Hate Speech, *incitamento all'odio, incitación al odio*: EU Parallel Corpora, Legal Discourse, Metadiscourse and Translation

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Abstract

According to Sandrelli (2019, p. 111), "the multilingual co-drafting process produces equally authentic language versions of the same document in all the EU official languages. However, what actually happens in practice is that EU legislation is drafted in one language (English, in most cases) and is then translated into all the other ones". Starting from this assumption, the aim of this paper is to investigate a series of hate speech-related EU documents in order to explore certain features of hate discourse and hate discourse-related phraseology, metadiscourse and translation issues in the English, Italian and Spanish versions of the texts. The quantitative and qualitative analysis will look at the use of peculiar language constructions in the three languages in relation, among other features, to hateful rhetoric, discrimination, violent behaviour, intolerance, harassment, gender inequalities, extremism and racism. Additionally, the features of metadiscourse (Hyland, 2019 [2005]) will be scrutinised in the three languages in order to ascertain whether and to what extent they function as rhetorical markers conferring a persuasive rather than merely an informative and prescriptive character to the texts under consideration. The parallel corpora include documents which date back to 2021. They appear to have as their underlying aim that of disseminating and circulating hate discourse-related counteractions, good practices and procedures in controversial cultural contexts and environments, especially those associated with such divisive matters as the safeguarding of human rights and human dignity of diverse religious, ethnic and social groups.

Keywords: hate speech, hate speech crimes, parallel corpora, European institutions

1. Introduction

A great number of works have been dealing so far with the issue of hate speech and hate speech crime from several perspectives, in different languages and by adopting diverse methodologies (Álvarez, 2019; Assimakopoulos, Baider, & Millar 2017; Balirano & Hughes, 2020; Bianchi, 2021; Gagliardone, 2019; Hermida, 2020; Petrilli, 2020; Piñeiro-Otero & Martínez-Rolán, 2021). These studies fall within very different fields such as Psychology, Law, Sociology, Women Studies, Social Affairs, Cultural Studies, Cybernetics and Computer Studies (Paz, Montero-Díaz, & Moreno-Delgado, 2020, p. 4).

Nevertheless, the present paper is particularly concerned with research dealing with the linguistic aspects of hate speech, like that of Bianchi (2021), who in her *Il lato oscuro del linguaggio* (2021) analyses the pragmatic potential of language and of certain expressions, called derogatory epithets such as *terrone*, *puttana*, *negro* and *frocio* in Italian ('southerner', 'bitch', 'black' and 'fagot') which are considered weapons of verbal violence. As a matter of fact, as underlined by Guillén-Nieto (2023, p. 10) "[o]n reviewing the literature, we find that, while most of the research on hate speech principally comes from the social sciences, hate speech has not yet received sufficient attention as a scientific object of study in linguistics. Only over the last few years can one see a marked turn in linguistics, especially in pragmatics, towards the analysis of language crimes, with special emphasis on (online) hate speech. The following references show that the linguistic analysis of hate speech is currently experiencing a boom". The author specifies that many works are in the fields of corpus linguistics, pragmatics; discourse analysis; social control from institutional and corporate perspectives; morphosyntactic features of hateful, aggressive, and dehumanising discourse. The collection of chapters in Guillén-Nieto's volume demonstrates how hate speech manifests itself in a wide array of grammatical features, such as morphology, word formation, gender pronouns, imperative verbs, and syntactic patterns. Among them she does not take into account metadiscursive features.

Actually, as far as we know, a study on the metadiscursive features of hate speech has not been tackled. As an exception we can cite a study by Suciu and Mocofan, "Approaches to hate speech in cyberspace. A metadiscursive analysis" (2021) in which the authors present the results of a project aimed at creating an education campaign on intolerance in cyberspace that was conducted by first year students at the master's degree with a specialisation on *Communication, public relations and digital media* at Politehnica University of Timişoara, Romania. The study is a metadiscursive analysis of 47 papers, aiming at revealing the way in which students build and transmit a message about the problem of hate speech. The papers reflect the students' attitude towards the phenomenon known as cyberbullying, they are targeted at young people and are transmitted in the digital environment. The approach taken, based on two large groups of markers, i.e., textual and discursive-interactive ones, allowed the authors to identify certain particularities in the communication of the young people.

If the work just cited concentrated on an academic context, the present study focuses on a legal and institutional one, by investigating a series of hate speech-related EU documents in order to explore certain features of hate discourse and hate discourse-related phraseology, metadiscourse and translation issues in the English, Italian and Spanish versions of European Union texts. The quantitative and qualitative analysis will look at the use of peculiar language constructions in the three languages focusing on the features of metadiscourse (Hyland, 2019 [2005]), legal terminology and translation.

2. Corpus and Methodology

The corpus compiled *ad hoc* by the authors of the present paper includes 24 documents in total, 8 for each language (English, Italian and Spanish), which were selected from the EURLEX website, that is the main official access to European Union Law, and analysed through *Sketch Engine*, the corpus manager and text analysis software developed by Lexical Computing. We analyse English, Italian and Spanish documents but we consider the English ones to be the Source Texts, since European documents are mostly and firstly drafted in this language (Wagner, Bech, & Martínez, 2012), also because as underlined by Felici (2010, p. 103) when talking about EU translations: "given the increasing popularity of English, translators tend to choose the English versions as original source texts" (Note 1). Additionally, the present investigation uses parallel corpora because the authors are convinced that they "have a role to play in the translator training environment, that students can use parallel corpora to help them with translation and that the findings from corpus-based studies of parallel corpora can, and should, inform the design, and implementation of specialized translation courses" (Pearson, 2003). Furthermore, Baker (1995, p. 231) rightly states that the aim of using parallel texts in a corpus-based study should be "to establish objectively how translators overcome difficulties of translation in practice, and to use this evidence to provide realistic models for trainee translators".

The expression "hate speech" was used as a keyword to search in the title and in the texts; those documents in which the keyword was a hapax or presented just fewer than three occurrences were left out from the selection. A three-year period was covered, from 2019 to 2021, but the search provided an adequate number of documents concerning hate speech and hate crimes only for the year 2021, while for the other two years the documents obtained did not provide enough and relevant quantitative data dealing with the matter at stake here. This demonstrates the growing interest in the topic of hate speech by E.U legislation. Each document in the subcorpora is labeled as follows to indicate the name of the corpus to distinguish it from other corpora compiled *ad hoc* by the same authors on Sketch Engine: HS (for Hate Speech), the progressive number of the document in the parallel corpora, and its language (EN for English, IT for Italian and SP for Spanish), as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Hate Speech corpora from EURLEX website

Hate Speech subcorpora from EURLEX				
TEXT CODE	TEXT CODE	TEXT CODE	TEXT TITLE	TEXT DATE
HS01EN	HS01IT	HS01SP	'Hate is hate- and no one should have to put up with it' Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission State of the European Union address, September 2020	09/12/2021
HS02EN	HS02IT	HS02SP	Protecting Fundamental Rights in the Digital Age – 2021 Annual Report on the Application of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights	10/12/2021
HS03EN	HS03IT	HS03SP	Challenges ahead for women's rights: more than 25 years after the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action European Parliament resolution of 11 February 2021 on challenges ahead for women's rights in Europe: more than 25 years after the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	11/02/2021
HS04EN	HS04IT	HS04SP	COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION of 12 March 2021 on Roma equality, inclusion and participation	12/03/2021
HS05EN	HS05IT	HS05SP	Opinion of the European Committee of the Regions — Union of Equality: LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025	14/10/2021
HS06EN	HS06IT	HS06SP	The EU Strategy for Gender Equality European Parliament resolution of 21 January 2021 on the EU Strategy for Gender Equality	21/01/2021
HS07EN	HS07IT	HS07SP	Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on 'A Union of equality: EU anti-racism action plan 2020-2025'	27/04/2021
HS08EN	HS08IT	HS08SP	Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on 'Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions — Union of Equality: LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025'	27/04/2021

Tables 2, 3 and 4 show some of the quantitative data of the three corpora such as number of tokens, number of words or types and number of sentences. The type/token ratio was also calculated since it is a helpful measure of lexical variety within a text. As it is known, if the value obtained is closer to 1 (one), it means there is rich vocabulary content in the text. If the value obtained is closer to 0 (zero), it means that the vocabulary is fairly poor. If the value is equal to 1 (one), it means that the text is made up of just *hapax legomena*.

Table 2. English Hate Speech Corpus

English Hate Speech Corpus	
tokens	78,873
words (types)	66,476
sentences	1,485
documents	8
type/token ratio	**0.84**

Table 3. Italian Hate Speech Corpus

English Hate Speech Corpus	
tokens	90,860
words (types)	78,172
sentences	1,375
documents	8
type/token ratio	**0.86**

Table 4. Spanish Hate Speech Corpus

English Hate Speech Corpus	
tokens	97,013
words (types)	84,418
sentences	2,204
documents	8
type/token ratio	**0.87**

The type/token ratio of each subcorpus is near to 1, which indicates that the vocabulary is rather rich and varied in each corpus. Although it can be noticed that the English value is slightly lower being 0.84 versus 0.86 in Italian and 0.87 in Spanish.

The methodology applied is based on corpus linguistics, legal discourse, metadiscourse and translation studies. First of all, the *aboutness* of the texts was taken into account by looking at the most frequent words, and in particular at the first 50 nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, as emerged from the Frequency lists produced by Sketch Engine. Later the concordances of the most frequent words were looked at, focusing on the left and right context of some specific frequent words related to hate speech, hate crimes, measures against them, and people involved.

The second part of the analysis focused on some specific metadiscursive features according to Hyland's classification of interactive and interactional features.

Table 5. An interpersonal model of metadiscourse, p. 49 in Hyland K., 2005, *Exploring Interaction in Writing*

Category	Function	Examples
Interactive	**Help to guide the reader through the text**	**Resources**
Transitions	express relations between main clauses	in addition; but; thus; and;
Frame markers	refer to discourse acts, sequences or stages	finally; to conclude; my purpose is;
Endophoric markers	refer to information in other parts of the text	noted above; see Fig; in section 2;
Evidentials	refer to information from other texts	according to X; Z states;
Code glosses	elaborate propositional meanings	namely; e.g.; such as; in other words;
Interactional	**Involve the reader in the text**	**Resources**
Hedges	withhold commitment and open dialogue	might; perhaps; possible; about;
Boosters	emphasise certainty or close dialogue	in fact; definitely; it is clear that;
Attitude markers	express writer's attitude to proposition	unfortunately; I agree; surprisingly;
Self-mention	explicit reference to author(s)	I; we; my; me; our;
Engagement markers	explicitly build relationship with reader	consider; note; you can see that;

This is Hyland's classification (The interpersonal model of metadiscourse) with the various categories and their functions: the *interactive* features help to guide the reader through the text and the *interactional* ones involve the reader in the text. Some legal terminology such as *without prejudice to*, *in accordance with* and *according to*, are all terms that function as *metadiscoursive* features, *evidentials* in particular for the category of interactive features. Their translations in Italian and Spanish are considered in order to understand and investigate the process of parallel text production in different languages in a European context. Then for *interactional* features, *attitude markers*, in particular those adjectives which bear an evaluative function, and the translation were looked at, as well.

3. Analysis and Discussion

As anticipated in the methodology section, the discussion section takes into consideration frequency lists, some keywords such as *hate* and *measures*, attitude markers such as *effective*, *necessary*, *relevant* and other adjectives modifying the keyword *measures*, evidentials, such as *according to* and *in accordance with,* and legal terminology such as *without prejudice to* and expressions referring to the people involved in hate crimes, such as *criminals*, *perpetrators* and *victims*. All these terms and expressions are always looked at considering their equivalents in Italian and Spanish and their occurrences in the translated texts.

3.1 Frequency Lists

Regarding the first 50 nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs we consider them to bear the character of representing the content, the matter at stake, the *aboutness* of the texts since they are the most frequently used in the documents. The following tables present the most frequent words of each grammatical category: nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

Among the nouns *EU*, *member*, *woman*, *commission*, *right*, *gender*, *equality*, *hate*, *roma*, *crime*, *speech measure*, *action*, *violence* and *discriminatinon* can be found. Words such as *rights*, *gender*, *women* and *equality* are found in the other corpora in the equivalent Italian terms *genere*, *donne*, *diritti*, *e parità* and the Spanish *género*, *mujeres*, *derechos*, and *igualdad*.

noun (2,717 items | 25,720 total frequency)

	Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency
1	eu	487	11	european	249	21	call	156	31	regard	118	41	level	101
2	member	440	12	roma	230	22	policy	151	32	framework	118	42	state	100
3	woman	431	13	crime	221	23	council	150	33	education	115	43	area	97
4	commission	406	14	people	212	24	strategy	148	34	need	114	44	form	91
5	right	377	15	speech	205	25	access	148	35	datum	113	45	health	90
6	states	357	16	measure	197	26	protection	139	36	group	109	46	[url]	88
7	gender	353	17	action	196	27	law	138	37	lgbtiq	107	47	europe	86
8	equality	307	18	violence	180	28	union	132	38	platform	105	48	victim	84
9	hate	307	19	discrimination	175	29	directive	129	39	parliament	103	49	plan	84
10	[number]	301	20	service	163	30	work	121	40	society	103	50	report	83

Figure 1. First 50 nouns in the English corpus

Some verbs among the first 50 are *include, ensure, combat, support, promote, adopt, provide, work, implement, measure, improve, develop, protect* and *hate*.

verb (790 items | 8,205 total frequency)

	Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency
1	be	1,172	11	work	96	21	increase	61	31	consider	45	41	report	34
2	have	400	12	take	95	22	hate	60	32	need	43	42	see	33
3	include	273	13	use	81	23	base	57	33	create	43	43	do	33
4	ensure	191	14	welcome	75	24	encourage	55	34	aim	42	44	put	32
5	combat	121	15	implement	72	25	prevent	51	35	establish	42	45	achieve	32
6	support	120	16	measure	71	26	monitor	51	36	help	40	46	lead	32
7	promote	116	17	improve	67	27	urge	51	37	stress	39	47	experience	31
8	adopt	102	18	make	67	28	set	49	38	strengthen	38	48	recognise	31
9	provide	101	19	develop	66	29	call	48	39	affect	38	49	facilitate	31
10	address	97	20	protect	66	30	tackle	47	40	target	34	50	face	31

Figure 2. First 50 verbs in the English corpus

Some adjectives among the first 50 include *national, European, social, online, digital, fundamental, public, equal, sexual, human, civil, legal, effective*.

adjective (1,038 items | 6,653 total frequency)

	Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency
1	such	213	11	specific	82	21	legal	47	31	ethnic	39	41	domestic	31
2	national	194	12	new	82	22	more	46	32	available	35	42	legislative	31
3	european	171	13	sexual	79	23	certain	46	33	illegal	34	43	high	31
4	social	167	14	human	77	24	political	45	34	essential	34	44	strong	31
5	online	140	15	particular	75	25	good	45	35	key	33	45	full	30
6	digital	115	16	economic	64	26	gender-based	44	36	necessary	33	46	personal	30
7	fundamental	112	17	relevant	64	27	common	41	37	private	33	47	adequate	30
8	public	110	18	civil	61	28	vulnerable	39	38	strategic	32	48	young	30
9	other	102	19	effective	55	29	criminal	39	39	important	32	49	special	29
10	equal	84	20	local	53	30	different	39	40	racial	32	50	free	28

Figure 3. First 50 adjectives in the English corpus

Finally, among the first 50 adverbs there are *especially, particularly, effectively, fully* and *increasingly*.

adverb (263 items | 1,691 total frequency)

	Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency		Lemma	Frequency
1	also	200	14	effectively	27	27	particular	10	40	far	7
2	as	148	15	fully	25	28	strongly	10	41	already	7
3	not	124	16	furthermore	24	29	moreover	9	42	irrespective	7
4	well	113	17	even	22	30	regardless	8	43	yet	7
5	only	49	18	so	21	31	recently	8	44	sometimes	6
6	more	43	19	however	20	32	very	8	45	explicitly	6
7	especially	39	20	still	15	33	always	8	46	potentially	6
8	particularly	36	21	closely	15	34	specifically	7	47	globally	6
9	forward	33	22	increasingly	14	35	publicly	7	48	significantly	6
10	therefore	31	23	thus	14	36	just	7	49	disproportionately	6
11	further	29	24	together	13	37	rather	7	50	alternatively	6
12	often	28	25	easily	12	38	mostly	7			
13	most	27	26	currently	11	39	generally	7			

Figure 4. First 50 adverbs in the English corpus

3.2 Keywords

Keeping into consideration the main topic of this study, the word *hate* was looked at in the English corpus and then its translations in the Italian and Spanish corpora were analysed. Furthermore, given that the intention of the writers was to consider not only hate speech and hate crimes but also the counteractions against them adopted by the European institutions, with resolutions, recommendations and opinions that represent the relevant deeds and legal procedures enacted by the European Parliament, Commission and Council, also the word *measures* and its translations were analysed more in depth.

3.2.1 Hate

It can be noticed that the keyword *hate* occupies the ninth position in the rank of the first 50 words with 367 occurrences in the documents. It was found that its left side concordances include expressions such as *criminalise hate*, *gender-based hate*, *online hate*, *victims of hate*, *fighting against hate*, and *illegal hate*. The only concordances coming on the right appear to be *speech* as in *hate speech* and *crime* as in *hate crime*.

Table 6. Concordances of hate in the English corpus

Concordances of *hate* in the English corpus	
hate	367
hate speech	191
hate crime	145
hate speech and hate crime	72
criminalise hate	10
gender-based hate	4
online hate speech	4
combat(ing) hate	12
victims of hate	9
fighting against hate speech	2
illegal hate speech	6

Regarding the Spanish corpus, *hate speech* is translated as *discurso del odio*, but also as *incitación al odio* while *hate crime* is translated as *delitos de odio* which can be specified as *odio en línea*, *odio misógino* and *odio por motivos de género*, *odio racista* and *odio xenofobo*. It is worth noticing that *hate speech* appears untranslated in English 31 times in the Spanish corpus.

Table 7. Concordances of *odio* in the Spanish corpus

Concordances of *odio* in the Spanish corpus	
odio	385
discurso del odio	29
hate speech	31
incitación al odio	162
incitación al odio misógino/	1
discurso del odio misógino	1
delitos de odio/misóginos/racistas y xenófobos	59
criminalizar el odio	2
odio por motivos de género	4
online hate speech	4
luchar/luche contra el odio	1
víctimas del odio	6
incitación al odio en línea	6
incitación ilegal al odio	4

Additionally, the word *odio*, the translation into Italian was analysed, and emerged that *hate crime* is generally translated as *reati generati* dall'odio, while *hate speech* is translated as *discorso dell'odio*, but also as *incitamento all'odio*. Furthermore *odio* can be *odio online*, *odio di genere*, *odio misogino*, *odio razziale* and *odio xenofobo*. *Hate speech* appears 12 times in English in the Italian corpus and is left untranslated.

Table 8. Concordances of *odio* in the Italian corpus

Concordances of *odio* in the Italian corpus	
odio	369
incitamento all'odio	169
odio online	15
odio di genere	1
reati generati dall'odio	118
odio razziale	4
incitamento all'odio e i reati generati dall'odio	32
odio misogino	3
odio razziale e xenofobo	2
discorso dell'odio	6
discorsi di incitamento all'odio	5
vittime dei reati generati dall'odio	5
hate speech	12
hate crime	16

3.2.2 Measure

The most relevant outcome about the keyword *measures* is the difference in the number of occurrences in the Italian corpus. As a matter of fact, it must be noticed that the word *measures*, that ranks number 34 in the English general word list, and number 40 in the Spanish one with *medidas,* does not appear among the first 50 words in the Italian sub-corpus. To be more precise, the term *misure* only ranks number 60 in the general frequency wordlist of this sub-corpus.

Therefore, a qualitative analysis was carried of the parallel concordance lines of the word *measures* to discover that in the Italian sub-corpus the word *misure* is not repeated anaphorically, as in the other two corpora, but it is found only at the beginning or the top of a numbered list or bulleted list but not repeated each time. As it can be seen in Excerpt (1), in the English version of document [HS03EN], *measures* is repeated 8 times, followed by an infinitive, and the same structure occurs in Spanish in [HS03SP].

Excerpt (1)

Member States should improve equal access to quality and inclusive education of Roma pupils, including by means of measures such as the following: **(a) measures to prevent** and eliminate any form of segregation in

education and to ensure that the potential of all pupils is supported; **(b) measures to prevent** and eliminate misdiagnosis leading to inappropriate placement of Roma pupils in special needs education and to ensure that the allocation of special needs education is based on a transparent and lawful procedure; **(c) measures to provide** effective methods for recognition and reparation of past injustices in the field of education, including segregation, the inappropriate placement of Roma pupils in special schools and unequal treatment; **(d) measures to promote** equity, inclusiveness and diversity in the education system and the classroom, for example, through professional development programmes, mentoring and peer learning activities; **(e) measures to encourage** effective parental involvement in the education of Roma pupils and foster links between the schools and local communities, including through mediators and teaching assistants; **(f) measures to support** the equal participation and active engagement of all pupils, including children with disabilities, in mainstream educational activities and processes; **(g) measures to combat** school bullying and harassment, both online and offline, in order to protect all pupils, including Roma; **(h) measures to raise awareness** among teachers and other school staff of Roma history, Roma cultures and methods for recognising and combating discrimination and its root causes, including antigypsyism and unconscious bias, and of the importance of non-discriminatory education and effective equal access to mainstream education; **(i) measures to support** efforts to ensure that Roma pupils acquire skills in line with current and future labour market needs. [HS03EN]

Los Estados miembros deben consolidar sus esfuerzos a fin de adoptar y aplicar medidas para promover la igualdad y prevenir y combatir de forma eficaz la discriminación, el antigitanismo y la exclusión social y económica, así como sus causas profundas. Estos esfuerzos deben incluir **medidas** como las siguientes: a) **medidas para combatir** eficazmente la discriminación directa e indirecta, por ejemplo haciendo frente al acoso, al antigitanismo, a los estereotipos, a la retórica antigitana, a la incitación al odio, a los delitos de odio y a la violencia contra los gitanos, incluida la incitación a la violencia, tanto en línea como fuera de línea, en especial en el contexto de la transposición, la aplicación y el cumplimiento de la Directiva 2000/43/CE, la Decisión Marco 2008/913/JAI y la Directiva 2010/13/UE del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo(17); b) **medidas para desarrollar y promover** un sistema global de apoyo a las víctimas, en consonancia con la Directiva 2012/29/UE, y para ofrecer asistencia a las personas gitanas que sean víctimas de delitos de odio y discriminación; c) **medidas para combatir** la discriminación múltiple y estructural (18) contra la población gitana y, en particular, contra las mujeres, la juventud, la infancia, las personas LGBTI, las personas de edad avanzada, las personas con discapacidades, los apátridas y los gitanos que se desplazan dentro de la UE(19); d) **medidas para concienciar** acerca de la relación entre los esfuerzos para combatir las prácticas discriminatorias y los esfuerzos para combatir el antigitanismo y la exclusión socioeconómica, como parte de un empeño común para promover el objetivo general de la igualdad; e) **medidas para analizar** y reconocer la existencia del antigitanismo y la discriminación contra la población gitana y sensibilizar sobre estos fenómenos, las formas que adoptan y sus consecuencias perniciosas a través de los medios de comunicación, los planes de estudios y otros medios, y por ejemplo concienciando a los funcionarios públicos y a otras partes interesadas de la necesidad de detectarlos y hacerles frente; f) **medidas para promover** campañas y actividades escolares de sensibilización multicultural; g) **medidas para promover** el conocimiento de las culturas, la lengua y la historia de la población gitana, incluida la conmemoración del Holocausto Gitano y la divulgación de los procesos de reconciliación en la sociedad, entre otros medios a través de actividades que formen adecuadamente a los profesores y del diseño adecuado de los planes de estudios, dado que la concienciación es fundamental para reducir los prejuicios y el antigitanismo como causas importantes de discriminación; h) **medidas para fomentar** narrativas positivas sobre la población gitana y modelos de referencia gitanos, así como una mejor comprensión de las dificultades a las que hacen frente los gitanos, también mediante el apoyo a encuentros intercomunitarios y el aprendizaje intercultural [HS03SP]

In the Italian version [HS03IT] the term *misure* appears only once at the beginning and then only the verb in the infinitive form can be found. So, *measures to prevent* is translated as *prevenire*, *measures to provide* as *assicurare*, *measures to promote* as *promuovere*, *measures to encourage* as *incoraggiare*, *measures to support* as *sostenere*, *measures to combat* as *combattere*, *measures to raise awareness* as *sensibilizzare* and so on.

Gli Stati membri dovrebbero migliorare la parità di accesso a un'istruzione inclusiva e di qualità per gli alunni Rom, compreso mediante **misure quali quelle volte a**: a) **prevenire** ed eliminare qualsiasi forma di segregazione nell'istruzione e garantire che il potenziale di tutti gli alunni sia sostenuto; b) **prevenire** ed eliminare valutazioni errate che comportano il collocamento inappropriato di alunni Rom in strutture educative per alunni con bisogni speciali e garantire che l'assegnazione all'insegnamento speciale sia fondato su una procedura trasparente e regolare; c) **assicurare** metodi efficaci per il riconoscimento e la riparazione

delle ingiustizie subite in passato nel settore dell'istruzione, compresa la segregazione, il collocamento inappropriato degli alunni Rom in scuole d'insegnamento speciale e la disparità di trattamento; **d) promuovere** l'equità, l'inclusività e la diversità nel sistema di istruzione e in classe, ad esempio attraverso programmi di sviluppo professionale, tutoraggio e attività di apprendimento tra pari; **e) incoraggiare** un coinvolgimento effettivo dei genitori nell'istruzione degli alunni Rom e rafforzare i legami tra le scuole e le comunità locali, anche per il tramite di mediatori e assistenti all'insegnamento; **f) sostenere** la partecipazione paritaria e l'impegno attivo di tutti gli alunni, compresi i minori con disabilità, nelle attività e nei processi d'insegnamento generali; **g) combattere** il bullismo e le molestie nelle scuole, sia online che offline, al fine di proteggere tutti gli alunni, compresi i Rom; **h) sensibilizzare** gli insegnanti e il resto del personale scolastico sulla storia e le culture dei Rom e sui metodi per riconoscere e contrastare la discriminazione e le sue cause profonde, compresi l'antiziganismo e i pregiudizi inconsci, e in merito all'importanza di un'istruzione non discriminatoria e di un effettivo accesso paritario all'istruzione generale; **i) sostenere** gli sforzi volti a garantire che gli alunni Rom acquisiscano competenze in linea con le esigenze attuali e future del mercato del lavoro. [HS03IT]

The following tables show the co-text of the word *measures* in the three corpora: as can be seen in the English version the left context was considered in which pre-modifiers such as *national*, *mandatory*, *technical*, *integration*, and *criminal law* modify the word *measures*. Concordances such as *targeted measures*, *existing measures*, *austerity measures* and *socio-economic measures* can be found along with the others already listed.

Table 9. Concordances of the word *measures* in the English corpus

Concordances of the word *measures* in the English corpus	
criminal law	measures
special protection	
national	
legislative or non-legislative	
mandatory	
technical	
surveillance	
social	
targeted	
integration	
existing and new policy	
socio-economic	
austerity	

In the Spanish and Italian versions on the contrary, the modifiers are to be found on the right co-text: therefore, *misure di ricorso e di sostegno, misure nazionali, misure obbligatorie*, *misure vincolanti* are to be found in the Italian versions of the documents. While *medidas nacionales*, *medidas obligatorias, medidas de reparación y apoyo*, or *medidas de apoyo para quienes lo necesiten, '*supporting measures for those who need them'*,* are among the most frequent concordances in the Spanish texts.

Table 10. Concordances of the word *misure* in the Italian corpus

Concordances of the word *misure* in the Italian corpus	
misure	di diritto penale
	di ricorso e di sostegno, di sostegno pubblico
	speciali di protezione
	nazionali
	che incidono in modo significativo
	obbligatorie
	tecniche
	adottate
	volte a migliorare, a promuovere, a tutelare, a garantire, a colmare
	di sostegno, di sorveglianza, di conservazione, di emergenza
	corrispondenti
	economiche
	vincolanti

Table 11. Concordances of the word *medidas* in the Spanish corpus

Concordances of the word *medidas* in the Spanish corpus	
medidas	de prevención y lucha contra la delincuencia, el racismo y la xenofobia
	para combatir la violencia de género
	de Derecho penal
	de reparación y apoyo
	de apoyo público
	especiales de protección
	nacionales
	obligatorias contra las denuncias abusivas
	destinadas a proteger los derechos fundamentales
	para mejorar la alfabetización mediática
	destinadas a proteger la integridad electoral y el debate democrático abierto
	de apoyo para quienes lo necesiten
	para garantizar que nadie se quede atrás

3.3 Attitude Markers

Following Hyland (see Table 5), attitude markers belong to the interactional features of metadiscourse that involve readers and open opportunities for them to contribute to the discourse. They show the author's perspective and evaluation towards the information provided. They focus the readers' attention and guide their interpretation (Hyland, 2005, p. 52). In particular attitude markers indicate the writer's affective attitude to propositions which is most explicitly signaled by attitude verbs, adverbs, and adjectives.

So, once again the word *measures* was considered, focusing on the adjectives modifying the word and forming some particular occurrences in the English corpus and their translations. As well known, English is a pre-modifying language so *effective*, *stronger*, *necessary*, *concrete* and *relevant measures* (see Table 12) can be found translated into Italian as *misure efficaci*, *misure piu incisive*, *misure adeguate*, *misure migliori e più ampie*, with the adjective in a post-modifying position (see Table 13). These adjectives show the authors' perspective regarding the measures to be adopted and help the readers to focus on the writers' attitude towards the decisions taken by the legislative bodies and to form their own opinion upon the matter at stake. In Spanish as well the adjectives are found in a post modifying position so *medidas concretas*, *medidas urgentes*, *medidas pertinentes*, *medidas adecuadas* are found in the concordance lines (see Table 14).

Table 12. Attitude markers modifying the word *measures*

Attitude markers modifying the word *measures*	
effective	measures
stronger	
necessary	
concrete	
common and concrete	
special	
relevant	
appropriate	
clearer	
necessary	
firm	
awareness-raising	
medidas	

Table 13. Attitude markers modifying the word *misure*

Attitude markers modifying the word *misure*	
misure	efficaci
	più incisive
	necessarie
	adeguate, adeguate e specifiche
	urgenti
	concrete, comuni e concrete
	specifiche
	mirate
	positive
	migliori e più ampie

Table 14. Attitude markers modifying the word *medidas*

Attitude markers modifying the word *medidas*	
medidas	eficaces
	más enèrgicas
	necesarias
	concretas
	adecuadas y específicas
	urgentes
	comunes y concretas
	especiales
	pertinentes
	adecuadas
	eficientes

For example, considering *gender-based hate speech*, document [HS03EN] in the corpora uses the adjective *stronger* to modify the word measures in the English document and the translation *più incisive* in the Italian document and *más enérgicas* in the Spanish version.

The ubiquity of gender-based hate speech has also been underlined by the Council of Europe, calling for *stronger measures to combat it*, *misure più incisive per combatterlo*, and *medidas más enérgicas para combatirla*. Notice that the word *stronger* is a rather neutral and common word while the translations both in Italian and in Spanish sound more specific semantically speaking and evaluative given that instead of the possible translation "*misure più forti*" in Italian we find "*misure più incisive*", using the adjective *incisive* together with the comparative form. In Spanish, instead of "medidas más fuertes" "medidas más enérgicas" is used, that corresponds to the adjective *energetic* or *vigorous,* instead of *strong* or the comparative *stronger* (see Excerpt 2).

Excerpt (2)

For instance, hate speech on grounds of sex characteristics and intersex people in particular have increasingly become the target of hate speech perpetrated by groups that operate cross-border. The ubiquity of gender-based hate speech has also been underlined by the Council of Europe, calling for **stronger measures** to combat it. [HS01EN]

Ad esempio, l'incitazione all'odio basato sulle caratteristiche sessuali aumenta e in particolare le persone intersessuali sono diventate sempre più bersaglio dell'incitamento all'odio perpetrato da gruppi che operano a livello transfrontaliero. L'onnipresenza dell'incitamento all'odio basato sul genere è stata sottolineata anche dal Consiglio d'Europa, che ha invocato **misure più incisive** per combatterlo. [HS01IT]

Por ejemplo, la incitación al odio por motivos de características sexuales y, en particular, las personas intersexuales que se ha convertido cada vez más en el objetivo de la incitación al odio cometida por grupos que operan a escala transfronteriza. El Consejo de Europa también ha subrayado la ubicuidad de la incitación al odio por motivos de género, pidiendo **medidas más enérgicas** para combatirla. [HS01SP]

3.4 Evidentials: in Accordance with, According to

The analysis also involved the investigation of legal discourse and metadiscursive features such as *evidentials*, which belong to the category of interactive resources (see Table 5). Hyland defines *evidentials* as "metalinguistic

representations of an idea from another source" (Hyland, 2005, p. 51).

Among the *evidentials*, *in accordance with* is one of the most frequent structures in this type of legal documents: 11 occurrences can be found in the English corpus.
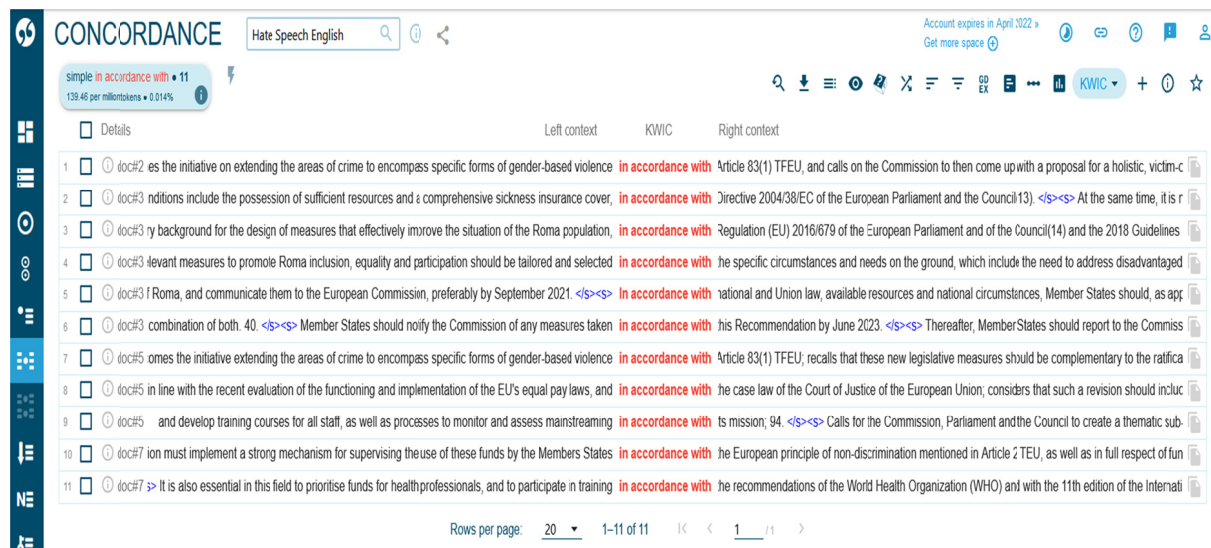

Figure 5. Concordance lines of *in accordance with* (Sketch Engine)

Figure 5 shows the concordance lines of *in accordance with* obtained through Sketch Engine, while Table 15 shows the great variety of equivalents of this evidential used in the Italian and the Spanish corpora.

Table 15. Equivalents of *in accordance with*

Equivalents of *in accordance with*		
English corpus	Italian corpus	Spanish corpus
in accordance with	secondo	Según
	in base	de acuerdo con
	conformemente	con arreglo a
	in conformità con	en consonancia con
	in linea con	acorde con
	in base al	en virtud de
	a norma del	teniendo en cuenta
	in conformità del	
	ai sensi	

Furthermore, "la tendencia a usar una mayor variedad de formas" i.e., the tendency to use a wider variety of forms in Spanish is also underlined by Blini (2018, p. 34), is confirmed in this corpus not only for Spanish but also for Italian, and manifests itself in the following 6 excerpts of *in accordance with*, all taken from document [HS03EN], where the equivalents utilised in the two translated versions are each time different.

Excerpt (3)

…this Recommendation highlights the importance of collecting data as necessary background for the design of measures that effectively improve the situation of the Roma population, **in accordance with** Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council. [HS03EN]

…la presente raccomandazione sottolinea l'importanza della raccolta di dati quale contesto di base necessario per la progettazione di misure che migliorino in modo effettivo la situazione della popolazione Rom, **in conformità del** regolamento (UE) 2016/679 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio. [HS03IT]

…la presente Recomendación destaca la importancia de que se recopilen datos como material necesario para elaborar medidas que mejoren de manera efectiva la situación de la población gitana, **de acuerdo con** el Reglamento (UE) 2016/679 del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo. [HS03SP]

Excerpt (4)

Those conditions include the possession of sufficient resources and a comprehensive sickness insurance cover, **in accordance with** Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and the Council. [HS03EN]

Tra tali condizioni figurano il possesso di risorse sufficienti e di un'assicurazione malattia che copra tutti i rischi, **conformemente** alla direttiva 2004/38/CE del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio. [HS03IT]

Esas condiciones incluyen la posesión de recursos suficientes y de una cobertura sanitaria general, **de conformidad con** la Directiva 2004/38/CE del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo. [HS03SP]

Excerpt (5)

National approaches and relevant measures to promote Roma inclusion, equality and participation should be tailored and selected **in accordance with** the specific circumstances and needs on the ground, which include the need to address disadvantaged groups, such as Roma, in a broader context. [HS03EN]

Le impostazioni nazionali e le **misure pertinenti** volte a promuovere l'inclusione, l'uguaglianza e la partecipazione dei Rom dovrebbero essere adeguate e selezionate **conformemente** alle circostanze e alle esigenze specifiche sul campo, che includono la necessità di rivolgersi ai gruppi svantaggiati, quali i Rom, in un contesto più ampio. [HS03IT]

Los enfoques nacionales y las medidas pertinentes para promover la inclusión, igualdad y participación de la población gitana deben adaptarse y seleccionarse **con arreglo a** las circunstancias y necesidades específicas existentes sobre el terreno, incluida la necesidad de dirigirse a los grupos desfavorecidos, tales como la población gitana, en un contexto más amplio. [HS03ES]

Excerpt (6)

In accordance with national and Union law, available resources and national circumstances, Member States should, as appropriate, consider the relevance to the national context of the measures set out in this Recommendation and implement them, in a proportionate and selective manner, in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders. [HS03EN]

In conformità del diritto nazionale e dell'Unione, delle risorse disponibili e delle circostanze nazionali, gli Stati membri dovrebbero, se del caso, esaminare la pertinenza, rispetto al contesto nazionale, delle misure illustrate nella presente raccomandazione e attuarle in modo proporzionato e selettivo, in stretta cooperazione con tutti i pertinenti portatori di interessi. [HS03IT]

Los Estados miembros, cuando corresponda, deben considerar la pertinencia que tienen las medidas establecidas en la presente Recomendación en el contexto nacional y aplicarlas de forma proporcionada y selectiva, en estrecha colaboración con todas las partes interesadas oportunas **teniendo en cuenta** el Derecho nacional y de la Unión, los recursos disponibles y las circunstancias nacionales. [HS03SP]

Excerpt (7)

Member States should notify the Commission of any measures taken **in accordance with** this Recommendation by June 2023. [HS03EN]

Gli Stati membri dovrebbero notificare alla Commissione le eventuali misure adottate **in conformità** della presente raccomandazione entro giugno 2023. [HS03IT]

Los Estados miembros deben comunicar a la Comisión todas las medidas adoptadas **con arreglo** a la presente Recomendación a más tardar en junio de 2023. [HS03SP]

Similarly, *according to* is used 18 times in the English corpus as shown by the concordance lines taken from Sketch Engine in Figure 6 and translated with two equivalents in Italian and 4 equivalents in Spanish, as shown in Table 16.
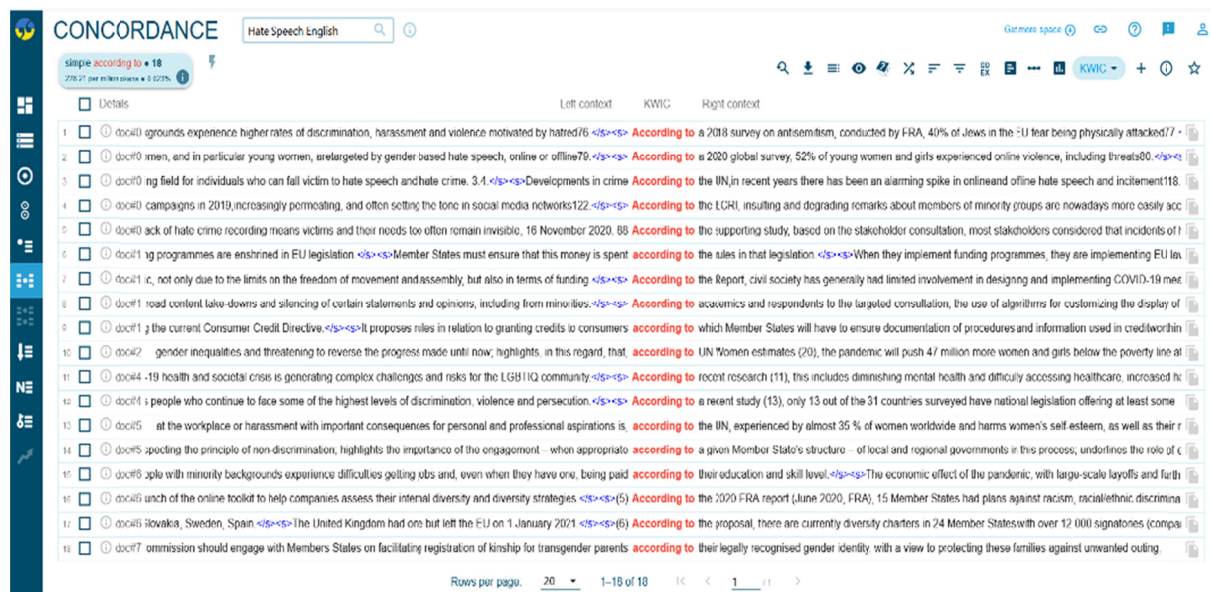
Figure 6. Concordance lines of *according to* (Sketch Engine)

Table 16. Equivalents of *according to*

Equivalents of *according to*		
English corpus	Italian corpus	Spanish corpus
according to	conformemente	según
	in base a	de acuerdo con
		acorde con
		en virtud de

The following Excerpts (8) and (9) exemplify the use of some of the equivalents for *according to* used in the documents under scrutiny.

Excerpt (8)

…highlights, in this regard, that, **according to** UN Women estimates (20), the pandemic will push 47 million more women and girls below the poverty line at global level [HS03EN]

…sottolinea, a tale proposito, che, **secondo** le stime di UN Women (20), la pandemia spingerà 47 milioni in più di donne e ragazze al di sotto della soglia di povertà a livello globale [HS03IT]

…destaca, a este respecto, que, **según** las estimaciones de ONU Mujeres (20), la pandemia empujará a otros 47 millones de mujeres y niñas por debajo del umbral de pobreza a nivel mundial [HS03SP]

Excerpt (9)

The European Commission should engage with Members States on facilitating registration of kinship for transgender parents **according to** their legally recognised gender identity, with a view to protecting these families against unwanted outing, discrimination and violence. [HS08EN]

La Commissione europea dovrebbe collaborare con gli Stati membri per facilitare la registrazione dei discendenti per i genitori transgender **in base a**lla loro identità di genere legalmente riconosciuta, al fine di proteggere tali famiglie dall'"outing" indesiderato, dalla discriminazione e dalla violenza. [HS08EN]

La Comisión Europea debería colaborar con los Estados miembros para facilitar la inscripción en el registro civil del parentesco respecto de progenitores transgénero **de acuerdo con** su identidad de género legalmente reconocida, con vistas a proteger a estas familias contra la "salida del armario" a la fuerza, la discriminación y la violencia. [HS08EN]

3.5 Legal Terminology: without Prejudice to

Looking at legal terminology, the specific phrase *without prejudice to* was considered. Quoting Alcaraz and

Hughes (2002, p. 166), "the *without prejudice to* clause acts as a safeguard in the presence of potentially damaging or incriminating statements". *Without prejudice to* is used 4 times in the English corpus as shown by the concordance lines taken from Sketch Engine in Figure 7 and translated with two equivalents in Italian and just one in Spanish as shown in Table 17 and in the Excerpts (10), (11), (12), and (13) where it is translated as *fatte salve* or *lascia impregiudicate/i* in Italian and *sin perjuicio de* in Spanish. The objects of this legal phrase are in general specific actions, norms of the European Union, principles of procedural law, the legal traditions or the competences of the Member States.
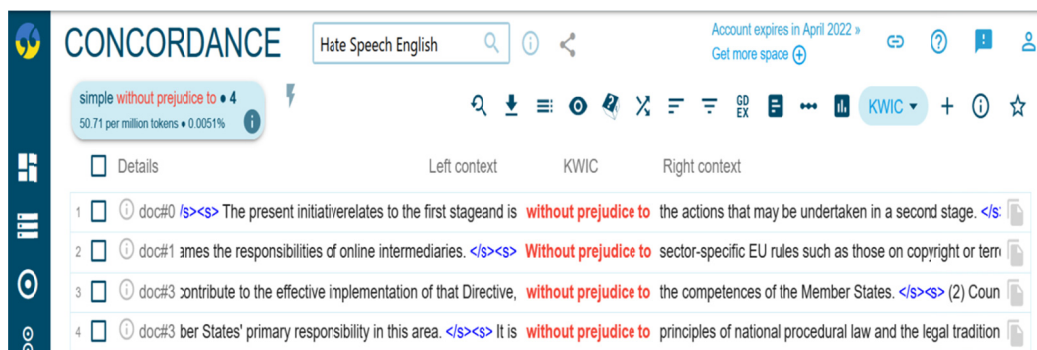
Figure 7. Concordance lines of *without prejudice to* (Sketch Engine)

Table 17. Equivalents of *without prejudice to*

Equivalents of *without prejudice to*		
English corpus	Italian corpus	Spanish corpus
without prejudice to	lascia impregiudicate/i	sin perjuicio de
	fatte salve	

Excerpt (10)

The present initiative relates to the first stage and is **without prejudice to** the actions that may be undertaken in a second stage. [HS01EN]

La presente iniziativa riguarda la prima fase e **lascia impregiudicate** le azioni che possono essere intraprese in una seconda fase. [HS01IT]

La presente iniciativa se refiere al primer paso y se entiende **sin perjuicio de** las acciones que puedan emprenderse en un segundo paso. [HS01SP]

Excerpt (11)

Without prejudice to sector-specific EU rules such as those on copyright or terrorist content online, it provides a single horizontal set of rules in the EU for a balanced governance of online content moderation. [HS02EN]

Fatte salve le norme settoriali dell'UE, come quelle sul diritto d'autore o sui contenuti terroristici online, essa fornisce un unico insieme orizzontale di norme nell'UE per una governance equilibrata della moderazione dei contenuti online. [HS02IT]

Sin perjuicio de las normas de la UE específicas de cada sector, como las relativas a los derechos de autor o a los contenidos terroristas en línea, ofrece un conjunto de normas horizontales en la UE para una gobernanza equilibrada de la moderación de los contenidos en línea. [HS02SP]

Excerpt (12)

It is **without prejudice to** principles of national procedural law and the legal traditions of the Member States. [HS04EN]

Lascia impregiudicati i principi del diritto procedurale nazionale e le tradizioni giuridiche degli Stati membri. [HS04IT]

Se entiende **sin perjuicio de** los principios del Derecho procesal nacional y de las tradiciones jurídicas de

los Estados miembros. [HS04SP]

Excerpt (13)

One purpose of this Recommendation is to contribute to the effective implementation of that Directive, **without prejudice to** the competences of the Member States. [HS04EN]

Uno degli obiettivi della presente raccomandazione è contribuire all'effettiva attuazione di tale direttiva, **fatte salve** le competenze degli Stati membri. [HS04IT]

Uno de los objetivos de la presente Recomendación es contribuir a la aplicación eficaz de esa Directiva, **sin perjuicio de** las competencias de los Estados miembros. [HS04SP]

3.6 Legal Terminology: Criminals, Perpetrators and Victims

After *hate speech, hate crimes* and the countermeasures against them*,* the analysis was focused on the people involved.

It was observed that the individuals responsible for hate crimes are not precisely defined in the documents under scrutiny. The word *criminals* is used only once, it is an hapax found only in document [HS02EN] and is translated as *criminali* in Italian and *delincuentes* in Spanish (see Excerpt 14). Then the phrases *individuals responsible* and *those responsible* are found in the documents [HS01EN] and [HS06EN], translated with *persone responsabili* and *personas responsables* in the few cases they are used, as in Excerpt (15) and (16).

Excerpt (14)

However, the use of encryption also allows **criminals** to mask their identity and hide the content of their communications. [HS01EN]

Tuttavia l'uso della cifratura consente anche ai **criminali** di celare la propria identità e nascondere il contenuto delle loro comunicazioni. [HS01IT]

Sin embargo, el uso del cifrado también permite a los **delincuentes** ocultar su identidad y ocultar el contenido de sus comunicaciones. [HS01SP]

Excerpt (15)

The ECtHR further pointed out that criminal sanctions against **individuals responsible** for the most serious expressions of hatred, inciting others to violence, could also be invoked as a last resort measure. [HS01EN]

La CEDU ha inoltre sottolineato che come misura di extrema ratio potrebbero essere invocate anche sanzioni penali nei confronti delle **persone responsabili** delle più gravi manifestazioni d'odio, che istigano altri alla violenza. [HS01IT]

El TEDH señaló además que las sanciones penales contra las **personas responsables** de las manifestaciones más graves de odio, que inciten a otras personas a la violencia, también podrían invocarse como último recurso. [HS01SP]

Excerpt (16)

Supports the Commission's commitment to combating gender-based violence, supporting and protecting the victims of these crimes, and ensuring that **those responsible** are held accountable for their crimes. [HS01EN]

Sostiene l'impegno della Commissione per combattere la violenza di genere, sostenere e proteggere le vittime di questi reati e assicurare che **i responsabili** siano chiamati a rispondere dei loro reati. [HS02IT]

Respalda el compromiso de la Comisión de combatir la violencia de género, apoyar y proteger a las víctimas de estos delitos, y exigir que **los responsables** rindan cuentas de sus delitos. [HS01SP]

Another term used to refer to the individuals responsible for hate crimes is *perpetrators*: there are in total 5 occurrences of it, that in Italian are translated as *autore* and in Spanish as *autor*, a rather neutral term. Particularly interesting is the first example in which *perpetrator's action* and *la acción del autor* are rendered in Italian with the impersonal phrase *innescare l'azione* focusing on the action rather than on the performer, who is not mentioned (see Excerpt 17).

Excerpt (17)

For both hate speech and hate crime, it is the bias motivation that triggers **the perpetrator's action.** Targeted persons are selected based on the irreal or perceived connection, attachment, affiliation with, support or membership of a community or a group sharing a protected characteristic. [HS01EN]

Sia per l'incitamento all'odio che per i reati generati dall'odio, è la motivazione basata sul pregiudizio a

innescare **l'azione.** Le persone prese a bersaglio sono selezionate in base al fatto di essere collegate, legate o affiliate a una comunità o a un gruppo che condivide una caratteristica protetta, o al fatto di sostenerli o di appartenervi, in modo reale o percepito. [HS01IT]

Tanto para la incitación al odio como para los delitos de odio, **la acción del autor** viene desencadenada por la motivación sesgada. Las personas a las que se dirige se seleccionan en función de su conexión real o percibida, su vinculación, afiliación, apoyo o pertenencia a una comunidad o grupo que comparte una característica protegida. [HS01SP]

Differently from the word *criminal* or *perpetrator* which are not precisely defined, the word *victim* is declined in its various sub-groupings and, therefore, several *vulnerable categories* are cited in the corpora such as individual victims but also groups such as *older people* or *persone anziane* or *personas mayores* or *las víctimas de edad avanzada.* The absence of attitude markers to signal any type of evaluation of alleged negative actors must be also noticed. On the contrary attitude markers are used to define and modify words and phrases related to *victims and targeted persons* as shown in Excerpts (18)–(21).

Excerpt (18)

Hate speech and hate crime affect not only the **individual victims** and their communities…[HS01EN]

L'incitamento all'odio e i reati generati dall'odio colpiscono non solo le **singole vittime** e le loro comunità …[HS01IT]

La incitación al odio y los delitos de odio afectan no solo a las **víctimas individuales** y a sus comunidades …[HS01SP]

Excerpt (19)

The pandemic also emphasised intergenerational tensions and brought a resurgence of hostile messages on social media qualifying as hate speech against **older people**, who as a **vulnerable category** have been more targeted by abuse during the pandemic and more prone to becoming **victims of hate speech and hate crime**. [HS01EN]

La pandemia ha accentuato anche le tensioni intergenerazionali e causato un diffondersi di messaggi ostili sui social media che si qualificano come incitamento all'odio nei confronti delle **persone anziane**, che in quanto **categoria vulnerabile** sono stati più colpiti dagli abusi durante la pandemia e rischiano maggiormente di essere **vittime di incitamento all'odio e reati generati dall'odio** [HS01IT]

La pandemia también puso de relieve las tensiones intergeneracionales y trajo un resurgimiento de mensajes hostiles en los medios sociales calificados como incitación al odio contra **las personas mayores**, que, como **categoría vulnerable**, han sido objeto de ofensas en mayor medida durante la pandemia, así como más propensos a convertirse en **víctimas de incitación al odio y de delitos de odio**. [HS01SP]

Excerpt (20)

…the invisibility and lack of protection of **older victims** is heightened by the lack of awareness of age as a ground that might incite hate crimes. [HS01EN]

…vittime più anziane sono aggravate dalla mancata consapevolezza dell'età come motivo che potrebbe incitare a commettere reati generati dall'odio. [HS01IT]

Las víctimas de edad avanzada se ven agravadas por la falta de conciencia de la edad como motivo que podría incitar a los delitos de odio. [HS01SP]

Excerpt (21)

most vulnerable victims of crime… [HS01EN]

le **vittime più vulnerabili**… [HS01IT]

víctimas de delitos más vulnerables… [HS01SP]

Along with older people, other vulnerable categories are represented by *persons with disabilities* translated as *persone con disabilità* in Italian and *personas con discapacidad* in Spanish, who are more at risk of being victims of violent crimes and especially hate crimes according to the documents under investigation here, as in Excerpt (22).

Excerpt (22)

Persons with disabilities are more at risk of being **victims of violent crimes, including hate crimes**, or to

face hate speech, than other persons. [HS02EN]

Rispetto ad altre persone, le **persone con disabilità** rischiano maggiormente di essere **vittime di reati violenti, compresi i reati generati dall'odio, o di incitamento all'odio**. [HS02IT]

Las **personas con discapacidad** corren mayor riesgo que otras personas de ser víctimas de delitos violentos, incluidos los delitos de odio, o de enfrentarse a la incitación al odio. [HS02ES]

Trafficked victims, which is translated as *vittime della tratta* and *víctimas de trata* as in Excerpt (23) also represent the object of countermeasures taken against hate crime by the European institutions, especially when it comes to provide anti-trafficking efforts to remove online abusive materials.

Excerpt (23)

Internet service providers and related companies are part of the solution to support anti-trafficking efforts with identification and removal of online material associated with exploitation and abuse of **trafficked victims** [HS02EN]

I prestatori di servizi Internet e le imprese collegate fanno parte della soluzione destinata a sostenere gli sforzi anti-tratta tramite l'individuazione e la rimozione di materiale online associato allo sfruttamento e all'abuso di **vittime della tratta** [HS02IT]

Los proveedores de servicios de internet y las empresas relacionadas forman parte de la solución para apoyar los esfuerzos contra la trata de seres humanos mediante la identificación y la eliminación del material digital asociado con la explotación y el abuso de las **víctimas de trata** [HS02SP]

Additionally, many of these documents in the corpora deal with *Roma victims* who are *donne e minori Rom* in Italian or *personas gitanas*, in particular *mujeres y niños gitanos* in Spanish, as in Excerpts (24) and (25) who are victims of such hate crimes and for whom some kind of measures are foreseen.

Excerpt (24)

In line with Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (3), this Recommendation also aims to promote support **to Roma victims of such crimes**. [HS04EN]

In linea con la direttiva 2012/29/UE del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio (3), la presente raccomandazione mira altresì a promuovere l'assistenza ai **Rom vittime di tali reati**. [HS04IT]

En consonancia con la Directiva 2012/29/UE del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo (3), la presente Recomendación aspira también a fomentar el apoyo a **las personas gitanas que sean víctimas de este tipo de delitos**. [HS04SP]

Last but not least, *women* and *LGBTIQ people* are cited as victims of public or domestic violence and hate crimes such as online harassment, cyberbullying and sexist hate speech. As underlined by Piñeiro-Otero and Martínez-Rolán (2021: 1) in their study about manifestations of sexist hate speech and misogyny on Twitter "15% of direct interactions and 10% of indirect interactions involving the women included some form of insult or abuse, although these were not necessarily sexist or misogynistic in nature. Women with greater visibility and social influence, such as those active in communication or politics, are most often targeted by this violence". Against these crimes the European institutions are fighting and they are trying to find countermeasures with the objective to encourage Member states to provide medical and social services, help programs, and safe places for protection (see Excerpts 25, 26, 27).

Excerpt (25)

Welcomes the proposed specific measures to tackle cyber violence which disproportionally affects **women and girls** (including online harassment, cyberbullying and **sexist hate speech**), in particular activists, women politicians and other public figures visible in public discourse. [HS06EN]

… valuta positivamente le misure specifiche proposte per contrastare la violenza online che colpisce in modo sproporzionato **le donne e le ragazze** (tra cui molestie e bullismo online e discorsi di i**ncitamento all'odio sessista**), in particolare le attiviste, le rappresentanti politiche e altre personalità visibili nel dibattito pubblico. [HS06IT]

Acoge con satisfacción las medidas específicas propuestas para combatir la ciberviolencia que afecta de manera desproporcionada a **las mujeres y las niñas** (incluido el acoso en internet, la intimidación por internet y la **incitación al odio sexista**), en particular a activistas, políticas y otras figuras que gozan de visibilidad en el ámbito público. [HS06SP]

Excerpt (26)

Members States must be encouraged to provide medical and social services, shelters, help programmes and safe places for **LGBTIQ people** who are **victims of domestic violence**, **hate crimes** and **hate speech,** and **LGBTIQ youth** who are left without family support. [HS08EN]

Affinché le **persone LGBTIQ** non debbano far fronte a privazioni socioeconomiche ed elevati tassi di povertà ed esclusione sociale, occorre esortare gli Stati membri a garantire servizi sanitari e sociali, rifugi, programmi di assistenza e posti sicuri alle **persone LGBTIQ** vittime di violenza domestica, **reati generati dall'odio** e **incitamento all'odio**, ai **giovani LGBTIQ** che non sono sostenuti dalle proprie famiglie. [HS08IT]

Para que las **personas LGBTIQ** no sufran privación socioeconómica ni elevadas tasas de pobreza y exclusión social, debe alentarse a los Estados miembros a proporcionar servicios médicos y sociales, refugios, programas de ayuda y lugares seguros para personas LGBTIQ que sean víctimas de violencia doméstica, **delitos de odio** e **incitación al odio**, para aquellos **jóvenes LGBTIQ** que se queden sin apoyo familiar. [HS08SP]

Excerpt (27)

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown us that most Member States are insufficiently equipped to provide emergency or short-term shelter to LGBTIQ individuals who are either **victims of domestic violence**, especially **transgender people**, or are being assaulted by their own families. [HS08EN]

La pandemia di COVID-19 ha mostrato che la maggior parte degli Stati membri non è sufficientemente preparata a fornire rifugi di emergenza o a breve termine alle persone LGBTIQ **vittime di violenza domestica**, in particolare le **persone transgender**, o che subiscono aggressioni da parte delle loro stesse famiglie. [HS08IT]

La pandemia de COVID-19 nos ha demostrado que la mayoría de los Estados miembros no está suficientemente equipada para ofrecer refugio de urgencia o a corto plazo a **las personas LGBTIQ** que son **víctimas de violencia doméstica**, en particular **personas transgénero**, o que están siendo agredidas por sus propios familiares. [HS08SP]

4. Conclusions

Hate speech and hate crimes are gaining increasing interest in various contexts including that of the European institutions: these documents from the 2021 show a growing concern and attention on the topic.

The findings in this work reveal strong and valid attempts of EU legislation to recognise hate speech as hate crimes and to criminalise such deeds and actions which constitute forms of abuse and discrimination against vulnerable categories such as women, Roma population, disabled persons, older people, LGBTQI communities, racial and different ethnic groups. From a linguistic point of view, a neutral treatment and attitude towards actors and perpetrators can be noticed, as revealed by the absence of attitude markers or adjectives and definitions evaluating their alleged negative nature. On the contrary vulnerable victims and hostile actions or criminal offences are precisely defined and assessed.

Measures as well are clearly indicated in their legal nature (*national*, *mandatory*, *socio-economic*) but also marked and evaluated from a qualifying and linguistic point of view, as the abundant presence of adjectives and attitude markers shows (*effective*, *urgent*, *relevant*, *appropriate*, *awareness-raising*). The same variety is appreciable in the use of equivalents of the evidentials used in the texts through which intertextual references to other laws, norms, directives, regulations and opinions is made in the documents under investigation.

From a translation point of view, despite the prevalent monoreferentiality of the legal English and legal terminology, an extreme variety in the translated texts was found, that, to a certain extent, explains, not only the differences in type/token ratio, but also the larger amount of tokens in the two translated corpora. It was thanks to the use of parallel corpora that was possible to appreciate the varieties found in the documents and in addition this made us reflect once more on the importance of using this type of corpora in the classroom, as an invaluable resource for the pedagogy of translation: as a matter of fact, they are precious resources of information and data, much more than traditional or digital dictionaries, for discovering typical and well-established translation equivalents of given terms and expressions, and additionally, they can raise students' awareness of translation strategies actually used by professionals in institutional contexts.

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Note

Note 1. As reported by Blini (2018, p. 24) "en 1997 se utilizó en un 45,4% el inglés, 40,4% el francés, 5,4% alemán y 8,8% otras lenguas. Según la Comisión Europea, en 2008 "el 72.5% de los textos originales […] se redactaron en inglés, el 11,8% en francés, el 2,7% en alemán y el 13% en el resto de las lenguas" (Traducir para una comunidad multilingüe, 2009, p. 8). Hoy en día, el inglés ha afianzado su posición de idioma dominante: en 2015, un 81% de los documentos traducidos por la Dirección General de Traducción se redactó originariamente en inglés".

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