



Portable glossaries: a to-go terminological tool for public service interpreters in training

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Abstract. Despite being a highly necessary discipline to ensure migratory rights, public service interpreting and translation (PSIT) is still an undeveloped profession in many countries. The following research arises to increase training and professionalisation efforts for the job by determining the applicability of informational resources addressed for migrants as linguistic resources for language provision. Within this context, we propose the creation of what we call *portable glossaries*, which are concise terminological glossaries (10–15 terms of each grammatical category) that include the most important or problematic terminology on a specific area and can be carried around during the interpreting job. To create these glossaries, a corpus analysis has been performed on a total of 69 open-access, official resources addressed at interpreters and migrants, to ensure the actual relevance of the chosen terminology. These glossaries focus on the areas of legal, humanitarian and medical terminology, as well as acronyms, but may be upgraded if analysis of further resources is performed. With this proposal, we expect to facilitate resources for interpreters in training, native speakers that find themselves acting as ad hoc interpreters, as well as public services providers in need, in an attempt to improve public service accessibility and quality for migrants.

Keywords. terminological tools, glossaries, corpus analysis, migratory resources, public service interpreting training.

Glosarios portátiles: la herramienta terminológica para llevar de los intérpretes en los servicios públicos en formación

Resumen. A pesar de ser una disciplina fundamental para garantizar los derechos de los inmigrantes, la traducción e interpretación en los servicios públicos (TISP) sigue siendo una profesión poco desarrollada en muchos países. La siguiente investigación surge como una forma de contribuir a la formación y profesionalización de esta disciplina, y busca determinar la aplicabilidad de los recursos informativos dirigidos a las personas migrantes como recursos lingüísticos para la TISP. En este contexto, proponemos la creación de lo que denominamos *glosarios portátiles*: glosarios terminológicos concisos (10–15 términos de cada categoría gramatical) que incluyen la terminología más importante o problemática sobre un área específica, y que pueden llevarse encima durante el trabajo de interpretación. Para crear estos glosarios, se ha realizado un análisis de un corpus compuesto por un total de 69 recursos oficiales y de libre acceso, dirigidos a intérpretes e inmigrantes, con el fin de garantizar la relevancia real de los términos seleccionados. Estos glosarios se centran en los ámbitos de la terminología jurídica, humanitaria y médica, además de incluir una sección de acrónimos, pero podrán ampliarse si se realizan análisis de otros recursos. Con esta propuesta, esperamos facilitar recursos tanto a intérpretes en formación, a hablantes nativos que se encuentren actuando como intérpretes ad hoc, y a los proveedores de servicios públicos que lo necesiten, en un intento de mejorar la accesibilidad y la calidad de los servicios públicos para las personas migrantes.

Palabras clave: herramientas terminológicas, análisis de corpus, glosarios, recursos migratorios, formación en interpretación en los servicios públicos.

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1. Introduction

The provision of translation and interpreting services for migrants has been a growing discipline in the later years because of the growing rates of migratory movements. In Spain, where the following research takes place, almost 1.5 million new migrants have arrived since the year 2021 (INE 2025), which highlights the need to ensure the protection of their basic rights. In the field of public services, translation and interpreting are two key disciplines to guarantee the rights of migrants that are not fluent in the language of the country they arrive in, ensuring they are able to access education, healthcare and administrative settings in a fair and equitable manner.

However, public services interpreting and translation (PSIT) is still a growing profession that remains unregulated in many countries, and Spain is no exception. Despite the need for trained professionals that are aware of the different problematics involved in the job, and the technical and social skills required for it, PSIT is often provided by voluntary interpreters or relatives of the allophone user, that is, non-professionals who lack specialised training to deal with the difficulties of intercultural communication (Abril Martí 2006). The following proposal appears as part of the growing efforts to increase training options and resources for these ad hoc interpreters, to improve their skills as more than mere bilingual users, eventually training them as professional interpreters. The aim of this research is to compile an array of information resources available for the migrant population and establish their possible applicability as language resources, so that they could be consulted by both professional interpreters and by ad hoc interpreters, as well as bilingual users in general, when their aid is necessary.

To do this, we carried out a review of resources targeted at the migrant population that had been published by different Spanish associations, governmental webpages and NGOs. These resources needed to have open online access, and its main aim had to be to inform migrant groups. In addition, resources aimed at interpreters and informative materials regarding Spanish public institutions were considered.

The focus on publicly available resources was twofold. On the one hand, the target population for this project were ad hoc interpreters that carry out their work outside of academic settings and therefore have limited access to academic texts; additionally, most of them are volunteers that may be reluctant to invest in resources for their job, so open access was a fundamental part of this proposal. On the other hand, the focus on texts published by governmental entities and migration-focused associations ensures the relevance of the subjects analysed, since the texts that constitute our corpus were directly targeted to migrants on topics that would be relevant for them and their situation.

After analysing the corpora of texts that had been compiled, this resource review led to the creation of a series of what we refer to as *portable glossaries*. We define portable glossaries as short glossaries (10-15 terms of each grammatical category) that include the most important or problematic terminology on a specific area. They are presented in the shape of small, durable tabs held together with rings, so that they can be carried around during the interpreting work. Due to their structure and conciseness, they could constitute a very useful tool during the interpreting process to ensure terminological accuracy, especially for interpreters in training that may experience more difficulties with the technical part of the job. In this proposal, the terms compiled for the glossaries were divided into five different categories –legal terminology, humanitarian terminology, healthcare terminology, general terminology, and acronyms– to ensure a complete representation of the different areas that seem most relevant for the migrant population, according to the bibliographical analysis. Through the creation of portable glossaries using publicly available materials, the subject of terminological specialisation becomes more widely accessible, which contributes to the improvement of PSIT provision and progressive professionalization.

2. Objectives

The development of this practical proposal was carried out with three objectives in mind. In the first place, we attempt to establish the possible applicability of informative resources targeted at migrants as language resources, so that they can be used by both professional and ad hoc interpreters. The resources analysed look at administrative, asylum or healthcare matters from the gaze of migration and, therefore, constitute relevant materials for our target audience, which are publicly and widely available. If their suitability as linguistic resources is established, this could become a useful contribution to the distribution of knowledge in an accessible way.

The second, and main, objective of this proposal is the creation of portable glossaries for different subject areas –legal, humanitarian and medical– which include the most important or problematic terminology for each of them. These glossaries must be comprehensive, complete and relevant for each area of knowledge, but must also be concise lists that can be used on-the-job for interpreters still in training.

As a third and final objective, we want to explore the effect that portable glossaries may have on the provision of language services, especially when ad hoc interpreters are involved in the absence of language professionals.

3. PSIT: On the Road to Professionalization

PSIT is a profession that arises from the need to ensure the rights and equal access to public services of those users that lack fluency in the target country's language (Bancroft 2015). The moment different cultures come into play, the challenges related to public service provision go much further than language, and cultural baggage, traditions, and beliefs become core components of the interaction: communication constitutes not just a cross-linguistic, but a cross-cultural issue (Cao 2020). From different understandings of health, death or justice to the impact of hierarchical structures, family and religion, culture influences the way in which migrant users access public services and often hinders successful communication (Hale 2014). Furthermore, previous research highlights how language and culture are not the only factors that contribute to a deficient access to public services, since the lack of familiarity with a different administration and the fear of legal consequences are also highly impactful (Valero-Garcés & Wahl Kleiser 2014). As a result, the migrant population is characterised by a strong sense of vulnerability, which is yet again aggravated by the power differences between migrants and specialist providers that often cannot speak their mother tongues (CorSELLIS 2010).

The role of the public service interpreter breaches both the power and the cultural gap between providers and users. It is a profession with a very high degree of specialisation, that requires workers to have thorough cultural and social competence, since they often work in environments with a highly emotional and vulnerable component, where they will have to account for the experiences and baggage of the migrant users and national providers, as well as their own (Pena Díaz 2018). Additionally, interpreters must have in-depth knowledge of specialised terminology in areas such as healthcare or asylum; they must be entirely familiarised with the administration of not one, but two different countries and, of course, they must be highly proficient in at least two languages (Pena Díaz 2018). With such qualifications in mind, public service interpreters constitute a fundamental part of any multicultural exchange, since their presence helps to ensure equal access to public services for migrants. However, public service interpreting lacks professionalization in Spain, despite the current migration index in the country. Although the Spanish Criminal Procedure Act, in Article 520, states that users have the right "to be informed, in writing, in easily understandable language, in a language which they can understand immediately" (Ministerio de Justicia 2016: 132) in all legal contexts, there is no formal accreditation or training standards that ensure the quality of interpreting (Vitalaru 2024). Furthermore, in other situations, such as the healthcare context, there is no legal obligation to ensure the provision of linguistic services. This often results in the use of non-professional, ad hoc interpreters and other supposedly bilingual volunteers to communicate precariously; in some cases, particularly in the healthcare setting, these ad hoc interpreters may even be underage (Del Pozo 2013).

Among the reasons for this lack of professionalization, Ozolins (2010) points out four key factors: the economic interests of the governmental administration; the fact that interpreting is an institution-led field, which difficulties cooperation; the interprofessionalism necessary to tackle interpreting in different areas; and the ever-growing amount of languages that require interpreting. This is a particularly tricky area when focusing on languages of lesser diffusion (LLD), that is, languages that "have relatively few speakers in one specific location or geographic area in relation to the population as a whole" (Giambruno 2014 as cited in Balogh et al. 2016: 23). They often are non-standardised, oral languages that are rarely learned by non-native speakers, and that have scarce resources for the development of language technology (Whyatt & Pavlović 2019). As a result, there are typically no professional interpreters proficient in them, nor are translation technologies (like Google Translate or DeepL) available to use for public service providers, a strategy that, although ineffective, is often in use when communicating with migrants in the administration.

Out of all the migrants that have arrived in Spain in the past three years, 150,000 are from African origin and about 65,000 are from Asian origin (INE 2025). These two continents pose great challenges in terms of linguistic barriers, since the population often speaks LLDs, dialects and regional variations of a wider spoken language, like Arabic or English. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the interpreting training courses available in Spain at a university level focus on languages such as English, German or French (Álvaro-Aranda & Lázaro Gutiérrez 2021). Even the rare training options that are specific to PSIT, such as the Master's in Intercultural Communication, Translation and Interpreting in Public Services of the University of Alcalá, only offer Arabic and Chinese in their standardised versions. Therefore, even if the presence of ad hoc interpreters is a general issue in the Spanish administration system (Franco-López 2017), it is often the only alternative for LLD, since native and heritage speakers are the only interpreters available, regardless of their situation or context (Álvarez de la Fuente & Fernández-Fuertes 2015). This means that friends, family and even children often find themselves interpreting for a relative, and untrained migrants that are not proficient in Spanish, but do speak a LLD such as Wolof or Bambara, become make-do interpreters in emergency contexts. Nonetheless, despite the technical, ethical and professional implications of this practice, the presence of native speakers has a positive side, since it allows for a deeper understanding of cultural differences, beliefs and traditions, especially in the context of very isolated cultures that are often unknown to both providers and interpreters of *lingua francas*. In this sense, native speakers experience a sense of "cultural empathy" (Silva et al. 2020: 697) for the other migrants they interpret to, since they have a thorough cultural and social knowledge of their background, which may be particularly useful in highly emotional contexts where vulnerable populations are involved.

Given that the use of non-professional, native speakers has settled as one of the most extended practices for interpreting provision in the administration, renewed efforts are needed to increase their proficiency in Spanish, when necessary, and to train them in the technical and ethical elements of PSIT. In this context,

affordable, inclusive and open access resources are a must to ensure the proper training of native speakers and the progressive professionalization of PSIT. The proposal in this paper stems from one of these resources, DIALOGOS¹, a European project that aims to “help address the communication barriers of migrants by creating a training module and material addressed to heritage and bilingual migrant speakers of LLD who can become Public Services Interpreters and Translators” (DIALOGOS 2024).

As part of the project, a mapping of public resources directed at migrants was carried out, focusing on information regarding healthcare, administrative, legal and asylum matters to determine the key areas of interest the administration offers to the migrant population. This in-depth selection of resources sparked the following practical proposal focused on the creation of portable glossaries to aid during the interpreting work. Terminology management tools have been largely discussed in the field of translation, but not as much for interpreting, especially in the public services setting, since most of the research typically focuses on conference interpreting (Antón 2016). However, when using terminological tools for public services interpreting, characteristics such as the speed of consultation, the ease to update if necessary and the different ways of filtering the data are key for the creation of a truly useful tool (Rodríguez & Schnell 2009) and are all attributes we attempt to address with the following portable glossaries proposal. Furthermore, the analysis was done by corpus compilation, which has been a useful tool in the creation of terminological and phraseological glossaries for many years (Bowker & Pearson 2002), since it allows for an accurate representation of textual units. In this proposal, this philosophy was the inspiration to create an accurate representation of the most relevant topics and, within them, of the most common terms and acronyms in interactions between migrants and the administration, so that they could be a trusty companion for the interpreter in training.

4. Methodology

To prepare the portable glossary, a structured methodology was followed that involved the selection of resources, the compilation and analysis of the corpus and the final design of the portable glossaries.

First, the repository of resources developed for the DIALOGOS project was analysed, resulting in the selection of 69 informational resources designed for migrants. These resources, produced by associations, NGOs, and other projects in the humanitarian and migration fields, included brochures, guides, and protocols. Some of the more prolific resources include:

- SOS-VICS² “Speak Out for Support”, an online training project co-funded by the European Union that offers a repository of legal terminology and resources for interpreters in the legal, social and health contexts.
- Linkterpreting³, a platform created by the Spanish University of Vigo that provides an array of terminological and formative resources for the legal, social and health contexts as well, along with plenty of interpreting practices and roleplays.
- Salud Entre Culturas⁴, a Spanish NGO focused on public health and migration that offers books, leaflets and guides regarding diseases that prevail more often amongst the migrant population.
- Centro de Recursos de Información, Educación y Comunicación en Salud para Población Inmigrante⁵ (Centre of Health, Information, Education and Communication Resources for the Migrant Population), a government-funded repository of informative texts, booklets, leaflets, etc., addressed at migrants that include resources from countries in the EU, South America and Africa, as well as others created by UNESCO.

When selecting the resources, several criteria were considered. First, the resources needed to be freely available online. Second, they had to be specifically designed to provide information to migrants. Additionally, resources targeted toward interpreters were included, since they constitute a thorough terminological repository. Finally, materials that described the functioning of the Spanish administrative, healthcare, and legal systems were incorporated. These descriptive materials were often found in some of the websites mentioned. Sites such as SOS-VICS include in-depth diagrams in each of its subsections of legal and police processes in the Spanish administration. Similarly, Salud Entre Culturas provides comprehensive documents under the Publications section on how to access healthcare services which are directly addressed at migrants. Other descriptive documents were gathered directly from websites belonging to the Spanish Government, especially the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration⁶, which provides a wide variety of informative documents addressed at migrants. Based on the open access availability and target audience criteria, a corpus comprising 714,450 words was compiled.

The corpus was then formatted to be compatible with the chosen management software, Sketch Engine. This tool was selected because it is widely recognised as a leading resource for online corpus analysis,

¹ Communication in public service interpreting and translating with languages of lesser diffusion 2022-1-ES01-KA220-HED-000086867 www.dialogos.eu.

² <https://sosvics.eintegra.es/>

³ <https://linkterpreting.uvigo.es/>

⁴ <https://www.saludentreculturas.es/>

⁵ <http://www.riec.es/>

⁶ <https://www.inclusion.gob.es/web/migraciones/hojas-informativas>

offering an extensive range of features for generating and examining linguistic concordances. Its capabilities include analysing frequency data, identifying co-occurrence patterns, comparing linguistic contrasts, and working with both user-defined and multilingual corpora (Kilgarriff et al. 2014).

Once the resources were uploaded to Sketch Engine, the software's various analytical tools were utilised to extract the most relevant terminology and phraseology according to the rate of appearance throughout the different resources. This process yielded several word lists containing nouns, verbs, and adjectives, along with a selection of keywords. In total, 150 terms (including acronyms) and 150 multiple-word terms were originally extracted based on the highest rate of appearance. Then, terms were analysed according to their grammatical category, and 200 verbs, 200 adjectives, and 200 nouns were identified.

After the extraction process, the most relevant terms were selected based on two main criteria. The first criterion was the frequency of occurrence within the corpus, under the assumption that more frequently used terms would be more likely to arise in conversations. The second criterion was the level of specialisation or translation difficulty of the terms. The selected terms were then categorised into three fields: healthcare, legal, and humanitarian. Each specialised topic was assigned 40 terms across four categories: nouns, verbs, adjectives, and phrases. Additionally, terms deemed general-purpose, usable across multiple fields, were included as an additional category. One final category was created especially for acronyms, which included 11 terms. After this selection, only 171 out of the originally identified terms were selected for their further analysis. Regarding the terms that were not chosen, they were discarded based on frequency of use and lower level of specialization.

Following this terminological analysis, glossaries were developed for each topic. To meet the objective of providing interpreters with practical and portable reference tools, a selection of ten terms per category was made. For this example, the terms were subsequently translated into English using the EU's terminology management system, IATE (InterActive Terminology for Europe). This system was selected because it has been employed by EU institutions and bodies since 2004 for the collection, dissemination, and management of terminology. Originally launched in 1999, IATE aimed to establish a robust infrastructure for EU terminology resources, thereby enhancing their availability and standardisation (IATE 2024). Additionally, IATE serves as a valuable resource for obtaining technical term information across specialised fields such as medicine and law (Fontenelle 2014:25). This reduces reliance on multiple resources, which can complicate the process of terminology management. In line with the open-access approach of our research, this database is also publicly available online and provides translations to all the languages in the EU. However, it must be noted that portable glossaries will often be used by interpreters of LLD, often of African or Asian origin, and the translation into each language will have its own particularities and difficulties.

5. Terminological Analysis and Results

Regarding the terminological analysis described in Section 4, several considerations were taken in account. First, the use of Sketch Engine enabled the analysis of term frequency across the following categories (figures 1 and 2): nouns, verbs, adjectives, phrases, and isolated terms. To identify the most useful terms for inclusion in the glossaries, it was determined that only terms appearing at least 15 times would be selected. However, this criterion was not the sole determinant. Some terms that appeared less frequently were included due to their specificity and the perceived difficulty of their translation. This was particularly the case for terms considered culture-specific, such as *denuncia*, *CMIM*, or *EAP*.

Figure 1. Sample of nouns obtained in Sketch Engine.

Noun	Frequency ? ↓	Noun	Frequency ? ↓	Noun	Frequency ? ↓	Noun	Frequency ? ↓
1 mujer	6,624 ***	14 relación	1,146 ***	27 hijo	818 ***	40 asistencia	677 ***
2 violencia	6,222 ***	15 riesgo	1,140 ***	28 ámbito	811 ***	41 recurso	668 ***
3 víctima	2,569 ***	16 derecho	1,066 ***	29 ley	807 ***	42 trato	662 ***
4 salud	2,428 ***	17 protección	1,054 ***	30 agresión	801 ***	43 artículo	641 ***
5 género	2,200 ***	18 forma	1,025 ***	31 trabajo	764 ***	44 bebé	635 ***
6 atención	2,038 ***	19 pareja	922 ***	32 seguridad	749 ***	45 hombre	630 ***
7 caso	1,869 ***	20 niño	920 ***	33 profesional	743 ***	46 tipo	612 ***
8 situación	1,868 ***	21 intérprete	899 ***	34 protocolo	734 ***	47 vida	603 ***
9 persona	1,629 ***	22 problema	875 ***	35 proceso	711 ***	48 grupo	594 ***
10 servicio	1,577 ***	23 lesión	874 ***	36 año	706 ***	49 valoración	586 ***
11 actuación	1,353 ***	24 guía	842 ***	37 intervención	703 ***	50 hecho	581 ***
12 información	1,201 ***	25 medida	842 ***	38 vez	693 ***		
13 parte	1,176 ***	26 centro	830 ***	39 maltrato	688 ***		

Figure 2. Sample of verbs obtained in Sketch Engine.

Verb	Frequency ? ↓	Verb	Frequency ? ↓	Verb	Frequency ? ↓	Verb	Frequency ? ↓
1 ser	9,128 ...	14 encontrar	568 ...	27 determinar	433 ...	40 atender	339 ...
2 haber	3,712 ...	15 establecer	545 ...	28 informar	431 ...	41 ofrecer	323 ...
3 poder	3,632 ...	16 poner	536 ...	29 tomar	430 ...	42 relacionar	301 ...
4 tener	2,364 ...	17 evitar	517 ...	30 facilitar	430 ...	43 reconocer	295 ...
5 estar	1,821 ...	18 permitir	491 ...	31 seguir	428 ...	44 recoger	289 ...
6 deber	1,754 ...	19 ver	498 ...	32 incluir	424 ...	45 adoptar	287 ...
7 hacer	1,553 ...	20 presentar	475 ...	33 considerar	413 ...	46 referir	282 ...
8 realizar	955 ...	21 utilizar	467 ...	34 especializar	374 ...	47 necesitar	276 ...
9 dar	855 ...	22 trabajar	466 ...	35 mantener	369 ...	48 maltratar	275 ...
10 decir	734 ...	23 tratar	464 ...	36 saber	348 ...	49 garantizar	275 ...
11 existir	681 ...	24 conocer	459 ...	37 hablar	347 ...	50 solicitar	275 ...
12 ir	670 ...	25 sufrir	450 ...	38 llevar	341 ...		
13 producir	607 ...	26 contar	442 ...	39 adecuar	340 ...		

Once the frequency and specificity of the terms were determined, they were categorized into five thematic groups: humanitarian, legal, healthcare, general, and acronyms. This classification was based on the content of the 69 resources selected at the beginning of the research. By focusing on vocabulary specific to these topics, the glossary's applicability can be enhanced, since this approach ensures the exclusion of terms unrelated to the subject matter, which are unlikely to be needed. Additionally, as some of the most frequently occurring terms were applicable across all three fields, a general category was created to accommodate them.

Moreover, several acronyms were identified and added (Figure 3), even though they were not as frequent as the terms included in the rest of the categories. This is because many of them were culture-specific and required adaptation for the target culture, which entails a certain level of translation difficulty. When cultural adaptation was not feasible or there was no official translation available in the IATE tool, a neutral, descriptive translation was provided: for instance, when translating *Sistema Nacional de Salud* as *National Healthcare System*. Given that this resource was designed for use in diverse situations involving migrant public service users, the inclusion of neutral translations ensures its broader usability.

Figure 3. Sample of acronyms obtained in Sketch Engine.

Lemma	Document frequency
84 inh	2 ...
92 saf	6 ...
1 vpm	2 ...
2 cmim	2 ...
32 imc	1 ...

Once the field divisions were established, glossaries comprising 10 terms in each of the categories were proposed for each topic, except for the acronym section, which includes 11 terms.

6. Glossary Proposal

Given the intention to create portable glossaries, the decision was made to limit the number of terms to 10 per category within each field. Microsoft Excel was employed as a tool for developing a database that can be updated should additional resources be analysed in the future. This software also facilitates the creation of a clear and modifiable layout. Considering that the target audience consists of interpreters in training, the use of a specialised software was deemed unnecessary. As previously noted, the IATE tool was utilized to ensure terminological consistency.

In this section we will proceed to describe each of the chosen topics for the creation of this glossary, highlighting the rationale behind the inclusion of each category and its relevance to interpreters in training.

6.1. Legal Terminology

The legal section of the glossary focuses on vocabulary related to criminal offenses. Terms such as *denuncia* and *agresión* were included, alongside other relevant nouns such as *citar* and *declarar*. Additionally, frequently encountered concepts relevant to legal proceedings were incorporated, including *agresión sexual*, *parte de lesiones*, and *protección de las víctimas*.

Figure 4. Tab containing legal vocabulary.

JURÍDICO			
Sustantivos		Adjetivos	
Término fuente	Término meta	Término fuente	Término meta
Agresión	Assault	Civil	Civil
Asistencia	Assistance	Doméstico	Domestic
Derecho	Right	Fiscal	Prosecutor
Denuncia	Complaint	Forense	Forensic
Diligencia	Diligence	Judicial	Judicial
Juez	Judge	Laboral	Labour
Juzgado	Court	Legal	Legal
Ley	Law/ Act	Penal	Criminal
Protocolo	Protocol	Policial	Police related
Resolución	Decision	Presunto	Alleged
Verbos		Locuciones	
Término fuente	Término meta	Término fuente	Término meta
Citar	To summon/ cite/ quote	Agresión sexual	Sexual assault
Constituir	To incorporate	Ámbito judicial	Judicial framework
Declarar	To declare	Orden de protección	Protection order
Denunciar	To report	Parte de lesiones	Injury report
Dictar	To render judgement	Protección de las víctimas	Protection of victims
Emitir	To issue	Protección integral	Full protection
Juzgar	To judge/ to trial	Situación de maltrato	Situation of abuse
Maltratar	To abuse	Víctima de malos tratos	Victim of abuse
Mediar	To mediate	Violencia de género	Gender violence
Privar	To withhold	Violencia doméstica	Domestic violence

6.2. Humanitarian Terminology

The humanitarian section addresses terminology associated with processes that migrant citizens typically undergo. For instance, terms like *protección* and *protocolo* were included, as well as terminology used to describe these individuals, such as *persona refugiada* and *protección de las víctimas*. Concepts relating to the violence they may experience were also considered. This vocabulary is not exclusively applicable in humanitarian contexts and may also be relevant in legal or healthcare settings.

Figure 5. Tab containing humanitarian vocabulary.

HUMANITARIO			
Sustantivos		Adjetivos	
Término fuente	Término meta	Término fuente	Término meta
Acción	Action/ prosecution	Educativo	Educational
Apoyo	Support	Ético	Ethical
Asistencia	Assistance	Extranjero	Foreigner/ non-national
Asociación	Association	Inmigrante	Immigrant
Ayuda	Aid	Institucional	Institutional
Intérprete	Interpreter	Intercultural	Intercultural
Protección	Protection	Lingüístico	Linguistic
Protocolo	Protocol	Social	Social
Víctima	Victim	Vital	Vital
Violencia	Violence	Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Verbos		Locuciones	
Término fuente	Término meta	Término fuente	Término meta
Adoptar	To adopt/ issue	Acto violento	Violent act
Afectar	To impact	Against women	Contra las mujeres
Asistir	To attend	Caso de violencia	Case of violence
Disponer	To arrange	Derecho a la asistencia	Right to be assisted/ attended
Garantizar	To ensure	Forma de violencia	Form of violence
Maltratar	To abuse	Medida de protección	Protective measure
Mejorar	To improve	Persona refugiada	Refugee
Proteger	To protect	Protección de las víctimas	Protection of victims
Recoger	To gather	Recurso social	Social resource
Solicitar	To apply	Violencia ejercida	Violence committed

6.3. Healthcare Terminology

For the healthcare section, terminology related to sexual health and maternity was prioritised due to its frequent appearance. Terms such as *VIH*, *lactancia materna*, and *transmisión sexual* were included. Additionally, vocabulary relating to the detection and diagnosis of infectious diseases, observed in several of the resources studied, was incorporated into the glossary.

Figure 6. Tab containing health vocabulary.

SANITARIO			
Sustantivos		Adjetivos	
Término fuente	Término meta	Término fuente	Término meta
Detección	Detection	Clínico	Clinical
Diagnóstico	Diagnosis	Corporal	Body
Infección	Infection	Diagnóstico	Diagnosis
Intervención	Intervention	Físico	Physical
Lactancia	Lactation	Hospitalario	Hospital related
Lesión	Injury	Infecioso	Infectious
Salud	Health	Psicológico	Psychological
Síntoma	Symptom	Sexual	Sexual
Urgencias	Emergency/ emergency room	Terapéutico	Therapeutic
VII I	HIV	Vaginal	Vaginal
Verbos		Locuciones	
Término fuente	Término meta	Término fuente	Término meta
Atender	To treat	Atención sanitaria	Health care
Derivar	To refer	Centro sanitario	Health centre
Mamar	To breastfeed	Informe médico	Medical report
Nacer	To be born	Lactancia materna	Breastfeeding
Padecer	To endure	Lesión física	Physical injury
Prevenir	To prevent	Personal sanitario	Healthcare professionals
Provocar	To provoke	Riesgo vital	Life-threatening
Referir	To refer	Servicio sanitario	Health service
Sufrir	To suffer	Transmisión sexual	Sexual transmission
Tratar	To treat	Violencia sexual	Sexual violence

6.4. General Terminology

A general terminology section was included to compile terms that do not fall into the aforementioned specialised fields but are nonetheless useful in public service contexts. Examples of these terms include *riesgo*, *guía*, and *autónomo*. Nevertheless, there are terms such as *mujer*, *violencia* or *víctima* that were not included in spite of the frequency with which they are used. This decision was based on the belief that these terms are not necessarily difficult to interpret and need little to no cultural adaptation.

Figure 7. Tab containing general vocabulary.

GENERAL			
Sustantivos		Adjetivos	
Término fuente	Término meta	Término fuente	Término meta
Parte	Report	Menor	Minor
Riesgo	Risk	Grave	Severe
Atención	Attention	Violento	Violente
Servicio	Service	Machista	Sexist
Proceso	Process	Urgente	Urgent
Género	Gender	Oral	Oral
Actuación	Act	Competente	Competent
Guía	Guide	Autónomo	Self-employed/ autonomous
Medida	Measure	Eficaz	Effective
Centro	Centre	Cautelar	Precautionary
Verbos		Locuciones	
Término fuente	Término meta	Término fuente	Término meta
Establecer	To establish	Acto de violencia	Act of violence
Evitar	To avoid	Detección precoz	Early detection
Permitir	To allow	Fase de cambio	Phase of change
Sufrir	To suffer	Indicador de sospecha	Indicator of suspicion
Conocer	To know	Materia de violencia	Subject of violence
Determinar	To determine	Medida de protección	Protective measure
Especializar	To specialise	Plan de actuación	Action plan
Abordar	To address	Protección de la mujer	Protection of the woman
Provocar	To provoke	Protocolo de actuación	Action protocol
Impedir	To impide	Situación de riesgo	Risk situation

6.5. Acronyms

Finally, an acronyms section was developed. Unlike the other categories, the inclusion of terms here was not based on frequency of occurrence but rather on their translation difficulty. Some acronyms require adaptation when translated into the target language due to the absence of direct equivalents, as in the cases of *CMIM* and *EAP*. Even when equivalents exist in the target culture, a comprehensive explanation of the concept was provided to ensure clarity and understanding.

Figure 8. Tab containing acronyms.

SIGLAS	
Término fuente	Término meta
CMIM (certificado municipal de información de la mujer)	Municipal Women's Information Certificate
PPE (profilaxis post-exposición)	Post-exposure prophylaxis
EAP (equipo de atención primaria)	Primary health care team
IMC (índice masa corporal)	Body mass index
INH (isoniazida)	
ITS (infección transmisión sexual)	Sexually transmitted infection
HCV (Virus hepatitis C)	Hepatitis C virus
MED (mujeres en desarrollo)	Women in development
SNS (Sistema Nacional de Salud)	National healthcare system
SAF (síndrome alcohólico fetal)	Foetal alcohol syndrome
VPM (volumen plaquetario medio)	Average platelet volume

6.6. Final Glossary

Once the terms of each of the categories were selected, a portable glossary was developed. This glossary comprises a set of durable plastic tabs, with each tab corresponding to a specific topic. Then, these tabs are linked together with rings. This design allows users to efficiently locate the desired term and conveniently carry the glossary with them. The main objective of creating such a glossary is to provide students and interpreters with a customisable and portable informational resource that is tailored to their needs.

Figure 9. Glossary model.



7. Conclusions

In this proposal, a set of portable glossaries were created using a corpus-based analysis of texts, booklets, leaflets and other information resources directed at migrant population and interpreters on

legal, administrative, and healthcare matters. The resources analysed were gathered from open-access repositories that could potentially be accessed by anyone in need of interpreting aid. During this analysis, it was concluded that the volume of online resources is vast and rather challenging to address, especially given the diversity of fields covered by these resources. Since web-based formats often include multimedia elements, such as videos and hyperlinks, the compilation of the texts had to be done manually by filtering out the multimedia elements. Therefore, using these types of informative resources as language resources requires a previous manual work.

However, once that filtering work was carried out, the remaining texts did retrieve relevant terminology for our portable glossary proposal. Through the corpus base analysis of the 69 texts (and over 700,000 words), four categories for the terms were established: nouns, adjectives, verbs and phrases. Then, words were introduced into each glossary category according to two criteria: that there had been at least 15 occurrences of the term, or that the term was culture-specific and therefore particularly difficult to understand and translate. By analysing the resources published by governmental organisations, migrant-focused repositories and interpreting training websites, we were able to compile a comprehensive list of subjects that migrants may confront more regularly. Additionally, the use of corpus-based analysis allows us to understand not just what kind of information is conveyed, but how, thus allowing for an in-depth study of phraseology, especially for those texts addressed directly at migrants.

Portable glossaries, for their on-the-go nature, can be used to train interpreters and increase the professionalization of the job, especially when dealing with LLD, when the presence of professional interpreters is very rare. They allow terms to be consulted more quickly and efficiently than with physical dictionaries or some electronic resources, and they constitute a very useful tool for interpreters in training who struggle balancing the terminological, ethical and social parts of their job, by being a key support for the technical set of skills.

Additionally, the practical application of these glossaries goes further than individual use, since they could even be implemented in public centres like hospitals or administrative offices for service providers when necessary. Cards from other fields can be added as needed or after analysing additional resources from other fields and specialisations. The blank template itself, as presented on this paper, could be distributed so that providers include the terms that are most often present in conversation, to have on hand in the event that there are no interpreters available. After all, although the provision of professional interpreting services should be mandatory, the main objective for PSIT research should always be to ensure linguistic rights for migrants and equal access to services for all.

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