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Master's Dissertation/ Trabajo Fin de Máster

INTERAGREETERM

Bilingual terminological database about international agreements of
Andalusian Public Universities

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ABSTRACT

In the higher education institution's sphere, international agreements are one of the most common official documents processed by public and private administration. Depending on the intended purpose, these texts vary in form and content. Therefore, for example, they might set the framework conditions for students and (academic and administrative) staff mobilities between signatory institutions under a specific program. However, despite their extended use, they have not been comprehensively studied. Thus, experts must share standardised terminology among universities' International Relations Offices.

Here, we present InteragreeTerm, a bilingual (English [EN] – Spanish [ES]) terminological database about international agreements used at the university level. Based on a solid theoretical framework and a five-phase methodology with strict protocol: information retrieval, download, formatting, encoding, and storage based on the one implemented by Seghiri (2015), we analysed 62 international agreements with the aid of Omega-T, a free computer-assisted translation tool, and Sketch Engine, the corpus management tool. The resulting final glossary (ES/EN) was created using OneClick Terms, a powerful online term extractor property of Sketch Engine and transferred to Lexonomy to create a final dictionary.

The results of this master's dissertation show that the creation of a corpus-based database of international agreements might help to understand not only the terminology that falls under them but also the possibility of reading this terminology in context without the need to open an agreement template specifically. Furthermore, thanks to the alignment of the texts, it has been possible to check which part corresponds to which and, therefore, to see the equivalence in the other language, which facilitates the interpretation of the articles or clauses comprising the agreement.

To conclude, our results suggest that international agreement texts should be revised and analysed more deeply before being used, especially those within the same institution. Thus, InteragreeTerm might represent a feasible, easy-to-use solution to possible translations or misunderstandings of terminology when dealing with international agreements at the higher education system level.

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LIST ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Alianza Universitaria Europea Arqus	ARQUS
Andalusian Law on Universities	LAU
Document Type Definition	DTD
English	EN
Español	ES
European network of Ancient Greek and Latin Epigraphy	EAGLES
French	FR
General Language	GL
German	DE
Higher Education Institutions	HEIs
Information Retrieval	IR
Italian	IT
Language for Specific Purposes	LSP
Law 25/2014 on 27 November 2014 on Treaties and Other International Agreements	LTOAI
Legal Regime of the Public Sector	LRJSP
Lithuanian	LT
Organic Law 2/2023, on 22 March on the Spanish University System	LOSU
Representatividad Corpus	ReCor
Russian	RU
translation memory	TM
Translation Memory eXchange	TMX
Universidad de Almería	UAL
Universidad de Cádiz	UCA
Universidad de Córdoba	UCO
Universidad de Granada	UGR
Universidad de Huelva	UHU
Universidad de Jaén	UJA
Universidad de Málaga	UMA
Universidad de Sevilla	US
Universidad Internacional de Andalucía	UNIA
Universidad Pablo Olavide	UPO
Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña	UPC

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INTRODUCTION

Different backgrounds, languages, and often incongruous tools are major barriers to effective communication among organisations (Uschold and Gruninger, 1996), including higher educational ones (e.g., public and private universities). Thus, terminological consistency is considered the basis for strong and efficient communication (ARQUS, 2023). However, to date, there are no normalising sources, terminological databases, or specific glossaries for the existing terminology in the field of international agreements for Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

We herewith introduce InteragreeTerm, a bilingual (English - Spanish) terminological database of international agreements designed for utilisation in university-level academic settings. This study is based on a sound theoretical framework. The background, terminological needs, and available sources are presented to precisely cover these needs. In addition, its methodological framework is very stable because it is founded on a corpus linguistics to build a specific database. This research methodology (Corpas Pastor, 2007; Seghiri, 2015; Veroz-González, 2019) provides us with the elements and tools needed to elaborate InteragreeTerm as a parallel corpus and the extraction and evaluation of its terminology, as will be discussed later. Another key aspect is that InteragreeTerm was developed entirely in a digital format to be as handy as possible.

The main reasons for selecting this research topic are as follows:

The first reason is the advantage of analysing, from an interlinguistic perspective, the different aspects of language used in legal and administrative procedures at the international level in the framework of international and institutional agreements among higher education institutions.

The second attends to the possibility of contributing not only to the specialised translation but also to the academic and administrative staff from different universities dealing with these types of text by providing a tool with useful content. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first digital tool specifically designed to facilitate knowledge management among university staff members. Similar glossaries, terminological databases, and tools have also been developed (see below).

Finally, on a side note, rather anecdotal, as an administrative faculty member in the International Relations Office at the University of Granada (Granada, Spain), this topic is of special interest to my daily work, and I hope it can be considered as a helpful tool for colleagues from different universities. It could be stated that, at the moment, there are no normalising sources of the existing terminology in the field of international agreements as such; therefore, it would mean a great advantage if we could have one. This advantage should not only be from the terminological and translation point of view but also from the user and administrative staff, considering that normalising and standard terminology would be beneficial for those collectives.

Objectives

As a starting point, the general objectives of this work are:

1. Facilitating the comprehension of these specific international texts.
2. Preparing a conceptual case which could be used as a reference framework for administrative staff dealing with international agreements for HEIs, and it could also be adapted to information distribution in titles, sections, subsections, and clauses of which international agreements are composed.
3. Making users aware of the importance of the available specialised information and the necessity of normalised and standardised terminology.

The fulfilment of the above objectives was carried out through three specific objectives:

1. Elaboration of an online bilingual terminological database (ES>EN), using Sketch Engine (Kilgarriff et al. 2004, 2014) and OneClick Term (property of Sketch Engine) to build the bilingual dictionary using a parallel corpus related to international agreement for HEIs as a base.
2. Analysis of the terminology employed in the studied parallel corpus and the use of that.
3. Preparation of a final dictionary and creation using Lexonomy, an open-source platform allowing users to create dictionaries and publish them, all as a result of the terminology analysis carried out by the Sketch Engine programme, which examines the key and distinctive words of the parallel corpus.

Thus, considering the terminology has as its final target the individualization and determination of conceptual units' characteristic of a specialised sector for beginning to take an interest in the denomination of the mentioned conceptual units through the terms, the premise of this Master's thesis has been to work from an onomasiological approach, i.e., based on a concept/meaning form direction. Indeed, according to Hansen (1977, as cited by Kastovsky, 2005), it is the onomasiological approach that is preferable for a contrastive analysis, since such logical-semantic structures are more appropriate as a 'tertium comparationis' than formal-morphological structures.

Finally, this work will comply with the terminological needs in the framework of the specialised translation of international agreements, solving terminological doubts as well as translation problems.

Research plan

This study is divided into four parts (parts I, II, III, and IV):

Part I is composed of one section: Introduction, where we present: I) An in-depth explanation of the motivation behind the development of this work, II) Objectives, as its name indicates, this subsection deals with the goals this work is trying to achieve and finally, III) Research Plan, concretely this subsection, where it is explained the way, this work has been done step by step, throughout the different sections.

Part II is composed of four chapters: Background (I), Theoretical Framework (II), Materials and Methods (III), and InteragreeTerm and its developmental Methodology (IV).

In the first chapter, we contextualise the framework of this work, the concepts we refer to in this work, and the existing resources before developing this tool.

In the second chapter, we deepen the theoretical framework in which this work is centred; languages of speciality, due to the specificity of terminology of this project which tries to deepen this type of language, corpus linguistics, where the most relevant authors are exposed and from which we have obtained a lot of useful information to carry out this work. In the development of the corpus itself,

to make it possible, we had to compile different types of international agreements from the Memorandum of Understandings to International Cotutelle.

The third chapter presents the materials and methods used for developing this project throughout the different sections: corpus design, where we explain how and on whom we based this project to design our corpus. We also offer a more graphic vision about how and where the materials have been obtained as well as uploaded to carry out the online disposal and the use of different programs to do so.

The fourth chapter presents the InteragreeTerm bilingual terminological database, with an example of the most frequent words found when analysing all texts that compose the corpus.

Part III is composed of one section, Conclusions and Possible Future Lines of Research, where we summarise the main concepts and results presented in this master's thesis and highlight future research directions, opening lines of research, and future developments outside the academic field.

Part IV is composed of one section: References where we list the entire set of publications used to develop this research.

1. BACKGROUND

This section provides an overview of the context surrounding international agreements in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), specifically within the Andalusian region. It also explains the regulations related to these agreements at the national and regional levels. The study considers various types of international agreements among the public universities that comprise the Single Andalusian District, considering this, this portal provides access to the University for individuals seeking entry at various levels. These include a memorandum of understanding, also called the declaration of intents or general agreement, as well as student mobility agreements, international cotutelle, and international double degree agreements.

1.1. Contexts for international agreements of Public Universities of Andalusia

The international agreements, the object of this work, are developed under the wing of the Higher Educational Institutions, specifically the different public universities of Andalusia: Universities of Almería (UAL), Cádiz (UCA), Córdoba (UCO), Granada (UGR), Huelva (UHU), Jaén (UJA), Málaga (UMA), Pablo de Olavide (UPO), Seville (US) and International University of Andalusia (UNIA). Before delving into the intricacies of the international strategy of the aforementioned universities, it is imperative to clarify that the scope of this study does not encompass agreements formed within the purview of the European Union, notably those originating from the Erasmus Programme.

Internationalisation, according to De Wit et al. (2015) is "the intentional process of integrating an international, intercultural or global dimension into the purpose, functions and delivery of post-secondary education, to enhance the quality of education and research for all students and staff, and to make a meaningful contribution to society". This statement is supported by Legislative Decree 1/2013, on 8 January, approving the revised text of the Andalusian Law on Universities (LAU), stating that the Autonomous Community of Andalusia will demand the fulfilment of the following requirements for the creation and recognition of universities, one of which is: to recognise the contribution of added value to the Andalusian higher education system, with particular reference to the internationalisation of its activities and the evaluation of the excellence of its research and knowledge transfer proposals. Moreover,

Andalusian public universities will enhance their pursuit of excellence with intensified competition, establishing networks of centres and knowledge for promoting interdisciplinarity, internationalisation and support of industry and business. To achieve scientific and training excellence, each university will identify and concentrate on specific fields of knowledge (art.84, LAU).

Concerning the study, teaching, research and transfer of knowledge, the above-mentioned law, specifies that the aim is to develop Andalusia by articulating its territory, and by disseminating and internationalising its science, culture, art, and heritage. This development should be pursued through cooperation for development, interculturality, and promotion of peace, non-violence, equality policies, and gender practices. Additionally, attention will be paid to particularly disadvantaged social groups. (art.55, LAU).

An equally significant aspect of the aforementioned law pertains to the European Higher Education Area and mandates that the university policy of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia, in collaboration with Andalusian Universities, prioritises the homologation and complete integration of university activity in Andalusia with the Spanish and European higher education area. Consequently, the organisation of joint courses with other universities in these areas will be encouraged. That is the reason why we have selected templates of this type of international agreement, i.e., cotutelle and double international degrees.

1.2. Internalisation strategies of public universities of Andalusia

Based on the information gathered from the websites of Andalusian public universities, it is important to note that all of them have an internationalisation strategy or, in their absence, a general strategic plan or director plan where internationalisation is always included as one of their strategic lines of action.

It is pertinent to discuss the internationalisation strategies of the aforementioned universities since the signing of international agreements serves as a tool for internationalisation strategies. The objectives of these strategies are summarised in the following lines:

The University of Almería¹ has an internationalisation strategy plan, with the strategic objectives:

- To increase the degree of internationalisation of the university community.
- To promote the internationalisation of the curriculum and the teaching-learning process.
- To increase the attractiveness of external funding, particularly for research, knowledge transfer and development cooperation.
- Improve international positioning in teaching, research and knowledge transfer.
- Increase the number of and participation in international alliances and networks.
- Enhance physical spaces and virtual environments. Improve the physical and virtual environments of university life: Definitively visualise the internationalisation of the campus and the physical and virtual infrastructures².

Establishing and strengthening the international aspect is a key goal of all higher education institutions. To achieve objectives such as being at the forefront of global change or becoming major players in the knowledge society, which are not solely international, such institutions need to focus on internationalisation.

The University of Cadiz (UCA) lacks both an Internationalisation Plan and an Internationalisation Strategy that other universities possess. However, its strategic plan and quality policy document indicate that "internationalisation is a pervasive dimension across the policy and strategy of the University of Cadiz, serving as a fundamental principle and approach in all strategic areas of our institution, including but not limited to the teaching-learning domain. Internationalisation considers multiple perspectives and extends to the entire university community, including those who select the University of Cadiz as an academic destination."

¹ The websites of the internationalisation strategy of each University are also presented in the web bibliography subsection.

² Universidad de Almería (s.f.). Plan Estratégico de Internacionalización de la Universidad de Almería 2022-2024. [Archivo PDF] Web de la Universidad de Almería.
https://www.ual.es/application/files/6816/6755/8468/Plan_Estrategico_de_Internacionalizacion_UAL.pdf

Internationalisation plays a central role in the Strategic Plan of the University of Cordoba (UCO)³. Its international strategy is reflected in the following aims:

- Establishing internationalisation programmes for Master's and Doctoral Degrees, in addition to providing degree programmes in a foreign language.
- Promoting the academic offerings of UCO internationally and publishing the catalogue of undergraduate and graduate courses on its website in English.
- Ensuring external funding for scholarships aimed at students from developing countries or economies in transition.
- Supporting research groups is a key component of internationalisation policy. Our goals were to promote and ensure high-quality research and encourage the mobility of new doctors for training purposes.
- To achieve these aims, we aim to promote staff who are competent in carrying out tasks within our internationalisation framework. We also established a centralised cross-sectorial structure for the development and management of mobility programs.
- Eliminating physical and socio-cultural hindrances, along with curricular, administrative, and economic challenges, enhances the global aspect of UCO.

The University of Granada (UGR) considers internationalisation as a political priority, whose complex nature and transversal character require the planning of a specific strategy⁴ with the following goals:

- To promote ethical and committed contributions towards sustainable development, intercultural understanding and human progress.
- To raise awareness within the university community about the opportunities and challenges presented by the internationalisation process.

³ Universidad de Córdoba (s.f.). Plan Estratégico de la Universidad de Córdoba 2021-2024. [Archivo PDF] Web de la Universidad de Córdoba. https://www.uco.es/organizacion/calidad/images/doc/III_PEUCO21-24.pdf

⁴ Vicerrectorado de Internacionalización (s.f.). Internationalization Strategy. Universidad de Granada. https://internacional.ugr.es/pages/plan_propio/internationalizationstrategy

- To foster an inclusive and collaborative approach towards internationalisation, involving all members of the university community, and to specifically create customised and decentralised international strategies to be implemented at different levels, including faculty, department, institute, research group and beyond.
- Incorporating the UGR's Language Policy as a crucial aspect of its Internationalisation Strategy.
- Further, improving the education of our students by cultivating their international and intercultural proficiencies.
- To enhance the mobility opportunities available to students, academic and research staff, and administrative and support staff, and provide them with a fulfilling international experience, particularly those who are less well represented in such activities.
- To elevate the level of mobility in terms of academic and administrative aspects, attention should be paid to recognition processes and tutorial action.
- To broaden the education of all our students by internationalising the campus.
- To enhance the education of our entire student body through the globalisation of the curriculum and the process of teaching and learning.
- To strive for excellence by attracting talented individuals, especially those pursuing postgraduate studies and research.
- To foster excellence by expanding the international outreach of our research groups and teaching teams.
- To bolster the institutional and human capacity of strategic partners based in areas with low and medium levels of Human Development Index (HDI).
- To heighten the profile of UGR via active participation and leadership in international networks.
- To promote UGR among international audiences using various media channels, including social media and international mass media.

Referring to the University of Huelva's Internationalisation Plan⁵, the objective is to strengthen its international policy, which is to improve the quality of teaching and research. The aforementioned plan is divided into four Programmes:

- Language policy: development of internationalisation at home through multilingualism and the promotion of the Spanish language among international community members who enrol at UHU each academic year, to improve their language skills and encourage cross-cultural communication.
- International mobility: for all members of the university community (incoming/outgoing). It has external funding to promote it, such as the Erasmus+ programme, Banco Santander, OEI and Andalusia Regional Government (PIMA programme) or the Atlantic Cooper Chair.
- International projection and internationalisation at home: the objective is to expand the reach of UHU globally, to highlight its strengths and potential outside our borders, and to facilitate access for members of the university community to learning opportunities abroad.
- International cooperation for development: it involves assisting populations in countries with a low human development index. This can be pursued by working as a developmental cooperation agent and considering it a feasible career choice.

Concerning the University of Jaen's (UJA) Master Plan for Internationalisation⁶, the objectives are:

- Promoting an international approach to teaching is paramount.
- It is important to optimise the provision of human and technical resources while adhering to criteria of excellence when directing international mobility.

⁵ Universidad de Huelva (s.f.). Plan de Internacionalización de la Universidad de Huelva 2022. [Archivo PDF] Web de la Universidad de Huelva. <https://www.uhu.es/internacionalizacion/plan-de-internacionalizacion>

⁶ Universidad de Jaén (s.f.). Plan director de Internacionalización de la Universidad de Jaén 2021-2023. [Archivo PDF] Web de la Universidad de Jaén. https://www.ujaen.es/gobierno/direccionestrategica/sites/gobierno_direccionestrategica/files/uploads/Plan%20Direc%20tor%20VICint_2022.pdf

- In addition, strengthening the university's appeal to talented students and visiting faculty is crucial.
- It is also necessary to widen the scope of action for globalising aspects of the university and internationalising the curriculum.
- Finally, enhancing the image and global brand of the University of Jaen is essential.

Similarly, the University of Malaga (UMA) through its Internationalisation Strategy⁷ intends to achieve the following goals:

- To significantly increase the number of graduates across all levels of higher education, particularly in the third cycle, alongside augmenting the institution's ability to attract foreign students to provide human capital for Europe. This aims to promote the multicultural advancement of the knowledge society and disseminate the values of democracy and European higher education globally. Furthermore, the institution aims to produce more researchers to contribute to the field.
- To enhance the standard of education across all levels and attain a greater influence on the learning of graduates and novice researchers, UMA aims to foster a new generation of accomplished professionals and academics with a profound scientific background, who are internationally competitive, proficient in essential competencies necessary for success in contemporary society. Emphasis will be placed on building their capacity for innovation and generating new knowledge, both fundamental and applied.
- To strengthen and enrich the quality and overall performance of the university, and expand the opportunities provided to its staff, researchers and students for accessing specialised training, as well as for acquiring experiences, abilities and additional skills through short- and long-duration mobility actions, as well as through cross-border institutional cooperation through establishing multi-path channels both for exchange and joint creation of knowledge.

⁷ Universidad de Málaga (s.f.).ESTRATEGIA DE INTERNACIONALIZACIÓN.[Archivo PDF] Web de la Universidad de Málaga. <https://www.uma.es/media/files/internacionalizacion3.pdf>

- To improve the university's mechanisms for strengthening links between higher education, research, and business, and to have a more innovative impact on the social, cultural, and economic development of the region, the so-called 'knowledge triangle' will be internationalised through cross-border cooperation and the adoption of best practices identified by international and European partners.
- To increase excellence in institutional governance and day-to-day management through the implementation of more stringent planning, execution, control and follow-up procedures, allowing quality improvement at all levels. Also, it is expected to improve the mechanisms and instruments aimed at attracting financial resources, especially those from the private sector, while intensifying the search for financial resources beyond national borders, stimulating competitiveness in the application for public funding as well as providing more resources to the initiatives of transfer of knowledge to the companies.

In a dynamic, interrelated and changing environment, the global production of knowledge requires people capable of articulating local and global perspectives, as well as of developing in open international environments. Internationalisation is a challenge that the International University of Andalusia (UNIA)⁸ must take up and relevant respond to the needs imposed by globalisation and the knowledge society.

The quality, visibility, and recognition of the UNIA's international positioning are essential aspects that are intertwined with the institutional internationalisation process. This process involves various aspects, such as curriculum internationalisation, student and staff mobility promotion, and the development of the international alumni association. Additionally, it encompasses the implementation of transnational training programs and the increased use of new information and communication technologies (ICT) in the training process. Its strategic plan (2021-2024) reflects internationalisation in its line 2.

⁸ Universidad Internacional de Andalucía (s.f.). Plan Estratégico 2021-2024. [Archivo PDF] Web de la Universidad Internacional de Andalucía. https://www.unia.es/images/micrositios/calidad/planificacion-estrategica/21-24/Plan_Estrat%C3%A9gico_UNIA_2021-2024.pdf

The Pablo Olavide University is developing thirteen strategic lines, as part of its V Strategic Plan⁹, which encompasses all areas of the University and considers all groups.

By implementing these lines, the university will undoubtedly improve continuously, leading to an enhancement in the well-being of the whole community. In fact, line seven promotes the international expansion of the university through three objectives: strengthening strategic alliances and cooperation, boosting the internationalisation of programmes and finally providing resources and capacities to foster internationalisation.

The Pablo Olavide University aims to fortify and broaden its global partnerships, prioritising an alliance with European Universities, while strengthening ties with Latin America.

To end with this section, the Internationalisation Plan of the University of Seville¹⁰ sets out to promote the international dimensions of training, research, and knowledge transfer while enhancing the University's visibility and international promotion. Internationalisation is deemed an instrument to improve the overall university activity.

The plan comprises seven main lines of action, structured as a matrix. The three vertical lines represent the University's primary functions: education, research, and knowledge transfer. These functions are reinforced by several transversal support measures such as international mobility, language policy, international networks and alliances, and international promotion and visibility (including information management).

In conclusion, the analysis of all these internationalisation policies carried out in all the universities of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia shows that internationalisation is a cornerstone of all these institutions, giving priority to its transversal development and to improving their relations with foreign institutions, so that is the main reason why we have included this information in order to highlight the

⁹ Universidad Pablo de Olavide (s.f.). Plan Estratégico 2022-2024. [Archivo PDF] Web de la Universidad Pablo de Olavide.

https://www.upo.es/cms1/export/sites/upo/rectorado/delegaciones/plan-estrategico/plan-estrategico/documentos/V-Plan_estrategico_UPO.pdf

¹⁰ Universidad de Sevilla (s.f.). *Plan de Internacionalización*. Web de la Universidad de Sevilla. https://internacional.us.es/sites/default/files/OPIUS/Plan_Internacionalizacion/mobile/index.html#p=14

fact that international agreements are in themselves a tool for the internationalisation of HEIs.

1.3. Legal framework for international agreements concerning Higher Education Institutions of Andalusia

The International agreements, analysed in this work, are legal contracts between two or more higher education institutions, necessitating in-depth discussion of national and regional legislation concerning their signing.

In Spain, international administrative agreements are regulated by Law 25/2014 on 27 November 2014 on Treaties and Other International Agreements (hereafter LTOAI). This law establishes that state authorities and eventually autonomous communities or local entities are entitled to sign this kind of international agreement.

According to the aforementioned law, there are two types of international agreements:

1. International administrative agreements: an agreement of an international character not constituting a treaty which is concluded by organs, agencies or entities of a subject of international law which are competent concerning the subject matter, the conclusion of which is provided for in the treaty which it executes or implements, the usual content of which is of a technical nature whatever its name and which is governed by international law. An international administrative agreement is not considered as such when it is governed by an internal legal order.
2. Non-normative international agreements: An agreement of an international nature that does not constitute a treaty or an international administrative agreement concluded by the State, the Government, the bodies, agencies and entities of the General State Administration, the Autonomous Communities and the Cities of Ceuta and Melilla, local entities, public universities and any other subjects of public law with competence to do so, which contains declarations of intent or establishes commitments for the action of political, technical or logistical content, and does not constitute a source of international obligations or is not governed by international law.

Considering the requirements of international administrative agreements, the organs, bodies, agencies, and entities of Public administration may conclude international administrative agreements in the execution and implementation of an international treaty when the treaty itself provides.

Similarly, the authorities designated in the international treaty itself or by the heads of the organs, bodies, agencies, and entities of Public administrations competent in the subject matter may only be the signee (art. 38, LTOAI, 2014).

In addition, international administrative agreements shall respect the content of the international treaty that covers them, as well as the limits established for their conclusions. They shall be drafted in Castilian as the official language of the State, without prejudice to be drafted in other co-official languages of the Autonomous Communities and all cases, they shall include a reference to the Kingdom of Spain, together with the name of the body, agency, or entity concluding them.

Regarding this and the international agreements studied in this work, it can be proven that the reference stated in the article above Kingdom of Spain is written on them.

According to Article 46, h) of Organic Law 2/2023, on 22 March on the Spanish University System (from now on, LOSU 2023), the Governing Council is the body entitled to approve academic and research collaboration and cooperation agreements signed between the university and other national or foreign universities, as well as with other institutions, bodies, entities, or companies for academic or research purposes unless this power is attributed to other statutory bodies through the university's internal mechanisms for the distribution of powers.

Concerning the governing bodies of the universities and regarding Legislative Decree 1/2013, of 8 January, approving the Revised Text of the Andalusian Law on Universities (from now on LAU), one of the functions of the Social Council is to promote the establishment of agreements between universities and public and private entities aimed at completing the training of students and facilitating their employment.

Similarly, one of the functions of the Andalusian Council of Universities is to be heard on the criteria of the Autonomous Community regarding the maximum limits of

admission of students to public and private universities, for reasons of general interest, the capacity of the centres or to comply with requirements derived from Community directives or international agreements (art. 80, LAU).

Returning to the LOSU (2023), Public administrations and universities shall promote the mobility of teaching staff within the European Higher Education Area through specific programs and agreements and European Union programs.

Universities should also implement multiannual plans aimed at the mobility of their technical, management, administrative, and service staff for the performance of their duties in other universities or public administrations and, to this end, shall enter into agreements to ensure reciprocity.

Likewise, universities should incorporate international mobility in these plans, in coordination with public administrations, and employ specific programmes and agreements, including those established by the European Union, through stays for training purposes in higher education institutions, entities, or companies employ (article 88 and 94, LOSU (2023)).

1.4. Terminology sources in the field of international agreements in higher education

Translation in the field of international agreements, and all that this entails, such as documentation, legislation (different between or among the signatories), and negotiation, requires a great mastery of the terminology used in the framework of legislation, administration, and international relations. These sources are not only used for translation but also for searching for equivalents and understanding of texts.

However, although these sources are extremely helpful, they do not specialise in the unique area of international agreements for HEIs. We provide a list of sources below:

1. UGRTerm¹¹: created by the Language Services Unit (USL) of the Vice-Rectorate for Internationalisation of the University of Granada, Spain, is a bilingual database Spanish- English about specific academic and

¹¹ The links to the webpages of these resources are included in the web bibliography subsection.

institutional terminology to the UGR. It also includes terminology related to research, higher education, and transversal notions from the administrative and legal fields.

2. OpenData: French-English Higher Education Terminology; created by the University of Lyon, France, is devoted to terms and acronyms in French-English related to the French higher education system, research, and innovation.
3. French-English Higher Education Glossary: also created by the University of Lyon, France where a Glossary (French-English) with definitions in French related to higher education, research, and training is provided.
4. Terminology Database created at the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies: Vilnius University, Lithuania, has developed this multilingual termbase (LT, EN, DE, FR, IT, RU) on the fields of economics, research, and higher education based on the terminology used at the Department of Translation and Interpreting Studies of Vilnius University.
5. Dictionary of Linguadidactic Terms: Vilnius University, Lithuania, has developed a Dictionary of lingua-didactic terms defined in Lithuanian with equivalents in several other languages (LT, EN, DE, FR, RU).
6. Term Glossary of Quality of Studies: created by Vilnius University, Lithuania, is a Glossary (LT, EN) related to higher education.
7. Termportalen: developed by the University of Bergen, Norway, provides free access to Norwegian terminology in a wide range of subject areas through a common search path. It is possible to search by subject area, term base, and language. In addition to the Termportalen search page, an editing application has been developed that can be freely used to register terminology. This point is of great interest since it opens the door to such studies.
8. Higher Education Lexicon: Universidad Politécnica de Cataluña (UPC), Spain, is a collection of terminology in Catalan, Spanish, and English obtained from the corpus of translations of the UPC.
9. Style Guide Quick Reference A-Z: The University of Oxford, United Kingdom, created this style guide in a short and brief format.

10. Hungarian-English specialised dictionary: the Corvinus University of Budapest created this tool.

After thoroughly consulting all the bases described above, all the available tools meet different purposes of this study. UGRterm is the most widely consulted source for the present work since it is devoted to specific terminology in the field of HEIs related to institutional procedures and it has a section for linguistic resources where can be found internal regulations and their translated version, administrative documents and their English version, being worthy for work.

Therefore, we consider it necessary because it does not cover the specific needs of the study area. Thus, we decided to implement a specific one, InteragreeTerm, for the international agreement field as a very specific terminological work within the framework of the International Relations of higher education institutions.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

To centre this work on a theoretical basis, we must expose the language of speciality according to different approaches leading to the discovery of the type of language in the framework of international agreements for HEIs. Likewise, terminology in language for specific purposes is dealt with in a different section, along with the features of Spanish and English legal terminology in international agreements for HEIs. Finally, this title is dedicated to dealing with Corpus linguistics in Translation studies where we address the concept of the corpus, following different definitions and studies, the types of corpora and finally, the subject of its representativeness.

2.1. Language of speciality

Since this work deals with a specialised language, we define what a specialised language is in the following lines.

Corseriu (1986) stated that a language is a verbal system of doubly articulated signs that is employed as a means of communication between the members of a community where it is used. Although it functions as a cohesive and integrated system, it may exhibit variations in expression and application, as observed by Coseriu (1986).

Similarly, and in the light of Castellà Mate (1996), language is a multifaceted system that can be expressed in various ways, depending on the users and their communicative contexts. Castellà Mate suggested that different linguistic registers, or functional varieties of the language, could be determined by the elements involved in each particular communicative situation.

The starting point was the concept of an existing common language for all speakers, whatever their intellectual ability might be, denominated "general language" (GL). From this GL emerges the so-called language for specific purposes (LSP), which shares certain characteristics with the GL although LSP is characterised by having a range of knowledge from specialised fields, such as technical, scientific, legal, commercial, bio-sanitary, etc.

According to Cabré Castellví's (1993) perspective, General Language (GL) comprises various subcodes that speakers use based on their dialect and expressive

requirements within particular communicative contexts. Additionally, all GL involves a broad spectrum of grammatical rules and linguistic units, including phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, semantic, and discursive ones that are universal across all speakers.

The LSP is made up of different types of subcodes, some of which correspond to the subcode of the common language, but it is also characterised by some unique aspects of these specialised languages, either related to their subject matter or the interlocutors or even to the communicative situation, etc. (Cabr  Castellv , 1993).

Conversely, referring to the views of Cabr  Castellv  (1993), the border between the GL and specialised languages is not an easy task to delimit because the latter could be considered a sublanguage of the GL itself.

Another key point is that Lehrgerber (1986) to refer to the GL (standard language), uses a new concept called "whole language".

In addition, Lehrberger (1986) asserted that six factors aid in establishing a sublanguage or specialised language.

1. Specific thematic.
2. Lexical, syntactic, and semantic restrictions.
3. "Anomalous" grammatical rules.
4. High frequency of finding certain constructions.
5. Text structure.
6. Use of specific symbols.

In addition to these six factors, Cabr  Castellv  (1993) proposed another, which is related to the specific characteristics of communication exchanges.

Considering this and to conclude this section, we present the following table, which shows the difference between GL and LSP in pragmatics.

	General Language (GL)	Language for Specific Purposes (LSP)
Basic Function	Conative, phatic, emotional	Referential
Topic	Generic	Specific
Users	General Users	Specialised user
Communicative situation	Less formal	More formal
Discourse	General	Professional and scientific

Table 1. Differences between GL and LSP. Source: Compiled by the author

It is of paramount importance to underline that this work confidently asserts that the language used in the international agreement for HEIs is significantly closer to LSP than to GL, and therefore focuses on the contrast between the two.

Therefore, it should be noted that Table 1 was included to exemplify both types of languages and to point out the most appropriate in connection with international agreements for HEIs, the object of this study.

2.1.1. Terminology in language for specific purposes

The concept of terminology drives us to three different meanings: discipline, practice, and the product created through this practice.

As a discipline, terminology is science dealing with the study of principles that govern the study of specialised terms; concerning its practical sphere, it studies norms and principles oriented to term compilation. As a product generated by the aforementioned practice, the terminology is conceived as a combination of terms of a concrete speciality and its codification in the form of glossaries, corpora, thesaurus, terminological databases, dictionaries, etc. (Cabr  Castellv , 1993; Sager, 1993).

When we observe terminology as a discipline dealing with specialised terms, we can confirm that it is based on elements from Linguistics, Cognitive Science, and different specialities (Cabr  Castellv , 1999). Taking all of this into account, Santamar  -P rez (2009) states that linguistically speaking, terms are a combination of linguistic signs that constitute a subset of the lexical component of a language's grammar.

The concept of "term", from the linguistic point of view, is not different from the word one, they are lexical units taking part in the linguistic competence of a speaker, and this competence could be general. Therefore, terms or terminological units are lexical units that, in concrete contexts, acquire specialised value.

For different knowledge theories (Santamaría-Pérez, 2009), terms are considered a combination of cognitive units that represent specialised knowledge. On one hand, they are knowledge units in the sense that speakers are close to the world through their use; on the other hand, they are representation units that are used to organise specialised knowledge.

For different scientific-technical disciplines, terms are a combination of expression and communication units, allowing for specialised knowledge transfer. Terms are ways of communicating (Santamaría-Pérez, 2009).

Hence, terms or terminological units are at the same time as cognitive, linguistic, and communicative units.

As we have already pointed out before, one of the fundamental characteristics of specialised languages, and thus of specialised translation, is the high terminological density which the translator must face when translating these types of texts.

Terminological density is often cited as one of the main lexical features distinguishing specialised forms of communication from their popularised counterparts; that is, discourses conveying specialised knowledge to an audience of non-specialist readers. The notion is that texts aimed at specialists contain numerous terms that are anticipated to be known within the corresponding discourse community, whereas in simplified texts, language primarily originates from common vocabulary, leading to a reduced term density. Although this notion is attractive, there is scant empirical investigation supporting the claim that terminological density can quantitatively establish the level of specialisation or popularisation of texts.

The extent to which texts utilise domain-specific vocabulary is arguably one of the most commonly used parameters for evaluating text specialisation. Both Pearson (1998, p. 62) and Corpas Pastor and Seghiri (2010) utilise it for selecting scientific and technical

texts to incorporate in specialised corpora, as documents having high technicality exhibit 'terminological density', which means they have many units conveying specialised knowledge (Corpas Pastor and Seghiri, 2010). Cabré Castellví (2010) suggests that the density of terms can classify specialised texts, stating that the "terminological density of texts varies based on their level of specialisation: the more specialised the text, the more terminology it will have" (p. 358). However, these studies do not report quantitative measures of term density or mention explicit criteria for operationalising the notion.

For this reason, terminological sheets are of paramount importance in the field of academic international affairs, specifically for creating a database for international agreements. Indeed, International agreements are characterised by a mixture of general language and specialised terms, mainly legal and administrative.

Concerning specialised languages, Mayoral (2004) developed research on specialised languages and specialised translators and mentioned that it is impossible to separate subjects such as commercial translation and legal translation, legal translation and sworn translation. Legal and administrative translation do not have a clear boundary, although there is a certain coincidence or overlap between these categories. Therefore, when dealing with international agreements, we should keep in mind that their legal and administrative effectiveness are connected. It is clear that we are not translating each international agreement, however, they were translated and adapted at some point, at least the ones we manage at the administrative level regarding the templates for the Memorandum of Understanding that the UGR elaborated from an original Spanish version in the first instance.

Mayoral (2004) defines legal translation as (1), which is part of a legal situation (legislative, procedural, registry, negotiation, etc.) or (2), which translates legal texts. In the first case, translation within a legal situation, we find large subdivisions that often do not have any common ground in terms of the way translation action itself takes place: the procedural situation, the legislative situation, the contractual situation, the administrative situation, etc., in which we can find documents that are either legally effective or have no legal effectiveness at all. Regarding international agreements for HEIs, they are bidding on the parties; therefore, having a tool (a corpus-based

terminological database) to understand what is being signed makes sense for this work.

Mayoral (2004) also deepens in the sense that both the translator and the judge or other administrative bodies to which the document is addressed must understand the legal document, in this case, the international agreement, and this requires its interpretation in the light of both the legal system and the intentions of the parties involved, in the present case, higher education institutions. At this point, we can go beyond the translator figure, and start talking about the administrative staff, who are the real dealers of the international agreements. Some of these administrative staff members might be translators, but they could also have different knowledge backgrounds. The reading and understanding of the original text correspond to the administrative staff, in the first place.

The (faculty) administrative staff is the liaison in the whole process of signing an agreement and should therefore not only be familiar with the terminology and the regulations but also know both deeply, avoiding signing clauses or agreements that contravene or are opposite to the latter. Fortunately, the hardest decision when facing this type of legal controversy should be to consult with the university's legal service. They provide final support if needed.

2.1.2. Features of Spanish and English legal terminology in international agreements for HEIs

Specialised languages are also called "professional and academic languages". They are considered professional because they are used by doctors, economists, lawyers, scientists, and tourism professionals, among others, in their daily communication. Additionally, they have academic value as they are taught and learned in universities, where two complementary epistemological movements can be observed: the flow of information towards professions and the reflux coming from them. In this way, the university provides linguistic-terminological knowledge and information, but it also receives it, renewing and perfecting itself through continuous contact with the reality that this circular movement offers it. Alcaraz Varó and Hughes (2014) can therefore speak of "professional and academic Spanish".

Legal Spanish is one of the most important variants of "professional and academic Spanish". It is necessary because it does not cover the specific needs of the study area, and is becoming increasingly important because of its role in many international organisations and institutions. It is one of the official languages not only of the European Union but also of the United Nations and several other closely related organisations, such as UNESCO (Alcaraz Varó and Hughes, 2014).

In addition, and according to Alcaraz Varó and Hughes (2014), legal Spanish can be justified through three parameters: a distinctive vocabulary that forms the foundation of this specialised language; unique syntactic and stylistic tendencies; and professional genres, including law, sentences, and contracts, among others, that serve to establish the boundaries of this Spanish variety.

According to Alcaraz Varó and Hughes (2014), different types or variants of legal Spanish can be distinguished based on their communication purpose. The four most significant categories are legislative or legal texts, jurisdictional or judges' Spanish (sentences, orders, etc.), administrative or Public administrations' Spanish (instances, files, etc.), and notarial Spanish (wills, deeds, powers of attorney, etc.). Each has distinctive characteristics, but the most significant is the Spanish used in legal settings, commonly referred to as legal-normative Spanish. It establishes strict guidelines that must be adhered to by the language used by judges, the Administration, and notaries.

Relating the above to the international agreements included in this study, it can be noted that they pertain to administrative Spanish.

Alcaraz Varó and Hughes (2014) stated that, regarding the language used, in general terms, it can be said that many Spanish legal texts have been unnecessarily "obfuscated" to give the impression that they contain mysterious and complex concepts which, because they cannot be expressed in any other way, are inaccessible to ordinary mortals.

Legal Spanish and legal English share a similar situation. However, in the United Kingdom, several organisations, including the Plain English Campaign, have advocated the use of plain language in law and by judges. They see the use of opaque and obscure language as a defence of professional privilege, which traps many

professions, including law, in language that is both complex and inaccessible to the average citizen, as mentioned before.

On the other hand, some believe that legal language provides guarantees that are not offered by everyday language, since the terms, once they have been consolidated (e.g. mortgage, instruction, appeal), acquire exact meanings, with which subjective rights are better guaranteed (Alcaraz Varó and Hughes, 2014).

Furthermore, relating legal language with the translation of legal texts, Borja Albí and Monzó Nebot (2014) noted that the translation of legal texts presents an ongoing dilemma between acceptability and adequacy, also known as foreignization and domestication. A translated English legal document should be comprehensible to lawyers in the Spanish tradition, considering that the contract is not subject to the same legal regulations as the original, because it falls under a different legal system. Thus, there is a constant struggle between conventional target-language expressions and those that emphasise legal distinctiveness.

Referring to Borja Albí and Monzó Nebot's views and extrapolating the aforementioned paragraph to the framework of international higher education agreements, Monzó's statements remain equally valid. This is primarily because international agreements must be comprehensible in both countries. The clauses are adjusted and revised during negotiations to ensure that they align with the laws of both countries or at the very least, do not contradict existing legislation. Supporting this idea, Borja Albí (2015) stated that thousands of legal documents are translated every day, facilitating communication, agreement signing, international treaty negotiation, and economic transactions among people. It is evident that an "ideal translation" is non-existent, and several translation options are feasible for the same text.

The texts that have been extracted and are part of InteragreeTerm comprise the original Spanish texts and their English translations.

Following Borja Albí's (2015) thoughts, in-depth knowledge of translation approaches used in official translations of international conventions, debates surrounding the multilingual drafting of legislative instruments to prevent the influence of a specific legal system on the result, and official translations of standard contracts are practical

considerations that translators can learn by studying documentation on international contracts and contracting. International organisations possess specialised teams of lawyers and translators who are consistently developing the multilingual terminology utilised in international law.

Similarly, referring to Borja Albí's (2015) previous words that international organisations possess specialised teams and exemplifying her words, in the specific case of the University of Granada, it provides two distinct and separate services: legal and linguistic. There is a third service handling the agreements mentioned in this work, the one hand, the Central International Relations Office for the general international agreements, for instance, the Memorandum of Understanding and on the other hand, the International Office of the Faculty or School, in charge of the specific ones, i.e. the cotutelle agreement. This suggests that the specialisations of teams go beyond international organisations; in addition, they are also being implemented at a higher education institution level.

2.2. Corpus linguistics in Translation studies

This section develops the concept of corpus linguistics from different perspectives and related studies. We will review the typology of corpora and end this section by underlining the representativeness of corpora, especially by presenting Seghiri's 2015 works.

2.2.1. Concept

Choosing among the definitions given for a concept is usually a daunting task; therefore, choosing a definition for corpus linguistics is extremely difficult. This hard job related to choosing a definition is also concerned with the emphasis, and the definitions seen from the epistemological point of view.

Some of these complexities arise, for example, when classifying the corpora; depending on the type of corpora focused, digital corpus, printed paper corpus, diachronic corpus, representative corpus, oral corpus, reference corpus, parallel corpus, or incremental corpus, etc.

Concerning the difficult definition mentioned before, an exhaustive bibliographical review was carried out to check the similarities of the given definitions for this concept. The one provided by Leech (1992) stands for a computational corpus which consists of a compilation of texts stored in a computer machine. In his view, a computational corpus is not an exciting phenomenon: it is a helluva of texts stored in a computer.

According to Sinclair (1991, p. 171), a corpus is a collection of natural language texts of occurrences, chosen to characterise a state or language variety.

A richer and more polished definition is the one provided, in the framework of a co-funded European Commission project, EAGLES– European network of Ancient Greek and Latin Epigraphy (EAGLES, 2013)– making recommendations or proposals of standardisation to coordinate the works done in the different languages of Europe. To carry out this task, it evaluates existing methods and systems, and from these analyses, the group offers their proposals. Indeed, the EAGLES project aimed to harmonise language resources in different European languages. Therefore, EAGLES provides guidelines that will help in the development of a labelling scheme. Three guiding criteria were proposed: a) flexibility, b) theoretical openness, and c) consensus building.

In this line of action, for EAGLES, a corpus is a collection of parts of a language which are selected and arranged according to explicit linguistic criteria, to be used as examples of that language. A corpus coded in a standardised and homogeneous way to respond to specific retrieval tasks" (EAGLES, 1996b).

With this proposal, the EAGLES project shows three important aspects to evaluate:

1. The texts in a corpus must be real examples of the language.
2. The collection of such texts should be guided by explicit parameters that allow for a possible study of the constitution of such texts on another occasion.
3. A corpus must be available in electronic format to be analysed employing computer programs.

EAGLES (1996) also proposed the following recommendations for a corpus:

1. The corpus should be as extensive as possible using the technologies available at the time.
2. Examples of a wide range of materials should be included to be as representative as possible.
3. There must be an intermediate classification in the genres between the corpus as a whole and individual samples.
4. The samples should be of similar size.
5. The corpus as a whole must have clear provenance.

Bowker and Pearson (2002) concisely explain the concept of a corpus; "a large collection of authentic texts arranged in an electronic format according to predefined selection criteria".

Four important terms stand out in this definition: authenticity, electronic format, large collection, and specific criteria.

- Authenticity: because if a text is authentic, it is a real sample of language and therefore, a genuine example of communication between people.
- The texts are available in electronic form because they can be processed by a computer and analysed with tools developed for textual research.
- In addition, electronic texts can be consulted more quickly and efficiently, and an enormous collection of texts can be made available.
- It is not just a random collection of texts; a corpus is composed of texts depending on the criteria chosen to represent a sample language of a particular language or some kind of sublanguage or technical language of any language.

These criteria, according to these authors are what differentiate corpora from other types of text compilations (Bowker and Pearson, 2002).

On close analysis and appraisal, we see that there is a confluence of linking ideas among all the mentioned authors, concluding that a corpus is firstly a compilation, a collection of texts, this compilation and collection, in turn, should consist of real examples according to EAGLES, as well as for Bowker and Pearson, where authenticity is a key feature. Another key fact to remember is that all agree on the electronic idea, in terms of format and compilation. Similarly, the extension of the

corpus, in the light of EAGLES, is as extensive as possible and following Bower and Pearson's study, a corpus should be a large collection. An equally significant aspect is the specific criteria, according to the latter authors as well as for EAGLES' consideration of the provenance, texts should be guided by explicit parameters that allow for a possible study of the constitution of such texts.

Finally, we consider it essential to mention Baker (1993, 1995, 1999) as one of the forerunners in proposing and adapting the corpus-based approach to the purposes of empirical and descriptive studies in translation research and also defends the "electronic format" aspect of corpora. For many years, the word "corpus" was associated only with collections of physical texts, but with the development of technology and especially computers, corpus textual analysis can be done automatically or semi-automatically rather than manually (Baker, 1995).

Considering the above, we agree with the conjunction of these definitions, as our corpus is composed of real texts used in the international framework of higher education institutions. The electronic sphere is of paramount importance, not only for consulting or compiling the corpus but also, as Mona Baker noted, for analysing it using computer-assisted translation tools.

2.2.2. *Types of corpora*

Many authors have created classifications defining what types of corpora, what they are called, and what they contain. In this study, we will base ourselves on only two of them, namely the classification made by EAGLES (1996b) and the classification made by Corpus Pastor (2011).

EAGLES (1996b) set out a very specific typology of corpora in which the following types of corpora are distinguished:

- Reference corpus: A representative sample of the most important varieties of a language, as well as of its general structures and vocabulary, to provide the widest possible range of information about a language and to serve as a basis for the construction of grammars, dictionaries, and reference works. E.g.: CREA.

- Monitor corpus: This is a new type of corpus made possible by the immense advances made in recent years in both the capacity to store text in magnetic format and to process it. As the capacity of computers increased, the idea of the rate of flow, renewing texts, took shape, and nowadays, it is not considered necessary to put a limit on the size of the corpus, as long as it grows with a constitution that can be considered equivalent to that of earlier and later stages.
- Oral corpus: For some scholars, this is a corpus of informal and spontaneous conversations that have taken place without the intervention of any means of communication. In other cases, the use of the term is extended to refer to any kind of language in which speakers behave orally, as in texts written to be spoken.
- Corpus of textual fragments: Today, almost all newly constructed corpora include full texts, and the practice of including textual fragments may only be a vestige of times gone by when the storage capacity limitations of computers forced such decisions in the design of corpora.
- Special, specialised, and special-purpose corpora: The term "special corpus" is often used to describe corpora that have been designed for a specific purpose, e.g., those containing technical language about drones or those containing samples of pharmaceutical terminological language. This type of corpus is intended for linguistic use by a specific group of speakers, usually selected for having some characteristics or particularities that make them different from general usage. If we define a special corpus as one that represents the linguistic use of a specific group of speakers, specialised corpora constitute a special type of corpus, since this is the term usually used to refer to corpora that are constructed to be representative of a specific linguistic variety or some kind of sublanguage or specialised language.
- Bilingual (or multilingual) corpora: Bilingual corpora are an inexhaustible source of linguistic resources useful for the development of applications such as lexicography, terminography, machine translation, second language teaching, multilingual editing, and translingual information retrieval. The advance of written language processing technology has coincided with the development of web technology on the Internet.

With the EAGLES (1996b) technical report as a backdrop, Corpas Pastor (1996) adopts the typology proposed by Torruella and Llisterri (1999) in a work on corpus design, with some variations, completing it with contributions from Baker (1995) and Johansson (1998) for multilingual corpora. Thus, it provides for the classification of corpus types into four categories according to different criteria:

1. The percentage and distribution of the different types of text contained in the corpus:

- a) Large corpus: a corpus whose length is not voluntarily delimited and which contains such a large number of words that it does not take into account aspects such as balance or representativeness.
- b) Balanced corpus: Contains several varieties of language in similar percentages.
- c) Pyramidal corpus: contains texts distributed according to levels of thematic complexity.
- d) Monitor corpus: it maintains a constant textual volume, but it is updated by replacing old elements with new ones. This type makes it possible to observe changes in the language, thus becoming a living reference of the linguistic evolution itself.
- e) Parallel corpus: made up of source-language texts and their translation into one or more target languages.
- f) Comparable corpus: includes similar types of original texts. These corpora allow for cross-linguistic matching of their constituent elements.

2. The specificity of the documents contained in the corpus:

- a) General Corpus: Representative of a common language, including a wide variety of texts produced in everyday communicative situations.
- b) Specialised corpus: Representative of a particular type of language, including texts belonging exclusively to that variety.
- c) Generic corpus: represents a certain genre, which includes texts belonging to that genre.
- d) Canonical corpus: it contains the complete works of an author.
- e) Periodic or chronological corpus: contains texts produced over a specific period.

- f) Diachronic corpus: A corpus that includes texts belonging to successive stages in time to study linguistic evolution.
- 3. The amount of text that is collected in each of the documents that make up a corpus:
 - a) Textual corpus: These include complete texts to provide a representative sample of the common language, as well as its most important varieties so that it can be used as a basis for the elaboration of grammars, dictionaries, and other reference works.
 - b) Reference corpus: it does not incorporate whole documents, but fragments, as the interest lies not in the text itself, but in the stage of the language represented.
 - c) Lexical corpus: documents made up of very small fragments of text of equal length.
- 4. Coding and annotation of corpora:
 - a) Unannotated corpus: in text-only or ASCII format, which has not been labelled in any way and therefore has a high degree of simplicity which has not been labelled in any way and therefore has a high degree of simplicity.
 - b) Annotated corpus: A corpus whose documents have been linguistically or metatextually tagged, either manually or automatically.
- 5. The documentation accompanying the texts:
 - a) Documented corpus: Corpus in which each textual document has a DTD file or a descriptive header associated with its file or a header describing its provenance.
 - b) Undocumented corpus: Corpus whose constituent documents lack such associated files or headers.

This is how Corpas Pastor (2017) concluded her classification of the different types of corpora according to the criteria that, according to the author, we are faced with depending on the text and the study or approach we are doing.

Based on the corpus typology proposed by Corpas Pastor (2017), we can affirm that our corpus is parallel, specialised, and textual in nature according to the quantity of

text, unannotated, and undocumented. It is composed of texts in the source language and another translated version faithful to the original. It has a specialised character because it is representative of a specific type of language within the international legal and administrative framework, and its maxim is to standardise a specific language. Furthermore, it is textual because it consists of all documents, in this case, international agreements of a wide range, together with explanations and corresponding specifications. In terms of coding and documentation, it is non-annotated and non-documented, since, despite being text only, it dispenses with labels and documentation or headers in its form, because the objective to be achieved by this corpus is quite simple.

2.2.3. Representativeness of the corpus

The concept of representativeness will depend greatly on our needs when constructing our corpus, and there will always be doubt as to whether the number of texts collected and the number of words will be sufficient. It is important to determine the minimum value at which our corpus could be representative of the field we want to represent. Leaving behind the studies on the representativeness of a corpus in physical format, we will focus on the stage when the Internet and computers were introduced into science and linguistics, since corpora now have a very wide range of texts and the question remains whether smaller corpora can be equally representative, at least in a specific field of specialisation, such as international agreements. In this debate on the representativeness of corpora, López Arroyo (2001) states that the question of size is controversial because if it is postulated that a corpus must have a good number of words to justify its representativeness, in no case has it been specified what is meant by representativeness, number of words, etc.

According to Seghiri (2015), two types of representativeness can be distinguished: qualitative representativeness and quantitative representativeness. Qualitative is observed a priori and quantitative is obtained later, when the corpus is compiled.

First, as we have already mentioned, the quality assurance of representativeness should always be done a priori, as per the author's recommendations. Therefore, clear design criteria and strict adherence to a compilation protocol are crucial.

Referring to Seghiri (2015) and to determine what is considered representativeness, we must underline that a lack of consensus remains when reviewing studies on the minimum size required by a corpus to be representative. For instance, McEnery and Wilson (2006) and Ruiz Antón (2006), as cited by Seghiri (2015), stipulated that an ideal corpus ought to attain roughly one million words. Friedbichler and Friedbichler (2000), as cited by Seghiri (2015) estimate that a corpus of between 500,000 and 5 million words per language (depending on the target field) will yield reliable findings in 97% of language queries.—Some experts go so far as to claim that "the larger the corpus, the better" or "more data leads to better results" (cf. Church and Mercer, 1993, p. 18-19 and Wilkinson, 2005).

In contrast with these ideas, Seghiri (2015) exposed that optimal results for specialist areas have been demonstrated with smaller corpus sizes (Beeby et al., 2009; Corpas and Seghiri, 2009; Seghiri, 2006, 2011, and 2014). In fact, smaller texts comprising "a few thousand and a few hundred thousand words" are increasingly recognised as useful for studying languages for specific purposes, according to researchers such as Bowker and Pearson (2002, p. 48).

Similarly, as exposed by Seghiri (2015), Clear (1994) has published an article titled "I Can't See the Sense in a Large Corpus" that exemplifies his stance. Nevertheless, as discussed by Seghiri (2015), most of these authors (Church and Mercer, 1993, Bowker and Pearson, 2002; Wilkinson, 2005) provide solely indicative quotes.

Hence, as stated by Seghiri (2015), other researchers, such as Giouli and Piperidis (2002), argue that there is no consensus regarding the ideal corpus size after studying existing literature. However, the size of a corpus typically reflects the ease or difficulty of acquiring the material in practice.

A significant finding is the ReCor application presented by Seghiri (2015), which utilises the N-Cor algorithm to determine a corpus' minimum size for the first time a posteriori.

Seghiri (2015) starts from the following idea: if the quotient between the actual words of a text (types) and the total words (tokens) gives us an idea of its lexical density or richness, an application could be developed, based on this algorithm, which reflects the increase of the corpus ("C") document by document (d), i.e. $C_n = d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + \dots + d_n$.

In this way, once the qualitative representativeness of the corpus has been ensured. This quality feature, following Seghiri's (2015) work, is ensured through the design of the corpus to be created before starting to compile.

To achieve this goal, Seghiri (2015) implemented a five-phase methodology with strict protocol: information retrieval, download, formatting, encoding and storage.

Once the qualitative representativeness has been established employing the previously mentioned 5-step design and compilation protocol, the next step was to verify the quantitative representativeness of the compiled sample employing the patented ReCor programme.

In Section 3.3.2.1 Download, formatting, encoding and storage of the corpus, we will analyse the representativeness of InteragreeTerm using ReCor.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This section encompasses the typology of agreements analysed, the corpus design and finally the development of the terminological work, which has been divided into four phases: preparation of the work, data preparation, terminological work and finally the review of the work.

3.1. Typology of agreements analysed

Before delving into the current typology of compiled texts, it is pertinent to note the administrative agreement and its regulations, specifically concerning related figures. The definition of administrative agreement, provided by article 47 of Law 40/2015, of 1 October, on the Legal Regime of the Public Sector is "agreements with legal effects adopted by Public administrations, public bodies and public law entities linked or dependent on them or public universities among themselves or with private law subjects for a common purpose".

According to UNIA's website¹², this definition above implies the following consequences and distinctions:

Firstly, an agreement must subjectively involve at least one public entity, but depending on the counterpart, it may be inter-administrative (e.g. between different administrations like universities) or with other private entities.

Secondly, a characteristic that unmistakably bounds their scope of influence is their highly collaborative or cooperative disposition. By utilising these tools, the various parties merge resources, instruments, or means on an equitable basis to achieve a common objective. The collaborative and equal nature of these instruments distinguishes or should distinguish them from public sector contracts, which typically require obtaining service in exchange for consideration or price in an onerous or synallagmatic manner. Agreements may not include services that are typical in contracts because their nature and legal status will comply with public sector contract regulations.

¹² Universidad Internacional de Andalucía (2024). *Web de la Universidad Internacional de Andalucía*. <https://www.unia.es/secretaria-general/convenios>

Finding a parallel corpus was a difficult task to tackle and time-consuming. However, the international agreements we have compiled to create the corpus-based database are primarily extracted from the webpages of the Andalusian public universities (except for the University of Granada ones) and the types of agreement¹³ are the following:

1. Memorandum of Understanding: comprising mere declarations of intent with a general content or demonstrating the desire of the subscribing Administrations and parties to act towards a mutual objective, as long as they do not formalize specific and enforceable legal commitments. This agreement settles the base for developing further agreements on specific subjects. These agreements were obtained from UAL, UCA, UCO, UGR, UHU, UMA, UNIA and US.
2. Student Exchange Agreement: establishing the number of students to be both received and sent, as suggested by the title of the agreement, alongside any additional stipulations. This type of agreement belongs to UAL, UCA, UCO, UGR, UJA, and UMA.
3. Specific Cooperation Agreement: as its name suggests, develops a specific subject, extracted from UAL, UCO, UGR and UHU.
4. Doctoral thesis cotutelle agreement obtained from UAL, UCA, UCO, UGR, UJA, and US. Regarding the UPO, we have noted that it has a general agreement for a joint thesis supervision between two HEIs and a specific one with the name of the co-directed person, that is to say, the doctoral student.
5. Agreement for Cotutelle of PhD thesis. Additional clause N° 1. This is an amendment of the first clause, and it is only implemented in the UGR.
6. International Double Degree Programme; about UAL, and US, setting the academic conditions for obtaining two diplomas in two different HEIs. We would like to mention that we have found international double degrees in the rest of the universities. However, we would also like to point out that the type of corpus must be a parallel one, English - Spanish or vice versa, therefore, we were not able to include more.
7. Collaboration Agreement for the undertaking of Doctoral Theses with a mention of Industrial Doctorate. This type of agreement is only used by the US.

¹³ A list of these agreements is included as an annexe of this work.

8. Agreement of Engagement and Supervision for Doctoral Students. This specific agreement is one of the US' templates exclusively.

In the process of information retrieval (step one of the five-phase methodology mentioned before, following the one proposed by Seguiri (2015)) for searching international agreements of Andalusian HEIs, we have noted that all universities have a Secretary's Office, which is the body in charge of dealing with the agreements and obtaining the official signature of the Rector, who is the legal representative of the higher education institution. There are search engines in almost every university to look for agreements.

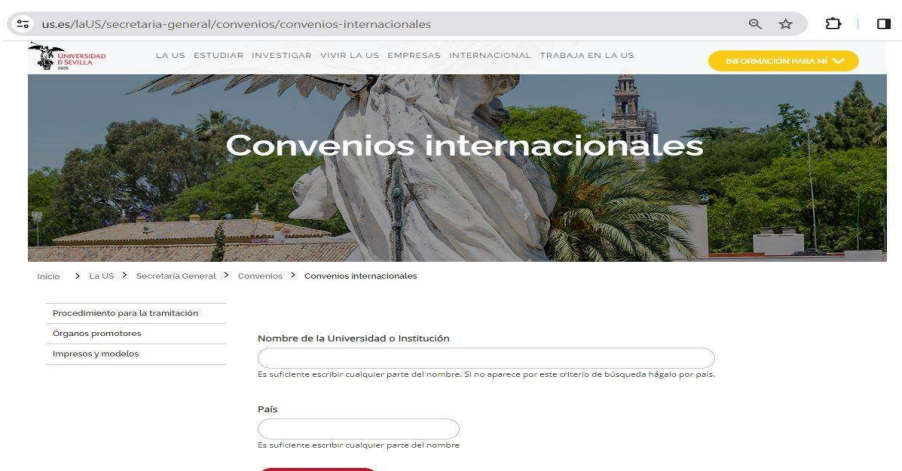


Figure 1. Search Engine for international agreements of the US' General Secretary (Source: <https://www.us.es/laUS/secretaria-general/convenios>)

Here, we present University of Córdoba 's search engine for international agreements:



Conteo de Universidades por Continentes	
África	17
Asia	92
Europa	744
Norteamérica	135
Sudamérica	180
Total	1168

Figure 2. UCO's International agreement search engine (Source: <https://www.uco.es/internacional/convenios/es/>)

Likewise, another example of this can be found on the University of Granada's website:

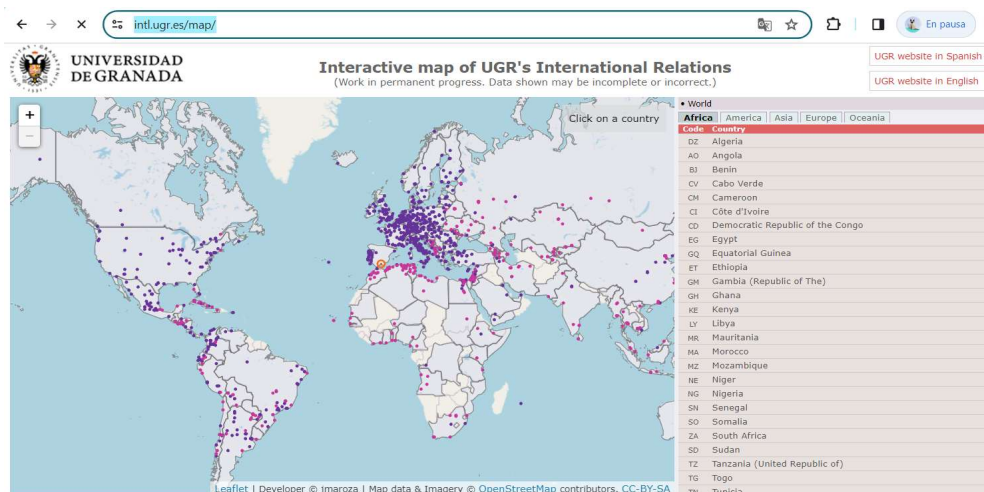


Figure 3 Interactive map of internacional agreements of UGR (Source: <http://intl.ugr.es/map/>)

Providing data for all universities in Andalusia regarding the number of agreements reached and signed would be a challenging task. For this example, we will use the University of Granada's data and present statistics for the total number of text types, ranging from one to six, according to section 3.1 (p. 44) where the typology of agreements is exposed. These numbers are extracted from the UGR Secretary's Office where a search engine for agreements is found. Therefore, concerning the numbers of international agreements obtained and having in mind the agreements analysed in section 3.1, we have calculated the numbers by type of international agreements signed over the last six years, as exposed in Figure 4.

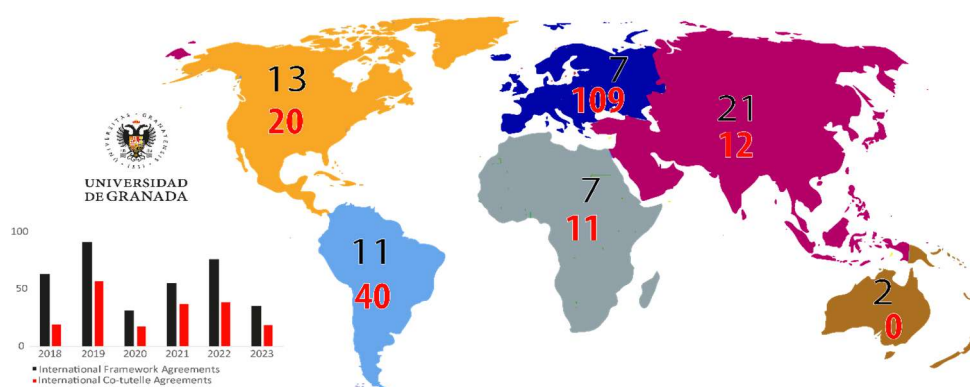


Figure 4. International agreements across 6 regional areas [years 2018-2023] of the University of Granada (UGR) (Source: Secretaría General UGR; compiled by the author)

The black numbers in Figure 4 represent the International Framework Agreements (one to three types specified in 3.1., that is to say, MoU, student exchange agreement

and specific agreement). The red numbers represent the International Cotutelle agreement (i.e., also referred to as "Joint Doctorate", "Joint Ph.D." or "doctorate in joint-supervision"). Differences in numbers refer to the specificity of the Cotutelle agreement: unless a framework agreement is specifically requested by the partner university, a specific (nominative) agreement is sufficient for each PhD student who decides to undertake this path. UGR has a different approach to agreements compared to other universities, such as UPO. Its procedure firstly involves signing a general agreement or MoU for establishing the cotutelle, and the second step is signing the specific and nominative cotutelle agreement.

This figure only reflects the most outstanding figures, we have not included, for example, the number of International Double Degrees of UGR. Therefore, these numbers underline the importance of properly dealing with international agreements and being aware of the terminology that they contain. Thus, the need to analyse that terminology becomes crucial.

3.2. Corpus design

Corpus design is essential before searching, downloading, and storing texts and then analysing them for research purposes. Furthermore, in the light of Seghiri's (2015) work, the quality representativeness is ensured by the design of the corpus to be created before starting to compile.

Consequently, the design of the corpus will influence the extent to which we search for our terms and their contexts as indicated by Castillo Rodriguez (2009) and Bowker and Pearson (2002), who argue that there are no fixed rules that interfere with the size of a corpus. They also include, as cited Veroz-González (2022), two aspects to this definition that we consider to be of paramount importance for the project we are carrying out:

The first of them is that the collection of language fragments and/or texts must be real, since, if we want it to represent a sample of the language or languages under study, it cannot have been created for that purpose, as the results obtained from the study would be unreliable. Bearing in mind that our database aims to solve terminological

problems in real texts, it would not make sense to create the corpus artificially, as it would not respond to the terminological needs that the user will encounter.

Secondly, it has to be the largest collection possible, this is the only way for the results to be representative; and finally, the texts have to be compiled in electronic format, as it would be impractical to do otherwise. Nowadays, it is obviously the path to follow if we want to carry out a reliable and coherent study and be as less time-consuming as possible. Thus, we could conclude that a corpus is a large collection of real texts compiled in electronic format according to several specific criteria (Bowker and Pearson, 2002).

Coming back to the corpus design, Bowker and Pearson (2002) outlined: 1) purpose of compilation, 2) size, 3) medium, 4) subject matter, 5) textual type, 6) authorship, 7) date of publication and 8) language(s).

In connection to the aforementioned points, our corpus is designed to meet the following ones: 1) the purpose of our corpus is the analysis of the terminology used in international agreements for higher education systems. 2) The size of the corpus depends on its representativeness. 3) The medium, in this case, is written, but it should also be noted that these texts are only in electronic formats, although they could be used in printed copies (hard copies) depending on the type of signatures employed, handwriting or electronic ones. 4) The general subject matter corresponds to legal and administrative terminology, more specifically to international agreements in HEIs. 5) The types of texts used in the compilation of this corpus are the types of international agreements specified in 3.1. Typology of agreements analysed (p. 44).



Figure 5 International agreements analysed of Andalusian Public Universities

6) As for the authorship of the texts collected are property of the ten Public Universities of Andalusia (**Error! No se encuentra el origen de la referencia.**), that is to say, UAL, UCA, UCO, UGR, UHU, UJA, UMA, UNIA, UPO and US. 7) The language in which these texts are compiled is standard Spanish and its translated version into standard English in the frame of legal and administrative management. 8) We have relied on the resources and tools used to extract and evaluate bilingual, and Spanish-English terminology related to international agreements in the power engineering domain.

As cited in Veroz-González (2022), creating a terminological database involves the application of a series of steps ranging from information retrieval (IR) or documents from which information is extracted, terms selected, and equivalents are searched, to the final database creation. None of these stages can be implemented correctly without establishing a documental strategy to extract reliable documentation to create our database. That is the reason why we consider it essential to focus on the first stage of the process, that is, IR. Having this in mind, IR should be understood as the set of tasks aimed at locating data, the theoretical basis involving disciplines such as Documentation, Linguistics, and Computer Science (Morato, 2009).

Supporting what Veroz-Gonzalez (2022) stated and in connection with the paragraph above, Seghiri (2015) noted that a strict protocol must be followed to ensure quality representativeness: information retrieval, download, formatting, encoding and storage.

As suggested by Prof. Veroz-Gonzalez (2022), we have maintained the four phases proposed in her work, *PROADMINTERM*, adapting the sub-phases to this work by combining them with the different premises established by Corpus Linguistics as a research methodology for IR. In the following, we recreate and explain each of these stages and their respective sub-phases:

Phase I: preparation of the work

- Information retrieval
- Design of the parallel corpus.

Phase II: data preparation

- Download, formatting, encoding and storage of the corpus.
- Measuring representativeness.
- Alignment of texts by using Omega T (Smolej, 2023).

Phase III: terminological work

- Creation of the parallel corpus, InteragreeTerm by uploading the Translation Memory Exchange Format to the corpus management tool, Sketch Engine (Kilgarriff et al. 2004, 2014).
- Exporting keywords and terms to study the frequency.
- Using bilingual terms function for the creation of a bilingual dictionary.

Phase IV: revision

- Revision of the contents.
- Export of data to Lexonomy, which allows for the creation of a dictionary also called InteragreeTerm.

3.3. Development of terminological work

This section explains the four phases in which the terminological work has been developed. We have adapted the sub-phases by combining them with the different premises established by Corpus Linguistics as a research methodology for IR.

Below, we recreate and explain each of these stages and their respective sub-phases:

3.3.1. Phase I: preparation of the work: establishing the criteria for Information Retrieval

This section outlines the initial phase of the terminology work. The first step was deciding the target audience, in this case, the administrative staff dealing with the international agreements who are unfamiliar, at the first time, with the terminology, specifically about the processing of documents to establish international cooperation between and among higher education institutions; and secondly, to translators and interpreters who translate these official agreements for the processing of the aforementioned documents.

The second step was determining the search criteria for the Information Retrieval (IR). As we mentioned in the design of the corpus, the documents that were going to make it up were official administrative procedures (international agreements) dealt with in the Internationalisation framework of the ten public universities of Andalusia, Spain, so, in the first phase, it was necessary to locate the documents of the same type necessary for our corpus (Seghiri, 2011).

According to what Tran and colleagues (2023) mention in their study, *The Recent Advances in Automatic Term Extraction: A Survey*, terms are textual expressions that indicate concepts in a specific field of expertise. They are useful for a variety of terminographical tasks performed by linguists. One example is the construction of term dictionaries. In addition, terms can improve several complex downstream natural language processing (NLP) tasks, such as information retrieval and machine translation. Manual term extraction is labour-intensive and time-consuming. Therefore, with new advances in machine learning and the recent introduction of novel neural architectures, we observed great progress in automating the task and shortening the time and effort spent to identify terms in domain-specific corpora.

We should not overlook the great importance of these sources in the compilation of our corpus since, as we mentioned in the previous section, they are very reliable sources that are also written by specialists in the field and include a large amount of specialised terminology. The main sources used for the compilation were the following:

- Websites of the different public universities in Andalusia (UAL, UCA, UCO, UHU, UJA, UMA, UNIA, UPO and US).
- International Relations Office as well as the International School for Postgraduate Studies of the UGR.

In the third step and following Veroz-González (2022), we have to design a terminology sheet that is adapted to the objective of this work: that responds both to the terminological needs of the target audience, in this case, the administrative staff dealing with the international agreements who are unfamiliar, at the first time, with the terminology, specifically about the processing of documents to establish international cooperation between and among higher education institutions; and secondly, to translators and interpreters who translate these official agreements for the processing

of the aforementioned documents. This file will be understood as a basic linguistic information structure that identifies the terminological singularities of a lexical unit.

In this sense, a terminology card has to function as a store of concepts in which concepts are delimited, clarified, and classified by relating them to one or more denominations (Rondeau, 1984). Consequently, this warehouse responds to the need to codify, classify and disseminate data in a flexible, convenient, and fast way, representing and communicating specialised knowledge (Alcina Caudet, 1997).

Thus, the terminology card constitutes the basic unit of a terminology database and must be made up of as many fields as the objective of the terminology project requires. In this sense, Alcina Caudet (1997) points out the fields that are essential in a terminology card (as cited Veroz-González (2022)):

- Entry: According to ISO 704:2022, a terminology entry is defined as a collection of terminological information related to a single concept. We could say that it is therefore the title of each of the cards and would correspond to the concept in question. In order to make the most practical use of our database, we will record both general terms and specialised terms in the field of international agreements and Erasmus+ program documents and regulations.
- Equivalent in other languages, i.e., the representation of the entry in the languages defined in our project.
- Definition: understood as the representation of a concept by an expression that describes it and differentiates it from related concepts.
- Context: this is a text fragment in which the term appears and helps the user to understand how the term is used, in which situations, and with which words it usually appears. The contexts are taken directly from the study corpus.
- Sources or precise references to the documents where the term appears, i.e. the documentary sources that have been used for the description, contextualisation, and definition of each entry.
- Thematic area: in this case, we have worked within the international administrative field. Alcina also adds that we can include other contents depending on the needs of the project, such as grammatical category, phonetic uses, variety, linguistics, synonyms, etc.

Therefore, following Alcina Caudet's (1997) considerations as cited by Veroz-González (2022), our terminology file is shown in the following table.

ES-EN	
Thematic area:	
Entry:	
English equivalent	
Spanish Definition	
English Definition	
Source of the definition	
Spanish Context	
English Context	
Synonym	

Table 2. Model terminology sheet Source: Compiled by Veroz-Gonzalez (2022) and adapted by the author

As InteragreeTerm is a database that consists of an ES-EN parallel corpus, there was no need to store each word in a terminology sheet as originally planned. After designing the file, we aligned all the documents and used a OneClick Term from Sketch Engine to generate an Excel file with the necessary fields to complete the task. The field definitions, source of definition and synonyms were added to it.

3.3.2. Phase II: Data preparation

In this second phase, we have compiled the corpus and prepared the data for post-processing, extraction, and study.

3.3.2.1. Download, formatting, encoding and storage of the corpus

The different types of international agreements are obtained directly from the websites of the different public universities in Andalusia, in most cases, except the international agreements of the University of Granada, which are provided by colleagues from the International Relations Office and the International School for Postgraduate Studies.

Depending on the university, some of the texts are directly bilingual, as in the case of UJA or UAL, that is, the same document is divided into two columns with the two languages involved, Spanish and English, and in other cases, the documents were monolingual Spanish and its English translated version.

This process can be summarised in four steps:

Step 1: Locate and store international agreements, some of which are bilingual texts in English and Spanish in their original format, while others are monolingual (in English or Spanish), as explained in the sections above. Most texts were in Word format, but there were also Acrobat Reader files. The date of compilation has not been considered since it is not relevant, as these documents are already in use. Some of the documents were templates, while others were digitally signed and uploaded to their respective websites.

Step 2: The original documents are converted to *.txt files to align the texts with OmegaT, a free computer-aided translation tool. After conversion and as already mentioned, alignment is performed using OmegaT (Smolej, 2023). This approach allows for easy consultation of the original format (*.pdf or *.docx) and the introduction of texts into a corpus management program, thanks to the *.tmx¹⁴ format.

Step 3: Storage in different folders (Figure 6). In the main folder named InteragreeTerm, we created a subfolder named Corpus. This subfolder contains two folders, one for English texts (named EN) and another for Spanish texts (named ES). Two subfolders were created inside the folder for each language: 'Original' for the texts in their original format, and 'Txt' for the texts in the required format.

¹⁴ Translation Memory eXchange (TMX) is an XML specification for exchanging translation memory (TM) data between computer-aided translation and localization tools with minimal loss of critical data.

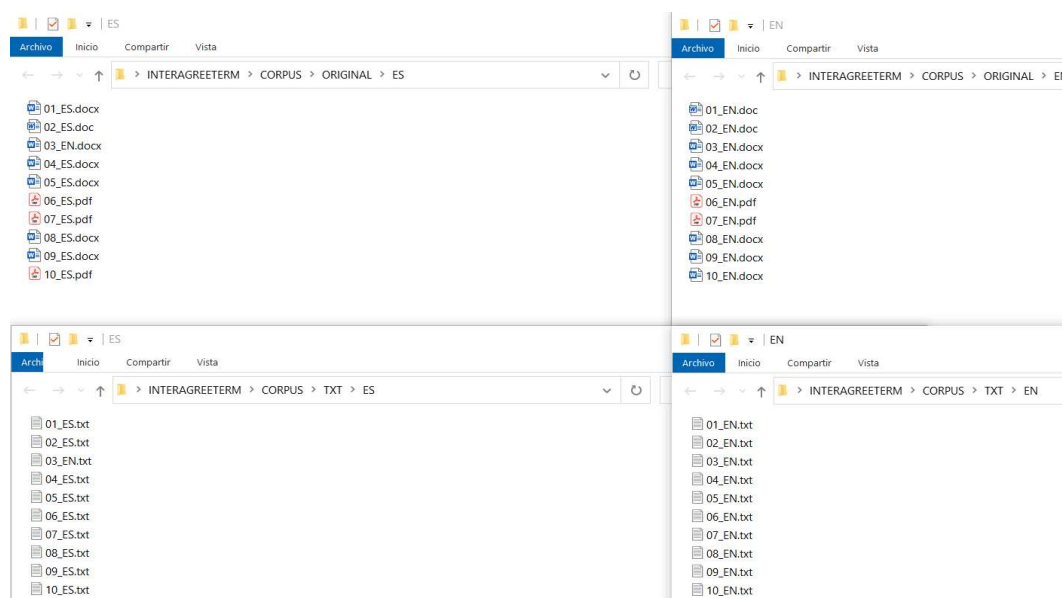


Figure 6 shows the storage folders containing the different typologies of international agreements divided by language.

Step 4: Verify the quantitative representativeness of the compiled sample employing the patented ReCor programme property of the UMA. As exposed in Section 2.2.3., qualitative is observed a priori and quantitative is obtained later when the corpus is compiled.

According to Corpas and Seghiri (2007), in the case of small, specialised corpora of specific fields, such as the one we are working with, it is not possible to determine an optimal number of words or documents a priori. The number will depend on the constraints specific to the field of specialisation. Their method, using the ReCor programme, allows for a posteriori estimation, meaning that it can be carried out once the corpus has been compiled, either during compilation or afterwards.

To calculate quantitative representativeness and by using the ReCor programme, we did not set up any filters in our corpus to carry out future studies, such as collocational, elocutionary, or phraseological analysis. Considering Seghiri's (2015) work as the best example of this, we followed her and we did not apply any filters as well, as they could alter the results caused by the removal of articles or prepositions through the word filter.

The ReCor program generated two representativeness graphs:

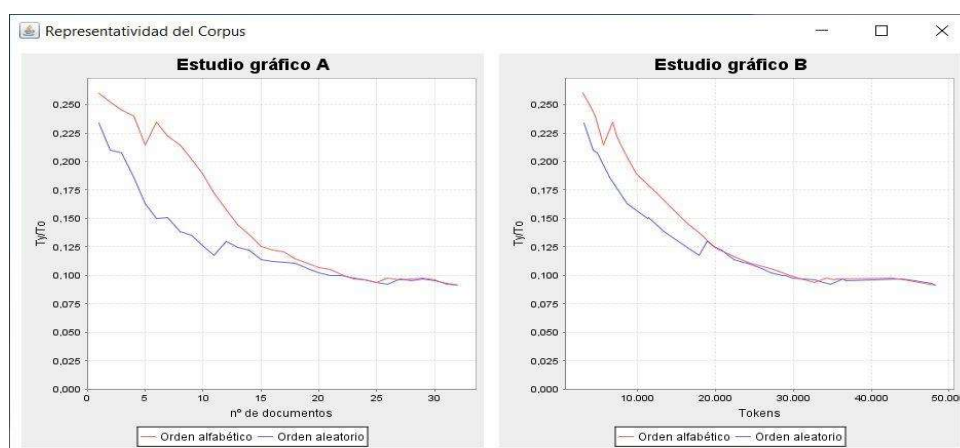


Figure 7. InteragreeTerm English Corpus Representativeness

Study Graph A tested the number of documents needed for InteragreeTerm subcorpus to be representative as shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8. There is a vertical bar which measures lexical density through the ratio between types (new words)/tokens (total words) and a horizontal bar which incorporates the documents one by one. In turn, two lines appear: one in red, which incorporates the texts in alphabetical order, and the other, in blue, which includes them in random order. When both lines merge and stabilise, the minimum document size of the collection has been reached.

Regarding Study Chart B, it was identical to Chart A, except that the horizontal line checks the tokens (or total words) from which the corpus is representative. In the same way as for A, when the red line (alphabetical order) and the blue line (random order) meet and stabilise.

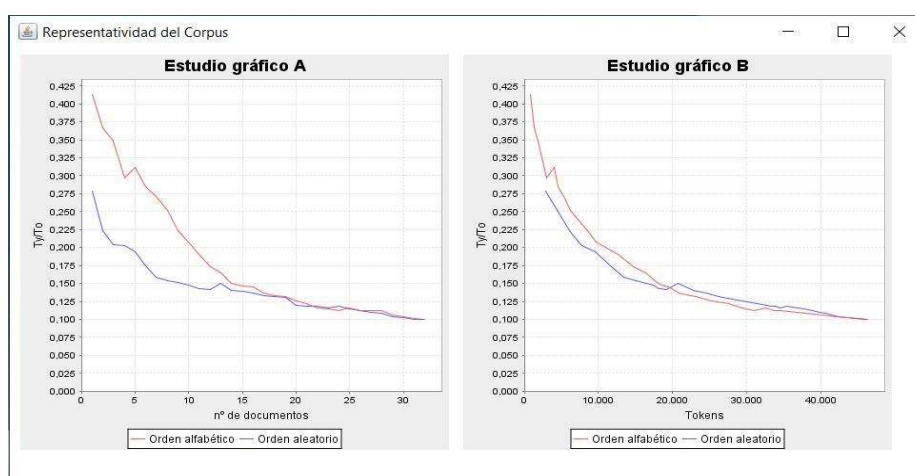


Figure 8. InteragreeTerm Spanish Corpus Representativeness

We, thus, found that the English corpus was quantitatively representative of 23 documents and approximately 19,000 tokens or words, in contrast to the Spanish sub-corpus, which was representative of 16 documents and more than 40,000 tokens or words. This difference in representativeness between the two sub-corpora led us to assume that Spanish uses a wider range of terminology than English and that is the reason why Spanish subcorpus has a greater number of tokens.

3.3.2.2. Aligning documents using OmegaT

First of all, and after having all the types of agreements compiled in different folders, we have used the computer-aided translation tool OmegaT (Smolej, 2023). Alignment involved creating a bilingual translation memory from monolingual documents. In the cases where we have found a bilingual document, we have separated both languages into different documents to make them monolingual to carry out this task.

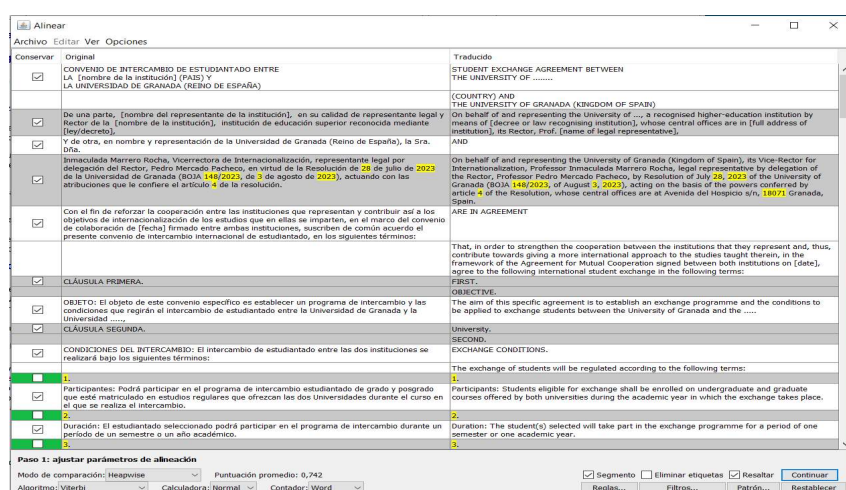


Figure 9. Alignment for an international agreement document

Needless to say, we had to carry out this operation, document by document.

After aligning the text (Figure 9), we adjusted the alignment parameters using OmegaT. The quality of the alignment improves as the Average score decreases (in this case, 0.742). OmegaT's default evaluation mode is Heapwise, which evaluates the texts globally.

3.3.3. Phase III: terminological work

This third phase represents the largest volume of the terminological work, as it was at this stage that the terms to be included in our terminology database and their equivalents were selected. Thanks to Sketch Engine (Kilgarriff et al. 2004; see the

section below for more details) much of the work is automated, the real creation of the parallel corpus-based database is done by the program. However, the final selection for the later analysis of Spanish terms and their equivalents is partially done manually, as it requires quality control apart from the need to get rid of empty words.

3.3.3.1. *Creating a Parallel Corpus on Sketch Engine*

We used Sketch Engine (Kilgariff et al. 2004; 2014)– a corpus tool widely used in lexicography– to explore how language works. Its algorithms analyse authentic texts of billions of words (text corpora) to identify instantly what is typical in language and what is rare, unusual, or emerging usage. It is also designed for text analysis or text mining applications.

We have employed this tool as it is very useful for corpus management and creation itself. We found out that the simplest way to build a parallel corpus is to upload data in one of these formats: an Excel spreadsheet (*.xls,*.xlsx), or a translation memory format (*.tmx or *.xliff). In our case, we decided to use *.tmx, as we had to previously align the texts, as explained in 3.3.2.2. Aligning documents using OmegaT.

Figure 10. Creating a parallel corpus in Sketch Engine

When we create a parallel corpus in Sketch Engine (see Figure 10), each language in the source file is processed into a separate monolingual subcorpus and aligned with its corresponding subcorpus in the other language(s). Therefore, we generated two subcorpora: InteragreeTerm as a monolingual Spanish corpus and InteragreeTerm as a monolingual English one.

As we needed to add new data, we learned that they had to be added separately to each language. According to the program, the file containing aligned data has to be uploaded as many times as there are languages in the corpus, we are lucky to have only two languages in this case. Unfortunately, it cannot be done in one step. Each time, Sketch Engine will extract only one language corresponding to the language of the selected corpus.

Once the texts were compiled in the program, we started working with the data.

3.3.3.2. *Analysis of Terminology*

To select the terms, we had to conduct a previous study for each subcorpora, that is, for InteragreeTerm *Spanish* and InteragreeTerm *English*. To carry out this first step, the "Keywords" function was used with esTenTen and enTenTen¹⁵ as reference corpora, depending on the language. This function identifies the most relevant terms in our corpus compared to a general one, highlighting the specialised terms that characterise our corpus.

It is significant to underline that the "Keywords" function is a process used to identify and extract relevant terminology from a corpus, document, or text. The process involves extracting both single-word and multi-word units that are typical of the content or topic being analysed.

Additionally, as we have already pointed out at the beginning, it can be used to compare two corpora, documents, or texts by identifying unique features in the first corpus compared to the second.

The result is divided into keywords (single-word items) and terms (multi-word items) and are displayed together with links to the sentences in both the focus

¹⁵ These corpora are general-purpose and have the advantage of being several billion words in size. TenTen is a new generation of web corpora that are created by crawling the web in a sophisticated way. The downloaded texts undergo a complex process before they are included in the corpus. Non-text elements such as navigation menus, legal text, or small print are removed, and duplicate text is eliminated. Downloaded texts are evaluated objectively, and those that are too short or contain unsuitable content for use in a corpus are removed. TenTen represents 10 billion words. We have already the following: <https://www.sketchengine.eu/estenten-spanish-corpus/> and <https://www.sketchengine.eu/ententen-english-corpus/>

(InteragreeTerm Spanish and English) and the reference corpora (esTenTen or enTenTen).

Once the lemmas and terms have been extracted by comparing the corpora, that is esTenTen18 with InteragreeTerm Spanish and enTenTen21 with InteragreeTerm English. The results obtained for the lemmas have been the following:

method name: extract_keywords		1	method name: extract_keywords	
corpus: user/crr00065/interagreeTerm_english		2	corpus: user/crr00065/interagreeTerm_spanish	
subcorpus: -		3	subcorpus: -	
Item	Score	4	Item	Score
doctorand	734,56	5	doctorando	1246,02
ects	466,92	6	cotutela	1149,86
boja	439,57	7	boja	437,828
rector	343,31	8	estudiantado	397,62
andalusia	196,6	9	partes	289,049
mou	174,38	10	socia	216,552
thesis	170,71	11	protocol	211,814
cotutelle	167,49	12	doctoral	193,715
co-supervisor	159,43	13	doctorado	190,228
internationalization	130,42	14	ects	185,169

Figure 11 Keywords lemmas of InteragreeTerm

It is outstanding that the first word placed in the first position for both subcorpora was the same, although, in the context of our texts and taking into account that we are using them to reach agreements between universities or higher education institutions, it is not surprising at all. Moreover, the texts were aligned and many of them were literally translated, which could be the main reason apart from the context. The rest of the words are quite close in position with one another. Nevertheless, five words in the English subcorpus list do not match with the Spanish list, and in the Spanish list, six words do not match either with the English corpus list.

In the light of the results achieved in the terms extraction of the keyword function:

1	method name: extract_keywords		1	method name: extract_keywords	
2	corpus: user/crr00065/interagreeTerm_english		2	corpus: user/crr00065/interagreeTerm_spanish	
3	subcorpus: -		3	subcorpus: -	
4	Item	Score	4	Item	Score
5	exchange student	1504,26	5	estudiante de intercambio	741,15
6	host university	1354,69	6	curso académico	436,94
7	present agreement	1048,18	7	in ingeniería	434,99
8	home university	929,066	8	institución de origen	390,81
9	doctoral thesis	810,014	9	programa de intercambio	370,86
10	joint supervision	721,052	10	convenio específico	361,32
11	host institution	720,36	11	institución anfitriona	340,26
12	specific agreement	599,915	12	programa de doctorado	307,49
13	partner university	597,848	13	estudio de doctorado	301,46
14	exchange program	525,244	14	régimen de cotutela	295,5

Figure 12 Keywords terms of InteragreeTerm

We can conclude that the ten most frequently scored results are practically the same in both columns, they are relevant terms linked to the higher education institutions framework related, and in turn, to the international sphere of these institutions.

Once utilised the 'keywords' function, for the second step, we proceeded to use the "Bilingual terms" function, this function enabled us to extract the Wordlist of each text, as well as a list of n-grams and equivalents based on the parallel corpus. It was found that the Bilingual term function is linked to "One Click Terms", a powerful term extractor that assists translators and terminologists in creating glossaries of terms through monolingual and bilingual term extraction. In fact, the bilingual term extractor feature will be utilised in creating our glossary. This tool is easy to use from our logged-in Sketch Engine profile.

The results provided might contain some errors, however, they can be edited and changed without any difficulty because it is a very intuitive tool.

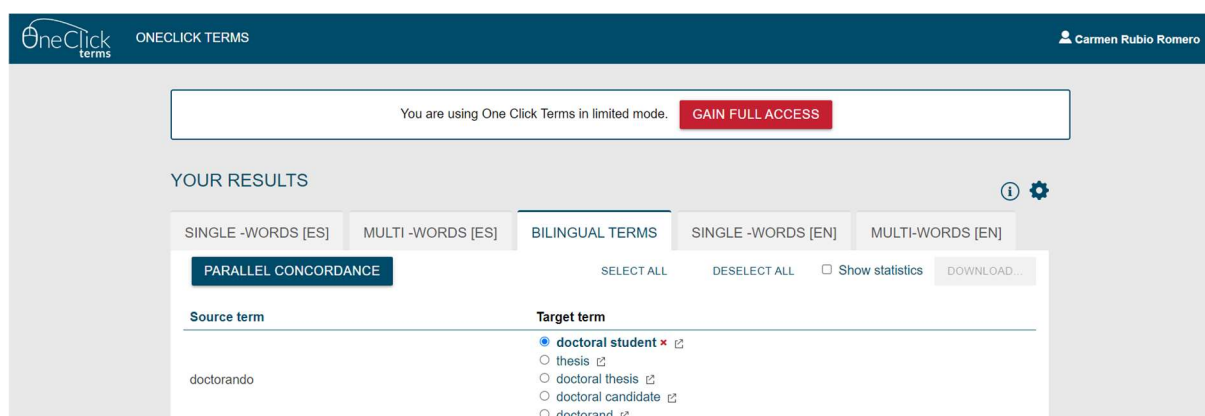


Figure 13. Bilingual terms screen of Oneclick Terms tool

The results of bilingual terms (Figure 14) were downloaded to create a bilingual dictionary. Since OneClick Terms is a commercial tool, it requires a subscription. Additionally, the tool displays the frequency of aligned segments where the term and selected translation appear together, indicated as Co-freq. L1 frequency, the fourth column, refers to the total number of segments in language 1 that contain the term, while L2 frequency refers to the total number of segments in language 2 that contain

the selected translation. Keyness is a simple mathematical score that measures the significance of the term in language.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Source term (es)	Target term (en)	Co-freq	L1 freq	L2 freq	Biterm score	Keyness	Example 1	
2	doctorando	doctoral student	19	102	28	12,226	1118,728	El presente documento constituy	
3	estudiante de intercambio	exchange student	34	44	107	12,849	741,152	El estudiante de intercambio del	
4	cotutela	joint supervision	14	34	35	12,699	643,744	El presente Convenio permanec	
5	Intercambio	exchange program	23	72	42	12,691	575,108	Cada parte nombrará a una pers	
6	UNIVERSIDAD SOCIA	partner university	9	71	33	11,469	514,779	POR [NOMBRE DE UNIVERSIDAD	
7	BOJA	decree	14	30	39	12,699	453,31	147, de 28 de julio de 2011), mc	
8	curso académico	academic year	37	60	53	13,389	436,941	La duración del intercambio será	
9	institución de origen	originating institution	11	21	15	13,29	390,805	La selección de los participantes	
10	estudiantado	the student	3	39	5	11,126	390,158	* El estudiantado participante er	
11	programa de intercambio	exchange programme	8	28	11	12,715	370,859	Duración: El estudiantado selecc	

Figure 14. Excel sheet showing the results of bilingual terms

Finally, the third step, and once the terms have been extracted, we have operated with the Parallel Concordance function to view the corresponding terms in context. Access to Parallel Concordance can be done either through the sketch engine but also through Bilingual terms functions. Regarding this third step of our analysis, searching for the English word regulation and the corresponding Spanish word "normativa" in the parallel concordance tool (Figure 15), the results of frequency obtained were exactly the same.

PARALLEL CONCORDANCE		InteragreeTerm, English	InteragreeTerm, Spanish
simple regulation • 92 1.936.62 per million tokens • 0.19%			
doc#0	<S> 3. <S><S> each party agree to carry out these activity in accordance with the law and regulation of the respective country after full consultation and approval. <S>	<S> 3. <S><S> cada uno de el parte acordar llevar a cabo este actividad de acuerdo con el ley y normativa vigente en su país respectivo tras consulta y aprobación mutuo. <S>	
doc#3	<S> 1. <S><S> with regard to all specific action and agreement arise from the implementation of this collaboration agreement that entail the processing of personal datum, the party agree to comply with the respective applicable regulation . * specifically, the University of Granada be subject to Regulation (EU) [number] of the European Parliament and of the Council of [number] April [number] (General Data Protection Regulation) and Spanish Organic Law [number] of [number] December on the Protection of Personal Data and Guarantee of Digital Rights. * for its part, the University (or, where appropriate, the institution @card@) be subject to the regulations. <S>	<S> 1. <S><S> en relación con todo el actuación y acuerdo específico derivar de el implementación de presente convenio de colaboración que implicar el tratamiento de dato personal, el parte se comprometer a cumplimiento de el respectivo regulación normativa aplicable. <S><S> * en concreto, el Universidad de Granada estar sujeto a Reglamento (EU) 2016/679 de Parlamento europeo y de Consejo de 27 de Abril de 2016 (Reglamento general de Protección de Datos) y el Ley orgánico 3/2018, de 5 de Diciembre, de Protección de Datos personal y garantía de el derecho digital. <S><S> * por su parte, el Universidad (o, en su caso, el institución XX) estar sujeto a el normativa. <S>	
doc#3	<S> 1. <S><S> with regard to all specific action and agreement arise from the implementation of this collaboration agreement that entail the processing of personal datum, the party agree to comply with the respective applicable regulation. * specifically, the University of Granada be subject to Regulation (EU) [number] of the European Parliament and of the Council of [number] April [number] (General Data Protection Regulation) and Spanish Organic Law [number] of [number] December on the Protection of Personal Data and Guarantee of Digital Rights. * for its part, the University (or, where appropriate, the institution @card@) be subject to the regulations. <S>	<S> 1. <S><S> en relación con todo el actuación y acuerdo específico derivar de el implementación de presente convenio de colaboración que implicar el tratamiento de dato personal, el parte se comprometer a cumplimiento de el respectivo regulación normativa aplicable. <S><S> * en concreto, el Universidad de Granada estar sujeto a Reglamento (EU) 2016/679 de Parlamento europeo y de Consejo de 27 de Abril de 2016 (Reglamento general de Protección de Datos) y el Ley orgánico 3/2018, de 5 de Diciembre, de Protección de Datos personal y garantía de el derecho digital. <S><S> * por su parte, el Universidad (o, en su caso, el institución XX) estar sujeto a el normativa. <S>	

Figure 15. Parallel concordance of the terms "regulation" and "normativa"

However, taking into account that the translation of the word "regulations" could be in Spanish as "regulación, norma, reglamento, reglamentación, normativa" as well, it is the reason why the word regulation is more frequent in English than in Spanish. That is the reason why, the results are different (Figure 16) when we did not offer a translation for the lemma regulation:

PARALLEL CONCORDANCE		InteragreeTerm, English	
lemma regulation • 149 3,126.77 per million tokens • 0.31%			
			InteragreeTerm, Spanish
doc#0	<S> 3. </S><S> each party agree to carry out these activity in accordance with the law and regulation of the respective country after full consultation and approval. </S>	<S> 3. </S><S> cada uno de el parte acordar llevar a cabo este actividad de acuerdo con el ley y normativa vigente en su país respectivo tras consulta y aprobación mutuo. </S>	
doc#0	<S> [number]. </S><S> in accordance with Organic Law [number] of [number] December, on Data and digital right protection, as well as EU Regulation [number] of the European Parliament and Council of [number] April [number], on data protection, we inform you that University of Almeria be responsible of the personal datum collect under this agreement. </S>	<S> 11. </S><S> de conformidad con el Ley orgánico 3/2018, de 5 de diciembre, de Protección de Datos personal y Garantía de el Derechos digital, así como con el Reglamento (UE) 2016/679 de Parlamento europeo y de Consejo de 27 de abril de 2016, de Protección de Datos, le informar que el UNIVERSIDAD de ALMERIA ser el responsable de tratamiento de el dato de carácter personal recoger a amparo de presente Convenio. </S>	
doc#0	<S> purpose: to manage this agreement, as well as maintain the communication between the party. </S><S> legality: the legal basis will lie on article [number] b) and e) of the mention regulation , as well as the consent express by sign this agreement. </S><S> recipient: datum would not be waive or communicate to any third party. </S><S> right: www.ual.es/lopd-derecho have instruction on how to exercise your right. </S><S> there be additional information about that process at www.ual.es/lopd-email. </S>	<S> finalidad: el gestión de presente convenio, así como el mantenimiento de contacto de ambos parte. </S><S> licitud: el base jurídico se hacer de acuerdo con el artículo 6.1.b) y e) de citar Reglamento , así como a consentimiento prestar con el firma de este convenio. </S><S> destinatario: el dato no ser ceder o comunicar a tercero persona. </S><S> derecho: en cualquiera momento Ud. poder ejercer su derecho de acceso, rectificación o cancelación, según se informar en www.ual.es/lopd-derechos. </S><S> poder consultar el información adicional sobre este tratamiento en www.ual.es/lopd-email. </S>	
doc#3	<S> fourth- each institution shall facilitate the joint publication of book, and the inclusion of specialist work from the other institution in its own journal, provide they meet the regulation of the journal in question. </S>	<S> cuartar- asimismo, cada uno de el 2 Instituciones facilitar el publicación conjunto de libro y el inclusión de trabajo de especialista de el otro Institución en su propio revista especializar, siempre que se ajustar a el norma vigente en cada publicación. </S>	

Figure 16 Parallel Concordance Function for the lemma “regulation”

We have been recording and extracting all this information obtained by the Parallel Concordance and encoding it in an Excel file, which I will review and export to Lexonomy later.

3.3.4. Phase IV: Review of the work

We have devoted this section to explaining how the glossary and dictionaries have been created and the way to have access to all these types of sources.

3.3.4.1. Exporting data to Lexonomy

As previously stated, Lexonomy is now connected to Sketch Engine. This allows for the creation of dictionaries for each subcorpus, such as InteragreeTerm Spanish and its corresponding monolingual English. However, going beyond the monolingual dictionary and the possibility of making it bilingual, there is another extraordinary tool within the Sketch Engine programme that is applicable and has full relevance for this work. The tool is called OneClick Dictionary, this module enables the automatic creation of dictionary drafts that can be exported into the Lexonomy dictionary writing system.

We must underline that there are several options when using OneClick Dictionary for creating a new dictionary, including a wordlist (frequency list) dictionary, N-grams, and a Keywords (terminology extraction) dictionary. After exporting your dictionaries to Lexonomy, all entries can be edited. One advantage of Lexonomy is that it is open source, allowing users to consult uploaded dictionaries. Additionally, users can write their definitions. It is also possible to add translations and create bilingual or multilingual dictionaries.

Nevertheless, as OneClick's automatic creation does not allow for the inclusion of custom fields (which must be added to the database design), it would be necessary to reconfigure and edit the database created automatically. Therefore, we deemed it more feasible and cost-effective to create a working document in Excel¹⁶ with the desired fields for our database and then manually create the dictionary from the beginning in Lexonomy. The revised data can then be exported from Excel, although it does not allow to do it automatically.

Considering, the final list of terms and expressions selected using the bilingual terms function of SketchEngine, the relevant terms were transferred to the aforementioned Excel sheet. Finally, these terms were copied to create our database in Lexonomy by configuring the structure and formatting. Regarding this point, to configure the database in Lexonomy with confidence, it is crucial to design it within the application, where we replicated the structure of the terminology card, establishing relationships between the fields (see Figure 17). This was necessary as some fields are dependent on others, resulting in a clear and organised card. Then, manually include the corresponding data.

The screenshot shows the Lexonomy application interface for creating a terminology entry. At the top, there is a toolbar with buttons: NEW, ID (with a value of 3), SAVE, CANCEL, CLONE, and DELETE. Below the toolbar, the entry structure is defined in a hierarchical manner:

- entry**
 - headword**: acrónimo
 - partOfSpeech**: n
 - sense**
 - translation**: acronym
 - definition_ES**: Sigla cuya configuración permite su pronunciación como una palabra; p. ej., ovni: objeto volador no identificado; TIC, tecnologías de la información y la comunicación. (RAE)
 - definition_EN**: An acronym is a word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase, especially when this is used as a name. An example of an acronym is 'NATO', which is made up of the first letters of the 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization'. (COLLINS)
 - example**
 - source**: El acto de defensa será único y se efectuará en la ACRÓNIMO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE DEFENSA.
 - target**: The defence of the thesis shall be unique and will be carried out in the ACRONYM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DEFENSE
 - synonyms**
 - synonym**: abbreviation

At the bottom left, there is a 'Ready' status indicator.

Figure 17. Entry Structure of InteragreeTerm in Lexonomy

The relations among the field and subfields have been created and established in the configure function of Lexonomy and then, selecting the entry structure, the appearance is shown in Figure 17. This is the skeleton of our database. The entry term is under

¹⁶ The Excel is provided in the Annexes, in 7.2.

headword, and its depending subfields are English translation, Spanish definition, and English definition, the contexts subfields are dependent on the translation field as well as the synonym one.

Concerning the appearance of the Lexonomy dictionary, it has also to be designed as presented in Figure 18.

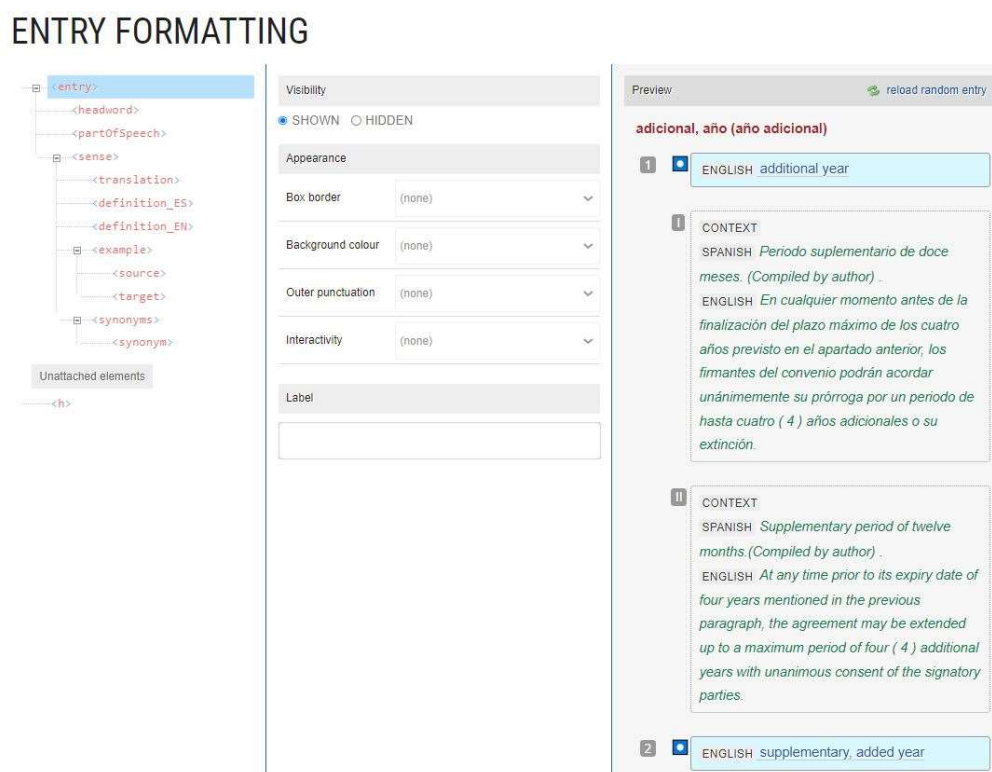


Figure 18. Entry Formatting of InteragreeTerm in Lexonomy

3.3.4.2. Methodology for bringing online as an open-source

The idea of bringing it online to be consulted by any person interested in the subject was materialised through Lexonomy. It has a configuration function that allows the glossary to be made public instead of remaining private. The only requirement for this is that it must contain at least 100 terms. However, it can be privately shared with interested people under request.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We created InteragreeTerm¹⁷, a tool that has been made available to users via the Internet thanks to Lexonomy, making it accessible for consultation at any time. At the moment, sixty-nine terms in Spanish and English have been extracted from 62 texts in total, 31 in Spanish and their corresponding translated versions in English obtained from all the Andalusian Public Universities.

Furthermore, each term is defined in both languages. We made a great effort to find definitions in both languages, expanding the work of creating a database based on a parallel corpus of international agreements for HEIs. In addition, we also included contexts of use in both languages as well as English synonyms.

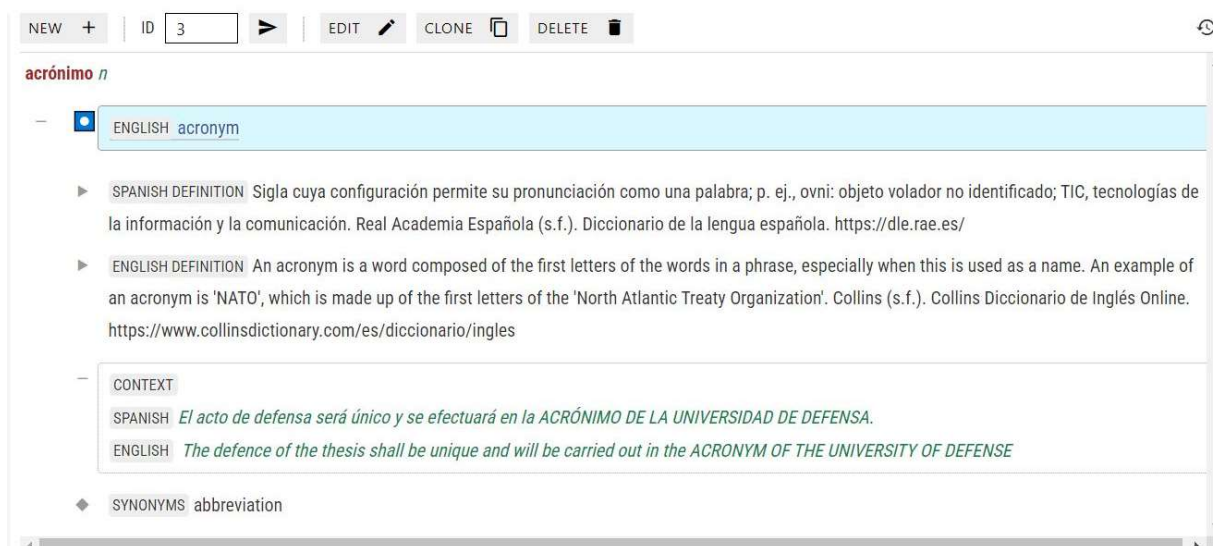


Figure 19. Example in Lexonomy

Currently, the work can only be shared privately (upon request) as it is in its initial stages and will be expanded upon later. Once the database is expanded, it will become public.

It should not be forgotten that this tool has a fairly broad potential since this field, international affairs, is susceptible to changes, for example, changes in regulations, and the promotion of new types of agreements. Therefore, it should be maintained,

¹⁷ The website address is <https://www.lexonomy.eu/interagreeTerm>. Currently, it is for private use only. Access can be requested by email to carmen.rubio87@gmail.com, providing names and surnames as well as email addresses.

updated, and upgraded. Moreover, it is a tool that, due to its objective, can grow further, both in terms, on the one hand by adding new types of terminology related to new types of international agreements for HEIs and by the possibility of being extended to more languages, German, French, Chinese...

However, the overall results presented in this master's thesis should be viewed in the context of three shortcomings related mainly to temporal constraints. First, it was not possible to observe the collocations of each of the words searched for and their relations with other neighbouring words using Sketch Engine features such as the Concordance function. This would have allowed us to observe their grammatical behaviour and their relationships with other grammatical categories. Thus, further studies are warranted. Due to the lack of time, this further study could not be achieved. Finally, the second shortcoming relates to the languages selected for the corpus: that is only English and Spanish. This selection could have been wider, that is, the ideal would be to include more languages to create a multilingual corpus-based database rather than a bilingual one. Thus, by extending the number of languages, we broaden the scope of application, in turn, the more varied models of international agreements and therefore, as a result, the achievement of a wider tool that encompasses a greater number of potential users. Notwithstanding the above, our results suggest that our terminological database comes to play an important role when dealing with partner institutions or potential partner institutions in the framework of written international agreements of Higher Education Institutions.

Colleges and universities (as well as other non-profit and public institutions) are motivated by establishing inter-institutional cooperation to do things that they cannot do individually, usually because of a lack of resources. The value of inter-institutional cooperation is broadly practical and, in many cases, measurable in terms of expectations, if not results. However, as stated in Lang (2022), recent studies have shown that while there is a strong interest in inter-institutional cooperation among both governments and institutions, the terminology of cooperation is confused and imprecise. This supports the idea presented, at the beginning of this master's thesis, stating that each higher education institution uses its models of international agreements as well as they already did with other internal administrative documents in an attempt to be unique and distinctive from the rest of the higher institution. Indeed,

with reference to the multilingual database, Papp and Fóris (2018) have carried out a study about planning a multilingual database of higher education terminology. According to their study, educational terminology affects many people: students, parents, educators, institutions and employers. They concluded their study by stating that the education terminology of tertiary education deserves a multilingual term base. We have reached the same conclusion with this master's thesis; the need is still real and present.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH LINES

The following three objectives were set at the beginning of this work:

- Facilitating comprehension of these specific international texts.
- Preparing a conceptual case which could be used as a reference framework for administrative staff dealing with international agreements for HEIS, and it could also be adapted to information distribution in titles, section subsections, and clauses of which international agreements are composed.
- Making users aware of the importance of the available specialised information and the necessity of normalised and standard terminology.

In the following, we will evaluate the fulfilment of each of the objectives one by one.

Regarding the first objective, facilitating comprehension of these specific international texts, we achieved the proposed objective thanks to carefully studying the international texts object of this study, analysing their structures, and deepening the knowledge of their terminology.

Regarding the second objective, preparing the conceptual case, although the specific framework of international agreement has been set, we have not divided any information nor distributed it in titles, sections, subsections, and clauses of any kind.

Finally, reviewing the third objective, making users aware of the importance of the available specialised information and the necessity of normalised and standard terminology, we achieved this goal, the main potential users of this tool were colleagues within the same higher education institution rather than translators. Without a shadow of a doubt, translators can also benefit from the present study. As stated at the beginning of this master's thesis, terminological consistency is considered the basis for strong and efficient communication (ARQUS, 2023), that was one of the main reasons to carry out this study and we estimated the target to be achievable, considering that if the terminology found was considered as a standard for the typology of international agreement under study.

The importance of empirical studies— studies of terminology or terminological units within the framework of specialised communication- in our case of International

Relations affairs– is of unquestioning importance and one should not underestimate, trivialise, or disregard it (Sageder, 2010). This is the reason why we created InteragreeTerm which aims to facilitate the understanding and processing of international agreements required by Public administrations, in this case, higher education institutions. In this sense, we considered that it was crucial to develop a bilingual terminology tool that offers not only basic information on complex and specialised terms in the international administrative and legal field of agreements but also their translation into languages such as English as the lingua franca of international use. We liked this tool to be freely accessible and free, as an open source, and thus, our mission was to identify it, as a tool that is easy to access and use. That is why we decided to use the Lexonomy web platform. Thanks to it, we could edit and publish our final bilingual dictionary.

The results of this master's thesis, the parallel corpus, and its quantitative representativeness calculated using the ReCor programme provided by the University of Malaga, among other stages of the process, show that InteragreeTerm could become a useful tool for administrative staff dealing with international agreements or even colleagues from different universities working in the same field and trying to reach a common ground when negotiating clauses of the same agreement typology.

However, it is important to note that not everything that appears valuable is actually valuable. We encountered technical issues during the file upload process to the sketch engine, specifically with the detection of words in the *.tmx files. To resolve this issue, we had to redo the alignment of the *.tmx files and we achieved that the system worked properly.

Overall, InteragreeTerm will be highly beneficial when negotiating international agreements in their original languages. We would like to mean that each institution can sign the agreement in their native language, by terms of reciprocity, instead of directly choosing the text in English, the language of the agreement can be in French and Spanish, for instance. Since InteragreeTerm can provide the English translation and not only that but also context, and considering the English language a vehicular one, it can aid individuals who do not speak Spanish in comprehending the definition of a particular word, phrase, or expression, and ultimately enable them to grasp the

meaning of the clauses contained within international agreements, the object of this humble work.

Finally, InteragreeTerm could potentially address issues with translation or misunderstandings of terminology in international agreements within the higher education system. Beyond the descriptive statistics about the number of international agreements signed, the resulting numbers found from this study (see 3.1. Typology of agreements analysed) could be useful for the improvement of terminology standardisation of the most frequently signed agreements within the field of academic international affairs.

Our findings suggest, as presented in Section 3.3.3.2 Analysis of Terminology, that the frequency of appearance relates to the way the translator used terminology. Therefore, the way the same word appears in one text could lead to different translations of its corresponding translation or vice versa. InteragreeTerm was born out of the need to provide specialised legal-administrative translation with a useful, interesting tool with the capacity for growth, considering that the educational system is not a static field promoting new ways of international exchanges, agreements, opportunities, and advances. Thus, it goes without saying that efforts dedicated to standardised terminology that allows effective and efficient communications amongst universities' International Relations Offices or the bodies and staff involved in dealing with international agreements, as well as a clearer legal framework, are utterly relevant. Such terminology has a key role in the correct establishment of relations between two or more institutions, for instance, the signature of the MoU, which is a declaration of intention to develop further international agreements to enhance cooperation. MoU is the initial international agreement, the first step for a fruitful inter-institutional relationship. Another type of international agreement, not related to Erasmus+, is the Double Degree Programme. This programme may require lengthy academic negotiations to determine subject selections, but it ultimately results in the issuance of an official diploma.

Although InteragreeTerm has produced promising results, the plans for its improvement go in several directions. One of the future aims is to expand the bilingual international agreement corpora considering documents from different Spanish

universities (for example, the University of Salamanca amongst others). This would allow us to create a more robust procedure standardising models of international agreements at a national level. As mentioned in the Results and Discussion section, another future aim would be the extension of several languages used in the international agreements studied, this will lead to broadening the scope of InteragreeTerm by making it multilingual, resulting in a wider tool that can be used by a greater number of users and encompassing more varied models of international agreements.

The procedure has been demonstrated to be applicable and beneficial for other domains as well. This has been shown by PROADMINTERM, a corpus-based database created by Veroz-González (2022) to assist immigrants living in Andalusia. As part of future work, we also intend to enhance the proposed technique by including automatic validation of the resulting bilingual candidates in our routine, based on state-of-the-art machine learning techniques.

To conclude, it has been over 30 years since the inception of the European Erasmus program. Since its creation in 1987, the programme has transformed student mobility, academic international relations, and interinstitutional relations, involving 13 million people (students, administrative and academic staff). However, not all international agreements managed at the university level have been aligned with the Erasmus+ program, which is widely regarded as the gold standard in European standardisation of terminology and mobility procedures. Proof of this consideration can be seen through the study of Steinberger et al. (2014), *An overview of the European Union's highly multilingual parallel corpora*, where it is stated that the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and other European Union organisations have provided several large-scale, highly multilingual parallel language resources from 2006. That is, there are a wide range of agreements and therefore negotiations, which exist for their own sake. For instance, the Cotutelle agreement is an example of an international specific agreement signed for an individual PhD student by which the doctoral candidate will obtain two Doctorate Diplomas, one at the home university and the other in the partner university where the Cotutelle agreement is signed. As a final point, this master's thesis demonstrates the continued relevance of contributions to standardised terminology for International Relations Offices, whether they are framed within bilingual or multilingual

corpora. Experts in universities' International Relations Offices need to share standardised terminology.

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7. ANNEXES

7.1. List of agreements

Emisor	Tipología textual	Tipología de convenio	Idiomas	Tipo de corpus	Fechas
Universidad de Almería	Convenio internacional	1. Marco/ MoU	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	N/A
Universidad de Almería	Convenio internacional	2. Intercambio	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	N/A
Universidad de Almería	Convenio internacional	4. Cotutela	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	N/A
Universidad de Almería	Convenio internacional	6. Específico Colaboración/PA	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	2020
Universidad de Cádiz	Convenio internacional	1. Marco/ MoU	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	2023
Universidad de Cádiz	Convenio internacional	2. Intercambio	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	2023
Universidad de Córdoba	Convenio internacional	1. Marco/ MoU	monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Córdoba	Convenio internacional	1. Marco/ MoU	monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Córdoba	Convenio internacional	2. Intercambio	monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Córdoba	Convenio internacional	2. Intercambio	monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Córdoba	Convenio internacional	3. Específico	monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Córdoba	Convenio internacional	3. Específico	monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Córdoba	Convenio internacional	4. Cotutela	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	N/A
Universidad de Córdoba	Convenio internacional	4. Cotutela	monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Córdoba	Convenio internacional	4. Cotutela	monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Granada	Convenio internacional	1. Marco/ MoU	monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Granada	Convenio internacional	1. Marco/ MoU	monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Granada	Convenio internacional	2. Intercambio	monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Granada	Convenio internacional	2. Intercambio	monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Granada	Convenio internacional	4. Cotutela	monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Granada	Convenio internacional	4. Cotutela	monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Granada	Convenio internacional	5. Cláusula Adicional Cotutela	monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Granada	Convenio internacional	5. Additional Clause_Cotutelle	monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Huelva	Convenio internacional	1. Marco/ MoU	monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Huelva	Convenio internacional	1. Marco/ MoU	monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A

Universidad de Huelva	Convenio internacional	3. Específico	monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Huelva	Convenio internacional	3. Específico	monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Jaén	Convenio internacional	2. Intercambio	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	N/A
Universidad de Jaén	Convenio internacional	2. Intercambio Privadas	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	N/A
Universidad de Jaén	Convenio internacional	4. Cotutela	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	N/A
Universidad de Málaga	Convenio internacional	1. Marco/ MoU	monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Málaga	Convenio internacional	1. Marco/ MoU	monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Málaga	Convenio internacional	2. Intercambio	monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Málaga	Convenio internacional	2. Intercambio	monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad Internacional de Andalucía	Convenio internacional	1. Marco/ MoU	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	2022
Universidad Pablo Olavide	Convenio internacional	4. Cotutela Específico	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	N/A
Universidad Pablo Olavide	Convenio internacional	4. Cotutela Marco	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	N/A
Universidad de Sevilla	Convenio internacional	1. Marco/ MoU	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	N/A
Universidad de Sevilla	Convenio internacional	4. Cotutela	bilingüe ES/EN	Paralelo	N/A
Universidad de Sevilla	Convenio internacional	6. DTI	bilingüe EN/ES	Paralelo	N/A
Universidad de Sevilla	Convenio internacional	7. DOCTDO INDUSTRIAL	Monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Sevilla	Convenio internacional	7. DOCTDO INDUSTRIAL	Monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Sevilla	Convenio internacional	9. DCDO COMPROMISO DOCU	Monolingüe EN	Comparado	N/A
Universidad de Sevilla	Convenio internacional	9. DCDO COMPROMISO DOCU	Monolingüe ES	Comparado	N/A

7.2. InteragreeTerm Dictionary

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
acrónimo	acronym	1. m. Sigla cuya configuración permite su pronunciación como una palabra; p. ej., ovni: objeto volador no identificado; TIC, tecnologías de la información y la comunicación. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ An acronym is a word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase, especially when this is used as a name. An example of an acronym is 'NATO', which is made up of the first letters of the 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization'. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	El acto de defensa será único y se efectuará en la ACRÓNIMO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE DEFENSA.	The defence of the thesis shall be unique and will be carried out in the ACRONYM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DEFENSE	abbreviation
acuerdo con la normativa (de)	accordance with the regulations (in)	De acuerdo con, o de acuerdo a 1. locs. prepos. conforme a. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ If something is done in accordance with a particular rule or system, it is done in the way that the rule or system says that it should be done. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	DEDICACIÓN DEL DOCTORANDO La tesis doctoral se realizará en régimen de tiempo completo o parcial de acuerdo con la normativa de doctorado vigente.	Tuition fees shall be paid in accordance with the regulations of each university	in conjunction with the regulations, compliance with regulations
acuerdo con las atribuciones	exercise of the authority	Requiere que alguna persona ejercite sus facultades o poderes It requires someone to exercise authority and take responsibility. (Compiled by author)	en nombre y representación de esta y de acuerdo con las atribuciones que tiene conferidas por	acting on behalf of this institution and in the exercise of the authority conferred on him/her in accordance with	

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
acuerdo de las partes	mutual agreement of the parties	A formal decision made by two or more institutions or universities regarding a future action. Decisión formal que se toma entre dos o más instituciones o universidades con respecto a una futura acción. (Compiled by author)	Este número de estudiantes de intercambio puede incrementarse de mutuo acuerdo de las partes.	However, the number of the participating exchange students may be increased by mutual agreement of the parties.	reciprocal decision
acuerdo específico de intercambio	specific exchange agreement	Acuerdo específico por el que se establece la cantidad de estudiantes que se recibirán y enviarán, entre otras condiciones adicionales. Specific Agreement establishing the number of students to be both received and sent, as suggested by the title of the agreement, alongside any additional stipulations. (Compiled by author)	Cuando, al amparo del presente convenio, se promuevan acuerdos específicos de intercambio entre los responsables de determinados estudios, los coordinadores del programa de intercambio que cada centro responsable de los estudios haya nombrado, serán responsables de la coordinación del convenio.	If other specific exchange agreements are signed under the framework of this agreement between those persons responsible for specific study areas, the exchange co-ordinators appointed by the Faculty or School where those study areas belong will be responsible for the coordination of that agreement.	
admisión al programa de doctorado	admission to the doctoral program	Permiso otorgado a persona (estudiante) para entrar en una plaza, en este caso en un doctorado. Permission given to a person (student) to enter a place, in this case to a doctoral study. (Compiled by author)	La / El doctoranda / o debe cumplir todos los requisitos establecidos por ambas instituciones en relación a la admisión al programa de doctorado, su progreso y evaluación.	The doctoral student must meet all the requirements of both institutions regarding admission to the doctoral program, their progress and evaluation.	doctorate registration
alumnado de intercambio	exchange program student	Los estudiantes de una institución de enseñanza superior que estudian en el extranjero en una de las instituciones asociadas a su institución en virtud de un convenio. (Compiled by author) . Students from higher education institutions study abroad at one of their institution's partner institutions.	El alumnado de intercambio no abonará tasas académicas, institucionales, de solicitud o matrícula en la Universidad de Destino.	Exchange students will not pay any tuition, institutional, application or enrolment fees at the Host University.	

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
año adicional	additional year	Un periodo suplementario de doce meses A supplementary period of twelve months. (Compiled by author)	En cualquier momento antes de la finalización del plazo máximo de los cuatro años previsto en el apartado anterior, los firmantes del convenio podrán acordar unánimemente su prórroga por un periodo de hasta cuatro (4) años adicionales o su extinción.	At any time prior to its expiry date of four years mentioned in the previous paragraph, the agreement may be extended up to a maximum period of four (4) additional years with unanimous consent of the signatory parties.	supplementary, added year
asignatura cursada	subjects taken	Materia ya estudiada. Course already studied. (Compiled by author)	Asignaturas cursadas por los Estudiantes de la UniBS que realicen su estancia en la UAL	Subjects taken by UniBS students going to UAL	
boja	boja	Boletín oficial de la Junta de Andalucía. Official Gazette of the Regional Government of Andalusia (BOJA). Universidad de Granada (s.f.). Portal Lingüístico. UGRTerm. https://ugrterm.ugr.es/	De una parte, la Universidad de Sevilla, con su sede en C / San Fernando, no4, 41004, legalmente representada por el Sr. Rector D. MIGUEL ÁNGEL CASTRO ARROYO, en nombre y representación de la misma, legitimado para este acto en virtud de las atribuciones que tiene conferidas según el Estatuto de la Universidad de Sevilla, aprobado mediante Decreto 324/2003, de 25 de noviembre (BOJA nº 235 de 5 de diciembre de 2003) y modificado por el Decreto 16/2008, de 29 de enero (BOJA nº 22 de 31 de enero de 2008) y por el Decreto 55/2017, de 11 de abril (BOJA no 72, de 18 de abril 2017) y nombrado por el Decreto 4/2016, de 12 de enero, de conformidad con lo establecido en el artículo 20.2 de	The Party of the first part, Universidad de Sevilla, with the legal domicile of Calle San Fernando 4, 41004 Sevilla, legally represented by Mr. MIGUEL ÁNGEL CASTRO ARROYO, Rector of Universidad de Sevilla who is legally empowered to act in said University's name according to Universidad de Sevilla's Statute, approved by Decree 324/2003 of 25th November and published in BOJA [the Andalusian Official Gazetteer] number 235 of December 5th 2003 and modified by Decree 16/2008 of January 29th (BOJA No 22 of January 31st) and by Decree 55/2017 of 11th (BOJA No 72 of April 18th 2017) and named by Decree 4/2016 Of January 12th according to the	official bulletin of the Regional Government of Andalusia (Spain)

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
			la Ley Orgánica 6/2001, de 21 de diciembre de Universidades	provisions of Article 202 of Organic Universities Law 6/2001 of December 21st	
capacidad legal	legal capacity	ser capaz de obrar de acuerdo con la ley. lawful ability to do something. (Compiled by author)	Las dos partes se reconocen la capacidad legal necesaria para formalizar y firmar el presente Convenio específico.	Both parties recognise they possess the necessary legal capacity to formalise and sign this Agreement.	
codirector	co-supervisor	Que dirige junto con otra u otras personas. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ Co-supervisor means the recognised supervisor, who supervises the PhD work of a candidate jointly with the Supervisor as stated in Regulation 8,6(2). Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/	Cláusula 6.Codirectores de la tesis doctoral. El trabajo de investigación del doctorando/da será dirigido conjuntamente por: • Prof. [nombre del director/ra], [univ. socia] • Prof. [nombre del director/ra], Universidad de Granada.	Both supervisors undertake to supervise the doctoral thesis until its completion, as defined by the regulations in force at their respective institutions, and to support each other in the execution of their duties as supervisors. The two co-supervisors will confer regularly with regard to the progress of the doctoral candidate's work.	
confidencialidad	confidentiality	Que se hace o se dice en la confianza de que se mantendrá la reserva de lo hecho o lo dicho. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ . Information that is confidential is meant to be kept secret or private. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	Cada institución se compromete a mantener la confidencialidad y el secreto de todos los datos e informaciones facilitados por la otra parte. <focus_corpus>	The receiving Party acquired the information from a Third Party with no undertaking of confidentiality. d. <focus_corpus>	
convenio	agreement	Acuerdo o pacto. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ It is a formal decision about future action which is made by two or more countries, groups, or people. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online.	El presente documento constituye un compromiso que debe ser suscrito por el doctorando, el tutor, el director de la tesis y la EIDUS.	This document constitutes an agreement between the Doctoral Student, the Student's Tutor, the Director of the Student's thesis and EIDUS.	contract, plan, policy, deal, decision, arrangement

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles			
convenio de colaboración	collaboration agreement	Decisión formal para trabajar juntos para la realización de algo en común. A formal decision about working together to do something. (Compiled by the author)	En relación con todas las actuaciones y acuerdos específicos derivados de la implementación del presente convenio de colaboración que impliquen el tratamiento de datos personales, las partes se comprometen al cumplimiento de las respectivas regulaciones normativas aplicables.	With regard to all specific actions and agreements arising from the implementation of this collaboration agreement that entail the processing of personal data, the parties agree to comply with the respective applicable regulation.	
convenio de cotutela de tesis	dual supervision thesis agreement	acuerdo firmado entre dos instituciones de educación superior para la dirección conjunta de una tesis doctoral. agreement between two higher education institutions for the joint supervision of a doctoral thesis. (Compiled by the author)	ANEXO 1 CONVENIO DE COTUTELA DE TESIS	These coordinators will be those who, by delegation of the signatory, give permission to each specific agreement on dual thesis supervision (according to the model in Annex I) arising from this Agreement and shall ensure that all the ends thereof are met.	
convenio específico	specific agreement	convenio que desarrolla un tema específico agreement that develops a specific subject. (Compiled by the author)	El desarrollo de estas actividades así como sus fuentes de financiación y los recursos humanos y materiales requeridos para su ejecución serán detallados en convenios específicos.	The development of these activities and the source of their funding and human and material resources required for their implementation will be detailed in specific agreements	specific collaboration agreement, specific collaboration
convenio específico de colaboración	partnership agreement	acuerdo en el que dos o más instituciones o universidades acuerdan trabajar juntas como socias. formal decision in which two or more institutions or universities work together as partners. (Compiled by the author)	CONVENIO ESPECÍFICO PARA LA COTUTELA INTERNACIONAL DE LA TESIS DOCTORAL DE D. / D. a *****, ANEXO AL CONVENIO MARCO DE COLABORACIÓN ENTRE LA UNIVERSIDAD PABLO DE OLAVIDE Y UNIVERSIDAD *** PARA LA COTUTELA	SPECIFIC AGREEMENT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT SUPERVISION OF THE DOCTORATE OF MR. / MS. *****, ANNEX TO THE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PABLO DE OLAVIDE UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF ***** FOR	collaboration agreement

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
			INTERNACIONAL DE TESIS DOCTORALES	THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT SUPERVISION OF DOCTORAL THESES	
cotutela	joint supervision	Es la realización de una tesis doctoral elaborada por el doctorando/a en cualquier campo del conocimiento, entre dos universidades de diferentes países, y dirigido, al menos por un investigador de cada una de las dos Universidades /o Instituciones participantes. Universidad Complutense de Madrid (s.f.). Escuela de Doctorado. https://edotorado.ucm.es/tesis-en-cotutela This is the completion of a doctoral thesis by a doctoral student in any field of knowledge, between two universities in different countries, and supervised by at least one researcher from each of the two participating universities/institutions. Universidad Complutense de Madrid (s.f.). Escuela de Doctorado. https://edotorado.ucm.es/tesis-en-cotutela	ACUERDAN Establecer un convenio para la cotutela de la Tesis Doctoral de	AGREE To undertake the joint supervision of the Doctoral Thesis of	cotutelle, international joint supervision, dual supervision thesis
curso académico	academic year	Hace referencia a la duración del curso universitario. Se extiende de octubre de un año a septiembre del año siguiente, tiempo que incluye tanto la época de docencia como los períodos de evaluación. Instituto Nacional de Estadística (s.f.). Métodos y proyectos/Glosario de Conceptos. https://www.ine.es/DEFIne/es/concepto.htm?c=4939&op=30405&p=1&n=20 the period of time each year when people attend school, college, or university, usually starting in September. Cambridge Dictionary (s.f.). Web of Cambridge Dictionary.	El presente convenio entrará en vigor el día de su firma por todas las partes y será válido hasta el final del curso académico en el que la tesis haya sido presentada.	This agreement shall enter into force on the day of its signing by all parties and will be valid until the end of the academic year in which the thesis is submitted.	

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/academic-year			
dato de carácter personal	personal data	Los datos personales son cualquier información relativa a una persona física viva identificada o identificable. Las distintas informaciones, que recopiladas pueden llevar a la identificación de una determinada persona, también constituyen datos de carácter personal. Comisión Europea (s.f.). Reforma de las normas de protección de datos de la UE. https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-topic/data-protection/reform/what-personal-data_es Personal data is any information that relates to an identified or identifiable living individual. Different pieces of information, which collected together can lead to the identification of a particular person and also constitute personal data. European Commission (s.f.). Reform of EU data protection rules. https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-topic/data-protection/reform/what-personal-data_en	SÉPTIMA. - El régimen de protección de datos de carácter personal que han de cumplir las partes en las actuaciones que se desarrollen en ejecución del presente convenio será el previsto en, lo que afecte a cada una de ellas, las disposiciones de la Ley Orgánica 3/2018 de 5 de diciembre, de Protección de Datos Personales y garantía de los derechos digitales y del Reglamento (UE) 2016/679 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 27 de abril de 2016 relativo a la protección de las personas físicas, en lo que respecta al tratamiento de datos personales y a la libre circulación de estos datos, y en su caso a la normativa específica aplicable a cada parte.	When executing this present Agreement, the Parties are subject to the provisions of Organic Law 3/2018 on Personal Data Protection and Guarantee of Digital Rights of December 5th and EU Regulation 2016/679 of the European Parliament and Council of, concerning the protection of physical persons with regard to treatment of personal data and the free movement of these data, and, where applicable, regulations specifically applicable to each Party.	individually identifiable data
defensa de la tesis	thesis defence	Se trata básicamente de una presentación de entre veinte minutos y una hora de duración, en la que el doctorando demuestra sus conocimientos no sólo sobre su propio trabajo, sino sobre su campo en general. James Davis (s.f.). What is a thesis defense and how does it work?. Postgradaustralia. https://postgradaustralia.com.au/campus/what-is-a-thesis-defense-and-how-does-it-work It is a twenty-minute to an hour-long	1.4 TÍTULO Tras cumplir con los requisitos necesarios para la obtención del título de doctor y tras la realización de una única defensa de la tesis, cada universidad podrá conceder el título de doctor correspondiente, conforme a su propia normativa.	1.4 PhD DEGREE CERTIFICATE After fulfilling the necessary requirements for obtaining a PhD degree and after completing a single thesis defence, each university may grant the corresponding PhD degree in accordance with its own regulations.	defence of the doctoral thesis, thesis public defence, defence of the thesis

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		presentation, where doctoral students demonstrate knowledge of not only their own work but their field as a whole. James Davis (s.f.). What is a thesis defense and how does it work? Postgradaustralia. https://postgradaustralia.com.au/campus/what-is-a-thesis-defense-and-how-does-it-work			
derecho de autoría y reproducción	copyright and reproduction	Derecho de autor. Acción y efecto de reproducir o reproducirse. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ If someone has a copyright on a piece of writing or music, it is illegal to reproduce or perform it without their permission. A reproduction is a copy of something such as a piece of furniture or a work of art. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	La / El doctoranda / o se compromete a respetar la normativa vigente en cada uno de los países para el registro, derechos de autoría y reproducción de la Tesis Doctoral.	The doctoral student undertakes to respect the regulations in force in each country with regard to the registration, copyright and reproduction of the Doctoral Thesis.	
director	supervisor	Persona que dirige algo en razón de su profesión o de su cargo (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ A supervisor is a person who supervises activities or people, especially workers or students. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	El doctorando efectuará su trabajo de investigación bajo el control y responsabilidad de los siguientes directores de tesis en cada una de las universidades.	The doctoral candidate will do its research work under the joint supervision and responsibility of the following thesis supervisors from each university.	director
director de tesis	thesis supervisor	El director o directora de tesis es el doctor o doctora que la Universidad asigna a un doctorando o doctoranda a fin de controlar su progreso en la elaboración de la tesis doctoral y facilitarle la relación con la comisión académica. Universitat Politècnica	El doctorando efectuará su trabajo de investigación bajo el control y responsabilidad de los siguientes directores de tesis en cada una de las universidades.	The doctoral candidate will do its research work under the joint supervision and responsibility of the following thesis supervisors from each university.	

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		de Catalunya (s.f.). Escuela de Doctorado. https://doctorat.upc.edu/es/tesis/el-director-de-la-tesis A person who supervises/guides the thesis/dissertation of a student till the successful completion of research work. Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary			
doble titulación	double degree	Una doble titulación es básicamente estudiar una sola carrera (licenciatura o maestría) y obtener dos títulos por dos universidades distintas. Quality Leadership University (s.f.). Web of QLU. https://qlu.ac.pa/que-es-doble-titulacion/ A double degree program, sometimes called a dual degree, combined degree, conjoint degree, joint degree or double graduation program, involves a student working for two university degrees[citation needed] —either at the same institution or at different institutions, sometimes in different countries. The two degrees might be in the same subject area, or two different subjects. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia (s.f.). Web of Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page	Se expedirá una Doble Titulación de acuerdo con la Normativa de cada Institución Académica.	A double degree will be awarded according to each Institution's Academic Regulation.	dual degree, combined degree, conjoint degree, joint degree or double graduation program
doctorado	doctoral programme	Estudios necesarios para obtener un doctorado. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ A research-related programme of higher education study that:• follows a higher education degree and leads to a doctoral degree by a higher education institution. Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions	Órgano responsable del programa de doctorado..... Estos profesores se comprometen a ejercer plena, coordinada y conjuntamente la dirección de la citada tesis doctoral.	Where the Unit responsible for the doctoral programme is.....	doctoral study, Ph.D. programme, doctorate

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary			
doctorando	doctoral student	Estudiante matriculado en un doctorado. A student who is enrolled in a doctoral programme. (Compiled by the author)	por el doctorando, mediante escrito comunicando las razones de esta decisión	By the doctoral student, communicating the reasons for this decision in writing	doctoral candidate, doctorand, Ph.D. student
ects	ects european credit transfer system	El European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) (en español, Sistema Europeo de Transferencia y Acumulación de Créditos) es un sistema utilizado por las universidades de Europa para convalidar asignaturas y, dentro del denominado proceso de Bolonia, cuantificar el trabajo relativo al estudiante que trabaja bajo los grados auspiciados por el Espacio Europeo de Educación Superior (EEES). Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia (s.f.). Web of Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page The European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) is a standard means for comparing academic credits, i.e., the "volume of learning based on the defined learning outcomes and their associated workload" for higher education across the European Union and other collaborating European countries. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia (s.f.). Web of Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page	Los créditos se expresan según el Sistema Europeo de Transferencia de Crédito (ECTS).	Credits are indicated in terms as ECTS European Credit Transfer System.	ects, credits
equivalencia	equivalence	Igualdad en el valor, estimación, potencia o eficacia de dos o más cosas o personas. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ the state of being equivalent or interchangeable. Collins (s.f.). Collins	La lista de actividades contenidas en los anexos B y C se podrá modificar en caso necesario , y en función de la situación individual del Estudiante , siempre y cuando tales modificaciones se realicen	If necessary , in relation with the individual situation of each student , the list of activities of annexes B and C can be amended providing that the changes are acceptable by the	equivalency

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	de acuerdo con la normativa interna de ambas Instituciones y se cumplan las equivalencias establecidas en los anexos A a C.	rules of both universities , always fulfilling the approved tables of equivalence (appendices A to C) .	
estudiantado	student(s)	Conjunto de alumnos o estudiantes como clase social. Alumno Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ A student is a person who is studying at a university or college. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	Condiciones de reciprocidad: Ambas instituciones revisarán anualmente el número de estudiantado de intercambio y procurarán ajustarlo para lograr un equilibrio durante el periodo de vigencia del programa. <focus_corpus>; Reciprocity: Both institutions will revise the number of exchange students every year and will try to reach a balance in flows during the period in which the programme is active.	Reciprocity: Both institutions will revise the number of exchange students every year and will try to reach a balance in flows during the period in which the programme is active.	
estudiante de intercambio	exchange student	Alumno que, por acuerdo previo, asiste a una escuela en un país extranjero mientras un alumno de ese país asiste a una escuela en el país del primero. Traducción de Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles A student who, by prior arrangement, attends a school in a foreign country while a student from that country attends a school in the country of the first. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	El estudiante de intercambio debe cumplir con todos los requisitos de admisión de la institución de acogida	The exchange student must meet all admission requirements of the host institution.	
finalización	termination	Acción de finalizar.Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ the act of terminating or the state of being	No obstante, en cualquier momento antes de la finalización del plazo previsto, las partes podrán acordar unánimemente su	In case of termination, both parties agree to fulfil any outstanding commitments with the participating students.	cancellation, dismissal, withdrawal

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		terminated Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	prórroga por un periodo de hasta cuatro años adicionales o su extinción. <focus_corpus>		
finalización del plazo	expiry date	Fecha en la que un documento, acuerdo, etc. carece de fuerza legal o ya no puede utilizarse. Cambridge Dictionary (s.f). Web of Cambridge Dictionary. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ (translated by the author) The date at which a document, agreement, etc. has no legal force or can no longer be used. Cambridge Dictionary (s.f). Web of Cambridge Dictionary. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/	No obstante, en cualquier momento antes de la finalización del plazo previsto, las partes podrán acordar unánimemente su prórroga por un periodo de hasta cuatro años adicionales o su extinción. <focus_corpus>	At any moment prior to the expiry date, the parties will be able to extend it for four more years.	
firmante	signatory	Persona que firma un escrito. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ A title is used to describe someone who has signed or will sign a legal agreement of some kind. Juro (s.f.). What is a signatory? Contract signatories explained. https://juro.com/learn/contract-signatory	Estos Coordinadores serán los que, por delegación de los Rectores firmantes, den autorización a cada Convenio Concreto de Cotutela de Tesis (de acuerdo con el modelo del Anexo 1) que dimanen del presente Acuerdo y velarán por que se cumplan todos los extremos del mismo.	These coordinators will be those who, by delegation of the signatory, give permission to each specific agreement on dual thesis supervision (according to the model in Annex I) arising from this Agreement and shall ensure that all the ends thereof are met.	
institución	institution	Organismo que desempeña una función de interés público, especialmente benéfico o docente. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ An institution is a large important organization such as a university, church, or bank. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online.	La Partes podrán solicitar la colaboración de profesores de la Institución socia para participar como miembros del tribunal de la prueba final, de acuerdo con sus normas internas.	Teaching/research staff exchange may be negotiated by either Party according to the appropriate institutional procedures (including relevant collective agreements and insurance requirements)	

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles			
institución anfitriona	host institution	Persona o entidad que recibe en su país o en su sede habitual a invitados o visitantes Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ Host Institution refers to the institution that receives an exchange student for a limited period of time to pursue study. Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary	Los estudiantes de intercambio deberán estar matriculados en la institución de origen y no pagarán las tasas anuales por dicha matrícula en la institución anfitriona	The host institution will waive all tuition and other required fees for exchange students.	receiving institution
institución de acogida	receiving institution	Persona o entidad que recibe en su país o en su sede habitual a invitados o visitantes Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ Receiving Institution. The college or university where a transfer student plans to enrol and to apply previously earned credit toward a degree program. Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary	No será de aplicación para la Institución de Acogida ningún gasto derivado de matrícula ni otros gastos requeridos para los Estudiantes de intercambio.	Rules and regulations The rules and regulations of the receiving institution apply.	host institution
institución de origen	home institution	La universidad en la cual el estudiante pretende graduarse e “institución anfitriona” significa la universidad que ha aceptado recibir a los estudiantes de intercambio de la institución de origen. Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary The institution where the student is currently enrolled as a degree seeking student and may be eligible for financial aid at the same institution. Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions	La institución de origen enviará a la institución de acogida un dossier completo de cada uno de los estudiantes en intercambio antes del plazo abajo indicado que incluirá los siguientes documentos:	The home institution will send a complete file for each of the participating students to the receiving institution.	originating institution

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary			
intercambio de estudiantes	student exchange	Un programa en el que un estudiante, generalmente en la escuela secundaria, de nivel bachillerato o de educación universitaria, elige residir por un tiempo determinado en otro país para aprender - entre otras cosas- lengua y cultura. Wikipedia,The Free Enciclopedia (s.f.). Web of Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page A program in which students from a secondary school (high school) or higher education study abroad at one of their institution's partner institutions. Wikipedia,The Free Enciclopedia (s.f.). Web of Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page	PRIMERO. - Que la Universidad de Jaén y [Nombre de Universidad Socia] acuerdan el establecimiento de un programa de intercambio de personal docente / investigador y de estudiantes (en lo sucesivo Intercambio), sujeto a las cláusulas de este Convenio.	FIRST That the University of Jaén and [Name of Partner University] agree on the establishment of a teaching/research staff and student exchange program (hereinafter Exchange) subject to the provisions of this Agreement.	exchange agreement
intercambio de personal docente/ investigador	teaching / research staff exchange mobility	Profesor/a o investigador/a que, por acuerdo previo, asiste a una universidad en un país extranjero para impartir enseñanza.(Compiled by the author) A professor or researcher who, by prior arrangement, attends a university in a foreign country for teaching a short period. (Compiled by the author)	El número, calendario y duración de los intercambios de personal docente / investigador puede variar según las necesidades de cada programa concreto.	The number, timing and duration of the teaching/research staff exchange mobility may vary according to the needs of each particular proposal.	
medida técnica	organisational measure	Aquellas que se aplican directamente sobre los sistemas de información, es decir, en los sistemas que usamos para manejar la información (sea almacenarla, gestionarla, transferirla, editarla, etc.). Grupo ATICO34 (s.f.). Medidas técnicas y organizativas en protección de datos. https://protecciondatos-lopd.com/empresas/medidas-tecnicas-organizativas/	A estos efectos, las entidades firmantes del Convenio deberán aplicar a los tratamientos de datos personales que en su caso se realizarán en ejecución del presente Convenio, los principios, garantías y medidas técnicas y organizativas establecidas en la normativa citada para la	For these purposes, the signatory entities of this Agreement shall apply the processing of data, which will be implemented in the execution of this Agreement, the principles, guarantees and technical and organisational measures established in the aforementioned regulations for the adequate protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals in the processing of their personal data.	

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		Internal policies, organisational methods or standards, and controls and audits, that controllers and processors can apply to ensure the security of personal data. Elisavet Dravalou (February 1, 2021). What “technical and organisational measures” actually mean. https://www.dporganizer.com/blog/privacy-management/technical-organisational-measures/	adecuada protección de los derechos y libertades de las personas en el tratamiento que se haga de sus datos personales.		
miembro del tribunal	jury for the final examination	Persona que forma parte de un conjunto de jueces ante el cual se efectúan exámenes, oposiciones y otros certámenes o actos análogos. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario panhispánico del español jurídico. https://dpej.rae.es/ A committee for judging and awarding prizes at a contest or exhibition. Merriam-Webster Est.1828 (s.f.). Dictionary. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/jury . A person who is a member of a panel of judges in examinations, competitions and other similar tests or events. (Compiled by the author)	La Partes podrán solicitar la colaboración de profesores de la Institución socia para participar como miembros del tribunal de la prueba final, de acuerdo con sus normas internas.	The universities may include teachers of the partner university as member of the jury for the final examination, according to their own rules.	
mou	memorandum of understanding	Acuerdo Marco: acuerdo normativo al que han de ajustarse otros de carácter más concreto. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ A document that describes the general principles of an agreement between parties, but does not amount to a substantive contract Abbreviations: MOU, MoU. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online.	Esta Declaración de Intenciones (MoU) es entre	This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is between:	General protocol, declaration of intentions

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles			
normativa	regulations	Conjunto de normas aplicables a una determinada materia o actividad. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ Regulation is the controlling of an activity or process, usually by means of rules. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	Cada una de las partes acuerda llevar a cabo estas actividades de acuerdo con las leyes y normativa vigente en sus países respectivos tras consulta y aprobación mutuas.	Each party agrees to carry out these activities in accordance with the laws and regulations of the respective countries after full consultation and approval.	legislation, provision, rule
obtención del título de doctor	obtaining phd degree	Adquisición del diploma tras cursar estudios de doctorado. Acquisition of a diploma at the end of doctoral studies. (Compiled by the author)	1.4 TÍTULO Tras cumplir con los requisitos necesarios para la obtención del título de doctor y tras la realización de una única defensa de la tesis, cada universidad podrá conceder el título de doctor correspondiente, conforme a su propia normativa.	1.4 PhD DEGREE CERTIFICATE After fulfilling the necessary requirements for obtaining a PhD degree and after completing a single thesis defence, each university may grant the corresponding PhD degree in accordance with its own regulations.	
partes	parties	Las partes son las personas físicas o jurídicas que dan su consentimiento y celebran el contrato. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia (s.f.). Web of Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page A contract party is any individual, group or organisation participating in a contract. 'Parties' has a corresponding meaning. Gatekeeper (s.f.). Gatekeeper Contract and Vendor Management Glossary. https://www.gatekeeperhq.com/glossary/party	Las Partes fomentarán la participación de sus Estudiantes en proyectos de intercambio pertenecientes al proyecto de colaboración.	Parties will encourage Students to participate in exchange projects forming part of the cooperation.	
personal docente/investigador	teaching/research staff	Se entiende por Personal Docente e Investigador (PDI), el personal docente para el que la investigación es un derecho y un	La Universidad de Destino no contrae ninguna responsabilidad económica que pudiera derivarse	The Host University does not assume any financial responsibility that may arise from the expenses incurred by the teaching/research	

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		deber de acuerdo con los fines generales de la universidad y dentro de los límites establecidos por el ordenamiento jurídico. Ministerio de Universidades (s.f.). Secretaría General de Universidades. ESTADISTICA DE PERSONAL DE LAS UNIVERSIDADES. CURSO 2014-2015. METODOLOGÍA. [Archivo PDF] Web del Ministerio de Universidades. https://www.universidades.gob.es/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/metodologia-curso-2014-2015.pdf Academic staff, also known as faculty (in North American usage) or academics (in British, Australian, and New Zealand usage), are vague terms that describe teachers or research staff of a school, college, university or research institute. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia (s.f.). Web of Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page	de los gastos en que incurra el personal docente/investigador de la Universidad de Origen, excepto la que se pacte y especifique documentalmente para programas concretos.	staff of the Home University, except for those agreed upon and specified in documents for specific programs.	
programa de doctorado	doctoral programme	Estudios necesarios para obtener un doctorado. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ A research-related programme of higher education study that:• follows a higher education degree and leads to a doctoral degree by a higher education institution. Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary	Los doctorandos deberán estar admitidos en un programa de doctorado de la USE, de acuerdo con los requisitos de acceso y admisión de la USE.	The doctorands must be enrolled on a USE doctoral programme according to USE access and admission requirements.	doctoral program, doctoral study, Ph.D. programme, doctorate
programa de intercambio	exchange program	Un acuerdo por el que personas de distintos países visitan el país del otro, quizás para estrechar lazos entre ellos o para mejorar sus conocimientos de idiomas extranjeros. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés	El número de estudiantes que participarán en un programa de intercambio, su estancia y las condiciones de estudio se negociarán en cada caso,	The number of students who will participate in an exchange programme, their sojourn and the terms of study shall be negotiated in each case, giving	exchange

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles An arrangement in which people from different countries visit each other's country, perhaps to strengthen links between them or to improve foreign language skills. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	teniendo en cuenta las capacidades y necesidades de los beneficiarios, así como la logística de la institución socia.	due consideration to the capabilities and needs of the beneficiaries, as well as to the logistics of the partner institution.	
prórroga por un periodo	additional years	Un periodo suplementario o adicional al estipulado A supplementary period. (Compiled by the author)	No obstante, en cualquier momento anterior a la finalización del plazo inicial de cuatro años previsto en el apartado anterior, las partes firmantes podrán acordar unánimemente su prórroga por un periodo de hasta cuatro años adicionales o su extinción.	However, the signatory parties could agree unanimously to extend it for a period of up to four additional years or its expiration, at any time prior to the end of the initial four-year period provided for in the previous paragraph.	
protección de datos de carácter personal	personal data protection	Acción de salvaguar la información relativa a una persona física viva identificada o identificable. Preserving any information that relates to an identified or identifiable living individual. (Compiled by the author)	Cada parte será responsable de sus correspondientes tratamientos de datos de carácter personal y del absoluto respeto a la normativa de protección de datos de carácter personal.	When executing this present Agreement, the Parties are subject to the provisions of Organic Law 3/2018 on Personal Data Protection and Guarantee of Digital Rights of December 5th and EU Regulation 2016/679 of the European Parliament and Council of, concerning the protection of physical persons with regard to treatment of personal data and the free movement of these data, and, where applicable, regulations specifically applicable to each Party.	
protocolo general	general protocol	Conjunto de normas aplicables a la organización de ceremonias o actos solemnes, especialmente para determinar el orden de precedencia de los participantes. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario panhispánico del español jurídico.	Serán causas de resolución de este protocolo general la imposibilidad sobrevenida de cumplir el fin y el incumplimiento grave acreditado por una de las partes.	The inability to fulfil the purpose and serious breach evidenced by one of the parties will be grounds for termination of this general protocol.	

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		https://dpej.rae.es/ An agreement that governs the procedures used to exchange information between cooperating entities. Oxford University Press (2024). Oxford Reference. Web of Oxford Reference. https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/oi/authority.20111004111508520			
prueba de conformidad	proof of compliance	Proceso por el que se comprueba si se cumplen los requisitos específicos relativos a un producto, un proceso, un servicio, un sistema, una persona o un organismo. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario panhispánico del español jurídico. https://dpej.rae.es/ The roof of compliance means an unaltered document, such as a brochure and/or technical literature and/or a third-party test report provided by a nationally and/or internationally recognized testing facility and/or a report generated by a nationally and/or internationally recognized third-party software. Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary	Y en prueba de conformidad de cuanto antecede firman el presente protocolo general en dos ejemplares originales, igualmente válidos, en lugar y fecha arriba indicada.	And as proof of compliance with the above, this general protocol is signed in two equally valid documents in the place and at the date as indicated above.	
rector/a	rector	Persona que rige una universidad o centro de estudios superiores. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ A rector is an important official in some universities or colleges. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	El Rector de la Universidad de Almería	Rector of the University of Almeria	President, Chancellor

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
régimen	system	Régimen es el conjunto de normas por las que se rige una institución, una entidad o una actividad. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/	El objeto del presente Convenio es definir las bases de la colaboración entre la Universidad Pablo de Olavide y _____ para que los alumnos de los programas de doctorado que en cada momento acuerden ambas partes puedan realizar sus tesis doctorales en régimen de cotutela internacional (R.D. 99/2011, Art. 15.2).	The objective of this Agreement is to define the bases of the collaboration between the Pablo de Olavide University and _____ so that students from the doctoral programmes that both parties have agreed can conduct their doctoral theses under the international joint supervision system (Article 15.2 of Royal Decree 99/2011).	regime
régimen jurídico	legal framework	Conjunto de normas que rigen las universidades. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario panhispánico del español jurídico. https://dpej.rae.es/ Un régimen jurídico es el conjunto de pautas legales a través de las cuales se organiza una actividad. Significado.com (2007-2024). Web of significado.com. https://significado.com/ Legal framework means the set of laws, regulations and rules that apply in a particular country.Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary	El presente Convenio tiene naturaleza administrativa para la Universidad Pablo de Olavide, viniendo su régimen jurídico determinado por la Ley 40/2015, de 1 de octubre de Régimen Jurídico del Sector Público, así como por su propio clausulado.	This Agreement is of an administrative nature for the Pablo de Olavide University. ts legal framework is determined by its own regulations and by the Act 40/2015, of October 1st of the Régimen Jurídico del Sector Público (the Spanish public sector legal framework).	legal provision
rescindir	terminate	Dejar sin efecto un contrato, una obligación, una resolución judicial, etc. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ When you terminate something or when it terminates, it ends completely. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	El presente acuerdo es legalmente válido a partir de su firma, y podrá ser modificado o rescindido por acuerdo de las partes.	In any case, before considering the termination of this agreement, the parties agree to consult.	cancel, end, suspend

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
sistema de calificación	grading system	Sistema de clasificación o jerarquización de algo en una escala determinada. OxfordLanguages (s.f.). Oxford Languages and Google. Web of oxford languages. https://languages.oup.com/google-dictionary-en/ A system of classifying or ranking something on a particular scale. OxfordLanguages (s.f.). Oxford Languages and Google. Web of Oxford languages. https://languages.oup.com/google-dictionary-en/	Sistema de calificación de la Universidad de Almería (España).	The grading system of the Universidad de Almería (Spain).	evaluating system
tesis doctoral	doctoral thesis	Disertación escrita que presenta a la universidad el aspirante al título de doctor en una facultad. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ A thesis is a long piece of writing based on your own ideas and research that you do as part of a university degree, especially a higher degree such as a PhD. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	Estos profesores se comprometen a ejercer plena, coordinada y conjuntamente la dirección de la citada Tesis Doctoral.	The above supervisors undertake to provide the fully-coordinated joint supervision of the mentioned Doctoral Thesis.	thesis
tesis en régimen de cotutela	joint doctoral thesis	Disertación escrita que presenta a la universidad el aspirante al título de doctor en dos instituciones bajo un acuerdo de cotutela. This is a written dissertation submitted by a doctoral degree applicant to two institutions under a cotutelle agreement. (Compiled by the author)	Durante el desarrollo del trabajo de investigación de esta tesis en régimen de cotutela, el doctorando / da estará matriculado / da en ambas universidades;	During the period of research work for the development of the joint doctoral thesis, the doctoral candidate will be registered at both Universities;	thesis under the international joint supervision
título de doctor	doctoral degree	El doctorado es el título más avanzado que se puede obtener y simboliza que se domina un área de estudio específica o un campo	En el título de Doctor se incluirá la mención de " Tesis en régimen de cotutela con la	Validity. - This document takes effect from the date of its	doctorate degree

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
		profesional. Franklin University (s.f.). Back To College Blog. What is a Doctorate: Everything You Need to Know. Web of Franklin University. https://www.franklin.edu/blog/what-is-a-doctorate-degree The doctorate degree is the most advanced degree you can earn, symbolizing that you have mastered a specific area of study, or field of profession. Franklin University (s.f.). Back To College Blog. What is a Doctorate: Everything You Need to Know. Web of Franklin University. https://www.franklin.edu/blog/what-is-a-doctorate-degree	Universidad..... " Registro, derechos de autoría y reproducción: El doctorando se compromete a respetar la normativa vigente en cada uno de los países para el registro, derechos de autoría y reproducción de la Tesis Doctoral.	signing until the issuance of a doctoral degree.	
tratamiento de datos personales	processing of personal data	Modo de trabajar ciertas materias para su transformación, en este caso con los datos individuales identificables de una persona. A way of working certain materials for use, in this case with a person's individually identifiable data. (Compiled by the author)	SÉPTIMA. - El régimen de protección de datos de carácter personal que han de cumplir las partes en las actuaciones que se desarrollen en ejecución del presente convenio será el previsto en, lo que afecte a cada una de ellas, las disposiciones de la Ley Orgánica 3/2018 de 5 de diciembre, de Protección de Datos Personales y garantía de los derechos digitales y del Reglamento (UE) 2016/679 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 27 de abril de 2016 relativo a la protección de las personas físicas, en lo que respecta al tratamiento de datos personales y a la	SEVENTH. - The personal data protection legislation that both parties must obey when undertaking actions in the execution of the present Agreement is that provided for, as far as it affects each party, in Spanish Organic Law 3/2018 of December 5th on Personal Data Protection and EU Regulation 2016/679 of the European Parliament and Council of April 27th 2016 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data and, where applicable, the specific regulations for each party.	treatment of personal data

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
universidad	university	Institución de enseñanza superior que comprende diversas facultades, y que confiere los grados académicos correspondientes. Según las épocas y países puede comprender colegios, institutos, departamentos, centros de investigación, escuelas profesionales, etc. Universidad de Salamanca, universidades populares. Real Academia Española (s.f.). Diccionario de la lengua española. https://dle.rae.es/ Institution where students study for degrees and where academic research is done. Collins (s.f.). Collins Diccionario de Inglés Online. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/es/diccionario/ingles	EXPONEN Que la Universidad de Almería y la Universidad de NOMBRE DE LA UNIVERSIDAD, reconociendo los beneficios que implica el establecimiento de relaciones mutuas, acuerdan este Convenio Marco de acuerdo con las siguientes cláusulas.	RECITALS The University of Almeria and the University of NAME OF UNIVERSITY, acknowledging the benefits that will come from establishing a partnership, intend to establish an agreement for cooperation in line with the following	
universidad de acogida	host university	La universidad de acogida es aquella en la que el estudiante es recibido como estudiante de intercambio para un periodo de movilidad. Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary Host University means the Party where the Student is received as an exchange student for an Exchange Period. Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary	Ni las Universidades de Origen ni tampoco los Estudiantes de Intercambio pagarán tasas de matrícula a la Universidad de Acogida en el marco del programa de intercambio.	Host University means the University, which has agreed to host the participants within the framework of the Exchange Program	
universidad de origen	home university	Universidad de origen es aquella en la que está matriculado como alumno regular, a la que pertenece. The home university is the institution where a student is enrolled and belongs to. (Compiled by author)	Es responsabilidad del estudiante y de la Universidad de Origen verificar y determinar si las asignaturas realizadas en la Universidad de Acogida serán convalidadas en la Universidad de Origen.	It is the responsibility of the student and the Home University to check and determine whether subjects undertaken at the Host University will count towards an award at the Home University.	

Spanish	English	Definitions + source	Spanish Context	English Context	Synonym(s)
universidad socia	partner university	La universidad socia es aquella con la que otra institución o universidad mantiene relaciones laborales, negocios bajo algún tipo de acuerdo previo. (Compiled by author) The partner university is another institution or university with which they work or do business under an agreement. (Compiled by author)	ACUERDAN Teniendo en cuenta la normativa aplicable a los estudios de doctorado en ambas universidades: En la universidad socia: * * *	The Coordinator of the PhD Programme of the Partner University Dr. *****	partner institution
univesidad de destino	host university	La universidad de destino es aquella en la que el estudiante está temporalmente matriculado como estudiante que participa en un programa internacional. Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary Host University means the university where the student is temporarily enrolled as a Student participating in an international partnership program. Law Insider (s.f.). Legal Definitions Dictionary. https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary	La Universidad de Destino no contrae ninguna responsabilidad económica que pudiera derivarse de los gastos en que incurra el alumnado de la Universidad de Origen, excepto la que se pacte y especifique documentalmente para casos concretos.	The Host University does not assume any economic responsibility that may arise from the expenses incurred by the students of the Home University, except for those agreed upon and specified in documents for specific cases.	receiving institution, host institution
vicerector(a) internacionalización	vice-rector for internationalization	Persona que hace o está facultada para hacer las veces del rector en asuntos internacionales. An official next in rank below a chancellor, as of a university, and authorized to act as the chancellor's deputy of international affairs. (Compiled by the author)	Vicerrectora Internacionalización Da Luna María Santos Roldán	The Vice-Rector for Internationalization, Prof. Inmaculada Marrero Rocha Legal representative by delegation of the Rector <focus_corpus>	pro-rector, Vice-Rector, pro-vice-chancellor