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Download IATE as a Resource for Teaching Names in the Translation and Interpreting Classroom

Download IATE como recurso para la enseñanza de nombres propios en la clase de traducción e interpretación

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Abstract: Proper names are a minoritarian yet fairly controversial topic in translation and interpreting literature. Some authors believe that they have been traditionally disregarded, becoming «one of translation's coziest fortresses» (Albin, 2003); however, a number of prominent translation and interpreting scholars have explicitly studied proper names (Hermans, 1988; Moya Jiménez, 2001; Nord, 2003), and a stream of recent publications underline the challenge they represent in fields as varied as biomedicine (Cariello et al., 2021), literature (Jouini, 2020; Sarmaşık, 2022) and the law (Tang, 2021), among others. This paper proposes the integration of terminology databases and onomastics for interpreter and translator training. We will adopt a constructionist approach (cf. Goldberg, 1995). The download functionality of the terminology management system IATE is employed to extract a reliable English-Spanish

dataset of 3,997 organization names, which is first analyzed in a quantitative-qualitative manner, and then exploited to design three templates (easy, medium, and advanced) aimed at bilingual naming practice. Results show a generally rich and robust dataset, with 96% cascading domain names, 66% marked as very reliable and only 8% as deprecated or obsolete. By contrast, most names (75%) were labelled as terms, which shows no consideration for their onymic nature and small or no relevance of other specialized knowledge representations (abbreviations, phrases, short terms, and non-linguistic forms). The proposed templates extensively develop a Goldbergian-style notation system for construction, and their flexibility and replicability make them a good candidate for automatization and/or combination with documentation resources and NLP-based tools throughout the learning process.

Keywords: translation and interpreting training; Onomastics; Construction Grammar; organization names; template.

Resumen: Los nombres propios son un objeto de estudio minoritario pero controvertido en traducción e interpretación. Algunos autores opinan que la tradición los ha relegado a un segundo plano, considerándolos uno de los problemas más fáciles de solventar de una traducción (Albin, 2003). Sin embargo, varios teóricos consagrados de la traducción y la interpretación los han estudiado de manera explícita (Hermans, 1988; Moya Jiménez, 2001; Nord, 2003) y una serie de publicaciones recientes subrayan el desafío que suponen para traductores e intérpretes de campos tan variados como la biomedicina (Cariello y otros, 2021), la literatura (Jouini, 2020; Sarmaşık, 2022) y el ámbito jurídico (Tang, 2021), entre otros. Este artículo se propone integrar la enseñanza de bases de datos terminológicas y de la Onomástica en la clase de traducción e interpretación. Para ello, adoptamos una perspectiva construccional (véase Goldberg, 1995). Empleamos la herramienta de descarga de la base de datos terminológica IATE para extraer un conjunto de datos fiable con 3997 nombres de organizaciones en inglés y español, que primero se analizan de manera cuantitativo-cualitativa y después se utilizan para diseñar tres plantillas (dificultad fácil, media y avanzada) destinadas a la enseñanza bilingüe de nombres. Los resultados muestran un conjunto de datos por lo general variado y robusto, con un 96 % de nombres multidominio, un 66 % considerados muy fiables y solo un 8 % considerados obsoletos o descartables. Por el contrario, la mayoría de los nombres (75 %) vienen etiquetados como términos, lo que demuestra que no se considera su naturaleza onímica en la base de datos, además de una presencia marginal o inexistente de otras formas de representación del conocimiento especializado (abreviaturas, frasemas, formas cortas y representaciones no verbales). Las plantillas propuestas desarrollan de manera extensiva un sistema de notación construccional de base goldberguiana; su flexibilidad y replicabilidad las convierten en candidatas a la automatización y/o posible combinación con otros recursos documentales y herramientas PLN a lo largo del proceso de aprendizaje.

Palabras clave: enseñanza de la traducción e interpretación; Onomástica; Gramática de Construcciones; nombres de organizaciones; plantilla.

1. INTRODUCTION

Onomastics is the discipline which studies proper names in a scholarly way (International Council of Onomastic Sciences, 2022). Since Ancient Greece, names have been regarded as central to the study of language, and this has continued to be a major theme of both philosophical and linguistic enquiry throughout the history of Western thought. The history of name studies can be chronologically divided in the following branches: name theory (grammar, meaning, and discourse), etymologically approached toponyms and anthroponyms, names in literature, socio-onomastics, and interdisciplinary studies (Hough, 2016). The discipline is recently steering to multiculturality (Felecan & Bugheșiu, 2021) and successfully applying new technologies like named entity recognition (Butler et al., 2017), corpora (Nazar et al., 2021), and online bilingual databases (Ó Raghallaigh et al., 2021). However, there still seems to be room to assimilate a wider range of technological resources, e.g., collaborative cloud-based work, neural machine translation, post-editing or terminology tools, in the same manner that multilingual disciplines like translation and interpreting are already doing (cf. Corpas Pastor & Sánchez Rodas, 2021).

Our research focuses on integrating terminology databases and onomastics for interpreter and translator training, addressed within Construction Grammar, or CxG (cf. Goldberg, 1995). The paper is structured as follows. Section 2 briefly summarizes some classic and more recent studies on proper names in translation and interpreting, while Section 3 explains how to extract a reliable multilingual dataset of names from IATE and exploit it in class under the theoretical approach of Construction Grammar. Section 4 analyzes the English-Spanish onomastic dataset, before proposing three template-based exercises for translation and interpreting trainees. Finally, Section 5 provides our main conclusions and some further ideas on the type of terms found in IATE and the prospective development of our didactic proposal.

2. STATE-OF-THE-ART

Proper names are a minoritarian yet fairly controversial topic in translation and interpreting literature. Some authors believe that they have been traditionally disregarded, becoming «one of translation's coziest fortresses» (Albin, 2003). The truth is that several researchers have studied the translation of names, but they have avoided onomastic terminology, alternatively labelling them as «culture-bound terms» (Šarčević, 1985), «institutional references»[1] (Martin, 1997), «cultural references»[2] (Mayoral, 1999), or «legal system-bound terms» (Vigier-Moreno & Sánchez Ramos, 2017), among other

1. *Referencias de carácter institucional* (English translation is ours).
2. *Referencias culturales* (English translation is ours).

denominations. On the other hand, a number of prominent translation and interpreting scholars have explicitly referred to proper names. Hermans (1988) broadly divides them into «conventional names», which are unmotivated for translation (*Bruce Wayne*), and «loaded names», which are somehow motivated for translation and range from «faintly suggestive» onomastic units (*Naughtius Maximus* from *Life of Brian*) to «overtly expressive» names around which certain historical or sociological associations have accrued in the context of a particular culture (Carlo Collodi's *Jiminy Cricket,* Tim Burton's *Edward Scissorhands*). Newmark (1988) includes two sections on names in his *Textbook of Translation*, while Moya (2001) devotes an entire book to the topic. Nord's (2003) multilingual analysis of the translation of *Alice in Wonderland* points out that just a quick glance at target texts reveals that translators deploy a variety of strategies to deal with names, i.e., transcribing (Чайковский in Russian > *Chaikovski* in Spanish), substituting (*Cheshire Cat* in English > *Edamer Katze* in German), and omitting them (*Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury* in English > ø in Portuguese).

Like in Onomastics itself (Zgusta, 1998), one of the major problems seems to be the inconsistent use of onomastic terminology. In turn, this hinders the shared study of names and contributes to their noticeable absence from translation and interpreting curricula, even when they represent a real challenge for trainees and professionals alike in a wide variety of fields, i.e., biomedical texts (Cariello et al., 2021), children's literature (Jaleniauskienė & Čičelytė, 2009), classical literature (Jouini, 2020), fantasy genres (Sarmaşık, 2022), and legal texts (Tang, 2021). As Onomastics binds ties with Didactics (Bobrova, 2022) and new construction-based pedagogical approaches with multilingual potential emerge (Boas, 2022), we believe that translation and interpreting studies should take advantage of the momentum and strive for further integration with Onomastics and Construction Grammar through classroom applications, in an attempt to create scholarly attitudes and practices that would increase the shared knowledge of names in multiple languages.

3. METHODOLOGY

For this study, we have selected the European Union terminology database IATE[3] in order to produce multilingual onomastic datasets suitable for specialized translation and interpreting teaching. Section 3.1. presents the Download IATE functionality and the procedure to obtain a filtered dataset. Section 3.2. focuses on preparation and format conversion of files for better visualization and exploitation. Finally, Section 3.3. chooses a suitable didactic framework for the teaching of bilingual names and provides some tips for teaching the basics of Onomastics and Construction Grammar in class.

3. https://iate.europa.eu/home.

3.1. *Downloading onomastic subsets in IATE*

The European Union terminology database IATE is an almost perfect example of how the combined work of powerful, yet different institutional bodies can bring terminology closer to the average citizen. With about 800 000 entries and approximately 7.5 million terms in the 24 official languages of the European Union, IATE has become a terminology reference for both language professionals and academics (European Union, 2023). As recently as in May 2020, IATE added the possibility of downloading terminological subsets in TBX[4] or CSV format for specific needs, such as linguistic research or education, under the name Download IATE (European Union, 2022a). The only download requirement for external users is to sign in with a free-of-charge EU Login[5] account.

After logging and clicking on Download IATE, the user will find the following filtering criteria:

- language code (one or several EU languages)
- domain (one or several domains, with their subdomains)
- collections (one or several public collections, in which users can search by keyword, institution, and creation date range)
- term type (term, abbreviation, short form, phrase, formula, lookup)
- evaluation (preferred, admitted, obsolete, deprecated, proposed, not specified)
- reliability (1 to 4 stars)

The most relevant filters for onomastic work apart from collections[6] are domains and subdomains. Since names are fully part of terminological entries in IATE, it is necessary to aim at specific domain descriptors to retrieve partial or complete onomastic sets. Based on EuroVoc (a multidisciplinary thesaurus covering the activities of the EU managed by the Publications Office of the European Union), IATE concepts are linked to 21 subject domains with many subdomains.[7] Even though there are several research possibilities, we decided to look for organization names under the domain

4. TermBase eXchange format.
5. https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/cas/eim/external/register.cgi
6. The public collection EU-MUL-INDIVIDUALCONCEPTS (https://iate.europa.eu/search/collection/5DCEF74FA2CB484AB4FE793513B3571B) is especially interesting for this matter. It currently contains 5,513 proper denominations beyond organization names and is enlarged on a daily basis. Our didactic proposal alternatively uses domains to show the entrenchment of onomastic units in terminology via a classification based on fields of knowledge. Nomination and appellativization (individual concept/generic concept) may be included as metadata at the IATE entry level in the near future.
7. The entire EuroVoc classification can be browsed at https://op.europa.eu/en/web/eu-vocabularies/concept-scheme/-/resource?uri=http://eurovoc.europa.eu/100141

route [«EUROPEAN UNION» > «EU institutions and European civil service» > «institutional structure»]. For this first pedagogical study, we choose organization names for three reasons: they usually signal complex phenomena like metaphor and metonymy at higher syntactic levels (Mossop, 2003), they convey a good part of the encyclopedic knowledge of the speakers (Viimaranta & Mustajoki, 2020) and they are empirically confirmed to be one of the most common onomastic categories in institutional discourse (Corpas Pastor & Sánchez Rodas, forthcoming; Steinberger et al., 2011). Our download request would have the following appearance (see Figure 1):

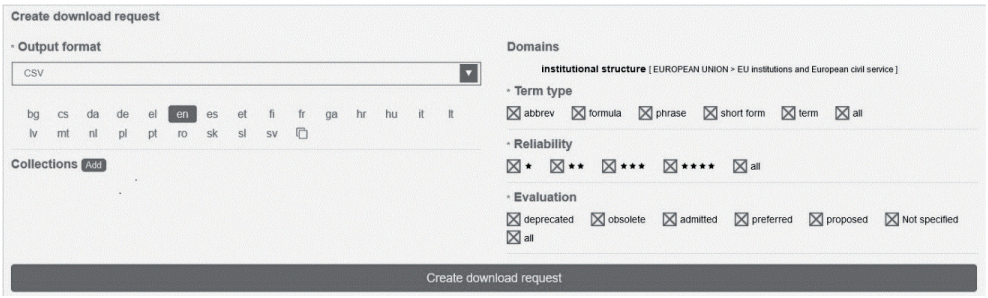
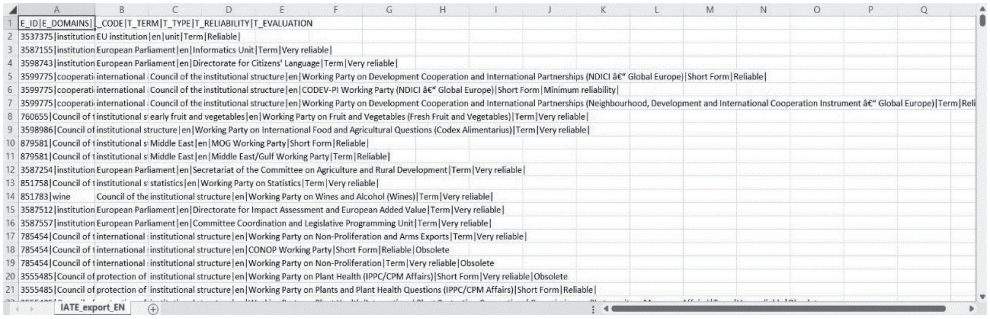


Figure 1. Filters applied in Download IATE for the English onomastic dataset.

3.2. *Preparing and converting the files*

After downloading the data, it is necessary to convert the CSV file format into XLSX[8], since information for each term is unsorted and delimited by pipes (|), with different types of data occurring in the same cell (see Figure 2). There are several methods to convert CSV into a properly organized XLSX file. Users just need to specify which one is the delimiting symbol (|) when opening the CSV in a standard spreadsheet software, like Microsoft Excel or Google Sheets. External websites (Zamzar[9], CloudConvert[10]) or libraries (SSConvert[11], XLSXWriter[12]) can also be used to change formats. We opted for the Google Sheets import function because the output was neater than in the Excel wizard, (after all, today's translation and interpreting trainees seem to be rather familiar with the Google Docs Editors suite). Once a tidier XLSX is generated, standard filtering and counting can be applied in Excel to peruse the data in each desired manner (see Figure 3).

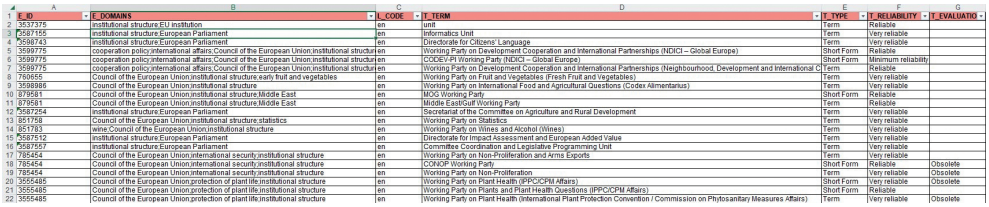
8. IATE provides CSV since it is a non-proprietary format (while XLSX is proprietary).
9. https://www.zamzar.com/
10. https://cloudconvert.com/
11. https://manpages.ubuntu.com/manpages/bionic/man1/ssconvert.1.html
12. https://xlsxwriter.readthedocs.io/



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	E_ID|E_DOMAINS|_CODE|T_TERM|T_TYPE|T_RELIABILITY|T_EVALUATION																
2	3537375|institution|EU institution|en|unit|Term|Reliable|																
3	3587155|institution|European Parliament|en|Informatics Unit|Term|Very reliable|																
4	3598743|institution|European Parliament|en|Directorate for Citizens' Language|Term|Very reliable|																
5	3599775|cooperati|international ; Council of the institutional structure|en|Working Party on Development Cooperation and International Partnerships (NDICI â€" Global Europe)|Short Form|Reliable|																
6	3599775|cooperati|international ; Council of the institutional structure|en|CODEV-PI Working Party (NDICI â€" Global Europe)|Short Form|Minimum reliability|																
7	3599775|cooperati|international ; Council of the institutional structure|en|Working Party on Development Cooperation and International Partnerships (Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument â€" Global Europe)|Term|Reli																
8	760655|Council of t|institutional s|early fruit and vegetables|en|Working Party on Fruit and Vegetables (Fresh Fruit and Vegetables)|Term|Very reliable|																
9	3598986|Council of|institutional structure|en|Working Party on International Food and Agricultural Questions (Codex Alimentarius)|Term|Very reliable|																
10	879581|Council of t|institutional s|Middle East|en|MOG Working Party|Short Form|Reliable|																
11	879581|Council of t|institutional s|Middle East|en|Middle East/Gulf Working Party|Term|Reliable|																
12	3587254|institution|European Parliament|en|Secretariat of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development|Term|Very reliable|																
13	851758|Council of t|institutional s|statistics|en|Working Party on Statistics|Term|Very reliable|																
14	851783|wine	Council of the institutional structure|en|Working Party on Wines and Alcohol (Wines)|Term|Very reliable|																
15	3587512|institution|European Parliament|en|Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value|Term|Very reliable|																
16	3587557|institution|European Parliament|en|Committee Coordination and Legislative Programming Unit|Term|Very reliable|																
17	785454|Council of t|international ; institutional structure|en|Working Party on Non-Proliferation and Arms Exports|Term|Very reliable|																
18	785454|Council of t|international ; institutional structure|en|CONOP Working Party|Short Form|Reliable|Obsolete																
19	785454|Council of t|international ; institutional structure|en|Working Party on Non-Proliferation|Term|Very reliable|Obsolete																
20	3555485|Council of protection of|institutional structure|en|Working Party on Plant Health (IPPC/CPM Affairs)|Short Form|Very reliable|Obsolete																
21	3555485|Council of protection of|institutional structure|en|Working Party on Plants and Plant Health Questions (IPPC/CPM Affairs)|Short Form|Reliable|																

IATE_export_EN

Figure 2. CSV file (as generated by Download IATE).



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	E_ID	E_DOMAINS	L_CODE	T_TERM	T_TYPE	T_RELIABILITY	T_EVALUATIO
2	3537375	institutional structure;EU institution	en	unit	Term	Reliable	
3	3587155	institutional structure;European Parliament	en	Informatics Unit	Term	Very reliable	
4	3598743	institutional structure;European Parliament	en	Directorate for Citizens' Language	Term	Very reliable	
5	3599775	cooperation policy;international affairs;Council of the European Union;institutional structure	en	Working Party on Development Cooperation and International Partnerships (NDICI – Global Europe)	Short Form	Reliable	
6	3599775	cooperation policy;international affairs;Council of the European Union;institutional structure	en	CODEV-PI Working Party (NDICI – Global Europe)	Short Form	Minimum reliability	
7	3599775	cooperation policy;international affairs;Council of the European Union;institutional structure	en	Working Party on Development Cooperation and International Partnerships (Neighbourhood, Development and International C	Term	Reliable	
8	760655	Council of the European Union;institutional structure;early fruit and vegetables	en	Working Party on Fruit and Vegetables (Fresh Fruit and Vegetables)	Term	Very reliable	
9	3598986	Council of the European Union;institutional structure	en	Working Party on International Food and Agricultural Questions (Codex Alimentarius)	Term	Very reliable	
10	879581	Council of the European Union;institutional structure;Middle East	en	MOG Working Party	Short Form	Reliable	
11	879581	Council of the European Union;institutional structure;Middle East	en	Middle East/Gulf Working Party	Term	Reliable	
12	3587254	institutional structure;European Parliament	en	Secretariat of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development	Term	Very reliable	
13	851758	Council of the European Union;institutional structure;statistics	en	Working Party on Statistics	Term	Very reliable	
14	851783	wine;Council of the European Union;institutional structure	en	Working Party on Wines and Alcohol (Wines)	Term	Very reliable	
15	3587512	institutional structure;European Parliament	en	Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value	Term	Very reliable	
16	3587557	institutional structure;European Parliament	en	Committee Coordination and Legislative Programming Unit	Term	Very reliable	
17	785454	Council of the European Union;international security;institutional structure	en	Working Party on Non-Proliferation and Arms Exports	Term	Very reliable	
18	785454	Council of the European Union;international security;institutional structure	en	CONOP Working Party	Short Form	Reliable	Obsolete
19	785454	Council of the European Union;international security;institutional structure	en	Working Party on Non-Proliferation	Term	Very reliable	Obsolete
20	3555485	Council of the European Union;protection of plant life;institutional structure	en	Working Party on Plant Health (IPPC/CPM Affairs)	Short Form	Very reliable	Obsolete
21	3555485	Council of the European Union;protection of plant life;institutional structure	en	Working Party on Plants and Plant Health Questions (IPPC/CPM Affairs)	Short Form	Reliable	
22	3555485	Council of the European Union;protection of plant life;institutional structure	en	Working Party on Plant Health (International Plant Protection Convention / Commission on Phytosanitary Measures Affairs)	Term	Very reliable	Obsolete

Figure 3. XLSX file (format conversion through Google Sheets and file import in Microsoft Excel).

3.3. *Choosing a didactic and theoretical framework*

The last methodological step consists in selecting a suitable curriculum module or any other type of didactic framework, plus an updated and fitting theoretical approach, to exploit the dataset. The chosen didactic context is the bachelor's degree in Translation and Interpreting of the University of Malaga (Spain), as our current teaching activity takes place there. Several modules are well tailored to fit our onomastic proposal, i.e., *Traducción General* (Non-Specialized Translation), *Traducción Especializada* (Specialized Translation), *Interpretación Simultánea* (Simultaneous Interpreting), *Recursos Informáticos Aplicados a la Traducción e Interpretación* (Computer Resources in Translation and Interpreting), etc.[13]. For this study, we have selected the module on *Traducción Jurídica y Socioeconómica I* (Translation in Legal and Financial Settings I). Taught in the third year, the degree syllabus states that in this mandatory module trainees need to be taught the basic «lexical», «terminological» and «cultural challenges» of legal translation, as well as the most frequent «norms» and «documentation sources» in

13. The complete degree syllabus (Spanish only) can be consulted here: https://www.uma.es/media/tinyimages/file/Graduado-a_en_Traduccion_e_Interpretacion_ultima_Memoria_VERIFICADA.pdf. English translations are ours.

legal translation briefings. Additionally, attention should be paid to «legislative» and «administrative texts», which makes it an ideal candidate for the introduction of Download IATE and EU-related names altogether. Overall, the wide range of subjects from the degree that fit our proposal supports the idea that modern translation and interpreting theory and practice could make much more room to Onomastics, especially when combined with technology and documentation.

Regarding theory, we believe in the suitability of Construction Grammar (CxG) for teaching names in a bilingual fashion, given that constructionist studies are on the rise (Corpas Pastor & Losey-León, 2019) and pedagogical applications have recently been suggested (Boas, 2022). CxG is a family of closely related grammars which confronts Chomskyan views on language and idiomaticity. Contrary to mainstream Generative Grammar, constructions are not the result of a limited set of transformations or derivations, but symbolic units which are linked to each other and constitute complex networks (Goldberg, 1995). As a result of this symbolism, Construction Grammar employs particular notation systems to represent language in a quasi-mathematical nature, based on three main styles: Fillmorean, HSPG-style and Goldbergian (Fried, 2015). From discourse markers to nominal constructions and morphemes, CxG approaches are theoretically able to describe the form-meaning pairings of every type of linguistic unit, and are equally applicable to the deep study of specialized phraseology, terms and/or names.

The first step would be presenting Onomastics and CxG as two autonomous yet relatable linguistic disciplines (cf. Hoffmann & Trousdale, 2013; Kostanski & Puzey, 2016). Special attention should be given to introducing some basic onomastic terminology (anthroponym, toponym, organization name, etc.), as well as a simple notation system for constructions. Wasserscheidt (2019) proposes the following:[ ] = linguistic unit (construction); __ = slot; $\_\_{}_{\text{SUBSCRIPT}}$ = semantic restriction of a slot; CAPITALS = morphological paradigm; *italics* = fixed form. At the same time, some typical abbreviations for morphology can be introduced, bearing in mind that conventions may differ between authors and individuals: N = Noun, V = Verb, NP = Noun Phrase, PP = Prepositional Phrase, etc. Constructional notation may be easier to understand through visually arranged examples from the literature (see Table 1 below).

The notation systems of Wasserscheidt (2019) and Corpas Pastor (2015, 2017, 2021) presented above are Goldbergian-based representations upon which extra conventions for onomastic constructions can be layered. Given that onomasticians employ a rather diverse terminology, we propose to notate names with abbreviations also used in Named Entity Recognition (NER). More specifically, we propose the labels used by the NER functionality of the technological platform VIP: NORP for nationalities and language names, ORG for organization names, GPE for geopolitical entities, ENT for any type of named entity, etc.[14]. This would make our specific notation needs more

14. http://www.lexytrad.es/VIP/site/paq_complementario/entities_text.php (a login is required to visualize the entire list of abbreviations).

Construction type	Constructional notation	Examples
Collocational (noun)	[V $NP_{\text{—disease}}$] [V $NP_{\text{—enfermedad}}$]	[*contract a disease*] [*propagar una enfermedad*]
Collocational (prep)	[V PP]	[*die from a disease*] [*morirse de miedo*]
Equative	[X BE *as* ADJ *as* Y] [X SER/ESTAR *tan* ADJ *como* Y]	[*he may not be as fool as it seems.*] [*la ciudad no está tan vacía como parecía.*]
Passive	[SUBJ aux VP_{PP} (PP*by*)] [SUBJ aux VP_{PP} (PP*por*)]	[*the disease was spread by air.*] [*El popular actor fue atacado por un perro rabioso.*]

Table 1. Constructional examples in English and Spanish mostly extracted from Corpas Pastor (2015, 2017, 2021).

coherent and increase the potential of our pedagogical approach to combine with NLP applications.

Finally, two more key CxG concepts which can be understood through suggesting visuals are the clines of complexity and schematicity. A cline is a continuum with an infinite number of gradations from one extreme to the other; Croft and Cruse (2004) distinguish atomic versus complex constructions along a complexity cline and substantive versus schematic constructions along a schematicity cline. Complexity is the degree to which constructions incorporate smaller symbolic components, while schematicity is the quality of constructions consisting of fully specified and partially specified elements, or slots (Wasserscheidt, 2019). All constructions from any given language are located in a cline of complexity and a cline of schematicity independently (see Figures 4 and 5 below).

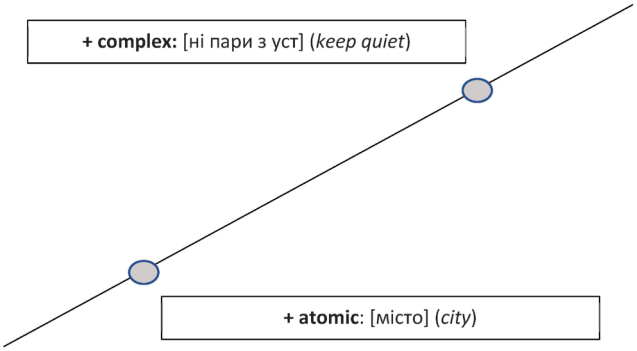


Figure 4. Clinal complexity in two Ukrainian constructions (Wasserscheidt 2019).

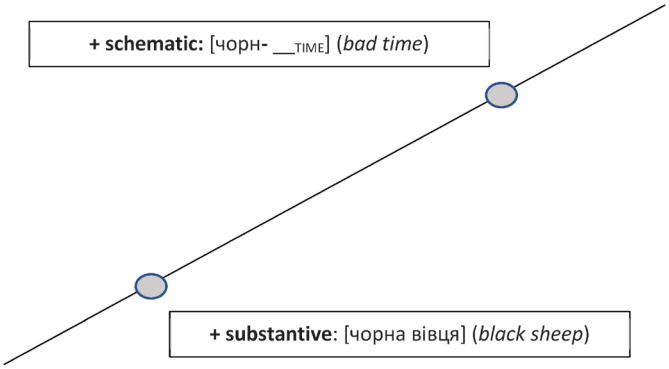


Figure 5. Clinal schematicity in two Ukrainian constructions (Wasserscheidt 2019).

4. DIDACTIC PROPOSAL

Prior to the description of our template-based didactic proposal, a brief quantitative-qualitative analysis on the onomastic dataset is performed. Annex I provides an answer key with possible solutions for the exercises included in section 4.2.

4.1. *Dataset analysis*

Before designing specific didactic applications, it is convenient to display some of the numbers of our onomastic dataset. Such pre-analysis helps teachers and researchers understand the nature and possibilities of this material, and can be re-converted into a classroom activity to be made by target students themselves, provided they have a basic knowledge of Excel filtering and sorting. Subsections 4.1.1. to 4.1.4 and the corresponding Tables 2-5 show the distribution of the downloaded entries per language (English and Spanish) and per IATE systemic categories (number of domains, term type, reliability and evaluation).

4.1.1. Number of domains

IATE domains and subdomains are based on the EuroVoc thesaurus, and entries can be linked to one or more of them. Interestingly enough, single domain names are a minority in the case of «institutional structure» for both languages. This fits IATE rules, in the sense that «institutional structure» is actually a subdomain that should be linked at least to one of its two parent domains, «European Union» and «EU institutions and Eu-

	EN	ES	EN+ES
Single domain entries («institutional structure»)	107	53	160
Cascading domain entries («institutional structure» +1 or more)	2,069	1,768	3,837
TOTAL	**2,176**	**1,821**	**3,997**

Table 2. Number of domains in the IATE subset «institutional structure» (English and Spanish).

ropean civil service» (see section 3.1.). Nevertheless, there are several cases in which cascading domain entries are not only linked to parent domains, but also to specific EU bodies (English *Directorate for Citizens' Language*, linked to «institutional structure; European Parliament»; Spanish *comisión del Comité de las Regiones*, linked to «Committee of the Regions;institutional structure») and/or fields of knowledge (*Bio-based Industries Consortium*, linked to «institutional structure;INDUSTRY;consortium»; *Grupo «Vinos y Alcoholes» (Vinos)*, linked to «wine;Council of the European Union;institutional structure»). This is further evidence of the enriching nature of names and their key role in mapping field(s) on hybrid specialization texts, as Bowker (1997) already noted for terminology.

4.1.2. Term types

	EN	ES	EN+ES
Abbreviations	187	95	282
Phrases	1	0	1
Short Forms	205	131	336
Terms	1,783	1,595	3,378
TOTAL	**2,176**	**1,821**	**3,997**

Table 3. Term type distribution in the IATE subset «institutional structure» (English and Spanish).

As could be expected, terms (word or set of words which designates a concept in a particular language) are the most common type of onomastic units[15], ranging from «namified» single-word entries (*Budget*, *Dirección*) to rather complex multi-word organization names (*Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank*,

15. The default type value when a linguist inserts a term in IATE is 'term', which may explain the fact that in some cases the user overlooks changing this value to a more appropriate one (abbreviation or short form).

Secretaría de la Comisión Especial sobre Inteligencia Artificial en la Era Digital). Short forms (accepted simpler versions of names of offices, agreements, or countries) are the second units in number and provide a closer insight into a more specialized type of EU bodies (*Management Committee*, *Junta de Cibergobernanza*)[16]. Slightly less frequent abbreviations (acronyms, initialisms, contractions or truncations) are even more opaque, probably making for the most specialized subgroup of names (*CIVCOM, CITI*)[17,18]. Lastly, phrases have only one occurrence in English and none in Spanish. This is a rather thought-provoking finding; it leads to conclude that, even when IATE provides for this category a careful definition of specialized phraseology[19], entries of this type are clearly ignored in practice, at least in what refers to phraseology with organization names. This impression is reinforced when we consider that the only identified phrase is actually a mislabeled abbreviation in English (*SG.E.3*)[20].

4.1.3. Reliability

	EN	ES	EN+ES
Reliability not verified (★)	10	4	14
Minimum reliability (★★)	87	60	147
Reliable (★★★)	730	460	1,190
Very reliable (★★★★)	1,350	1,297	2,647
TOTAL	**2,176**	**1,821**	**3,997**

Table 4. Reliability distribution in the IATE subset «institutional structure» (English and Spanish).

IATE uses a four-star coding system to indicate the reliability of terms. One and two stars are automatically assigned to terms entered by non-native and native speakers, respectively. Three stars are manually assigned after human terminological assess-

16. Names that contain an abbreviation (*COJUR Working Party, Grupo «Cuestiones Marítimas» (ESMUE)*) are also considered short forms in IATE.

17. CIVCOM is a Council working party set up to provide information, formulate recommendations and give advice to the Permanent Representatives Committee on civilian aspects of crisis management.

18. CITI stands for Spanish *Comité interinstitucional de traducción e interpretación*.

19. «Phraseological unit that is not strictly speaking a 'term' (i.e. it does not denote a definable 'concept') but which nevertheless has a standard translation — and must therefore always be translated the same way — or which occurs repeatedly in our texts and poses real translation problems.» (European Union, 2022b).

20. Unit within the Committee of the Regions' Directorate E responsible for developing and implementing the Committee's policy on staff statutory rights and obligations, training, career guidance, working conditions and wellbeing at work.

ment, but also automatically assigned to batches of entries following the merger of previously existing databases ('legacy data'). The highest reliability level (four stars) can only be achieved manually. Very reliable terms are either well-established and widely accepted by experts as the correct designation, or confirmed by a trusted and authoritative source, in particular a reliable written source. Our onomastic dataset reliability levels grow exponentially both in English and Spanish. IATE terminologists assign four stars to organization names because most of them appear in EU legal texts, which is a positive indicator of the good health of our dataset.

4.1.4. Evaluation

	EN	ES	EN+ES
Preferred	5	4	9
Admitted	7	2	9
Deprecated	6	0	6
Obsolete	221	199	420
Proposed	0	1	1
ø	1,937	1,615	3,552
TOTAL	**2,176**	**1,821**	**3,997**

Table 5. Evaluation distribution in the IATE subset «institutional structure» (English and Spanish).

When multiple terms are stored for the same language, IATE makes possible to assign a specific evaluation as follows:

- **Preferred**: A term may be marked as «preferred» because it is intrinsically better than other terms, or simply to ensure consistency in EU texts (*WPOR* vs. *Working Party on Own Resources*, *ALDE* vs. *Grupo de la Alianza de los Demócratas y Liberales por Europa*).
- **Admitted**: A term which is correct, but for which better synonyms exist (*High Level Working Party on Tax Questions* vs. *High-level Working Party*).
- **Deprecated**: A term which is widely used, and is therefore likely to appear in documents, but which should not be used, and should be changed when editing a text (the deprecated *service of the European Commission* vs. *department of the European Commission*).
- **Obsolete**: A term which was previously used to denote a concept, but is no longer in use (*Fisheries, Food and Health Directorate* vs. *Fisheries Directorate*).
- **Proposed**: A term or denomination which has been proposed but not yet fully adopted (*Grupo de Referencia ADA*).

In our subset, term evaluation presents some subtle differences between English and Spanish. The low-evaluation categories «Admitted» and «Deprecated», which account for 7 and 6 entries respectively in English, have less or no assignation in Spanish. This result may come from the fact that there is more variation at the drafters' level (usually English is the source language) than at the translators' level, where terminology consistency is expected to be addressed more carefully, and there are more tools available and used for term recognition and term verification. Turning to commonalities, the remarkable number of «Obsolete» entries (221 in English, 199 in Spanish) may point towards a short-living onomastic field, where the names of institutions are frequently changed on the basis of political decisions.

4.2. *Ad hoc templates for the teaching of names*

The IATE categories described in Section 4.1. provide a wide range of possible activities for the translation and interpreting trainees, from documentation searches (e.g., by looking up the corresponding onomastic definitions in IATE or other external sources) to terminological quality assurance based on reliability and evaluation, plus the alignment and creation of bilingual glossaries. In this first didactic contribution, however, we would like to show three examples of how ad hoc templates can be a fruitful method for acquiring a basic knowledge of CxG, name translation, and name drafting in multiple languages.

The three depicted templates are quite similar to a «fill the table» or cloze exercise, with the exception that they combine repetition with subtle variations, in order to grasp the memetic yet ever-changing nature of linguistic constructions. Once cross-lingual and/or monolingual repetitions or variations have been filled and notated (e.g., *Committee of Fisheries* vs. *Comisión de Pesca*, *Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en Austria* vs. *Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en el Reino Unido*), the students must come up with two final schematic constructions which can comprise all previous individual instances, like [$\_\_{}_{\text{NORP}}$ $\_\_{}_{\text{N.TRANSLATION}}$ *Unit*] in English or [*Comisión de* NP] in Spanish. The templates contain eight names each, sorted by difficulty (Template 1: easy, Template 2: medium, Template 3: advanced), and all selected instances have gone through the following filter:

- Domain: institutional structure; European Parliament.
- Type: Term.
- Reliability: Reliable, Very Reliable.
- Evaluation: Preferred, Admitted, Proposed, and non-evaluated (neutral).

The initial pool of names is delimited by domain (European Parliament) to make our proposal more coherent and relatable to a possible translation assignment. Multi-word organization names are generally preferred to illustrate the complexity and pedagogi-

cal value of institutional onomastic construction. Complex organization names usually form an onymic subsystem with close contact to similar appellative, multi-word nominal expressions (Knappová, 2017). They are formed by a nominal header of appellative, non-onymic origin (*Bank*) to which different types of modifiers adhere (*Central European Bank*, *European Investment Bank*, etc.) These modifiers add a prestigious social significance to the appellative headers, building names which are culturally and socially worth learning.

A word of caution may be noted before moving on to the proposed templates. From our point of view, it is clear that Construction Grammar is not a comprehensive translation and interpreting theory, nor does intend to be. Rather, CxG is a linguistic approach which can provide translation trainees and professionals with a systematic metalanguage (the constructional notation) that can boost their comprehension, and especially their production skills, in the source and target language simultaneously. CxG is not intended to directly address issues such as individual translation briefings or textual assignments, although it can do so through the hints that linguistic constructions leave on their trace. Therefore, CxG exercises would be most profitable by being auxiliar to texts or speeches, combined (or not) with the consultation of external documentation resources depending on the teaching needs or the desired difficulty degree.

4.2.1. First template

Template 1 is a warm-up with the names of some translation departments from the European Parliament. Here, the student should carefully observe the English schematic construction [__NORP __N.TRANSLATION *Unit*]. The first slot, __NORP, is reserved for nationalities, language names, or religious or political groups. The second slot, __N.TRANSLATION, has both a morphological and semantical restriction (the word must be a Noun and refer to the semantic field of translation, i.e., *Translation* or *Interpretation*). Since this scheme only allows for language names, a finer semantic distinction could also be made in the first slot, notating all the instances as __LANGUAGE instead. As in Template 2 below, these are all interesting cases of imbrication or nesting, that is, names made out of smaller names.

The use of only one __NORP slot in Spanish is another interesting remark which deviates from the norm. In most Spanish onymic or appellative constructions, the nouns *traducción* and *interpretación* are constructed differently, i.e., followed by a hyphenated [__NORP-__NORP] construction (*la asignatura Traducción Audiovisual Inglés-Español se imparte los miércoles*) or by the prepositional phrase [*del* __NORP *al* __NORP] (*las traducciones que me envían suelen ser del neerlandés al español, pero casi nunca a la inversa*). In the European Parliament Translation and Interpretation Units, however, this would not make sense because the possible language directions are extenuating. The adopted solution is to employ one slot to refer to the Unit as a whole, given that EU translators and interpreters always work into their native tongue. This feature, combined with the

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EP Translation and Interpretation Units			
EN_Name	**EN_Construction**	**ES_Name**	**ES_Construction**
Bulgarian Interpretation Unit	[—NORP *Interpretation Unit*]	Unidad de la Interpretación Búlgara	[*Unidad de la Interpretación* —NORP]
Croatian Interpretation Unit			
	[—NORP *Interpretation Unit*]		
			[*Unidad de la Interpretación* —NORP]
Dutch Translation Unit	[—NORP *Translation Unit*]	Unidad de la Traducción Neerlandesa	[*Unidad de la Traducción* —NORP]
		Unidad de la Traducción Inglesa	
			[*Unidad de la Traducción* —NORP]
	[—NORP —N.TRANSLATION *Unit*]		

Template 1. Exercise with EN-ES onomastic constructions (Translation and Interpretation Units).

oddly mid-positioned *la*, could alternatively indicate that the Spanish construction is inherited from the French (*Unité de la traduction/l'interpretation française*), as it is thought for several EU-related Spanish terms (Garrido Nombela, 1996).

4.2.2. Second template

Template 2 refers to a number of European Parliament Liaison Offices (EPLOs). These bureaus are located in capital cities and responsible for the local implementation of institutional communication activities. They engage with citizens and stakeholders, manage contacts with national, regional and local media, and provide support to EU politicians (European Parliament, 2023). Template 2 is arguably more difficult; imbricated names and slight morphosyntactic differences in each entry must be correctly notated and still associated to a common scheme at the end.

EP Liaison Offices			
EN_Name	**EN_Construction**	**ES_Name**	**ES_Construction**
European Parliament Liaison Office in Austria	[*European Parliament Liaison Office in* __GPE]	Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en Austria	[*Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en* __GPE]
European Parliament Liaison Office in Belgium			
	[*European Parliament Liaison Office in* __GPE]		[*Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en* __GPE]
European Parliament Liaison Office in the Czech Republic	[*European Parliament Liaison Office in* __the GPE]	Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en la República Checa	[*Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en* __ART GPE]
		Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en los Países Bajos	
	[*European Parliament Liaison Office in* __the GPE]		[*Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en* __ART GPE]
European Parliament Liaison Office ASEAN	[*European Parliament Liaison Office* __ORG]	Oficina de Enlace Parlamento Europeo ASEAN	
EP-US Congress Liaison Office in Washington DC		Oficina de Enlace PE-Congreso de los Estados Unidos en Washington D. C.	[*Oficina de Enlace* PE-__ ORG *en* __ GPE]
	[__EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT *Liaison Office* __ENT]		

Template 2. Exercise with EN-ES onomastic constructions (Liaison Offices).

A subgroup of names (*European Parliament Liaison Office in Belgium, Oficina del Parlamento Europeo en Austria*) presents just one slot for a geopolitical entity, in this case a country: [*European Parliament Liaison Office in* $\_\_{GPE}$]. Similar constructs subtly place a definite article before the country[21] (*European Parliament Liaison Office in the Czech Republic*), a fixed form that must be notated in italics, as in [*European Parliament Liaison Office in* $\_\_{the\ GPE}$]. The Spanish article changes inflection between names, which should be notated with the morphological paradigm ART instead, as in [*Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en* $\_\_{ART\ GPE}$].

Two other names present slots for organizations. The first is *European Parliament Liaison Office ASEAN*, a bureau for contacts with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It is notated as [*European Parliament Liaison Office* $\_\_{ORG}$]. The Spanish equivalent leaves the acronym ASEAN untranslated for a possible number of reasons: the association might not have a consolidated equivalent in Spanish, their members might prefer to be recognized univocally in English, or the fact that it can be read as a word facilitates its incorporation in Spanish without translating the acronym[22]. The other name is *EP-US Congress Liaison Office in Washington DC*. This case considerably differs from the rest of the template: the reference to the European Parliament is abbreviated and hyphenated to a foreign organization (*US Congress*), and the GPE slot is filled with a city instead of a country (*Washington DC*). It does not only mean a challenging notation, but also leads to think that in this particular name American symbolism may be highlighted over European. As in many other EU-related organization names, the two cases described in this paragraph could be heavily influenced by the pragmatics of institutional mediation.

4.2.3. Third template

Template 3 is considered the most difficult because it focuses on notation. The students must be very familiar with the metalanguage of constructions before undertaking this kind of exercise, to which several solutions are possible, both at a substantive and at a schematic level.

For example, the first four names (*Committee on Development*, *Committee on Budgets*, *Committee on Fisheries* and *Comisión de Peticiones*) can be simply notated as [*Committee on* N] in English and [*Comisión de* N] in Spanish. However, it could also be observed that *Committee on Development* and its translation are constructed in singular while the other three are constructed in plural, making a possible distinction

21. This topic has been specifically addressed by Onomastics before; see Berezowski (1997).

22. The readability factor might have also influenced other popular cases of non-translated, international organization acronyms in Spanish, e.g., *FAO*, *UNESCO,* or *UNICEF*.

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EP committees			
EN_Name	**EN_Construction**	**ES_Name**	**ES_Construction**
Committee on Development		Comisión de Desarrollo	
Committee on Budgets		Comisión de Presupuestos	
Committee on Fisheries			
		Comisión de Peticiones	
Committee on Regional Development		Comisión de Desarrollo Regional	
Committee on Constitutional Affairs		Comisión de Asuntos Constitucionales	
		Comisión de Asuntos Jurídicos	
Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development			

Template 3. Exercise with EN-ES onomastic constructions (EP committees).

between [*Committee on* N(SG)] and [*Committee on* N(PL)]. At any case, students must carefully check whether the number would change or not in each Spanish counterpart.

The second set of names is constructionally more complex and allows for different notations, too. A high level of schematicity still provides an easy outcome, notating *Committee on Regional Development*, *Committee on Constitutional Affairs* and *Comisión de Asuntos Jurídicos*[23] as [*Committee on* ADJ N] and [*Comisión de* N ADJ] respectively, and *Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development* as [*Committee on* N *and* ADJ N]. A more fine-grained option would be to notate *Committee on Constitutional Affairs* as [*Committee on* $\_\_{}_{\text{AFFAIRS}}$] or [*Committee on* $\_\_{}_{\text{NP.AFFAIRS}}$], arguing that there exist other EP committees constructed with this noun (*Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs*, etc.)[24]. The last alter-

23. In this case, students must also beware the correct English equivalent of the adjective *Jurídicos*.

24. This could be another possible trace of French-inherited organization naming.

native would be to group together *Committee on Development, Committee on Regional Development* and *Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development* as [*Committee on* ___DEVELOPMENT], with no further morphological restrictions, given the formal variety of such names. All these notational variations would not be creations or subjective perceptions of the trainees, but actual constructions with functional differences between each other, located at higher or lower levels of the schematicity cline.

5. CONCLUSION

This study exploits a bilingual dataset of EU organization names in English and Spanish downloaded from IATE, with the aim of building a proposal for the teaching of names in the translation and/or interpreting classroom. Whereas the dataset was slightly larger in English (2,176 entries) than in Spanish (1,821 entries), the numbers confirm a rich and updated onomastic collection for both languages. More specifically, 96 % of the entries (3,837) presented cascading domains, 66 % (2,647 entries) were very reliable, and only 8 % (313 entries) were deprecated or obsolete, which in total makes for a fairly healthy dataset. Contrarily, a few 15 % of the entries (619) were labelled as linguistic forms different than terms, with just 0.02 % (1 entry) labelled as a phrase (and indeed wrongly). Such negative counterpart suggests that EU terminography still needs to open to the wide variety of symbols through which specialized knowledge can be represented, including (but not limited to) abbreviations, phraseology, short forms, constructional notation, and non-linguistic forms (pictures, audio, and multimedia).

Moving further to our didactic proposal, we have presented some basic strategies to make Onomastics and Construction Grammar more accessible to translation and/or interpreting students. To this end, three sample template exercises (easy, medium, and advanced difficulty) were designed and presented. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to propose the learning and teaching of multilingual names through a constructional approach, and, generally speaking, possibly one of the first to explore the intersections of Onomastic, CxG, and language training. Despite empirical data are still needed regarding the performance and suitability of the templates for trainees, this type of exercise is replicable and flexible enough to be also used by fellow grammarians, onomasticians, and translation scholars. Its systematicity and synergy with Named Entity Recognition makes it a good candidate for automatization and/or combination with NLP tools throughout the learning process, as some cutting-edge translation and interpreting platforms are already exploring.

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ANNEX I: ANSWER KEY FOR TEMPLATES

note: some entries may admit alternative solutions.

Template 1

EP Translation and Interpretation Units				
IATE ID	**EN_Name**	**EN_Construction**	**ES_Name**	**ES_Construction**
3587233	Bulgarian Interpretation Unit	[__NORP *Interpretation Unit*]	Unidad de la Interpretación Búlgara	[*Unidad de la Interpretación* __NORP]
3587235	Croatian Interpretation Unit	[__NORP *Interpretation Unit*]	Unidad de la Interpretación Croata	[*Unidad de la Interpretación* __NORP]
3587224	Czech Interpretation Unit	[__NORP *Interpretation Unit*]	Unidad de la Interpretación Checa	[*Unidad de la Interpretación* __NORP]
3587662	Danish Interpretation Unit	[__NORP *Interpretation Unit*]	Unidad de la Interpretación Danesa	[*Unidad de la Interpretación* __NORP]
3587220	Dutch Translation Unit	[__NORP *Translation Unit*]	Unidad de la Traducción Neerlandesa	[*Unidad de la Traducción* __NORP]
3587400	English Translation Unit	[__NORP *Translation Unit*]	Unidad de la Traducción Inglesa	[*Unidad de la Traducción* __NORP]
3587225	Estonian Translation Unit	[__NORP *Translation Unit*]	Unidad de la Traducción Estonia	[*Unidad de la Traducción* __NORP]
3587222	Finnish Translation Unit	[__NORP *Translation Unit*]	Unidad de la Traducción Finesa	[*Unidad de la Traducción* __NORP]
		[__NORP __N.TRANSLATION *Unit*]		[*Unidad de la* __N.TRANSLATION __NORP]

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Template 2

EP Liaison Offices				
IATE ID	**EN_Name**	**EN_Construction**	**ES_Name**	**ES_Construction**
3587488	European Parliament Liaison Office in Austria	[*European Parliament Liaison Office in* __GPE]	Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en Austria	[*Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en* __GPE]
3587476	European Parliament Liaison Office in Belgium	[*European Parliament Liaison Office in* __GPE]	Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en Bélgica	[*Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en* __GPE]
3587499	European Parliament Liaison Office in Bulgaria	[*European Parliament Liaison Office in* __GPE]	Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en Bulgaria	[*Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en* __GPE]
3587496	European Parliament Liaison Office in the Czech Republic	[*European Parliament Liaison Office in* __the GPE]	Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en la República Checa	[*Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en* __ART GPE]
3587480	European Parliament Liaison Office in the Netherlands	[*European Parliament Liaison Office in* __the GPE]	Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en los Países Bajos	[*Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en* __ART GPE]
3587482	European Parliament Liaison Office in the United Kingdom	[*European Parliament Liaison Office in* __the GPE]	Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en el Reino Unido	[*Oficina de Enlace del Parlamento Europeo en* __ART GPE]
3587602	European Parliament Liaison Office ASEAN	[*European Parliament Liaison Office* __ORG]	Oficina de Enlace Parlamento Europeo ASEAN	[*Oficina de Enlace Parlamento Europeo* __ORG]
3587647	EP-US Congress Liaison Office in Washington DC	[*EP-*__ ORG *Liaison Office in* __GPE]	Oficina de Enlace PE-Congreso de los Estados Unidos en Washington D. C.	[*Oficina de Enlace* PE-__ ORG *en* __ GPE]
		[__EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT *Liaison Office* __ENT]		[*Oficina de Enlace* __ EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT __ENT]

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Template 3

EP Committees				
IATE ID	**EN_Name**	**EN_Construction**	**ES_Name**	**ES_Construction**
3553171	Committee on Development	[*Committee on* N]	Comisión de Desarrollo	[*Comisión de* N]
3553173	Committee on Budgets	[*Committee on* N]	Comisión de Presupuestos	[*Comisión de* N]
3553183	Committee on Fisheries	[*Committee on* N]	Comisión de Pesca	[*Comisión de* N]
3553189	Committee on Petitions	[*Committee on* N]	Comisión de Peticiones	[*Comisión de* N]
3553181	Committee on Regional Development	[*Committee on* ADJ N]	Comisión de Desarrollo Regional	[*Comisión de* N ADJ]
3553187	Committee on Constitutional Affairs	[*Committee on* ADJ N]	Comisión de Asuntos Constitucionales	[*Comisión de* N ADJ]
3553185	Committee on Legal Affairs	[*Committee on* ADJ N]	Comisión de Asuntos Jurídicos	[*Comisión de* N ADJ]
3553182	Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development	[*Committee on* N *and* ADJ N]	Comisión de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural	[*Comisión de* N y N ADJ]
		[*Committee on* NP]		[*Comisión de* NP]

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