

Corpus study carried out on three “legal” verbs to demonstrate their similar and different usage for the purposes of legal translators and lawyer-linguists.

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Introduction.

The objective of this research using corpora in translation studies and teaching was to take a small number of words or phrases and carry out a corpus study to show how they are used in similar and different ways. I chose to carry out a corpus study on the three “legal” verbs “**breach, violate + infringe**”, due to the problems that they have caused me working as a Legal translator (Spanish/French-English) and whilst teaching Legal English to Spanish and French lawyer-linguists.

I have concentrated on their “legal” meanings and analysed their similar and different use generally, and specifically regarding rights and laws by examining the concordances, collocations and statistical measurements found in the following corpora.

First, the “*Bank of English*” (BOE), a corpus of 320 million words in English which is jointly held by COBUILD and Birmingham University. Secondly, the “*Spanish Real Academia Corpus*” (CREA), a corpus of 200 million Spanish words taken from a wide range of subjects and Spanish speaking countries, however I have restricted my search to mainland Spain and it is found under www.corpus.rae.es. Thirdly, the “*Corpus del Español*” (CE), a 100 million word corpus of Spanish texts funded by NEH created by Professor Mark Davies of Brigham University and consists of literature, oral texts, newspapers and encyclopedias from various centuries and is found under www.corpusdelespañol.org. Lastly, the “*Concordancier Corpus Française*” (CCF), a French corpus of 1,110,392 words, taken from the national French newspaper, “Le Monde” and is found under www.lex Tutor.ca/concordancers/concord-f.html, and consequently considered their implications for both legal translators and lawyer-linguists.

The above corpora will be referred to throughout this discussion as BOE, CREA, CE and CCF respectively.

Section 1 explains Corpus Linguistics' background, available Corpora types, reasons why corpus studies are useful to translators and their advantages for translating and legal-language teaching.

Section 2, provides the “legal” definitions of the examined verbs from a General English Dictionary, a Monolingual Law Dictionary and both Spanish and French Bilingual Legal Dictionaries¹, plus linguistic comments from one Legal English student, who is a French Commercial Lawyer-linguist and a practising Spanish Legal Interpreter/Translator, upon which I propose to compare their legal-linguistic experience and knowledge with information obtained from a corpus study on the same verbs. Finally, Section 3 demonstrates my findings arising from analysing each verb in turn from the four mentioned corpora, and discusses how they could assist legal translators and lawyer-linguists.

¹ The New Collins Concise Dictionary 1984, Dictionary of Law, Peter Collins Publishing 1986, El Diccionario de Términos Jurídicos, (Spanish/English) Alcaraz-Varo and Hughes 1993 and the Dictionnaire de L'Anglais Juridique 2004, (French/English), Langue pour Tous, Business Management Series.

1. Corpus Linguistics.

1.1 A corpus is a word derived from the Latin meaning “body” and refers to any text in written or spoken form taken from large collections that represent a sample of particular varieties or uses of language, which nowadays are presented in machine-readable form. Such computer-readable corpora can consist of raw text i.e. plain text with no additional information, or include annotations. Although, “corpus-based research is often assumed to have begun in the early 1960s with the availability of electronic, machine-readable corpora.” (Kennedy 1998: 13), the use of corpus and collocation of text in language study dates back to the Middle Ages with Bible concordancing. However, improved computation capacity and speed have increased the development of computer-stored based corpora and the use of corpora to study natural language.

Thus, “the essential vision underlying Corpus Linguistics is that computer-assisted analysis of language gives access to data..... previously unobservable ... can now profoundly change our understanding of language.” (Stubbs 1996: 46).

Sinclair states,

Analysis of extended naturally-occurring texts, spoken and written, and in particular, computer processing of texts have revealed quite unsuspected patterns of language... The big difference has been the availability of data...(the) major novelty was the recording of completely new evidence about how the language is used...(The) contrast exposed between the impressions of language detail noted by people, and the evidence compiled

objectively from texts is huge and systematic....The language looks rather different when you look at a lot of it at once (ibid: 46).

However, corpus studies also “depend on the interpretation of frequency and distributional data” (ibid: 47).

1.2. Modern Corpus Linguists such as Sinclair challenge the traditional linguists like Chomsky concerning *native-speaker intuition* that it provided the key to language, that the “legitimacy of example sentences ..have to pass the empirical test of the judgement of native speakers as to whether they are possible within the language” (Kennedy: 1998: 270), and although it is clearly important while translating into a Target Language² to ask a TL native speaker to check translations for accuracy and idiomatic expressions, intuition can be unreliable in areas concerning collocations, frequency, lexis and grammar. However, modern Corpus Linguists can provide empirical information and contribute to language pedagogy, “in contrast to the possible arbitrariness and unreliability of intuitive judgements” (Aijmer 1991: 110).

Furthermore, corpora have had great impact on the classical *distinction between grammar and lexis* and corpus linguists like Sinclair have through corpora argued that grammar and lexis operate dependently, and have merged together the traditional belief that grammar concerned the rules for language and lexis the detail namely the actual words, “that grammatical generalisations do not rest on a rigid foundation, but are the accumulation of the patterns of hundreds of individual words and phrases. The language looks rather different when you look at a lot of it at

² The following terms TL for Target Language, TT for Target Text, SL for Source Language and ST for Source Text

once”. (Sinclair 1991: 100). Therefore, words are effectively dependent on their contexts.

1.3. Corpora have grown in both size and areas of speciality and are used by a varying range of specialists from different disciplines including translators and language teachers.

Some examples of commonly-used corpora are:

- i. Specialized: aims to be representative of a given type of text i.e. academic articles, textbooks e.g. Cancode Corpus of Spoken English.
- ii. General: “..is made up of texts assumed to be representative of everyday, non-specialized language” (Laviosa 1997: 292), including as a wide spread of texts as possible if not representative and large e.g. BOE.
- iii. Comparable: where 2 or more corpora in different languages e.g. Spanish and English designed to compare language across languages.
- iv. Parallel: 2 or more corpora in different languages containing texts translated from one language to another. Both iii. and iv. are particularly interesting to translators and can be used for finding possible translation equivalents in each language. Other corpora used in translation include bilingual, multilingual or monolingual comparable and both bilingual and multilingual corpora may be parallel or comparable.

1.4. There are two mainstream corpus linguistics methodologies:

- a. Word-form based: where only minimal tagging is used and is carried out automatically by the computer solely, thus the emphasis is on the behaviour of individual words and

phrases rather than categories, and the linguist uses “raw data” for example collocation and phrasology are all by definition word based.

- b. Category based: where methods annotate or “tag” the corpus so that particular categories can be counted and compared and the corpus data is already classified.

Hunston and Laviosa favour the word-form approach that “raw, unannotated corpus is the best starting point in any investigation” (Hunston and Laviosa 2003: 103) as it removes pre-conceived suppositions and “challenges our existing views about language” (ibid: 104). However, she concedes that perhaps both the two different approaches to corpus design and research should be seen more as complimentary and unconflicting “perhaps the fairest thing to say about (both approaches) is that each one can be used to answer particular questions (ibid: 103).

1.5. Corpora especially bilingual corpora are useful to translators to understand SL texts to identify translation equivalents, improve fluency and accuracy and check idiomatic and fixed expressions especially for legal translators needing to understand complex legal concepts and choose correct terms and expressions. Furthermore, corpus based research is very relevant to translators who can draw on the insights gained in different and similar languages, become aware of strategies adopted by expert and experienced translators, recognize features of translational language that are independent from the SL and gain knowledge of the most frequently used translation equivalents of a given word or phrase. Native speakers cannot always rely on their intuitions, and corpora can demonstrate to a translator how best to find appropriate translation equivalents and be in keeping with specialized, technical jargon such as legal translational styles.

1.6. The advantages of corpora are that they use authentic texts, are valuable in identifying translation equivalents, their frequencies and quick language retrieval. Obviously, a computer unlike humans can provide relative frequency of lexical and grammatical items, collocations, semantic prosody, pragmatic meaning and phrasology details.

However, corpora do have shortcomings, computers make mistakes, written language tends to be vastly overrepresented and spoken language underrepresented in corpora. Also, concordance lines for translators are often too short to offer enough context or background especially essential for specialized areas such as legal translation.

Baker argues, that by using Corpus Linguistics techniques and tools to study translation “..allows translators to understand what actually happens in the process of translation “ (Baker 1996: 177), but stresses that, “translation scholars are not interested in the words or syntactic structures....(but) in abstract global notions such as explicitation and simplification “ but concedes that “some applied extensions such as using concordances to establish equivalents are useful to translators” (ibid: 185) and the translator should not use corpora for solely identifying language patterning but to understand “ why a particular translational language exhibits certain features” (Hunston + Laviosa: 177).

Furthermore, corpora can demonstrate how language in use transmits culture in “cultural keywords” that reveal dominant ideology in the culture that “evidence from corpus, concordance and collocation can help to explain class, codes and control” (Stubbs 1996: 195).

2. Dictionary Verb Definitions and Legal Comments.

2.1. I chose to carry out a corpus study on these three legal verbs as some of my legal-linguists students asked how they should be using them correctly generally and regarding laws and rights. Also, translating I discovered that one verb was more suitable in specific contexts in one language, but not in the same context in the second language. It could be questioned whether such differences are that important, and apart from consulting the standard monolingual or bilingual legal dictionaries which tend to record “..only collocations representing well-established legal concepts (Hunston + Laviosa 2003: 167), legal translators/legal-linguists seeking answers for less established legal concepts need more information which perhaps standard legal dictionary explanations, intuition or professional legal experience and knowledge cannot fully provide therefore they should consult their corpora tool.

All three verbs could be classified as partial synonyms as, “lists of near synonyms are a common general characteristic of legal English” (Stubbs 1996: 109) as, “both synonyms and polysemy are abundant in the (English) legal language” (Alcaraz 1994: 84)³ and quotes the English “legal verb to “annul” which has also many partial synonyms such as “abolish, override, set aside, quash” (ibid: 84).

Legal language is “ambiguous and complex” (Stubbs 1996: 101), and I frequently explain to legal students and translation clients that legal English needs to be learnt and understood like foreign languages before its linguistic implications can be accurately rendered into TT, as finding

³ Translated from the Spanish, “tanto la sinonimia como la polisemia son abundantes en el lenguaje jurídico”.

translation equivalents are often complicated especially when they do not exist between two radically, different legal systems such as the English Legal System (common-law based) and the Spanish and French Legal Systems (civil-law based).

TT has distinctive, universal features such as “distinctive legal vocabulary” (Aijmer 1991: 225) and these features of translated text, “include **simplification** (the idea that translators subconsciously simplify the language or message of both), the **explicitation** (tendency to spell things out...) and **normalization** or **conservatism** (the tendency to conform to patterns and practices which are typical of the TL, even to the point of exaggerating them)” (Baker 1996: 176) and such features regularly appear in legal translation.

2.2. Tables showing Dictionary Definitions:

2.2.1. “Breach” is defined as:

Dictionary.	Definition	Comments
1. <i>Collins Concise Dictionary</i>	“breaking, infringing or violation of a promise or obligation” e.g. the contract was breached.	This clearly reflects the merging of such partial synonyms. It is not clearly defined for linguist-lawyers and remains ambiguous and confusing.
2. <i>Peter Collins Legal Dictionary</i>	“i. failure to carry out the terms of an agreement	More specifically defined.

	ii. failure to obey the law”	
3. <i>Bilingual Spanish Legal Dictionary</i>	The following translation equivalents are listed; “ incumplir, contravenir, violar, vulnerar ”.	Certain collocates of breach are given and some fixed legal expressions, e.g. breach of contract, breach of confidence, breach of the peace, breach of trust, followed by their Spanish translations: Breach of contract = <i>incumplimiento de contrato</i> . Breach of confidence = <i>abuso de confianza</i> . Breach of the peace = <i>delito de alteración del orden público</i> . Breach of trust = <i>quebrantamiento de la confianza legítima</i> .
4. <i>Bilingual French Legal</i>	The following translation	As above, certain

<i>Dictionary</i>	equivalents are listed; “ enfreindre, rompre, ne pas respecter, manquer. ”	collocates of breach are given and some fixed legal expressions with French translations, e.g. Breach of contract = <i>manquement à une obligation contractuelle/ rupture de contrat.</i> Breach of Statutory duty = <i>manquement à une obligation légale.</i> Breach of the peace = <i>attentat à l'ordre public.</i> Breach of trust = <i>manquement aux obligations de fidéicommiss.</i>
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2.2.2. “**Violate**” is defined as:

Dictionary	Definition	Comments
<i>1. Collins Concise Dictionary</i>	Its legal meaning is, “to break, disregard or	Mention is made to rape and sexual assault.

	infringe on (a law or agreement”).	
2. <i>Peter Collins Legal Dictionary</i>	“To break a rule or a law” e.g. the Council has violated the planning regulations.	
3. <i>Bilingual Spanish Legal Dictionary</i>	Provides the following Spanish translation equivalents, “ violar, infringir, vulnerar ”.	All again partial synonyms and it is explained that “violation” is used under English law in expressions such as parking offences, minor and regulatory offences.
4. <i>Bilingual French Legal Dictionary</i>	Provides the following French translation equivalents, “ violer, contrevenir, enfreindre ”.	It gives examples of, to violate a law = <i>violer un loi</i> , and violate a right = <i>violer un droit</i> . It is used in French law for major criminal offences like rape.

2.2.3. “**Infringe**” is defined as:

Dictionary	Definition	Comments
1. <i>Collins Concise Dictionary</i>	“To violate or break (law, agreement).	Again the meaning is blurred.
2. <i>Peter Collins Legal Dictionary</i>	“To break a law or right” and gives the typical examples of to infringe a copyright, a patent.	More specific.
3. <i>Bilingual Spanish Legal Dictionary</i>	Provides the following translation equivalents, “ infringir, violar, vulnerar ” and offers the explanation that infringe is used mainly regarding patent (<i>derechos de patentes</i>) and trademarks (<i>marcas comerciales</i>) and copyrights (<i>derechos de autor</i>) e.g. it was a clear infringement of copyright.	More helpful.
4. <i>Bilingual French Legal Dictionary</i>	Provides the following translation equivalents,	“ <i>Contrefaire</i> ” is normally used for Intellectual

	<p>“passer outre, contrefaire, ne pas respecter, infraction”.</p>	<p>Property (IP) matters for patents (<i>brevets</i>) and trade marks (<i>marques</i>).</p>
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These definitions taken from conventional reference material concur with the comments made below by the French legal English student and the Spanish Legal Translator.

2.2.4. Legal Comments:

Individual	Definition	Remarks
<p><i>a. Spanish Legal Translator/Interpreter</i></p>	<p>“...these verbs can be used in any of the forms, they can cause difficulties of course, but there are also main differences e.g. infringe is used principally with patents, trademarks, copyrights, violate with parking offences, petty offence with intention, whereas breach is more general and can be used instead of infringe or</p>	<p>Her comments are based on her use of legal dictionaries and Internet legal consultations and clearly re-echo the bilingual legal dictionary definitions.</p>

	<p>breach Breach has direct translation equivalents such as “breach of contract = <i>incumplimiento del contrato</i>, breach of confidence = <i>abuso de confianza</i>, breach of authority = <i>abuso de poder</i>”.</p>	
<p><i>b. French lawyer-linguist student</i></p>	<p>“Breach is more neutral more black and white, regardless of intention and is used in relation to contracts (<i>infraction, rupture or ne pas respecter</i>). Whereas, violate (<i>violier</i>) is applied to more general law and has greater negative and wilful intention. Infringe (<i>enfreindre/ne pas respecter</i>) is closer to</p>	<p>Similar perspective.</p>

	“breach” in meaning but has less intention and is often used for Intellectual Property and Patent Law.	
		Perhaps both of them would benefit from using corpora?

Their opinions are obviously based on traditional materials however a corpus search could throw light on such issues as frequency, collocations and challenge us to move into the exciting corpora world.

It appears that these verbs are indiscriminately employed and there is no clear evidence of any linguistic or syntactic patterning, which means do legal translators and students have to rote-learn these well-established translation equivalents? Or can the linguist’s corpora tool help to develop reasoning for such equivalents and provide translators with clearer examples and explanations?

3. Corporate Study on the three legal verbs under examination.

3. 1. Corpus study of “breach”.

First, I consulted the BOE corpus for the search string, “**breach**@+1,5NOUN”, 10,203 matching lines were produced from which I selected 100 random lines and deleted irrelevant lines (Appendix 1). OZ News (Australian) has the highest total number of occurrences 1,514 with 43.3 million (average number per million words)⁴, followed by the British Times 2,050/ 39.5 million, whereas all the US corpora rank near the bottom e.g. US News 195/ 19.5 million or US Acad 44/ 6.9 million.

It would appear that breach is more commonly used in Australian and British English corpora and particularly in UK broadsheet newspapers, which is important as translators should always check their client’s nationality and “gear” TT to their linguistic culture and background thereby upholding accuracy, fluency and idiomatic expressions. Accuracy is essential for legal translation as negligent inaccuracies could incur personal liability for translators and/or their clients.

There are two principal, grammatical patterns, the fixed structures of “*in breach of (the) +noun*” (10%) e.g. “in breach of the agreement” (L8) and “*a breach of (the) +noun*” (14%), e.g. “a breach of the peace” (L60) that appear almost more frequently than the conjugated verb. Translators

⁴ The BOE sets out the corpus statistics in three columns, the first lists the corpus source, the second the total number of occurrences and the third the average number million per words.

should be aware of these patterns and accurately transfer them to TT.

Surprisingly, adjectives indicating the extent of the breach are revealed such as “serious, almighty, shocking, significant, flagrant, clear” (L4, 35,75,67,72,96). The conventional materials maintain that “breach” has a general, less wilful intention but these express the opposite.

Furthermore, “breach” forms part of various fixed expressions, it frequently collocates with the following words, trust 2%, fiduciary 3%, confidentiality 4%, security 5%, contract 6% and peace 8% that demonstrate how these idiomatic expressions are often used and translators/lawyer-linguists should recognise them and know their relevant translation equivalents.

For example:

station and charged with a breach of the peace. I was just

a logjam. Charges of assault, breach of the peace and vandalism

using conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace by squirting

expansion is a technical breach of the peace accord with the

<p> A: Any offence, sir, is a breach of the peace. Blocking a

altogether model citizen, his breaches of the peace and penal code

this is comparable to a breach of the peace or a road traffic

they should all be charged with breach of the peace and criminal

she was being sued with fraud, breach of contract and `conversion",

against the energy company in a breach-of-contract dispute with a

to against the energy company in a breach-of-contract dispute with a

to sue the League for breach of contract. As Pearson was a

claiming unfair dismissal and breach of contract. <hl> I'm free

gossipy tales for fear of breaching confidentiality agreements

This was considered a breach of confidentiality and

the report, Mr Kiley would be breaching confidentiality agreements.

Some of these fixed, legal concepts are translated using Bakers translational techniques of explication and simplification such as “breach of trust” and “breach of fiduciary duty”, because these English legal concepts do not easily translate into Spanish or French as they do not strictly mean the same or exist under Spanish or French law. The former is given five lines of explanation and examples in the bilingual Legal dictionary therefore translators must decide which concept or expression more accurately renders the concept in the TL, whereas the latter is simplified or normalized and given a literal translation that may be insufficient for TL clients.

Also, only 4% of the lines refer to laws (including Acts) e.g. European and Take-Over, and 3% to rights.

Its T-score⁵ highest lexical collocates include “peace, security, contract, confidentiality, rules, rights, fiduciary” that coincide with the above findings, and its MI score⁶ highest lexical collocates include, “fiduciary, confidentiality, treaty, peace contract, laws, security, rights”.

From Picture⁷, we discover three words occurring to the right of the node word, “breach”, that “peace, the contract, in confidentiality rights, fiduciary, laws” all rank high, (Appendix 2), therefore indicating how these fixed expressions are recurrent and their idiomatic translation equivalents should be used.

⁵ “T-score is a statistical significance measure based on the difference between observed and expected results” (Barnbrook, 1996: 170).

⁶ “Mutual Information (MI) score is a statistical significance measure based on the ratio between observed and expected results” (ibid: 169).

⁷ The CAS feature “Picture” shows the collocates of a node word arranged according to where they occur before or after the node word.

3.1.1. I then typed in the search string, **“breach@+1,5right”**, only 65 matching lines appeared (Appendix 3). The UK Times Corpus had the highest total number of occurrences 35 with 0.7 million average number per million words, followed by the Canadian and UK Guardian confirming again that “breach” is more frequently used in UK/British corpora than US.

Breach is used for a general and wide range of rights such as basic human rights, free speech, constitutional, privacy, fair trial (L31,33,46,48,49+58), right to sleep, silence (L39), education and are “individual, personal” rights of children, motorists, etc. Curiously, 15% of these matching lines include various modal verbs and adverbs of probability e.g. may amount, probably, possible (L21,31,25+23), and the subjects concerned are varied, the Home Secretary, government, dog owners and operations (L35,14,13+50).

3.1.2. However, under the string **“breach@+1,5law”**, 396 matching lines were generated, and from 100 random lines (Appendix 4), the degree of intention is not neutral but wilful as words like “clear, flagrant, unjustified, substantive, very serious, wicked, gross, grave” appear (L74,53,53,61,71,98,81+19). Also, the verb types found also express criminal connotations, “guilty, claimed, alleged, to try, charged with, punish, (L26+71,17,47+65+85,48,56+60)”.

Breach mainly refers to general and modern “social” types of laws e.g. education, criminal, environmental, health and safety, planning, company, lottery law, financial + take-over.

However International and European Law rank the highest with 9% and 13% respectively and the (general) law with 17%. Thus breach is commonly collocated and employed with International and European law and translators should remember this when translating International and European legislation.

3.1.3. I also consulted the *CREA*⁸ and looked at the verb “**incumplir**” the Spanish equivalent to “breach”, 155 matching lines were generated and 6% refer to laws and 7% to contractual issues, which shows that it is employed in Spanish contractual matters, (Appendix 5).

However, where the English uses “breach the ceasefire”, the Spanish verb “violar” is employed “*violar el alto fuego*” (Appendix 10, L100).

3.1.4. In the *CE*⁹, 14 matching lines appeared for “*incumplir*” and 4/14 refer to acuerdos and 3/14 to compromisos. This corpus also lists its synonyms which include “*contravenir, eludir*” which conform to its general, contractual nature.

3.1.5. Furthermore, when I consulted the French CCF, I discovered that only one matching line appeared for the verb, “*enfreindre*”, which was used in relation to “eating habits” and that its actual meaning had changed, as it was best translated into English by the verb “to upset”, “*s’interroge, peut-on, sans enfreindre les rites alimentaires, consommer des...*” (it is argued whether one can, without upsetting eating habits, consume some..”(Appendix 15, L1).

However, for the verb “*rompre*”, 30 matching lines appeared which were used for legal and political contexts such as “the truce, with the central wing of the UDF coalition, this alliance, the strike, the isolation of the Trade Unions” (Appendix 15, L2), and more importantly included contractual issues such as, “the local council should breach the contract with the Lyonnaise Bank” (Appendix 15, L3) and other references to contracts are made.

Similarly, for the verb “*ne pas respecter*”, 30 matching lines appeared but this seemed to be used

⁸ Technically, it has been impossible to copy and reproduce the concordance lines from the *CREA* Spanish Corpus, therefore full access references have been provided and relevant examples are set out in Appendix 6.

⁹ The contents of Footnote no. 11 also apply to the *CE* Spanish Corpus.

for more general economic and business matters like, “tariff regulations, international undertakings, corporate aids, salary negotiations and freedom of the press”, (Appendix 15, L4-8). Although, the French lawyer-linguist student had maintained that this verb was used with regard to contract law.

Nevertheless, when I carried out a search under the French noun “*droits*” (rights), 239 matching lines appeared, and this verb principally collocates with human and personal rights, as does the verb “*violer*” especially with reference to basic individual rights as discussed later in 3.2.5.

Finally, for the verb “*manquer*” there were only 4 matching lines, but these, when translated into English, were more in line with the legal sense of “breach”, plus they matched the standard bilingual dictionary definitions. In the examples given, this verb was used “to sanction (countries) for breaching their undertakings” and “reinforcing sanctions for breaching professional codes of practice” (Appendix 15, L9+10).

However, it could be argued by both lawyer-linguists and legal translators that it would be more accurate to translate this sentence by using the English verbal structure “failing to comply with”. Accordingly, this point highlights the fact that legal language is extremely ambiguous and only enhances the difficulties that legal translators encounter when translating between different languages and legal systems.

3.2. Corpus study of “violate”:

I then consulted the string, “**violate@+1,5NOUN**”, 6,199 matching lines were generated,

significantly less than “breach”, 100 random lines were selected and certain irrelevancies deleted (Appendix 6).

There is a striking contrast with the source corpora as it is US dominated and all US corpora rank the highest, e.g. US News 594/59.4 million, NPR 1207/54.3 million, US Acad 302/47.6, whereas British corpora rank the lowest, unlike “breach”, e.g. Econ 184/11.7 million.

Translators should remember this and verify whether they are translating for a North-American readership or legislation in order to comply with standard translation requirements and produce TT that meets with the cultural requirements and expectations of TL readers.

There is no fixed grammatical patterning unlike “breach”, it is quite variable and includes the “*verb + the Noun*” e.g. violate the charter (L54), or “*verb + (indefinite article + Noun)*” e.g. violates any law (L4). However, violate does appear in over 40% of the lines in V-ed form e.g. “had violated election law, has violated any provision, the company had violated” (L8,56+12). There is no indication of wilful intention as only positive adverbs are found “consciously, certainly, actually” (L26,29+54). Also, over 10% of the lines come from US contexts as indicated by their lexical contents, e.g. “had violated congressional conditions, he’s filing a lawsuit, executives violated the federal utility holding” (L19,75+93).

Violate effectively collocates 7% with law and 5% with rights, similar to “breach” and collocates with wide-ranging legal nouns such as “rules, codes, covenants, terms, prohibitions, court injunction” (L7,25,31,58,41+40).

Violate is also used when referring to war-flying conditions such as “violated Iraqi airspace,

violated Afghanistan's air space, violating a no-fly zone over Bosnia" (L9,6+36). Likewise, the Spanish CREA employs the equivalent verb "*violar*" for "airspace", "based on violating airspace" (Appendix 10, L 82) as does the French CCF which employs its equivalent verb of "*violer*" for "airspace", e.g. "violating Pakistani airspace". (Appendix 15, L11).

3.2.1. In order to check my findings I ran another search with the string, "**violate@+1,5right**" and 132 matching lines were generated, more than double compared to breach (Appendix 7). Again, the majority from US corpora, e.g. US News 15/1.5 million, NPR 33/1.5 million and is clearly indicated from 20% of the lines' lexical context, (L2,13,20,62,128+129). These "cultural keywords" highlight these examples' cultural context and this small sample provides interesting examples like the controversial US guns and arms laws (L13) plus the unique US religious reference to the Amish people (L62). A mass of different types of rights are listed including, freedom 4%, fair trial/hearing 4%, privacy 9%, free speech 11% and almost 20% dedicated to constitutional rights.

Therefore, translators when translating texts concerning US constitutional rights should employ this verb.

Another interesting cultural aspect is that the parties violating the right concerned are often official or national organizations, e.g. the police (L44,45,79+121), the government, Congress, the administration and officials (L33,16,78+111) which indicate that "violate" is applied to national matters in the US, contrary to what the traditional, British-based legal materials indicate namely minor offences which the US corpora fail to mention.

3.2.2. Then, I did the search string for “**violate@+1,5law**” and 478 matching lines were produced, more than the search with right and the same type of search with the verb “breach”. From 100 random lines (Appendix 8), the corpora source is decidedly US dominated e.g. US News 58/5.8 million, NPR 128/5.8 million and the lines’ lexical content demonstrate this, as 10%+ refer to US federal/state law and 12% refer to International law.

However, there are two mentions to “misdemeanours, (L92+76) which are effectively minor offences, but the violating parties are individuals like, “clients, Baptist Church, anti-abortion protesters (L95,38+58), another cultural reference to the US controversial topic of anti-abortion.

The t-score top lexical collocates of, “rights, law, rules, privacy, constitution, international” and the MI score top collocates, “privacy, constitution, code, guilty, laws, rights, rules, international” are similar and uphold the above corpus results.

“Picture” clarifies again what was discovered in the corpus search namely that violate as the node word collocates most highly “with the law of ...this rights....an European to ...not privacy...international” (Appendix 9).

3.2.3. From the *CREA* the Spanish equivalent verb “**violar**” refers to rape cases and from 100 random lines, 26% refer to rape cases, inexperienced translators should be aware of this as modern legal English uses the criminal term of “rape” and not “violate”, 13% to laws and only 7% to rights and 10%+ of the link verb used is “acusar” (accuse). It is also used with a number of different nouns, “law, privacy, undertakings, secret, ceasefire, airspace”.

Interestingly, another Spanish verb “*vulnerar*” is applied similarly to law 17% (*ley*) and rights 14% (*derechos*) in the matching lines. “*Vulnerar*” is often used for privacy rights (*derecho a la*

intimidación) and EC free competition rights (*la libre competencia*), perhaps translators should use this verb when referring to such rights. (Appendix 10).

3.2.4. However, from the CE collocations, 33/57 refer to laws (*leyes*) and only 7/57 to rights (*derechos*), e.g. *los derechos del ciudadano*, (citizens rights), *el derecho de las gentes de la hospitalidad* (peoples' right to hospitality). Its highest synonym is “forzar” to “force” that implies wilful intention in Spanish, unsurprisingly considering the numerous rape examples.

3.2.5. From the French CCF, 3 matching lines appeared for the French equivalent verb “*violer*”, the first example referred to “airspace” (as mentioned above in 3.2), and the second like the Spanish example also concerned the subject of rape, “...even if at the end, on the 13th of September 1993, while raping and murdering the little girl Karine...” (Appendix 15, L13). However, the third example was curiously in relation to “violating controlling export regulations” (Appendix 15, L12).

Also, I noticed that this verb is often used in a criminal context and many criminal related verbs such as “to condemn, damage, harm, investigate, abuse” and nouns like “corruption, aggression, libel, slander, suspicious grounds and danger to others” are just several listed in the matching lines of the CCF. Furthermore, this confirms what the French lawyer-linguist student commented that “*violer*” has greater negative and wilful intention and therefore it is unsurprising that this verb collocates with other criminal-based words.

I decided to explore this French verb further and typed in the French word “*droits*” (rights) and from 239 matching lines, I found that the verb “*violer*” was employed for a vast selection of

rights, in particular 30% were used for human and individual rights (human, personal, children, prisoners), 6% for civil rights such as voting and constitutional rights and surprisingly, 3% were employed for Intellectual Property rights like copyright (*droits d'auteur*), in contrast to the definitions given in the traditional bilingual dictionary.

Thus, it would seem that although the French verb “*violer*” is used for specific legal areas such as rape crimes and airspace, at the same time it is a very flexible verb and can be used almost indiscriminately for a much wider range of rights. Consequently, this only further complicates the work of legal translators and means that thorough linguistic understanding and legal knowledge is required from them, in order to be able to correctly deal with such legal concepts in their everyday translation tasks.

3. 3. Corpus study of “infringe”.

I consulted the string, “**infringe@+1,5NOUN**” and 937 matching lines were given, considerably less than both “breach” and “violate” and a random 100 lines were selected (Appendix 11).

The corpora source is completely mixed although the highest average number per million words comes from the UK New Scientist 51, 6.5 million, US News 57, 5.7 million, bbc 66, 3.5 million, the Times 176, 3.4 million and Strathy (Canadian) 53, 3.3. million, thus it is used primarily in British plus to a lesser extent US/other corpora.

It has two main grammatical patterns, “*Verb + upon + the Noun*” e.g. infringe upon the privacy”

(L68) and “*Verb+on+ the Noun*” e.g. “infringe on the rights” (L79), translators should use these structures when translating from their SL into English.

Additionally, there are several adverbs of wilful intention e.g. “systematically, grossly, directly, inadvertently, undoubtedly, wilfully” (L9,27,26,38,45+89) that indicate that infringe implies wrongful intention contrary to the traditional materials definitions but similar to my corpus study findings for breach, e.g. “rights were systematically infringed”(L9).

Infringe expectedly collocates with Intellectual Property (IP) rights in over 18% of the selected matching lines and significantly 24% with any rights unlike breach and violate that have much lower matching lines 3% and 5% respectively, and only 7% with law.

IP rights dominate and there are various examples including patents, copyrights, (L17,18,64,63,19+30).

The rights listed are again very “personal” and include “fundamental, basic (human) rights, workers, MP, British-born Asians”, plus “social-activity” rights, “to hunt and fish, privacy, fair trial,” and “business type” rights such as “commerical, set up a business”.

3.3.1. I typed in the search string, “**infringe@+1,5right**” and only 57 lines were matched (Appendix 13).

The corpora source is predominantly British and Canadian and UK broadsheet newspapers feature high like the Times, Independent, e.g. The Times 15 total number of occurrences and 0.3 average number per million words whereas the US corpora rank the lowest.

The grammatical patterning is the same as above although more personal possessives are used 14% e.g. his right, its right, their right etc. and over 42% of the matching lines use the V-ed patterning, “this infringed its right”, “provisions infringed upon a womans’ right” (L49+56).

The rights are, “personal” and cover the varied rights of the accused/defendant, prisoner, dancer, womens to travel, to medical treatment, to have a family, to undisturbed sleep, to privacy, fair trial, (L4/32,41,7,36,40,44,45,47,53) and only 4% refer to IP. Translators should note when translating into British texts that “infringe” should be used for rights, unlike US texts or legislation where “violate” is idiomatically appropriate.

3.3.2. Finally, I looked up the string, “**infringe@+1,5law**” and only 26 lines appeared (Appendix 13).

The source corpora is also mixed but seems to lean towards UK corpora as the Economist has the highest score followed by the US News and the Guardian, 4/2/8 and 0.3/0.2/0.2 million respectively.

From this tiny sample, the grammatical patterning is based on “*Verb + (determiner) Adjective + Noun*” e.g. infringed the Islamic law (L11).

There are 4 lines regarding European law and two provocative US examples, “infringed a Michigan obscene-speech law, infringing the Gun and Sword Control Law (L 16, 5). Plus, examples of severe consequences for infringement, “penalties, found guilty, huge fines, arrested

for” (L7,15,15+5).

The top t-score lexical collocates of infringe, “rights, law, copyright, patents, sovereignty and the top MI score collocates “patents, copyright, sovereignty, privacy, rights “all demonstrate how highly it collocates with rights especially IP rights as shown by its raw frequency score of 18.

Furthermore, “Picture” confirms this as two words to the left of the node, rights figure high and likewise to the right of the node, “we have, their rights, by rights, copyright” all showing how important rights are to this verb, (Appendix 14).

3.3.3. However, from the Spanish CREA, only 5/52 lines refer to rights and three regarding IP and 7/52 refer to laws. It is difficult to establish any conclusive evidence from such short concordance lines, however it is interesting to identify and discover translation equivalents and indications of when to use them.

Line 29: “from data bases with identical contents without infringing the intellectual property rights”.

Line 31: “finished invention may be put into practice without infringing the rights derived from a patent”¹⁰.

3.3.4. The same applies from the CE concordance lines for “*infringir*”, there are 65 lines in total and 20/65 (i.e. 32%) refer to laws, whereas only 1 refers to rights, which does not indicate that “*infringir*” is mostly used with rights and IP, however Spanish legal practice does use “*infringir*”

¹⁰ Translated from the Spanish Concordance lines, for the verb “*infringir*” screen 2: no. 29 +31, (Concordancias. Pantalla 2: No. 29+31)

29. “.de bases de datos con idénticos contenidos sin infringir los derechos de propiedad intelectual.”

31. “.terminada invención puede ponerse en práctica sin infringir los derechos de una patente.”

for IP rights.

3.3.5. Finally, from the French CCF, the French equivalent verb for “infringe” such as “*passer outre*”, appears to take on a completely different meaning from that explained in the standard French bilingual dictionary, plus it is used in a political rather than a legal context.

I have found that it is better to translate the 5 listed matching lines that appear in the CCF, (Appendix 15, L15-19), into English by using the verb “to disregard”, which renders the true meaning of the examples given such as:

“ the elected members of the five departments were ready to disregard the EDF and would throw in the towel (give up) in 1988”.

“how the psychological impact of the debates from next Monday or Tuesday would be disregarded”.

“he decided to disregard the advice of his friends and maintain his candidature”.

“it was politically impossible for Chancellor Kohl to disregard the opinion of the Central Bank”.

“finished by accepting Italy into the Euro and disregarded the expected reservations”.

There was no mention of the French verb “*contrefaire*”, which the traditional dictionary materials uphold are used for Intellectual Property matters but I did discover that the French verb “*violer*” was often employed for copyright matters (see 3.2.5.).

Finally, I run a corpus search for the French word “*lois*” (laws) and found from 492 matching lines that the noun “*infraction*”, (noun equivalent for infringement or breach), not to be confused with the French criminal term that indicates general offences, was employed in 4% of the lines regarding the “infringing of laws”. Interestingly, the French lawyer-linguist student also

mentioned that this noun was often used, but was normally translated into English by the equivalent verb of “breach”. Also, 6% of the lines contained the verb “violier” i.e. “violating laws”. Again, this demonstrates the blurry divisions that exist between these verbs and highlights the arduous undertaking facing legal translators when deciding how such verbs should be best translated into English

Furthermore, this illustrates how under French law, the verb “*violier*” is extremely versatile and is often employed for wide-ranging legal areas and can be translated into English, depending on the legal context, by any of the three legal verbs currently under examination. Whereas, the standard legal verbs mentioned both by the French lawyer-linguist student and the relevant bilingual dictionary entries are not even listed in the examples thrown up by the CCF.

4. Conclusion.

I have discovered from this corpus study regarding the similar and different use of these verbs firstly from the BOE that “breach” is employed significantly more in all legal senses than “violate” and “infringe”. However, the search for these “verbs + rights”, reveals that “violate” is used considerably more than “breach” and “infringe” and the search for these “verbs + law”, also demonstrates that “violate” has more examples than “breach” and “infringe”.

According to the source corpora, “breach” is very British whereas “violate” is overwhelmingly American and “infringe” is mixed. Furthermore, contrary to conventional materials and surprisingly from this corpus study, “breach” appears to imply wilful intention from the forceful adjectives found unlike the others. This should be reflected in translators work and they should always check the “cultural” identity of their TL readership and gear the TT to its specific cultural expectations.

Regarding their grammatical patterning, they all have set structures which translators need to imitate in their English TL versions. As for their uses, “breach” has its fixed expressions as explored above and translators should reproduce each individual, translation equivalent e.g. breach of contract, breach of the peace.

Furthermore, legal concepts such as “breach of trust” and “breach of fiduciary” may have to be rendered applying Bakers translational techniques of simplification and explicitation, in order to accurately reflect the SL concept in the TL version.

“Violate” is used in many contexts particularly in US corpora and “infringe” is used considerably

for IP law which should be relayed in TT.

Although, the Spanish and French corpora contain fewer examples than the BOE, it has been interesting to examine their similar lexico-grammatical patterns and examples plus identify the similar and different uses of the Spanish and French equivalent verbs.

For example, the Spanish verb, “*incumplir*” is certainly the equivalent verb for “breach” and the verbs “*violar*” and “*vulnerar*” seem to fulfil similar functions to the English verb “violate”, although “*vulnerar*” is employed more with “rights” (*derechos*).

The French verb “*violer*” is used in a similar way as its Spanish equivalent for rape crimes and international issues, such as “violating international airspace”, and for both general and specific human, personal and social rights. However, it is clearly shown how “*violer*” can be employed in many legal areas, which legal translators and lawyer-linguists should take into account when translating this verb into English. Furthermore, it is demonstrated that the French equivalent verbs for “breach” only reflected to a limited extent what the standard and traditional translation tools state, as the verb “*enfreindre*” is hardly mentioned in the CCF, and the verbs “*rompre*” and “*manquer*” could be effectively translated not only by breach, but often by other more appropriate verbal structures as explained above. Also, from the CCF, the standard French verbs used for “infringe” like “*contrefaire*” in relation to IP rights strangely enough did not figure in any of the matching lines, but the verb “*violer*” was used instead for copyright matters.

It would appear that in many cases, the basic contents and examples of the standard translation

materials and the opinions of the Spanish translator and French lawyer-linguist differ, to varying degrees to what was actually recorded in the particular corpora explored for the purposes of this investigation. This surely reinforces the fact that both lawyers-linguists and legal translators should be aware not only of the benefits that corpora offer, but also recognize the importance and necessity to implement such technological tools in their translation assignments. This would in turn, improve the overall quality and accuracy of the documents that they are entrusted to translate, while working between different languages and legal systems.

Additionally, all the cited examples could be used as future references for legal translators or at least borne in mind while contemplating the most suitable translation equivalent for particular cases. Although, I was unable to access a bilingual parallel or comparable corpus albeit their usefulness for this investigation, it is hoped that the information and results produced from the four listed corpora clarify such issues under examination

Finally, corpus studies are constantly developing and have serious implications for translators and legal-linguists, however, although extremely useful and important, “the corpus remains one of the linguists’ tools, to be used together with introspection and elicitation techniques. Wise linguists, like experienced craftsmen, sharpen their tools and recognise their appropriate uses” (Aijmer 1991: 313), they should also be used in conjunction with conventional materials, plus the professional experience and knowledge of competent translators which would provide a balanced framework from which translators could produce more accurate, fluent and idiomatically correct TT.

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Appendix 1: Original 100 random lines (- 4 deleted) of output for

“breach@+1,5Noun”from the BOE Corpus (2003).

1. by Euro pean settlers in breach of an 1840 treaty with the
2. with Article 6. Lastly, a breach of Article 5 was found in that
3. claiming unfair dismissal and breach of contract. <hl> I'm free
4. offences constituted serious breaches of trust. <p> The prisoner
5. almost 30 athletes have now breached the barrier. <p> Yet, after
6. regulator listed multiple rule breaches stemming from a combination
7. mark on the FTSE-100 Index was breached in mid-afternoon when Wall
8. to move firms, you were in breach of the agreement and had to
9. in the same way as any other breaches in discipline. All witnesses
10. she was being sued with fraud, breach of contract and `conversion",
11. of conflict of interest, breach of trust and prosecution
12. gossipy tales for fear of breaching confidentiality agreements
13. This was considered a breach of confidentiality and
14. to sue the League for breach of contract. As Pearson was a
15. Barbeques Galore commercial breached the Australian Association of
16. under European laws had been breached. Lord Rodger backed Miss
17. exactly one year after the breaching of the Berlin Wall --give
18. the report, Mr Kiley would be breaching confidentiality agreements.
19. Under this part, to establish a breach of condition by the seller,
20. risked her wrath if they breached the rigid code of conduct
21. be established to head off breaches of the code of practice. The
22. that the curfew has been breached. <p> The company Geografix,
23. consulted and the deal might breach BSB's contract with the

24. threat the group could breach its loan covenants. The split
25. a Daniel Herbert pass made the breach for the Damian Smith try
26. night to see whether he is in breach of it. Des, 56, has already
27. against the energy company in a breach-of-contract dispute with a
28. seen, however, women began to breach men's domain late in the
29. itself to a lower offer. A breach of fiduciary duty, surely?
30. benefit, Mr Ball was in clear breach of his fiduciary duty to the
31. although she was careful not to breach ICRC confidentiality. For my
32. which has been the cause of a breach, destructive of fraternal
33. have said, could constitute a breach of privilege." His Lordship
34. to have a choice, which is in breach of the Human Rights
35. this could be an almighty breach of security. I raised the
36. and members from acting in breach of their insurance policy, he
37. found themselves filling the breach? The anti-landmine baton has
38. boats from British waters in breach of European law. <p> The
39. to help any project which breached international broadcasting
40. and Normandy Mining was in breach of takeover laws. But rather
41. the protesters that had breached the first line of security,
42. major network-related security breach". <p> A majority also said
43. Liverpool deprived of wit to breach barricade; Football; Match
44. and virus attacks. <p> Breaches can cost millions of pounds
45. and other actions which might breach public order. Mr Mladenov's
46. Dr Denny?" <p> Not without breaching professional ethics. Mrs
47. the area are scheduled to be breached within the next two years.
48. the company responsible for the breach of its objects, and where
49. are more often honoured in the breach than the observance. The
50. telling them about the security breach after one of our photographers
51. remains under suspension for breaching Australian Institute of

52. we incur as a result of any breach by you of this Agreement.

53. also allege that he has breached Rule 4 of the candidates'

54. I am investigating a possible breach of the Official Secrets Act

55. said Australia had not breached the convention on elimination

56. Yeltsin. But the attempts to breach the barricades outside the

57. station and charged with a breach of the peace. I was just

58. a logjam. Charges of assault, breach of the peace and vandalism

59. using conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace by squirting

60. expansion is a technical breach of the peace accord with the

61. <p> A: Any offence, sir, is a breach of the peace. Blocking a

62. altogether model citizen, his breaches of the peace and penal code

63. this is comparable to a breach of the peace or a road traffic

64. they should all be charged with breach of the peace and criminal

65. for appeals against conviction breached the convention. PENDING SINGH

66. by accusing Wednesday of breaching Football League, Premiership

67. employer. It was a significant breach of society procedures and

68. a computer without permission breaches the Data Protection Act. <p>

69. in granting breaches any appeal as your of confidence, public

70. or (B) has knowledge of a breach of fiduciary responsibility by

71. that there had been a breach of the right to a fair trial,

72. has committed such flagrant breaches of human rights against its

73. police, claiming that they had breached his civil rights. <p>

74. his constitutional rights were breached. Mr Justice Robert Barr,

75. told of shocking errors and breaches of safety rules. Harrison

76. truth. I wondered if I was in breach of the rules already. <p> My

77. minister, went unpunished; the breach of the rules on declaration

78. that the United States was in breach of GATT rules in blocking

79. be the key figure in trying to breach the Premiership's most

80. campaign. Anyone found breaching the state's fishing
81. gang members. The security breach threatens the safety of police
82. his responsibilities and for breaching principles of sound
83. denied this would represent a breach of parliamentary sovereignty,
84. to blow in a door or make a breach 214--215 't shall will unless
85. walkie-talkie. Behind him--in a breach of etiquette that signaled
86. chaos. Fears of a security breach led to the Internet company
87. can be proved to have been breached. One of the fundamental
88. in cases of alleged fraud, breach the right to a fair trial and
89. offence per day if the alleged breaches continue. Customer transfer,
90. to test another. These breaches of the treaty breed
91. months of solitary confinement breaches an international treaty which
92. s bombing seems to be a clear breach of the UN charter. It also
93. of a very simple security breach which a virus can do most
94. also face two other counts of breaching firearms regulations when he
95. championship, and six others breached a rule which required all
96. system. This was a clear breach of faith with the other

**Appendix 2: Top Collocates of the T, and MI scores and “Picture” for “breach” from the
BOE Corpus (2003).**

T-Score Results.

of	73	6.130780
peace	8	2.786572
the	66	2.683247
a	32	2.527200
security	6	2.385787
contract	5	2.200279
confidentiality	4	1.998627
rules	4	1.957967
rights	4	1.938292
which	7	1.884056
fiduciary	3	1.731224

MI Score Results:

fiduciary	3	11.033472
confidentiality	4	10.508999
treaty	3	6.621930
peace	8	6.079072
contract	5	5.965918
laws	3	5.889120
rules	4	5.572894

security 6 5.265504

rule 3 5.117513

rights 4 5.018891

“Picture”

to a a NODE of the peace
 the of in NODE the contract the
 was in the NODE in of and
 of the to NODE confidenti s of
 be was security NODE <p> a rules
 that is for NODE for convention s
 about with and NODE may fiduciary laws

Appendix 3: 62 matching lines of output for “breach@+1,5rights” from the BOE Corpus

(2003).

1. but it did not, however, find a breach of article 6 guaranteeing the
2. relating to the undertakings – breach of undertaking; am I right?
3. at night since 1993 was a breach of the applicants' right to
4. Theft. <M02> handling er A B H breach community service breach
5. the story is true the security breach is serious. But the right
6. post offices, is in fact a `breach" of the citizen's right to
7. some over-cossetted ego or breaching the unwritten code of right-
8. said it was an outrageous breach of the constitutional right of
9. collection, amounted to a breach of their constitutional right
10. evidence obtained through a breach of a convention right ...
11. uphold a conviction obtained in breach of a Convention right was `to
12. they were homosexual was a breach of their `fundamental human
13. of a dog from its owner would breach that right. However, Julie
14. government solely because it breached a basic human right. Indeed,
15. not doing so, basically they breached a fundamental human right -
16. majority of 10-9 that Britain breached the IRA members # right to
17. Environment because it was in breach of the national `right to buy"
18. made some modifications on the breach, yeah? <p> NORM: That's right,
19. in favour of Lord Aldington breached the right of free speech. The
20. a defendant's right to silence breaches the principle of the right to
21. worker at home may amount to a breach of his or her right to
22. the Tory peer, was in breach of the right to freedom of
23. that there could be possible breaches of the right to life, right

24. right and, assuming there's a breach of a right, then you can go to
25. the bureau had probably breached the constitutional right of
26. the 1968 invasion, saying it `breached the inalienable right of
27. tragedy is far greater and breaches a higher right: that of
28. holding that compensation for breach of the right not to be
29, there would also be a breach of the right to education (
30. court was unlawful and a breach of their right to privacy
31. English libel laws may be in breach of the right to a fair trial
32. of Grenada. <p> Having proved a breach of a right protected by the
33. that there had been a breach of the right to a fair trial,
34. you have tested positive is a breach of your right to privacy.
35. why the home secretary was in breach of the right to life by
36. taken collectively] and thus a breach of the right of defence," FIA,
37. in the Armed Forces is a breach of the right to private life
38. which could be regarded as a breach of the right to family life;
39. Strasbourg accepted that this breached their human right to silence.
40. a writ claiming that he has breached Armstrong's right to
41. A B H breach community service breach probation. <M01> Right. <ZF1>
42. about his illness would breach a person's right to privacy,
43. about his illness would breach a person's right to privacy,
44. main counts -- that the panels breach a child's right to an
45. laws, which are claimed to breach a motorist's right to silence.
46. was claimed that the hearings breached a child's right to a fair
47. was to sue for damages for the breach. These illustrations show that
48. in cases of alleged fraud, breach the right to a fair trial and
49. with Jamie Bulger's murder, breaches the right to a fair trial.
50. decided that the operation had breached the `right to life." of
51. of Human Rights, claiming breaches of right to freedom of

52. for a drugs offence did not breach the right to the presumption
53. for anyone. <h1> Night flights breach human right to sleep </h1>
54. Road Traffic Act 1988 did not breach the right to a fair trial as
55. schemes, whose procedures might breach the right to a fair trial; The
56. that the local authority breached their right to respect for
57. claims that the government breached his right to privacy,
58. accepted that its own delay breached his right to a fair trial.
59. to legal aid, which we believe breaches their right to legal
60. councils selling details are breaching his right to privacy. <h1>
61. extradition proceedings would breach the right under article 1 of
62. there should not be any breach of the worker's right to

Appendix 4: 100 random lines (edited) of output for “breach@+1,5law” from the BOE

Corpus (2003).

1. sentence for pit bulls that breach the law </h> By GAIL VINES
2. <ZF1> which <ZF0> which doesn't breach international law? <M04> Well
3. if the shield is not to breach international law. <p> But on
4. site last night to see if it breached the law. A spokesman for Mr
5. perverse and irrational" and in breach of European and domestic law.
6. and would prosecute for breaches of health and safety law.
7. they redress only a specific breach of law, and do not deal with
8. health and safety and other breaches of law as the main
9. were advised that the policy breached European law. As The Times
10. and WD & HO Wills would breach Australian law. AUSTRALIA'S
11. Some tribunals have said this breaches European law because
12. council. Both actions could breach education law, but governors
13. that Normandy and Edensor had breached takeover law by holding 40.4
14. the other 14 member states had breached EU law by isolating Austria.
15. asked to apologise for this breach of law." Collymore was ordered
16. state is invalid, as being in breach of European Community law,
17. of what it claimed was a breach of the Corporations Law. ASIC
18. facing criminal charges or breaches of the Corporations Law and
19. that it constituted a grave breach of the criminal law. The
20. by promising not to behave in breach of the criminal law in the
21. was whether there had been any breach of the due process of law.
22. liability claims alleging breach of fiduciary duties under
23. liability on individual for breach of statutory duty;Law report

24. <hl> Limitation for fraud and breach of fiduciary duty; Law report

25. payments on eurobonds without breaching any new EU withholding tax

26. true address. Those guilty of breaching the law face up to six

27. the site were found to be in breach of a fairly recent law banning

28. behaviour," he said. `Where a breach of law has occurred, police

29. before Lincolnshire jps to breaching environmental law --

30. Charles Russell. <hl> Duty not breached by pursuing hopeless case;Law

31. to take evidence of 'grave breaches of international humanitarian

32. can be disclosed without breaching the law, I remain

33. today that Britain may have breached international law in

34. a kangaroo court which breached constitutional and

35. violates any noise ordinance or breach of peace law. <p> Warnock: A

36. have been intercepted in breach of the law they can take their

37. parent, found more than 50 breaches of the law. <p> jps in

38. officially protested at this breach of international law. The

39. making selection decisions is a breach of the law in most cases

40. sterling; and cases involving breaches of the law were to be tried

41. of Chinese coolies in the breach of the law, desires in the

42. operations, success fee, breaches of company law: all that is

43. down to a vanishing point, in breach of international law and

44. rigidly, even if they are in breach of the law, their leader, Jean-

45. policy. The Nato campaign was a breach of international law and all

46. the Lord Chancellor himself in breach of the law for the way he

47. them for more than 60 alleged breaches of planning law during the

48. after Franco's death, to try breaches of international law, whether

49. reasoned opinion" that it is in breach of EC law. In the last resort

50. accuse himself of an apparent breach of the law. Mr Cossiga claimed

51. which, if true, would be a breach of international law. Albania

52. all their business in Arabic. Breaches of the law carry fines of up
53. unjustified and a flagrant breach of the law. It says President
54. close them down, if there's a breach of the law then this will
55. been charged in Perth with a breach of financial law as a result
56. Australia charged with a breach of financial law. Mr Bond was
57. resisting state officials and breaches of the law on public
58. to comply puts the company in breach of the law. All companies must
59. long process of mismanagement, breaches of the law and financial
60. on Member States to punish breaches of Community law with the
61. about technical and substantive breach of the law. <p> Sometimes -- I
62. it believes there has been a breach of the law. However, I must
63. of "every small fish" who breached international humanitarian
64. privacy. Others considered it breached the existing law, which wipes
65. ationist to resolve alleged breaches of the law in a peaceful
66. <p> API would risk breaching the Corporations Law if it
67. inspect a ball mark, she was breaching the unwritten law of
68. circumstances they may be in breach of the law if they sell
69. Royal Opera House would be in breach of lottery law if it used the
70. the brand owners consent is a breach of European law. The ruling by
71. was guilty of a "very serious breach of election law", and the
72. though presumably they are in breach of US law and are bound to
73. down because they will be in breach of the law. An awful lot of
74. of a terrorist act in clear breach of international law. The
75. years, failing which it was in breach of Community law. Accordingly,
76. <h1> Court order term is in breach of Convention; Law report </h1>
77. if it believes there has been a breach of company law. The DTI is
78. to alert it to businesses in breach of the law. The spokesman said
79. </x> <h1> Unfairness requires breach of term; Law report </h1> <dt>

80. that even where there was a breach of Community law there could
81. world court to deal with gross breaches of international law. <p>
82. <h1> Heathrow night noise breaches human rights;Law report </h1>
83. said Lord Irvine had also breached European law. Ms Coker said:
84. control to avoid them. (2) The breach <p> <p> of law resulting in
85. against him for an alledged breach by him of the Corporations
86. was a necessary ingredient of breach of the peace at common law on
87. 1987, it said, Iraq repeatedly breached its law prohibiting the death
88. there may be a problem." A breach of data protection law, if
89. perversely, or otherwise in breach of any public law duty, their
90. Possession proceedings do not breach Convention;Law report </h1>
91. Normandy maintained that any breach of the takeover law was
92. of his director's duties, a breach of law that must be assessed
93. majority voted that the law breached the rule, the law would be
94. Banning exports would breach EU law. This allows (subject
95. that caught up with Hannes's breaches of the transaction law. The
96. of any such deal" that wouldn't breach Australian anti-trust law. <p>
97. of the extension, which is in breach of European Union law. The new
98. the most wicked breaches of customary war law and of
99. at Allied Carpets might have breached company law -- which, given
100. He said he had `inadvertently breached the law" while under `

**Appendix 5: Relevant Concordance lines for “incumplir” from the Spanish CREA Corpus,
set out in Spanish and followed by English translation:**

Screen (Pantalla) 3/7

Concordance No:

57., *acusó ayer a los socialistas de incumplir los acuerdos*, (...yesterday accused the socialists of breaching the agreements).

60. ...*el convenio suscrito con los funcionarios sin incumplir la Ley de Presse*, (...the agreement entered into with the civil servants breached the Press Law).

69. .. *la mesa sectorial de negociación, ya que podrían incumplir los compromisos*, (...the sector negotiation table, as the agreements could be breached...).

71. *PSOE y Franco González, de IU, acusaron al PP de incumplir sus compromisos*,
(the Spanish Socialist and Workers Party and Franco González, of the United Left accused the Popular Party of breaching their undertakings/agreements).

Screen (Pantalla) 4/7.

76. *las obras – La Comunidad acusa al Ayuntamiento de incumplir los acuerdos*,
(the works – the Community accuse the Local Council of breaching the agreements).

78. *La Administración, según la sentencia, no puede incumplir compromisos*, (...the Administration, according to the judgement, cannot breach undertakings).

80. ... *Considera ha perjudicado al municipio al incumplir el compromiso de edificar unas instalaciones*, (...Consider that it was damaging to the municipality to breach the agreement/undertaking to build certain facilities).

81. *demandará al Ministerio del Interior por incumplir el compromiso de edificar unas dependencias*, (will sue the Home Secretary for breaching the agreement/undertaking to build certain facilities).

82. *una demanda contra el Ministerio del Interior por incumplir el compromiso de edificar unas dependencias*, (a claim against the Home Secretary for breaching the agreement/undertaking to build certain outbuildings).

**Appendix 6: Edited 100 random lines (2 deleted) of output for “violate@+1,5NOUN” from
the BOE Corpus (2003).**

1. Bonds. These excessive markups violated Rules G-17 and G-30 of the
2. will not help, or the power to violate some boundary. <p> In fact,
3. agents or clients, and he has violated his word." <pg> 021 </pg>
4. of our customers, or which violates any law." <xr> 66515 </xr>
5. says the measure would violate 38 trade agreements between
6. more Pakistani fighters have violated Afghanistan's air space.
7. talking proof that you can violate the rules and flourish in
8. Grigory Yavlinsky, had violated election law and would not be
9. planes flying out of Turkey violated Iraqi airspace and approached
10. and 34 other defendants violated federal securities and
11. that the Soviets think violates the existing anti-ballistic-
12. found that the company had violated a 1951 antitrust consent
13. for his work. His conduct violated his trust as a keeper of the
14. these was its original purpose violates the economy assumption. A
15. Black" Slavens, says they felt violated. <p> Vic `Black" Slavens (
16. told the BBC that the ship had violated international law; but all
17. afloat. If a scientist violates ethical principles (by
18. and who knows that he has violated his nature by killing as he
19. because the FMLN had violated congressional conditions by
20. of society against someone who violates that morality by humiliating
21. thereunder. Defendants also violated Section 1B(c)(1) of the
22. as to whether or not we have violated the salary cap," Lewis said. `
23. of Iraqi combat planes would violate the temporary cease-fire

24. of combat planes because this violates the provisional cease-fire
25. charged by Van der Merwe for violating the players' code of conduct
26. found guilty of consciously violating the safety code. <p>
27. of the inducements appeared to violate International Olympic
28. Corazon Aquino. He says she's violated the Philippine constitution
29. group, says almost certainly violates the European Convention on
30. Mr Horn accused Bratislava of violating the European Convention on
31. of kalla ... that would violate the covenants," Danlo said.
32. that a policy or rule had been violated? (Test #3) Did the City have
33. Agency's fleet of luxury cars violates EPA fuel efficiency
34. to find one of his own aides violating that same embargo. Alberto
35. selling is often a racket that violates just about every child labor
36. against Serbian warplanes violating a no-fly zone over Bosnia
37. banks who have been violating government policies. His
38. in management decisions that violate the law. I don't think it's
39. the consequences of violating this agreement. Indicate
40. stated that the group was violating a court injunction, as if
41. or institutional investors) violate prohibitions on insider
42. indemnity would therefore be violated since the insured would be
43. had ruled that the act was violated only by intentional
44. Kodak encounters in Japan violate not only Japan's obligations
45. severed mother-tongues, violated privacies, untranslatable
46. stop opposing the government, violating China's laws and tarnishing
47. the Nation of Islam leader violated U.S. laws. <p> We see Louis
48. can be issued without violating the debt-limit law. The
49. and show care in ways that violate the traditional male code and
50. and harassment. <p> Violating gender role norms leads to
51. that Mr. Ostorvsky had violated an undertaking not to reveal

52. of self-indulgence that violated republican tenets of manhood.
53. stipulating numerical targets violate the principle of free trade.
54. the fact that they actually violated the charter of the United
55. The new proposals would not violate the letter of the
56. Commission that any person has violated any provision of this title,
57. objection is that the picture violated the privacy of mcauliffe's
58. that legislative prayer did not violate the terms of the First
59. policy decisions that have violated important principles of
60. were found guilty of violating German laws on the export of
61. steps should Saddam continue to violate this or other UN resolutions.
62. say the deployment would violate Japan's peace constitution
63. ex parte communications were violated by a person or body in
64. for both sexes because they violate the universal preferences men
65. the airport. The ballot violated the proper procedures for
66. imagery of childhood innocence violated. <p> Some prophecy
67. quotas for minority admissions violate the Equal-Protection Clause
68. enjoining Mr. Schulte from violating the antifraud provisions of
69. s constitutional order and violating the law. Rightist groups
70. that the school regulations violate their constitutional rights.
71. County and Sheriff Tom Agnos violated the civil rights of defendant
72. cited three countries for violating American property rights to
73. and that sort of thing. This violates so many rules. I mean, for
74. because the rescinding act violated the U.S. Constitution.
75. believes his rights have been violated and he's filing a lawsuit. A
76. saying the administration was violating the public's right to pass
77. police officers accused of violating Rodney King's civil rights
78. has prohibited. This would violate the President's right to
79. in Houston found him guilty of violating the Selective Service Act,

80. the government in question is violating human rights? Should Hitler'
81. in the House of Lords would violate Canadian regulations
82. significant friendship rule is violated. The maintenance strategy
83. of the briefings, Ifill was violating an ancient taboo. These
84. claimed the sale of the video violated her privacy. The firm settled
85. of Foucault in this novel had violated not merely the trust of his
86. to be returned to prison for violating conditions of their parole,
87. he only realizes he's violated one of these when the bumper
88. shot and wounded two men for violating the curfew. Three suspected
89. help her? By doing so he will violate her desire to keep her
90. Evans, a former classmate, violated his rights to privacy by
91. among Liberals. It violates all the traditions and the
92. condemned Wesley to death for violating a seemingly trivial taboo on
93. whether Gulf Power executives violated the federal Utility Holding
94. Belgian neutrality would be violated - although Germany was a
95. on its own terms. It will even violate the values we hold dearest in
96. to make babies, to a violent, violating, sadistic act? When I read
97. of international behaviour are violated, our policy will be one of
98. against discrimination is violated. <ZZZ1> photo with caption

Appendix 7: 132 matching lines of output for “violate@+1,5right” from the BOE Corpus

(2003).

1. NRA had argued that such a ban violates the 2nd Amendment right to
2. NRA had argued that the ban violates the 2nd Amendment right to
3. say the school committee is violating students' First Amendment
4. jurors, therefore, might also violate the Sixth Amendment's right
5. or control. 6. The Act Violates the First Amendment Right to
6. asked is that they agree to not violate copyright laws and our right
7. called them anarchists. They violated the law, but it was right to
8. which the opposition says violate Japan's constitution
9. a third prosecution would violate Beckwith's constitutional
10. causation. As this appears to violate a basic constitutional right
11. nonhumans, even painlessly, violates their prima facie right not
12. force and therefore, violated the specific force amendment
13. s enforcement of gun laws violates a basic human right,
14. that night flights at Heathrow violated the fundamental human right
15. that the existing Texas law violated a fundamental individual
16. court's ruling that Congress violated the council members' right to
17. on the grounds that it violated individuals' right of
18. required to do things which violated their sense of right and
19. But Bernstein claims that this violates his right of free speech,
20. that the Cincinnati ordinance violated its right of free speech.
21. and does not use Romanian violates the right of information of
22. s pique. King Dermot Mackervall violated the right of Saint Ruadan to
23. come under the heading of violating my Right of Privacy. That

24. contends that the export law violates his right of free speech. <p>
25. Menem denies his proposals violate constitutional guarantees of
26. condemns any steps which violate the right of expression and
27. the imposed two-party system violates the right of voters to choose
28. it totally condemned any steps violating the right of expression and
29. s previous sexual conduct also violated the right of the accused to a
30. modification of such a work violates the right of integrity' (16).
31. AA }the board was enforcing violates Charter guarantees of the
32. unacceptable practice which violates the right of all girls to
33. limit government's ability to violate the right of individuals in
34. our clinical relationships and violate the right of clients to be
35. of the statute, claiming it violated her right of personal privacy
36. once, he sees something that violates that sense of right and he
37. agreed the high school had violated his right of free speech.
38. in prison. This is likely to violate the right of freedom of
39. than procreating one. It also violates the claim or right that
40. whenever these distances are violated. When that perfect stranger
41. damages (1807). Transgressions violated widely accepted principles of
42. for those benighted folks who violate the new `right." Abp. <MX>
43. in the workplace, you violate people's right to privacy,
44. in court that the police had violated his constitutional right to
45. him since the police had violated his constitutional right to
46. fired and that the company violated his constitutional right to
47. in 1987. The NRA says the law violates the constitutional right to
48. that the no-condom policy also violates students' fundamental right
49. Rifle Association that the law violates the constitutional right to
50. come into people's homes and violating a constitutional right for
51. governing enterprises would violate a prior right to property.

52. unconstitutional because it violated the constitutional right to
53. Rights. It said the amnesties violated the victims' right to
54. the state telephone monopoly violated the constitutional right to
55. of attacking Mr King and thus violating his constitutional right to
56. And what you want is not to violate those. <X35> Right. <X05> I
57. Abortion Committee (TAC), violated women's right to `security of
58. under sections 7 and 15, violating a foetus' right to life and
59. and ruled that the mag had violated Dustin's right to his own
60. regulation, therefore, violated the basic right of `choosing
61. that the Richmond statute violated the constitutional right of
62. compulsory education law violated the Amish right to religious
63. was found unconstitutional, violating an implied right of marital
64. of Youth and Family Services violated their constitutional right to
65. another bank's criminal acts violated its constitutional right to
66. JUS) </h> <p> Congress violated the constitutional right to
67. urinate while officials watch, violated their constitutional right to
68. plaintiffs assert that the Act violates the constitutional right to
69. ban on doctor-assisted suicide violates the constitutional `right to
70. ban on doctor-assisted suicide violates the constitutional right to
71. <p> The Colorado amendment violates homosexuals' constitutional
72. operated entirely arbitrarily violated the Convention right
73. sea-and-anchor detail might violate some union rule, right? Maybe
74. Mississippi law note--does not violate a woman's constitutional
75. allegations that they had violated the general's right to a fair
76. that tax on legal services violates a person's right to counsel
77. guilt by association; that it violates a person's right to come and
78. saying the administration was violating the public's right to pass
79. police officers charged with violating Rodney King's

80. s direction are charged with violating Rodney King's Fourth
81. charge that such screening violates an individual's right to
82. has decided that such raids violate a person's right to privacy,
83. that the university had violated the professor's right to free
84. the child -- or castigated for violating the woman's right to chose
85. the long form of the census violates a person's right to privacy
86. that the Texas laws violated a woman's right to privacy,
87. Publication of material that violates a person's right to privacy
88. the accused as guilty, thereby violating the person's right to be
89. has prohibited. This would violate the President's right to
90. the foreign documents could violate the defendant's
91. that the seven-year delay violated the defendant's
92. is the basic human right most violated in Guatemala: the right to
93. and if his black bag is violated he has the right to bring
94. their father. `That would be violating their confidence - their
95. the right to sue others who violate the right to exclusive
96. that the government had violated the right to privacy when it
97. But opponents complain it violates their right to control what
98. that the states could not violate your right to free speech,
99. that the states could not violate your right to free speech,
100. was too broad, that it could violate members' right to privacy.
101. We argued that the program violated their right to privacy under
102. We argued that the program violated the right to privacy under
103. the law used to prosecute him violated his right to free expression.
104. critics had argued that it violated their right to free speech.
105. filed a lawsuit that claims it violates their right to free speech.
106. serious crime suspects violate the right to be presumed
107. we feel our rights are being violated. The right to be accepted.

108. Gypsies may park their caravans violate their right to family life.
109. SAS in Gibraltar six years ago violated their right to life, their
110. court ruled that Britain had violated the right to participate in
111. the two officials had not violated his right to freedom of
112. Rights accusing Turkey of violating his right to liberty and
113. these antiharassment policies violate the right to free speech
114. or involuntary smoking violates the right to health of the
115. law have warned that the rule violates the right to free speech. Yet
116. on whether the censorship violates prisoners' right to access to
117. charging the city with violating his `right to establish a
118. their subsequent discharges violated their right to respect for
119. and which therefore violates the right to freedom of
120. custody proceedings did not violate the right to a fair trial, as
121. The police were found to have violated his right to respect for his
122. s right to confidentiality and violated his right to respect for his
123. in a road traffic offence violated her right to a fair trial.
124. wear G-strings during routines violated their right to freedom of
125. under domestic law, violated their right to liberty
126. his solicitor after his arrest violated his right to a fair hearing,
127. prosecution of the four men violated their right to a fair trial.
128. and arguing that the suit violates the right to bear arms
129. the federal agency for violating his right to privacy, during
130. told the Journal. `People are violating copyrights and trademark
131. than the defence of Japan would violate the constitution which
132. the notion of fairness is so violated. <X34> Skip, you're

Appendix 8: 100 random lines (edited) of output for “violate@1,5law” from the BOE

Corpus (2003).

1. drove thousands of moderates to violate the law. Strict enforcement
2. s violation or attempt to violate any duly-enacted law, or the
3. theology of Genesis. Does life violate the second law of
4. 60s believed, that these laws violate our fundamental law and
5. else are going to deliberately violate the law, but I wouldn't be
6. that a person shouldn't have to violate a law in order for his
7. saying the planned expulsions violate international law, and he'll
8. then that immigration is a violate--is violating the law, is
9. has increased. Do black holes violate the law? What if matter with
10. for the payment of money. They violate humanitarian law because they
11. Faced with operations that violate the law, we do what is needed
12. and suspend certain acts which violate the Constitution and law in
13. not believe a dictator should violate international law by starving
14. cause the company to violate any state, federal, or
15. five years. Cameron was not to violate the law. He was to attend
16. Baghdad says the zones violate international law and
17. even in those circumstances to violate the law, but he at last gave
18. status to the subjects who violate that law. (2) If law
19. traits as a willingness to violate the law or a low resistance
20. husband would use the car to violate state law is defeated by a
21. such piggy-back transactions violate the federal law against
22. mayor has maintained he didn't violate any law but did concede he
23. of the two brewers would violate antitrust law. The company
24. public destiny For anyone to violate the law is to trample on the

25. prices. It says that this would violate a law passed in 1977; but was

26. Sugar Refining Company had not violated the law by taking over a

27. punishment of firms that violated the law, was overwhelmingly

28. Australia and its partners had violated international law. <p> Nauru

29. And that merchant has not violated our law since. <p> Devall:

30. any of the people that have violated the federal law and speak out

31. exists; believe Governor Hunt violated the ethics law; accordingly

32. needlessly" in attacks that violated international law. A

33. who took the American citizens violated American federal law. It is a

34. US had acted illegally, had violated international law and the

35. are found to have willfully violated the law, they could have to

36. of Health and Human Services violated federal law when it adopted

37. at a time when such aid violated the law. George's first trial

38. the Primitive Baptist Church, violated the state ethics law when he

39. in Czechoslovakia. This action violated international law because

40. from occupied territories had violated international law and the

41. argued that banning possession violated privacy. The draft law

42. the grounds that the group has violated the new law on religion. In

43. it believes that the firm has violated company law. The company's

44. went to prison, because they violated the law. But, when this

45. the ship, even though it had violated international law. The

46. said today that the Iraqis violated no law by moving their troops

47. a finding that the Company had violated the securities law by

48. Grigory Yavlinsky, had violated election law and would not be

49. the United States and Britain violated international law by

50. indicted on charges of having violated the Securities and Exchange

51. from an operator who had violated the law by failing to

52. that an office-holder has violated no law, we treat that result

53. broken." Although the murder violated human-made law, the murderer
54. to those who have allegedly violated that law and morality.
55. it has concluded that the city violated state law by retaliating
56. Commission charging that MCI violated communications law by failing
57. that Mr. Ball has actually violated a securities law. In this
58. 26 anti-abortion protesters violated the federal anti-racketeering
59. action against those who have violated the law, including the
60. be no cover-up for those who violated the law". <p> But he said the
61. source of energy. But this violates the second law of
62. Yasir Arafat. The meeting violates an Israeli law that prohibits
63. refugee advocates say that violates international law. <p> In
64. the plan on the grounds it violates US law to limit foreign
65. of new deficit spending. That violates existing law. We have a
66. his soul will never rest. This violates the law of respect for the
67. Senate approved it, because it violates world-trade law, invites
68. s lucrative transfer system violates European Union law. <p> An
69. a complaint against anyone who violates a law affecting children or
70. U.N. member nation itself violates the law, it is highly
71. the use of the death penalty violates international law. <p> Yours
72. a dictatorship of force which violates the basics of international
73. of our customers, or which violates any law." <xr> 66515 </xr>
74. who had been prosecuted for violating that law. Our success in the
75. They should be prosecuted for violating a sensible and important
76. of a misdemeanor charge of violating a Florida law against
77. s constitutional order and violating the law. Rightist groups
78. proved Keating was guilty of violating securities law. <p> Stephen
79. administration's policy is violating international and domestic
80. breaking <p> the UN embargo, violating the US law can mean up to 10

81. a man has been found guilty of violating a law that's been described
82. may be guilty of technically violating the law, she, in fact, went
83. yet another Spanish war by violating Salic law and making his
84. and Gauloise cigarettes, for violating the law banning tobacco
85. have been charged with violating the law on export of war
86. official telephone, possibly violating an obscure 19th-century law;
87. against those responsible for violating the law on information. The
88. calls "moral turpitude", or violating the election law, will be
89. violating the statute than for violating the common law. Indeed, as
90. businessman was charged with violating U.S. law even though the
91. findings we have found acts violating the law," he was quoted as
92. on the misdemeanour charge of violating an 1897 state law that
93. that prohibited states from violating "due process of law" as a
94. evil is so great that violating the law ... is warranted.
95. but not their clients for violating the anti-prostitution law.
96. tried now in Michigan for violating a similar state law, said he
97. testing process and fines for violating the law would be extremely
98. company, was found guilty of violating the Superfund law as well as
99. alleged that the Council was violating the state open meeting law
100. show's organiser. "We are not violating any law and thus banning the

**Appendix 9: Top Collocates of the T, and MI scores and “Picture” for “violate” from the
BOE Corpus (2003).**

T-Score Results:

that	21	2.808349
would	11	2.790858
rights	6	2.399105
law	6	2.375876
the	63	2.368426
rules	4	1.957967
act	4	1.922952
his	9	1.848771
or	7	1.739999
privacy	3	1.725370
constitution	3	1.715242

MI Score Results:

privacy	3	8.019092
constitution	3	6.687765
code	3	6.450600
guilty	3	6.255725
laws	3	5.889120
rights	6	5.603911
rules	4	5.572894

law 6 5.056866

“Picture” Results:

the the had NODE the law of
of he would NODE a s s
that that for NODE his the and
to because of NODE that of by
says have that NODE this rights rights
against a was NODE an european to
a we to NODE not privacy the
in of has NODE any principles in

Appendix 10: Concordance lines for (a.) “violar” and “vulnerar” from the Spanish CREA

Corpus set out in Spanish followed by their English translation

Violar:

Screen (Pantalla) 4/10 and Concordance No:

76. *...es de Derechos Humanos han acusado al Gobierno de violar la Ley de Extranjera*, (is of Human Rights have accused the Government of violating the Law on Aliens (Foreigners).

82. *organización Hermanos al Rescate por el hecho de violar el espacio aéreo*, (...Brothers to the Rescue organisation based on violating airspace..)

88./89...*es Condenan a 350 años de cárcel a una pareja por violar a sus hijas*, (a couple are sentenced for 350 years in prison for raping their daughters).

92. *Tribunales Condenado a 4 años por violar a una menor que*, (Courts sentenced for 4 years for raping a minor who).

97. *sus tropas de practicar la “limpieza étnica” y de violar a las mujeres*, (their troops for carrying out “ethnic cleansing” and for raping women).

99. *e le encogía el corazón sólo de pensar que podían violar a su mujer*, (it made him sick merely thinking about the fact that they had raped his wife).

100. *..Ecuador y Perú se cruzan acusaciones de violar el alto fuego*, (Ecuador and Peru accuse each other of violating the ceasefire).

“Vulnerar”

Screen (Pantalla) 2/6 and Concordance No:

32. *es titular. La sentencia añade que ello no supone vulnerar el derecho a la intimidad reconocido*, (is owner. The judgement added that this did not imply that the recognised privacy right was violated).

36. *y es más ayudó al anterior equipo de gobierno a vulnerar los derechos de este trabajador*, (and it further helped the former government team to violate the rights of this worker).

41. *a de su validez constitucional” y “puede llegar a vulnerar derechos fundamentales*, (has of its constitutional validity and may result in violating fundamental rights).

42. *Ley del 93 y las cuotas correspondientes- podía vulnerar el derecho de constitucional a la libertad*, (The 93 Law and the corresponding articles – may violate the constitutional right to freedom).

43. *con la consideración de secreto oficial para no vulnerar el derecho a la intimidad*, (considered as official secret for not violating the right to privacy).

46. *.. demandar a la cadena por vulnerar el derecho a la información El Mundo, Madrid*, (...suing the channel for violating the right to information of El Mundo (a leading national newspaper), Madrid).

47. *.. Antena 3 TV y su director de informativos “por vulnerar el derecho a la información veraz*, (TV Channel 3 and its new director “for violating the right to reliable information).

49. *a compañía aérea o si suponen una ayuda que pueda vulnerar la libre competencia en el sector*, (to an air company or if it was upheld that an aid may violate free competition in the sector).

**Appendix 11: 100 random lines (edited) of output for “infringe@+1,5NOUN” from the
BOE Corpus (2003).**

1. This, said Mr Oury, had infringed his Article 6 right to a
2. the veal shipments without infringing EU law. <h> New rules `open
3. in question in no way infringes this law." <hl> Nation of
4. But Mr Higgins claims the rule infringes fundamental rights. <p> He
5. the Local Government Act 1989 infringed workers' rights. <p> News 2
6. family and former boyfriend, infringed their privacy. <p> Even
7. know which of those rights are infringed most frequently. A
8. Station in Aberdeen of infringing it. The Aberdeen scientist
9. rights were systematically infringed: but they also carry the
10. concluded that the manoeuvre infringed company procedures and did
11. but on the contrary often infringed both comfort and propriety,
12. sensitive to the dangers of infringing civil liberties as
13. Archer, who has denied that he infringed any laws, asked that the
14. or res tricted goods (eg IPR-infringing goods), ensure better
15. scheme, saying the decision infringed commercial rights. But an
16. to be licenced. Penalties for infringing the law can be severe, with
17. October 2001 </dt> <p> Hoover infringed a vacuum cleaner copyright
18. Technologies had infringed its patents for chip designs
19. consider **them**.its script so it does not infringe Warner Bros' copyright. <p>
20. of Java and, therefore, infringe Sun's copyright. <p> The
21. Genie, which Nintendo says infringes on their copyrights.
22. that they had not been infringed. An individual could rely
23. found to be both valid and infringed. Your story created the

24. own purposes would seem to infringe the first data principle,"
25. the word "knowledge" without infringing the Trades Description Act).
26. fined Pounds 12,000 for infringing the Trades Descriptions Act
27. As he was directly infringing copyright, Brecht did not
28. human rights have been grossly infringed because her father tried to
29. danger that life may start to infringe on our football? It appears
30. challenged Genentech for infringing its patent for a purified
31. Infineon as necessities infringing on precious garden space but
32. is chairman, no one wanted to infringe on Mr. Greve's authority and
33. the police if these rights are infringed. This action has proved
34. police arrest those who infringe the law. Health and education
35. and-chase which forced Ross to infringe, by pulling him back. The
36. Lawyers warn the new law could infringe upon basic human rights,
37. Public transportation seems to infringe upon our identity as self-
38. from those who inadvertently infringed its patent in GIF-based
39. the IBM PC BIOS chip to avoid infringing copyright. However, in the
40. fact that seven patents were infringed "suggests that infringement
41. settlement with Kodak for infringing Polaroid's instant-
42. books (report, June 4) clearly infringes Lewis's intentions and is to
43. who say their rights have been infringed. Mr Gorbachev is expected to
44. The Lord of the Rings, <f> infringing all the laws of lore, the
45. SPEED cameras have undoubtedly infringed our personal liberties. <p>
46. according to the interest infringed, and mostly lists the crimes
47. Federation regarded as infringing its sovereignty. Mr Yeltsin
48. and bear arms shall not be infringed." <p> Ollie North (
49. look-out for any attempt to infringe the freedom of mps, and Betty
50. similar to "Close to Me" as to infringe the rights of Fiction or The
51. They must either deregulate or infringe the rules of the EMU. But

52. altering the Indian culture, infringing the population of bowhead

53. compulsory English test would infringe the rights of British-born Asians

54. market on the ground that it infringed the provisions of that

55. so called sweeteners, had infringed community regulations on

56. and bear arms shall not be infringed" - is based on the English

57. identity card. Another cyclist infringes some rule or other, and is

58. dignity which may never be infringed by prejudice or fashion or

59. dignity which may never be infringed by fashion or ideology nor

60. declare that your employer is infringing the regulations or get your

61. action against Belgium for infringing European law. Other EU

62. to which the talks might infringe British sovereignty over

63. Celera and Applied Bio had infringed an apbiotech patent with

64. that Canon's cameras do not infringe the Honeywell patents. But we

65. that foreign companies are infringing on their patents in the

66. Canadian Parliament did not infringe on imperial policies, so too

67. of workers. <p> Such treatment infringes the basic principle of the

68. because such screening would infringe upon the privacy and

69. country where those acts infringe a right protected in the

70. citified architecture is infringed by the raucous sprawl of

71. gone wrong. She might have infringed some German regulation (they

72. and by the clergy. I don't infringe on the religion, I don't go

73. Brian, What human right is infringed by a requirement to vote?

74. defending himself that infringed on his right to a fair trial

75. so significantly that it infringes on their right to hunt and fish

76. courts with rivals seeking to infringe upon their rights. When

77. barons most? How has the king infringed upon the rights of the

78. team. He agreed the team had infringed the defendants' rights when

79. as long as it doesn't infringe on the rights of others. <p>

80. code of conduct that does not infringe upon the rights of any other
81. passive smoking and not about infringing on smokers" rights." <p> He
82. to reinterpret the law will infringe Hong Kong's judicial
83. condemnation of Iraq for infringing on Kuwait's sovereignty,
84. that a copyright has been infringed. While at school I had a
85. control regime even though it infringes Iraq's sovereignty. He also
86. started punishing firms that infringe even the spirit of the new
87. Supreme Court declared they infringed the constitution. Sweeping
88. think that the killing may infringe articles in the treaty. I
89. Chrysler did not willfully infringe on <p> the Kearns patent. The
90. whether in practical terms it infringed the presumption. The
91. s--who's making the call or infringing on their time or whatever.
92. question is whether it would infringe the article to suggest that
93. European Commission that this infringed its right to set up business
94. Firstly, he claimed it would infringe his right to privacy,
95. chain sued the Bricks for infringing on its trademark. <p> We
96. that the catheter doesn't infringe the Lilly unit's patent, and
97. for a 22-9 lead as Northampton infringed again. Blowers was fortunate
98. said its exclusive rights were infringed because consumers would view
99. unpublished material without infringing on the writer's property
100. regularly the extra hours may infringe the limits. You could

Appendix 12: 57 matching lines of output for “infringe@+1,5right” from the BOE Corpus

(2003).

1. This, said Mr Oury, had infringed his Article 6 right to a
2. <ZZ1> <!--name--> <ZZ0> would infringe on children <M01> Right.
3. avoid legislation which would infringe fundamental right. <p> Mr
4. rights to free speech could be infringed and an accused's right to
5. are Mrs Pretty's other rights infringed -the right against being
6. was so restrictive that it infringed on his Charter right to
7. overturned a ban which it said infringed the dancers' constitutional
8. of a book which he claims infringes both his copyright and moral
9. had submitted that the policy infringed his common law right that
10. voice samples were obtained infringed their right not to
11. a separate classroom without infringing his right not to be denied
12. and Stripes was ruled to have infringed the right of way rule during
13. independent and impartial he infringed the right of the accused to
14. is still the male without infringing another 1970s principle, the
15. may arise if the products infringe an intellectual property right
16. Member State where they infringed an intellectual property right
17. an infringer from repeatedly infringing an intellectual property right
18. countries, where those acts infringe a right protected in the
19. country where those acts infringe a right protected in the
20. the doing of those acts infringes that right.' Rather than put
21. Amendment 2 Congress may not infringe on the right to keep and bear
22. treaty, saying it would infringe on their right to manage
23. atheistic campaigns must not infringe the constitutional right of
24. protecting society and infringing on the right of individuals

25. only one, it decided the law infringed the constitutional right of
26. way in which a legislature may infringe a guaranteed right or
27. inmates together in a cell) infringed on his right to privacy and
28. defending himself that infringed on his right to a fair trial
29. that misguided legislators infringed upon the right to collect
30. so significantly that it infringes on their right to hunt and fish
31. been struck down because it infringes a perceived right to free
32. to repair the chancel infringed the defendants' right to
33. no power to act in a way which infringed any Convention right of the
34. on the ground that it had infringed the general right of the
35. Operation Spanner SM ruling infringes and individual's right to
36. voted in a referendum not to infringe on women's right to travel
37. only so long as they did not infringe on Moscow's delegated right
38. is unacceptable. The practice infringes a child's right to physical
39. no doubt that the policy did infringe Mr Daly's common law right to
40. she said that this could infringe al-Megrahi's right to medical
41. whether, to the extent that it infringed a prisoner's common law
42. against a ruling that he had infringed M Chopin's right to privacy.
43. the doing of any of these acts infringes that right.' The bill is an
44. which came into force in June, infringes the right to have a family. `
45. flights at Heathrow airport infringed their right to undisturbed sleep
46. flights at Heathrow Airport infringed their right to undisturbed sleep
47. easily be abused and possibly infringe our right to privacy. For
48. competition between clubs and infringe players' right to live and
49. European Commission that this infringed its right to set up business
50. Firstly, he claimed it would infringe his right to privacy,
51. today that their operation infringes the right to move freely
52. on two grounds: firstly, it infringes his right to privacy,

53. material relating to it might infringe the right to a fair trial
54. with his solicitor infringed his right to an effective
55. the Criminal Code's provisions infringed upon a woman's right to
56. too difficult to do because it infringes the hard-won right of women
57. to decline, not to mention infringing on a worker's right to

Appendix 13: 26 matching lines of output for “infringe@1,5law” from the BOE Corpus

(2003).

1. the veal shipments without infringing EU law. <h> New rules `open
2. in question in no way infringes this law." <hl> Nation of
3. was not a copy and did not infringe copyright law. <p> Prinz and
4. the Government to beware of infringing international law – and the
5. in his car was arrested for infringing the Gun and Sword Control Law
6. to dissolve organisations infringing the law and confiscate their
7. to be licenced. Penalties for infringing the law can be severe, with
8. police arrest those who infringe the law. Health and education
9. Hong Kong Legislative Council infringe the Basic Law, the Chinese
10. Parole Board, and he had not infringed either domestic law or the
11. leaders on grounds that it infringed the Islamic law. The
12. the mere suspicion that it may infringe the copyright law." In the
13. had submitted that the policy infringed his common law right that
14. will arise here is whether infringes the common law principle
15. huge fines if found guilty of infringing European competition law and
16. of his oaths. He had therefore infringed a Michigan obscene-speech law
17. a judge ruled they had not infringed section 50 of the Law and
18. to refuse orders that might infringe the law or personal rights.
19. action against Belgium for infringing European law. Other EU
20. claims governments are infringing EU law over the free
21. background check without infringing upon the rights of law-
22. no doubt that the policy did infringe Mr Daly's common law right to
23. whether, to the extent that it infringed a prisoner's common law

24. no article 6.1 right had been infringed. <p> It was trite Convention

25. whether or not the Scarlets infringed a law which states that any

26. is now \$60 and motorists who infringe the law will be charged

Appendix 14: Top Collocates of the T, and MI scores and “Picture” for “infringe” from the BOE Corpus (2003).

T-Score Results:

rights	18	4.213551
on	19	3.067935
law	7	2.577598
copyright	6	2.446512
upon	6	2.408642
right	7	2.402165
not	10	2.218909
its	7	2.155194
patents	4	1.998008

MI Score Results:

patents	4	9.972893
copyright	6	9.685062
sovereignty	4	8.724943
patent	3	8.551589
privacy	3	8.019092
rights	18	7.189032
upon	6	5.906684
law	7	5.279281
act	3	4.283496

right 7 3.441514

“Picture” Results:

the the to NODE the the of
 may not for NODE on their rights
 that that had NODE upon law or
 it as it NODE by rights to
 in rights be NODE its s the
 and it not NODE this right <p>
 </dt> doesn't been NODE his patent on
 i does without NODE copyright regulation right

Appendix 15: Selected examples of the verbs mentioned from the concordance lines appearing in the French CCF set out in French and followed by their English translation.

“Enfreindre”:

1. ...s'interroge, peut-on, sans *enfreindre les rites alimentaires, consommer des...*, (it is argued, whether one can, without upsetting eating habits, consume some ..).

“Rompre”:

2. *..la treve, avec l'aile “centriste” de la coalition UDF, cette alliance, le contrat, la grève, l'isolement des Syndicales*, (the truce, with the central wing of the UDF coalition, this alliance, the contract, the strike, the isolation of the Trade Unions..).

3. *...la municipalité doit rompre le contrat avec la Banque Lyonnaise....*, (the local council should breach the contract with the Lyonnaise Bank...).

“Ne pas respecter”:

4. *ne pas respecter la réglementation tarifaire* (not to breach the tariff regulations).

5. *les engagements internationaux* (international undertakings).

6. *l'aide aux entreprises...* (corporate aids).

7. *les négociations salariales de leur pays pour faire respecter cette règle..* (the salary negotiations of their country must not breach this rule).

8. *la liberté de la presse..* (freedom of the press).. .

“Manquer”:

9. *à sanctionner l'Ukraine pour manquer a ses engagements en matière de...*(to sanction Ukraine for breaching their undertakings in matters of)..

10. *d'un renforcement des sanctions en cas de manquement à la déontologie..* (reinforcing sanctions for breaching professional codes of practice).

“Violer”:

11. *...tension dans la région l'Inde devrait renoncera à violer l'espace aérien*

pakistanaï..(tension in the region, India should stop violating Pakistani airspace).

12. *...sur un certain nombre de sociétés soupçonnées de violer les règles de controle des exportations...*(on a certain number of companies suspected of violating controlling export regulations).

13. *même enfin, le 13 septembre 1993, au moment de violer et d'assassiner la petite*

Karine... (even if at the end when on the 13th of September 1993, while raping and murdering the little girl Karine).

14. French criminal verbs and nouns listed under violation:

condamner, nuire, enqueter, maltraité, corruption, agression, diffamation, les motifs obscurs, mise en danger d'autrui.. (to condemn, harm, damage, investigate, abuse, corruption, aggression, libel, slander, suspicious grounds, and danger to others).

“Passer outre”:

15. *...les élus des 5 départements étaient prêts à passer outre, EDF jettera l'éponge en 1988..* (the elected members of the five departments were ready to disregard the EDF and would throw in the towel (give up) in 1988).

16. *des débats, des lundi ou mardi prochain en effet, comment passer outre l'impact psychologique....*, (how the psychological impact of the debates from next Monday or Tuesday would be disregarded).

17. *de l'appui de ses amis il a décidé de passer outre et de maintenir sa candidature...* (he decided to disregard the advice of his friends and maintain his candidature).

18. *...politiquement impossible au Chancelier Kohl de passer outre l'avis de la Banque Centrale...* (it was politically impossible for Chancellor Kohl to disregard the opinion of the Central Bank).

19. *...finir par accepter l'Italie dans l'euro et passer outre les réticences attendues...* (finished by accepting Italy into the Euro and disregarded the expected reservations).