
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Court and Tribunal Adjournments and Related Documents in The United Kingdom and Spain. Spanish - English Legal Terminology , Structures and 'Court-lish' Translations

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ABSTRACT

Legal Translation is an essential division within a specialised translation. One of the most frequent documents in court communication is called 'adjournment'. Thanks to this, every court party is aware of the importance of this legal document. However, this brief but frequent court document has not been analysed thoroughly, especially within a specialised translation. The purpose of this study is to analyse the internal structure of court adjournments, their terminology and the possible equivalence in the (Spanish-English) target language. The conclusion of this comparison will reveal important linguistic features in court English, coined here as 'Court-lish', and establish certain translation patterns in Spanish. The reason for this study is twofold: firstly, to give this court document prominence within specialised translations and, on the other hand, to ease effective communication if a court hearing is finally adjourned in any of the two analysed languages.

KEYWORDS

Court Adjournment, Legal Translation, Adjournment Terminology, 'Court-lish' Documents

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1. Introduction

Court procedural documents constitute the most important legal documents that are frequent within a specialised translation. One of the essential documents, mainly as an initial point of court procedure, is the court adjournment. Legal translators should establish certain structures and lexical equivalences in order to ease possible Spanish < > English translations.

The aim of this comparative study is to establish a linguistic pattern between both countries in order to ease the (English-Spanish) bidirectional translation of these documents. Thanks to this, specialised translators and linguists can create a possible pattern for their professional sphere.

In the United Kingdom, there exist three main procedure rules:

- Civil Procedure Rules. The latest amendments to this date have come into force on 8 October 2024 in order to increase issue claims from £10,000 to £25,000 as well as allow a litigant to issue their claim in the Welsh language.
- Criminal Procedure Rules. As of 7 October 2024, the latest amendments include online written procedure, rights of domestic abuse protection orders, or interpretation of case law affected by EU laws.
- Family Procedure Rules. Latest important amendments for translators: if a marriage or civil partnership document or certificate is not in English, a translation of that document must be verified by a translator and verified by a notary public or authenticated by a statement of truth. This amendment came into force on 1 June 2024.

In Spain we could find these 'rules of procedure' ('reglamento de procedimiento', 'disposiciones procesales', 'normas procesales del derecho procesal')

Court procedures within these big procedure rules in the United Kingdom and Spain include the adjournment as an important and useful document in every court procedure. However, this study reveals a gap in the linguistic analysis of this type of document that needs to be analysed in order to ease the communicative process in courtrooms.

The court corpus or 'courtpus' (term coined by Godoy, 2022) that has been analysed in this research is composed of legal documents that are essential in most part of court cases in the United Kingdom and Spain: adjournments. The comparative study will reveal the common and distinctive phraseology of these documents in order to establish legal terminology grounds for legal translators and interpreters.

This study coins another technicism, 'Court-lish', which blends 'Court' and 'English' terms to name the characteristics of this document and its main linguistic features in court. This research will establish the phraseology that appears in both languages. In addition, we will compare these legal concepts in order to set the basis of a communicative pattern in English and Spanish. The 'Court-lish' features of this study will define and clarify adjournments and related documents for specialised translators, interpreters, and experts in law.

2. Literature Review

Legal translation is one essential discipline within specialised translation. There are many studies based on legal documents, their linguistic descriptions, and their translation. We can include many researchers: (Šarčević, 2000; Dressler, 2006; Ormeron, 2008; Nava, 2010; Holl, 2011; Chagoyán, 2011; Padfield, 2012; Ruiz Moneva, 2013; Kumar, Krishna, Reddy & Suri, 2013; Vázquez y del Árbol, 2008, 2014a, 2014b, 2016, 2021; Godoy, 2017, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c, 2020, 2021), among many others.

Adjournments ('escritos de emplazamiento' or 'solicitud de emplazamiento' in Spanish) is, within these legal documents, one of the most frequently used 'Court-lish' documents. However, they are not frequently analysed in studies, especially within the translation discipline and linguistics. The lack of a linguistic approach is noticeable. We can mention, however, some studies with a legal approach to adjournment and other 'Court-lish' documents, such as Sedghi (2018) with an analysis of the term as a legal approach, Mahipal (2022) and his legal explanation of adjournment proceedings in India, Javed et al. (2023), who analyse the adjournment proceedings in Pakistan, Botchwey and Owusu (2024), who include the 'motion of adjournment' as one of the three strategies in the event of every meeting minutes in Ghana.

3. Methodology

The court corpus that has been analysed in this research is composed of these documents that are essential in most part of court cases in the United Kingdom and Spain: adjournments. The comparative study will reveal common and distinctive phraseology of these documents in order to establish legal ('Court-lish') terminology grounds for legal translators and interpreters.

The term 'Adjournment' derives from the Old French term 'ajourner', defined in the *Collins Dictionary* as 'to defer to an arranged day' (2023: 23). This term can also be found in French 'ajournement' (Rey, 2020: 59).

The methodology is based on an analysis of court adjournments in the United Kingdom and Spain in order to establish similarities and differences in both cases. This comparison will be made within its syntactical, lexical, and structural fields. In the syntactical aspect, this methodology will consider certain aspects of syntax in both languages, which will be further completed with an analytical comment on the lexical part of the texts. This will consider the collocation and terminology in both languages, and a comparison of both languages in order to set a possible translation from one language into another.

Additionally, this study will analyse the terminology in Ex160, an important document in British adjournments. This text will be divided into different sections and comment on the approximate equivalence in the target language, Spanish.

4. Results and Findings. Request for an Adjournment

The analysis of British and Spanish adjournments reveals recurrent terminology in both languages. As a result of this, legal translators become the communicative bridge in these important court documents. The next parts of this study will describe the phraseology in both languages of court adjournments.

4.1. English and Spanish Adjournment. Introductory Body

This first section of this Court-lish analysis of British and Spanish adjournment documents includes a common part in both legal systems and languages. This one-page document shows a simple structure accessible to every British citizen. It has been standardised on the official British website. The title, 'Request for an Adjournment', which appears at the top left corner of the document, corresponds to a 'escrito de aplazamiento' o 'solicitud de emplazamiento', 'suspension de la vista'.

The top right corner includes the address of the Administrative Court Office for England at Birmingham, Leeds, London, and Manchester, and for Wales in Cardiff. The Administrative Court Office is translated as 'tribunal administrativo' and 'jurisdicción de lo contencioso-administrativo' (Alcaraz & Hughes, 2011: 30).

The equivalence in court names in the United Kingdom and Spain is hard to find, but if we consider the legal matters of British and Spanish courts, we could establish the first distinction in both languages:

Administrative Courts are part of the King's / Queen's Bench Division of the High Court that hears judicial review cases (Oxford, 18). They also hear, according to the official website gov.uk:

- Applications for 'habeas corpus' (a legal procedure where the court decides to rule on whether the detention of an individual is legal).
- Applications to prevent someone who continues to initiate groundless legal proceedings (a 'vexatious litigant') from continuing to do so without first obtaining permission from a court.
- All applications under the Coroners Act 1988 (which deals with the appointment and conduct of coroners).
- Appeals 'by way of case stated' from the Crown Court or magistrates' courts (where our opinion is sought on a particular point of law where a mistake may have been made).
- Applications for an order to imprison a person for contempt of court.
- Appeals under the Extradition Act 2003 (which deals with extradition requests to and from the United Kingdom and bail).
- Appeals against decisions made by some professional bodies, e.g. the Nursing and Midwifery Council.
- Applications for 'restraint orders' or 'certificates of inadequacy' where assets have been frozen or confiscated.

El juzgado de lo Contencioso-Administrativo soluciona los conflictos entre ciudadanos o personas jurídicas y las Administraciones públicas, así como los conflictos que se plantean entre las Administraciones. Conoce además de recursos sobre determinados actos administrativos de las Comunidades Autónomas y de las entidades locales (también de las entidades y corporaciones dependientes o vinculadas a ellas), así como de los recursos de extranjería; y contra actos de las Juntas Electorales.

The introductory section continues with an informative paragraph that reads as follows:

'All requests must be made no later than 2 working days before the hearing.

A request for an adjournment can be considered only when the views of all parties have been received. It is the responsibility of the party seeking the adjournment to ensure the views of all parties are included in this form before it is lodged with the court. All parties must sign this form before the court can deal with your request for an adjournment. Where there are more than 3 parties, please use additional forms. Please note that there is a fee payable for any application to adjourn made within 14 days of the hearing date, unless you are entitled to fee remission, in which case you must lodge an Application for a Remission of Fee (Form Ex160) with your application'.

The previous paragraph is composed of terminology that includes legal terms and collocations. This 'Request for an Adjournment' or 'solicitud para un emplazamiento' does not include complex terminology for legal translators, even though referring to specialised dictionaries and parallel texts in Spanish is highly recommended.

The terminological field of study contains the term 'party' (parte), the important concept of 'adjournment' (aplazamiento, suspensión). In the event of collocations, legal translator will additionally face with expressions, such as 'to ensure the views', 'to be lodged with', 'to lodge an application' and 'fee remission' or 'Remission of Fee'.

4.2. English and Spanish Adjournment. Main Body. Case Completion by Parties

The introduction of the main section of the Request for an Adjournment starts with the 'Case Title' and the 'Case Ref(erence) No. [number]'.

In the Spanish legal system, its Court Judgments can be quoted with several code numbers on the official Spanish website, CENDOJ. This study takes Court Judgments from Spanish 'Juzgados de lo Contencioso Administrativo' as examples in order to establish their code numbers.

Spanish codes of Court Judgments are: Roj, ECLI, Id Cendoj, número de recurso, número de resolución.

Resolución Tribunal (en siglas) nº/año (Sala, Sección), fecha

The name of the heading mentioned above summarises the completion of the document by the case parties. This section of the Request for an Adjournment is divided into three sections. The first part of this case completion starts with the heading: 'For completion by the party seeking the adjournment'. 'Para su cumplimentación / para cumplimentarlo por la parte que busca el emplazamiento'.

The next line establishes the origin of that adjournment: 'Claimant', 'Defendant' and 'Interested Party', essential parties in British Court Judgments. The 'Claimant' is 'the person applying for relief against another person in suit, petition, or any other form of court proceeding.' (Law, 2015: 110).

Alzaraz Varó gives the following translations: 'demandante', 'actor', 'litigante'. Demandante is defined as:

Parte que interviene en el proceso ... para reclamar sus derechos ante el órgano judicial. Es el sujeto activo de la reclamación judicial y quien inicia el procedimiento. (Fernández, 2012: 248).

The 'Defendant' is 'a person against whom court proceedings are brought' (Law, 2015: 181).

'Interested Party' is, in criminal proceedings, a person or organization who is not the prosecutor or defendant, but who has some other legal interest in the case. (Law, 2015: 329).

The Main Body of Spanish adjournments includes the heading 'Alegaciones'. Here the document incorporates the legislation, close to 'The Law' section in British legal documents, as it happens in most British judgements. As Spanish adjournments have specific documents for certain cases, there is not a standard model or form that compiles different cases.

4.3. English and Spanish Adjournment. Final Stage.

The adjournment form needs to be sent to the address written at the top right corner of the document or the form Ex160. The purpose of the form Ex160 is to alleviate people who are on certain benefits with a low or zero payment of court or tribunal fees. Owing to its importance, this section will be devoted to its structural and phraseological analysis.

The style of the adjournment documents that have been analysed is simple close to the target reader. The following chart will show a template for legal translators and interpreters to have a summarised equivalence with a bidirectional translation (EN < > SP).

Summary	Adjournments in the British System	Adjournments in the Spanish Sytem
[EN] Title [SP] Título	[Title] Request for an adjournment	[Título] Modelo // de escrito solicitando / de solicitud // suspensión de vistas / de la vista
[EN] Court/Tribunal [SP] Juzgado	[Name of Court] Administrative Court Office [Address]	[Juzgado] Al Juzgado / de Primera Instancia e Instrucción (...)
[EN] Case Title Case Ref(ERENCE) No. [SP] Número de procedimiento	Case Title Case Ref(ERENCE) No.	Con procedimiento (...) número (...) / Juicio verbal (...)/20(...).
[EN] Name of the party [SP] Nombre de la parte actora.	Are you a -Claimant -Defendant -Interested Party	D./Dña. (...) mayor de edad, con DNI (...) con domicilio en [Street name], nº [numerical code], CP [numerical postcode], [town/city], provincia de [Spanish province name]

[EN] Name of the legal representative	For completion by other parties	Procurador/a de los Tribunales, en nombre de (name/s), comparece delante de los Juzgados y como mejor proceda en derecho
[EN] Reasons for the adjournment. [SP] Motivos del aplazamiento.	Reason for requesting adjournment: [explanations]	DIGO: / SOLICITA: [explanations]
	Has a request for adjournment been made previously? Yes / No If Yes, please supply details: [explanations]	Alegaciones // concurre la circunstancia de que... [explanations]
		Que por providencia/diligencia de ordenación dictada con fecha --- // Que de conformidad con los art.[ículos] 183 y 188 de la Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil... de la vista señalada para el día --- (ante el Juzgado al que me dirijo)
Reason Alegaciones	What order are you asking the court to make and why?	Alegaciones // concurre la circunstancia de que... [Subsequent paragraphs explaining those facts abovementioned].
Draft/additional attachments Escrito (y documentos adjuntos/copias)	Have you attached a draft of the order you are applying for? -Yes -No What information will you be relying on, in support of your application? -the attached witness statement -the statement of case -the evidence set out in the box below	Por todo ello / Por todo lo cual (suplico) SUPLICO que teniendo por presentado este escrito (con documentos adjuntos y copias de todo)
		se sirva admitirlo,
		y conforme a lo interesado/y en mérito a lo expuesto
		SUSPENDA la vista señalada/se acuerde por el Secretario dejar sin efecto el señalamiento para la celebración de la vista
		para el (próximo) día ---
		con su señalamiento, en su caso de nueva fecha/procediendo a señalarse nueva fecha para que la misma tenga lugar
Lugar/Fecha Date	Date Day Month Year	En --- a --- de --- de ---/ En ---

5. Translation Equivalence of the British and Spanish Phraseology

This section will establish the linguistic features of these documents and comment on the translation steps into the target language.

5.1 'Court-lish' Phraseology in British and Spanish Adjournments

Adjournments may repeat the use of terminology in the different sections abovementioned. As a matter of fact, specialised translators and legal experts may find similarities in the first sections of these documents. According to the model of both types of adjournments, the first section (introductory body) of the documents is introduced, in British adjournments, with the

phraseology: 'Request for an adjournment', which corresponds to the Spanish 'Modelo // de escrito solicitando / de solicitud // suspensión de vistas / de la vista'.

However, the initial part of adjournments additionally continues with the first distinctive feature in both languages: the court. In British adjournments translators find the 'Administrative Court Office', while in Spain, they need to include in their target text the legal equivalence in the target culture.

The following section includes the 'Case Title' and 'Case Reference Number', which has an equivalence in Spanish adjournments with the phraseology: 'Procedimiento' and 'Juicio verbal número'.

The following section of the adjournment is slightly different, and it needs to be considered in the translation process. Physically independent from the previous part, British adjournments include the information of the party ('parte actora') that requires the adjournment: the Claimant ('Demandante'), the Defendant ('Demandado') and the Interested Party (tercera parte interesada).

Spanish adjournments, however, incorporate more information than British documents. Owing to this reason, specialised translators in the Spanish-to-English combination need to be aware of this and find the possible equivalence. Since this is common information in both languages, translators may find an equivalence in English. These possible options appear in square brackets:

D./Dña. (...) mayor de edad [Mr / Mrs (...)] con DNI (...) [with / holder of the Spanish ID number (...)], con domicilio en [Street name], nº [numerical code], CP [numerical Spanish postcode], [town/city], provincia de [Spanish province name]. It is therefore important that specialised translators do not omit this information in order to respect the source text, but contextualise their target text.

Translators should consider certain possibilities in the translation into English. However, we need to consider the specific phraseology in the source text. This is the case of 'con DNI (...)' that can be translated as 'with the Spanish ID number'. Unlike Spain, the United Kingdom does not have a unified identification number for the British citizens, and specialised translators may use, therefore, an amplification with the phraseology 'Spanish ID number' in order to have a possible equivalence in English.

The translation of 'con domicilio en' [Street name], nº [numerical code], CP [numerical postcode], [town/city], provincia de [Spanish province name]: Specialised translators and experts in legal English and Spanish may find a clear equivalence in this section. Both 'domicilio' (street name) and 'nº' (street number), part of the party's address, continue with the CP ('Código Postal' in Spanish), town or city and the Spanish province. The Spanish term 'provincia' does not have a similar equivalence in British jurisdiction. It may correspond to '-shire' or 'county', but these translations will not correspond to their Spanish counterpart 'provincia', and, therefore, the functional translation 'Spanish province' is more acceptable. Specialised translators may, additionally, include a footnote to explain the main differences in both administrative terminologies.

The Spanish term 'Procurador/a de los Tribunales' introduces another essential legal body in British courtrooms. According to Alcaraz and Hughes (2011: 961), its translation is 'solicitor' (England and Wales) or 'agent' (Scotland). These words can be compared in order to see the similarities shared by both cases. Firstly, a Spanish 'Procurador' is defined (at <https://www.cgpe.es/que-es-un-procurador/>) as 'quien comparece en el juicio en representación de otro'. They follow the legal proceedings and inform the clients and their lawyer. They additionally receive and sign court summons and adjournments on behalf of the client.

The next step is the 'Reason for requesting adjournment' ('motivo por el que se solicita el aplazamiento'). In British adjournments the document provides blank space in order to complete that information. In the case of Spanish adjournments, the possibilities increase, as there is not a single document for that purpose. This study provides the closest options in order to summarise the most recurrent structures in Spanish documents and a possible translation in English.

The following structure and its equivalence in British adjournments summarise this frequent terminology for specialised translators:

Spanish Adjournments (Main Template)	British Equivalence (N244 Form) (The numbers indicate the position in the N244 Form)
(Title) (appropriate for the reason for requesting adjournment)	1. N244 Application Notice

Procedimiento (number)	3. Claim Number
Al Juzgado (de Primera Instancia de) (town/city)	2. Name of Court
(Not included)	4. Fee account no. (if applicable) Help with Fees – Ref.(erence) No. (number)
(Name), Procurador de los Tribunales,	
En nombre y representación procesal de // D/D. ^a (name)	5. Claimant's name (including ref.)
Bajo la dirección letrada del abogado/a (name) Colg. num. (number) DIGO:	8. What is your name or, if you are a legal representative, the name of your firm? Are you claimant? /Defendant? /Legal Representative? /Other (please specify) If you are a legal representative whom do you represent? 6. Defendant's name (including ref.) (Not included in an independent section of Spanish adjournments. It may appear here)
Alegaciones: Que por Providencia/diligencia dictada con fecha (date) se ha señalado (reason)	9. What order are you asking the court to make and why?
(Legislation) (in same adjournments, this is not included)	10. Have you attached a draft of the order you are applying for ? yes / no
(Additional explanation of the reason)	11. How do you want to have this application dealt with ? at a hearing / without a hearing / at a remote hearing
Por todo lo cual, / Por todo ello, / En su virtud, (AL JUZGADO) SUPLICO	12. How long do you think the hearing will last ? Hours / Minutes Is this time estimate agreed by all parties ? Yes / No
(What order are you asking the court to make and why?)	13. Give details of any fixed trial date or period
(Point 9 in British template)	14. What level of Judge does you hearing need ?
	15. Who should be served with this application ?
	16. Please give the service address, (other than details of the claimant or defendant) of any party named in question 9 (question 15 in this template)
	17. What information will you be relying on, in support of your application ? The attached witness statement The statement of case The evidence set out in the box below If necessary, please continue on a separate sheet. (blank space)
	18. Do you believe you, or a witness who will give evidence on your behalf, are vulnerable in any way which the court needs to consider ?
	19. Statement of Truth (Explanation of contempt of court if false statement)
	Signature
	7. and 20. Date

En (city/town) a (date)	21. Full name 22. Name of applicant's legal representative firm 23. Position or office held.
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5.2. Specific Bidirectional Translation. Target Adaptation

The translation from English into Spanish requires, in addition to the correct and accurate terminology in the target text, a translation that will be appropriate for the target document and culture. The direct style of the English document might be too informal and out of context in its Spanish counterpart. This study will provide a proposal in the target text that will respect both sides. On the one hand, the English document with its terminology and its equivalence in Spanish. On the other hand, the target text conveys the source message but with a close formal equivalence in the target text.

This section includes an adaptation in Spanish from the British Main Body of Adjournment documents, which is the central part of them. Unlike the initial section, which states the main details of the applicant's name in adjournments issued in both countries, this central part of the document reveals more distinctive features. The direct, more informal tone in British adjournments becomes more impersonal in Spanish documents. The following table will reflect this feature in order to sound more appropriate for a Spanish context but considering the source text and phraseology.

Option A. English into Spanish Translation of the Adjournment Main Body

British Adjournment >>	Possible Adaptation in Spanish Translation
8. What is your name or, if you are a legal representative, the name of your firm? Are you claimant? /Defendant? /Legal Representative? /Other (please specify) If you are a legal representative whom do you represent? 6. Defendant's name (including ref.) (Not included in an independent section of Spanish adjournments. It may appear here)	8. Nombre de su representación legal. Especifique: Demandante Demandado Representante legal Otro. 6. Nombre del demandante.

<p>9. What order are you asking the court to make and why?</p> <p>10. Have you attached a draft of the order you are applying for ? yes / no</p> <p>11. How do you want to have this application dealt with ? at a hearing / without a hearing / at a remote hearing</p> <p>12. How long do you think the hearing will last ? Hours / Minutes Is this time estimate agreed by all parties ? Yes / No</p> <p>13. Give details of any fixed trial date or period</p> <p>14. What level of Judge does your hearing need ?</p> <p>15. Who should be served with this application ?</p> <p>16. Please give the service address, (other than details of the claimant or defendant) of any party named in question 9 (question 15 in this template)</p> <p>17. What information will you be relying on, in support of your application ?</p> <p>The attached witness statement</p> <p>The statement of case</p> <p>The evidence set out in the box below</p> <p>If necessary, please continue on a separate sheet. (blank space)</p> <p>18. Do you believe you, or a witness who will give evidence on your behalf, are vulnerable in any way which the court needs to consider ?</p>	<p>9. Alegaciones</p> <p>10. Borrador de su petición adjunta. Si- No</p> <p>11. ¿Cómo desea que se trate su presente solicitud? En una vista oral de manera física – sin una vista oral- En una vista oral de manera remota/ de manera telemática.</p> <p>12 Duración prevista de la vista oral. Hora-minutos. Duración estimada acordada por cada una de las partes. Sí- No.</p> <p>13. Aporte detalles sobre el día establecido para el juicio.</p> <p>14. Juzgado (Juez) competente para la celebración de/ dirimir la vista.</p> <p>15. and 16. Nombre, dirección y datos alternativos a las proporcionados por el demandante y demandado (parte demandante y parte demandada) mencionados en la pregunta 9.</p> <p>17. Información aportada que justifiquen/justificativos de su presente solicitud.</p> <p>Alegaciones (mencionado en el punto 9)</p> <p>Pruebas (periciales) en el espacio aportado más abajo.</p> <p>Continúe en el espacio habilitado para este fin si fuera necesario.</p> <p>18. Clarifique si el/la testigo/a que aporte pruebas periciales a su favor puede sufrir cierta vulnerabilidad y que, por ello, debe constar para el Tribunal.</p>
<p>19. Statement of Truth (Explanation of contempt of court if false statement) Date</p>	<p>19. (Declaración jurada o de veracidad) Para ello, doy fe a día (date)</p>

Option B. Spanish into English Translation of the Adjournment Main Body

This section will deal with the other side of the coin, Spanish-English translations of adjournments. As it happened in the translation from English into Spanish, we observe a direct structure in 'Court-lish' (English in court) documents that may be reflected in the translation. The extremely formal phraseology in Spanish adjournments needs to be reflected in the target language, respecting the terminology and possible differences in both legal systems.

The next table summarises the adaptation of Spanish adjournments into 'Court-lish' documents.

Spanish Adjournment >>	Possible Adaptation in 'Court-lish' Translation (English)
[Título] Modelo // de escrito solicitando / de solicitud // suspensión de vistas / de la vista	Request for Adjournment
[Juzgado] Al Juzgado / de Primera Instancia e Instrucción (...)	Name of Court

Con procedimiento (...) número (...) / Juicio verbal (...)/20(...).	Claim Number
D./Dña. (...) mayor de edad, con DNI (...) con domicilio en [Street name], nº [numerical code], CP [numerical postcode], [town/city], provincia de [Spanish province name]	Claimant's name Full Address Town/City: Spanish Province:
Procurador/a de los Tribunales, en nombre de (name/s), comparece delante de los Juzgados y como mejor proceda en derecho	Are you the Legal Representative? If you are the Legal Representative whom do you represent?
DIGO: / SOLICITA: [explanations]	What order are you asking the court to make and why?
Alegaciones // concurre la circunstancia de que...	
[explanations]	
Que por providencia/diligencia de ordenación dictada con fecha --- // Que de conformidad con los art.[ículos] (number) de (Code)... de la vista señalada para el día --- (ante el Juzgado al que me dirijo)	Legislation. Pursuant to the Spanish section (number) of the (Spanish Code) for the hearing set on (date) (before the Court been addressed).
Alegaciones // concurre la circunstancia de que... [Subsequent paragraphs explaining those facts abovementioned].	(Additional orders you are asking the court)
Por todo ello / Por todo lo cual (suplico) SUPLICO que teniendo por presentado este escrito (con documentos adjuntos y copias de todo)	I request that upon applying with this form (together with attached documents and all their copies)
se sirva admitirlo,	This application may proceed/ is granted,

5.3. Specific Terminology in an Additional Document in The United Kingdom. Form Ex160

This section will explain specific terminology and phraseology in documents coming from both countries. In the case of the British adjournment, specialised translators need to be aware of the document: Fee or Form Ex160 in British Adjournments. Specialised translators will find this document in British documents, so they need to know the terminology used in this essential document for British adjournments.

The form Ex160 is a document that can be applied when low-income applicants cannot pay court fees. The document is divided into 15 parts, with the addition of explanatory notes. The terminology and its translation into Spanish is as follows:

British Terminology in the Ex160	Translation in Spanish (Closer Equivalence)
[Introduction] HM Court & Tribunals Service Reference Low income Home Office Reference N° [number]	HM Court & Tribunals Service [amplification]. (Número de) referencia Ingresos mínimos Número de referencia aportado por el Home Office [amplification].

1. Your personal details (the applicant) First and middle names Last name Address, town/city, county National Insurance Number	1. Datos personales del solicitante Nombre Apellidos Dirección, población, condado Número de Afiliación a la Seguridad Social en el Reino Unido
2. Relationship status	2. Estado civil
3. Your partner's details	3. Datos de su cónyuge
4. Court or tribunal fee	4. Tasa judicial
5. Form number	5. Número de formulario
6. Case, appeal, notice to pay number	6. Número del caso, apelación, número de ingreso
7. Fee for a probate case	7. Tasa para la validación de una herencia
8. - 9. Savings and investments	8. - 9. Ahorros e inversiones
10. Income-based Jobseeker Allowance, not contribution-based JSA Income-related Employment and Support Allowance, not contribution based ESA Income Support Universal Credit Pension Credit, guarantee credit Savings credit	10. Prestaciones a aquellas personas que buscan trabajo basadas/de acuerdo con sus ingresos, Prestaciones de incapacidad Ingreso mínimo vital Prestación mensual (o bimensual en Escocia) para personas con el salario mínimo (bajo salario) Ayuda extra si tiene a una persona a su cargo (menor o que sufre alguna incapacidad)
11. Child benefit Child Tax Credit Income maintenance agreements	11. Prestaciones por hijo a cargo Deducciones/desgravaciones por hijos/as a cargo
12. Wages Working Tax Credit Maintenance payments Cash gifts, one off payments	12. Sueldo, paga Bonificación fiscal, deducción fiscal, descuento impositivo Pensión compensatoria para cubrir gastos (de hijos/as ante una separación) Donación (en dinero), pago único
13. Last calendar month's income	13. Último ingreso (mensual)
14. Declaration, statement of truth Litigation friend Legal representative	14. Declaración jurada Representante, ante un tribunal, en nombre de un menor o incapacitado Letrado
15. Details of litigation friend or legal representative [same information as in part 1].	15. Datos relativos al representante legal [misma información que la dispuesta en el punto 1]

As the table shows, the form Ex160 includes additional terminology to British adjournments. The use of this 'Court-ish' lexicology in the event of court adjournment reveals another issue to specialised translators and legal experts. The equivalence of these terms in Spanish have been compared between both countries. We need to consider, as it happens in most divergent legal systems, the difference in both countries. Owing to this fact, translators may notice several possibilities in the translation of this document. Its terms can be divided into the next three subdivisions:

- Exact equivalence in the target language. This is the case of the essential and administrative information of the documents. As it has been previously stated in the adjournments, the Ex160 includes this basic terminology. This is the case of the first three sections: Personal details – datos personales, First and middle names – Nombre (de pila), last name – apellido(s), address, town/city, county – dirección, municipio, National Insurance Number – Número de la Seguridad Social en el Reino Unido, relationship status – estado civil and your partner's details – datos de su cónyuge.
- Partially equivalent terminology. The term 'county', which has some differences with its Spanish counterpart.
- Non-equivalent terminology. This is the case of most of the Ex160 form, mainly in the name of the Court and the sections 10, 11 and 12 (see close equivalences in the table above). The specific use of that terminology, legally bound to the target culture, needs to be amplified in the target language. Specialised translators should compare both legal

terms in order to find the closest equivalence. Translators should be aware of the importance of the differences in both target languages and cultures in order to establish some approximate terminology that would fit in the final translations.

The central and final parts of the documents, however, are different and they require the adaptation into the target document. This corresponds mainly to sections 8 to 19. Owing to this fact, translators need to find a functional translation in the target text and context. As a result of this, we may notice the detailed question in British adjournments and less direct structures in Spanish documents. Translators should find appropriate terminology but respecting how this could be reflected in both extremes of the translation process.

The translation of these sections needs to include the use of explanations, additional comments that will clarify these parts of the documents. As they do not correspond to Spanish sections, both of them in two different legal systems, translators may find an equivalence in Spanish or, as it happens in most of the cases, maintain the English concept in italics and explain them in Spanish. Owing to this fact, specialised translators respect the source text and guide target readers in the possible equivalence in the target language.

6. Conclusion

The analysis of the corpus reveals important aspects to consider in every legal translation of these court documents. Firstly, there exist some similarities between British and Spanish adjournments that will facilitate the bidirectional comprehension of English and Spanish parties. Specialised translators can distinguish two noticeable sections within these court documents: the initial part mainly comprises the administrative information that include the applicant's details, court name and case information. The second part is composed of the main reason for requesting an adjournment (with legislation and further explanation of the adjournment), date and signature.

However, specialised translators and experts should be aware of the main differences in the documents written in the two 'court-lish' languages under study: English and Spanish. The difference in both languages is noticeable in the structure of the document. British adjournments offer a wide document that needs to be completed with the appropriate information.

This is not the case of Spanish adjournments. The analysis of this document in Spain reveals much more general information that is more detailed in the document. The heavily codified document constitutes the first distinctive feature of Spanish adjournments as opposed to British documents. Owing to this reason, translators should consider this when it comes to the bidirectional translation of these texts. If translators need to have a final 'Court-lish' translation (from Spanish into English), the detailed information that is part of these Spanish documents has to be reflected in the target text.

This information does not have a problematic terminology in the target text. Most of the concepts in the source text do have an equivalence in the target language and, therefore, the translation is easy. In the translation of the document, this study has observed three main possibilities:

- A direct Spanish-English-Spanish translation. There is an equivalent in the target language in both directions. This is the case for most of the administrative information that is essential in this kind of document.
- A less direct version, with a more distinctive meaning in both languages. Translators find a similar term in both languages, even though this is not a complete equivalence in the target language. This study reveals the concepts of 'province'.
- A different translation in the target language. Specialised translators do not find a close equivalence in the target language. Additionally, all the documents analysed in these two languages incorporate specific legislation from their legal systems. As it has been stated, translators and legal experts should consider this in order to include the equivalent legal framework for the target audience.

Moreover, the comparison of the documents coming from the United Kingdom and Spain discloses the different positions of the sections. As it has been stated in the tables above, specialised translators need to be aware of this fact in order to establish an understandable target text but bearing in mind they need to respect the source text.

Owing to this fact, translators need to find an appropriate translation technique that can help them identify and reflect the source text. Thanks to the previous possibilities, translators can establish a translation process that will lead to the target text. As has already been stated, specialised translations have several options in the event of these three main features in both languages that have been discussed in the previous section.

As the table stated, translators need to adapt the source text and find a close equivalence in the target document. Most of the adjournment document has a similar structure in the target text, mainly the initial sections. The administrative part that introduces all the documents. This is therefore easy to translate into the target language. The second part, from sections 8 to 15, translators need to amplify the translation with an explanation of the terms that do not have an equivalence in the target text.

Translators need to respect the target culture, in which those terms are clearly included. Therefore, they may incorporate explanations in their translations (as they have been stated in the tables above), which are possible versions of the source text.

As this study reveals, court adjournments, with their importance in this legal context, are essential documents within the court context, and they should be fully understood to ease communication and avoid contempt of court. Thanks to this phraseological summary, translation students and legal experts could find a comparative study in order to understand and be aware of the distinctive, yet sometimes common, features of court adjournments.

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