygos		<s> (52) Refugees are required to fulfil integration conditions for family formation in the NL. </s>	<s> (52) Nyderlanduose pabėgėliai, norėdami sukurti šeimą, turi įvykdyti integracijos sąlygas. </s>
interests of minor children	nepilnamečio vaiko interesai	Overall welfare, rights, and unique requirements of children who are impacted by migration. This includes children who migrate with their families, unaccompanied minors, or those born to migrant parents in host countries. Safeguarding the interests of minor children is crucial to ensure their protection, healthy development, and access to appropriate services and opportunities. (from the UN).	<s> When examining an application, the Member States shall have due regard to the best interests of minor children. </s>	<s> Nagrinėdamos prašymą, valstybės narės deramai atsižvelgia į nepilnamečių vaikų geriausius interesus. </s>

internal borders	vidaus sienos		<p>&lt;s&gt; The creation of an area in which the free movement of persons across internal borders is ensured is one of the main achievements of the Union. &lt;/s&gt;</p> <p>&lt;s&gt; For example, Belgium and Finland reported having developed specific guidelines and internal procedures on return and reintegration assistance for UAMs. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; erdvės, kurioje užtikrinamas laisvas asmenų judėjimas per vidaus sienas, sukūrimas yra vienas didžiausių Sąjungos pasiekimų. &lt;/s&gt;</p> <p>&lt;s&gt; Šalys ši protokolą patvirtina pagal savo vidaus tvarką ir teisės aktus. &lt;s&gt;</p>
internal procedure	vidaus tvarka	The set of administrative and operational processes, guidelines, and protocols implemented by a country's immigration authorities and relevant government agencies to manage immigration and migration-related activities within the country's borders.		<p>&lt;s&gt; Šalys ši protokolą patvirtina pagal savo vidaus tvarką ir teisės aktus. &lt;s&gt;</p>
international legal regime for the protection of refugees	tarptautinis teisinis pabėgėlių apsaugos režimas		<p>&lt;s&gt; The Geneva Convention and the Protocol provide the cornerstone of the international legal regime for the protection of refugees. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Ženevos konvencija ir Protokolas yra tarptautinio teisinio pabėgėlių apsaugos režimo kertinis akmuo; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
International Organization for Migration	Tarptautinė migracijos organizacija		<p>&lt;s&gt; The Agency may also cooperate with the following international organisations, as relevant to its tasks, within their respective legal frameworks: (a) the United Nations through its relevant offices, agencies, organisations and other entities, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Civil Aviation Organization; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Agentūra, kiek tai susiję su jos užduotimis, taip pat gali bendradarbiauti su šiomis tarptautinėmis organizacijomis pagal jų atitinkamus teisinius pagrindus: a) Jungtinėmis Tautomis – per jos atitinkamus biurus, agentūras, organizacijas ir kitus subjektus, visų pirma Jungtinių Tautų vyriausiojo pabėgėlių reikalų komisaro biuru, Vyriausiojo žmogaus teisių komisaro biuru, Tarptautine migracijos organizacija, Jungtinių Tautų narkotikų kontrolės ir nusikalstamumo prevencijos biuru ir Tarptautine civilinės aviacijos organizacija; &lt;/s&gt;</p>

ISF / Internal Security Fund	Vidaus saugumo fondas		<p>&lt;s&gt; That mid-term evaluation shall take into account the results of the retrospective evaluation of the effects of the instrument for financial support for external borders and visa, as part of the Internal Security Fund, for the 2014–2020 period. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Atliekant laikotarpio vidurio vertinimą atsižvelgiama į 2014–2020 m. laikotarpio išorės sienų ir vizų finansinės paramos priemonės, kuri yra Vidaus saugumo fondo dalis, poveikio retrospektyvino vertinimo rezultatus. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
joint migration centres	bendri migracijos centrai		<p>&lt;s&gt; Joint initiatives aimed at restoring family unity and reintegration of unaccompanied minors in their countries of origin. 8. Joint initiatives among Member States in the field of legal migration, including the setting up of joint migration centres in third countries, as well as joint projects to promote cooperation between Member States with a view to encouraging the use of exclusively legal migration channels and informing about the risks of illegal immigration. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Bendros valstybių narių iniciatyvos teisėtoms migracijos srityje, įskaitant bendrų migracijos centrų steigimą trečiojoje šalyse, ir bendri projektai, kuriais skatinamas valstybių narių bendradarbiavimas siekiant propaguoti išimtinai tik teisėtą migracijos kanalų naudojimą bei informuoti apie neteisėtus imigracijos pavojus. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
legal status	teisėtinis statusas	The formal and recognized position or condition of an individual within a host country's immigration and legal framework. Legal status defines the individual's rights, privileges, and responsibilities, including the duration of their stay, eligibility for employment or study, and access to public services. (Found on the official websites of government immigration agencies).	<p>&lt;s&gt; whereas there are three types of legal status benefiting or potentially benefiting from international protection, i.e. people with refugee status, people seeking asylum and people benefiting from subsidiary protection; whereas social inclusion and labour market integration policies should be tailored to their specific needs; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; kadangi esama trijų juridinių kategorijų asmenų, kurie yra arba gali būti tarptautinės apsaugos gavėjai, t. y.: pabėgėlio statusą turintys asmenys, prieglobščio prašytojai ir papildomą apsaugą gaunantys asmenys; kadangi reikia pritaikyti socialines įtraukties ir integracijos į darbo rinką politiką prie jų specifinių poreikių; &lt;/s&gt;</p>

long-stay visa	ilgalaiškė viza	‘ Long-stay visa ’ means an authorisation issued by a Member State as provided for in Article 18 of the Schengen Implementing Convention or issued in accordance with the national law of a Member State not applying the Schengen acquis in full (Found in the Parallel Corpus).	<s> a long-stay visa, indicating that it is issued for the purpose of seasonal work; (b) a seasonal worker permit; or (c) a seasonal worker permit and a long-stay visa , if the long-stay visa is required under national law for entering the territory. </s>	<s> ilgalaiškę vizą, kurioje nurodoma, kad ji išduota sezoninio darbo tikslais; b) sezoninio darbuotojo leidimą arba c) sezoninio darbuotojo leidimą ir ilgalaikę vizą, jeigu pagal nacionalinę teisę reikalaujama atvykstant į teritoriją turėti ilgalaiškę vizą. </s>
long-term social welfare	ilgalaiškė socialinė globa	The provision of social welfare benefits and services to individuals who have migrated to a host country and have been residing there for an extended period, often with the intention of settling permanently.	<s> Mandatory unemployment on the other hand imposes costs on the State through the payment of additional social welfare payments and could encourage illegal working[7]. </s>	<s> Dėl priverstinio nedarbo valstybė patiria išlaidų, nes skiria papildomų socialinių išmokų, o toks nedarbas galėtų paskatinti dirbti nelegaliai[7]. </s>
Migration Department	Migracijos departamentas		<s> Decisions on the issuance of a temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania are made by the Migration Department. </s>	<s> Užsieniečių elektroninių ryšių priemonėmis nustatytu laiku turi pranešti Migracijos departamentui arba Valstybės sienos apsaugos tarnybai apie savo buvimo vietą. <s>

<p>Ministry of Social Security and Labour</p>	<p>Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerija</p>	<p>The Ministry of Social Security and Labour is responsible for labour policy and develops and through The Lithuanian Labour Exchange, implements state policy in the field of economic migration and issue work permits. (Found in the Parallel Corpus)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour The State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service ensures the functioning of the general system of protection of the rights of the child and the implementation of measures of protection of the rights of the child in order to ensure the right of every child to family life and his/her best interests. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Valstybinių institucijų atsakomybės nebuvimas dėl pasisalinusių vaikų – opi problema. Pabėgėlių priėmimo centras yra socialinė įstaiga, vienintelė Lietuvoje suteikianti apgyvendinimą nelydimiems nepilnamečiams užsieniečiams, kurie apgyvendinami teismo sprendimu, Valstybinės vaiko teisių apsaugos ir įvaikinimo tarnybos prie Socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministerijos (toliau – Vaiko teisių apsaugos ir įvaikinimo tarnyba) sprendimu, jei jis yra nelydimas nepilnamečis užsienietis iki 14 metų ar nelydimas nepilnamečis, turintis savo asmens tapatybę patvirtinančius dokumentus, arba teritorinės policijos įstaigos rašytiniu prašymu. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>national long-term visa/ national long-stay visa</p>	<p>nacionalinė ilgalaikė visa</p>	<p>A type of visa issued by a host country's immigration authorities that allows foreign nationals to enter and reside in the country for an extended period, typically exceeding the duration of a short-term tourist visa. (Found on the official websites of a country's immigration or visa authorities).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; After receiving the work permit, the foreigner can apply for a national long-term visa and enter Lithuania. &lt;/s&gt;&lt;s&gt; If needed, he can apply for a residence permit while in the country. &lt;s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Konsulatas, kai taikoma, patikrina ankstesnio ir numatomo buvimo trukmę siekdamas nustatyti, ar prašymą išduoti vizą pateikęs asmuo nevirsijo didžiausios leidžiamo buvimo valstybų narių teritorijoje trukmės, neatsižvelgiant į galimus buvimo atvejus, kurie leidžiami pagal kitos valstybės narės išduotą nacionalinę ilgalaikę vizą ar leidimą gyventi. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

national residence permit	nacionalinis leidimas gyventi	An official document issued by a host country's immigration authorities that allows foreign nationals to legally reside within that country for an extended or indefinite period. National residence permits are typically issued for specific purposes, such as work, family reunification, study, or other lawful activities that require a long-term presence in the host country. These permits are distinct from short-term visas and often confer a higher level of stability and rights to the holder. (Found on the official websites of a country's immigration or visa authorities).	<s> Member States should also ensure that applicants for an EU Blue Card are not in a less favourable position than applicants for national residence permits with regard to recognition procedures for employers, and that they are not required to pay higher fees for the handling of their application. </s>	<s> Valstybės narės taip pat turėtų užtikrinti, kad ES mėlynosios kortelės prašytojai nebūtų mažiau palankioje padėtyje nei nacionalinių leidimų gyventi prašytojai, kiek tai susiję su darbdavių pripažinimo procedūromis, ir kad iš jų nebūtų reikalaujama mokėti didesnių mokesčių už jų prašymų tvarkymą. </s>
national visa	nacionalinė viza		<s> A foreigner who receives a decision of the Migration Department on the issuance of a temporary residence permit while staying abroad applies to a visa service of the Republic of Lithuania for the issuance of a national visa . </s>	<s> Nacionalinė viza gali būti išduota užsieniečiui, kurio atvykimo į Lietuvos Respubliką tikslas – ilgalaikis buvimas Lietuvos Respublikoje. Nacionalinė viza išduodama laikotarpiui, ne ilgesniam kaip 12 mėnesių. Sprendimus dėl nacionalinės vizos priima Migracijos departamentas prie Vidaus reikalų ministerijos. <s>



<p>obligation of regular reporting to the authorities</p>	<p>prievolė reguliariai registruotis institucijose / įpareigojimas reguliariai prisistatyti į atitinkamas institucijas</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Certain obligations aimed at avoiding the risk of absconding, such as regular reporting to the authorities, deposit of an adequate financial guarantee, submission of documents or the obligation to stay at a certain place may be imposed for the duration of the period for voluntary departure. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Savanoriško išvykimo laikotarpiu, siekiant užkirsti kelią asmeniui pasislėpti, gali būti numatytos tam tikros prievolės, pavyzdžiui, prievolė reguliariai registruotis institucijose, atitinkamas piniginis užstatas, dokumentų paėmimas ar prievolė neišvykti iš tam tikros vietos. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>obligation to leave</p>	<p>įpareigojimas išvykti</p>	<p>Legal requirement imposed by a host country's immigration authorities on certain foreign nationals who are residing within the country. This requirement obligates individuals to depart from the host country within a specified period or under certain conditions. (Found on the official websites of a country's immigration or visa authorities).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; As regards the voluntary return of persons, including persons who wish to be returned even though they are under no obligation to leave the territory, incentives for such returnees, such as preferential treatment in the form of enhanced return assistance, should be envisaged. This kind of voluntary return is in the interests of both returnees and the authorities in terms of its cost-effectiveness. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>obligation to stay at a certain place</p>	<p>prievolė neišvykti iš tam tikros vietos</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Certain obligations aimed at avoiding the risk of absconding, such as regular reporting to the authorities, deposit of an adequate financial guarantee, submission of documents or the obligation to stay at a certain place may be imposed for the duration of the period for voluntary departure. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Savanoriško išvykimo laikotarpiu, siekiant užkirsti kelią asmeniui pasislėpti, gali būti numatytos tam tikros prievolės, pavyzdžiui, prievolė reguliariai registruotis institucijose, atitinkamas piniginis užstatas, dokumentų paėmimas ar prievolė neišvykti iš tam tikros vietos. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

period for voluntary departure	laikotarpis savanoriškai išvykti	<s> Where there are no reasons to believe that this would undermine the purpose of a return procedure, voluntary return should be preferred over forced return and a period for voluntary departure should be granted. An extension of the period for voluntary departure should be provided for when considered necessary because of the specific circumstances of an individual case. </s>	<s> Kai nėra pagrindo manyti, kad tai galėtų pakenkti grąžinimo procedūros tikslui, savanoriškam grįžimui turėtų būti suteikiama pirmenybė priverstinio grąžinimo atžvilgiu ir turėtų būti suteikiamas laikotarpis savanoriškai išvykti. </s>
permanent residence	nuolatinis gyvenimas	<s> Union citizens who have resided legally for a continuous period of five years in the host Member State shall have the right of permanent residence there. </s>	<s> Sąjungos piliečiai, kurie priimančiojoje valstybėje narėje legaliai gyveno ištisinį penkerių metų laikotarpį, turi nuolatinio gyvenimo joje teisę. </s>
principal place of residence	pagrindinė gyvenamoji vieta	<s> (b) 'seasonal worker' means a third-country national who retains his or her principal place of residence in a third country and stays legally and temporarily in the territory of a Member State to carry out an activity dependent on the passing of the seasons, under one or more fixed-term work contracts concluded directly between that third-country national and the employer established in that Member State; (c) </s>	<s> b) sezoninis darbuotojas – trečiojos šalies pilietis, kurio pagrindinė gyvenamoji vieta ir toliau yra trečiojoje šalyje ir kuris teisėtai bei laikinai yra valstybės narės teritorijoje, kad vykdytų nuo sezonų kaitos priklausiančią veiklą pagal vieną ar daugiau terminuotų darbo sutarčių, kurias tiesiogiai sudaro tas trečiosios šalies pilietis ir toje valstybėje narėje įsisteigęs darbdavys; </s>

readmission agreement	readmisijos susitarimas	Bilateral or multilateral agreements between countries that establish the legal framework and procedures for the return or readmission of individuals who have entered, stayed, or transited through one country without proper authorization but are nationals or residents of another country. (Found on the International Organization for Migration (IOM) website).	<p>&lt;s&gt; Union readmission agreements are an integral component of the Union return policy and a central tool for the efficient management of migration flows, as they facilitate the swift return of irregular migrants. Those agreements are an important element in the framework of the dialogue and cooperation with third countries of origin and transit of irregular migrants, and their implementation in third countries should be supported in the interests of effective return strategies at national and Union level. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Sąjungos readmisijos susitarimai yra neatsiejamas Sąjungos grąžinimo politikos komponentas ir viena iš pagrindinių veiksmingo migrantų grąžinimo priemonių, nes jie palengvina greitą nelegalių migrantų grąžinimą. Tie susitarimai yra svarbus dialogo ir bendradarbiavimo su trečiųjų šalių kilmės ir tranzito nelegalių migrantų kilmės ir tranzito trečiųjų šalių elementas, ir turėtų būti remiamas jų įgyvendinimas trečiojoje šalyje, kad nacionaliniu ir Sąjungos lygmeniu grąžinimo strategijos būtų veiksmingos; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
reception conditions	priėmimo sąlygos	The full set of measures that Member States grant to applicants for international protection. (Found in the AMG).	<p>&lt;s&gt; Reception conditions should ensure a dignified standard of living and be comparable throughout the Union, irrespective of where an asylum application has been made. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Priėmimo sąlygos turėtų užtikrinti orumo nežemintą gyvenimo lygį ir būti panašios visoje Sąjungoje, nesvarbu, kur pateiktas prieglobsčio prašymas. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

reception facilities/ accommodation centres	priėmimo centrai	<p>&lt;s&gt; the Member States are encouraged to: ensure that individual gender- and age-sensitive vulnerability and needs assessments of children are carried out upon arrival and taken into account in all subsequent procedures; ensure that all children have timely access to healthcare (including preventive care) and psychosocial support, as well as to inclusive formal education, regardless of the status of the child and/or of his/her parents; ensure that a range of alternative care options for unaccompanied children, including foster/family-based care are provided; integrate child protection policies in all reception facilities hosting children, including by appointing a person responsible for child protection; ensure and monitor the availability and accessibility of a viable range of alternatives to the administrative detention of children in migration&lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; ES agentūroms, imtis šių veiksmų: užtikrinti, kad visi priėmimo centrai, kuriuose apgyvendinami vaikai, vykdydami veiklą taikytų vaiko apsaugos priemones; tai gali būti daroma ir paskiriant už vaiko apsaugą atsakingą asmenį, etc. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
reception procedure	priėmimo procedūra	<p>&lt;s&gt; Intensive discussions are held in the public domain on the conditions of asylum seeker reception: non-governmental organizations and the UNHCR are concerned about the existing asylum seeker reception procedure and offer a variety of tools on how to improve the existing system. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Priėmimo procedūra atvykus į Lietuvą perkėlimo atveju. Paaikškinimas Perkelti asmenys yra apgyvendinami PPC. Jie, kaip ir kiti prieglobščio prašytojai, kurie kreipiasi dėl prieglobščio būdami Lietuvos teritorijoje, turi prieglobščio prašytojo statusą. Perkeltiems asmenims nėra taikomos specialios garantijos dėl prieglobščio prašymų nagrinėjimo ar priėmimo sąlygų, jiems yra taikomos tokios pačios garantijos, kaip ir visiems kitiems prieglobščio prašytojams. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

refugee camp	pabėgėlių stovykla	<p>&lt;s&gt; Recalls the extremely worrying situation of women in the refugee camps in Europe, and in particular their living and hygienic conditions, which are such as to warrant emergency sanitary measures; underlines that women have different healthcare needs than men because they have more exposure to multiple risks, including gender-based violence, complications in reproductive health and cultural barriers in access to health care; considers, therefore, that policies in this area cannot be gender-neutral; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Primenama itin didėję susirūpinimą keliančių moterų padėtį pabėgėlių stovyklose Europoje; ypač jų gyvenimo ir higienos sąlygas, dėl kurių reikia imtis skubių sanitariinių priemonių; pabrėžia, kad moterų sveikatos priežiūros poreikiai skiriasi nuo vyrų, nes jos dažniau susiduria su daugialypę rizika, įskaitant smurtą dėl lyties, problemas, susijusias su reprodukcine sveikata, ir kultūrinės kliūtis, norėdamos naudotis sveikatos priežiūros paslaugomis; todėl mano, kad šios srities politika negali būti neutrali lyčių požiūriu; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
Refugee Reception Centre	pabėgėlių priėmimo centras	<p>&lt;s&gt; This legislation regulates the procedure for interviewing, assessing age, tracing family members or other legal representatives, taking into and terminating temporary guardianship/custody, accommodating such aliens at the Refugee Reception Centre providing healthcare services to them and determining their legal status. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Kiekvienam nelydimam nepilnamečiui užsieniečiui Pabėgėlių priėmimo centras sudaro visas sąlygas naudotis teikiamomis paslaugomis, nurodytomis Lietuvos valstybės paramos teikimo užsieniečių, gavusių prieglobstį Lietuvos Respublikoje, integracijai tvarkos aprašo, patvirtinto Lietuvos Respublikos socialinės apsaugos ir darbo ministro 2004 m. spalio 21 d. įsakymu Nr. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
refugee status	pabėgėlio statusas	<p>&lt;s&gt; Member States may require the refugee to meet the conditions referred to in Article 7(1) if the application for family reunification is not submitted within a period of three months after the granting of the refugee status. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Valstybės narės gali reikalauti, kad pabėgėlis atitiktų 7 straipsnio 1 dalyje nurodytas sąlygas, jei prašymas dėl šeimos susijungimo nepateikiamas per tris mėnesius nuo pabėgėlio statuso suteikimo. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

reintegration assistance	reintegracijos parama/ reintegracijos pagalba	A range of programs, services, and support mechanisms provided to returning migrants, deportees, or individuals forcibly displaced from their home country. (Found on the International Organization for Migration (IOM) website).	<s> Number of returnees who have received pre or post return reintegration assistance co-financed by the Fund, as compared to the total number of returns supported by the Fund. </s>	<s> Grįžusių asmenų, gavusių fondo lėšomis bendrai finansuotą reintegracijos pagalbą prieš grįžimą arba po jo, skaičius, palyginti su visu fondo lėšomis paremtų grįžusių asmenų skaičiumi. </s>
renewal of work permit	leidimo dirbti atnaujinimas / leidimo dirbti pratęsimas	The formal procedure that allows individuals with temporary work permits or visas to extend their authorization to work legally in a host country beyond the original expiration date.	<s> This Decision provides for renewal of work permits after one year's work with the same employer, three years' work in the same occupation, or four years overall. </s>	<s> – teisėtai išdirbęs valstybėje narėje vienerius metus turi teisę į darbo leidimo pas tą patį darbdavį, jeigu jis disponuoja laisva darbo vieta, pratęsimą </s>
requisite visa	reikalinga viza / reikiama viza	A type of visa or travel document that is mandatory and essential for an individual to enter, reside, work, study, or engage in specific activities in a foreign country, in accordance with the host country's immigration laws and regulations. (Found on the websites of Embassies and Consulates).	<s> The Member State concerned shall grant third-country nationals whose application for admission has been accepted every facility to obtain the requisite visa . </s>	<s> Atitinkama valstybė narė trečio-sios šalies piliečiams, kurių prašymai dėl priėmimo buvo patenkinti, suteikia visas galimybes gauti reikalingą vizą. </s>
resettlement process	perkėlimo procesas	Coordinated and legal mechanism through which refugees who have been displaced from their home countries and are in need of international protection are selected, admitted, and given the opportunity to permanently settle in a third country. (Found on the website of the UNHCR).	<s> In the context of resettlement, Member States that resettle should closely consult the UNHCR in relation to the term 'family members' in their resettlement practices and actual resettlement processes. </s>	<s> Kalbant apie perkėlimą, perkėlimą vykdančios valstybės narės turėtų glaudžiai konsultuotis su Jungtinių Tautų vyriausiojo pabėgėlių reikalų komisaro biuru dėl sąvokos „šeimos nariai“ taikymo savo perkėlimo praktikoje ir vykdančiam perkėlimo procesą; </s>

residence and work permit	leidimas gyventi ir dirbti / gyvenimo ir darbo leidimas		<s> Provisions for a single application procedure leading to a combined title encompassing both residence and work permits within a single administrative act will contribute to simplifying and harmonising the rules currently applicable in Member States. </s>	<s> Nustatčius vieną prašymų pateikimo procedūrą, pagal kurią išduodamas vienas administracinis dokumentas, apimantis gyvenimo ir darbo leidimus, bus prisidėta prie šiuo metu valstybėse narėse taikomų taisyklių supaprastinimo ir suderinimo. </s>
residence permit	leidimas gyventi / leidimas apsigyventi	Legal document issued by a country's immigration authorities that allows a foreign national to legally reside in that country for a specified period. (Found on the official websites of a country's immigration or visa authorities).	<s> "Residence permit" means any authorisation issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing a third country national to stay legally in its territory, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1(2)(a) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 of 13 June 2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third country nationals(5); </s>	<s> e) "Leidimas gyventi" – bet kuris valstybės narės valdžios institucijų išduotas leidimas, leidžiantis trečiosios šalies piliečiui teisėtai būti jos teritorijoje, pagal 2002 m. birželio 13 d. Tarybos reglamento (EB) Nr. 1030/2002 1 straipsnio 2 dalies a punktą, nustatantį vienodą leidimų apsigyventi trečiųjų šalių piliečiams formą [5]; </s>
residence permit for employment	leidimas gyventi įsidarbinimo tikslais	-	<s> Moreover, regarding volumes of admission, Member States retain the possibility not to grant residence permits for employment in general or for certain professions, economic sectors or regions. </s>	<s> Be to, nustatydamos leidimų atvykti skaičių valstybės narės išsaugo galimybę nesuteikti leidimų gyventi įsidarbinimo tikslais apskritai arba tam tikrų profesijų asmenims, tam tikruose sektoriuose ar regionuose. </s>
residence permit for family members	leidimas gyventi šeimos nariams		<s> Residence permits for family members shall be granted by a Member State, if the conditions for family reunification are fulfilled, within 90 days from the date on which the complete application was submitted. </s>	<s> jei įvykdytos šeimos susijungimui taikomos sąlygos, leidimus gyventi šeimos nariams valstybė narė suteikia per 90 dienų nuo išsamaus prašymo pateikimo dienos. </s>

residence permit for the purpose of study	leidimas gyventi mokymosi pagrindu	-	<p>&lt;s&gt; Pursuant to Directive 2004/114, Member States may issue residence permits for the purpose of study for one year, with the possibility to extend this. Some Member States (e.g. Austria, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Sweden) allow for a further extension and a change in status once the student has completed his/her studies. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Užsieniečiniui gali būti išduotas leidimas gyventi šalyje studijoms valstybiniam arba valstybės pripažintame universitete ar panašioje švietimo įstaigoje. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
return policy	grąžinimo politika		<p>&lt;s&gt; For sustainable return policies, the Fund will support an integrated and coordinated approach to return management and cooperation with third countries to meet their obligations by offering support such as capacity building for the management of returns, information and awareness campaigns, and support for reintegration measures. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Tam, kad grąžinimo politika būtų tvirti, fondas remis integruotą ir koordinuotą požiūrį į grąžinimo valdymą ir bendradarbiavimą su trečiosiomis šalimis, kad jos įvykdytų savo įsipareigojimus. Pavyzdžiui, bus remiamas grąžinimo valdymo, informavimo ir informuotumo didinimo kampanijų rengimo pajėgumų didinimas ir reintegracijos priemonės. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
return procedure	grąžinimo procedūra		<p>&lt;s&gt; In particular, the Agency and EASO should coordinate their activities and support Member States to facilitate protection and the return procedure with regard to third-country nationals whose applications for international protection are rejected. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Visų pirma, Agentūra ir EASO turėtų koordinuoti savo veiksmus ir teikti valstybėms narėms paramą sudarant palankesnes sąlygas su tarptautine apsauga susijusioms procedūroms, taikytinoms trečiųjų valstybių piliečiams, kurių tarptautinės apsaugos prašymai buvo atmetti. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
right to family reunification	teisė į šeimos susijungimą		<p>&lt;s&gt; To protect the family and establish or preserve family life, the material conditions for exercising the right to family reunification should be determined on the basis of common criteria. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Šeimai saugoti ir šeimos gyvenimui kurti ar išlaikyti, remiantis bendrais kriterijais, turėtų būti nustatyta materialinės sąlygos naudotis teise į šeimos susijungimą. &lt;/s&gt;</p>



right to family unity	teise į šeimos vientisumą	In the context of a refugee, a right provisioned in Art. 23 of Directive 2011/95/EU and in Art. 12 of Directive 2013/33/ EU obliging Member States to ensure that family unity can be maintained. (From the AMG).	<s> Better protection for families and minors Families formed in transit countries will now also be able to benefit from a right to family unity and the best interest of minors will be strengthened in decisions relating to asylum applications and family unity rights. </s>	<s> Geresnė šeimų ir nepilnamečių apsauga Nuo šiol tranzito šalyse sukurtos šeimos taip pat galės pasinaudoti teise į šeimos vientisumą. Priimanč sprendimus dėl prieglobsčio prašymo ar teisių į šeimos vientisumą bus dar labiau paisoma nepilnamečių interesų. </s>
right to free movement and residence	laisvo judėjimo ir gyvenimo teisė		<s> Without prejudice to any right to free movement and residence the persons concerned may have in their own right, the host Member State shall, in accordance with its national legislation, facilitate entry and residence for the following persons: (a) any other family members, irrespective of their nationality, not falling under the definition in point 2 of Article 2 who, in the country from which they have come, are dependants or members of the household of the Union citizen having the primary right of residence, or where serious health grounds strictly require the personal care of the family member by the Union citizen; (b) the partner with whom the Union citizen has a durable relationship, duly attested. </s>	<s> Nepažeisdama jokių laisvo judėjimo ir gyvenimo teisių, kuriuos atitinkami asmenys gali turėti savaime, priimančioji valstybė narė, laikydamasi savo teisės aktų, palengvina galimybę įvažiuoti ir gyventi šalyje tokiems asmenims: a) bet kokiems kitiems šeimos nariams, neatsižvelgiant į jų pilietybę, nepatenkantiems į 2 straipsnio 2 dalies apibrėžimą, kurie savo išvykimo šalyje yra išlaikomi ar veda bendrą namų ūkį su pirmine gyvenimo šalyje teisę turinčiu sąjungos piliečiu arba dėl rimtų sveikatos priežasčių jiems būtinai reikia asmenines sąjungos piliečio priežiūros; b) partneriams, su kuriais sąjungos pilietis palaiko ilgalaikius santykius, jei jie tinkamai patvirtinami. </s>

<p>right to international protection</p>	<p>teisė į tarptautinę apsaugą</p>		<p>&lt;s&gt; Paragraphs 1 to 4 shall apply without prejudice to the right to international protection, as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted ( 13), in the Member States. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; 1–4 dalyje taikomos nepažeidžiant teisės į tarptautinę apsaugą valstybės narėse, kaip apibrėžta 2004 m. balandžio 29 d. &lt;/s&gt;&lt;s&gt; Tarybos direktyvos 2004/83/EB dėl trečiųjų šalių piliečių ar asmenų be pilietybės priskyrimo pabėgėliams ar asmenims, kuriems reikalinga tarptautinė apsauga, jų statuso ir suteikiamos apsaugos pobūdžio būtiniausių standartų ( 13) 2 straipsnio a punkte. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
<p>risk of absconding</p>	<p>pasislėpimo pavojus</p>	<p>risk of absconding' means the existence of reasons in an individual case which are based on objective criteria defined by law to believe that a third-country national who is the subject of return procedures may abscond. (Found in the Parallel Corpus)</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Certain obligations aimed at avoiding the risk of absconding, such as regular reporting to the authorities, deposit of an adequate financial guarantee, submission of documents or the obligation to stay at a certain place may be imposed for the duration of the period for voluntary departure. 4. If there is a risk of absconding, or if an application for a legal stay has been dismissed as manifestly unfounded or fraudulent, or if the person concerned poses a risk to public policy, public security or national security, Member States may refrain from granting a period for voluntary departure or may grant a period shorter than seven days. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Savanoriško išvykimo laikotarpiu, siekiant užkirsti kelią asmeniui pasislėpti, gali būti numatytos tam tikros prievolės, pavyzdžiui, prievolė reguliariai registruotis institucijose, atitinkamas piniginis užstatas, dokumentų paėmimas ar prievolė neišvykti iš tam tikros vietos. 4. Jeigu esama pasislėpimo pavojaus, arba jei atmetas, kaip akivaizdžiai nepagrįstas ar melagingas, arba jei suinteresuotas asmuo kelia pavojų viešajai tvarkai, visuomenės saugumui ar nacionaliniam saugumui, valstybės narės gali nesuteikti laikotarpio savanoriškai išvykti arba gali suteikti trumpesnį nei septynių dienų laikotarpį. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

seasonal worker permit	sezoninio darbuotojo leidimas	A temporary work permit or visa that enables individuals to work in a host country for a limited period, usually during specific seasons or for industries with cyclical labour needs. (Found on official government websites)	<s> 'seasonal worker permit' means an authorisation issued using the format laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 ( 17) bearing a reference to seasonal work and entitling its holder to stay and work in the territory of a Member State for a stay exceeding 90 days under the terms of this Directive; </s>	<s> d) sezoninio darbuotojo leidimas – leidimas, išduotas naudojant Tarybos reglamentą (EB) Nr. 1030/2002 ( 17) nustatytą formą, kuriame daroma nuoroda į sezoninį darbą ir kuriuo jo turėtoji suteikiama teisė būti ir dirbti valstybės narės teritorijoje ilgesnį kaip 90 dienų laikotarpį pagal šioje direktyvoje nustatytas sąlygas; </s>
short-stay visa / short-term visa	trumpalaikė viza	A type of visa that allows foreign nationals to enter and temporarily stay in a host country for a defined period, typically for tourism, business, family visits, short-term education, conferences, or other specific purposes. (Found on Government Immigration and Consular websites).	<s> When short-stay visas are issued for the purpose of seasonal work, the relevant provisions of the Schengen acquis concerning the conditions of entry and stay in the territory of Member States as well as grounds for refusal, extension, annulment, or revocation of those visas apply accordingly. </s>	<s> Išduodant trumpalaikes vizas sezoninio darbo tikslais, atitinkamai taikomos atitinkamos Šengeno acquis nuostatos, susijusios su atvykimo į valstybių narių teritoriją ir buvimo joje sąlygomis, taip pat su atsisakymo išduoti minėtas vizas, jų galiojimo pratęsimo, jų panaikinimo ar atšaukimo pagrindais. </s>
simplified admission procedure	supaprastintos atvykimo procedūra		<s> Circularity can be enhanced by giving migrants the possibility, once they have returned, to retain some form of privileged mobility to and from the Member States where they were temporarily residing, for example in the form of simplified admission/re-entry procedures. may be considered in the context of a back-and-forth movement between the EU and the country of origin, which is enabled by, for example, simplified admission/re-entry procedures for this type of migrants. </s>	<s> (9) Šia direktyva sukuriama skaidri ir supaprastinta bendrovių viduje perkellamų asmenų priėmimo tvarka, grindžiama bendromis apibrėžtimis ir suderintais kriterijais.<s>

special needs of minors	specialūs nepilnamečių poreikiai	State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service ensures the functioning of the general system of protection of the rights of the child and the implementation of measures of protection of the rights of the child in order to ensure the right of every child to family life and his/her best interests. (Found in the Parallel Corpus).	<s> an official with the necessary knowledge of the special needs of minors prepares the decision by the determining authority on the application of an unaccompanied minor. </s>	<s> valstybės tarnautojas, turintis reikalingų žinių apie specialius nepilnamečių poreikius, parengtų sprendžiančiosios institucijos sprendimą dėl nelydimo nepilnamečio prašymo. </s>
State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service	Valstybės vaiko teisių apsaugos ir įvaikinimo tarnyba	State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service ensures the functioning of the general system of protection of the rights of the child and the implementation of measures of protection of the rights of the child in order to ensure the right of every child to family life and his/her best interests. (Found in the Parallel Corpus).	<s> The State Child Rights Protection and Adoption Service immediately takes a decision on the accommodation of an unaccompanied minor at the Refugees Reception Centre if (s)he is in possession of an identity document and a document confirming his/her age, until the court takes a decision on an alternative to detention and orders to entrust the supervision of the unaccompanied minor to an appropriate social institution. </s>	<s> Pabėgėlių priėmimo centras apie apgyvendinimą nelydimą nepilnamečį užsienietį informuoja Valstybės vaiko teisių apsaugos ir įvaikinimo tarnybą , savivaldybės, kurios teritorijoje yra Pabėgėlių priėmimo centras, vaiko teisių apsaugos teritorijų skyrių (toliau – Teritorinis skyrius), kuris organizuoja laikinosios globos (rūpybos) nustatymo procedūras, ir teritorinę policijos įstaigą, kurios aptarnaujamoje teritorijoje Pabėgėlių priėmimo centras yra. </s>
temporary residence permit	laikinas leidimas gyventi	a legal document issued by a host country's immigration authorities that allows foreign nationals to temporarily live and stay within the country for a specified duration. Temporary residence permits are typically granted for various reasons, such as employment, study, family reunification, or other specific purposes, and they are distinct from permanent residency or citizenship status. (Found on the official websites of a country's immigration or visa authorities).	<s> In cases where the residence permit of the family members issued by the first Member State expires during the procedure or no longer entitles the holder to reside legally on the territory of the second Member State, Member States shall allow the person to stay in their territory, if necessary by issuing national temporary residence permits, or equivalent authorisations, allowing the applicant to continue to stay legally on their territory with the EU Blue Card holder until a decision on the application has been taken by the competent authorities of the second Member State. </s>	<s> Tais atvejais, kai procedūros metu baigiasi šeimos nariams pirmosios valstybės narės išduoto leidimo apsigyventi galiojimas arba jis nebesuteikia turėtojui teisės teisėtai būti antrosios valstybės narės teritorijoje, valstybės narės leidžia asmeniui pasilikti jų teritorijoje, prireikus išduodamos nacionalinius laikinus leidimus apsigyventi arba lygiavertčius leidimus, kuriais pareiškėjui leidžiama toliau teisėtai būti jų teritorijoje su ES mėlynosios kortelės turėtoju, kol kompetentingos institucijos priims sprendimą dėl paraiškios. </s>

temporary work permit	laikinas leidimas dirbti	A legal authorization issued by a host country's immigration authorities that allows foreign nationals to work in that country for a limited duration. Temporary work permits are typically granted to individuals who have secured job offers from employers in the host country and meet specific eligibility criteria. (Found on the official websites of a country's immigration or visa authorities).	<s> In Portugal temporary work permits are issued to researchers; they normally are issued for only six months, but for researchers they last up to one year. </s>	<s>sezoninio ir laikino darbo leidimai (galioja 11 mėnesių, atnaujinami pasibaigus galiojimo laikui) </s>
third country	trečioji šalis	A country that is not a member of the European Union as well as a country or territory whose citizens do not enjoy the European Union right to free movement, as defined in Art. 2(5) of the Schengen Borders Code. (found in the parallel Corpus).	<s> Another third country , to which the third-country national concerned voluntarily decides to return and in which he or she will be accepted; </s>	<s> Kitą trečiąją šalį, į kurią atitinkamas trečiosios šalies pilietis savanoriškai nusprendžia grįžti ir į kurią jis būtų priimtas; </s>
travel documents	keliuonės dokumentai	Officially recognized and acceptable forms of identification and authorization that allow individuals to enter, exit, or travel within a country or across international borders. (Found in the Parallel Corpus).	<s> The travel documents of third-country nationals shall be systematically stamped on entry and exit. In particular an entry or exit stamp shall be affixed to: (a) the documents, bearing a valid visa, enabling third-country nationals to cross the border; (b) the documents enabling third-country nationals to whom a visa is issued at the border by a Member State to cross the border; (c) the documents enabling third-country nationals not subject to a visa requirement to cross the border. </s>	<s> Trečiųjų šalių piliečių keliuonės dokumentai sistemingai antspaudinami įėjimo ir išvykimo. Visų pirma atvykimo ar išvykimo spaudu žymimi: a) dokumentai, kuriuose yra galiojanti viza, leidžianti trečiųjų šalių piliečiams kirsti sieną; b) dokumentai, leidžiantys trečiųjų šalių piliečiams, kuriems viza valstybė narė išdavė pasienyje, kirsti sieną; c) dokumentai, leidžiantys trečiųjų šalių piliečiams, kuriems netaikomas vizų režimas, kirsti sieną. </s>

unfounded application	nepagrįstas prašymas	An application which the determining authority has established as unfounded because the applicant does not qualify for international protection. (Found in the AMG).	<p>&lt;s&gt; It is necessary to avoid and counter any abuse of the visa exemption where it leads to an increase in migratory pressure, resulting from, for example, an increase in unfounded asylum applications, and also when it leads to unfounded applications for residence permits. (26) With a view to ensuring that the specific requirements which were used to assess the appropriateness of a visa exemption, granted as a result of a successful conclusion of a visa liberalisation dialogue, continue to be fulfilled over time, the Commission should monitor the situation in the third countries concerned. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; būtina vengti piknaudžiavimo vizos reikalavimo netaikymo ir kovoti su šiuo reiškiniumi, jeigu dėl tokio piknaudžiavimo padidėja migracijos spaudimas, kurio priežastis yra, pavyzdžiui, padidėjęs nepagrįstų prieglobsčio prašymų skaičius, ir jei dėl piknaudžiavimo pateikiami nepagrįsti prašymai dėl leidimo gyventi; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
visa	viza	The authorisation or decision of a Member State required for transit or entry for an intended stay in that Member State or in several Member States. (Found in Asylum and Migration Glossary)	<p>&lt;s&gt; Family members who are not nationals of a Member State shall only be required to have an entry visa in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 or, where appropriate, with national law. For the purposes of this Directive, possession of the valid residence card referred to in Article 10 shall exempt such family members from the visa requirement. Member States shall grant such persons every facility to obtain the necessary visas. Such visas shall be issued free of charge as soon as possible and on the basis of an accelerated procedure. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Šeimos nariai, kurie nėra valstybės narės piliečiai, turi turėti įvažiavimo vizą pagal Reglamento (EB) Nr. 539/2001 nuostatas arba, kai taikytina, nacionalinės teisės aktus. Pagal šią direktyvą iš tokių šeimos narių, kurie turi 10 straipsnyje nurodytą galiojančią leidimo gyventi šalyje kortelę, nereikalaujama turėti vizos. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

voluntary departure period	savanoriško išvykimo terminas		<p>&lt;s&gt; In the United Kingdom rejected asylum seekers who cooperate in the return procedure can stay in accommodation facilities also after the voluntary departure period (21 days), as long as the obstacle preventing their voluntary return exists. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Savanoriško išvykimo laikotarpiu, siekiant užkirsti kelią asmeniui pasislėpti, gali būti numatytos tam tikros prievolės, pavyzdžiui, prievolė reguliariai registruotis institucijose, atitinkamas piniginis užstatas, dokumentų paėmimas ar prievolė neišvykti iš tam tikros vietos. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
voluntary return measures	savanoriško grįžimo priemonės		<p>&lt;s&gt; Assisted voluntary return measures, including medical examinations and assistance, travel arrangements, financial contributions and pre- and post-return counselling and assistance; &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Remiamo savanoriško grįžimo priemonės, įskaitant sveikatos patikrinimus ir medicinos pagalbą, kelionės organizavimą, finansines išmokas ir konsultavimą bei pagalbą prieš grįžimą ir po jo; &lt;/s&gt;</p>
welfare support/ welfare assistance/ social welfare support	socialinė parama / socialinė pagalba	<p>A set of social services, financial aid, and programs offered to migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers to assist them in meeting their basic needs, accessing essential services, and promoting their integration and well-being in the host country. (Found on IOM website).</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Other types of social welfare support is also foreseen by (Member) States, however, the conditions to benefit from these schemes vary across countries and depend on the type of residence permit the unaccompanied minor has been granted, the needs of the minor or on other elements, such as enrolment in an education or training programme. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Tačiau priimančiajai valstybei nėra paliekama teisė nuspręsti, ar ji suteiks socialinę paramą per pirmuosius tris gyvenimo joje mėnesius (ar ilgesnį laiką įskaitantiesiems darbu) Sąjungos piliečiams, kurie nėra darbuotojai ar savarankiškai dirbantieji arba išlaiko tą statusą, ar tų šeimos nariams arba paramą studijoms, įskaitant profesinį parengimą, iki teisės nuolatos gyventi šalyje įgijimo. &lt;/s&gt;</p>
work contract/ employment contract	darbo sutartis		<p>&lt;s&gt; Member States shall set a standard period of validity of the EU Blue Card, which shall be comprised between one and four years. If the work contract covers a period less than this period, the EU Blue Card shall be issued or renewed for the duration of the work contract plus three months. &lt;/s&gt;</p>	<p>&lt;s&gt; Valstybės narės nustato standartinį ES mėlynosios kortelės galiojimo laikotarpį, kuris gali būti nuo vieno iki ketverių metų. Jei darbo sutartis sudaryta trumpesniais laikotarpiais nei šis, ES mėlynoji kortelė išduodama arba jos galiojimas pratęsiamas darbo sutarties laikotarpiui ir dar trims mėnesiams. &lt;/s&gt;</p>

work permit	leidimas dirbti	‘Work permit’ means any authorisation issued by a Member State in accordance with national law for the purpose of work in the territory of that Member State. (Found in the Parallel Corpus)	<s> a short-stay visa and a work permit indicating that they are issued for the purpose of seasonal work; or (c) a work permit indicating that it is issued for the purpose of seasonal work, where the third-country national is exempted from the visa requirement <s>	<s> trumpalaikę vizą ir darbo leidimą, nurodant, kad jie išduoti sezoninio darbo tikslu, arba c) darbo leidimą, kuriame nurodoma, kad jis išduotas sezoninio darbo tikslais, kai trečiosios šalies piliečiui netaikomas vizos reikalavimas pagal Reglamento (EB) Nr. <s>
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MYKOLAS ROMERIS UNIVERSITY

**Olga Usinskiene**

A FRAMEWORK OF CONCEPTS IN THE  
MIGRATION DOMAIN AND THEIR  
EXPRESSION IN ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN

Summary of Doctoral Thesis  
Humanities, Philology (H 004)

Vilnius, 2024

The doctoral thesis was prepared in 2016-2023, defended at Mykolas Romeris University in accordance with the right to doctoral studies granted to Mykolas Romeris University and Vytautas Magnus University by the order of the Minister of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Lithuania No V-160 dated 22 February, 2019.

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The dissertation will be defended before the Council of Philological Sciences of Mykolas Romeris University and Vytautas Magnus University:

*Chairperson:*

Prof. Dr. Linas Selmistraitis (Mykolas Romeris University, Humanities, Philology H 004).

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The defence of the dissertation will be held at a public meeting of the Council of Philological Sciences at 14.00 on September 6, 2024, at Mykolas Romeris University, Room I-414.

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# A FRAMEWORK OF CONCEPTS IN THE MIGRATION DOMAIN AND THEIR EXPRESSION IN ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN

## Summary

### Introduction

#### Relevance of the research

The topic of migration is found to be one of the most significant themes for discussion recently. People migrate for a variety of reasons, e.g., some try to look for better working conditions, others would like to gain education abroad, for some people this is a chance for family reunification, but for others, this is a possibility to flee persecution, torture, war conditions, poverty, fear, etc. In 2021-2022, migration through the EU eastern borders increased considerably and acquired new dimensions as it was used for organizing hybrid attacks against EU states, and the war in Ukraine and the huge flow of refugees from Ukraine to other countries contributed to it as well. Migratory flows are managed on national and international levels. Therefore, both governmental and non-governmental institutions are intensely collaborating on a global scale to develop, improve and eventually implement migration-related policies and initiatives aimed at protecting the rights of migrants, ensuring their sufficient integration, meeting their needs, and achieving peace and stability in their community. Subsequently, the need to clarify migration-related terminology to large groups of users has increased considerably. Moreover, the migration domain is regulated by international and national documents, and it is necessary to harmonise the terminology used in these different settings. Therefore, modelling conceptual frameworks is relevant in terms of meeting these demands. Modelling a conceptual framework (which is a type of knowledge organisation system) and analysing formation of bilingual/multilingual terminology can contribute to 'under-resourced language' research in a specialised domain. Bilingual data can be used for compilation/update of termbases, glossaries, thesauri, lexical databases, ontologies, etc., which are used both by humans and machines.

#### The aim of the research

The aim of the research is to model the framework of concepts of the migration domain and contrast linguistic expression means used for formation of their designations based on the bilingual English-Lithuanian corpora data compiled for the purposes of the research.

Thus, the thesis focuses on two dimensions of the migration domain: the

examination of the conceptual dimension aiming at development of conceptual models based on concept relations and revealing the main processes in the domain, and the examination of the linguistic dimension aiming at establishing linguistic expression means used for concept designations. In the thesis, concept designations encompass noun phrases functioning as terms, terminological combinations and proper names of the migration domain.

### **Objectives of the research**

In order to achieve the aim of the research the following **objectives** are set:

1. To perform an analysis of knowledge-driven and lexicon-driven terminology studies, as well as the application of corpus linguistics methodology in terminology research;
2. To compile two bilingual corpora: a parallel corpus (compiled of international documents in English and their translations into Lithuanian) and a comparable corpus (compiled of national and international documents drafted in English and Lithuanian), extract terminological data (terminological units, knowledge-rich contexts and other relevant contextual examples) and to establish the most important concepts of the migration domain designated by the terminological units;
3. To perform a conceptual analysis of the concept designations and, based on it, organise concepts into conceptual models representing different aspects of the overall conceptual framework of the migration domain;
4. To perform a linguistic analysis of the concept designations and, based on it, establish and compare lexical and syntactic means used for their formation in different conceptual categories across the English and Lithuanian languages in different models of the migration conceptual framework.

### **The object and the data sources of the research**

In order to investigate the object of the research – conceptual framework of the migration domain and formation patterns of terminological designations of the concepts – a bilingual research dataset has been composed. The dataset comprises two ad hoc corpora compiled especially for the purposes of the research: a parallel corpus (837,796 words in the English subcorpus and 633,827 words in the Lithuanian subcorpus) and a comparable corpus (1,692,436 words in the English subcorpus and 534,016 words in the Lithuanian subcorpus). 388 EN and 376 LT terminological designations have been extracted from the corpora for the research analysis. In addition, knowledge-rich and other relevant contexts have been extracted from the corpora that facilitate the understanding the content of the terminological designations, as well as their definitions from other sources (International Migration Law Glossary on Migration (Perruchoud & Redpath-Cross, 2011), EMN Asylum and Migration Glossary ([home-affairs.ec.europa.eu](http://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu)), UNHCR master glossary of terms ([www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org))).

org/glossary), and multi-domain terminology collections, such as IATE (European Union terminology) ([iate.europa.eu/](http://iate.europa.eu/)), and EuroVoc (the EU's multilingual thesaurus).

## **Methodology of the research**

In the thesis, several distinct methodological approaches are employed to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the domain's conceptual landscape and term formation patterns.

- Corpus Linguistics methods are utilized to compile extensive corpora that encompass a wide array of texts relevant to migration. These corpora serve as sources of linguistic data, that enable extraction of terminological data prevalent within the migration domain.
- Selection of terminological units and establishment of concept designations (terms, terminological combinations, proper names) is based on knowledge-driven and lexicon-driven approaches to terminology analysis, i.e. the analysis of knowledge-rich contexts of terminological units and terminological definitions formulated by experts in additional sources.
- The analysis of the conceptual dimension of the migration domain and modelling of the conceptual framework is based on the concept relation-based methodology. This methodology follows the knowledge-driven approach which aids in the organization and representation of the complex interconnections among the concepts of migration domain.
- The analysis of the linguistic dimension is based on cognitively-oriented multifaceted methodology integrating contrastive qualitative and quantitative methods used to uncover prevailing lexical and syntactic patterns in formation of terminological designations across different conceptual categories in English and Lithuanian. This methodology is grounded in the major assumptions of the lexicon-driven approach that considers terminological concept designations as lexical units which are integral part of natural language and are subject to the same linguistic phenomena as general lexical units.

## **Scientific novelty and value of the research**

The scientific novelty and value of the research are stipulated by the following aspects of the research:

1. A corpus-based bilingual terminology analysis of the migration domain

The novelty of the study lies in the application of ad hoc bilingual corpora for the analysis of the migration domain. So far, the English-Lithuanian migration terminology has not been investigated on the basis of the corpora data. This is especially important for the studies of the under-resourced languages, among which the Lithuanian language still is.

2. Development of the conceptual framework of the migration domain based on the concept relations

This is the first attempt in which the concept relation modelling methodology is applied for development of the conceptual framework of the migration domain based on bilingual English and Lithuanian data. While concept relation modelling has been applied for various domains and languages, it is the first attempt to apply this methodology for the analysis of the migration domain based on this particular bilingual dataset.

3. A cognitively-oriented approach to formation of terminological designations of the migration domain

The research focuses on lexical and syntactic means used to form terminological units across conceptual categories in different models, thus attempting to reveal the different linguistic means used to express different semantic meanings. This approach is considered as novel in the research of the migration domain and the English-Lithuanian dataset.

4. Incorporation of the aspects of the knowledge-driven and lexicon-driven approaches

The research reveals the benefits of incorporating the aspects of both knowledge-driven and lexicon-driven approaches which enable to present the knowledge structure of a particular specialised domain, as well as the ways in which knowledge is communicated through its main channel – natural language. This is considered to be a major contribution to the Lithuanian terminology research. Moreover, this perspective can be used for analyses of terminology of other domains and other languages.

### **Practical application of the findings**

The research is based on developing a conceptual framework of the migration domain based on the ad hoc bilingual parallel and comparable English-Lithuanian corpora of international and national documents and contrasting linguistic means used to express these systems. The research results can be practically applied in several areas:

1. Conceptual systems modelling for knowledge structuring

Concept structures are a focal point in terminological research. They are used to organise knowledge of a specialised field, i.e. migration domain in the current research. Concepts do not exist independently, but they are organised in structures and have various relations with other concepts belonging to the same domain (Gruyter, 2018). Conceptual classification is significant for distinguishing known objects from unknown ones, and subsequently for discovering and classifying new objects (Nuopponen, 1998). Conceptual frameworks based on conceptual relationships help create a clear picture of the specialized domain and its knowledge structures. This is important for experts who create and share knowledge, for the public seeking to understand it, and for term managers.

2. Knowledge engineering applied to the development of artificial intelligence

Nowadays conceptual frameworks are found inseparable from knowledge engineering, which is a form of artificial intelligence. The role of the method is “the

identification, representation, treatment, transformation and transfer of knowledge. If we want a technological construct to work like a human being it has to be equipped with the knowledge required to recognize and analyse a situation so that it can then act accordingly” (Cabré, 1999).

### 3. Compilation of a terminological database and the development of educational materials

The results of the research might be used for compilation of a terminological database of the migration domain, the target users of which might be migrants, migration institutions, students of migration law-related subjects, translators of national and international documents. Moreover, the research findings can be extensively used by teaching material developers, educators as well as students for teaching and learning Languages for Specific Purposes.

## Structure of the doctoral thesis

The doctoral thesis consists of an introduction, four major parts, and conclusions.

The introduction presents the aim and objectives of the thesis, the research object, methods, the scientific novelty and relevance of the present research, as well as provides theses to be defended and a list of publications on the topic.

The **first part** is devoted to the general theoretical aspects of the research, discussing fundamental assumptions underlying terminology science and the main approaches to terminology analysis (knowledge-driven approach and lexicon-driven approach). The **second part** presents the principles and stages of compilation of the parallel and comparable corpora of the migration domain, as well as the principles and stages of extraction and selection of terminological data necessary for the research. The **third part** is dedicated to the modelling of the conceptual framework of the migration domain, beginning with the theoretical underpinnings and methodological principles of the analysis, followed by the analysis itself. This includes modelling of the overall structure of the conceptual framework of the migration domain and presenting the structure of each model constituting the framework. The **fourth part** presents the analysis of linguistic means used for formation of terminological designations within the migration domain in English and Lithuanian. It starts with the theoretical background and methodological principles underlying the analysis, followed by the analysis itself. This includes examining lexical means (synonymy, number of constituents of designations and their semantic properties) and syntactic means (modification patterns and number of modifiers).

The thesis concludes with the research findings and their corresponding conclusions. Additionally, a comprehensive list of references to scholarly studies utilized throughout the thesis, along with the annexes presenting the research data, are provided at the end.

## Theses to be defended

1. The conceptual framework of the migration domain can be structured into three models delineating the main processes in the domain: the chain of activities and states causing migration and resulting from it, the variety of migration purposes and types related to different purposes, as well as the interactions among elements within the migration procedure.
2. Discernible differences exist in the linguistic expression of concepts across the conceptual categories within the migration domain in the investigated languages which demonstrates that the language communities employ partially distinct means in conveying complex conceptualisations.
3. The conceptual framework of the migration domain provides a foundational structure for understanding domain knowledge organisation, as well as the basis for comparing formation of concept designations across different categories and models, as well as contrasting lexical and syntactic means used in English and Lithuanian.



## The most important research results and conclusions

### 1. The main theoretical approaches of the research:

The knowledge-driven methodology serves as an essential approach for structuring the conceptual frameworks within specialised domain, relying on concept characteristics and interrelationships. In contemporary terminology studies this approach is complemented by lexicon-driven perspective which considers terminological units as integral part of natural language and subjects them to the same or similar linguistic methods as those used in the analysis of other lexical units (L'Homme 2020). This perspective has given rise to application of corpora in terminology collection and research. Corpus linguistics methodology has enabled to approach terminology not only *in vitro*, but also *in vivo* (Cabré et al. 2012: 1–2).

### 2. The compilation of the corpora and the extraction and selection of terminological data:

- 2.1. The corpora created for the purposes of the research consist of international legally binding and non-legally binding documents issued by various intergovernmental organizations (including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Council of Europe, the European Union and its subordinate organizations) and legally binding national documents issued by the most important legislative and executive institutions of the Republic of Lithuania and the United Kingdom (such as parliament, government, ministries overseeing internal affairs and their divisions, etc.).
  - 2.2. The work on the corpora compilation and data extraction reveals that in order to collect a comprehensive sample of terminological units, it is necessary to use both a parallel and a comparable corpus because a considerable part of documents do not have translations, or they are not freely available. Moreover, the usage of both types of corpora enables to have a wider range of text types, thus reflecting the use of terminology in more diverse discourses.
  - 2.3. The two types of corpora also have enabled to establish English-Lithuanian terminological equivalents in a more thorough way. If an equivalent could not be detected in the parallel corpus, the comparable corpus enabled to continue its search which in many cases was successful though its identification required a more extensive investigation of terminology contexts and definitions.
  - 2.4. The use of two corpora has further facilitated the collection of knowledge-rich contexts, encompassing concept-defining contexts and readily available definitions which enabled to establish the most important concepts of the migration domain.
- ### 3. The analysis of the conceptual dimension of the migration domain:
- 3.1. The analysis of knowledge-rich contexts and definitions allowed distinguishing the dominating concept categories and their logical and ontological interrelations, which in turn enabled modelling conceptual models representing processes in the migration domain.

- 3.2. The migration concepts belong to three major categories distinguished according to the principles of the general concept classification in terminology studies: 1) Activities and states, 2) Animate Entities and 3) Inanimate entities and their attributes.
- 3.3. The investigated material allows structuring the migration domain into the following conceptual models constituting the overall conceptual migration framework:
- Model 1: migration causal chain joining processes causing migration and resulting from migration,
  - Model 2: migration taxonomy,
  - Model 3: structural elements of migration procedure of each migration type and their interaction.
- 3.4. Relations between the concepts that constitute the models:
- Model 1 is based on two types of concept relations: ontological causal relations between the causes of migration (phenomena and processes that initiate migration) and the effects of migration (phenomena and processes resulting from migration), as well as logical relations that illustrate the types of causes and effects of migration.
  - Model 2 is based on the taxonomy of the migration types which comprises concepts interrelated by hierarchical logical concept relations.
  - Model 3 is based on several types of ontological relations (part-whole, process-result and agent-activity-patient relations) representing interaction among the different elements of migration procedure), as well as hierarchical logical relations representing the types of migration participants.
4. The analysis of the linguistic dimension of the migration terminology:
- 4.1. The **analysis of synonymy** among English and Lithuanian designations allows concluding:
- 4.1.1. In most instances, English and Lithuanian pairs designating the same concepts align, i.e. have one-to-one equivalent correspondence. However, synonymous cases are present in both languages. The same concepts can have a different number of English and Lithuanian concept designations, e.g.:
- 2:1 pairs consist of two English concept designations and one Lithuanian concept designation (e.g. *qualified workers / skilled workers – kvalifikuoti darbuotojai*);
  - 3:1 pairs consist of three English concept designations and one Lithuanian concept designation (e.g. *alien / foreigner / non-national – užsienietis*);
  - 1:2 pairs consist of one English concept designation and two Lithuanian concept designations (e.g. *asylum seeker – prieglobsčio siekiantis asmuo / prieglobsčio prašytojas*);

The number of synonymous concept designations can be the same in both languages:

- 2:2 pairs consist of two English and two Lithuanian concept designations (e.g. *threat to internal security / risk to internal security – grėsmė vidaus saugumui / pavojus vidaus saugumui*);
  - 3:3 pairs consist of three English and three Lithuanian concept designations (e.g. *illegal migration / irregular migration / clandestine migration – neteisėta migracija / nelegali migracija / slapta migracija*).
- 4.1.2. The analysis reveals that synonymy is most widespread in Model 2 and Model 3, and is not characteristic of Model 1. Moreover, synonymy is more widespread among English terms.
- 4.1.3. Most synonyms contain the same number of constituents, but differ in their lexical, derivational, syntactic and morphological characteristics. In all Models, the absolute majority of synonyms in both languages differ in their lexical structure: contain the same number of constituents, but differ in their roots (*deportation order / removal order; financial remittance / money remittance* ‘piniginė perlaida’). Thus, it can be concluded that lexical synonyms are most common in the migration domain.
- 4.2. The analysis of **the lexical structure based on the number of constituents in English and Lithuanian** reveals that in both languages, there is a substantial prevalence of polylexical terms over monolexical ones (ranging from 89% to 96% of all terms in the Models). This discrepancy highlights the significance of polylexical expressions in the professional language, which was also attested in monolingual and multilingual terminology studies including Lithuanian of other domains (e.g. Bielinskienė, 2015; Mockienė, 2016).
- 4.3. The analysis of **the lexical structure based on the semantics of constituents in English and Lithuanian** reveals the following points:
- 4.3.1. The absolute majority of terminological designations are compositional, i.e. their meaning can be understood based on the meanings of their individual constituents. Only few cases of non-compositional designations in English have been detected in the investigated dataset (*asylum shopping, hotspot area*). None non-composition designations have been observed in the Lithuanian dataset.
- 4.3.2. The semantic composition of designations sometimes differ in the languages as constituents may carry different semantic complexity. In some cases, the English heads match semantically a combination of a head and a modifier in Lithuanian. This indicates more abstract nature of English lexical elements used for formation of terminological designations:
- victim of exploitation and discriminations – nuo išnaudojimo ir diskriminacijos nukentėjęs asmuo,*  
*cheap labour – pigi darbo jėga,*  
*muggling of migrants – neteisėtas migrantų gabenimas.*
- 4.3.3. During the research, the following main semantic combinations of heads forming concept designations were identified as follows:
- In Model 1 and Model 2, the heads mostly denote activities. Their modifiers

denote the nature of / reason for activities or participants involved in them and their qualifications.

- LU = HEAD (activity) + MODIFIER (reason for activity), e.g. *discrimination on the basis of colour – diskriminacija dėl odos spalvos*.
- LU = HEAD (activity) + MODIFIER (participant involved in activity), e.g. *smuggling of migrants – neteisėtas migrant gabenimas*.

In Model 3, the heads mostly denote inanimate entities, such as documents and other measures used in migration procedure, form of protection provided to a migrant or protected well-being elements. They mostly combine with modifiers of the following semantic groups:

- LU = HEAD (document) + MODIFIER (form of protection), e.g. *application for asylum – prašymas suteikti prieglobstį*.
- LU = HEAD (document) + MODIFIER (targeted activity in the host country), e.g. *employment contract – darbo sutartis*.
- LU = HEAD (form of protection) + MODIFIER (participant of migration), e.g. *asylum for an applicant – prieglobstis prašytojui*.
- LU = HEAD (protected well-being elements) + MODIFIER (form of protection / targeted activity in the host country), e.g. *right to international protection – teisė į tarptautinę apsaugą*.

#### 4.4. The analysis of **the syntactic structure** of English and Lithuanian concept designations

The analysis of the syntactic structure reveals the following points:

- 4.4.1. In ACT conceptual category, the dominant modification patterns differ across the models: in Model 1 and Model 3 both pre-modification pattern and post-modification pattern are used extensively in formation of English and Lithuanian designations (e.g., pre-modification pattern: *brain waste – protų švaistymas*; post-modification pattern: *discrimination on the basis of language – diskriminacija dėl kalbos*). However, post-modification is not typical for Model 2. All concept designations within this model are formed using the pre-modification pattern, e.g. *labour migration – darbo migracija*.
- 4.4.2. In ANE conceptual category, pre-modification pattern distinctly prevails, e.g. *economic migrant – ekonominiai migrantai*. In INANE (concrete and abstract) conceptual category, pre-modification pattern also predominates, e.g. *employment contract – darbo sutartis*. However, in the latter category a notable number of designations in both languages formed using the post-modification pattern is utilized is found, e.g. *right to family unification – teisė į šeimos susijungimą*.
- 4.4.3. In most cases, English and Lithuanian modification patterns match (*brain circulation – protų apykaita*). However, in a significant proportion of instances, English post-modified designations correspond to Lithuanian pre-modified designations (*children of refugees – pabėgėlių vaikai*).
- 4.4.4. Designations containing both pre- and post-modifiers are rare in the investigated languages, with slightly more prominence observed in the English

language, e.g. *special needs of minors* (this designation corresponds to the Lithuanian pre-modified designation *specialūs nepilnamečių poreikiai*).

5. The conceptual migration framework reveals conceptualisation of migration processes and may facilitate perceiving the organisation of the knowledge of this domain. The linguistic analysis of the migration terminology unveils how the investigated languages express the concepts of different categories. These findings might provide valuable information for scholars engaged in conceptual modelling, contrastive terminological analyses and translation studies. The syntactic structures of the migration terminological designations might be used for development of automatic term extraction methods. Moreover, the compiled parallel and comparable corpora may be reused in linguistic studies for various purposes within the migration domain.

## PUBLICATIONS AND CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS ON THE TOPICS OF THE DOCTORAL THESIS

### List of publications

1. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Compound Terms In English and Lithuanian Legal Acts on Migration Policy // Sustainable Multilingualism: 4th International Scientific Conference of Institute of Foreign languages, Vytautas Magnus University and 11th International Scientific Conference of Language Teachers' Association of Lithuania : international scientific conference abstracts, May 26-27, 2017. Kaunas : Vytautas Magnus University, 2018. ISBN 978-609-467-348-1 (Online) p. 89 [H 004]
2. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. English compound terms on migration policy and their Lithuanian equivalents // Discourse, technology and translation and featured workshop on translation : international scientific interdisciplinary conference : abstract book, October 12 - 13, 2017. Vilnius : Mykolas Romeris university, 2017. ISBN 9789955198833. p. 44-45. [H 004]
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## List of conference presentations

1. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Compound Terms In English and Lithuanian Legal Acts on Migration Policy. Presentation at the international scientific conference *Sustainable Multilingualism* held on May 26-27, 2017 at Vytautas Magnus University (Kaunas, Lithuania).
2. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. English Compound Terms on Migration Policy and their Lithuanian Equivalents. Presentation at the international scientific conference *Discourse, technology and translation and featured workshop on translation* held on October 12 - 13, 2017 at Mykolas Romeris University (Vilnius, Lithuania).
3. Usinskiene, Olga. Parallel and Comparable Corpora for Terminology Analysis in the Domain of Migration. Presentation at the international scientific conference *Language for international communications : linking interdisciplinary perspectives : language for specific purposes in the era of multilingualism and technologies* held on April 28–29, 2022 at the University of Latvia (Riga, Latvia).
4. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. English and Lithuanian Terms in the Parallel Migration Corpus. Presentation at the international scientific conference *LLOD Approaches for Language Data Research and Management, LLODREAM2022* held on September 21-22, 2022 at Mykolas Romeris University (Vilnius, Lithuania).
5. Usinskiene, Olga. Terminological-Conceptual Framework of the Migration Domain. Presentation at *SOCIN 2022 : XI International scientific conference on Social Innovations* held on October 20, 2022 : at Mykolas Romeris University (Vilnius, Lithuania).

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Olga Usinskiene graduated from Minsk State Linguistic University in Belarus in 2002 and was awarded a BA degree and an MA degree in English and German Philology (Humanities). She received a qualification of a linguist and a teacher of English and German languages and literature. From 2016 to 2024 she pursued her PhD studies at Mykolas Romeris University, completing a Joint Doctoral Study Programme with Vytautas Magnus University (Lithuania) in the field of Philological Sciences. During her doctoral studies, she undertook a research visit to the University of Granada in Spain from July 2, 2022, to July 30, 2022.

Since beginning her career as a lecturer at Mykolas Romeris University in 2009, Olga Usinskiene developed a keen interest in contrastive research on terminology. She has taught English for Specific Purposes (psychology, social work, communication and creative industries, organization management) to students of the Faculty of Human and Social Studies. Her teaching experience, combined with her desire of the personal and professional growth, inspired her to start a contrastive analysis of terminology in English and Lithuanian.



MYKOLO ROMERIO UNIVERSITETAS

**Olga Usinskiene**

MIGRACIJOS SRITIES SĄVOKŲ SISTEMA IR  
RAIŠKA ANGLŲ IR LIETUVIŲ KALBOSE

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## MIGRACIJOS SRITIES SĄVOKŲ SISTEMA IR RAIŠKA ANGLŲ IR LIETUVIŲ KALBOSE

Santrauka

Ižanga

### Tyrimo aktualumas

Pastaruoju metu migracija tapo viena reikšmingiausių šių laikų diskutuojamų temų. Žmonės migruoja dėl įvairių priežasčių, vieni ieškodami geresnių darbo sąlygų, kiti siekdami geresnio išsilavinimo užsienyje, dar kitiems tai vienintelė galimybė grįžti pas šeimą, bet esama ir tokių, kurie bėga nuo persekiojimų, kankinimų, karo, skurdo, įvairių grėsmių ir pan. 2021-2022 migracija per ES rytines sienas itin išaugo, tuo pačiu išplėtodama naujas paradigmas – išaugo hibridinių atakų prieš ES šalis mastas, o prasidėjus karui Ukrainoje daugelį ES šalių pasiekė didžiulis karo pabėgėlių srautas. Reaguodamos į šiuos reiškinius valstybinės ir nevalstybinės institucijos glaudžiai bendradarbiaudamos tarptautinėje plotmėje ėmėsi kurti, tobulinti ir įgyvendinti migracijos politiką ir remti iniciatyvas, siekdamos apginti migrantų teises, užtikrinti jų sklandžią integraciją, atsižvelgti į jų poreikius bei garantuoti stabilumą ir taiką jų bendruomenėse.

Dėl šių priežasčių atsirado poreikis didelėms vartotojų grupėms suvokti su migracijos procesais susijusią terminiją ir ją tinkamai vartoti. Šios vartotojų grupės apima migracijos politiką įtvirtinančių teisės aktų kūrėjus, migracijos politikos vykdytojus, dokumentų vertėjus ir pačius migrantus bei jų artimuosius.

Migracijos srities sąvokų sistemos modeliavimas ir dvikalbės / daugiakalbės terminijos formavimosi analizė gali prisidėti prie nepakankamai kalbos išteklių turinčių kalbų tyrimų specializuotoje srityje. Dvikalbiai duomenys gali būti naudojami kuriant / pildant terminijos duomenų bazes, glosarijus, žodynus, leksikos duomenų bazes, ontologijas ir kitus išteklius, naudojamas tiek žmonių, tiek mašinų.

### Tyrimo tikslas

Tyrimo tikslas – sumodeliuoti migracijos srities sąvokų sistemą ir sugretinti kalbines raiškos priemones, vartojamas jų pavadinimams sudaryti, remiantis šiam tyrimui sukurtų dvikalbių anglų-lietuvių kalbų tekstynų duomenimis.

Taigi disertacijoje daugiausia dėmesio skiriama dviem migracijos srities dimensijoms: konceptualiosios dimensijos tyrimui, kuriuo siekiama sukurti konceptualius modelius, pagrįstus sąvokų ryšiais ir atskleidžiančius pagrindinius srities procesus, ir lingvistinės dimensijos tyrimui, kuriuo siekiama nustatyti sąvokų

pavadinimams vartojamas lingvistinės raiškos priemonės. Disertacijoje sąvokų pavadinimai apima daiktavardinius junginius, funkcionuojančius kaip migracijos srities terminai, terminų junginiai ir migracijos sričiai būdingi tikriniai pavadinimai.

## **Tyrimo uždaviniai**

Tyrimo tikslui pasiekti keliami šie uždaviniai:

1. Išanalizuoti terminologinius mokslinius darbus, kuriuose terminų tyrimai pagrįsti žinių bei leksikos analizės ir tekstynų lingvistikos metodų principais;
2. Sudaryti du dvikalbius tekstynus: lygiagretųjį (sudarytą iš tarptautinių dokumentų anglų kalba ir jų vertimų į lietuvių kalbą) ir lyginamąjį (sudarytą iš nacionalinių ir tarptautinių dokumentų, kurių vertimų nėra arba jie nėra prieinami), išgauti terminologinius duomenis ir nustatyti svarbiausias migracijos srities sąvokas bei jų pavadinimus;
3. Atlikti sąvokų pavadinimų konceptualią analizę ir, ja remiantis, sąvokas suskirstyti į modelius, atspindinčius įvairius migracijos srities visuminės sąvokų sistemos aspektus;
4. Atlikti sąvokų pavadinimų lingvistinę analizę ir, ja remiantis, nustatyti ir palyginti leksines ir sintaksines priemones, vartojamas sudaryti skirtingų modelių ir kategorijų sąvokų pavadinimus anglų ir lietuvių kalbomis.

## **Tyrimo objektas ir duomenų šaltiniai**

Siekiant ištirti tyrimo objektą – migracijos srities sąvokų sistemą ir sąvokų pavadinimų darybos dėsningumą – buvo sudaryti dvikalbiai tekstynai: lygiagretusis tekstynas (837 796 žodžiai angliškame tekstyno sande ir 633 827 žodžiai lietuviškame tekstyno sande) ir lyginamasis tekstynas (1 692 436 žodžiai angliškame tekstyno sande ir 534 016 žodžių lietuviškame tekstyno sande). Tyrimo analizei iš tekstynų buvo išrinkti 388 angliški ir 376 lietuviški sąvokų pavadinimai. Be to, iš tekstynų buvo išrinkti informatyvieji ir kiti svarbūs kontekstai, padedantys suprasti sąvokų pavadinimų turinį, taip pat sąvokų apibrėžtys iš kitų šaltinių: Tarptautinės migracijos teisės žodyno (International Migration Law Glossary on Migration), EMN Prieglobsčio ir migracijos žodyno, UNHCR pagrindinis terminų žodyno, Europos Sąjungos daugiakalbės terminų bazės IATE ir tezauro EuroVoc.

## **Tyrimo metodika**

Disertacijoje taikomos kelios skirtingos metodinės priemonės, siekiant visapusiškai aprašyti šios srities sąvokų struktūrą ir raišką:

- Tekstynų lingvistikos metodai taikomi siekiant sudaryti išsamius tekstynus, apimančius įvairius su migracija susijusius tekstus. Šie tekstynai buvo pagrindiniai kalbinių duomenų šaltiniai, iš kurių buvo išgaunami migracijos sričiai būdingi terminologiniai duomenys.

- Sąvokų ir jų pavadinimų (terminų, terminų junginių ir tikrinių pavadinimų) nustatymas ir atranka remiasi leksikos ir žinių analize grindžiamais metodais: terminologinių vienetų kontekstų tekstynuose analize ir ekspertų suformuluotomis sąvokų apibrėžtimis papildomuose šaltiniuose.
- Migracijos srities conceptualiosios dimensijos analizė ir sąvokų sistemos modeliavimas grindžiamas sąvokų ryšių nustatymo metodika. Šioje metodikoje laikomasi žinių analize grindžiamos prieigos, kuri įgalina sisteminti sudėtingus migracijos srities sąvokų tarpusavio ryšius.
- Migracijos srities lingvistinės dimensijos analizė grindžiama kognityvinės lingvistikos principais pagrįsta metodika, integruojančia gretinamuosius kokybinius ir kiekybinius metodus, taikomus siekiant atskleisti vyraujančius skirtingų kategorijų sąvokų pavadinimų sudarymo lietuvių ir anglų kalbomis leksinius ir sintaksinius dėsningumus. Ši metodika remiasi pagrindinėmis leksikos analize grindžiamos prieigos prielaidomis, pagal kurias specializuotų sričių sąvokų pavadinimai yra neatsiejama natūralios kalbos dalis ir yra veikiami tų pačių lingvistinių reiškinių kaip ir visuotinės kalbos leksiniai vienetai.

### Tyrimo mokslinis naujumas ir vertė

Disertacijos mokslinį naujumą ir vertę lemia šie tyrimo aspektai:

#### 1. Tekstyno pagrindu atlikta dvikalbė migracijos srities terminijos analizė

Disertacijos naujumą lemia tyrimo tikslais sudarytų dvikalbių tekstynų taikymas migracijos srities analizei. Iki šiol anglų-lietuvių kalbų migracijos terminija nebuvo tirta remiantis tekstynų duomenimis. Tai ypač svarbu nepakankamai išteklių turinčių kalbų, tarp kurių vis dar yra ir lietuvių kalba, tyrimams.

#### 2. Sąvokų ryšiais grįstas migracijos srities sąvokų sistemos sukūrimas

Tai pirmas bandymas, kuriame sąvokų ryšių modeliavimo metodika taikoma kuriant migracijos srities sąvokų sistemą remiantis dvikalbiais anglų ir lietuvių kalbų duomenimis. Nors sąvokų ryšių modeliavimas buvo taikytas įvairioms sritims ir kalboms, tai pirmas bandymas taikyti šią metodiką migracijos srities analizei remiantis anglų ir lietuvių kalbų tekstynais.

#### 3. Kognityvinės lingvistikos principais pagrįsta migracijos srities sąvokų pavadinimų darybos analizė

Tyrimo daugiausia dėmesio skiriama skirtingų modelių ir kategorijų sąvokų pavadinimų sudarymo leksinėms ir sintaksinėms priemonėms, siekiant palyginti kalbines raiškos priemones, vartojamas skirtingoms semantinėms reikšmėms perteikti. Ši prieiga prie specializuotų leksinių vienetų darybos analizės laikoma nauja migracijos srities ir anglų-lietuvių kalbų duomenų tyrimuose.

#### 4. Žinių ir leksikos analize grindžiamų prieigų apjungimas

Tyrimas atskleidžia naudą, kurią duoda žinių ir leksikos analize grindžiamų prieigų apjungimas, leidžiantis nustatyti konkrečios specializuotos srities žinių struktūrą, taip pat būdus, kuriais žinios perduodamos pagrindiniu kanalu – natūraliąja kalba. Tai laikytina svarbiu indėliu į lietuvių kalbos terminijos tyrimus. Be to, ši perspektyva gali

būti panaudota kitų sričių ir kitų kalbų terminijos analizei.

## Tyrimo rezultatų praktinis pritaikomumas

Tyrimas skirtas migracijos srities sąvokų sistemos kūrimui bei šioms sąvokoms išreikšti vartojamų kalbinių priemonių palyginimui, remiantis tyrimo tikslais sudarytais dvikalbiais anglų-lietuvių kalbų tarptautinių ir nacionalinių dokumentų tekstynais. Tyrimo rezultatus galima praktiškai pritaikyti keliose srityse:

### 1. Sąvokų sistemų modeliavimas, skirtas žinių struktūrinimui

Sąvokų struktūrų modeliavimas yra pagrindinis terminologinių tyrimų siekis. Jos naudojamos specializuotos srities, šiuo atveju migracijos srities, duomenims tvarkyti. Sąvokos neegzistuoja savarankiškai, bet yra organizuotų struktūrų dalis ir turi įvairių ryšių su kitomis tai pačiai sričiai priklausančiomis sąvokomis (Gruyter, 2018). Sąvokų klasifikavimas yra būtinas norint atskirti žinomus objektus nuo nežinomų, o vėliau atrasti ir klasifikuoti naujus objektus (Nuoponnen, 1998). Sąvokų ryšiais pagrįsti konceptualieji modeliai padeda susidaryti aiškų vaizdą apie specializuotą sritį ir tos srities žinių struktūras. Tai svarbu tiek ekspertams, kuriantiems ir perteikiantiems žinias, tiek visuomenės atstovams, norintiems įgyti šių žinių, tiek terminų tvarkytojams.

### 2. Žinių inžinerija, taikoma dirbtinio intelekto kūrimui

Šiandien konceptualiosios sistemos yra neatsiejamoms nuo žinių inžinerijos, kuri yra viena iš dirbtinio intelekto formų. Šio metodo vaidmuo yra „žinių identifikavimas, atvaizdavimas, apdorojimas, transformavimas ir perdavimas. Jei norime, kad technologinis konstruktas veiktų kaip žmogus, jis turi būti aprūpintas žiniomis, reikalingomis situacijai atpažinti ir analizuoti, kad vėliau galėtų atitinkamai veikti“ (Cabré, 1999).

### 3. Terminų bazių ir mokomosios medžiagos kūrimas

Tyrimo metu sukaupti dvikalbiai duomenys gali būti panaudojami sudarant migracijos srities terminologinę duomenų bazę, kurios tiksliniai vartotojai galėtų būti migrantai, migracijos institucijos, su migracijos teise susijusių dalykų studentai, nacionalinių ir tarptautinių dokumentų vertėjai. Be to, tyrimo rezultatais gali plačiai naudotis mokomosios medžiagos kūrėjai, pedagogai ir studentai, mokydami ir mokydami specializuotų kalbų.

## Disertacijos struktūra

Daktaro disertaciją sudaro įvadas, keturios pagrindinės dalys ir išvados.

Įvade pristatomas disertacijos tikslas ir uždaviniai, tyrimo objektas, metodai, šio tyrimo mokslinis naujumas ir aktualumas, taip pat pateikiami ginamieji disertacijos teiginiai ir publikacijų disertacijos tema sąrašas.

**Pirmoji dalis** skirta bendriesiems teoriniams tyrimo aspektams, aptariamoms pagrindinės terminologijos mokslo prielaidos ir analizės metodai (žinių analize grindžiamas metodas ir leksikos analize grindžiamas metodas). **Antroje dalyje** pristatomi lygiagrečiojo ir palyginamojo migracijos srities tekstynų sudarymo

principai ir etapai, taip pat tyrimui reikalingų terminologinių duomenų gavybos ir atrankos principai bei etapai. **Trečioji dalis** skirta migracijos srities konceptualiajai dimensijai: teoriniams ir metodiniams analizės principams bei migracijos srities sąvokų sistemos modeliavimui ir kiekvieno sistemą sudarančio modelio detaliam pristatymui. **Ketvirta dalis** skirta migracijos srities lingvistinei dimensijai: teoriniams ir metodiniams analizės principams bei kalbinių raiškos priemonių, vartojamų migracijos srities sąvokų pavadinimams sudaryti anglų ir lietuvių kalbomis, analizei. Nagrinėjamos leksinės priemonės (sinonimija, sąvokų pavadinimų sudedamųjų dalių skaičius ir jų semantinės savybės) ir sintaksinės priemonės (modifikacijos modeliai ir modifikatorių skaičius).

Darbo pabaigoje pateikiamos tyrimo išvados, išsamus mokslinės literatūros, kuria remiamasi disertacijoje, sąrašas ir priedai, kuriuose pateikiami tyrimo duomenys.

### Ginamieji teiginiai

1. Migracijos srities sąvokų sistemą galima suskirstyti į tris modelius, apibrėžiančius pagrindinius šios srities reiškinius ir procesus: migracijos priešasčių ir pasekmių grandinę, migracijos rūšių taksonomiją bei migracijos procedūrų elementų sąveiką.
2. Migracijos srities įvairių kategorijų sąvokų lingvistinė raiška tirtose kalbose akivaizdžiai skiriasi, o tai rodo, kad kalbose vartojamos iš dalies skirtingos priemonės sudėtingoms konceptualizacijoms perteikti.
3. Migracijos srities sąvokų sistema yra pamatinė struktūra, leidžianti suprasti šios srities žinių organizavimą ir sukurianti pagrindą palyginti kalbines priemones, vartojamas skirtingų kategorijų bei skirtingų kalbų sąvokų pavadinimas sudaryti.

### Svarbiausi tyrimo rezultatai ir išvados

1. Pagrindinės teorinės tyrimo priegigos:

Žinių analize grindžiama metodika yra pagrindinė prieiga, leidžianti struktūrinti specializuotos srities sąvokų sistemas, remiantis sąvokų charakteristikomis ir tarpusavio ryšiais. Šiuolaikiniuose terminologiniuose tyrimuose šią prieigą papildo leksikos analize grindžiama prieiga, pagal kurią specializuotų sričių sąvokų pavadinimai laikomi neatsiejama natūraliosios kalbos dalimi ir jiems taikomi tokie patys arba panašūs lingvistiniai metodai kaip ir kitų leksinių vienetų analizei (L'Homme 2020). Ši perspektyva paskatino renkant ir tiriant sąvokų pavadinimus naudotis tekstynais. Tekstynų lingvistikos metodika sudarė galimybę sąvokų pavadinimus vertinti ne tik iš *in vitro*, bet ir *in vivo* perspektyvos (Cabré et al. 2012: 1-2).

2. Tekstynų sudarymas ir terminologinių duomenų gavyba ir atranka:
  - 2.1. Tyrimo tikslais sukurti tekstynai susideda iš tarptautinių teisiškai įpareigojančių ir teisiškai neįpareigojančių dokumentų, išleistų įvairių tarpyvriausybiinių

organizacijų (Jungtinių Tautų ir Jungtinių Tautų specializuotųjų agentūrų, Europos Tarybos, Europos Sąjungos ir jai pavaldžių organizacijų) bei teisiškai įpareigojančių nacionalinių dokumentų, išleistų svarbiausių Lietuvos Respublikos ir Jungtinės Karalystės įstatymų leidybos ir vykdymo institucijų (parlamento, vyriausybės, vidaus reikalus kuruojančių ministerijų bei jų padalinių ir kt.).

- 2.2. Tekstynų sudarymo ir duomenų gavybos darbai rodo, kad, norint surinkti išsamią sąvokų pavadinimų imtį, būtina naudoti ir lygiagretųjį, ir palyginamąjį tekstynus, nes nemaža dalis dokumentų nėra išversti arba jų vertimai nėra laisvai prieinami. Be to, naudojant abiejų tipų tekstynus, galima gauti įvairesnių tipų tekstų, taigi atspindėti sąvokų pavadinimų vartojimą įvairesniuose diskursuose.
- 2.3. Dviejų tipų tekstynai taip pat padėjo išsamiau nustatyti anglų-lietuvių kalbų sąvokų pavadinimų atitikmenis. Jei atitikmens nepavykdavo aptikti lygiagrečiajame tekстыne, paiešką galima buvo tęsti palyginamajame tekстыne, o ji daugeliu atvejų buvo sėkminga, nors ir reikalaujanti daug išsamesnės kontekstinės analizės.
- 2.4. Dviejų tekstynų naudojimas įgalino surinkti daugiau informatyviųjų kontekstų, kurie padėjo nustatyti svarbiausias migracijos srities sąvokas ir jų tarpusavio ryšius.
  3. Migracijos srities konceptualiosios dimensijos analizė:
    - 3.1. Atlikus informatyviųjų kontekstų ir apibrėžčių analizę, išaiškėjo dominuojančių sąvokų kategorijos ir jų loginės bei ontologinės sąsajos, o tai savo ruožtu suteikė galimybę konstruoti konceptualiuosius modelius, atspindinčius migracijos srities procesus.
    - 3.2. Migracijos sąvokos priklauso trims pagrindinėms kategorijoms, išskirtoms pagal bendruosius sąvokų klasifikavimo principus: 1) veiklos ir būsenos, 2) gyvieji objektai ir 3) negyvieji objektai bei jų požymiai.
    - 3.3. Remiantis išnagrinėta medžiaga migracijos sritį galima suskirstyti į šiuos konceptualiuosius modelius, sudarančius bendrą migracijos sąvokų sistemą:
      - 1-as modelis: migracijos priežastinė grandinė, jungianti migraciją sukeliančius ir migracijos sukeltus procesus,
      - 2-as modelis: migracijos rūšių taksonomija,
      - 3-ias modelis: migracijos procedūrų struktūriniai elementai ir jų sąveika.
    - 3.4. Modelius sudarančių sąvokų ryšiai:
      - 1-asis modelis grindžiamas dviejų tipų sąvokų ryšiais: ontologiniais priežastiniais ryšiais tarp migracijos priežasčių (reiškinių ir procesų, sukeliančių migraciją) ir migracijos pasekmių (migracijos sukeltų reiškinių ir procesų) ir loginiais ryšiais, atspindinčiais migracijos priežasčių ir pasekmių tipus.
      - 2-asis modelis pagrįstas migracijos rūšių taksonomija, kurią sudaro hierarchiniais loginiais ryšiais susijusios sąvokos.
      - 3-iasis modelis grindžiamas kelių tipų ontologiniais ryšiais (dalies-visumos, proceso-rezultato ir subjekto-veiklos-objekto ryšiais) tarp skirtingų



migracijos procedūros struktūrinių elementų, taip pat loginiais ryšiais, atspindinčiais migracijos dalyvių tipus.

#### 4. Migracijos srities lingvistinės dimensijos analizė:

##### 4.1. Angliškų ir lietuviškų sąvokų pavadinimų **sinonimijos analizė**

4.1.1. Daugeliu atvejų angliškos ir lietuviškos leksinių vienetų poros, įvardijančios tas pačias sąvokas, yra dvinarės, t. y. vienas atitinka vieną. Tačiau sinoniminių atvejų pasitaiko abiejose kalbose. Tas pačias sąvokas gali pavadinti skirtingas skaičius angliškų ir lietuviškų sąvokų pavadinimų, pvz.:

- 2:1 poros sudaro 2 angliški ir 1 lietuviškas sąvokos pavadinimas (pvz. *qualified workers / skilled workers – kvalifikuoti darbuotojai*);
- 3:1 poros sudaro 3 angliški ir 1 lietuviškas sąvokos pavadinimas (pvz. *alien / foreigner / non-national – užsienietis*);
- 1:2 poros apima vieną anglišką ir 2 lietuviškus sąvokos pavadinimus (pvz. *asylum seeker – prieglobsčio siekiantis asmuo / prieglobsčio prašytojas*);

Sinoniminių sąvokų pavadinimų skaičius gali būti ir vienodas abiejose kalbose:

- 2:2 poros sudaro 2 angliški ir 2 lietuviški sąvokų pavadinimai (pvz. *threat to internal security / risk to internal security – grėsmė vidaus saugumui / pavojus vidaus saugumui*);
- 3:3 poros sudaro 3 angliški ir 3 lietuviški sąvokų pavadinimai (pvz. *illegal migration / irregular migration / clandestine migration – neteisėta migracija / nelegali migracija / slapta migracija*).

4.1.2. Analizė atskleidė, kad sinonimija labiausiai paplitusi 2-ajame ir 3-iajame modeliuose ir nėra būdinga 1-ajam modeliui. Be to, sinonimija labiau paplitusi tarp angliškų sąvokų pavadinimų.

4.1.3. Daugumą sinonimų sudaro tas pats sudedamųjų dalių skaičius, tačiau skiriasi jų leksinė, darybinė, sintaksinė ir gramatinė struktūra. Visuose modeliuose abiejų kalbų sinonimų dauguma skiriasi savo leksine struktūra: turi tą patį sudedamųjų dalių skaičių, bet skiriasi savo šaknimis (*pastovioji migracija / nuolatinė migracija; deportation order / removal order* 'sprendimas išsiųsti'). Taigi galima daryti išvadą, kad leksiniai sinonimai labiausiai paplitę migracijos srityje.

##### 4.2. Angliškų ir lietuviškų sąvokų pavadinimų **leksinės struktūros analizė, skirta dėmenų skaičiaus palyginimui**

Analizuojant anglų ir lietuvių kalbų sąvokų pavadinimų leksinę struktūrą pagal dėmenų skaičių, paaiškėjo, kad abiejose kalbose vyrauja polileksiniai sąvokų pavadinimai (nuo 89 % iki 96 % visų modelių sąvokų pavadinimų). Šis dėsningumas, nustatytas ir kitų terminologijos tyrėjų darbuose, patvirtina polileksinių terminologinių vienetų reikšmę specializuotoje kalboje (plg., Bielinskienė, 2015; Mockienė, 2016).

##### 4.3. Angliškų ir lietuviškų sąvokų pavadinimų **leksinės struktūros analizė, skirta dėmenų semantikos nustatymui**

Leksinės struktūros analizė, skirta anglų ir lietuvių kalbų sudedamųjų dalių semantikai, atskleidžia šiuos dalykus:

4.3.1. Absoliuti dauguma sąvokų pavadinimų yra kompoziciniai, t. y. jų reikšmę galima suprasti remiantis atskirų dėmenų reikšmėmis. Angliškuose tekstynų sanduose aptikta keletas anglų kalbos nekompozicinio įvardijimo atvejų (*asylum shopping* ‘palankiausias prieglobsčiui valstybės paieškos’, *hotspot area* ‘migrantų antplūdžio vieta’). Lietuviškuose tekstynų sanduose nekompozicinių sąvokų pavadinimų neaptikta.

4.3.2. Sąvokų pavadinimų struktūra tirtose kalbose kartais skiriasi dėl skirtingo sąvokų pavadinimų dėmenų semantinio sudėtingumo: vieną anglišką dėmenį kartais atitinka keli lietuviški dėmenys, kas rodo abstraktesnį anglų kalbos leksinių elementų, vartojamų sąvokų pavadinimams sudaryti, pobūdį:

*victim of exploitation and discriminations – nuo išnaudojimo ir diskriminacijos nukentėjęs asmuo,*  
*cheap labour – pigi darbo jėga,*  
*smuggling of migrants – neteisėtas migrantų gabenimas.*

4.3.3. Tyrimo metu nustatyti šie pagrindiniai sąvokų pavadinimus sudarančių dėmenų semantiniai deriniai:

1-ajame ir 2-ajame modeliuose pagrindinis sąvokų pavadinimų dėmuo dažniausiai žymi veiklą. Jų modifikatoriai žymi veiklos pobūdį / priežastį arba joje dalyvaujančius dalyvius ir jų kvalifikaciją:

- SĄVOKOS PAVADINIMAS = PAGRINDINIS DĖMUO (veikla) + MODIFIKATORIUS (veiklos priežastis), pvz. *discrimination on the basis of colour – diskriminacija dėl odos spalvos.*
- SĄVOKOS PAVADINIMAS = PAGRINDINIS DĖMUO (veikla) + MODIFIKATORIUS (veiklos dalyvis), pvz. *smuggling of migrants – neteisėtas migrantų gabenimas.*

3-iajame modelyje pagrindiniai dėmenys dažniausiai reiškia negyvus objektus, pavyzdžiui, dokumentus ir kitas migracijos procedūroje naudojamas priemonės, migrantui suteiktos apsaugos formą arba saugomos gerovės elementus. Jie dažniausiai jungiami su šių semantinių grupių modifikatoriais:

- SĄVOKOS PAVADINIMAS = PAGRINDINIS DĖMUO (dokumentas) + MODIFIKATORIUS (apsaugos forma), pvz., *application for asylum – prašymas suteikti prieglobstį.*
- SĄVOKOS PAVADINIMAS = PAGRINDINIS DĖMUO (dokumentas) + MODIFIKATORIUS (tikslinė veikla priimančiojoje šalyje), pvz., *employment contract – darbo sutartis.*
- SĄVOKOS PAVADINIMAS = PAGRINDINIS DĖMUO (apsaugos forma) + MODIFIKATORIUS (migracijos dalyvis), pvz., *asylum for an applicant – prieglobstis prašytojui.*
- SĄVOKOS PAVADINIMAS = PAGRINDINIS DĖMUO (saugomos gerovės elementai) + MODIFIKATORIUS (apsaugos forma / tikslinė veikla priimančiojoje šalyje), pvz. *right to international protection – teisė į tarptautinę apsaugą.*

#### 4.4. Anglišių ir lietuviškų sąvokų pavadinimų **sintaksinės struktūros analizė**

Sintaksinės struktūros analizė atskleidė šiuos dalykus:

- 4.4.1. Veiklų ir būsenų sąvokų kategorijoje pavadinimų modifikacijos principai skirtinguose modeliuose skiriasi: 1-ajame ir 3-iajame modeliuose, sudarant angliškus ir lietuviškus pavadinimus, plačiai naudojama ir prepozicinė, ir postpozicinė modifikacija (pvz., prepozicinė modifikacija: *brain waste – protų švaistymas*; postpozicinė modifikacija: *discrimination on the basis of language – diskriminacija dėl kalbos*). Tačiau postpozicinė modifikacija visai nebūdinga 2-ajam modeliui. Visi šiam modeliui priklausantys sąvokų pavadinimai sudaryti, naudojant prepozicinę modifikaciją, pvz. *labour migration – darbo migracija*.
- 4.4.2. Gyvų objektų sąvokų kategorijoje aiškiai vyrauja prepozicinė modifikacija, pvz. *economic migrant – ekonominiai migrantai*. Šis modifikacijos tipas dažniausias ir negyvų objektų (konkrečių ir abstrakčių) sąvokų kategorijoje, pvz. *employment contract – darbo sutartis*. Tačiau pastarojoje kategorijoje aptiktas nemažas skaičius tiek anglišių, tiek lietuviškų sąvokų pavadinimų, sudarytų naudojant postpozicinę modifikaciją, pvz. *right to family unification – teisė į šeimos susijungimą*.
- 4.4.3. Daugeliu atvejų anglų ir lietuvių kalbų modifikacijos tipai sutampa (*brain circulation – protų apykaita*). Tačiau nemaža dalimi atvejų angliški postpozicinės modifikacijos pavadinimai atitinka lietuviškus prepozicinės modifikacijos pavadinimus (*children of refugees – pabėgėlių vaikai*).
- 4.4.4. Pavadinimai, sudaryti naudojant ir prepozicinę, ir postpozicinę modifikaciją tirtose kalbose yra reti. Šiek tiek daugiau jų aptikta anglų kalboje, pvz. *special needs of minors* (ši pavadinimą atitinka lietuviškas prepozicinės modifikacijos pavadinimas *specialūs nepilnamečių poreikiai*).
5. Migracijos sąvokų sistema atskleidžia, kaip konceptualizuojami migracijos procesai tarptautiniuose ir nacionaliniuose dokumentuose ir gali padėti suvokti šios srities žinių organizavimą. Lingvistinė migracijos sąvokų pavadinimų analizė parodo, kaip tiriamose kalbose išreiškiamos skirtingų kategorijų sąvokos. Šios išvados gali suteikti vertingos informacijos mokslininkams, užsiimantiems sąvokų sistemų modeliavimu, gretinamąja terminologine analize ir vertimo tyrimais. Migracijos sąvokų pavadinimų sintaksinės struktūros gali būti panaudotos kuriant automatinius terminų gavybos metodus. Be to, tyrimo tikslais sudaryti lygiagretusis ir palyginamasis tekstynai gali būti pakartotinai naudojami migracijos srities lingvistiniuose tyrimuose.

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## Pranešimai tarptautinėse konferencijose

1. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. Compound Terms In English and Lithuanian Legal Acts on Migration Policy. Presentation at the international scientific conference *Sustainable Multilingualism* held on May 26-27, 2017 at Vytautas Magnus University (Kaunas, Lithuania).
2. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. English Compound Terms on Migration Policy and their Lithuanian Equivalents. Presentation at the international scientific conference *Discourse, technology and translation and featured workshop on translation* held on October 12 - 13, 2017 at Mykolas Romeris University (Vilnius, Lithuania).
3. Usinskiene, Olga. Parallel and Comparable Corpora for Terminology Analysis in the Domain of Migration. Presentation at the international scientific conference *Language for international communications : linking interdisciplinary perspectives : language for specific purposes in the era of multilingualism and technologies* held on April 28–29, 2022 at the University of Latvia (Riga, Latvia).
4. Usinskiene, Olga; Rackevičienė, Sigita. English and Lithuanian Terms in the Parallel Migration Corpus. Presentation at the international scientific conference *LLOD Approaches for Language Data Research and Management, LLODREAM2022* held on September 21-22, 2022 at Mykolas Romeris University (Vilnius, Lithuania).
5. Usinskiene, Olga. Terminological-Conceptual Framework of the Migration Domain. Presentation at *SOCIN 2022 : XI International scientific conference on Social Innovations* held on October 20, 2022 : at Mykolas Romeris University (Vilnius, Lithuania).

## TRUMPOS ŽINIOS APIE AUTOREJ

Olga Usinskiene 2002 m. baigė Minsko valstybinę lingvistikos universitetą Baltarusijoje, jai buvo suteikti bakalauro ir magistro laipsniai anglų ir vokiečių filologijos (humanitarinių mokslų) srityje. Olga įgijo lingvisto ir anglų bei vokiečių kalbų ir literatūros mokytojo kvalifikaciją. 2016–2024 m. studijavo Mykolo Romerio universitete pagal jungtinės Vytauto Didžiojo universiteto ir Mykolo Romerio universiteto doktorantūros filologijos mokslo krypties programą. Doktorantūros studijų metu ji nuo 2022 m. liepos 2 d. iki 2022 m. liepos 30 d. atliko mokslinę stažuotę Granados universitete Ispanijoje.

2009 m. pradėjusi dėstytojos karjerą Mykolo Romerio universitete, Olga Usinskiene susidomėjo terminijos tyrimais. Žmogaus ir visuomenės studijų fakulteto studentams ji dėstė dalykinę (psichologijos, socialinio darbo, komunikacijos ir kūrybinių industrijų, organizacijų valdymo) anglų kalbą. Dėstytojos patirtis kartu su asmeninio ir profesinio augimo troškimu paskatino ją pradėti gretinamuosius anglų ir lietuvių kalbų terminijos tyrimus.

Usinskiene, Olga

A FRAMEWORK OF CONCEPTS IN THE MIGRATION DOMAIN AND THEIR EXPRESSION IN ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN: daktaro disertacija. – Vilnius: Mykolo Romerio universitetas, 2024. 320 p.

Bibliogr. 142-149 p.

*Pastaruoju metu migracija dėl jos smarkiai išaugusio masto tapo viena reikšmingiausių šių laikų diskutuojamų temų. Žmonės migruoja dėl įvairių priežasčių, siekdami geresnio uždarbio, išsilavinimo, gyventi kartu su šeima ar pabėgti nuo persekiojimo ir karinių konfliktų. Migracijos valdymas vyksta tiek nacionaliniu, tiek tarptautiniu lygmeniu, apimdamas bendradarbiavimą tarp vyriausybinių ir nevyriausybinių organizacijų. Kuriamas ir įgyvendinama politika, kuri gina migrantų teises, užtikrina jų integraciją ir garantuoja stabilumą jų bendruomenėse. Taigi atsirado poreikis didelėms vartotojų grupėms suvokti su migracijos procesais susijusių terminijų ir jų tinkamai vartoti. Tyrimo tikslas – sumodeliuoti migracijos srities sąvokų sistemą ir sugretinti kalbines raiškos priemones, vartojamas jų pavadinimams sudaryti, remiantis šiam tyrimui sukurtų dvikalbių anglų-lietuvių kalbų tekstynų duomenimis. Tyrimo rezultatus galima praktiškai pritaikyti keliose srityse. Pirma, sąvokų sistemos yra būtinos organizuojant žinias migracijos srityje. Jos pagrįstos sąvokų ryšiais, kurie padeda susidaryti aiškų vaizdą apie specializuotą sritį ir jos žinių struktūras. Tai svarbu ekspertams, kuriantiems ir perteikiantiems žinias, visuomenės atstovams, norintiems įgyti šių žinių, bei terminų tvarkytojams. Antra, šiandien konceptualiosios sistemos yra neatsiejamos nuo žinių inžinerijos, kuri yra viena iš dirbtinio intelekto formų. Jos apima žinių identifikavimą, atvaizdavimą, transformavimą ir perdavimą. Tyrimo rezultatai taip pat gali būti panaudoti sudarant migracijos srities terminų duomenų bazę, kuri būtų naudinga migrantams, migracijos institucijoms, studentams ir vertėjams.*

*The topic of migration has become increasingly significant for contemporary discussion due to its sharp rise. People migrate for a variety of reasons, such as seeking better employment, education, family reunification, or escaping persecution and armed conflicts. Migration management occurs on both national and international levels, involving collaboration between governmental and non-governmental organizations to create and implement policies that protect migrants' rights, ensure their integration, and maintain community stability. Thus, the need to clarify migration-related terminology to large groups of users has increased considerably. The research aims to model the framework of concepts of the migration domain and contrast linguistic means used for formation of their designations based on the bilingual English-Lithuanian corpora data. The research results can be practically applied in several areas. Firstly, conceptual frameworks are essential for organizing knowledge within the migration domain. They are based on conceptual relationships, which help develop a clear picture of the specialized domain and its knowledge structures. This is important for experts who create and share knowledge, for the public seeking to acquire it, and for terminology managers. Secondly,*

*nowadays conceptual frameworks are found inseparable from knowledge engineering, which is a form of artificial intelligence. They involve the identification, representation, transformation, and transfer of knowledge. And finally, the results of the research might be used for compilation of a terminological database of the migration domain benefiting migrants, migration institutions, students and translators.*



**Olga Usinskiene**

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EXPRESSION IN ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN**

Daktaro disertacija  
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