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PORTUGUESA

TERMINOLOGY MANAGEMENT FOR AN INSTITUTION:
A CASE STUDY OF CREATING A TERM BASE
FOR THE EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA
IN PORTUGAL

Projeto apresentado à Universidade Católica Portuguesa para
obtenção do grau de Mestre em Tradução

Por

Jihyeon Han

Faculdade de Ciências Humanas

Setembro de 2022



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Sob orientação de
Professora Doutora Ana Margarida Abrantes
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Abstract

This project was inspired by the reinforced diplomatic relations between the Republic of Korea and the Portuguese Republic over 60 years. Translation work at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal has played a significant role in the diplomatic relations as it contributes to effective communication between the two countries, which are different in many ways, from the language to way of thinking.

The purpose of the project is to establish a term base in the domain of Korean culture using MS Excel and MemoQ, and to apply the term base in the process of translation at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal. This thought stems from my personal experience as a staff member for five years at the embassy. As I translated various documents in the topic of politics, economy, and culture, I noticed that there were a few problems in the process of translation.

I chose a case study of building a term base in the domain of Korean culture as the methodology, using a book published by the Embassy as a *corpus*. At the same time, I conducted a survey to other Korean staff in other embassies to determine whether they also have the same problems related to translation such as inconsistency of terms, repeated research for the same term, and uncertainty of translation.

As a result of the survey, all of the respondents answered that, during translation assignments, they had problems such as inconsistent terms, repeated research on the same word, and uncertainty of translation in a specialized field such as law, economy, politics, or culture including history, arts, tradition, food, and music.

After establishing a term base in two formats, I evaluated the two formats with a Portuguese staff member at the Embassy. We concluded that the term base made with MS Excel was more convenient for staff members to use and, therefore, adequate in the usage at the Embassy.

Keywords: terminology, terminology management, term base, Korean culture, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal, institutional translation

Resumo

Este projeto foi inspirado no reforço das relações diplomáticas entre a República da Coreia e a República Portuguesa ao longo dos 60 anos. O trabalho de tradução na Embaixada da República da Coreia em Portugal tem desempenhado um papel significativo nas relações diplomáticas, uma vez que contribui para uma comunicação eficaz entre os dois países, que são diferentes em vários aspetos, da língua à maneira de pensar.

O objetivo do projeto é estabelecer uma base de termos no domínio da cultura coreana usando MS Excel e MemoQ, e aplicar a base de termos no processo de tradução na Embaixada da República da Coreia em Portugal. Esse pensamento deriva da minha experiência pessoal como uma funcionária com experiência de cinco anos na embaixada. Ao traduzir vários documentos sobre política, economia e cultura, notei que havia alguns problemas no processo de tradução.

Optei por um *case study* de construção de uma base de termos no domínio da cultura coreana como *corpus* metodologia, usando um livro publicado pela Embaixada. Ao mesmo tempo, realizei um inquérito escrito com participações dos funcionários coreanos nas outras embaixadas, para determinar se têm os mesmos problemas relacionados com a tradução, tal como inconsistência de termos, pesquisas repetidas para o mesmo termo e incerteza na tradução.

Como o resultado da pesquisa, todos os funcionários coreanos responderam que, durante os trabalhos de tradução, tiveram problemas como termos inconsistentes, pesquisas repetidas sobre a mesma palavra e incerteza na tradução num campo especializado, como direito, economia, política e cultura.

Depois de estabelecer uma base de termos em dois formatos, avaliei ambos com uma colega portuguesa da Embaixada. Concluímos que a base de termos feita com o MS Excel era mais conveniente para os funcionários e, portanto, adequada para uso na Embaixada.

Palavras-chave: terminologia, gestão terminológica, base terminológica, cultura coreana, Embaixada da República da Coreia em Portugal, tradução institucional

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I would like to express my biggest gratitude to my family: father, mother, and younger sister, who have always given me inspiration, courage, and genuine laughter. They taught me how to endure the most difficult challenges in life and how to cope with it. I would not imagine its publication without full support of my family.

This study would not be born, however, if there has not been help, advice and encouragement from my colleagues and Korean diplomats at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal. The very first thought of the idea of managing terminology at the workplace came to me at the point I was getting used to the routine of my work. Hence, it was not enough, and I had to check thoroughly what I have done. This study is the beginning of my journey to achieve academic and professional goals.

I also owe Korean staff members in other embassies to be able to finish chapter 3. Without their invaluable help and words of encouragement, I could not finish the survey nor conclude this project. I hope this study could give them small ideas to change the working environment.

When I came to Portugal in 2016, I had no one I knew here to argue over tiny things or talk about big dreams. But now, I have a few precious friends in my homeland and other countries who helped me in every way to finish this project. I want to express my sincere gratitude to them.

Finally, I want to thank myself, the biggest supporter, friend, and fan of me.

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Introduction

The Republic of Korea and the Portuguese Republic celebrated the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations in 2021. Relations between the two countries have been remarkably solidified over the past 60 years. In the background, the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal has played an active role. During official visits by high-ranking officers from both countries in politics, economy, and culture, agreements were signed and implemented to benefit both sides. Official and legal documents are the trigger of peoples' right to exchange freely nowadays. The Embassy gave much support so that all these meetings and agreements could be concluded.

A recent example is the temporary operation of direct flights between South Korea and Portugal in 2019 for the first time. It was suspended due to the outbreak of COVID-19, but as the pandemic became endemic and the dissemination got slow down, discussions on re-operation were actively conducted between the two countries. Kim Jin-pyo, Speaker of the Korean National Assembly, made an official visit to Portugal for two days on September 13 and 14, 2022, and had separate meetings with the President of the Republic, the Prime-Minister, and the Speaker of the Portuguese National Assembly. The Korean speaker requested Portugal's support in hosting the Busan Expo in 2030. In addition, he discussed with the Portuguese National Assembly regarding cooperation in the fields of renewable energy development, battery and electric vehicles, and the maritime industry, as well as re-operation of direct flights. There was also prior consultation between the Speaker of the Korean National Assembly and the Ambassador of the Embassy of Portugal in Korea for the matters. Because the establishment of direct flights will play an important role for cooperation in the political and economic fields between the two countries.

Meanwhile, as soft power becomes more important than hard power due to the development of information technology and the spread of democracy in the 21st century, public diplomacy is attracting more attention than traditional diplomacy represented by politics and the economy. The Korean embassies are implementing public diplomacy policies in the fields of knowledge, culture, and policy in accordance with the Public Diplomacy Act enforced by the Korean government. Cultural events held by the embassies reflect the Public Diplomacy Act, and as the importance of public diplomacy grows year by year, the proportion of cultural events has also increased. Accordingly, the Embassy of

the Republic of Korea in Portugal holds various activities and events every year to help the Portuguese get to know Korean culture well. The number of people participating in *Festa da Cultura Coreana*, a representative cultural annual event, exceeded 1,000 in 2021 and 1,800 in 2022, the highest number of participants ever.

All of this was possible because the embassy staffs have worked hard in every way, and translation is at the center of the work. The amount and topic of translation at the Embassy has enlarged every year and the theme has been diverse according to the expansion of Hallyu. Hallyu is a word made by the Government to promote Korean pop singers who became active in Asian countries in the 1990s.

Still, there are many differences between Korea and Portugal, both linguistically, geographically, and culturally. In particular, the languages are so different that an official Korean-European Portuguese dictionary does not yet exist. Although the embassy staffs are performing well in translation assignments even in the harsh environment, the problems related to translation have affected both the translation results and staffs for a very long time and show no sign of being resolved yet.

This project was written based on the author's argument that a term base should be established in an institution to solve problems related to translation assignments at the Embassy. Chapter 2 will explain, as mentioned at the beginning of the introduction, the importance of translation assignments has increased with the progress of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Korea and the Portuguese Republic. In addition, we will analyze what kinds of problems exist in translation work and why they arise. The need for a term base will be covered in Chapter 1 as well as the definition of terminology and terminology management. The process of building a term base will be shown in Chapter 4. In addition, considering the specificity of the Embassy, in Chapter 3 the author will conduct a survey of Korean employees working at the Korean Embassies located in countries other than the Embassy in Portugal to determine whether the translation-related problems are the same in other embassies.

There are two reasons why the translation task at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea is demanding.

First, there is no guideline for translation assignments or for the translation of a term. Since there are no guidelines for translation, staff members stick to different

standards for translation. Those criteria also affect the translation of terms. So far, there has never been an official discussion about how to translate it. Second, there is no digital platform for storing source and target text, nor traditions and practice of sharing information and results with colleagues at the Embassy.

The original and the translated texts were never shared with other staffs at the Embassy. They all manage the original texts and translations individually. So, it would be case by case if a successor takes over the job receiving all the works and records that the predecessor had done. Some staffs store both the original text and the translated text on their computer or USB or print all the materials for a long period of time. So, by passing all the data on to the successor, it shortens the period for the successor to adapt to the new job. As other staffs do not properly manage the original text and the translation, successors do not know how the predecessor did the translation. That is why most of the staffs had to spend more time to re-translate similar document or adapt themselves to the new job.

Due to the nature of translation assignments, the deadline is never enough. The given time is limited, but the staffs are struggling to somehow produce reasonable results in such a harsh environment. Although the Embassy was established more than 40 years ago, the proper system is still not established and the staffs of the Embassy are still working without strategy or plan.

On the other hand, when discussing translation-related problems in previous studies, most of them are limited to professional translators or institutions. Even though the public often translates in their daily life due to the development of technology, academic research is mainly being conducted on translation experts. The point where this research differs from previous studies is the research subject. At the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal, no one has experience as a professional translator and no one has obtained a translation degree. In a situation where such people have enormous responsibilities and need to execute translation works within a short period of time, the two limitations act as a very big obstacle.

For these reasons, three problems are identified in embassy translation work and results: firstly, inconsistency of terms, secondly, repeated research for terms of a specialized domain such as law, economics, politics, and finally uncertainty in translation.

To solve these problems, I would like to put forward terminology management based on term base construction. More precisely, since there is no term base, staffs have to

keep looking up the meaning and usage of the same word. Also, since there is no term base or dictionary, staffs translate one word in many different ways. Even a staff member translates a term in different ways as s/he cannot remember how it was translated before.

A term base is created not only by the dedication of staff members to the translation work, but also by the strong will to learn continuously. Because, in addition to their work, they need to study the background knowledge of terms frequently appearing in translation work, such as law, economy, and politics, in order to determine whether the term has been properly translated.

I have five years of working experience at the Embassy, specifically focused on translation assignments, reading texts written in Portuguese, English, and Korean and writing in Portuguese and Korean. From my personal experience, I tend to argue that several conditions have combined into a few more significant problems.

This research has a personal intention to alleviate problems observed while working at the embassy since 2018. More than 160 Embassies, Consulates General, and Permanent Missions of the Republic of Korea exist globally, and I assume they have similar problems, such as inconsistencies in the target texts.

All documents are translated to the languages that are considered the official language of the countries where the Embassies, Consulates General and Permanent Missions are located. Bearing this in mind, I will conduct this research with objectivity and emphasis on establishing a terminology database and hope that the terminology management system could be adjusted at each embassy, according to its needs, the number of employees and its size.

Therefore, in Chapter 3, I will check whether Korean staffs working at embassies in other countries have experienced difficulties related to the translation work I mentioned above through a survey. I will also ask if they are familiar with term bases and have experience making them.

In Chapter 4, I will create a term base by setting a book produced by the Embassy, as part of public diplomacy policy, as a corpus. However, the embassy cannot install all kinds of programs due to security concerns. Therefore, I plan to create a term base through the MS Excel program that any embassy staff can use. Also, although it cannot be installed at the embassy, I plan to make another term base by installing one of CAT tools called

MemoQ in my desktop computer at home. Then I will compare these two term bases and analyze their pros and cons.

The significance of this project lies in a few points. First, it scientifically reveals the importance of the term base and conducts a survey of other embassy employees to prove that other embassies also had problems with translation. Secondly, it is the first time to establish a term base since the establishment of the embassy.

However, this project also has some limitations. In the past, both the source and target texts were not properly stored and systematically managed, so the collection of terms in the cultural field was limited. In the meantime, although many terms related to culture have been translated, there are no original texts or translations, so the most recently published 60th anniversary commemorative photobook was used as the corpus. However, since the corpus was not translated one-to-one and cultural terms were not diverse, there was a limitation in that only some words mainly promoted by the Korean government could be collected. In particular, the collected terms were used as they were in the original text according to the government's guidelines, so no Portuguese translation is required and only romanization is required.

Nevertheless, these words have limitations in that they do not prove the problems I have claimed: inconsistency of terms or repeated research for terms of a specialized domain such as law, economics, politics, and uncertainty in translation.

As a follow-up study, it seems appropriate to collect terms in the fields of politics and economy. Even if culture-related terms are collected, it must be a word that meets the context and usage that can reflect the above problems.

Secondly, most respondents in the survey reported that they translate texts in the fields of politics and economy. There is a problem in translating texts related to culture, not just politics and economy, and it appears in a different way from the formers. Another limitation is that the number of respondents who can confirm this point is very small. It was overlooked that the main function of the embassy is in the political and economic fields, so the number of staffs working in the cultural field is relatively small. In addition, in countries with large embassies, a separate institution called Korean Cultural Center is established to take charge of cultural affairs. It is interpreted that the above result was obtained because the survey was requested only at the embassy or consulate-general without considering this fact in advance.

Finally, this project has the following structure:

In chapter 1, I will explain concepts of terminology, terminology management, and translation environment tools. This chapter shows why terminology management is vital in the study of translation in the context of a diplomatic institution and what kind of benefits terminology management has. At the same time, it shows why terminology management is challenging to deal with for translators.

In chapter 2, I will introduce the characteristics of institutional translation, which is essential to understand how institutional translation is done, before looking at the translation assignment of the Korean Embassy and its problems observed in an institutional context. Then I will explain in detail how translation assignments at the Korean Embassy in Portugal usually work. While following a description of the institution, it will be seen what the problems regarding translation assignments are, and why they are hard to solve.

Chapter 3 explains how I conducted a self-developed survey with help from Korean staff members in other Korean embassies to find out if they had similar problems regarding translation assignments and whether they did terminology management at work.

Chapter 4 establishes a term base as a terminology management method. To do that, I considered previous research to find a better model and way of adapting and optimizing the tools for the Korean Embassy in Portugal. I also explain the results of the survey and terminology project.

In conclusion, I explain briefly if the purpose of my research was fulfilled, what limitations this research had, and what elements can be further developed in the future research.

1. Terminology Management in Translation: State of the Art

As stated in the introduction, I will use a CAT tool to create a term base for terminology management. I will also propose a possible solution for some of the translation work problems at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal. Before starting the research, this chapter explores what terminology and terminology management mean, what kind of advantages it has, how to alleviate the problems, such as inconsistency of terms in the translated text, and how to reduce unnecessary and repeated searches for the same terms.

First, this chapter introduces the concepts of terminology and terminology management. After that, it focuses on why terminology management is important in translation studies, owing to its advantages. At the same time, it highlights why it is difficult to apply.

1.1 Terminology and terminology management

1.1.1 Definition of Terminology

Many scholars have defined the meaning of terminology, but the process of defining terminology is still ongoing, because it has been studied in many academic fields and the fields are even expanding to other disciplines, not just linguistics but to language engineering.

For example, Linguistics, Communication, and Sociolinguistics have linked Terminology with their area, making research on terminology interdisciplinary (Thelen, 2015: 347).

Betinez (2009) explains: “When terminology begins with a small t, it refers to the units in any specialized knowledge field. When it begins with a large T, it refers to the study of specialized language.” (Betinez, 2009: 110). Bowker (2015) sees terminology from a broad perspective by narrating a process of how terminology is formed in its meaning: “Terminology is the discipline concerned with the collection, processing, description and presentation of terms, which are lexical items belonging to a specialized

subject field (e.g., medicine, law, engineering, library science or art history)” (Bowker, 2015: 304).

In short, Terminology is a discipline that seeks to understand the concept and usage of terms in texts of specialized areas. Definitions of terminology as a discipline imply that making terminology is done not just with terms but in a particular order and domain depending on the object a person bears in mind.

1.1.2 Definition of Terminology Management

What is terminology management if terminology is a discipline or a set of vocabularies in a specific field? Terminology Management means a concrete action to understand the meaning of terms and the relationship between terms and context. It suggests a series of actions such as to collect, process, manage and provide terms subjected to a specialized field.

Then why do we need to do terminology management? The need for terminology work often arises from the desire for effective and precise communication.

The driving force behind each terminological effort is usually some kind of a communicative need: a researcher trying to explain a new concept to colleagues, an engineer looking for an appropriate term to name a new device, a translator in search of a correct term equivalent in the target language, etc. (Dobrina, 2015 :180)

As Depecker (2015) mentions, the number of terms used in specific domains is growing in one language. Due to the increase of terms at an unprecedented speed, it is impossible for humans to manage and handle all terms. Therefore, the involvement of technology for managing terminology is required, as well as the project planning, analysis, and judgment during the process by professionals such as terminologists and translators.

Nowadays, the study of terminology is moving towards the study of technical and scientific discourse. First, because we know that most terms are created in discourse. Secondly, because most of the time, concepts are created in discourse by means of explanation and reformulation. That task can to some extent be carried out by data processing. But many tasks, especially the task of analysis, must still be handled by the human mind. (Depecker, 2015: 35)

For this reason, translators also tend to conduct terminology management to facilitate their work and accelerate workflow as they have understood the need to clarify countless terms used in the source and target texts and store them in a way that is more effective and easier to retrieve, namely in a terminological database. Even in one document, the same terms frequently appear, which is the exact moment when translators expect critical functions from technology, mainly translation memory, to come to their aid and help them normalize their translations.

1.1.3 How terminology and terminology management is essential in translation

What does terminology and terminology management mean in translation? Why is it important?

Terminology is the weft and warp thread in translation, and terminology management is the weaving cloth. Translation is the act of making a set of clothes according to the designer's sketch with the fabric woven so painstakingly.

The act of coming up with, finding, and using the right term itself is the beginning of the whole process. Finding the right terminology is important, but the role of terminology management to find out incorrect terminology and rectify errors is just as important. When errors are discovered later, it is much more difficult to correct them, once the translation is complete. For this reason, terminology and terminology management are very important concepts in translation.

Bowker (2015) emphasizes its function:

It would seem that any reasonable strategies that can help a translator to satisfy a client by delivering a quality product at a reasonable rate and on schedule should not be overlooked. Managing terminology effectively can help to improve linguistic quality, reduce costs, and shorten turn-around times for translation. Moreover, it is being increasingly recognized that terminology has an important role to play in contexts such as ensuring better communication of a company's brand and avoiding potential legal liabilities that could result from imprecise or incorrect interpretation of a company's documentation. (Bowker, 2015:305 -306).

According to Bowker (2015), even though an ancient form of term bank or term base has existed for centuries, that kind of record does not fit in modern society owing to the flood of information translators encounter every day.

The significance of terminology lies in sorting terms worthy of being recorded and keeping texts simultaneously. Nevertheless, translators cannot handle excessive work with the old database format. This need was naturally addressed by the emergence of related technology in the 1990s and CAT (Computer-Aided Translation) tools. I will focus on CAT tool in section 1.2.1.

1.1.4 Benefits and obstacles of terminology management

What are the advantages of terminology management from translators' point of view?

First, if a translator organizes the terms whenever they appear while translating them, that person does not have to look up the exact words later in the same texts. Second, once terminology is arranged, that person is less likely to translate a term used in a source text into the target text if the same term is used in another source text.

It seems to presuppose that the translator's work is very individual. It is half true, as the translators work on their own whether they are freelancers or in-house translators. However, an institution is an organization that has the same values and principles, and translators should apply these values and principles in the process of translation.

Besides, if an in-house translator A uses a term incorrectly on a document, another in-house translator B, when using the same term in other document, will be confused. That is why terminology should be managed and shared among colleagues. In an institution, each worker contributes their capacity, knowledge, experience, ideas, and strength to the common work.

Some of the advantages that members in an institution can reach are standardization and collaborative intelligence. So, they will use the same terms decided by sharing opinions and discussions, and once a term is determined, it is less likely that someone feels confusion and makes errors. Therefore, terminology management contributes to the common process in the sense that translation quality improves as other translations that use the same terms will not cause confusion.

Third, from an institutional perspective, terminology management helps maintain consistency. It can prevent a situation where the terms are translated differently between employees when they shift positions. If terminology is well managed, an employee who is not familiar with the term or knowledge in the relevant field of the source texts will be able to understand how her colleague has previously translated it, which will speed up the translation assignments process.

Nevertheless, why is terminology management so challenging to do for a translator? There are a few reasons that scholars and translators themselves constantly point out. As expected, the most indicated reasons are lack of time and budget. (Champagne, 2004:9; Lommel, 2005:2; Allard, 2012:41-42; Bowker, 2015:305). That is why there is a professional for managing terminology which is called terminologist. As Dobrina (2015) mentions, they dedicate “more effective professional communication in all domains by creating reliable terminology resources and providing terminological services to all those who need them.”

Bowker (2015), however, indicates that employers mostly do not realize if terminology management is beneficial to the work and organization. Allard (2012) even claims that it is hard to prove if all the efforts for terminology management contribute to saving costs. Although it takes time, eventually, terminology management compensates for time and turns out to be a good investment (Allard, 2012:41-42).

The experience of working at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal has shown me terminology management is a very time-consuming task. I have tried many times to create a simple glossary by collecting words belonging to the political and economic fields with MS Excel, and I have failed. As there is a 100% chance that the word I found today will appear again in the future, at least I had to try.

So, when does terminology management take the most time? It is in the beginning of framing. Once a framework is established, words and source and target texts can be added later according to the framework. Besides, even if the words to be saved are divided into numerous fields, as translation tasks increase, what is required is to input them according to the framework.

However, how can one know if the framework of the term base is adequate for the Embassy needs? It should not be limited to a literal vocabulary that adds a single word and meaning, but rather it should be used most efficiently when translating if a word already

found is used in a later sentence. However, even the same word can have different meanings, depending on the context.

If so, how do we make the framework? What should be included in that framework? This project is a tentative way to address these issues. In chapter 4, I will explain with more detail what kinds of elements a term base should include.

1.2 Computer-Aided Translation (CAT) tools

1.2.1 Definition of CAT tool

Since the late 1990s, computer-aided translation tools, known as CAT tools, have been commercialized and widely used among professional translators. CAT tools are a series of technologies, primarily used with computer programs such as word processors and the Internet, which help translators to work efficiently and are different from machine translation (Bowker, 2002). Most people who are not involved in translation work can be confused by both concepts.

It has therefore become common to draw a distinction between human-assisted machine translation (HAMT), which is often shortened simply to machine translation (MT), and machine-assisted human translation (MAHT). MAHT is also known as machine-assisted (or -aided) translation (MAT), but these days it is most commonly referred to as computer-aided (or -assisted) translation (CAT). The major distinction between MT and CAT lies with who is primarily responsible for the actual task of translation. In MT, the computer translates the text, though the machine output may later be edited by a human translator. In CAT, human translators are responsible for doing the translation, but they may make use of a variety of computerized tools to help them complete this task and increase their productivity. Therefore, whereas MT systems try to replace translators, CAT tools support translators by helping them to work more efficiently. (Bowker, 2002 :1)

As Bowker claims, CAT tools mainly assist translators with technology, like storing translation records, known as translation memory, or automatic functions that make it possible to correct errors or change words with one click. CAT tools are in the extension of technological involvement for terminology management that applies the needs of translators, terminologists, and researchers of the study of terminology.

Glossaries and specialized dictionaries have been in existence for hundreds of years, and individual translators used to keep boxes of paper slips or index cards detailing the results of their research efforts until electronic repositories of terminological research, in the form of term banks, became one of the earliest applications of computers. In today's era of information overload and intense time-to-market pressures, translators recognize more than ever the importance of keeping track of pertinent terminological information in order to avoid repeating time-consuming research. (Bowker, 2015:304-305).

With the development of technology, CAT tools have evolved to provide several benefits to translators. It provides not only the term base, which is the subject of this project, but also a useful function called translation memory that stores a large amount of texts and enables users to resort to previous translations, to an extent that normal humans cannot remember. Not only that, but the development of technology has also led to the mass production of machine translation programs that allow the machine to automatically translate texts when a user inserts.

So, what is the role of machine translation today? I think that machine translation lowered the so-called threshold so that anyone can do translation and made it convenient for many people to become producers beyond being consumers of translation. In the past, it was only possible to become a translator with extensive knowledge of a specific language. However, nowadays, using machine translation programs such as DeepL or Google Translate, non-professionals can translate on their own.

The number of people who can translate using these machine translation programs has surpassed the number of existing translators. This allowed many people to influence the translation. For example, in translation results of various genres such as literature, movies, novels, and cartoons, it is often seen that the terminology is determined, or the terminology is used due to the opinions of the majority.

Why does this happen? Because terminology plays an important role in translation. In other words, there is a close relationship between translation and terminology and terminology management.

In the next section, we will discuss the benefits of terminology management and the difficulties encountered in practice.

1.2.2 How the evolution of digital media affects translation

With the development of technology, the boundary between professionals and amateurs is ambiguous, and the definition has also become vague.

Technology can be beneficial to both amateurs and professionals. It opens more opportunities for amateurs to jump in a field that they had never worked by offering learning skills and materials. It goes the same for professionals. Technology helps professionals to enlarge their range of knowledge or field based on what they have already possessed so that they enable to do more work or other things that they had not tried before. It even expands for professionals in other fields that are nothing to do with their experiences or knowledge but are doable due to easy access to knowledge, technique, and opportunity.

This is an era where people who have never received any education can now use information and technology for free. Anyone can translate as long as they have access to the information and technology, even if the results are inferior to professionals but still seem fair enough in the eyes of the general public. Barriers to entry for translators and starting translation have also decreased quickly.

On the other hand, despite the development of technology, there are still limitations that are difficult for amateurs to overcome. For example, by using machine translation, anyone can infer the meaning of the text to some extent, but how accurately one can grasp the meaning of the text depends on one's native language and target language proficiency, background knowledge, and the genre of the original text: literature, engineering, law, and economics. Also, it depends on how well a person knows the type of original texts: speeches, columns, essays, novels, reports, or research, for example.

Also, amateurs may not be able to translate it depending on who uses the original text and the translated text and for what purpose. In other words, whether it is a translation for the public to read or a text for use within an organization, this determines whether it is an area for amateurs to challenge. In particular, in the case of institutional translation that translates text to be used within an organization, the completeness of translation is determined according to the translator's linguistic competence, background knowledge, specific knowledge about translation acquired through education or training, and translation experience.

For example, in major institutions such as the EU Parliament, the European Commission, and the International Court of Justice, original documents and translated texts bear a heavier responsibility than translations for the general public. Therefore, translators working at these institutions must have capacities that have been built up over a long period of time, and must prove their genuine skills, not fresh ideas or creativity that were accidentally demonstrated for a moment.

Let us go back to the context of CAT tools and machine translation. Unlike in the past, when people were entirely dependent on their knowledge, nowadays, the amount and type of information that a person can acquire have become incomparably vast. With financial resources, anyone can use CAT Tools, machine translation, and translation assistance programs without restrictions. As a result, accuracy and working speed were also improved in general.

In addition, as the development of information technology goes hand in hand with globalization, the number of situations requiring translation in daily life rapidly increases. Not to mention travelers, even companies have no choice but to search for information written in foreign languages to find the data they need for work. Companies that have already read this trend and the potential needs of customers are spurring the development and research of machine translation programs such as Google Translate and Papago, similar to Google Translate but developed by The Naver Corporation, a South Korean internet conglomerate.

I will illuminate the features of Google Translate and Papago¹ and the strengths and weaknesses of each.

First, let us look at the strengths and weaknesses of Google Translate used by billions of people around the world. The biggest strength of Google Translate is that texts can be translated into 133 languages, as either source language or target language. As texts are translated into more languages and a large number of corpora can be collected, this improves the translation quality. However, while the accuracy of translation between languages that are similar in grammar is high, the accuracy of translation between languages that do not have similarities in grammar is relatively low. In addition, it can be seen that the accuracy is even lower in the case of languages that do not have high translation demand, such as Korean and Portuguese.

¹ <https://papago.naver.com/#/ko/en>

Next, we will look at the strengths and weaknesses of Papago, developed by Naver. Since Papago provides translation functions in 15 languages, it can be said that its usage is more limited than Google Translate. However, when the original text is in English or another language and Hangul, Korean alphabetic system used for writing the Korean language, is a translated language, the translation tone can be different because users have option to choose the honorific function that Google Translate does not have. Since the honorifics are one of the main characteristics of Hangul, there is a big difference between the case where the honorifics function is applied and the case without the function. In addition, there is another function that provides a definition of words used in the source and translated text separately.

Meanwhile, with the development of CAT tools, the demand for translation quality assessment is also increasing. In an era when anyone can translate, paradoxically, the ability to identify whether a translation is accurate or not is required. One of the main researchers of the translation quality assessment theory is House (2014). I will briefly outline the translation quality assessment model mentioned in her book '*Translation Quality Assessment: past and present*' below. Chapter 3 states the House model of translation quality assessment:

The original House model of translation quality assessment (1977, 2nd ed. 1981) is based on theories of language use. It was designed to provide an analysis of the linguistic-discoursal as well as the situational-cultural particularities of originals and translated texts, a principled comparison of the two texts and an evaluation of their relative match. (House, 2014:21)

House published a revised model of translation quality evaluation in 1997, and the quality evaluation method suggested by the model is as follows. First, a source text (ST), target text (TT), and back translation are presented. In the next step, House presents Analysis of ST and Statement of Function to which several criteria are applied to analyze these texts and translation, as well as a ST and TT comparison and Statement of Quality. In the Analysis of ST and TT and Statement of Quality, there are criteria that the author considers for analysis of texts such as lexical and syntactic means, author's temporal, geographical and social provenance, social role relationship, textual and syntactic mismatches.

By implementing the model of translation quality assessment, not only can the characteristics and differences between the two texts be seen objectively, but it is also possible to check how the translation was made and what was reflected in the translation.

In a situation where globalization and the development of information technology are accelerating, the translation industry and the language service market are actively accepting new technologies and increasing their expertise. At the same time, the general public can also use programs and applications that provide translation functions depending on their financial situation or preferences.

However, translation research and academia do not reflect this trend of generalizing technologies related to translation among the public. Research on optimization of CAT Tool is limited to translation departments employing freelancer translators and in-house translators. In other words, there are few studies on how the general public use effectively machine translation and CAT tools.

This research was started to identify problems related to translation within the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal and verify that the problems could be alleviated by establishing a term base. In particular, it seems that the research gap can be filled by understanding the characteristics of the CAT Tool program in the term base development process and solving translation-related problems using the technology.

In Chapter 1, I discussed the meaning of terminology and terminology management. I also referred the CAT tools, which may be one of the remarkable inflection points in the history of translation. In the next chapter, I will discuss what institutional translation is and what characteristics it exhibits. In the process, I will also talk about why I decided to implement the terminology management at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal. In other words, while explaining the characteristics and problems of the translation assignments at the Embassy, I will clarify the reason I decided to implement terminology management.

2. Institutional Translation: the case of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal

As stated in the introduction, Chapter 2 will illustrate institutional translation. I will introduce the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal to readers, the main stage of this project, and convey in detail translation assignments at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal in an institutional setting. Meanwhile, we will verify problems and obstacles that Korean employees face daily during work, which have influenced staff member's performance as translators.

Also, I will address the status quo of European Portuguese in South Korea from my experience. I graduated from Hankuk University of Foreign Studies with a major in Portuguese Language and Literature in 2012. The university is located in Yongin, Gyeonggi Province. As a student and employee at the Embassy who has dealt with European Portuguese for 17 years, my experience will help readers understand the reality.

Hence, it is necessary to mention the public diplomacy of the Government of South Korea beforehand, as the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal follows public diplomacy proclaimed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2.1 South Korea's Public Diplomacy: a topic for the cultural section at the Embassy

2.1.1 Concept and Importance of Public Diplomacy

When and who coined the term public diplomacy? Its meaning gradually took shape after US diplomat Edmund Gullion first determined the concept in 1965. Cull (2009) summarized the concept of public diplomacy first advocated by the US diplomat as follows:

Public diplomacy [...] deals with the influence of public attitudes on the formation and execution of foreign policies. It encompasses dimensions of international relations beyond traditional diplomacy; the cultivation by governments of public opinion in other countries; the interaction of private groups and interests in one country with another; the reporting of foreign affairs and its impact on policy; communication between those whose job is communication, as diplomats and foreign correspondents; and the process of intercultural communications. (Cull, 2009:19)

Public diplomacy, and traditional diplomacy, focused on politics and economy, are practiced in most countries today. Then, why is public diplomacy receiving attention in the

21st century? What has changed in the last 60 years? Why has public diplomacy become as important as traditional diplomacy?

Entering the 21st century, and with the development of the Internet, this has become an era where anyone can access any information whenever they want. It is no longer possible for a minority to monopolize information and technology as in the past. Therefore, the characteristics or image of a country are no longer determined by few people. Distortion or propaganda aimed at achieving a specific purpose no longer works.

On the other hand, although the technological gap between countries has widened due to technological development, the latecomers, who are at a disadvantage compared to the advanced countries in economics, are using various Internet-based media to promote their strengths and positive image. This can be advertised worldwide without cost or geographic restrictions. Considering this, the new diplomatic means of public diplomacy can act as leverage for countries that are disadvantaged in traditional diplomacy.

In addition, as many countries introduced democracy, the people experienced and practiced the value of equality for themselves. Therefore, the role of the individual grew unparalleled in the past. An ‘ambassador’ is no longer an extended position only high-ranking officials can become. Also, in many democratic countries, people no longer see or fear the government as the ruling class. Even the role of civilians has been strengthened to change the image of a country, positively or negatively, and it even affects diplomatic relations.

Popular culture’s influence in forming diplomatic relations between two countries has grown considerably compared to the past. A few decades ago, even if we do not know the names of some of the U.S. presidents, everyone knows the fame and popularity of Michael Jackson.

Furthermore, as of 2022, even if not all people do not know what Korea is like, the idol group BTS, formed ten years ago by seven teenage boys born in Korea, is known to many people. Although musicians are taken as an example here, the ripple effect and recognition of writers, athletes, TV presenters, and even entertainers exceed the sales of any large corporations and has changed the history of the field.

Public diplomacy is communicating with other countries and citizens through the positive image of one country formed by few people. Conversely, the image of a country appears positive in the light of an individual. Public diplomacy that takes a familiar

approach is far more effective than traditional diplomacy that feels far away because it considers first the ‘interests’ and ‘preferences’ of the majority, which are citizens of a country.

In the following section, let us look at how the Korean government is implementing public diplomacy, drawing attention today to the concepts of ‘diplomacy’ as a more humane and friendly approach than traditional diplomacy.

2.1.2 Public Diplomacy Policy of the Republic of Korea: Korean culture in relations with foreign countries

The Government of the Republic of Korea enacted the Public Diplomacy Law on February 3, 2016. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also set a vision, goals, and strategies according to the Public Diplomacy Law and opened it to the public on the official website. According to the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs², the Public Diplomacy of the Republic of Korea firmly states that it is about sharing the country’s culture and other values with directly foreign nationals:

Korea’s public diplomacy entails promoting diplomatic relations by sharing our country’s history, traditions, culture, arts, values, policies, and vision through direct communication with foreign nationals. Doing so enhances our diplomatic relations and national image by gaining the international community’s trust and increasing our country’s global influence. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, n.d.)

Since the government implemented the Public Diplomacy Act in August of 2017, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has become an “outpost” to execute various projects with Korean embassies in overseas and administrative agencies. In this strategy, the Korean embassy plays an essential role in disseminating information on South Korea and communicating with foreign nationals in place of the country itself.

In the next section, we will examine the role of the Embassy in Lisbon in implementing Korea’s public diplomacy policy.

2.1.3 The role of the Embassy in implementing the Korean government’s public diplomacy policy

² https://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/wpge/m_22841/contents.do

The Korean government's public diplomacy is largely divided into three areas: culture, knowledge, and policy.

First, detailed policies on public diplomacy in the field of culture include cultural exhibitions of overseas diplomatic missions, strategic cultural exchange promotion projects, major diplomatic events and commemoration projects, Korea Week events, sports diplomacy, and Taekwondo promotion, K-Pop World Festivals, the Cultural Joint Committee/Cultural Agreement, and UNESCO Cultural Diplomacy.

Second, detailed policies on knowledge-oriented public diplomacy include Quiz on Korea, promotion of Korean and Korean studies, cooperation with the Ministry of Education, promotion of Korean-related content in foreign textbooks, and introduction of Korean audio guide in major tourist sites overseas, such as museums and art galleries.

Third, detailed public diplomacy on policy includes the Public Diplomacy Forum and Outreach Programs via Overseas Missions.

According to the official website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry designates the Public Diplomacy Forum³ as follows:

The Public Diplomacy forum is a semi-governmental consultative mechanism aiming to enhance mutual understanding and reinforce the foundation of cooperation among the people in different countries. which brings together government officials, academics and experts from business, media and cultural sectors. In particular, the ROK-China Public Diplomacy forum, launched under the agreement reached between the leaders of the two countries during their summit in June 2013 has been held every year since then and is now developing into a useful channel for dialogue on public diplomacy between the two countries.

Besides, it explains the Outreach Programs via Overseas Missions,⁴ such as Embassy and Consulate General as follows:

Various outreach programs such as seminars, talk shows, roundtables, conferences and contests on Korean related issues organized by Korea's overseas missions to interact with foreign public. (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, n.d.)

Among them, the detailed public diplomacy policy carried out by the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal is as follows.

³ https://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/wpge/m_22838/contents.do

⁴ https://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/wpge/m_22839/contents.do

First, in the field of culture, Korea Weekly Event, Sports Diplomacy, Taekwondo Promotion Event, and K-Pop World Festival are representative. Although the title has been changed to Korean Culture Week or Korean Culture Day, the Korea Week event is an event to introduce the Portuguese to various Korean cultures, including music, art, and food.

The Embassy announced the first annual cultural initiative, Korean Culture Week, on May 31, 2013, and it continued with the same title until 2020. It is called 한국문화주간 in Korean and *Semana da Cultura Coreana* in Portuguese. Since 2021, it changed the name to 한국 문화의 날 in Korean, *Festa da Cultura Coreana* in Portuguese.

Until 2020, the Korean Culture Week event was held in Museu do Oriente, mainly during a week between May and November. It was an event that took a week to present various cultural activities to the public. In 2020, due to the pandemic caused by COVID-19, it was held exclusively online for the first time. Since 2021, it has become an outdoor event with all the cultural activities presented on a day in Museu de Lisboa.

Sports diplomacy and Taekwondo promotion activities are not only performances by Taekwondo demonstration teams dispatched from Korea, such as Kukkiwon, but also a project to demonstrate Taekwondo in collaboration with the Portuguese Taekwondo Federation.

Lastly, the K-Pop World Festival is a contest that competes in two categories, singing and dancing. Since 2018, the number of participants in the event in Portugal has steadily increased.

Meanwhile, in the field of knowledge, public diplomacy has been focusing on four activities, as below.

First, Quiz on Korea is a Korean-related quiz contest conducted by each embassy for foreigners. If Korean embassies hold a preliminary round and select one winner per country, they are invited to Korea to experience Korean culture, and the final round is held in Korea. The competition is aired in more than 100 countries worldwide through the national broadcasters KBS 1TV and KBS World channels.

Second, as a result of carrying out the Korean language and Korean studies promotion project in Portugal, as of August 2022, five educational institutions are conducting Korean language and Korean studies classes.

In Portugal, five institutions offer language courses: Institute King Sejong Lisbon, Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa (FLUL), Centro de Línguas (CLi) da Faculdade de Letras da ULisboa, Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto (FLUP), babeliUM (Centro de Línguas da Universidade do Minho).

Institute King Sejong Lisbon is the only Korean institute that teaches Korean, and more than 250 students have enrolled in 2022. The FLUL has the only Asian Studies program that includes Korean lesson in the curriculum. Universidade Católica Portuguesa also has a Master's program in Asian Studies, but currently, the syllabus for Korean language has not been completed.

Third, if the part mentioned in the Korea-related contents in the foreign textbook used in Portuguese schools is incorrect, the Embassy requests the publisher to correct it.

Finally, museums in Portugal and tour buses that stop by major tourist destinations have introduced Korean audio guides to visitors and tourists.

In cultural diplomacy, there are events aimed at celebrating the establishment of diplomatic ties and important diplomatic events. In 2021, commemorative projects for significant diplomatic occasions were actively carried out despite the spread of COVID-19. In commemorating the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Korea and the Portuguese Republic, the Embassy donated a few times tablets and masks for schools and institutions in Portugal, and a Taegeuk-pattern lighting ceremony was held on the statue of King Dom José I in Comércio Square. Moreover, the corpus used in Chapter 4, was also one of the projects to commemorate the establishment of diplomatic ties.

Ex-Ambassador Song Oh decided to make a book called *Álbum do 60º Aniversário do Estabelecimento de Relações Diplomáticas entre a República da Coreia e Portugal* with full of photos and notes on public diplomacy conducted by the Embassy in 2021 as the act of commemoration of the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations. Ms. Yunseon Yang, the third secretary and vice-consul, was the person in charge as she was the chief of the Cultural Department at the Embassy and led the whole process of making a commemorative book for about four months.

As the embassy implemented public diplomacy policies in various fields, the Portuguese's awareness of South Korea increased considerably. Related businesses

between Korea and Portugal were revitalized, and the results of public diplomacy policies became visible. Before the outbreak of Corona, Korean airline Asiana operated direct flights, but they were suspended due to COVID-19, although there is an expectation that they might resume. After the corona outbreak in 2021, two Korean supermarkets were found, and four Korean restaurants were established. In August 2022, KOTRA, a public corporation that helps Korean companies enter overseas markets, reopened in Lisbon after closing in 2007.

Furthermore, about 1,800 people visited the ‘Korean Culture Day’ event held on July 2, 2022. Thanks to the record number of visitors, more than any other event held by the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal, I could feel the increased awareness of Korea in Portugal. In this situation, using and disseminating correct information about Korea and the correct Korean language has become an important task that cannot be delayed any longer.

Although the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal is the principal agent that promotes Korean culture in Portugal, it does not always perform a coherent usage of terms related to Korean culture. That is why I am developing a term base on Korean culture in this project. Establishing the term base and adapting it in translation will be a partial action of promoting public diplomacy that the government has focused on since 2016.

In the next section, I will explain the status of European Portuguese as a foreign language in South Korea. Recently, as diplomatic relations between South Korea and Portugal have become more solidified, the role of European Portuguese has grown significantly. However, behind the scenes, there is a problem that European Portuguese has not yet escaped its status as a minority language. In the next section I will elaborate on the light and shade of European Portuguese.

2.2 Status quo of European Portuguese in South Korea

2.2.1 Increase in diplomatic relations between South Korea and Portugal

Since establishing diplomatic relations between South Korea and the Portuguese Republic in 1960, political, economic, and cultural exchanges have grown remarkably and expanded to other areas. In February 2022, the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal published the book, *Álbum do 60º Aniversário do Estabelecimento de Relações Diplomáticas entre a República da Coreia e Portugal*. It describes all the important events, activities, and diplomatic efforts to promote constructive relations between the two nations. It varies from the courtesy calls between the Korean Ambassador and counterparts in a diversity of governmental entities such as GNR, Polícia Judiciária, PSP, and Municipalities or cultural institutions such as Instituto Camões or even academia like the University of Porto.

The scope of exchanges between the two countries has expanded in quality and quantity. First, there is an apparent change in the economic perspective. The number of Korean tourists coming to Portugal has increased enormously in the last decades; mainly, it was more than two hundred thousand tourists from South Korea who visited Portugal in 2019, with an increase of 63% in the last three years, according to the statistics of Turismo de Portugal⁵. On the other hand, Korean and Portuguese companies have invested in different fields, such as renewable energies in each country. Trades of service and goods and foreign investments have grown, and exchanges have resulted in visible growth in both countries.

The politics followed the increase of interchanges in person and goods. The leaders, such as the Prime Minister, Speaker of the National Assembly, and Ministers, have regularly visited each country. Conferences and official meetings between ministerial and working levels have been held annually.

Due to the recent influence of music, drama, films, sports, and gastronomy, cultural exchanges have been at the core of the relations between the two countries. In Portugal, the presence of K-wave, known as Hallyu, is readily observed compared to a few decades ago.

As I have worked at the Embassy for about five years, I have observed visible changes in Portugal regarding traditional and public diplomacy and even the resonance of popular culture from South Korea. All the exchanges imply that more interpreters and translators with a good command of Korean and European Portuguese are in significant need. Especially South Korea has been more active in penetrating Portugal with various

⁵ <http://www.tournews21.com/news/articleView.html?idxno=33195>

contexts. However, the reality does not follow the sheer speed of spreading the Korean culture and political and economic influence in Portugal.

It is no exaggeration to say that Korea's presence and recognition in Portugal stem from Hallyu. Known as the Korean Wave, Hallyu is a word coined due to the popularity of Korean pop singers who were active in Asian countries in the 1990s. However, the current Hallyu does not only mean a stage where idols stand out but has been expanded to a word that describes the positive image and influence of Korea shown to the world. I will describe this phenomenon further in the following section.

2.2.1.1 Hallyu phenomenon in Portugal

So, let us look at how the Portuguese actually react to Hallyu. Among Hallyu, the most recognizable topics in Portugal are K-Pop and Korean food. In addition, as the number of Korean dramas and films that made a contract with the companies of over-the-top (OTT) platforms, mainly Netflix, has increased, its recognition also expanded. However, research on this field is still insufficient, and its influence is hard to be quantified.

Despite the lack of research, how do we know the Portuguese's preference for Korean culture? It can be seen by looking at objective indicators such as the number of attendees at the events that the Embassy has organized, the number of applicants for Korean language classes, the number of new Korean restaurants opened in Portugal and the expansion of its branch in other regions, and the number of people who apply for the Working Holiday visa and go to Korea.

The number of attendees for the 'Korean Culture Day', *Festa da Cultura Coreana* in Portuguese, the biggest event of the Embassy, surpassed 1,000 in 2021 and surged to 1,800 in 2022⁶. The number of applicants for Korean classes is also increasing every year, and the number of educational institutions is also in rapid growth. Currently, there are a total of five institutions that teach Korean language and Korean studies in Portugal.

There were three Korean restaurants in Lisbon until recently, but one more restaurant, Soju Pocha⁷, was opened in July 2022, bringing the total to four. The first

⁶ https://overseas.mofa.go.kr/pt-ko/brd/m_9322/view.do?seq=1343374&page=3

⁷ <https://www.nit.pt/comida/restaurantes/soju-pocha-o-novo-spot-no-bairro-alto-vai-tornar-se-a-segunda-casa-dos-fas-de-k-pop>

Korean restaurant K-BOB ⁸is scheduled to open more stores in Almada and Portimão in addition to Lisbon. However, Korean restaurants are not only located in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal. Currently, there are two branches of K-BOB in Lisbon, including Seoul Dessert ⁹and Soju Pocha, as Seoul Chicken ¹⁰in Coimbra, Siktak and Ondo in Porto¹¹, and Sura in Portimão¹². On the other hand, in 2021, when the coronavirus was in full swing, two Korean grocery stores Woori Mercado and Kopo Mart opened in Lisbon ¹³and are still in good business.

Besides, South Korea and Portugal have allowed young people aged 18 to 30 from both countries to travel freely to find a job, study, or travel through a Working Holiday visa¹⁴. The number of Portuguese applying for visas is increasing every year. The number of Portuguese who go to Korea for travel or personal visits other than this agreement also increases yearly.

Meanwhile, the Embassy is actively promoting Hallyu in Portugal through the media. As articles on K-Pop, Korean restaurants, and Korean food stores have been regularly published, Portuguese became more acquainted with Korea and Korean culture. In addition, through the ambassadors' contributions¹⁵, the Korean government's position and status on Hallyu have been conveyed in more detail.

To summarize, the two countries have become closer as Hallyu has positively impacted the Portuguese public over the past decade, and mainly young people have actively accepted a positive image of Korea.

Despite this, there is a lack of European Portuguese experts in South Korea, which will be explained in the following sub-section.

⁸ <https://www.dn.pt/mundo/ja-ha-dois-restaurantes-em-lisboa-para-descobrir-a-slow-food-coreana-11512095.html>

⁹ <https://www.dn.pt/viver/do-kimchi-ao-soju-os-sabores-coreanos-a-conquista-de-lisboa-13352522.html>

¹⁰ <https://www.publico.pt/2021/10/18/p3/fotogaleria/jogos-dalgona-mundo-rende-se-febre-squid-game-406935>

¹¹ <https://www.dn.pt/edicao-do-dia/17-ago-2020/ondo-e-siktak-sabores-coreanos-a-conquista-do-porto-12524428.html>

¹² <https://www.sulinformacao.pt/2021/12/sura-e-o-primeiro-restaurant-coreano-no-algarve-e-fica-em-alvor/>

¹³ <https://www.dn.pt/viver/do-kimchi-ao-soju-os-sabores-coreanos-a-conquista-de-lisboa-13352522.html>

¹⁴ <https://whic.mofa.go.kr/contents.do?menuNo=90&contentsNo=38>

¹⁵ <https://www.publico.pt/2018/12/21/p3/noticia/coreia-do-sul-faz-diplomacia-em-portugal-com-k-pop-1855298>

<https://www.dn.pt/internacional/sempre-que-visito-regioes-de-portugal-encontro-gente-que-me-diz-que-os-filhos-sao-fas-de-k-pop-13961646.html>

<https://www.dn.pt/opiniao/a-onda-coreana-esta-bem-presente-em-portugal-14984374.html>

2.2.2 Lack of European Portuguese experts among Korean

Portuguese of Portugal and Brazil are different, although the latter started from the former. Not many people are aware of this fact, and if this perception continues, there is likely to be a lower chance of fostering interpreters, translators, and other linguistic experts in European Portuguese.

Nurturing experts in European Portuguese does not just mean that a person is fluent in Portuguese of Portugal, but it means that the person has a profound level of comprehension of the society and background knowledge, including linguistic competence.

Unfortunately, the government has focused on Brazil rather than Portugal due to the economic perspective. It is known in South Korea that Brazil is a country with massive potential owing to its huge population and vast territory. As much as its strength and opportunities, Brazil has weaknesses and threats. So does Portugal. One of the EU, Portugal, has faced a few crises over the decades and has overcome them, and is known as one of the great touristic places in the world. However, little is known about Portugal in South Korea compared to Brazil. Probably because there are fewer keywords that represent Portugal than Brazil, but Portugal has recently raised awareness among Koreans due to its touristic places and abundant gastronomy, mainly port wine and *pastel de nata*.

I suggest going deeper to verify the status quo of European Portuguese in South Korea. There is only one department of a university with the title of European Portuguese that teaches the Portuguese language and other areas of study, such as literature. The number of institutions that teach a language is proportional to the perception that the language holds advantages and future opportunities for the speaking country.

Almost all teaching materials and institutions are about the Portuguese of Brazil, not Portugal. There are dictionaries and teaching materials written in Korean, but all are Portuguese of Brazil and merely deal with a beginner level. If a person wants to achieve linguistic capacity, more than intermediate or even advanced level of Portuguese of Portugal, he needs to enter that university or go abroad to Portugal.

If a person wants to learn European Portuguese, she does not have other choices. She must go to Portugal, which requires financial support and enough time (that person must stay in Portugal for at least one year to have sufficient competence in oral/written comprehension). I experienced from the department at the university and studying in

Portugal. It took me a lot of cost and time to be able to communicate in European Portuguese, but still, I need more practice and study to be truly fluent.

2.2.3 Lack of education for translators and interpreters for European Portuguese

Eleven national universities in South Korea have interpretation and translation training courses, but among those, not a single university has focused on European Portuguese. Understandably, only a few educational institutions teach European Portuguese, for it is not as frequently used as other foreign languages such as Spanish, French, or German. In South Korea, Spanish is one of the most popular foreign languages originating from Occidental and learned by many high school students. This happens according to priority, and it goes the same in Portugal. Compared to Chinese and Japanese, Korean is less known among Portuguese people.

However, less considered European Portuguese in South Korea, and the government is aware of the potential of Portuguese itself. Then how can we nurture future translators and interpreters of either European Portuguese or Portuguese of Brazil?

A possible answer could be encouraging the creation of term bases and term banks so that the institutions and governmental agencies can provide continuity to the work of their translating staff. Realistically, founding a university that teaches Portuguese means costs and time, and human resources. However, establishing a terminological database is viable and takes much less money, time, and human resources than the former if an institution and employees utilize CAT tools and other programs wisely.

Publishing a dictionary and teaching material in Korean can start by accumulating many different term bases and term banks. The more people have resources on European Portuguese, the more educational institution will be open to serving them. When many institutions begin to teach Portuguese and publish teaching manuals, dictionaries, and valuable information on learning Portuguese, people will easily be able to have access to it and learn it themselves. It eventually will form a circle of demand and supply of European Portuguese in South Korea. In conclusion, there is always a solution to more minor and significant problems as long as one does not give up.

The most crucial thing in this long-term and ambitious plan is that every person and institution thinks of possible ways and mechanisms to solve problems. I started this project

and will continue studying translation and applying insight and technology at the Embassy during translation assignments.

In chapter 4, I will show how to establish an adequate term base for the Embassy and simultaneously gather opinions and perceptions of other employees at the Korean embassies and worldwide.

2.3 Description of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal

2.3.1 Characteristics of institutional translation

We can call various organizations institutions, just like Koskinen (2014) explains, “government agency, multinational organization or a private company”. Even if there are a variety of types of entities, we can see some resemblances in what an institution should be:

These institutional contexts are, of course, numerous and varied, but they also share fundamental similarities: the translations are constrained and controlled by the translating institution, and the official nature of the institution endows the documents with authority and performative power. (Koskinen, 2014: 2)

What makes an institution an institution is a fact that it has legitimacy and authority to set rules and establish values that apply to everyone in the institution. Any texts that an institution publishes, including translation, are produced based on rules and directivity the institution has set and pursued:

Institutions are therefore embedded in the society that endows them with legitimacy and authority. The institution endows people with particular roles, and they are then expected to act accordingly. These roles outlive their holders, thereby giving the institution consistency and stability. This consistency is a result of the normative constraints on actions. The constraints are imposed by rules, and these rules and the values and beliefs behind them all constitute an institution. (Koskinen, 2014: 17)

Article 1 and 2 in the Act on the Establishment of Overseas Diplomatic and Consular Missions of the Republic of Korea¹⁶, enforced on July 14, 2011, designates what an embassy is:

Missions of the Republic of Korea shall be established in foreign countries under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade to take partial charge of

¹⁶ https://elaw.klri.re.kr/eng_mobile/viewer.do?hseq=54096&type=part&key=44

diplomatic or consular affairs under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. (Article 1, Establishment and Functions)

The kinds of missions of the Republic of Korea (hereinafter referred to as “missions”) shall be classified into Embassy, Legation, Representative Office, Consulate General and Consulate. (Article 2, Kinds)

In other words, an embassy is an institution established in a foreign country in order to perform diplomatic functions necessary for the Korean government. Although there are currently almost as many Korean embassies as there are in each country, they are operated under common law, so they can be said to be a singular institution.

Then, how do we define institutional translation? Various scholars and researchers in translation studies have defined institutional translation, but here I would like to introduce one that Koskinen (2014) said:

My definition thus is as follows: we are dealing with institutional translation in those cases when an official body (government agency, multinational organization or a private company, etc.; also an individual person acting in an official status) uses translation as a means of ‘speaking’ to a particular audience. Thus, in institutional translation, the voice that is to be heard is that of the translating institution. As a result, in a constructivist sense, the institution itself gets translated. (Koskinen, 2014: 22)

According to Koskinen, institutional translation occurs in an entity when it uses translation as a way of communication with specifically targeted audiences. For the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal, who is the primary audience for communication?

First, the public, whether Korean, Portuguese, or other nationality, is for what the Embassy exists. Among the public, of course, the target audience should be narrowed down. The Embassy is interested in being useful for Korean expatriates and Portuguese who have some relation to South Korea, whether related to economics, culture, or other individual reasons.

Second, the Embassy gathers all kinds of information, such as politics, economy, and culture, about a country where it locates and translates the information collected, mainly for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government agencies and relevant entities.

The Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal produces many texts from reports, articles, official documents, and written material, such as brochures and online postings on

the SNS (Social Network Service), namely Instagram and Facebook, and the official website of the Embassy.

For example, I have made a few reports on public notice of a bid issued by the Government of the Portuguese Republic, and in the process of making reports, I have translated the public notice of tender. I also made a report on the 2021 Portugal Renewable Energy Status and Policy¹⁷ based on legal documents such as *Plano Nacional de Energia e Clima 2030* (PNEC 2030)¹⁸.

In the process of producing many kinds of texts, translation always involves the work of delivering the messages precisely and effectively. As a means of communication, translation has significance at the institution. Nevertheless, unfortunately, the role of translation in an institution has been unnoticed so far, even in translation studies:

Considering the central role of translating– and translated– institutions throughout history, their relative absence in the theoretical discussions of translation is striking. Already in the late 1980s, Brian Mossop (1988: 65) called for an institutional approach to translation and defined translating institutions as “a missing factor in translation theory.” (Koskinen, 2014: 4).

The translation is usually considered individual work. Nevertheless, in an institution, many people work together to complete the task of translating a document, and it has various benefits with a condition.

At the Embassy, a translation is done through many people’s efforts. In order to translate a document into Portuguese, a Korean staff member needs to work almost all by himself, with the help of a Portuguese staff, to verify facts and other questions that are not easy to confirm with Korean staff. After finishing a translation or writing a report, the Korean staff submits the result to the Korean diplomat(s). Then, the Korean diplomats check the result and revise it so that they send it to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

If employees at the embassy optimize the translation process and enlarge the scope of information and background knowledge from diverse human resources, translation executed by various people can be beneficial. If there are many employees with different backgrounds of education and experiences, there are more chances to understand a majority of texts.

¹⁷ https://overseas.mofa.go.kr/pt-ko/brd/m_9328/view.do?seq=1344640&page=1

¹⁸ https://dre.pt/dre/detalhe/resolucao-conselho-ministros/53-2020-137618093?_ts=1662768000034

For instance, maternal leave, military rank structure, and pension system are themes of texts that I once had to read for writing the official document. It is not familiar to a young woman. Depending on who is translating, this may affect the quality and accuracy of the result. Many people in an institution have different backgrounds and origins, and experiences. The institution should take advantage of this diversity in translation assignments.

In conclusion, the strength of an institution comes from its people. If an organization does not see how to use it, there will be many problems, making the organization less competitive and efficient. It also applies to translation assignments.

In my opinion, it would be beneficial to designate a person in charge of translation at the Embassy. By giving them responsibility for the result of the translation and the rights to make decisions for the best result possible, the person in charge of the translation will be able to ask for advice at the Embassy or outside the Embassy, especially those who are well aware of the issue, in order to translate documents correctly and make the best result. Decision-making in translation is also important, as the person has the right to decide on adequate words after profound reflection on the issues, but at the same time, the person has a responsibility to take all the credit or critics. In this way, the person in charge of translation can feel that he or she has developed expertise and professional knowledge in translation. They also will have a sense of stability with the result.

However, not every institution has a translation department. Even if an institution does not have a translation department, there are ways of executing translation assignments efficiently and correctly. I will explain later why a translation department should exist, or at least employees themselves deal with the work. If all of these options are not realistic, each employee must learn how to translate correctly and manage terms efficiently and both the original and translated texts so that knowledge can easily be shared and passed down to successors.

In this process, computer-aided translation (CAT) tools and other existing computing programs such as MS Office help reduce time and money. Since 1990, CAT tools became more accessible in price, and most individual translators have used them. In this project, I suggest using CAT tools when executing translation assignments efficiently and establishing term bases as a valuable asset to the Embassy.

One of the advantages of institutional translation is that it is more helpful for post-editing process. So does the usage of CAT tools differentiate the user, individual translator to an organization. An individual translator must do the translation assignments all by herself, from start to finish, even post-editing. In the process of post-editing, therefore, it is possible that the translator does not detect errors.

It does not mean that it does not happen in an organization, but at least it is more advantageous due to the collaboration between colleagues. An in-house translator working at an organization has more people to ask whenever she needs. When she has something to check, she has but to ask her colleagues to check specific pages or phrases on the CAT tool. Besides, it is when an organization proves real worth. As there are lots of people with different education, background knowledge, and capacity in an organization, all the diversity contributes to translation and the usage of the CAT tool.

Then why should we pay attention to the necessity of having employees responsible for translation assignments in an institution? I will explain why in the next section.

2.3.1.1 Why translation studies became important to an institution and institutional translation

With the accelerated development of information technology, such as the Internet and globalization, most Korean government agencies and institutions have needed materials in foreign languages or materials related to foreign countries. Whether in Korean or other foreign languages correctly, more and more translators and editors get hired in the institutions to understand the material, use it accurately, and translate documents.

I In addition, it has become more common for Korean institutions to collaborate with foreign institutions and exchange information with them. As translations naturally occurred, cases of hiring translators or employees with good command of foreign languages and relative experiences became normal. In other words, institutions began to be aware of the capabilities of communicating in foreign languages.

South Korea gradually achieved democratic and economic growth and belonged to groups of economically advanced countries. As part of the globalization mentioned above, Korean institutions tend to directly promote their institutions to the world. Most of the homepages of public institutions have the official website in Korean and separate

homepages translated into English or homepages with slightly different information adapted to foreigners in English. When Korean public institutions frequently interact with multiple countries or need to provide helpful information in various languages, they have even begun to operate a multilingual website.

Communication is becoming increasingly important as part of building a brand, and nowadays, building a brand and promoting the value of an institution is as important as personal and company branding.

In the case of the Korean Embassy, building a good brand has something to do with getting a budget for holding an event and being able to have possibilities of collaboration with other public or private entities. Like every company or even individual, the Korean Embassy has an annual budget. Within a specific amount of budget, the organization needs to operate itself, for example, maintenance of facilities, plan and execute regular or special events, and manage human resources.

If a Korean Embassy builds a good image that it is competitive and has managed itself, and has capacities to generate value, there is more possibility to get something. It could be more budget, other opportunities to launch new projects or capable and ambitious talented people who want to work for the embassy or collaborate with the embassy.

As institutions began to promote themselves, so did the demand for translation increase. Translation was in great need that speed was the more important value than quality. Problems began to arise as considerations of principle and essentials were left behind, and these problems are still left unresolved.

Among them, the publications of related research such as ‘A policy task of launching a governmental control tower responsible for public sector translation: Focusing on short-term and longer-term policy considerations’ (Cheong, 2015) and ‘A corpus-based study on the standardization of Korean institutional translation’ (Choi, 2015) seem to reflect the will of the academia of Translation Studies to avoid inconsistent terminology in pursuit of accurate and standardized terminology in Korean.

For example, there is other research on standardization in other foreign languages besides English. Seo (2015) presents a paper, ‘A Study on DB Construction of Korean-Russian Terminology’ in a journal called *Interpreting and Translation Studies*. She revealed the purpose of the study in the abstract:

The purpose of the present paper is to explore the translation practice of terms of Korean studies into Russian and to propose the necessity for building DB and studying it with a particular focus placed on the effective and consistent terminology in the field of Korean studies. In translating Korean materials into foreign languages, in this paper, Russian, there exists various problems such as the standard rule of translation of Korean terms. To solve these problems individual researchers and translators have difficulties and should have created one's own Russian terms, which requires lots of time and energy. However, due to lack of DB system many of these terms have not shared between researchers and translators, which often causes many different kinds of translation of one concept, or mistranslation, and as a result even misunderstanding. (Seo, 2015:23-24)

Although it has not been long since Translation Studies and academia started researching institutional translation, the importance of institutional translation is gradually becoming known. The number of research about foreign institutions involving multilingual translations, such as the UN or EU, is increasing.

In this context, this thesis will study the properties of the Korean Embassy and the improvement of the quality of translations produced by the staff. By developing a term base, my goal is to use the correct terminology at the Embassy and share this information with the staff to reduce the number of unnecessary searches for the same term, and ultimately improve translation quality and establish an efficient translation workflow.

In the next section, I will examine the characteristics of the Embassy as an institution, the nature of the translation work performed by the staff, and the translation process.

2.3.2 Description of the translation assignment at the Embassy

I would like to introduce myself and the workplace, the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal. I have worked at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea since 2018. For about a year, I was a political researcher. From 2019 to 2022, I worked as an economic researcher. Since April 2022, I have worked at the Cultural Department, responsible for organizing cultural events, workshops, and competitions and managing the Embassy's official website and SNS, namely Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube.

The Republic of Korea's embassy in Portugal has been located in Avenida Miguel Bombarda, 37, Lisbon, since June 11, 1975. After the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Korea and the Portuguese Republic on April 15, 1961, it took more than 14 years for the Embassy to be open in Lisbon and start to serve the public. The

Embassy of the Republic of Korea consists of five departments: Political Department, Economic Department, Cultural Department, Consulate Department, and the Administrative Department.

Considering 60 years of diplomatic relations and 50 years of a long history of the establishment of the Embassy, it would be surprising to mention that there was no professional translator hired at the Embassy nor the existence of a department responsible for translation assignment exclusively.

This project could not undertake a survey about the regulation of hiring a Korean staff member specifically for a position of interpreter and translator exclusively, subject to all the embassies. So, it should not be generalized that there is no Korean embassy or consulate-general that has a translation department.

But, considering the complicated circumstances at the embassy, it is likely that Korean embassy requires their own staff to translate documents into both Korean and foreign languages. Documents that are needed to be translated at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal are mostly official documents published by a government and newspapers. Korean staff members usually make a summary of a document in Korean to report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the Embassy, not a single guideline has been made, nor has an adequate system for optimizing the translation work process and enhancing the efficiency and quality of translation. Because translation has been considered only a way of fulfilling duties given to Korean employees, such as writing reports, researching specific information, and collecting data on specific themes, which they need to execute in foreign languages, mainly Portuguese and English.

Speaking of target languages, it could be surprising that documents at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal can be translated into English. Even if translating into English does not happen as frequently as in Portuguese, there are occasions that Korean and Portuguese staff members translate documents into English. In my opinion, English functions as a mediator language between the two countries, even in the case of official documents.

In other words, translation has never been recognized as a broader communicative act at the Embassy. Translation, nonetheless, has been gaining importance over the years, significantly while the diplomatic relations between the two countries get consolidated and

enlarge its horizon from the existing diplomatic field to other fields. Because information that South Korea needs from Portugal has become insufficient with the existing domain like politics and economy, and due to the influence of Korean popular culture such as K-Pop, drama, and film, a deeper analysis of how Portuguese perceive Korean culture and enjoy it is necessary for South Korea's foreign policies at this point. In order to understand the Portuguese Republic and its people and set new ways of approaching them, more study and analysis on culture and public diplomacy have been required.

In European countries, for example, Portugal and Spain, similar trends are recently growing the popularity of Korean culture. It seems to go after the dissemination of Korean popular culture in each country and has specific patterns.

First of all, as Korean music, film, and drama become popular among young people, they tend to have experience with Korea related to these popular cultures. It can be a trip to Korea or a Korean restaurant or grocery store. They tend to attend cultural events and activities related to Korea. They even want to be an active agent in disseminating Korean culture, for example, by forming a group of K-Pop cover dancers and practicing themselves. All these experiences involve joy and excitement derived from the fact that they are doing what they like.

In Spain, due to the large number of Korean people who are currently living in with various purposes, it is easier to notice Korean restaurants and grocery stores. In Spain, there is even a Korean Cultural Center. People can learn the Korean language and have more opportunities to attend cultural events. As Korean Cultural Center is usually located in countries with lots of Korean population, it does not exist in Portugal yet.

However, despite the increased demand of Portuguese people for Korea, the South Korean government lacks a number of Korean people who have the linguistic capacity to become a bridge between the two countries. Achieving linguistic competence, to be clear, having a good command of European Portuguese is not enough for South Korea at this stage. In this context, translation implies not just a capacity to understand the language and background knowledge of Portugal and explain it correctly and clearly, but also introducing contexts about Portugal to Koreans who do not know much about the country, and vice versa, introducing Korean culture and other contexts to Portuguese people who barely know about South Korea.

As much as knowledge of both countries, primarily political, economic, and cultural domain, the ability to make the audiences understand correctly has been required. Korean staffs do that by executing translation assignments and obtaining through translating texts.

As I have worked in three departments, I would tell which department needs translation assignment most in order: The first is the political department, the economic department, and the cultural department. Although I put departments in order of higher proportion that translation assignments are constituted, all the departments indeed require a good command of Portuguese and expertise in translation. Also, it is necessary to remember that each department requires different types of information and translation.

First, in the political department, it is important to have background knowledge of political issues regarding political parties and characteristics, cabinet, and of course, leaders of the Portuguese Republic, namely the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister. Naturally, a Korean staff who belongs to the political department needs to make many reports on the issue.

The most common topic of the report that the Korean staff needs to write is the political state of affairs in Portugal. For instance, the Presidential Election and the Legislative Elections are essential topics that the Korean staff wrote about. Also, the current situation of COVID-19 has become another critical topic since 2020. Some people would ask why an epidemic is the main topic in the political department. It is because an epidemic implies many political decisions, and it is such a significant matter for the Korean government as well, considering both citizens residing in a foreign country and people who plan to visit foreign countries.

However, it is not relatively easy as leaders of the country and politicians always mention many specific issues in the national budget, economic growth, infrastructure, poverty, environment, and national security. It is crucial to study and understand what these issues mean and in which context the leaders have mentioned them.

Meanwhile, it is not surprising that similar situations happen in the economic department. The central theme frequently discussed among political leaders on the

economy is quite similar to what a Korean staff in the political department pays attention to, such as law, technology, economics, and industries.

Sometimes the theme in the political and economic departments intertwines and becomes almost equal since both cannot be considered separately. After understanding themes and contexts, she confronts the following challenge: explain it clearly and correctly in her native or foreign language that she might not be fluent in.

When she translates an article written in Korean about the hydrogen economy in South Korea to Portuguese, she needs to read many articles about the hydrogen economy in Portugal so that she can use adequate equivalents in Portuguese to words in the original text in Korean. It can be applied to the opposite situation, translating texts from Portuguese to Korean. In order to use acceptable terms in Korean, she also needs to check in the articles or other reliable texts if those terms are used in the contexts.

Nowadays, many countries share its objective as most of them belong to the same organization, for example, the UN, OECD, EU, ASEAN, and NATO. Therefore, each member country translates ideas and objectives they decide to fulfill in their native language. Regarding studies such as Economics, each country translates in the same way and invents terms in their language. Therefore, the macroeconomic index and relevant terms in Economics are translated into Portuguese, and it is not difficult to find the terms in various sources available to everyone as long as a translator can read Portuguese. Because terms are used in articles and publications, and almost all the data is available online nowadays due to the acceleration of digitalization.

The translation assignments in the cultural department, however, work differently than in the political and economic departments. The majority of texts I read for translation at the political and economic department were newspaper articles and official documents issued by the government or public institutions. These texts tend to talk about facts and state-of-the-art. Whenever I felt difficulty understanding the meaning of the texts written in Portuguese, I could search articles and texts with a similar topic and understand and write better.

Nevertheless, it was totally different for the texts I read in the cultural department and texts in the cultural areas that I also translated while I was in the political and economic department. Because it was someone's opinion and more subjective than articles or official reports written with facts. So, the most important thing and, at the same time, the

difficult part of translation with cultural texts were how to unfold the original texts in the target language.

As languages have a singularity, a target language cannot express 100% of the texts written in the original language. Besides, the texts in the cultural area that are written in Portuguese cannot be found in Korean, not a similar one. So does the opposite case. It is subjective, and it is not like articles that have certain formats, so it is impossible to find similar writings in other languages. Here is where the singularity is reflected in culture and texts. The way to unfold opinions in Portugal is not the same as in South Korea. So is the Korean way very different from the way it works in Portugal.

The former case of singularity in the cultural department also happens in the political and economic departments. As Portugal and South Korea have different ideas in politics and economy, so many words cannot find their equivalence, and sometimes it causes distortion and mistranslation.

Now let us see how institutional translation happens at the Embassy. Translation assignments are done by two consecutive processes depending on which language is the source language and the target language. When a Korean staff translates texts written in Portuguese to Korean, he translates the texts alone but with the help of Portuguese staff to understand the source texts. When he translates texts written in Korean to Portuguese, he translates first the texts, and then a Portuguese staff revises the texts.

In the case of translating texts into Korean, he has to understand the original text profoundly, and he may need help from the Portuguese staff to confirm when he has some doubts about the text. Then the Portuguese explained what it means so that he could translate that complicated part into Korean. If he understands well and does not need confirmation, then he does proceed with the translation process right away.

So, both translation requires help, but it depends on the purpose of the help from the Portuguese staff. In the case of translating English and Portuguese texts into Korean, the help is more confirmation of the context and facts written in the text. In the case of translating Korean texts into Portuguese, the Portuguese staff gives help with more grammatical and lexical matters.

From time to time, he needs to translate texts from English to Portuguese. In this case, there are two possibilities. One way is that he translates it into Portuguese, and then

the Portuguese staff revises it. The other way is that a Portuguese staff himself translates the text.

In this process, translation assignments are always executed within the Embassy, without any involvement of other institutions or translators. It means that there is leeway and independency for the Embassy staff to do this work, and it may be seen faster and cheaper than contracting translators outside. It would be faster and cheaper if the Embassy staff had sufficient knowledge and capacity to execute itself without any advice or help from outside. Korean and Portuguese staff have, over the years, been able to accumulate experiences and knowledge in a variety of fields by executing a whole lot of translation assignments. There are, however, limitations in growth and better quality of translation assignments if they will not continuously learn knowledge on the domains appearing in translation assignments and about translation studies.

In this context, I claim that building a terminological database is the basis of accumulating knowledge and experience of Korean and Portuguese staff for achieving evolution in translation assignments. If no one keeps the results of translation work in record separately and constantly takes care of it and passes it to successors and colleagues, all the work, experiences, and knowledge that are great legacy and precious assets of the Embassy that all the staff has contributed to it, will be quickly disappeared. When other people take a position in the political, economic, and cultural departments and need to do the translation assignments, they shall start from scratch again.

How have the employees worked during the process of translation? Which tools have they used for better results?

In my case, I have used an online dictionary operated by NAVER, mainly to use an English-Korean dictionary and also a Korean dictionary to find meaning in Korean. I also use INFOPIEDIA to check the definition in Portuguese. Besides, I often use LINGUEE when I want to find an equivalent of an English word in Portuguese or vice versa.

According to the questionnaire I sent to other Korean employees in other Korean Embassies, they used a variety of online and offline tools. I will explain it further in chapter 3.

2.3.2.1 Problems and obstacles in translation assignment at the Embassy

I checked the official website of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal and the files I have possessed so far to detect problems in translation and found several problems below.

First, I could not find source texts from what the Korean staff translated on the website. All posts and information on the website are translated and edited texts. It is understandable that, considering the website's purpose, there is no source text at all. However, staff could have left at least links or files containing the source text so the public could see the detail. I had several files that contained source and translated texts, but not in all cases I worked. So did other Korean staff.

Why does it matter? Because although she did translate a document, she will not be able to analyze the quality and correctness of translated texts if she does not have the original texts. If the texts were translated within a couple of months or even a year, it might be possible to remember which sources she had taken account of, but it is still not enough to remember all sources. When it comes to texts translated by other staff, it becomes worse. Whether it was translated within a short time or not, it becomes almost impossible for her to collect sources that her colleague referred to and analyze the quality of the translated text. After all, her colleague would be unable to recall all the sources, too, and it gets even more difficult to pass it to her.

What I explain here is about the quality assessment that I explained in chapter 1. The primary condition for a translator to assess the quality of work is to have the source and translated text, respectively. In the Embassy, there is no platform, system, or program to save source and translated texts for a long time. The older the moment texts get translated, the better chance of losing the memory of translating it. Korean staff will eventually lose the opportunity to assess the quality of translation and enhance the quality if there is no system to store both source and translated texts.

In other words, they are losing the whole data and history of works. Losing this data means decreasing the possibility of quality assessment. After all, I could not assess the quality of translated texts published on the official website.

In February 2022, however, with an initiative of the previous Ambassador Song Oh, a book was published in South Korea with the title of *Álbum do 60º Aniversário do Estabelecimento de Relações Diplomáticas entre a República da Coreia e Portugal*, which

contains both the original texts in Korean and translation in Portuguese. I will use it as a corpus and establish a term base on the domain of Korean culture. House (2014) referred corpus as an important source in translation quality assessment. I chose the photobook as a corpus because of its characteristic equivalence, as House mentioned:

An optimal use of corpora needs to be based on a theoretical and methodological framework which gives pride of place to the concept of equivalence. Put differently, equivalence in translation can be made open to generalization and intersubjective verification through the use of parallel (translation) corpora and comparable corpora (holding monolingual texts in the target language). (House, 2014:107)

Unlike hundreds of postings on the official website of the Embassy, the photobook has both the original and translated text, and it facilitates comparison of translation and quality assessment of terms used in the texts. This process of establishing a term base will be explained in detail in chapter 4.

Even if I could not assess the quality of translation without source texts, I found inconsistencies in terms in the target texts by analyzing words instead of the whole text. I translated the texts between 2018 and 2022 as an economic and political researcher and posted them on the official website of the Embassy. The Figure 1, it shows a few examples.

For example, ‘Área Metropolitana de Lisboa’ was translated in Korean in three different ways: 리스본광역시 (Lisbon Metropolitan City), 리스본 광역시 (Lisbon Metropolitan City), 리스본 메트로폴리탄 지역 (Lisbon Metropolitan Area). 리스본 means Lisbon. 광역시 means metropolitan. Depending on the linguistic proficiency and word spacing of employees and diplomats, the translation result is decided in the three ways mentioned above.

	포르투갈 경제 동향 및 정보 Economic situation and information in Portugal	언론보도 Media report	공관활동 Embassy's activities	공지사항 News
리스본 광역시 / área metropolitana de Lisboa		6		1
리스본광역시 (without space) / área metropolitana de Lisboa	3	13		
리스본 메트로폴리탄 지역 / área metropolitana de Lisboa				
기업 연맹 / CIP		1		
기업연맹 (without space) / CIP	3	6		
포르투갈 기업연맹 / CIP	4	3		
리스본 지하철 / metropolitano de Lisboa		15	1	1
리스본지하철 (without space) / metropolitano de Lisboa			1	
리스본 지하철 공사 / metropolitano de Lisboa		2		
리스본 지하철공사 (without space) / metropolitano de Lisboa	4	12		1
유럽 통계청 / Eurostat	1	4		
유럽통계청 (without space) / Eurostat	7	74	3	
EU통계청 / Eurostat		3		

Figure 1 – Frequency of usage of terms

As can be seen from this figure, one Portuguese expression was used as a different kind of expressions, when translated into Korean. Through internal discussion, the Embassy should consider what the most appropriate Korean expression is, choose one expression and continue to use it without change.

In the case of Lisbon Metropolitan City, I think the Embassy should refer to the notation system of Busan Metropolitan City. This word was searched on the Korean dictionary site called Woorimalsaem¹⁹. For reference, Woorimalsaem is an open Korean dictionary operated by the National Institute of the Korean Language in the Republic of Korea since October 2016. Anyone can participate and make a dictionary together.

As a result of searching here, it was found that Busan Metropolitan City uses all of them as one word without a space between Busan (부산) and Metropolitan City (광역시). Therefore, Lisbon Metropolitan City should also be used as a single word. Seoul Metropolitan City should also be used as a single word.

Another example is Eurostat. Those three translations in Korean, 유럽 통계청, 유럽통계청, EU 통계청 are actually used on articles and blogs written in Korean and different types of writing are available online. Not just the staff at the Embassy use a

¹⁹ <https://opendic.korean.go.kr/main>

different type of translation, but in Korean society as well, there is no standardized term for translating Eurostat into Korean.

There are almost the same and limited terms used in the source texts, and staff with translation assignments at the Embassy need to translate the terms in the target texts. If there is no database accumulated with terms and definitions and other relevant information, whoever takes the translation assignment will not be able to avoid situations such as doing repeated research for the same terms. This undesirable workflow circle will continue unless someone stops it with a solution. In this context, preparing the database of terms for herself and her successors is essential to save time and costs that will be put on unnecessary research. As any other institution, it is crucial to have a proper system for the embassy's staff to tackle past and current problems so that they or their successors have the opportunity and time to focus on new problems or future issues and eventually solve them out, not being dragged by the past problems and losing chances to move on.

I was a political researcher and economic researcher between 2018 and 2022. Before I assumed the position, there were always predecessors for the job, mainly translation assignments in politics and the economy. However, I did not receive any database on terms from my predecessors, nor could I make one for successors. I also should have made a term base for my successors in the economic department, but I could not do it after all. Now they need to learn all the same terms I had to learn before. If only I had made a term base with all the information, source and target texts included and handed it to my successor, he, by now, would be doing other research for other terms that were not included in that term base.

Building a term base is, therefore, the first step that my colleagues and I can take to break this unhealthy chain of investing time and costs on the same knowledge relevant to translation assignments and construct a concrete base for a better workflow of the institutional translation at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal. I expect to see that other staff and diplomats can build priceless resources based on this term base and utilize this mutual asset for their work and benefit from it.

Nevertheless, as any other organization does, the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal has three obstacles that interrupt the will and effort to break off the chain. First, the Embassy has a limited budget and human resources for establishing a term base. It does not have internal cloud systems to store massive source and translated text data safely.

Second, translation is not a priority for the Embassy. Diplomats think translation is merely a part of works or a way to get information written in a foreign language. Translation is considered a means for obtaining information written in Portuguese. Therefore, the Embassy would not invest extra time and costs in optimizing the translation process and enhancing the quality of translation. Third, it goes the same for Korean and Portuguese staff. Translation is not a priority for them, too. For the same reason as diplomats, they would not invest time and their own money in optimizing the translation process and enhancing quality.

2.4 Necessity of terminology management for optimizing institutional translation

In this section, I will explain why the Embassy needs to manage terminology. The main objective of terminology management is to minimize the consequences of problems and analyze internal and external circumstances to optimize the translation process and the quality of translation assignments. At the end of this section, I will refer to the process of establishing a term base at the Embassy. It is essential to consider where to apply the terminology management. As the Embassy is an institution, it has its singularity, and this characteristic should be considered in the planning for creating a term base.

2.4.1 Lack of professionals in translation and employee rotation in duty

At the Embassy, no one has ever had education in translation studies or experience as a professional translator. This fact makes a huge difference in translation assignments at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal compared to other institutions where professional translators systematically work and manage source and translated texts.

As I indicated, not many people understand the necessity of storing the original and translated texts to assess the quality of translation produced in the name of the Embassy, known as institutional translation, after a long time. The reason why I could not assess the quality of hundreds of postings published on the official website of the Embassy was because of the absence of original texts for each posting. Even if the website was constructed more than 15 years ago, no one at the Embassy could evaluate the quality of the translation.

Although no one has professional knowledge in translation studies or education in the field, obstacles such as limitations in evaluating translation quality can be reduced as long as employees can reflect on and learn from the past. This is why the Embassy needs to encourage the employees to get educated in translation studies regularly and makes as soon as possible a terminology management system that includes having a digital platform or cloud system to store original and translated texts and share it among diplomats and staff. In this context, getting educated in translation studies means attending workshops or taking short training sessions in translation studies and actual practice. For example, I can see public online classes available that teach about spelling or techniques of translation by Korean professional translators.

Meanwhile, there is another issue to consider in the reason for building a common terminological database. That is a rotation of employees to other positions, just like personnel appointments and transfer of diplomats to another embassy in other countries. It is one of the variants at the Embassy that makes it difficult to establish and maintain a term base.

So, the term base I intend to develop in chapter 4 is on Korean culture, which the Cultural Department is responsible for managing it. Ideally, a complete version of the term base at the Embassy requires collaborative work. Korean staff members of each department (political, economic, cultural, administrative, and consular department) make a term base that covers all the translations they ever did. After the establishment of term bases, it should be shared in a digital platform like cloud.

Korean diplomats must leave one country for another country after staying in the embassy for about three years maximum. In the case of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea, unlike Korean diplomats, Korean staff are not transferred to another embassy and usually change their position to another department within the Embassy when a new ambassador presents his/her credential to the President of the Portuguese Republic. The change of personnel naturally causes a change in workflow and implies adaptation to a new position. Everyone has their style of work and goals in the workplace. So do a diplomat and staff.

In most cases, working together requires discussion and time; even if they spend time, it is pretty hard to reach the same idea and opinion. The opinion of the predecessor is

usually not the same as the successor. So does the direction and style of works of predecessor and successor.

In conclusion, the Embassy is different from other institution and have unique characteristics. Many people come to the Embassy, and it is not easy to hold on to a united and long-lasting system for a term base or terminology management. Even if I made one in this project, or someone made one at the Embassy a few years later, no one would be able to guarantee its existence.

No matter how many obstacles creating a term base entails, terminology management has many advantages. We will see the reasons in 2.4.2.

2.4.2 Advantages in terminology management

Even though it is complicated to establish a term base in an institution, we shall not forget that terminology management has some advantages. Bowker (2014) and many other scholars have claimed that saving time is one of the most significant advantages of a term base. As a term base is made to encompass definitions and relevant information on a term, it reduces the waste of time, especially time spent searching again.

Besides, a term base includes reliable information on a term, including definitions and examples of usage, which can be helpful in reducing translation errors and costs to correct the error.

If using a term base helps translators to save time and costs and reduce translation errors, terminology management eventually improves productivity. Translators can spend their time and costs on other things, such as thinking of solving other problems related to their work.

By reducing errors, an institution becomes capable of improving its public image. Being a correct source of information will add more value to an institution, and consequently, the institution gains trust and a positive image. It will eventually contribute to the institution's competitiveness among other institutions that deliver less reliable information and spend more time and costs to correct mistakes.

As we see, terminology management brings benefits to individual translators and institutions. There are broadly two types of terminology databases that the Embassy can establish. I will explain in the next section.

2.4.3 Comparison of term bank and term base

First, I will explain the differences between the term bank and term base to find an acceptable form of a terminology database. Depending on the format of the terminology database, subjects of managing terminology and characteristics are divided into two.

According to Bowker (2014), terminology management has two approaches. A group of terms on a large scale is called term banks that in-house translators usually make to use in institutions, and “smaller and more personalized terminological resources” is called term bases, developed mainly by individual translators (Bowker, 2014: 306).

First, generally established by large-scale institutions, term banks contain an extensive database, and their target is a broader audience than term base. Bowker gives examples of term banks with UNTERM and Inter-Active Terminology for Europe (IATE). As a term bank deals with millions of terms, managing a term bank is possible only when using a computerized tool, as Bowker says:

To identify potential terms for inclusion in a term bank, a terminologist may make use of a computerized tool such as a term extractor, which is a tool that attempts to automatically identify all the potential terms in a document or corpus and to present a list of candidates to the user for verification. (Bowker, 2014:310)

Second, term bases are much smaller than term banks and narrow down to each specific domain. It can contain multilingual sources, but the sources tend to belong to a specific area. Bowker says that term bases can become ‘term banks’: “These personal term bases can also be shared with other translators, merged to create larger collections, and integrated with other types of computer-aided translation tools such as translation memory (TM) systems and term extractors.” (Bowker, 2014:311)

Considering that both types of terminological resources have distinctive characteristics, a person needs to choose a model according to the situation in which he or she belongs. How about the Embassy? I think the best way for employees is to make a separate term base depending on the domain and combine it to build a term bank with various term bases. Based on the term bases and term banks made by Korean embassies and legations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) in South Korea will be able to develop a more extensive term bank with specific criteria applied. For example, the MoFA

can make a term bank in foreign languages: English, Chinese, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Arabic. After that, if the MoFA shares the term bank with diplomats and employees at the embassies and legations this time, they will be able to develop term bases and term banks of broader scope based on the term bank of the MoFA.

If the MoFA shares the term bank, all the parts that should be kept secret taken out and quality assessments done to other institutions and governmental agencies and especially universities and schools, or publishes a dictionary based on the term bank, lots of people could enjoy the fruits of information and foreign languages. Of course, there are reasons that information related to national security or private information should be kept secret and not be revealed to the public.

In conclusion, a term base that started from small databases in foreign languages will be a great asset to the government. Considering the benefits that terminology management brings to those who contribute to it and the types of terminology database, which processes should be accompanied for the Embassy to establish a term base? We will see the requirements in the next section.

2.4.4 Requirements for establishing a term base at the Embassy

I will make a term base for Korean diplomats, Portuguese staff, and Korean staff so that all of them can use it and participate in creating term bases and developing them into term banks. It means that information needs to be included in the term base in Korean, Portuguese, and English for the following reasons. First, only a few Korean diplomats are fluent in Portuguese. Second, Korean is so difficult for Portuguese staff that most cannot read or speak it. At the Embassy, English is like a neutral country. As all people can communicate in English, it is used as a means of tying two different countries together.

The book published by the Embassy in February of 2022, *Álbum do 60º Aniversário do Estabelecimento de Relações Diplomáticas entre a República da Coreia e Portugal*, is the only adequate resource as the corpus because there is no lengthy written material and both the original and translated texts available in the book.

Of course, there is a limitation to using this book, as it cannot keep with time. The book shall change every year, and this kind of book is not made annually. Still, I used this

book to establish the term base in the domain of Korean culture. After creating the term base, Korean staff should find new terms in their translation.

There are various articles that I have kept, both the original and translated texts included, but each article has a different area, and it is difficult to converge into one domain.

Although the corpus I will use to make a term base is written in Korean and translated into Portuguese, I will insert the definition in English in the term base. Also, I need to think of which tool I will use for creating a term base. The workflow of establishing a term base in the Embassy is shown in the following sections.

2.4.4.1 Delimitation of the domain

Among political, economic, and cultural areas, the Korean culture is where I find urgency in establishing a term base for two reasons. First, none of the staff members has profound knowledge of politics and economy, so it is impossible to verify whether the translation of the specific terms was correct or not. Second, as I am establishing a term base for the first time officially, and due to the time limit for writing this research, it would be better to start from a more accessible theme. Therefore, even if the corpus contains the former domains, I will focus on terms in Korean culture as the primary domain.

2.4.4.2 User groups and needs analytics

I will divide user groups of the term base into three and identify the needs of each group: Korean diplomat, Korean staff, and Portuguese staff.

First, Korean diplomats may not necessarily need the term base. What they need is information about Portugal and translation of the information in Korean, not terms in Portuguese. However, terms in the term base can be a good reference when researching a particular topic or looking for further information. Although they are not fluent in Portuguese, there are various machine translation tools so they can understand the topic or texts after translating it into English. That is why I need to add definitions and definition sources in English in the term base.

Second, Korean staff members are, in fact, those who develop the term base and, at the same time, utilize it more than Korean diplomats or Portuguese staffs. They need to verify if the information and translation are correct and add resources in the term base. It is necessary for them to add definition sources and contexts of terms used in the original and translation texts to verify accuracy. In order to verify the accuracy, I will include in the term base the segments of both original and translated texts that terms were used.

Third, Portuguese staffs are frequently asked for the same terms and information from Korean diplomats and Korean staff over the years because Korean staffs rotate the position, and Korean diplomats are transferred to other embassies, so both Korean staffs and diplomats ask the same thing. Portuguese staffs know of it well because they have worked at the Embassy for an average of 15 years. It is not difficult for them to take note of questions and terms Korean diplomats and staff frequently ask or terms they think are important and fill in the term base. Then Korean diplomats and staff can find the information they need, and then time and efforts to find it elsewhere will be saved.

2.4.4.3 Term extraction from the corpus (Korean and Portuguese)

There are three languages involved in the term base. First, I will execute term extraction in Korean and Portuguese from the corpus and add definitions in English as a mediator between terms in Korean and Portuguese. In the meantime, I will use Microsoft Excel (MS Excel) to save terms extracted from the corpus that is written in Korean and Portuguese. In the Excel spreadsheet, I will make various sections divided in each component. All the components are what Korean diplomats, Korean staff, and Portuguese staff need to refer for work, and all their needs must be included in the components of the spreadsheet. This process implies that I create the term base structure in the spreadsheet.

The criteria for selecting a term are relevant to the domain and term frequency. First, terms that will be extracted from the corpus must have relevance to Korean culture. Second, the terms extracted need to be frequently used in the corpus. In case of terms that are not frequently used but have importance, I will add them to the term base and check the frequency of the terms in the texts published on the official website of the Embassy, both in Korean and Portuguese. If an essential term is used once in the corpus, it is likely to be used in anterior texts, for the book contains various activities, events, and meetings that

have happened before. For example, the courtesy call of the ambassador occurs quite often and is even repeated on the same person.

2.4.4.4 Collecting definitions and contexts from the corpus and the Internet (Korean, Portuguese, and English)

I will continue to fill in the Excel spreadsheet definitions, definition source, and contexts found in the corpus and the Internet. Here, I will add definitions and definition sources in English. During the collection of these elements, what matters most is that sources must be reliable. It should not come from a blog, an article, or other sources that do not guarantee accuracy or authority. If the definition of a term does not exist in Portuguese but English, then I shall borrow it from there. In this process, what matters is accuracy rather than language.

2.4.4.5 Concept analysis

If I make a list of terms, it does not show relations with the terms and the domain to which the terms belong. In other words, employees do not see a concept map, for example, about economics that explains how a term relates to other terms and concepts of economics. This is very important because if a translator does not realize the whole picture that is represented by a single term, she does not understand what kind of knowledge she needs to learn to perceive the term in question and where to begin to gather information about the term. As de Bastos (2018) showed in her dissertation, I will use a similar way. I will create the concept systems with the final term lists in Korean, English, and Portuguese, and a part of the concept systems is shown in Figure 2. This source is from the dissertation I mentioned, written by de Bastos.

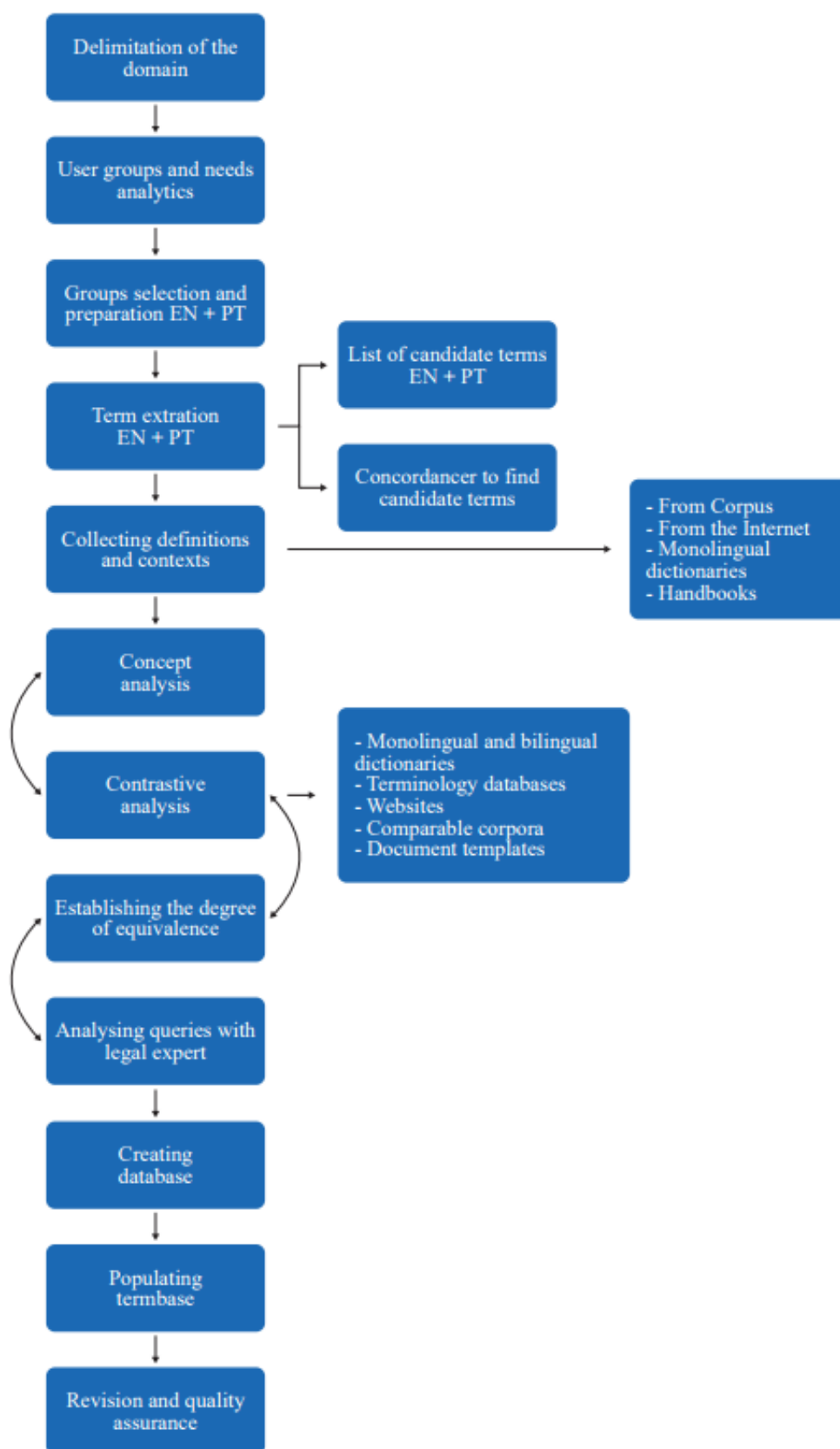


Figure 2 – Main Stages of a Terminology Project built by de Bastos

Here I will take a chance to mention her dissertation briefly. The author argues that the demand for legal translation has increased due to the free movement of capital, goods, services, and people because of globalization. However, the current terminological resources do not provide reliable and sufficient terminological information to legal translators.

Accordingly, the author decides to proceed with a terminology management project that extracts critical terms in the field of company law from British English and European Portuguese through the dissertation and creates a terminology database. As a result of the project, 42 legal terms were extracted, and definitions, contexts, phraseology, and usage notes required by legal translators were applied to each term.

Then, let us look at how this figure was made and what role it played in the terminology management project. The author described the purpose of this project in the abstract as follows:

The objective of this project is to address the need for accurate and consistent terminology in company law, creating a systematic and descriptive bilingual terminology collection in British English and European Portuguese in the form of a terminology database, resorting to comparable, corpus analysis tools and terminology management software. (de Bastos, 2018: VII)

As can be seen from the objective, the author chose a corpus-driven approach, which, like the semasiological approach, was developed in the form of collecting terms but extracting them from the corpus and then analyzing the meaning. For this reason, terminology extraction and concept analysis were included in the terminology management project.

2.4.4.6 Comparison of translation to extracted terms

Based on the study and research on terms and concepts, I will make tables that show a degree of equivalence of terms in Korean, Portuguese, and English. To be a term, it must have characteristics that fulfill the concepts of the term. I will verify if both an English and Portuguese term are equivalent to a Korean term in the domain of Korean culture by checking the degree of equivalence. As I need to divide the characteristics of a term in Korean and compare it in English and Portuguese, it takes more time than a case of

comparison in definition only. Instead, the way I chose enables a more precise and accurate analysis of a term and avoids compromise with easier ways, such as choosing a false friend in the term base when in a hurry. As in other works, translators face every moment the right way and wrong way. We shall not compromise. If I once structuralize the term base with a more specific criterion, I believe that successors could follow the precedent, and some of them will develop the term base even better than I did.

Nevertheless, a thorough comparison will not be seen in the domain of Korean culture. If it were other fields, it would require more effort. Because the Korean government aims to promote the usage of Korean words abroad, and this may influence the choice of terms in this project.

2.4.4.7 Creating term base with MemoQ

MemoQ, one of the most useful CAT tools, has translation memory and term base functions, respectively.

MemoQ is divided into two types: a web version and an offline program. While the web version has minimal functions, the offline program provides various functions, and it is used in the form of downloading and executing it on a PC. The advantage of offline programs is that they can work freely without the instability that the web version often has. Another advantage is that translations are instantly synced without the need to save the work.

A person can either make a term base while translating texts in MemoQ or import a term base, made in an Excel spreadsheet into MemoQ. I will show in chapter 4 how to create a term base with MemoQ and Excel spreadsheets.

Above all, I need to insert Korean texts and complete translations in Portuguese to select terms and add definitions, sources, and other relevant information to the database. I can export the term base and translation memory based on this process. In MemoQ, I can even insert photos or links to supplement the information in a way of helping those who use the term base understand better with visual resources. I will add text and photos as one of the segments in the term base for the user's reference.

2.4.4.8 Revision and quality assurance of a term base

For the last process of establishing a term base, I need to make revisions and verify quality with Korean diplomats, Korean staff, and Portuguese staff. Because they will use the term base and check every detail of the first term base of the Embassy to determine whether it has benefits or not. With their advice, comments, and detailed research, I will revise the term base, conclude the process, and complete this project.

Either translation of texts or term base, it is essential to conducting quality assurance. Otherwise, both works, time-consuming and hard to achieve, will be merely seen as amateur if it does not guarantee quality and reliability. It is the situation that the Embassy should avoid in every possible way as it causes doubt and distrust in its authority, capacity, and image.

Chapter 3 – The need for a term base at the Embassy: a survey

In Chapter 3, prior to the production of the term base, I wanted to examine how Korean staff members at the Embassy and Consulate General in other countries think of a term base and if they think it is necessary to make and use a term base. In order to examine these two points, I created a questionnaire using the Microsoft Word (MS Word) program and contacted 25 staff members at various Embassy, Consulate General, and even the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea. In this chapter, we will see the process of creating a survey form, analyzing respondents' answers, and drawing conclusions.

3.1 Selecting a data collection approach

Before creating and using a term base in the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal, I wanted to know whether Korean staff members working at the Embassies and Consulate General in other countries had problems and hardships during their translation assignments and why they have such problems.

I also needed to know their awareness of term bases and their experience creating or using term bases. I wanted to know how much they knew about CAT tools and their experience with it. As work at the Korean Embassy and Consulate General is almost the same for each mission, I expected other Korean staff members to experience the same difficulties and problems I had in Portugal while executing translation assignments.

The answers obtained through the questionnaire are essential because, if they had experience making term bases before, I could make an adequate or even better term base for the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal by adapting that experience with the term base. I should know why if they also had no experience making term bases or even quit maintaining after making one. Because I also tried several times to create a primitive level of term base using the MS Excel program but gave up because I did not have time and did not know how to make it.

On the other hand, the survey method has advantages and disadvantages. It has limitations in the number of questions and the depth of information obtained. Nevertheless, it is advantageous to distribute a questionnaire quickly without geographical limitations and time zone. Besides, receiving answers as quickly as possible is easy as the

questionnaire is sent by e-mail or link. For this reason, I chose a quantitative research method using the questionnaire, but I added text fields to most answers to enable the collection of qualitative data.

3.2 Selecting a type of survey

Two methods are available in this phase: an interviewer-administered survey conducted face-to-face or over the telephone and a self-administered survey by e-mail or online. Considering geographic limitations, time differences, and the fact that responding to the questionnaire should take a short time for the respondents, I chose the self-administered survey.

There are two ways to do a survey. One is to use an online tool such as SurveyMonkey or Google Forms and send a link to the respondents. The other way is to make a questionnaire with MS Word or Hangul Office and send the survey form to the respondents.

In the case of SurveyMonkey or Google Forms, I had personally participated in surveys before. However, I only participated in a link containing a questionnaire created by someone and had no experience making it myself. So, I had to study how to do a survey and send it to the respondents. In addition, if I want to use SurveyMonkey or Google Forms, it would only be helpful to have a large number of respondents, for instance, more than 20 people, so that results would be representative.

On the other hand, if I had made the survey form with MS Word or Hangul Office, which is easy for most people to handle, it would not take a long time to make the form. It would be easier to retrieve the answers from the respondents as well. Besides, I could not expect many respondents due to my limited time. If I chose this method, I thought I could get answers quickly from a small number of respondents, and it would not take long to analyze. After much deliberation, I created a survey form with MS Word and sent the file to the respondents via the internal messenger program.

Before creating the survey form, I had to determine the target number of respondents. This project will describe a process to create a term base for usage at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal, and the results of the survey will be used to justify the term base. In addition, through the survey, I would verify whether the problems

I experienced in the translation process described in Chapter 2 also existed in other embassies and consulate general and see if other staff members thought a term base would be helpful.

As I decided to make a questionnaire with MS Word, I wanted to send it right after I asked a respondent to participate in the self-administered survey and he or she would accept it. Considering geographic restrictions, time difference, and manual sending, the respondents should live in countries with almost the same or several hours of time difference from Portugal. So, I contacted Korean staff members of the Embassy, Consulate General, and Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea in mainly Europe, Africa, Latin America, and Central Asia.

3.3 Targeting respondents for the survey

As explained earlier, the minimum number of respondents was five. However, this number does not include the staff members who work and are mainly responsible for translation assignments at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal. I divided the survey respondents into two groups: Korean staff members responsible for translation assignments at the embassy or consulate general in other countries. Second, Korean staff members are responsible for translation assignments at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal.

I added the Korean staff members in Portugal because they may have different opinions even if they work at the same embassy as I do. So, I thought I should also consider their opinions when creating the term base. Besides, even if I think a term base is necessary at the embassy I work, they may disagree.

Based on my experience in the Political and Economic departments where I belonged before I came to the Cultural Department, I determined that Korean staff members with a more significant portion of translation assignments were mostly Political and Economic Departments. Therefore, I did not include Korean staff members from the Consular and Administrative Departments in the group of respondents. Nevertheless, I would include staff members from Cultural Department due to my personal experience of three months in the Cultural Department. During the preparation of *Festa da Cultura Coreana* held on July 2 this year, I had to translate many texts related to Korean culture

and tradition into Portuguese to make promoting materials such as brochures. With this experience, I determined to make a term base on Korean culture in chapter 4.

Staff members in the Administrative and Consular Departments also translate texts, but not as frequently as in the Political and Economic Departments. I did not include them, as translation assignments took a small part of their overall workload. Since they take fewer translation assignments than those in the Political, Economic, and Cultural Departments, they are much less likely to realize the problems I pointed out or be in a situation where they thought a term base would be helpful. So, I assumed that a term base might not be very important in their work.

Before sending the survey, I aimed to get a small number of responses, five answers for minimum representativeness. I sent 25 invitations considering a 20% response rate. In the following section, I will explain in detail how I created the questionnaires for the survey and the way I distributed it to respondents.

3.4 Creating questions for the survey

3.4.1 Form: MS Word

After deciding the number of respondents and subjects, I made a survey form right away. I was going to create the survey form in English with MS Word. At the same time, I began to consider Qualtrics as one of the final candidates for survey making. However, I soon concluded that having at least 20 respondents would be helpful in that case. As it is a program that offers various styles for each question and even provides a statistical analysis at the end, I was attracted to it as a novice investigator who wanted to try various things and show remarkable data. I did not have time to create a survey form with the program or learn how to do it. At last, I chose the most appropriate method for me at the moment: to make a survey form with MS Word.

Because MS Word, one of the most typical working tools nowadays, could be used by any staff member at the other Korean embassies, it facilitated me to handle it as a beginner investigator. MS Word also had many advantages for the respondents, for they could answer the questions in a preferred manner, such as underlining the answers or adding a further explanation to the blank space.

In addition, since the MS Word file was sent directly to the respondents via a messenger without having to write an email or make a link for them to reply, it was possible to reduce extra time and receive the response in the same way. Of course, I still had to write several paragraphs explaining the questionnaire and request, but I would copy and paste it into the messenger.

3.4.2 Contents

When creating the questionnaire, I made sure I wrote all the questions clearly so they would be easily understood and the number of questions would not exceed fifteen. In order to grasp the respondents' experiences or opinions as much as possible, I inserted two formats of questions: closed questions and open questions. For the open question, I put black spaces so that they could provide additional explanations.

At the beginning of the questionnaire, I revealed the reason for conducting the survey and assured them that the respondents' personal information would not be disclosed, and the responses to the questionnaire would be used only for research. (Annex 1) After that, I divided eleven questions into three main categories. The first category was about the experience of translation assignments, the second category was about the experience of making and using a term base, and the third category was about the length of service and respondents' experience before having their current job.

In the first question, I decided to look into which tools the respondents used most for translation assignments and how they executed it.

In the second question, I would verify whether respondents store and manage original texts and translations for future usage after finishing translation assignments.

In the third question, I would find out what difficulties respondents have faced while performing translation assignments. I gave three kinds of problems I mentioned in Chapter 2, namely inconsistent terms, repeated research on the same word, and uncertainty of translation in a specialized field such as law, economy, politics, or culture, including history, arts, tradition, food, and music, so respondents thought about it themselves before answering the question.

In the fourth question, I would identify the main topic of texts that respondents mainly translate. As mentioned in chapter 2, the main topics for translation assignments are politics, economy, and Korean culture at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal.

By this question, I would know whether Korean embassies or consulate generals in other countries also deal with texts in similar fields, or if not, which fields of texts work out.

In the fifth question, I would like to hear whether respondents ever felt the need to have a term base and respondents' personal experiences related to the term base.

In the sixth question, I wanted to understand respondents' intention for establishing a term base while executing translation assignments. By the supplementary question 6-1, I wanted to verify whether they could afford to invest their time in maintaining the term base.

In the seventh question, I would ask respondents if they had ever made a term base. This question was the most crucial part of the survey. Because if respondents replied that they had ever created a term base, I would ask them separately to find out detailed information, such as how they began to make a term base and the process of establishing a term base. I would apply the information obtained with additional questions to the process of creating a term base in chapter 4. On the contrary, if no one had ever made a term base, I would verify the reason in detail why they did not make one by the supplementary question, 7-2.

In the eighth question, I would try to understand how respondents made a term base if they had ever made it. I inserted this question to avoid a situation they would refuse to answer or did not answer my separate question.

I would check whether respondents knew about CAT tools in the ninth question. I also sought to determine whether respondents who knew the CAT tool had a higher education degree in translation, such as completing a master's degree in translation or interpreting at a university. Alternatively, they might have experience as a professional translator before working at the embassy or consulate general. This question aims to determine whether the Korean embassy or consulate general hires professional translators.

In the tenth question, I wanted to verify how many years respondents had worked at the Korean embassy or consulate general in other countries. I thought there were proportional relations between the length of time the staff worked at the embassy or consulate-general and their translation experience. The longer the staff worked, the greater

the total amount of translation work, and as a result, they were more likely to develop their perspectives as they gained experience.

In the eleventh question, I wanted to know whether the respondent had experience working as a translator or an academic degree in translation before working at the Embassy or Consulate General of the Republic of Korea. This question is to check whether the respondents already have experience in translation assignments, to verify whether the answers to the questionnaire are credible, and to verify that the respondents' answers are a reliable sample.

3.4.3 How to send

I sent a message that I previously wrote in Korean to 25 respondents who already did log in to the messenger. When they answered positively to the request, I sent the questionnaire.

The messenger I used for request is developed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. So, I could quickly figure out who was available in the messenger due to a mark that showed several statuses of users. For example, the mark showed whether a user logged in or logged out or even in the meeting.

3.5 Survey distribution

After completing the survey form on August 1, 2022, I wrote down the purpose of the survey in Korean, and respondents were informed that the survey would take 5 minutes to participate. The next day, August 2, I went to work at the Embassy and sent the message to 25 Korean staff members, who agreed to participate. Having received eight responses on the same day and three on the next day, I did not deem it necessary to send a reminder message, and I closed the survey.

3.6 Analyzing survey results

3.6.1 Respondents' profile

I contacted Korean staff members at the Embassy, Consulate General, and Permanent Mission in Europe, Central Asia, Africa, and South America via internal messenger, for those countries had less time difference from Portugal.

After sending the questionnaire to 25 staff members, 16 people showed their intention to participate in the survey. However, in the end, I received the file from 11 people.

Among those 16 people, I excluded five for the reasons below. I excluded three people who told me that translation assignments were not their primary duty or did not even translate. I also excluded two people whom I sent the survey form but did not give me back their written responses.

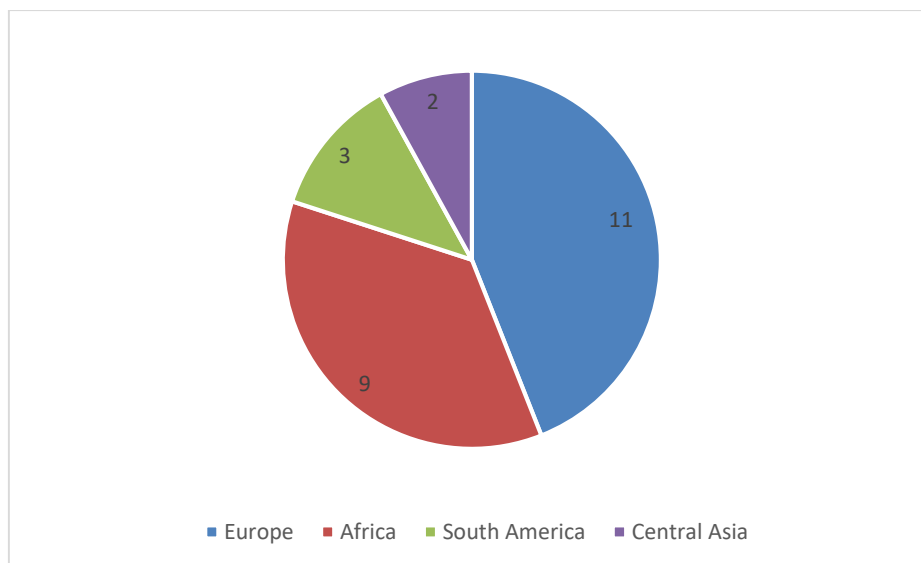


Figure 3 – The number of total recipients for the survey request

Finally, the geographical distribution of respondents who filled out the survey form and sent it back to me is as below: seven from Africa, three from Europe, and one from South America.

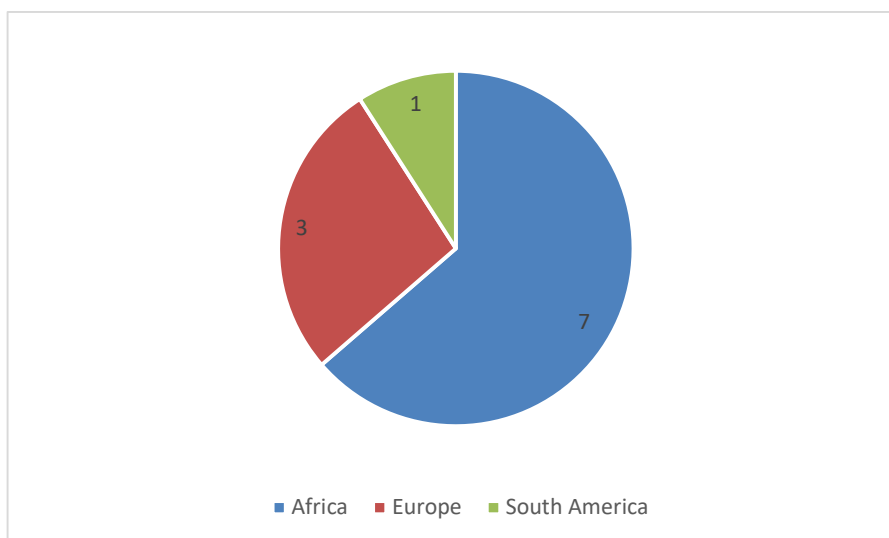


Figure 4 – Respondents' workplace per region

As shown in Figure 4, I did not include Asia in this survey due to the time difference. I could not contact staff members in Asian countries as I used the messenger to communicate with respondents. A majority of staff members who worked in Asian countries did not log in when I was at the Embassy in Portugal.

I assume that excluding Korean staff members who work in Asian countries such as China and Japan may lose the possibility of finding actual users of term bases. Due to the close relations with those countries, there are many sources that one can quickly get access to a dictionary. As it already facilitates making a term base, I think there are possible users of term base at the Embassy and Consulate-General.

Now let us look at the statistics of multiple responses based on the scope of work. I decided to aggregate the scope of work into multiple responses because many Korean staff members at the embassy and consulate-general are responsible for more than one domain in their work.

Of the 11 respondents, only one person reported being responsible for only one field, and the rest had two or more fields.

I divided the work of all respondents by field. Nine people chose political affairs, and nine staff members were in economic affairs. Four people selected their field in law, and two people in the culture and energy area. The rest of the domains, such as administration for internal communication, ODA, Development and Cooperation, History, and Speeches and Remarks got one response each.

3.6.2 Analysis of each question

Before starting this section, I will explain staff qualifications and living experience.

Most Korean staff members at the embassy and consulate general have bachelor's or master's degrees in a foreign language. Or at least they have education or work experience related to the country where the embassy and consulate general they tend to work.

Living and working in foreign countries, Korean staff members use an online dictionary, and the Naver dictionary is the most frequently used service among other dictionary services.

The Naver dictionary is a dictionary service provided by the portal site Naver. It provides a dictionary function for various foreign languages. Korean, English, English-English, Hanja (Korean name for a traditional writing system that consists of Chinese characters), Japanese, and Chinese are the basic and the most popular service.

Apart from that, people can use foreign languages from Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America. Some of those languages are considered minors in South Korea. Although the Naver Dictionary provides lots of linguistic services, the accuracy of words is low for minor languages. As it is not the mainstream language, it may not be easy to check the accuracy.

To the first question, 'which tool/program have you used most for translation assignments?' with multiple choices, the most chosen answer was online dictionary and similar sites (i.e., Linguee), and the secondly chosen answer was machine translation tools (i.e., Google Translate, Papago, DeepL). No one chose CAT tools as a program used for translation assignments.

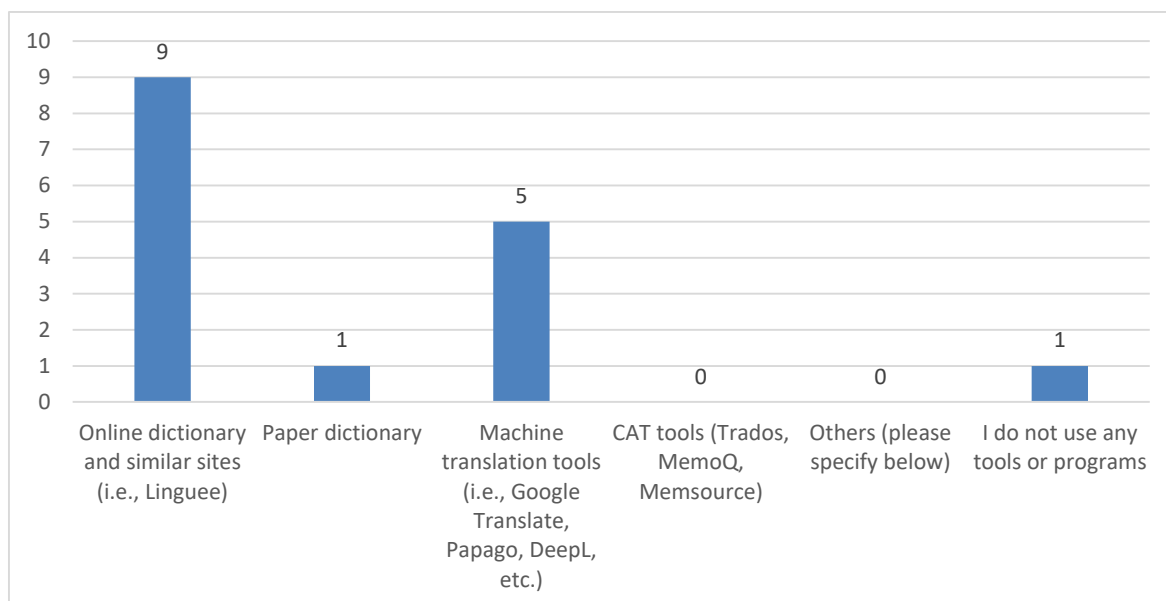


Figure 5 – The first question on tools used most for translation assignments

Regarding the additional question, 1-1, six people gave no comments, while five workers made brief comments. One of those comments claimed that machine translation tools would require more time to check out if there are errors.

Also, three out of five people who answered this question replied that they used Naver Dictionary to check the meaning between Korean and English and searched to find the correct Korean word. They also referred to Google Translator or a local foreign language dictionary.

For this reason, Korean staff members seem to consult not just local foreign language dictionaries but also Korean-English dictionaries and English dictionaries when translating. It is a natural procedure because there are hardly any dictionaries that can directly check the meaning between the Embassies local language and Korean.

The high-frequency rate of using Google Translate seems to stem from the tendency that the translation accuracy between English and local languages is higher than that of Korean and local languages.

Figure 5 shows eleven respondents' multiple answers to the first question of the survey: it asks whether they use tools or programs during translation assignments. Moreover, if they use programs, I wanted to know which one the respondents used. I use both an online dictionary and a machine translation tool. Therefore, they can also use various tools. Or they may not use tools at all.

To the second question, ‘After you finish translation assignments, do you usually store both source text and translated text for future usage?’, the most chosen answer was YES. Seven people responded that they had stored both source and translated texts, and four people said that they had not stored it.

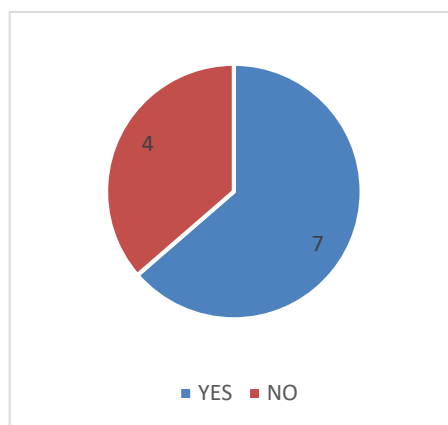


Figure 6 – Responses to the question on storage of source and target texts

Their answers to the second question seem to be a positive factor in carrying out translation assignments. As mentioned in House’s book *Translation Quality Assessment: Past and Present*, published in 2015, equivalence is the most critical concept in translation quality assessment.

Equivalence, as I stressed above, is the core concept in translation quality assessment. It is also rooted in everyday folk linguistic understanding of translation as something that is a (comparable) ‘reproduction’ of something originally produced in another language – and it is this everyday view of what makes a translation a translation which, in a sense, legitimizes the notion that translation is in a double-bind relationship. (House, 2015:21)

In other words, the most fundamental factor in assessing the quality of translated texts is to have both the original and the translated texts. After that, it becomes possible to compare whether the translated texts are equivalent to the original text. I also have stored translated texts, but I have never intended to store all the original and translated texts in one file on the computer and regularly manage or utilize it.

I could use the original and translated text I stored as corpora of the term base that I will make in chapter 4. But I chose the album as the corpus, for it is made with texts based on the official website that is already open to the public.

In the additional question, 2-1, I asked the respondents what the reasons for storing both source text and translated text were in case they replied yes to the previous question.

As the replies to question 2-1, seven out of eleven Korean staff members can do the translation quality assessment. However, those workers did not answer that they had resolutely managed the original texts and translated texts and did not reveal how they managed to store those texts.

So, how do employees who do not store original and translated texts work whenever they have translation assignments? Some of them replied to the additional question, 2-1, that they would not gather the translated materials, but they searched for reports they had previously written and referred to the words or phrases they needed to translate for the new assignments. As mentioned in Chapter 2, Korean staff members who regularly have translation assignments do not just translate texts but also make reports by reading and digesting materials written in a foreign language. The data they read or translated are included in the report, and the reports are stored in the internal system. Therefore, they can find the reports and check the translated text or part of it without having to save it on their computer.

To the third question, ‘During translation assignments, have you had problems such as inconsistent terms, repeated research on the same word, and uncertainty of translation in a specialized field such as law, economy, politics, or culture including history, arts, tradition, food, and music?’, all the respondents replied YES with unanimity.

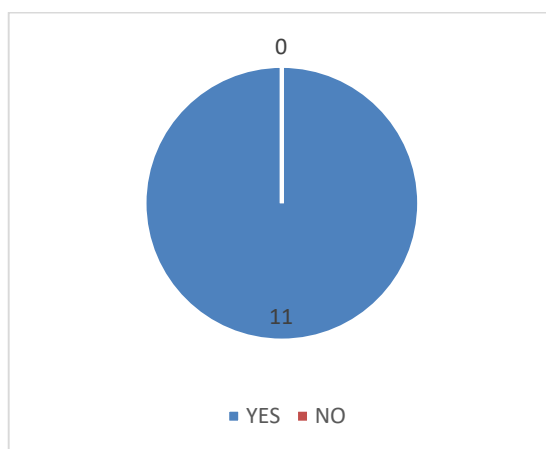


Figure 7 – The third question on typical problems during translation assignments

The response to this question strongly suggests one of the central claims I mentioned in chapter 2. Korean staff members also found these kinds of problems during translation assignments, independent of the field of their work, position, and region they work.

To the additional question, 3-1, only six of the respondents revealed their opinion, and three of six workers answered that they were not so confident in translating terms in their specialized field. It has been pointed out in Chapter 2 as well. The reason respondents face such difficulties is that most of the Korean staff members at embassies and consulate general majored in foreign languages. It is rare to acquire a profound level of knowledge in a specialized field such as politics, economics, law, technology, or engineering as a minor or double major while studying their major a foreign language at a university in South Korea. Besides, after working at the embassy or consulate general in foreign countries, studying that knowledge using personal time outside work is not easy. As we will see later, half of the Korean staff members have more than one field of work. They are already under pressure of time to fulfill their duty, so it is not realistic for them to study other things after work hours.

To the fourth question, ‘What are the main domains of your translation assignments?’ with multiple choices, the most chosen answer was politics and economy with nine responses, respectively. Respondents chose law as the second place. Culture and energy were the third choices. As we can see here, Korean Embassy and Consulate General deal with various fields that require a high level of expertise and experience that are impossible to obtain within a short time. It is not doable without additional efforts such as studying with books and other materials and spending their time and money.

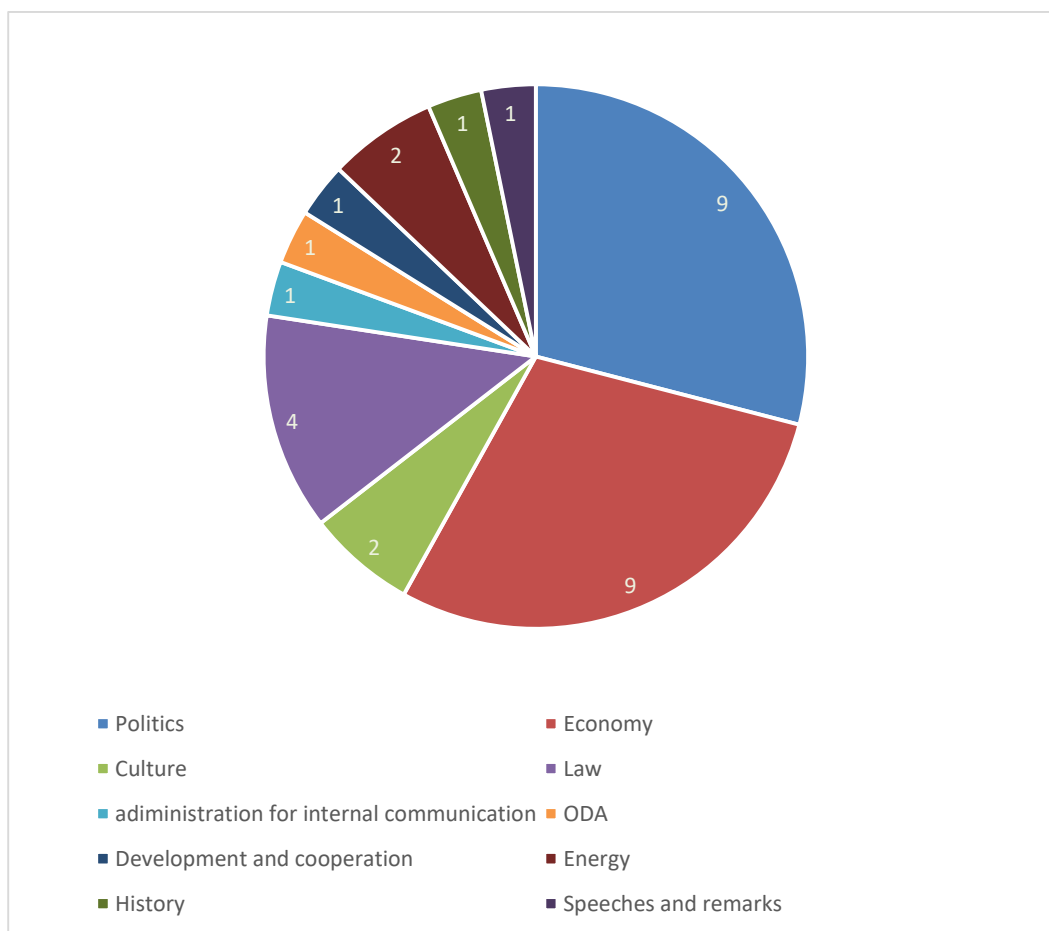


Figure 8 – The fourth question on the respondents’ domains for translation assignments

The respondents’ answers to the fourth question demonstrate the critical roles of embassies and consulate general. As I mentioned at the beginning of chapter 3, it was only eight years ago that public diplomacy began to get attention in the government’s diplomacy in South Korea. In other words, traditional diplomacy, such as politics and economy, still occupies a large proportion of importance in embassies and consulate general even though Hallyu, the Korean wave, has grown its presence in a government’s diplomacy. As such, there is inevitably a high demand for translations on the domain of politics and economy in embassies and consulate general.

Public diplomacy has a different concept from traditional diplomacy, distinguishing the approach to the subject and achieving the goal. Earlier, the Embassy did not reach the Portuguese public directly because it focused more on the government than the public. Nowadays, public diplomacy is included in the diplomatic strategy and ensures more involvement with the public by launching new projects, events, and activities in Portugal.

As a result, the embassy has the need for translating more texts into Portuguese and Korean for both public and government.

To the fifth question, ‘Have you ever been in a situation in which having a term base readily available would have been helpful?’, the most chosen answer was NO with six votes, and the second choice was YES with five votes. Those who voted for YES commented that it would help reduce the time to search terms while translating documents and accelerate the work process.

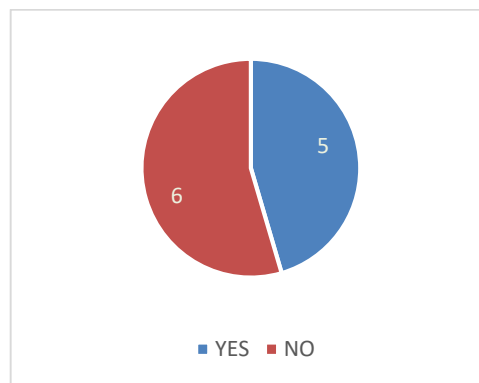


Figure 9 – The fifth question on being in a situation when having a term base would have been helpful

Of the six respondents who answered that they did not need a term base, two people explained that they did not know what a term base was in the additional question, 5-1.

To the 6th question, ‘Would you consider creating a term base during your translation work?’, the most chosen answer was YES with seven votes, and three people replied that they would not consider creating a term base while executing translation work.

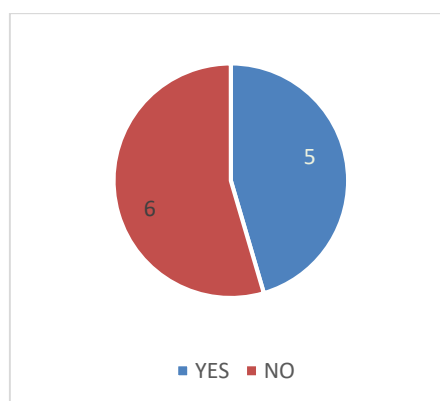


Figure 10 – The sixth question on experience of creating a term base

The percentage of respondents to the sixth question can be evidence of the need for a term base, for the additional question, 6-1, explains the reason.

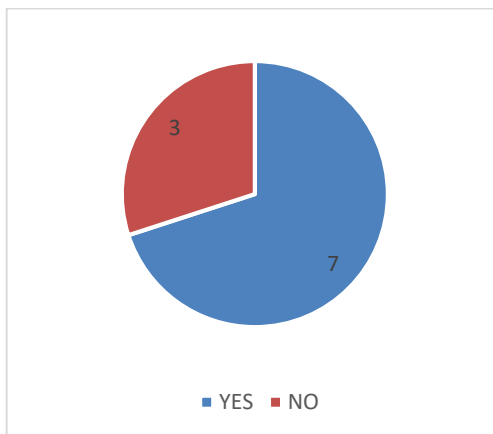


Figure 11 – The additional question, 6-1, on intention to maintain a term base

To the additional question, 6-1, ‘If you respond yes, would you be willing to allocate some of your time to maintain a term base during your translation work?’, the most chosen answer was YES with six votes. Although four people did not respond to this question, six votes for YES seem meaningful.

Six people who expressed an affirmative opinion on the sixth question commented that they would devote their time to maintaining a term base to increase efficiency and accuracy.

In the additional question, 6-2, asking respondents the reason for replying to the additional question, 6-1, they explained that they wanted to increase work efficiency and accuracy and achieve better results within less time when performing a new translation task.

Some of those who answered NO or did not answer the additional question, 6-1, replied that they did not know what a term base was or how to use it in the additional question, 6-2.

Before I wrote the thesis, I did not know the existence of a term base tool myself. I also tried to make a glossary on the domain of politics and economy several times, but I gave up soon. Based on my experience, I could understand what the respondents replied and explained and even their frustration so well.

The answer to the seventh question, ‘Have you ever made a term base?’, was divided into half.

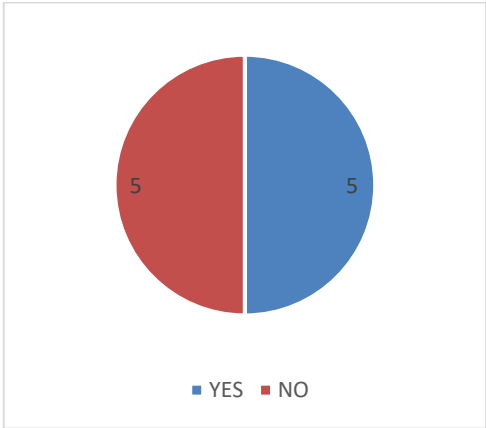


Figure 12 – The seventh question on respondents’ experience in making a term base

People who voted for YES responded in the additional question, 7-1, that they made a term base to expedite work and make the result more accurate and efficient.

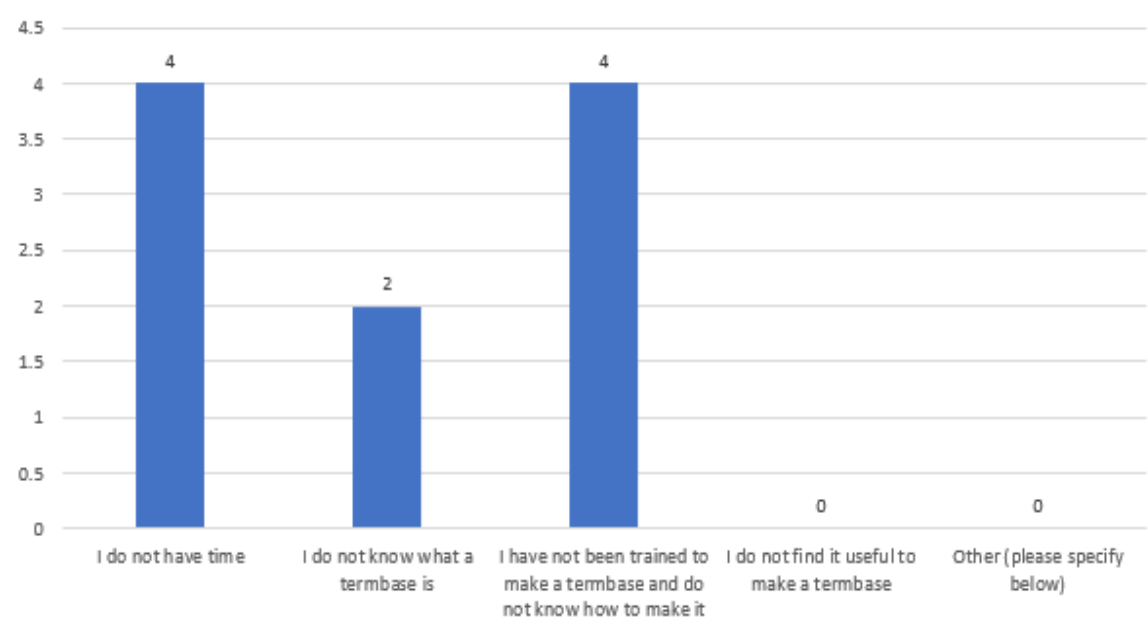


Figure 13 – The additional question, 7-2, on the reason respondents did not make a term base

People who voted for NO responded in the additional question, 7-2, that they not only did not have time but also had not been trained to make a term base and did not know how to make it.

Among Korean staff members, five out of eleven said that they had experience making a term base. It looks encouraging that at least half of the respondents had made a term base before because they knew that a term base makes the translation assignment efficient and at least tried to make it.

To the eighth question, ‘In case you have made a term base, which tool/program have you used?’ with multiple choices, the most chosen answer was MS Excel with five votes, MS Word with four votes, and Hangul Office with three votes.

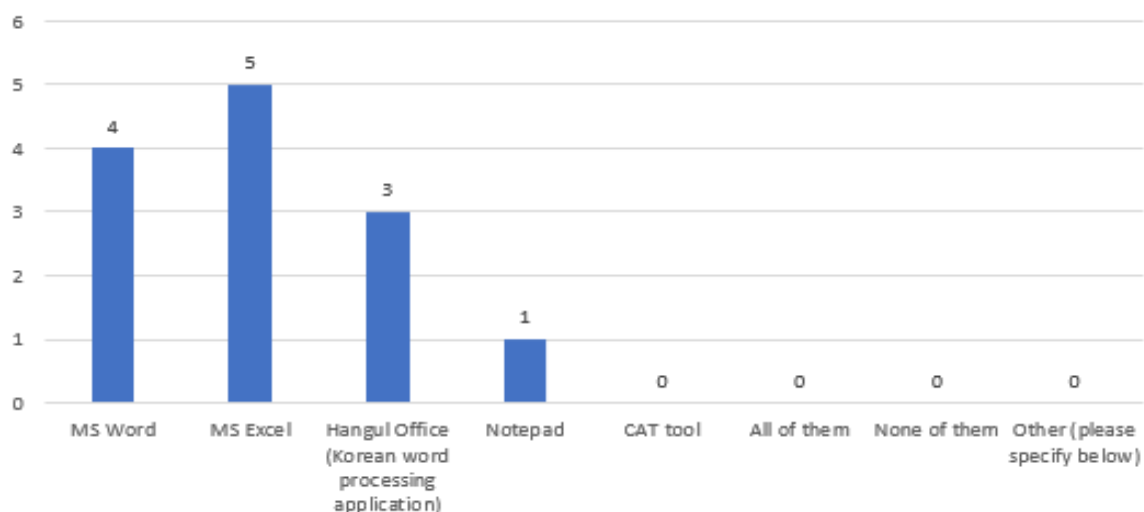


Figure 14 – The eighth question on tools the respondents used to make a term base

The respondents chose MS Word and Hangul Office after MS Excel because, when a term base is created with a document creation program, it becomes the general dictionary form or book, which is familiar to us. In other words, information about a single word will soon fill the page and expand to the following pages. It gets difficult to grasp the complete information on one page. In the case of MS Excel, however, the readability can be relatively improved as the information of the word is spread horizontally.

Another thing to note about the answer to the eighth question is that 11 staff members have never made a term base with a CAT tool. It can be inferred for three reasons. First, they were unaware of the existence of the CAT tool, so they did not even consider it

when creating a term base. Second, since the CAT tools are costly, the embassy or consulate general would not have even considered using them for translation assignments. If the institutions did not consider using CAT tools even though it was possible to use it, some of the staff members could have paid for it themselves. However, paying for it at their own expense would still be challenging. Third, the embassy or consulate general would not allow staff members to use the CAT tool for security reasons.

For these three reasons, Korean staff members may have created a term base with MS Excel, MS Word, Hangul Office, and Notepad that can be used at embassies and consulate generals and on their personal computers.

I assume that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs may prohibit the installation of certain programs at the Korean embassy for security concerns to protect the embassy from any kind of cyber-attack.

Still, this project has flexibility which means the term base I will present in this project is in two formats: Excel and MemoQ. The term base can, initially, be adopted in Excel format, to which all people have access and, in the future, with the authorization of the diplomats or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it can be easily imported into a CAT tool (MemoQ, Trados or any other) and also used there by the translators.

Therefore, establishing a term base with CAT tool in this research has three significances.

First, it is meaningful to inform Korean diplomats that programs like MemoQ improve translation quality and enhance the speed of translating texts. Because even if they are not directly interested in translation as such, they would consider the methods that can improve the speed and quality of translation.

Second, in creating a term base through MemoQ, I can verify whether the CAT tool is beneficial to the Korean staff members. No matter how excellent the CAT tool is to its users, if it does not fit the circumstances of the embassy or consulate general, or if it does not help for translation assignments at all, there is no reason to use it.

Third, it has significance to check what kind of functions and advantages MemoQ has compared to specialized programs in producing documents such as MS Excel, MS Word, Hangul Office, and Notepad.

If someone finds that the functions and advantages of MemoQ can apply to the programs (MS Excel, MS Word, Hangul Office, and Notepad) somehow, they do not have to spend money but adapt good functions to the programs they already have. Of course, this hypothesis makes sense if those functions and advantages were applicable or copiable to other programs.

In Chapter 4, I will analyze what items in the term base MemoQ provides can be created compared to the document creation program. In the end, the possibility of using MS Office program or Hangul Office or Notepad to build a term base is much higher than the possibility of using the CAT tools. If so, how can we continue to establish the term base with the document creation and editing programs mainly used by most Korean workers, such as MS Office or Hangul Office? We must think about how we can build it. In Chapter 4, we should find out the answers to these two main questions in building a term base using MemoQ and MS Excel.

To the ninth question, ‘Have you used CAT tools during the translation assignment?’, the most chosen answer was NO with ten votes. It shows that there was no training program or opportunity for obtaining knowledge in translation and CAT tools at the Embassy and Consulate General within 15 years, for there are two respondents who have worked at the Embassy for more than 15 years, which will be revealed in the next question.

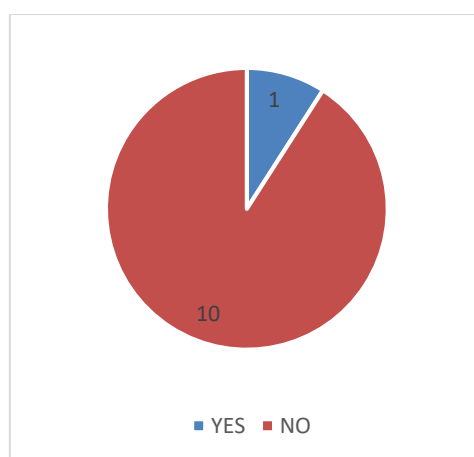


Figure 15 – The ninth question on their experience of using CAT tools during the translation assignment

Except for one person, the rest of the staff members have never used the CAT tool when translating texts. The staff member who answered that she had used the CAT tool in the additional question, 9-1, replied that she had used Google Translate. However, Google Translate is machine translation, in which a program directly translates texts that a person inserts, not Computer Aided Translation.

The CAT tool, such as SDL Trados and MemoQ, has a structure in which a user must input texts into the program and translate it in person. Therefore, I conclude that none of the 11 respondents had used the CAT tool while doing translation work.

To the tenth question, ‘How long have you worked on translation assignments at the Embassy or Consulate General of the Republic of Korea?’, the most chosen answer shows that 6 out of 11 staff members have worked for less than two years. Two respondents have worked for less than five years, and the other two people responded that they had worked for more than 15 years.

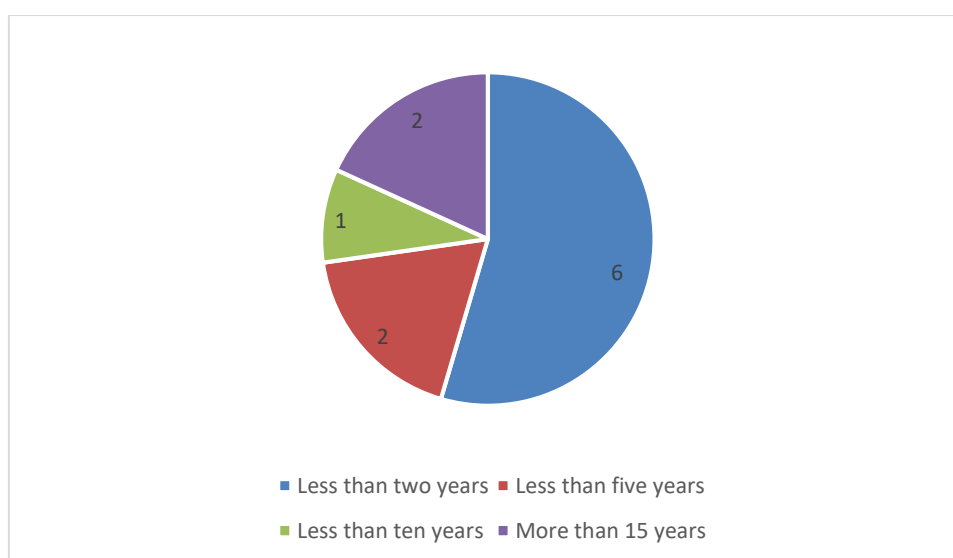


Figure 16 – The tenth question on their experience of working on translation assignments at the Embassy or Consulate General of the Republic of Korea

The result that approximately 50% of staff members have working experience of less than two years can be interpreted positively. If I build a term base with tools that do not cause extra cost through Chapter 4 and share it with them, they will be able to build their term base from the beginning of their careers and do translation assignments more efficiently.

As a follow-up study, as the staff members responded earlier, it would be helpful in practice if the topic for establishing a term base was in the politics or economy that most of the translated texts deal with. However, a priority is to acquire specialized knowledge in the relevant field. Otherwise, they cannot evaluate the quality of the term base they build. I also have no professional knowledge of politics and economics, so I decided to show the process of constructing a term base on the domain of Korean culture.

To the eleventh question, ‘Do you have experience working as a translator or an academic degree in translation before working at the Embassy or Consulate General of the Republic of Korea?’, four people responded that they had either experience as a translator or academic degree or education in translation studies. Three staff members responded that they had other experiences, such as an interpreter, work experiences, or education in other areas, not translation studies.

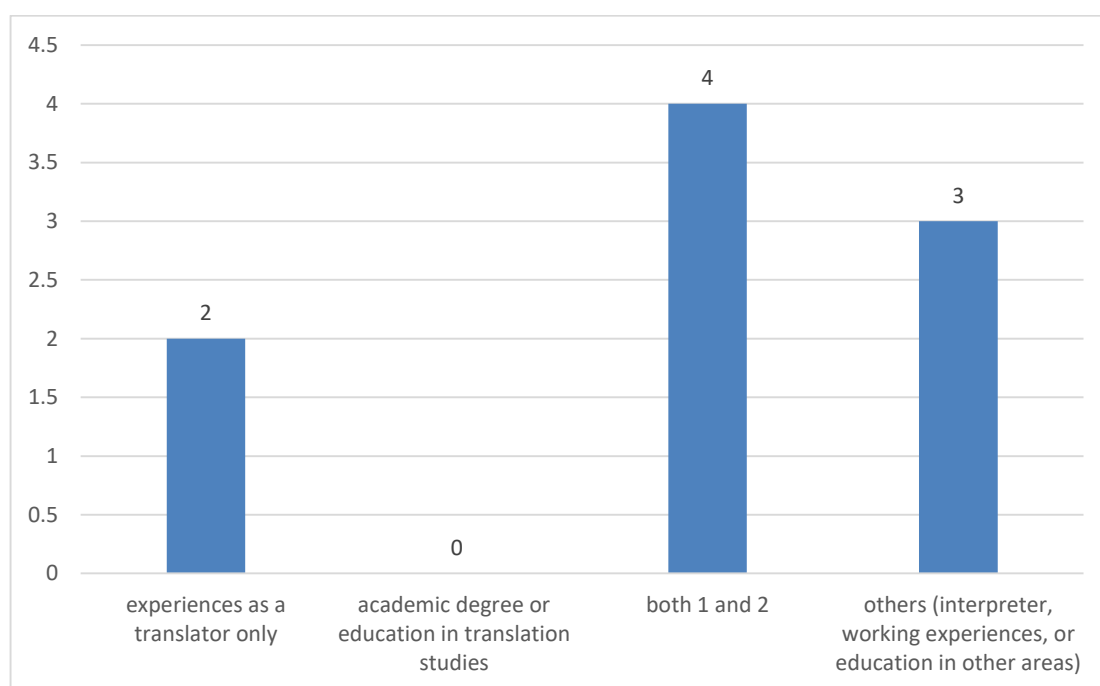


Figure 17 – The eleventh and final question on their experience working as a translator or an academic degree in translation before working at the Embassy or Consulate General of the Republic of Korea

In the following section, I will provide an interpretation of the survey results and conclude chapter 3. After that, I also will add a transition for chapter 4 based on the survey results so that the readers perceive the necessity of creating a term base in chapter 4.

3.7 Conclusion

Here I will talk about the results and what they might imply for the translation assignments at the Korean embassies.

As Korean staff members answered above, most translated texts are in the political and economic fields. So, it will be meaningful for them to acquire specialized knowledge in the field in the future to create a term base. For that purpose, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs could incentivize staff members to acquire further knowledge relevant to their work. Also, offering lectures in the fields of politics and economics may be helpful so that staff can develop knowledge related to their career.

Furthermore, as the additional questions included in the existing questionnaire were descriptive rather than binary or multiple-choice, respondents engaged less with those items. One possible reason is that the respondents did not want to answer due to time constraints. Secondly, it might also be the case that it was difficult to answer for a lack of knowledge or a grounded opinion. Also, when conducting follow-up studies on using and creating a term base, it is expected that the probability of obtaining answers will be higher when the questions contain objective items rather than descriptive.

Although there are only 11 questions in the questionnaire, and even if it includes additional questions, it was not easy to obtain practical answers about translation work and using term base from respondents due to time and format constraints.

The work of the diplomatic missions abroad is vast compared to the number of staff. More than half of the respondents in the survey responded that they were responsible for two or more fields of translation assignments. This is not just because if one person takes a vacation or annual leave, another person must take it over according to the division of work. Like the survey results, in more than half of the cases, two or more fields of translation assignments were initially given to Korean staff. Because there are few people to take over, one person has to do several tasks. This will leave them with little time or opportunities to develop their expertise in the field.

In chapter 4, I will focus on showing the process of building a term base using MemoQ. Nevertheless, I also will include experiments of applying beneficial functions found in MemoQ to MS Excel. I will look at the limitations of MemoQ as well. In that way,

other staff members will try to build their term bases with MS Excel that costs little or nothing and are easy to use whenever they want.

By conducting the survey, I wanted to find out whether most Korean staff had experienced similar problems when translating texts, regardless of region and their specialty in work. Considering all the elements, I set the minimum number of respondents to five and eventually received more replies than expected.

In conclusion, I want to convey a message that Korean staff can take benefit from technology and decide how to use it. They can develop skills and competencies as long as they do not violate the law or rules. Besides, there are ways that they do not need to spend money. The institutions should devote themselves to employees to improve, encourage, and support them. In that case, the individual's growth will also contribute to the institution.

When people with previous experience in interpreting and translation are hired as staff members at the embassy or consulate-general and take on translation work, they will find it challenging, because, as mentioned in Chapter 2, what they do is not just translate ten pages of texts into a foreign language or Korean. In addition to translation assignments, various tasks are waiting for them, such as writing reports and answering civil complaints, making it impossible to become an expert in one such as interpreting or translation.

Furthermore, numerous Korean staff members have a family and live together in foreign countries. It is even more difficult for them to do other things apart from their work, for they do not have time. There will be only a handful of people who want to spend their time and money to accumulate knowledge in a specialized field in order to be able to translate well.

Even unmarried staff members find it challenging to make time for studying or invest time for self-improvement. Therefore, it is necessary to have a system that can help staff members to execute translation tasks quickly and accurately. Also, if the Ministry of Foreign Affairs encourages and supports Korean staff members who spend time and cost themselves to improve their work performance, this will help motivate them. After all, the self-improvement of staff members will benefit themselves and the entire organization.

The problem is that in the case of diplomatic missions that use major foreign languages, such as English, Chinese, and Japanese, diplomats or Korean staff members

have an excellent command of the foreign language. When diplomats hire staff members in diplomatic missions, they consider the experience and skill in the foreign language so much that staff members can communicate in a foreign language very well and even at the level of a native speaker. So do diplomats. In addition, as so many people have a good command of major foreign languages, the linguistic skills of hired staff members are guaranteed.

However, in the case of minor foreign languages recognized by the Korean government, such as Portuguese, among other foreign languages, the number of so-called high-quality human resources is minimal, and it is challenging to hire people with the skills, experience, and linguistic capability that diplomats need in their work. As mentioned in Chapter 2, it is very hard for students who specialize in minor foreign languages at a university to develop their linguistic ability only in South Korea. It should be noted that it is even more challenging to find talented people who have solidly accumulated knowledge in the political and economic fields required in traditional diplomacy.

In the end, knowledge and foreign language skills in these specialized fields are usually acquired by entering the embassy, but it is not easy to achieve it by one's efforts alone in a short time. Therefore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should take an active role and support the Korean staff members to acquire more knowledge in various fields such as law, energy, culture, development, and cooperation, as well as politics and economy, just like the respondent's answers to the fourth question. Of course, it will cost money and time as soon as the Ministry initiates a particular educational program for Korean staff members, but it should be aware that all the costs and efforts will pay off in the long run.

I am curious to see what the results would have been if I had asked if they still managed the term base in another question, such as 7-3. If it had been found that no one was currently managing the term base, it would have been an excellent opportunity to test the term base I would develop through chapter 4. If there were responses that they were still managing the term base they made, it would have been possible to ask those respondents separately to know how to do it.

A focus group interview could be an adequate research method that could provide such in-depth answers, but due to various limitations, I had no choice but to create a questionnaire and gather the answers. Because the government generally installs only one embassy per country; in the case of a consulate-general, more than one can be installed

only in countries with large territories, such as the United States. In other words, there was a geographical limitation and time difference between the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal I belong, and the Korean embassies and consulate-general in other countries. So I could not even do an in-depth interview.

Responses to the additional question, 7-2, suggest how important it is to educate staff members on skills necessary for translation assignments, such as creating and maintaining a term base. It is quite natural that most staff members respond that they do not have time. So, I think extending the assignment deadline is a complicated solution. It is probably impossible considering the nature of the works Korean diplomats and staff members do.

Nevertheless, there is still a way to make the result of translation assignments better and faster. It is to teach Korean staff members how to create a term base and make the translation process work efficiently. Simply having a term base will reduce the time to consult previous reports they made or do repeated research on the internet or books for the same word. If there is a simple way that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can choose to solve translation-related problems at the embassy and consulate-general but does not put it into practice, it must be a wrong decision.

Before writing this research, I tried collecting and organizing words in MS Excel several times but eventually stopped. One of the respondents who answered the additional question, 8-1, replied that he had tried to organize words related to governmental agency, institutions, and position on the MS Excel file but ended up quitting it. We need to deliberate deeply about why they quit after using MS Excel. If the CAT tool is unavailable at the embassy or consulate-general, there are only few options for staff members to create a term base.

In this case, it is necessary to check whether the number of staff members in the Cultural Department at the embassy and consulate-general is small, owing to the existence of the Korean Cultural Center. Alternatively, the primary function of the embassy or consulate-general is limited to reporting on political and economic issues and focused on traditional diplomacy. It would be better to analyze whether the promotion of Korean culture is considered a secondary activity at the embassy or consulate-general compared to politics and the economy.

In Chapter 4, I plan to create a term base related to Korean culture. Nevertheless, there is a limitation, for it is difficult to verify whether the term base I will make is effective or not because there were very few staff members responsible for the Cultural Department in the survey.

If Korean staff members cannot use CAT tools such as SDL Trados or MemoQ at the embassy to make a term base, I think the most accessible program or the most realistic choice to create a term base is MS Excel. It is the program I used to make a glossary before. In the eighth question, the respondents chose MS Excel. The reason is the layout configuration in which information for each item is visible at a glance.

In Chapter 4, I will make a term base using MemoQ, but as I was writing this project, I have already created a term base in MS Excel in Korean culture. The term base created with MS Excel is attached as Annex 2, respectively. I will revise it with the correction and evaluation of a Portuguese staff member and present it in Annex 3.

When translating a text, Korean staff will come across many unfamiliar terms. The items constituting a term base require various words, definitions, definition sources and examples. If they insert information in each item, the amount of information soon exceeds the visible space, eventually making it difficult to recognize at a glance if it is written in a general document format.

Chapter 4 – Implementing a term base at the Embassy

In Chapter 4, I will create and compare two term bases made with MemoQ and MS Excel, respectively. Before using MemoQ, I created a term base related to public

diplomacy with MS Excel. We will go through each step for making a term base on public diplomacy and see how to create a term base with MemoQ.

Also, I will verify the function of importing the Excel version term base into MemoQ. Due to security concerns, even if no one can install MemoQ at the embassy or consulate-general, it can be installed and used on a personal computer. I will show the readers how to use MemoQ, especially for Korean administrative staff members who want to create their term base with texts that are not confidential documents.

In the last step of creating a term base, we will compare the three term bases: one made with MemoQ, the other term base made with MS Excel, and a term base initially made with MS Excel but imported into MemoQ.

In order to assess the usability of the three term bases, I invited a Portuguese staff member as a judge.

Before making the term base with MemoQ, we will see how the Korean government has prepared and implemented public diplomacy policies, which is the theme of the term base. Also, we will see the Embassy's role in implementing the policy.

4.1 Establishment of a term base at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal on the topic of Korean culture

In the next section, I will create a term base on the theme of Korean culture step by step. At the same time, I need to reflect on why it was challenging to maintain the term base I previously made with MS Excel.

The first thing to think about before making a term base is who will use the term base and what the user wants from it. I have learned from previous experience that an approach that lists words without thinking about what the user wants does not work.

Next, I need to think about the items that will be included in the term base. It is necessary to contemplate where to collect terms, where to find definitions of terms, and in what language to display information related to terms in consideration of term base users.

I also will explore the MemoQ program while making a term base and verify if there are beneficial functions that I can apply to the term base I made with MS Excel.

The following section will describe the process of establishing the term base and what parts should be considered.

4.2 User groups and needs analytics

4.2.1 User of the term base

In this section, I will verify who will use the term base created in Chapter 4 at the Portuguese Embassy. Potential users of the term base are divided into three groups.

The Korean diplomats belong to the first group, dispatched from the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or transferred from other embassies or consulates general. The second group comprises Korean staff members who work only at the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Portugal for a few years, in case they relocate, or even decades, if they do not leave the country. The third and final party is composed of Portuguese staff members who continue to work in the same workplace, just like the Korean staff members who do not transfer to other embassies.

Among the three groups, the group that conceives and creates the term base is undoubtedly the group of Korean staff members, given their central role at the Embassy.

In working with Korean diplomats and Portuguese staff members, respectively, Korean staff members naturally listen to them and interpret what the others say. As, in most cases, Korean diplomats and Portuguese staff members can only communicate in English with each other, they cannot convey everything they want to say in their native language. In other words, interpreting is a method for facilitating communication between individuals that use different languages and is practiced by Korean staff daily.

Korean staff members are placed in an intermediary position and take a heavy responsibility to interpret and translate using correct language so that the two subjects at both extremes can understand correctly without misunderstanding each other. In this communication process, Korean staff members must consider both the linguistic characteristics and cultural contexts of Korean and Portuguese.

However, I would like to mention that the ‘interpretation’ performed by Korean staff members at the Embassy in Portugal does not reach the level of sequential interpretation or simultaneous interpretation performed by a professional interpreter. The same goes for translation because, as explained in Chapter 2, professional interpreters and

translators have never been hired since the establishment of the Embassy. Interpretation and translation are performed by Korean students with a major in Portuguese or by Koreans who have lived in Lusophone countries for a long time yet do not have much experience in interpretation and translation. They are inevitably different from experts, no matter how hard they try.

Despite the limitations of their current abilities, Korean staff members must do their best to fulfill their duties, which is why they have to pursue more accuracy in the results. However, in reality, pursuing more accuracy is not easy and not always possible, given the multiple tasks and shortage of staff. Korean staff members face limitations in language knowledge every day, given the differences between Portuguese and Korean.

In addition, Korean and Portuguese have very different histories and cultures which are reflected in their language.

This difference multiplies Korean staff members' difficulties when fulfilling their duties. Korean diplomats and Portuguese staff members need to understand each other while they work together, as they often find it challenging to understand each other due to significant differences in language and culture. Korean staff members end up having difficulties and contradictions in leading both sides in a common direction and often become frustrated. If they even make a mistake, they cannot avoid criticism from both sides.

There is only one thing a Korean staff member can do: struggle every day between these two languages, cultures, and countries that have so little in common. They need to create their term base to link the meanings of Korean and Portuguese somehow and to record precisely in what context the word is used. This is the purpose of this chapter.

In the next section, we will examine the elements Portuguese staffs want to include in the term base. They are one of the potential users of the term base, for they translate texts themselves in Portuguese and English and revise texts that Korean staff asked them after translating it first.

4.2.2 Needs of the user group of the term base

In order to determine the needs of the possible users of the term base, I asked for feedback from a Portuguese staff member after showing the term base I made in advance

with MS Excel. For reference, the term base I created with MS Excel is attached as Annex 2. I sent the staff member the term base related to Korean culture and asked for comments on what features she would like to include and which parts should be modified.

Before I present the feedback, I will explain the overall process of obtaining feedback and evaluation. The Portuguese staff member I asked for feedback on the term base has more than 15 years of experience at the Embassy. She works for several departments: Political, economic, cultural, and administrative department. I asked her for a general opinion on the first term base on the domain of Korean culture made with MS Excel, as well as revising definitions in English. Here is the feedback I got:

Há alguns termos que a Coreia quer divulgar ao mundo e que, mesmo em português, acho que seria preferível manter. Depois poderá ser usada só a própria palavra (ex. K-Pop) ou a palavra + explicação (ex. K-Pop, música pop coreana).

<i>Português</i>	<i>Complemento</i>
<i>Hallyu</i>	<i>onda coreana</i>
<i>K-Pop</i>	<i>música pop coreana</i>
<i>Hanbok</i>	<i>traje tradicional coreano</i>
<i>Hansik</i>	<i>gastronomia coreana</i>
<i>Taekwondo</i>	<i>arte marcial coreana</i>
<i>Arirang</i>	<i>canção tradicional coreana</i>
<i>Maedeup</i>	<i>arte tradicional coreana de fazer nós</i>

Que tal pões outra coluna a seguir ao português?

Também acho que se deveria uniformizar a letra maiúscula após o hífen (minha opinião). Pelo que percebo usa-se a maiúscula após o hífen na Coreia e em inglês (K-Pop, K-Drama, K-Food, etc.) e acho que deveríamos manter igual em português. De resto parece-me ok.

As mentioned by the Portuguese staff, orthography should be considered when creating a term base for consistency and accuracy. As explained in Chapter 2, after I looked closely at the articles posted on the Embassy's official website, even when a term

was used in Korean, I could find that other Korean staff members, including myself, misspelled or used incorrect word spacing.

In order to make a term base as correctly as possible, I looked into several dictionaries, including Korean, English-Korean, and Portuguese dictionaries and encyclopedias in Korean. Priority should be given to correct vocabulary and grammar, followed by orthography.

When we start something new, we will have to think for a long time and invest time in setting a reasonable standard first. Because if the standards are set only later, the previous case must be corrected, and it will take more time to do so.

4.2.3 Pros and cons of a term base per user group and the expected effects of using the term base

If a Korean staff member builds a term base based on accurate terminological information and translation, they will no longer need to look up words they have looked up many times during translation assignments. Doubts and worries about the results of their work will also decrease.

For example, regular staff circulation in the different sections of an Embassy leads to little time to learn the vocabulary needed for daily translation in an effective way. Having a carefully compiled term base could help, as staff would rely on an accurate resource that would be kept up-to-date through daily use.

4.3 Corpus

4.3.1 Characteristics of the corpus

The text used as the corpus in Chapter 4 is a photobook on public diplomacy promoted as a project to commemorate the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Korea and the Portuguese Republic. This is a book with many photos that briefly explain cultural events promoted by the Embassy from 2020 to 2021, media promotions, networking with Portuguese organizations, and events related to Koreans living in Portugal. The book is divided into five categories: public diplomacy

activities and events to commemorate the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two countries; media PR activities; networking with Portuguese organizations; and events related to the Korean community in Portugal. The book includes an appendix that explains diplomatic activities in 2020.

Most of the text was taken from the Korean website of the Embassy, and the Korean texts were edited by a Korean diplomat in the Cultural Department. Then Korean and Portuguese staff members translated from Korean to Portuguese. The translated texts were finally supervised by Portuguese staff members and submitted to a publishing house located in South Korea to produce the book. Although this book is based on the original text in Korean, the translated texts in Portuguese do not entirely match the original texts.

This book, which is about 200 pages long, is divided into a paper book and a PDF file, and I used the PDF file to make the term base easier. The original text included in the photobook was written in Korean, and it was translated into Portuguese. For the reader's readability, almost every aspect of the content is explained in two languages.

A distinctive feature of the book is that pictures are attached to every article, hence the title: photobook. In accordance with the public diplomacy policy of the government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this is to visually convey the message by showing Portuguese people the events and contents of the event because photos facilitate communication better than text.

However, considering that it includes diplomatic activities in various fields such as politics, economy, and culture and that the theme of this term base is the Korean culture, the sample corpus corresponds to Chapter 2, '2021 Public Diplomacy' and the appendix only.

4.3.2 Delimitation of the domain

As mentioned earlier, the theme selected for the term base is public diplomacy, precisely terms related to Korean culture. One could say there are important topics such as politics and economics, and these are the departments that translate the most, so why choose Korean culture?

The first reason is personal: I am a layperson in politics and economics. Since joining the Embassy, I have translated texts related to politics and economics from Korean

to Portuguese and Portuguese to Korean for five years. The more I translated, the more my translation skills improved compared to when I joined the Embassy. However, the lack of background knowledge constantly made me lose confidence in the accuracy of the translation. As my translation skills increased and the range of texts that could be translated expanded, I realized that I could not understand 100% of the original text in the domain of politics and economics. In the end, I concluded that if I would not acquire knowledge in the political and economic fields apart from the work at the Embassy and continued to study on my own, I would not be sure of the translated text and would have produced inaccurate translations.

The second reason is that I am Korean. I know Korean culture better than politics and economics, and I thought that even if I did not know something about Korean culture, I could easily find and study materials written in Korean. A country's culture goes hand in hand with its history. Born in 1987, I do not know everything about Korean culture. However, data on Korean culture can be easily found by Koreans and written in Korean, so there is no major problem in understanding the material through the literacy and reading comprehension gained by completing the standard Korean curriculum.

Culture is vital in public diplomacy. In the process of disseminating the universality and specificity of the Korean culture to the Portuguese people, information issued by the Embassy explains what kind of country Korea is, what history it has gone through and that led the country to what it is today, and what kind of people Koreans are and which characteristics they have.

As mentioned earlier, a term base has never been made at the Embassy, even with over 47 years of history since its establishment in Lisbon. But now it is time to change. I think it is the best time to make a term base when Korean culture has become gradually known in Portugal. Starting with Korean culture, I plan to expand the term base to the political and economic fields in the future. However, I can assure that the only term base that can be produced now is the Korean culture.

4.4 Term extraction from the corpus

When I created the term base about Korean culture with MS Excel, I read *Álbum do 60º Aniversário do Estabelecimento de Relações Diplomáticas entre a República da*

Coreia e Portugal about the public diplomacy and extracted 11 terms as shown below. As mentioned earlier, since the book is written in Korean and Portuguese, the terminology is divided into Korean and Portuguese.

Korean	Portuguese
한류	Hallyu, onda coreana
케이팝(K-Pop)	K-Pop
한복	Hanbok, traje tradicional
한식	Hansik, gastronomia coreana
태권도	Taekwondo
아리랑	Arirang
매듭	Maedeup, nó coreano
비빔밥	Bibimbap
불고기	Bulgogi
김치	Kimchi
품새	Poomsae

Table 1 – Terms in Korean and Portuguese

Term extraction was carried out based on two principles.

First, the frequency of usage must be higher than that of other terms, both in the corpus and on the Korean website of the Embassy. As a term is frequently used, it means that it has become an essential theme in the diplomatic activities of the Embassy. As a result of the confirmation, the extracted terms were used in both the corpus and the website.

Second, terms that have been used in the corpus in both Korean and Portuguese should be included, even if they were not frequently used in the *Álbum do 60º Aniversário do Estabelecimento de Relações Diplomáticas entre a República da Coreia e Portugal* or on

the Korean website of the embassy. The weak point of the Embassy's website is that all articles posted in Korean were not translated into Portuguese. In most cases, it was not uploaded as the deadline was tight, and the diplomats did not pay much attention either.

As such, in the case of articles posted on the website, since both the original text and the translated text do not entirely match, there is a limitation that a term base could not be made of the information on the website, even though it has the advantage that the subject of the article is very diverse and significant. That is why a photobook was selected as the corpus even though the original text and the translation do not match 100%. Therefore, the words included in the term base were mainly selected for terms used in the corpus, both in Korean and Portuguese.

4.4.1 Collecting definitions and contexts from the corpus and the Internet (KR, PT, EN)

4.4.1.1 Languages of the term base

The linguistic criteria when registering terms in the term base is as follows. Terms must be registered in Korean, English, and Portuguese. The reason is that, in the current year, 2022, the accuracy of a direct translation between Korean and Portuguese is low.

I will take Korean literature as an example of indirect translation. Han Kang's *The Vegetarian* is a well-known recent Korean novel, primarily due to the English translation by Debora Smith. There are many cases in which indirect translation contributes to the dissemination of Korean literature in the world, as translators who have the outstanding ability for direct translation between Korean and foreign languages are scarce. Those translators who can do direct translations between Korean and European Portuguese are even rarer. There are many more translators for Brazilian Portuguese. Many Korean literary works introduced to Portuguese audiences are translated from English. Therefore, it is necessary to cross-check whether the meaning is correct between Korean and English and between English and Portuguese.

Even if the target language is not Portuguese, the situation is similar unless it is a foreign language used frequently in Korea, such as Chinese or Japanese. Because such a tendency was observed from the results of the survey conducted in Chapter 3.

In other words, it is difficult to determine whether the meaning between Korean and a foreign language is explained accurately in a dictionary or translation program available to Korean staff members at this time. Therefore, it is necessary to check the meaning in two steps.

Also, Korean culture is much less known in Portugal compared to English-speaking countries. The number of Koreans residing temporarily or with long-term visas in English-speaking countries for immigration, study, or employment cannot be compared to Portugal. Even compared to other European countries, it is quite a small number. According to data from the National Statistical Office, 271 Koreans were living in Portugal²⁰ in 2019.

As such, countries where many Koreans live, have a higher understanding of Koreans. It is a universal phenomenon that the size of a foreign community in a country determines the degree of influence. Therefore, translating dictionary definitions or data about Korean culture previously described in English will save more time than translating it into Portuguese from the beginning.

However, since the text is written to be understood in English-speaking countries, there are also difficulties in translating it once more so that the Portuguese people can understand it when translating it into Portuguese. However, it is worth taking the risk in the current situation where the linguistic infrastructure is not in place.

In addition, English should be included, not just Korean and Portuguese, because Korean diplomats need to be considered. Because in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Korean diplomats with fluent Portuguese are rare. No matter how hard a diplomat learns the official language of the country where he once worked for three years during his term, it is difficult to become fluent unless the effort continues.

There are very few cases of diplomats assigned to Portugal who have linguistic talent, majored in Portuguese, or studied Portuguese before becoming a diplomat. After all, since most diplomats in Portugal communicate in English, English must be included for them to use the term base properly.

²⁰ https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_2KAA215

4.4.2 Collect definitions of extracted terms

In the term base, the 11 words extracted earlier will be introduced in Korean, Portuguese, and English. The definition of the word should be included, as well as the definition of an extracted term in English, the reference language.

In the term base, I should include the website or dictionary, which is the source of the definition, too. The definition source is the evidence that anyone can verify whether the definition is accurately recorded when someone searches for a term five or ten years after the term base on Korean culture had been created.

Because it is not only easy for someone in the future to verify the meaning of a particular word but also, if the definition or definition source is wrong when verified, it can be corrected immediately. If future users copy and paste the information without thinking critically just because previous users have continued to use the same word without even knowing that it is wrong, the term base will have no value for usage.

Therefore, anyone who uses the term base must consciously think that they are both users and producers. They must constantly contribute to improving the accuracy of the term base by questioning themselves if their capacities are enough to lead to better results.

It should be noted here that the definition of a word must be cited from an objective and verified source. If a few phrases on a blog or someone's opinion are used as a definition, there is a high probability that it will not be accurate. Because the authors are often not experts in the field to which the language belongs.

Collecting the definitions of the extracted terms and including the definition sources is only the first step in a term base production. Suppose staff members think that they do not have enough time and do not pay attention to this step. In that case, they will execute translation assignments by referring to the definition that was added roughly without verification according to inertia. In that case, creating a term base would not be very meaningful.

Another thing that term base users should not forget is that if they do not try to memorize the information included in this term base, with great care at every step, check it a few times when needed, and do not make it their knowledge, they will depend on it forever. In the end, staff members, including myself must not forget that the essence of the term base is the tool we use for doing accurate translations.

4.4.3 Collection of contexts in which extracted terms are used

After finding the correct definition and inserting it in the term base, the next step is to collect phrases that include the extracted term. Phrases that include terms in Korean and Portuguese must be extracted from the sample corpus, and public diplomacy documents. At this time, I should also record the number of pages in the book so that it can be easily found when future users verify whether Korean and Portuguese terms' meaning are correct or translated precisely. It is possible to use the Internet for English usage examples. I need to ensure the definition sources are reliable, such as major press articles or other types of publications.

After I complete the term base, when other Korean staff members add new terms, where should they collect usage examples? In the end, they need to insert their own translated examples. In the future, as this term base becomes a shared resource for all employees, Korean staff members will feel emotionally burdened. When using a term base on a theme of Korean culture, there are more cases of not adding new terms because they do not know how to translate it into Portuguese, even if they know the term in Korean well, than in the case they do not add it because they do not know the term.

Also, there should be immediate incentives for those who contribute to the Embassy. In particular, the incentive should be immediate because the construction of a term base is only possible through voluntary participation, after all. In addition to translation work, if Korean staff members are told to create a glossary voluntarily, they will not make it. Because their workload will inevitably increase. As seen from the results of the survey conducted in Chapter 3, we should not forget that more than half of the Korean staff members at the other embassies have more than one domain in their translation assignments.

Even if a staff member has only one domain in translation assignments, the person still has to concentrate on the work due to the tight deadline. Nevertheless, if the person is given an 'instruction' to establish a term base independently apart from work, he will face double hardship and will try to refuse. No matter how good the purpose of the term base is, it will never be sustainable if there are no benefits that the staff members feel.

In the end, the term base construction should be based on voluntary participation, but selective incentives should be given.

4.5 Concept analysis

The next step is to analyze the concept of the extracted term. It is to create a subcategory to which each term belongs and put together terms that will be added later.

The only way for Korean staff to improve the efficiency and accuracy of translation is to improve translation techniques and, at the same time, build up a vast knowledge of Portuguese. The term base is just a tool to help people consult as much knowledge as possible about the foreign language so that they do not spend time and costs doing the same research on a word.

Then, I will divide and organize the 11 terms I have collected by category. This way, it will be easy to build a term base per category.

Korean	Portuguese	Category
한류	Hallyu, onda coreana	Culture
케이팝(K-Pop)	K-Pop	Music
한복	Hanbok, traje tradicional	Fashion, clothes
한식	Hansik, gastronomia coreana	Food
태권도	Taekwondo	Sports, martial art
아리랑	Arirang	Music
매듭	Maedeup, nó coreano	Art
비빔밥	Bibimbap	Food
불고기	Bulgogi	Food
김치	Kimchi	Food

품새	Poomsae	Sports, martial art
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Table 2 – Term base organized by category

As shown in the table above, categories were added next to the previously collected words and sorted by topic, as shown below.

Korean	Portuguese	Category
매듭	Maedeup, nó coreano	Art
한류	Hallyu, onda coreana	Culture
한복	Hanbok, traje tradicional	Fashion, clothes
한식	Hansik, gastronomia coreana	Food
비빔밥	Bibimbap	Food
불고기	Bulgogi	Food
김치	Kimchi	Food
케이팝(K-Pop)	K-Pop	Music
아리랑	Arirang	Music
태권도	Taekwondo	Sports, martial art
품새	Poomsae	Sports, martial art

Table 3 – Term base aligned by category

Then, the number of registered words by topic was arranged in a table.

Category	Number of terms
Art	1
Culture	1
Fashion, clothes	1

Food	4
Music	2
Sports, martial art	2

Table 4 – The number of registered by category

As shown in the table, the most registered words on the term base were related to food, followed by music and sports. In other words, keywords that can more effectively implement public diplomacy policy can be found by analyzing the words registered in the term base. Public diplomacy policies will likely be successful if more information about Korean food is provided to Portuguese people who are already interested in food than other categories of Korean culture.

It does not mean that fashion-related Korean culture will not get a good response. Since the term base is determined by the number of words used so far, many areas in public diplomacy that the Embassy has not promoted much are likely to get a good response in the future. However, to reduce the probability of inadequate response, the weight of public policy may be divided by considering the number of words registered in the term base.

If the percentage of the Embassy's public diplomacy policy for 2020-2021 is calculated, it will be shown as follows. In other words, it will be close to Korean food (36%), K-Pop (18%), Taekwondo (18%), Korean traditional crafts (9%), Hallyu (9%) and Hanbok (9%).

In the end, a term base becomes a database that visualizes the information of what a word means.

4.6 Comparison of translation to extracted terms

Next, I will compare the terms and the translations into Portuguese by looking at the table below. The definition inserted into the term base was found in a reliable source, but it had a problem due to the lengthy phrases. When translating, it is best to avoid inserting footnotes or endnotes whenever possible for readability. So, the definition had to be shortened.

For this reason, I wrote the new definition in English by implying the characteristics of Korean words as much as possible in the existing table. In addition, the pronunciation of Korean words was recorded by referring to the ‘Korean Language Standards’ website of the National Institute of the Korean Language.

Korean	Portuguese	Definition
매듭[maedeup]	Maedeup, nó coreano	knots made by hands with multiple usage

Table 5 – Definition of Maedeup

The word ‘knot’ in Korean means ‘nó’ in Portuguese and ‘knot’ in English. Although it exists in Portugal, ‘maedeup’ does not exist in Portuguese and English. So, if I write Maedeup in the target text when translated into Portuguese, they will have no idea what it means. Unless similar words exist in both countries, Korean staff members should write the romanized Korean word and add a footnote or a short explanation.

Conversely, ‘fado’ in Portuguese becomes ‘파두’ in Korean, a music genre that exists only in Portugal. Today, Fado has become popular music among Koreans. Even if ‘fado’ is used in Korean text, many Koreans who do not know its meaning can find the result easily by searching the word on the Korean portal website.

However, difficulties arise when I take an example of one type of carpet. Carpets are called ‘카페트[ka-pet]’ in Korean, and since Korea was an ancient country, it was naturally introduced in the course of exchanges with Western countries and has become a daily commodity used by many Koreans today.

On the other hand, carpet is ‘tapete’ in Portuguese. Various types of carpets exist in Korea and are daily items. However, how should I translate the Portuguese word, *Tapetes de Arraiolos*, into Korean? The *tapetes de Arraiolos* are crafts that most Koreans have never seen before.

Similar to ‘knot’, this Portuguese word would be translated into Korean as ‘아하이올루스 카페트 [a-hai-olus ka-pet]’. Without additional explanations, Koreans will not know what ‘Arraiolos Carpet’ means, just as Portuguese do not know what ‘knot’ means.

In addition, in the case of an object, a photograph must be attached. Because photos can communicate better than text. In conclusion, ‘knot’ should be written as ‘maedeup, nó coreano’ in Portuguese and must be attached with a note. Here is a footnote I wrote:

It is a handicraft mainly made of string and has a certain shape depending on the type. In the case of Portugal, there is a tradition of making various knots with anchor lines in the navy, but in Korea, it is used as an ornament for traditional clothing. It is sometimes combined with jewels such as jade or made with string alone.

Korean	Portuguese	Definition
한류	Hallyu, onda coreana	Cultural phenomenon based on popularity of the Korean popular culture

Table 6 – Definition of Hallyu

Next, I will explain the next term, ‘Hallyu.’ Two words were enough to describe Maedeup in Portuguese, but Hallyu seems to need more than two words. Because Hallyu is a cultural phenomenon, not an object, and is a short-lived phenomenon that has continued for about 30 years since the 1990s, compared to handicrafts with a long history.

Analyzing Hallyu lexically, ‘Han’ means ‘Korea,’ one of the countries. Depending on the suffix, it can be translated as ‘of Korea.’ ‘Ryu’ has two meanings. The first meaning is ‘stream,’ and the second meaning is ‘style, manner, mode.’ Therefore, although it is directly translated as ‘onda coreana’ in Portuguese, it does not precisely explain what ‘Korean Wave’ means. So, I wrote the footnote like this:

It is a phenomenon in which Korean popular culture, known in some Asian countries since the 1990s, spreads its influence on more countries and expands its boundaries by promoting the popularity that started in popular music to other fields of culture or industry. In the early days of Korean pop culture belonging to the Hallyu, there were dramas, popular music (mainly presented by teenage idol groups), and movies, but now it has expanded to literature, food, and fashion.

Korean	Portuguese	Definition
한복	Hanbok, traje tradicional coreana	Korean traditional clothing worn by all men and women including children. It gradually becomes clothes for special occasions.

Table 7 – Definition of Hanbok

Portugal also has traditional attire, but compared to Korea's 'hanbok,' it is rarely used in real life. In the past, the 'hanbok' was always worn anytime, anywhere, but in the 20th century, it was worn only for weddings, special events, or family gatherings. Although the frequency has decreased considerably, the hanbok is still easily seen.

On the other hand, in Portugal, the frequency has significantly decreased to the extent that it can only be seen at annual festivals. Since the traditions of both countries are still alive, it is relatively easy to accept the concept when translating hanbok into *traje tradicional coreano* in Portuguese.

However, since Portuguese and Korean traditional clothing is worn differently and the material is different, it will be easier to understand what 'hanbok' is by adding a footnote as follows:

It is a traditional Korean clothing that has been passed down from the 4th century to the present day. There is a certain style of this clothing that were worn by people of all ages, regardless of age or gender or class. Although the frequency of wearing hanbok has decreased sharply in the 20th century, it is still worn by most Koreans for weddings and events and family gathering. Traditional hanbok was made of silk, cotton, but due to difficulties in maintenance, it is also made with cotton and the design is simplified.

Korean	Portuguese	Definition
한식	Hansik, gastronomia coreana	All Korean food eaten with a spoon and chopsticks. It consists of rice, soup, and side dishes. It also contains dessert, but not necessarily included in every meal.

Table 8 – Definition of Hansik

What would a Portuguese, who had never eaten Korean food, think when he saw the word translated ‘잔치국수[jan-chi-guk-su]’ while reading a Korean novel? Especially in the scene where the characters in the novel are getting married, it is said that a friend of the new couple ate the noodles. For a Portuguese man who has never eaten Korean food, the relationship between a wedding and noodles would not be reminiscent.

So, he might wonder why noodles appeared at wedding receptions and why guests ate them. In the first place, he would not even know what the noodles looked like, and he probably assumed that Koreans might eat noodles with a fork. Nevertheless, Koreans use chopsticks to eat noodles. Just like the Portuguese use forks and knives, or ‘talheres’.

The word ‘잔치국수’ is a combination of two nouns: 잔치[feast] + 국수[noodle] ‘feast’ and ‘noodle’. ‘Janchi’ is a Korean word that means a festival or event, and ‘guksu’ is a Korean word for noodles. The meaning of ‘janchiguksu’ in the Encyclopedia of Korean Folk Culture is as follows:

The name ‘janchiguksu’ means food eaten at a feast. In Korea, there is a tradition of preparing food and serving guests at weddings, birthday parties, and 60th birthday parties. At this time, the main dish was ‘janchiguksu’ which were served to guests with the meaning of living a long life like noodles. (Encyclopedia of Korean Folk Culture, n.d.)

Therefore, it is a very natural scene in Korea for guests to eat that noodles at a wedding ceremony. Of course, not all weddings serve feast noodles to guests, but it is an indispensable food on such occasions.

In the case of Korean culture-related texts translated by Korean staff at the Embassy, the number of subjects or topics is smaller than that of novels. However, it is often difficult to explain, as described above.

Translating food names is much more complicated than translating the names of objects. In the case of Korean food, when, where, and how to eat food is determined. Therefore, considering the singularity of Korean culture, it is essential to add notes, mainly when translating food. Hansik should need the following notes:

It means Korean food eaten with a spoon and chopsticks. Hansik consists of rice, soup, and side dishes, and in the case of breakfast, rice, soup, and side dishes are all eaten, unlike some countries that eat small amount of food. Lunch and dinner are the same as or

slightly bigger than breakfast. For lunch and dinner, you can increase the number of side dishes or add meat dishes to make it more grandiose. In addition, Hansik has a myriad of different ingredients and recipes.

Korean	Portuguese	Definition
비빔밥	Bibimbap	Cooked rice, fried egg, cooked and seasoned vegetables, minced meat, red pepper paste, and sesame oil are put in a large bowl, which is how a bowl of bibimbap presents. It should be mixed well with a spoon to eat.

Table 9 – Definition of Bibimbap

Among Hansik, the ingredients are often mixed, so it is hard to recognize them. ‘팔빙수[pat-bing-su],’ primarily eaten in summer, is a popular dessert that people eat by crushing all the ingredients, such as grounded ice, red beans, rice cakes, and fruits, presented like a tower, and mixing them.

Of course, different people have different tastes, so if you do not eat rice cakes or red beans, you can give the other person the ingredients from the beginning. Even after that, there is no change in the way you mix and eat the remaining ingredients.

However, only ‘비빔밥[bi-bim-bap]’ must be mixed from the beginning to eat appropriately. The reason is stated in the name of the bibimbap. ‘비빔[bi-bim]’ refers to rubbing or mixing something. ‘밥[Bap]’ means rice. In other words, it is a food that people mix rice, fried eggs, greens, and minced meat in a large bowl, add gochujang, a traditional Korean sauce that cannot be omitted, and sesame oil, and mixes all of these with a spoon.

Since Portugal does not eat mixed food nor mix food, it would not be very comfortable if a Portuguese who had never tried Korean food was invited to the Residence of the Republic of Korea and served bibimbap. If not adequately explained, the person may think that the way to eat this food is quite barbaric as it seems to be playing with food.

Of course, not all Korean food is crushed or mixed. That’s why I explained earlier that there are different ways to eat Korean food. However, you should know that crushing

or mixing food is quite natural in Korea. Considering this, bibimbap should be explained as follows:

Cooked rice, fried egg, cooked and seasoned vegetables, minced meat, red pepper paste, and sesame oil are put in a large bowl, which is how a bowl of bibimbap presents. It should be mixed well with a spoon to eat. Since bibimbap belongs to the main dish, it is eaten at home or at a restaurant with soup and side dishes.

While the noodle mentioned above is eaten with chopsticks, bibimbap must be eaten with a spoon, so the footnote must mention ‘food eaten with a spoon’.

Korean	Portuguese	Definition
불고기	Bulgogi	A type of side dish eaten with chopsticks, marinated beef and pork in various seasonings, put on a grill or frying pan, and then grilled over high heat

Table 10 – Definition of Bulgogi

So, what kind of tool should I use for eating bulgogi? The answer is chopsticks. There are rules about how to eat Korean food. Rice and soup are eaten with a spoon, and side dishes and noodles with chopsticks. While the bibimbap is the main dish, bulgogi is a side dish and should be eaten with rice. So, I wrote the footnote as following:

It is a kind of side dish eaten with chopsticks, marinated beef and pork in various seasonings, put on a grill or frying pan, and then grilled over high heat so that the seasoning is absorbed into the meat.

Korean	Portuguese	Definition
김치	Kimchi	Essential side dish that Koreans eat at every meal. Made by marinating the main ingredients such as cabbage in salt, draining the water, and then mixing them with seasonings and aging them.

Table 11 – Definition of Kimchi

The meaning and importance of ‘kimchi’ in Korean food culture cannot be compared with other foods. Bread, a staple food for the Portuguese, is rice for Koreans, and kimchi is a side dish. Although it is one of the side dishes, there is probably no other food that has a presence comparable to that of ‘kimchi.’ Instead, it should be called an ‘essential side dish’ that should not be omitted among side dishes.

Because kimchi is not only a side dish but also the main ingredient in cooking, it is included in the name of the main dish. After all, when introducing kimchi to the Portuguese, it is still necessary to use the original word.

Like the other words mentioned above, kimchi needs the following additional explanation to quote from the Encyclopedia of Korean Folklore:

It is a dish made by marinating the main ingredients such as cabbage, radish, cucumber, and green onion in salt, draining the water, and then mixing them with seasonings such as green onion, garlic, ginger, red pepper, and salted fish, and then aging them. Kimchi is an essential side dish that Koreans eat at every meal regardless of status, gender, or age. Even with the development of science, the taste of kimchi is unique to Koreans because it has a taste that changes so much that it is impossible to determine the mechanism, and the method of making it in different households is different and it is not always the same even if made by the same person. (Encyclopedia of Korean Folk Culture, n.d.)

It is a rather lengthy explanation, but it is appropriate because it contains indirect references to why kimchi is unique to Koreans and various types of kimchi. Also, it is mentioned in this description that ‘the method of making it is different for each household,’ which implies even the custom of ‘김장[kim-jang],’ which is unique to Korea that continues to this day.

According to the Great Encyclopedia, ‘Kimjang’ is defined as preparing kimchi around November every year to be eaten from midwinter to next spring. In other words, the description of ‘kimchi’ includes when, how, and how to make kimchi. This provides more in-depth information than the superficial explanation of a side dish made from pickled and aged cabbage.

The explanation of the words included in the term base does not have to be as large as the one-page information mentioned in an encyclopedia. However, it should contain information that penetrates the meaning of the word while being implicit.

Korean	Portuguese	Definition
케이팝 (K-Pop)	K-Pop	mainly popular among teenagers and young people. It has characteristics such as repeating hook songs, tightly crafted group dances, and colorful music videos.

Table 12 – Definition of K-Pop

The word K-pop is not only straightforward, but it is easy to promote given that English has already become the most used foreign language in the world because the word is already made up of alphabets, but I do not think it captures the unique characteristics of the music. It feels like a sub-class or a copy of J-pop originated in Japan. Besides, can K-pop, whose marketing relies mainly on the appearance, dance, and popularity of idol groups with a particularly short lifespan among singers, become well-known in Portugal?

Surprisingly, as of 2022, the music of several idol groups, including BTS and BLACKPINK, is gaining popularity mainly among women and men in their 10s and 30s in Portugal. Nevertheless, unless K-pop is labeled as ‘idol group’ music, its popularity will not last long. In the long term, K-pop should approach the Portuguese in the sense of ‘Korean contemporary music reflecting various genres.’

Some artists may be younger, in their early 20s, or even teenagers, and have a concept of being an idol. Nevertheless, others may not be like them. For example, PSY, the singer of the song ‘Gangnam Style’, was more than 34 years old and a father of two daughters when ‘Gangnam Style’ was on the Billboard Charts. The promotion concept for K-Pop may start from idol groups, but now it is different and not the same as the early stage of establishing the brand as ‘K-Pop.’

The definition of ‘K-pop’ mentioned in the Korean Dictionary - Woorimalsaem is as follows:

A collective term for modern Korean popular songs that are known all over the world. It is mainly popular among teenagers and young people, and it is characterized by easy-to-listen dance pop, repeating hook songs, tightly crafted group dances, and colorful music videos. (Woorimalsaem, n.d.)

Korean	Portuguese	Definition
아리랑	Arirang	One of the representative folk songs of Korea. It is a song with the word Arirang' in the chorus, but the lyrics and tune are slightly different depending on the region.

Table 13 – Definition of Arirang

‘아리랑[A-ri-rang]’ is Korean traditional music with the opposite characteristics from K-Pop. While K-Pop was strongly influenced by pop music that originated in the United States and England, Arirang is a folk song that originated in Korea and is sung by the Korean people.

Like other words mentioned above, Arirang needs the following additional explanation. The standard Korean dictionary produced by the National Institute of the Korean Language defines Arirang as follows:

『Music』 One of the representative folk songs of Korea. It is a song with the word Arirang’ in the chorus, and the basic rhythm is semachi jangdan, but the lyrics and tune are slightly different depending on the region. (National Institute of the Korean Language, n.d.)

To quote from the Encyclopedia of Korean Folklore, which is described in more detail, it is as follows:

Although it has now become a popular folk song, the original folk song ‘Gangwon-do Jajin Arari’, which was originally transmitted as the sound of rice planting and the sound of bang-a (pound rice in a mortar) in Gangwon-do and its neighboring regions, is the origin of it. It has become the prototype of <Jajin Arari> handed down in the eastern part of Gangwon-do and is noteworthy as it shows the fundamental characteristics of all Arirangs. The lyrics of this Arirang still retain the local and simple characteristics of folk songs. (Encyclopedia of Korean Folklore, n.d.)

In other words, Arirang is a folk song that originated in Gangwon-do, one of the regions of Korea, and spread throughout the country, reflecting the local sentiment. The reason this song represents Korea like kimchi is because it is a song that has spread throughout the country.

Korean	Portuguese	Definition
태권도	Taekwondo	Korean traditional martial arts. Along with the purpose of physical training, it is of great significance in focusing on proper mental discipline through mental arming.

Table 14 – Definition of Taekwondo

Ultimately, Taekwondo should be defined and explained not as a martial art similar to judo originated in Japan, but as ‘Korea’s unique martial art and national sport with a long history.’ We need to clarify that Taekwondo originated in Korea and is an entirely different martial art from Judo, which was invented in Japan.

The standard Korean dictionary produced by the National Institute of the Korean Language defines Taekwondo as follows:

『Physical Education』 An exercise based on traditional Korean martial arts. Or a game with certain rules based on it. Attacks and defenses are performed using techniques such as kicks, slashes, and blocks using hands and feet, or each part of the body. There are team and individual competitions, and individual competitions are held by weight class. (National Institute of the Korean Language, n.d.)

Korean	Portuguese	Definition
품새, 품세	Poomsae	In Taekwondo, it is a continuous movement that connects the basic techniques of attack and defense. It is a training process that must be reviewed whenever a Taekwondo practitioner advances one level.

Table 15 – Definition of Poomsae

The standard Korean dictionary produced by the National Institute of the Korean Language defines Poomsae as a continuous movement that connects the basic techniques of attack and defense in Taekwondo (National Institute of the Korean Language, n.d.).

Although I was born and raised in Korea, I know little about Taekwondo. Therefore, I did not know there were ‘continuous movements’ in Taekwondo and what form and rules they had. Only recently, I found out that the sequence consists of a total of eight

movements and is named from the first chapter to the eight chapters of the Taegeuk. Not exactly to the concise definition of the standard Korean dictionary, Poomsae is also a training process that must be reviewed whenever a Taekwondo practitioner advances one level.

What is even more surprising to me is that both ‘품새[poom-sae]’ and ‘품세[poom-sae]’ are standard words in Korean. In 2009, Kukkiwon published ‘Taekwondo Technical Glossary’ and decided to use ‘품새[poomsae].’ While writing this thesis, I learned that the standard language designated by the National Institute of the Korean Language in 2011 was ‘품세[poomsae].’

However, if 품새 or 품세 are written in Roman characters, they both become Poomsae, so I think it would be helpful to indicate that it is read in two different ways in the footnote.

The purpose of this term base is to build a database to inform Portuguese people about Korean culture and to help Korean staff who are not familiar with Korean culture to become aware of Korea.

It has been more than five years since I came to Portugal and worked at the Embassy. In the meantime, my knowledge of Korea has gradually decreased. Not only that, while executing translation assignments, you will realize that there are common to and applied to both Portugal and Korea. It can be a legal system, or it can be food culture.

However, the most painful time during the translation process is whenever I realize that it is essential to understand things about Korea first to understand things of Portugal, and only then do I find that I, as a Korean, do not know Korea well. The idea that I felt I knew Korea was not entirely true.

I realized something while extracting these 11 terms. As I looked for a dictionary to check definitions of 11 terms and read more detailed data, I found that I knew very little about the terms.

In addition, when Korean words are relatively long, most foreigners cannot read them correctly, even if they are romanized. This is also true for Koreans themselves. You may read it correctly in Korean, but Koreans will also be confused if it is romanized.

The rules of Romanization are so complicated that opinions among scholars are divided. Therefore, the government should conduct more research on Romanization of Korean and review the law based on this.

In addition, it is important to maintain it for a long time as much as to implement the correct standardization law in Romanization of Korean after a long period of research. Because, while speed and change are advantages of Korea, they often act as disadvantages.

There is one more thing to keep in mind before closing this section. A footnote or explanation in a sentence that is slightly longer than a definition should be recorded in three languages, the same as the words in the term base: Korean, Portuguese, and English. This content should be added for each language by inserting a separate space next to the definition. Because it is difficult to know exactly what this word means alone.

When the term base file is opened, if there is enough space on the page to show the contents without moving the cursor down, we can add a space right next to the definition to add a description. If we can't see them all, we can create a separate document in the same sheet. It is the possible scenario for MS Excel. If you create sheet2 for additional explanation added to the same file, you can check both the definition and additional explanation in one file without creating a separate document.

4.7 Selection of electronic tools for term base

In this section, we will consider what to consider when choosing a program to create a term base and why we use the selected program.

4.7.1 Reason to choose MemoQ

As mentioned in Chapter 3, I decided to make a term base with MemoQ, because the Portuguese Catholic University provides a license to students free of charge who need the program for use in research. However, there are three reasons I decided to create another term base with a CAT tool in addition to the term base made with MS Excel.

First, it makes sense to inform diplomats that programs like MemoQ exist. They are not very interested in translation, but they are interested in the means that can significantly improve the speed and quality of translation.

Second, I need to verify whether the CAT tool is beneficial to the staff members at the Embassy by making a term base with MemoQ. No matter how great functions the CAT tool can provide to the user, if it does not fit the circumstances of the Embassy or Consulate General or does not help with the translation work, it is not necessary to use it.

Third, it is to check what advantages MemoQ has and what functions it provides compared to programs specialized only for document creation, such as MS Excel. If we can apply the advantages that MemoQ has to MS Excel, we do not have to spend much money to use MemoQ but use MS Excel. In this section, we will analyze what items and advantages MemoQ, which exclusively provides translation memory and term base functions, can generate compared to a document creation program, namely MS Excel.

In the next section, we will look at how to translate a document with MemoQ step-by-step and look at any problems while creating the term base.

4.7.2 Translating with MemoQ

Before creating a term base with MemoQ, I had to insert the source text in Korean to translate into Portuguese. It is the first step for users to translate a document with MemoQ. But, as I used the corpus with both source text and translated text, it was sufficient to insert both texts in each area: original text in Korean on the left side and translated text in Portuguese on the right side.

In this process, the translation must be matched to the source texts. However, both the source texts and the translated texts often do not match each other in the corpus, which means that someone who translated the original text did not think of equivalence. That is why I had to remove parts that were not matched in Korean and Portuguese using MS Word like Figure 18.

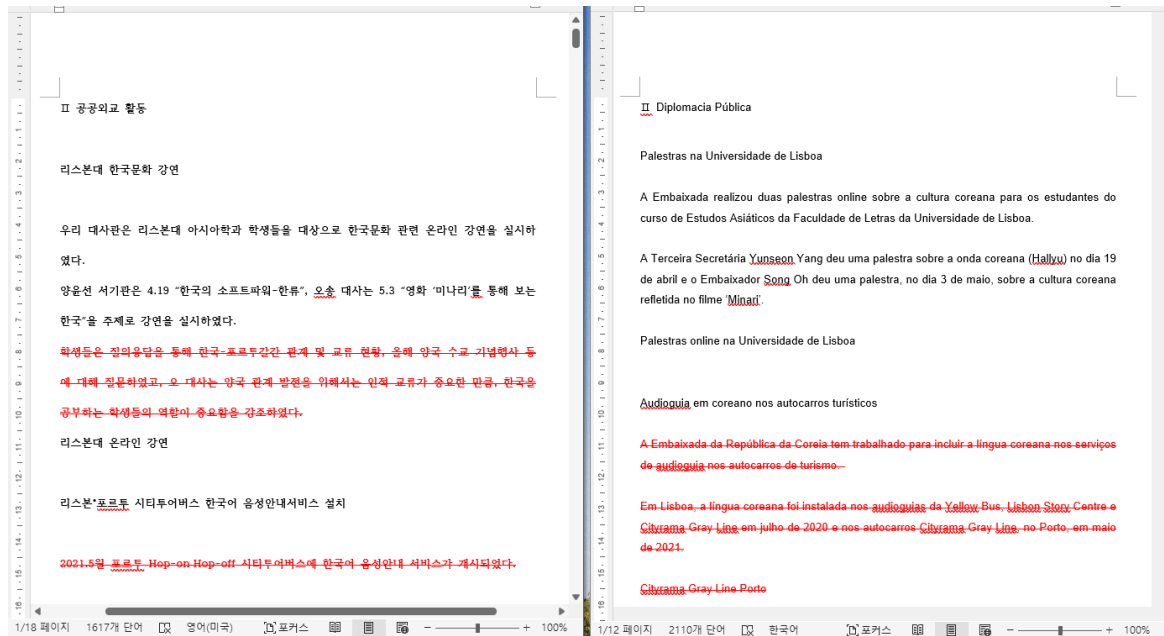


Figure 18 – Original text and translated text with unmatching parts removed

Although I tried to leave texts that were relatively matched, it does not mean that there is 100% equivalence between the source texts and translated texts. Of course, in MemoQ, you can edit the source text, but you cannot delete the column where the source texts are placed, like MS Excel. Instead, you can merge columns, even though it takes time. So, to avoid such effort, you need to edit the source and translated texts in the MS Word or other document editing programs beforehand, for it is much easier to edit on the program directly than on the MemoQ, and it takes less time.

Also, due to the way to write the date that all the Korean diplomats and staff follow, I had to bring several phrases together in one cell that were separated in a few cells like in IMAGE 2. In the image below, the date, August 31, is marked as ‘8.31’. The MemoQ cannot recognize a dot as a mark to separate a month and a day.

As Figure 11 below, MemoQ separates ‘8.31’ as ‘8’ and ‘31’. So, the phrase is divided into two parts. The cell number 36 and 37 should have been in the same cell.

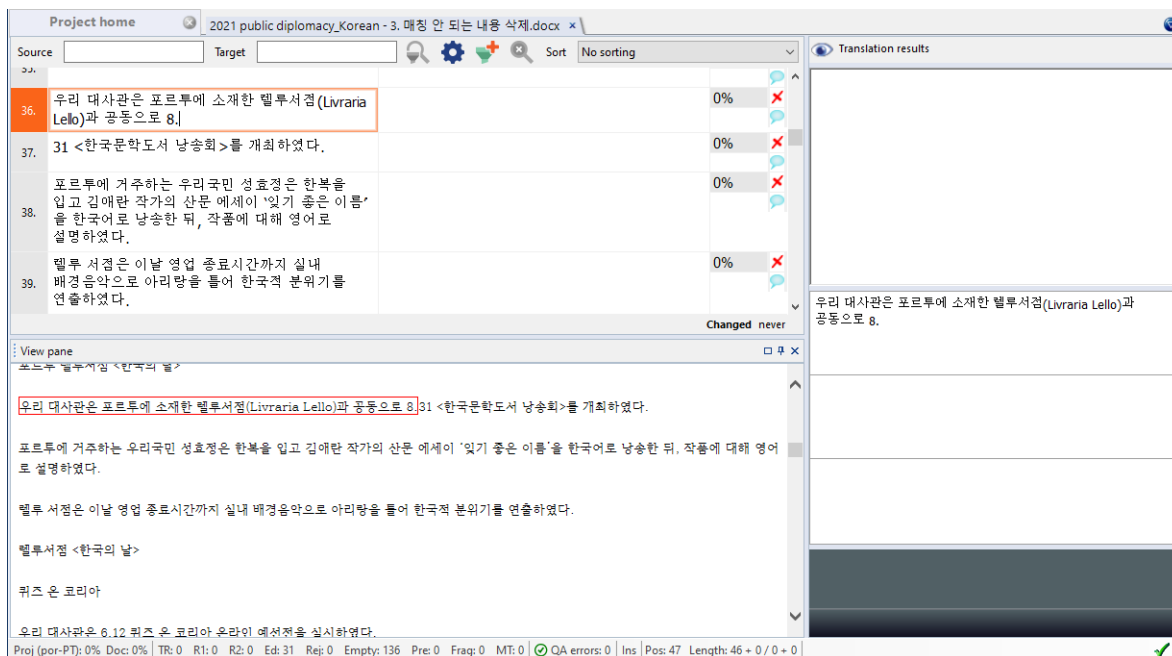


Figure 19 – Problem detected about a date that is unrecognizable by MemoQ

The way Korean diplomats and staff members write the date is the same way that they write on many official and unofficial documents, including posting on the official website of the Embassy and the SNS.

I choose to use a CAT tool to accelerate the workflow, but this small problem makes it slower or inefficient. However, again, this would not have happened if the source and translated texts had already been correctly written or modified so that the program could function properly. Most of the source texts were derived from postings on the official website of the Embassy. Although the book could not be attentively revised due to the tight deadline of the work, it still is a valuable contribution as the first bilingual sample book for future occasions.

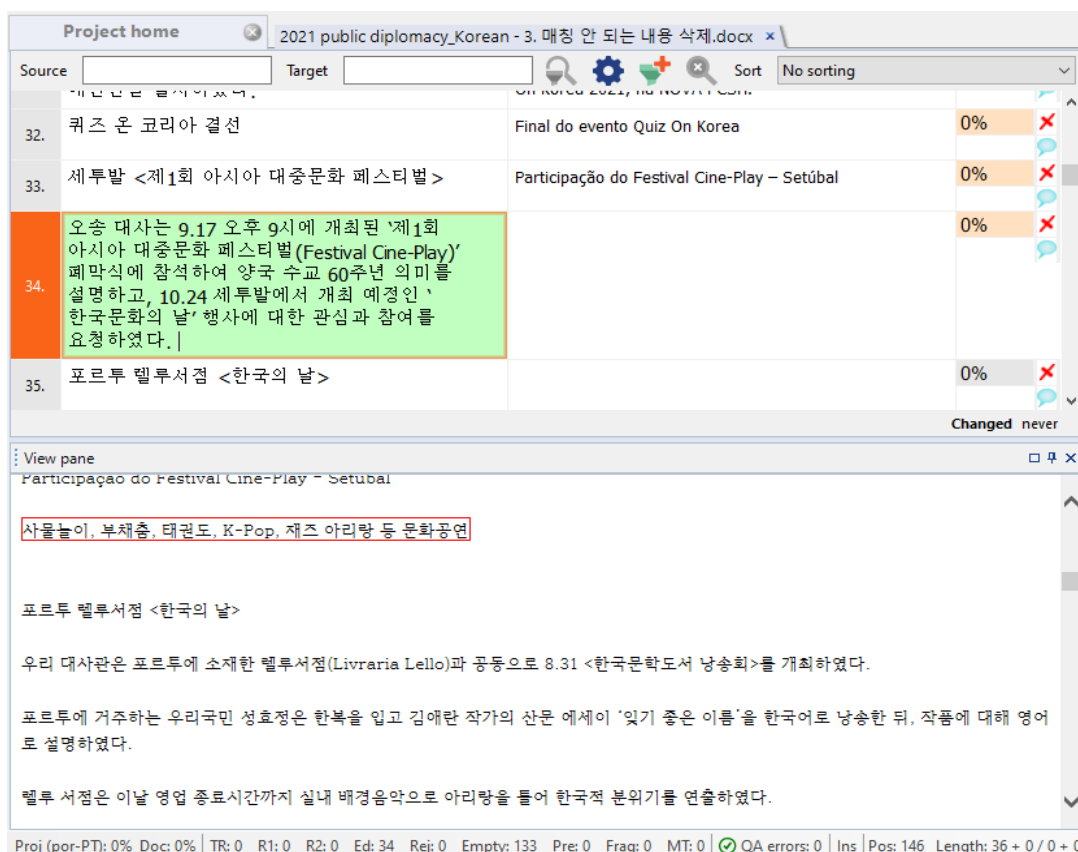


Figure 20 – Another trait of MemoQ that enables merging columns only, not removing

4.7.3 Creating term base with MemoQ

In order to create a term base in MemoQ, users need to go through two steps.

The first step is to create a single document by inputting the original text and the translated text in the ‘Translations’ menu. Users can directly translate the original text in the target language in this menu.

The second step is to create a term base in the ‘Term bases’ menu, collect the terms the user wants from the document created in the first step, and save it in the term base.

It is not necessary to translate the entire original text to create a term base for use by embassy staff. You only need to input the sentences in which the terms to be extracted from the original text are mentioned and translate the sentences.

For general translators, the primary purpose of using the CAT tool is to translate the entire original text. However, embassy administrative staff may translate the entire text or partially translate the necessary parts of the original text.

On the other hand, MemoQ does not show all the items in the term base on the program at once. They are in various taps, namely Matching, Usage, Grammar, and Definition. As shown in Figure 12 below, since the window size for inputting information is fixed, users have to click the items one by one and insert the appropriate information.

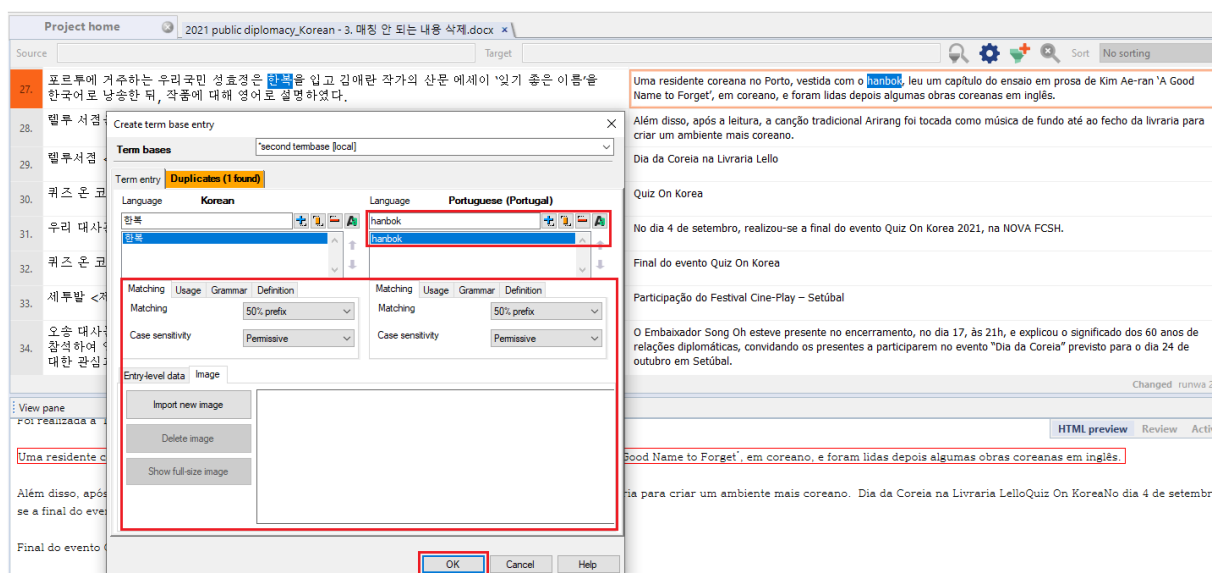


Figure 21 – Insert information about a term

It may not be very pleasant to have to click through all this information when users need it, but these are some useful features that MS Excel does not provide.

First, Matching is to specify how similar two words are. Usage is to insert the phrases each word is used. Grammar is inserting grammatical information, whether it is a noun, an adjective, a verb, or an adverb. Finally, a Definition is to put the definition of the word. In Grammar, there is also a gender that distinguishes male, female, and asexual, and a number that separates singular and plural, providing users with as much information as possible.

At the bottom, there is an Image item where we can save photos. However, only one photo can be saved.

4.7.4 Editing the term base made with MS Excel

In this section, we will try to modify the term base that was previously created with MS Excel. As shown in Annex 2, the term base created in Excel contains the following

elements: Term written in Korean, Portuguese, and English, the definition in English, the definition source, the context in Korean, and the context in Portuguese.

However, it is impossible to grasp the exact meaning of Korean terms using Portuguese and English terms. The meaning of the Korean term is detailed in the definition written in English, but the definition is too long. Therefore, I tried to write a new definition by summarizing the definition in English previously shown in the existing term base to less than two sentences. I wrote the 'short definition' for 11 terms.

The term base I created with MS Excel will contain two spreadsheets. First, the first spreadsheet will contain elements of terms in Korean, Portuguese, and English, a new English definition I made (Short Definition), the context in Korean, and the context in Portuguese. The second spreadsheet will contain pictures that explain terms well, again terms in Korean, Portuguese, and English, detailed English definitions and definition sources found a context in English previously and context sources. The context in English and context sources are newly added in the revised version of the term base made with MS Excel.

In other words, a user who wants a simple explanation can check the first spreadsheet, and a user who wants a more detailed explanation can check the second spreadsheet. The person will understand the term better by looking at the second spreadsheet.

4.8 Evaluation of a term base

Due to time constraints, I received feedback from one Portuguese staff member on the content of the revised term base. In this process, the Portuguese staff compared the two term bases.

First, there is a term base made with Excel. Second, there is a term base made with MemoQ. These two term bases are attached to Annex 3 and Annex 4, respectively.

The Portuguese staff compared and evaluated the two term bases as follows:

Entre as duas term bases, em Excel ou em MemoQ, considero mais útil a que está em Excel. Penso que tem um formato mais simples, com menos colunas, o que faz com que seja mais fácil e rápida de se consultar. Parece-me que reúne tudo o que é essencial e que rapidamente encontramos aquilo que procuramos, fazendo-o com clareza, simplicidade e facilidade.

According to this staff's opinion, the term base made with MS Excel is made in a simpler form than MemoQ. However, it contains all the necessary information and is especially useful when a user wants to refer to the meaning of terms quickly.

The advantage of a term base created with MS Excel is that it can be created even if the original text has not yet been translated. When creating a term base with MemoQ, due to the nature of the program, it must have a translation first, and then a user should designate the term in both the original text and the translated text so that the person adds terms to the term base.

4.9 Setting up a term base: results and discussion

The conclusion of Chapter 4 is as follows. First, MS Excel is more convenient than MemoQ when embassy staff members only want to create a term base. Since MemoQ is an unfamiliar program, unless users are professional translators with previous experience with the program, it takes a considerable amount of time for users to learn how to use it, unlike MS Excel.

In addition, since MemoQ is a program for users who specialize in translation, it is focused on facilitating the translation task rather than creating a customized term base. For example, MemoQ has various functions, such as translation memory and term base, all included in the program. So, it optimizes the translation task for the users by clicking these functions without opening files stored in another external directory. As long as users have access to MemoQ, they can use both functions without any risk or restrictions. Besides, since the form of term base in MemoQ is a standardized program, the term base of MemoQ is fixed and cannot be changed.

Second, it is not necessary to use MemoQ to create a term base, and it is possible to create it with MS Excel. It even has the advantage of customizing it according to the user's preference or need.

First, let us talk about the limitations of MemoQ. To provide more explanation, it would have been better to have a hyperlink function, as MS Excel does. In this term base, I only added 11 terms that were relatively simple concepts compared to politics and economics. It would be useful to insert a brief explanation or definition. Besides, the items

of the term base have little space to insert information, which cannot be amended or increased.

To create a term base in MemoQ, the user needs to input the original text and create a translation based on the original text first. However, there is a problem that MemoQ does not recognize certain writings, such as a written form of a date. Because a date is not marked as 'September 12' or '12 de setembro' but as '9.12' due to the rule of the Embassy. Therefore, before inputting the original text into MemoQ, the user must first modify the original text so that the program can recognize it.

Also, unlike MS Excel, MemoQ cannot add new items to enter the necessary information. In addition, there is a disadvantage that the user cannot add desired items other than the items provided by the program.

Next, let us talk about the limitations of Excel. There is a content that one of the answers to the Chapter 3 survey has difficulties in translation because the meaning of a word is different for each context. The term base I made with MS Excel and MemoQ lacks such consideration for that part. However, in the case of MS Excel, it is possible to add one column and merge the rest of the common parts to add a meaning according to the context.

Conclusion

I wanted to solve the problems related to translation observed in my work through the research required to graduate with a master's degree in translation. As a result, I chose a project that solves problems through a pragmatic approach rather than a thesis that analyzes and discusses the theory in depth. Since March 2020, due to the outbreak of COVID-19, I have written and translated numerous reports on various topics daily. In the meantime, I encountered the problem mentioned in the text.

In the summer of 2021, I searched for standardization of terms by chance. In the paper, I found that a case similar to the problem I encountered was mentioned with that keyword. After that, various research was found that made term bases in the fields of tourism, law, interpretation, aviation, and food. Among them, based on the research of de Bastos, I started to lay the foundation for my research in September 2022.

I wanted to make a term base based on the corpus, but I also wanted other employees at the embassy where I work to create and use it easily. So, I made a term base again with MS Excel, which I tried and failed. Nevertheless, this time, it was made systematically by applying some of the stages introduced by de Bastos.

I thought the term base would be useful at other embassies. Due to the nature of the Korean embassy I planned the survey because I thought that most staff would need a term base no matter what country they worked in. It was hypothesized that those who studied translation professionally or had experience as translators knew what a term base was and might have already created one at the embassy. In order to test this, various questions were prepared, and survey questionnaires were distributed.

The process of finding reliable definitions and definition sources, and translating them into English, was not easy. In particular, 11 terms are related to Korean culture, so there are cases where Koreans are very familiar with them, but foreigners are not. Besides, I did not even know the origin of the term or the exact definition, so I had to search for more definitions and definition sources than I thought. In other words, it took a long time for me to brush off my fake knowledge and fill it with correct new knowledge.

I used MemoQ for the first time, but it took me a while to get used to it, but after using it, I got used to it. However, creating a term base with MemoQ was more complex

than with MS Excel. Even the term base converted to Excel was not as readable as the term base made with MS Excel.

Nonetheless, the term base created with MS Excel is not perfect either. The number of items viewed on a screen was limited, so I had to scroll sideways or down. Still, it was convenient to be able to add and edit an unlimited number of items I wanted.

I plan to upload the term base for Korean culture I created on Google Drive to share it with all the Embassy staff, and I plan to manage it by myself in the future. Of course, I will use the function that shows who added which information and when to the term base. Then anyone can make an assessment based on that record.

I want to suggest that the establishment and management of the term base should be included in the working hours, and this task of managing the term base should also be contemplated in the general translation assignments that Korean staff do.

I also understand their despair and outrageous situations, but I do not defend that they should continue to be in difficult circumstances forever. Because if they do nothing in the present, the future will be the same as it was.

Even employees with work experience and educational background other than interpreting and translating at an embassy or consulate general will also have other difficulties and frustrations. However, they should actively utilize their work experience and educational background when performing translation work. On the contrary, there are possibilities that the results will be better than those who have only done translation work because they can approach the problems with a different perspective.

However, if they all think they do not have time to study translation and acquire knowledge related to translation or other fields, their work performance will not improve. If they do not have time, they need to figure out how to make time for it. However, it would not be possible without extra help from the diplomats and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since the establishment and management of the term base is part of the translation assignments that Korean staff have, the diplomats should give more time to Korean staff or permit them to request overtime. I also think having a term base is extremely necessary because it improves the translation quality and is even more helpful when staff members have a short time to finish translation assignments. Because translation quality is a top priority staff members should never compromise.

I will translate texts related to Korean culture in the future, and I plan to add more frequently used terms and expressions. Translation is based on language. The vocabulary and expressions used in the original text related to culture will also appear in other fields. It is only 11 terms right now, but I will break it down by subject in culture to make it useful for employees who do not have time to consult sources.

While creating this term base, I could think about how to do translation work in the future and get better results in a shorter time. To get good results within a short period of time, it is important not to waste time unnecessarily. For this reason, it is necessary to build a system that, once done, does not repeat the same task next time.

I think a term base in translation is such a system. Building a term base is important, but more importantly, it is essential to translate the term correctly from the start. Then, if I store the exact word in the term base, other users do not have to look it up again the next time they see the same word again. It can save us a few minutes or a few tens of minutes.

After extracting 11 terms and taking time to find the meanings, I realized that the knowledge I thought I had was inaccurate. If someone cannot explain it clearly to others, that person does not know. Like ‘Look before you leap,’ the translator should be prudent and ponder on texts. As time is limited, they must do it right first and do their best not to repeat it.

Translation is a more painstaking task than I thought, but the sense of accomplishment I get when I finish the translation, and the credit I receive from the person entrusting me with the work is worthwhile to do for a long time.

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Annex 1

Questionnaire

This questionnaire is for employees who work at Embassies and Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in foreign countries, and translation assignments are one of their most essential duties. It is for understanding translation practices and what kind of tools and programs they use most during translation assignments.

This questionnaire aims to interview employees for the academic purpose of writing a project for a Master's Degree in Translation Studies at Universidade Católica Portuguesa (UCP) in Lisbon, Portugal.

No personal information will be revealed in the project. The data collected from the responses to this questionnaire will be anonymized and used in aggregate form. All the information from this questionnaire will only be used for completing the project and for academic purposes.

Do you consent to the collection of data for the above-mentioned purpose?

- 1) YES
- 2) NO

You can reply to write-out questions in either Korean or English. You may also use the text boxes below each question to add extra information.

1. Which tool/program have you used most for translation assignments? (You can choose multiple answers)

- 1) Online dictionary and similar sites (i.e., Linguee)
- 2) Paper dictionary
- 3) Machine translation tools (i.e., Google Translate, Papago, DeepL, etc.)
- 4) CAT tools (Trados, MemoQ, Memsource)

5) Others (please specify below)

6) I do not use any tools or programs

1-1 Use the text box below to provide additional information.

--

2. After you finish translation assignments, do you usually store both source text and translated text for future usage?

1) YES

2) NO

2-1 What are the reasons for your response?

--

3. During translation assignments, have you had problems such as inconsistent terms, repeated research on the same word, and uncertainty of translation in a specialized field such as law, economy, politics, or culture including history, arts, tradition, food, and music?

1) YES

2) NO

3-1 Use the text box below to provide additional information.

--

4. What are the main domains of your translation assignments?

--

5. Have you ever been in a situation where having a term base readily available would have been helpful?

A term base is a database that contains glossaries and related information. Most term bases are multilingual and have glossary data in multiple languages.

1) YES

2) NO

5-1 What are the reasons for your response?

--

6. Would you consider creating a term base during your translation work?

1) YES

2) NO

6-1. If you respond yes, would you be willing to allocate some of your time to maintain a term base during your translation work?

1) YES

2) NO

6-2 What are the reasons for your response?

--

7. Have you ever made a term base?

1) YES

2) NO

7-1 If you respond yes to the previous question, what are the reasons?

--

7-2. If you respond no, why have you not made a term base? (You can choose multiple answers)

- 1) I do not have time
- 2) I do not know what a term base is
- 3) I have not been trained to make a term base and do not know how to make it
- 4) I do not find it useful to make a term base
- 5) Other (please specify below)

--

8. In case you have made a term base, which tool/program have you used? (You can choose multiple answers)

- 1) MS Word
- 2) MS Excel
- 3) Hangul Office (Korean word processing application)
- 4) Notepad
- 5) CAT tool
- 6) All of them
- 7) None of them
- 8) Other (please specify below)

--

8-1. Use the text box below to provide additional information.

--

9. Have you used CAT tools during the translation assignment?

CAT tools mean Computer-aided translation (CAT) tools, also referred to as machine-assisted translation (MAT) or machine-aided human translation (MAHT). It uses software to assist a human translator in the translation process.

The definition above is what Lynne Bowker, a Canadian linguist, explained in her book 'Computer Aided Translation Technology: A Practical Introduction'.

1) YES

2) NO

9-1. If you respond yes, which one(s) do you use the most?

--

10. How long have you worked on translation assignments at the Embassy or Consulate General of the Republic of Korea?

1) Less than two years

2) Less than five years

3) Less than ten years

4) More than 15 years

11. Do you have experience working as a translator or an academic degree in translation before working at the Embassy or Consulate General of the Republic of Korea?

1) experiences as a translator only

2) academic degree or education in translation studies

3) both 1 and 2

4) others (interpreter, working experiences, or education in other areas)

The questionnaire is done here. Thank you for your participation.

Annex 2

Term base on Korean culture, made with MS Excel

Separately annexed due to the format

KR	PT	EN	Definition	Definition Source	Context (KR)	Context (PT)
한류	onda coreana	Korean Wave (Hallyu)	From the mid-1990s to the mid-2000s, South Korean TV dramas and popular music gained great popularity in Asian countries such as China and Japan. In 1997, when the TV drama entitled What Is Love was aired by the Chinese major state broadcaster China Central Television (CCTV), it ranked second in China's alltime imported video content. Then, the term Hallyu or the "Korean Wave" first appeared, referring to the global craze for Korean culture.	https://www.korea.net/AboutKorea/Culture-and-the-Arts/Hallyu	우리 대사는 리스본대 아시아학과 학생들을 대상으로 한국 문화 관련 온라인 강연을 실시하였다. 강윤선 시기관은 4.19 "한국의 소프트파워 현황", 오홍 대사는 5.3 "영화 '마리랑'을 통해 보는 한국을 주제로 강연을 실시하였다. 학생들은 질의응답을 통해 한국-포르투갈간 관계 및 교류 현황, 올해 양국 수교 기념행사 등에 대해 질문하였고, 오 대사는 양국 관계 발전을 위해서는 인적 교류가 중요하며, 한국을 공부하는 학생들의 역할이 중요함을 강조하였다. (47쪽)	A Embaixada realizou duas palestras online sobre a cultura coreana para os estudantes do curso de Estudos Asiáticos da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa. A Tercera Secretária Yumseon Yang deu uma palestra sobre a onda coreana (Hallyu) no dia 19 de abril e o Embaixador Song Oh deu uma palestra, no dia 3 de maio, sobre a cultura coreana refletida no filme 'Minari'. (47p)
케이팝(K-pop)	música pop coreana, música popular coreana	K-pop	One area that is growing more rapidly than any other is 21st century K-pop, or Korean pop music, which spans dance-pop, pop ballads, techno, rock, hip-hop, R&B, and so on. K-pop is a generic term for popular music from South Korea, which was originally called gayu, meaning pop music. Recently, the term "pop," which originally referred to British and American pop music, has been used to refer to popular music in other countries by adding it to the first letter of the country's name, like "K-pop" of Korea. For example, popular music in Thailand, Japan, and China is called T-pop, J-pop, and C-pop, respectively. In the same context, Korean pop music is called K-pop.	https://www.korea.net/AboutKorea/Culture-and-the-Arts/Hallyu	우리 대서관은 지방에 거주하는 청년팬들과 교류하기 위해 한신해 유승기와 함께 전국 주도로 도시를 순회하여 K-Pop 밴드 워크숍을 실시하였다. 워크숍에 K-Pop과 한국문화를 좋아하는 170여명이 참가하여 K-Pop을 함께 주며 서로 교류하는 시간을 가졌다. (74쪽)	A Embaixada organizou a K-Pop Dance Workshop National Tour 2021 em colaboração com a coreígrafa coreana, Sunhee Han, passando pelas cidades do Porto (02/10), Braga (03/10), Setúbal (24/10), Faro (30/10) e Madeira (30/11 e 01/12). (74p)
한복	traje tradicional coreana	Hanbok	Hanbok is the traditional attire of the Korean people. Nowadays, it is only worn on special occasions or anniversaries. It is a formal wear and many Koreans keep a hanbok for such occasions.	https://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/ABOUT_KS_ENG_2_3.jsp	우리 대서관은 현지 시민들에게 한국에 대한 관심을 높이고자 한국 관련 동영상 콘텐츠를 제작하였다. 9.26 대사관에서 본선 및 시상식이 개최되었고, 우 수상은 집에서 한복을 직접 제작하여 국장을 정장으로 제출한 Malabida Soares가 수상하였다. (183쪽)	A Embaixada realizou um concurso de vídeos sobre a Coreia e a cerimônia de entrega de prêmios foi realizada no dia 26 de setembro na residência do Embaixador. A vencedora do concurso foi Malabida Soares, que apresentou um vídeo sobre como fazer o traje tradicional Hanbok em casa. (183p)
한식	comida coreana ou gastronomia coreana	Hansik	Hansik refers to traditional Korean food, centered on rice, served alongside a bowl of soup and a variety of side dishes. Most dishes use meat and vegetables as the main ingredients, and are boiled or steamed in brine or water rather than fried in oil, making hansik very healthy. More than anything else, hansik's most outstanding feature is the amount of fermented foods. The most well-known are kimchi (fermented cabbage), ganjang (soy sauce), doenjang (soybean paste), and gochujang (Korean chili paste).	https://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/AR/KR_KS_ENG_2_3.jsp	우리 대서관은 포르투갈내 한식에 대한 관심을 높이고자 한식 동영상 콘텐츠를 제작하였다. 이번 콘테스트는 7.27-9.27간 접수된 한식 동영상 중 1차 심사를 통해 16개 작품을 선정하였고, 본선 진출자들을 10.10 대사관에서 초청해 본선 심사 및 시상식을 개최하였다. 우수상은 한국의 집밥에 대한 영감을 제작한 Sérgio Furtado가 수상하였다. (185쪽)	A Embaixada realizou um concurso de vídeos sobre a gastronomia coreana (hansik). A cerimônia de entrega de prêmios foi realizada no dia 26 de setembro na residência do Embaixador. O vencedor do concurso foi Sérgio Furtado, que apresentou um vídeo sobre a comida caseira coreana jibjap. (185p)
태권도	Taekwondo	Taekwondo, Korean martial arts	tae kwon do, (Korean: "art of kicking and punching") Korean art of unarmed combat that is based on the earlier form of Korean self defense known as tae kyon and on karate. The name tae kwon do was officially adopted for this martial art in 1955 after that name had been submitted by the South Korean general Choi Hong-Hi, the principal founder of tae kwon do.	https://www.britannica.com/topic/tae-kwon-do	우리 대서관은 포르투갈내 태권도 저변 확대를 도모하고자 9.18 리스본 (MATEL) 실내체육관에서 포르투갈태권도연맹과 공동으로 제1회 대서해 태권도 대회를 개최하였다. 이번 행사는 한-포르투갈 수교 60주년 기점으로 포로투갈을 방문한 국가원수대사팀단의 시범공연도 펼쳐 대관객 인기를 격하였다. (68쪽)	No dia 18 de setembro, realizou-se o 1º Open de Taekwondo do Embaixador da Coreia, em Lisboa, no Parque de Jogos 19 de Maio DNATL, em colaboração com a Federação Portugal Taekwondo. (68p)
아리랑	Arirang, canção tradicional	Arirang	Arirang is a popular form of Korean folk song and the outcome of collective contributions made by ordinary Koreans throughout generations. Essentially a simple song, it consists of the refrain 'Arirang, arirang, arirang' and two simple lines, which differ from region to region. While dealing with diverse universal themes, the simple musical and literary composition invites improvisation, imitation and singing in unison, encouraging its acceptance by different musical genres.	http://cdi.unesco.org/bn/70/arirang-urica-folk-song-in-the-republic-of-korea-0040/	우리 대서관은 11.23 리스본대 아시아학과 학생들을 대상으로 '우리노래, 마리랑' 워크숍을 진행하였다. 김민지 강사는 포르투갈인들의 '사우다드 (Saudade)'를 예로 들어, 아리랑의 장선과 '한'이라는 우리의 정서 및 우리나라 지역별 아리랑의 특징에 대해 설명하고, 학생들과 아리랑을 함께 부르며 시간을 가졌다. (192쪽)	A Embaixada organizou um workshop sobre a canção Arirang para os estudantes de cultura asiática da Universidade de Lisboa. A preleitora Minji Kim deu como exemplo a palavra portuguesa "saudade" para mostrar o espírito de Arirang e "han" relativamente às particularidades da emoção coreana e do regionalismo da canção. Foi também ocasião para os estudantes cantarem Arirang. (192p)
매듭	Maedeup, traditional Korean knots	Maedeup, traditional Korean knots	Traditional maedeup, used to decorate all kinds of objects, was an integral part of everyday life. These knots were seen on clothes, musical instruments, pockets, palanquins, biers, fans, scrolls, rung and buttons. It served as not only ornament, but also as talisman of peace and happiness. While knots elsewhere tend to be flat or pattern-based, knots from across Northeast Asia, and especially Korea, tend to be much more three-dimensional. As for the style of knotting, Korea was influenced by China, and, in turn, Japan by Korea. Compared to China's fancy knots, Korea's maedeup shows a plain and reserved beauty.	https://www.kocis.go.kr/eng/webzine/201806/maedeup.html	우리 대서관은 10.15 대사관에서 포르투갈 외교단 및 부인회 회원들을 초청하여 매듭공예 워크숍을 실시하였다. 참가자들은 전통 장신경 장사의 지도에 따라 직접 매듭을 만들어 보며 한국의 전통공예를 체험하는 시간을 가졌다. (80쪽)	Workshop de Maedeup No dia 15 de outubro, a Embaixada realizou um workshop de nó coreano, convidando membros da Associação das Famílias dos Diplomatas Portugueses para a residência oficial do Embaixador. (80p)
비빔밥	Bibimbap	Bibimbap	a hot Korean dish made with rice, cooked vegetables, and chili, sometimes also with sliced meat and an egg on top	https://dictionary.britannica.com/topic/bibimbap	우리 대서관은 포르투갈내 한식의 전국적 확산을 도모하고자 포르투갈관광청과 협의하여, 관광청 산하 12개 호텔관광학교 학생들을 대상으로 한식요리 콘테스트를 개최하였다. 북부지역 소재 5개 학교를 대표한 학생들은 10.26 대구 호텔관광학교에 모여 경쟁하였고, 중앙부 소재 6개 학교 대표 학생들은 11.9 포털관광학교에서 장려하였다. 참가자들은 비빔밥, 감자 만두, 잡채 중 1개 요리를 선택해 요리하였고, 심사위원단이 위생, 기술, 조리법 등 20점 및 맛, 완성도, 장식성을 평가해 각 지역 우승팀을 선정하였다. 우리 대서관은 중부지역의 피리아 호텔학교에서도 11.11 한식요리 콘테스트를 개최하였다. (91쪽)	A Embaixada da República da Coreia, em conjunto com as Escolas do Turismo de Portugal e a Escola de Hotelaria de Fátima, organizou o Concurso de Gastronomia Coreana 2021 no dia 26 de outubro em Lamego, no dia 9 de novembro em Portugal e no dia 11 de novembro em Fátima. Os participantes tiveram de confeccionar um dos três pratos coreanos designados (Bibimbap, kimchi mandu e japchae), sendo avaliados por dois chefs e pela esposa do Embaixador em termos de apresentação, sabor, técnica, respeito pela receita original e criatividade. (91p)
불고기	Bulgogi	Bulgogi	a Korean dish of thinly sliced, marinated beef that is grilled or pan-fried	https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Bulgogi	우리 대서관은 11.20 해군사관학교에서 열린 <아시아 요리 축제>에 참가하였다. 해군사관학교 생도 및 기숙 학교 관계자들은 불고기와 감밥, 잡채, 감자 등 한국음식을 체험해보는 기회를 가졌다. (95쪽)	Festival de Gastronomia Asiática na Escola Naval No dia 20 de novembro, a Embaixada esteve presente no evento Festival de Gastronomia Asiática na Escola Naval. Foi a oportunidade perfeita para provar quatro pratos de comida coreana (kimchi, japchae, bulgogi de vaca e kimbap) e, assim, conhecer um pouco a cultura coreana. (95p)
김치	Kimchi	Kimchi	kimchi, also spelled kimchee, spicy, fermented pickle that invariably accompanies a Korean meal. The vegetables most commonly used in its preparation are celery cabbage, Chinese turnip, and cucumber. The prepared vegetables are sliced, highly seasoned with red pepper, onion, and garlic, and fermented in brine in large earthenware jars. Dried and salted shrimp, anchovy paste, and oysters are sometimes used as additional seasonings. During fermentation, which takes approximately one month depending on weather conditions, the kimchi jars are stored totally or partially underground in cellars or sheds built expressly for this purpose.	https://www.britannica.com/topic/kimchi	우리 대서관은 포르투갈내 한식을 홍보하고자 포르투갈 외교단 및 리스본 루팅룸, 한국이 수감형 동을 대상으로 10.15, 11.4, 11.20 등 3회에 걸쳐 대사관 저에서 김치 워크숍을 진행하였다. 해당 연 강사의 김치 프래현이론 및 시범에 이어 참가자들은 직접 김치를 만들어보고, 수육, 불고기, 감자, 김치 등 한식을 시식하는 기회도 가졌다. (187쪽)	Workshops de Kimchi A Embaixada realizou nos dias 15 de outubro, 4 e 20 de novembro, workshops de kimchi em que os participantes puderam fazer diretamente kimchi e desenvolver o seu interesse pela comida coreana. (187p)
풍채	Poomsae	Poomsae	Poomsae or Patterns are a set sequence of movements that consists of the various fundamental stances, blocks, punches and kicks logically arranged in a meaningful order in response to attacks from multiple imaginary assailants. Each Poomsae pattern consists of an established sequence of movements which has a philosophical meaning, and each Poomsae has its own character and distinct quality. Poomsae teaches a student balance, technique, coordination and self-discipline. There are Poomsae competitions nationally and internationally.	https://www.britishartwondo.org.uk/about/	오홍 대사는 11.20 리스본 근교 세이실 시에서 개최된 <제15회 유럽 태권도 풍채대회> 개막식에 참석하여 유럽 각국에서 온 참가자들을 격려했다. (88쪽)	15º Campeonato Europeu de Poomsae No dia 20 de novembro, o Embaixador esteve presente na cerimônia de abertura do 15º Campeonato Europeu de Poomsae, encorajando todos os participantes. (88p)

Annex 3

Revised Term base on Korean culture, made with MS Excel
Separately annexed due to the format

KR	PT	EN	Short Definition	Context (KR)	Context (PT)
매듭	Maedeup, nó coreano	Maedeup, traditional Korean knots	Handmade knots for multiple purposes	우리 대사관은 10.15 대사관저에서 포르투갈 외교단 및 부인회 회원들을 초청하여 매듭공예 워크숍을 실시하였다. 참가자들은 한쌍 정선경 강사의 지도에 따라 직장 매듭을 만들어 보며 한국의 전통공예를 체험하는 시간을 가졌다. (80쪽)	Workshop de Maedeup No dia 15 de outubro, a Embaixada realizou um workshop de nó coreano, convidando membros da Associação das Famílias dos Diplomatas Portugueses para a residência oficial do Embaixador. (80p)
한류	Hallyu, onda coreana	Hallyu, Korean Wave	Cultural phenomenon based on the popularity of the Korean popular culture	우리 대사관은 리스본대 아시아학과 학생들을 대상으로 한국 문화 관련 온라인 강연을 실시하였다. 양윤선 서기관은 4.19 "한국의 소프트파워 현황", 오송 대사는 5.3 "열화 '미나리'를 통해 보는 한국"을 주제로 강연을 실시하였다. 학생들은 질의응답을 통해 한국, 포르투갈간 관계 및 교류 현황, 올해 양국 수교 기념행사 등에 대해 질문하였고, 오 대사는 양국 관계 발전을 위해서는 인적 교류가 중요한 만큼, 한국을 공부하는 학생들의 역할이 중요함을 강조하였다. (47쪽)	A Embaixada realizou duas palestras online sobre a cultura coreana para os estudantes do curso de Estudos Asiáticos da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade de Lisboa. A Terceira Secretária Yunseon Yang deu uma palestra sobre a onda coreana (Hallyu) no dia 19 de abril e o Embaixador Song Oh deu uma palestra, no dia 3 de maio, sobre a cultura coreana refletida no filme 'Minari'. (47p)
한복	Hanbok	Hanbok	Korean traditional clothing worn by all men and women, including children. In the 20th century, it gradually became clothing for special occasions only.	우리 대사관은 현지 시민들에게 한국에 대한 관심을 높이고자 한국 관련 동영상 콘텐츠들을 실시하였다. 9.26 대사관저에서 본선 및 시상식이 개최되었으며, 우수상은 집에서 한복을 직접 제작하는 과정을 영상으로 제출한 Mafalda Soares가 수상하였다. (183쪽)	A Embaixada realizou um concurso de vídeos sobre a Coreia e a cerimónia de entrega de prémios foi realizada no dia 26 de setembro na residência do Embaixador. A vencedora do concurso foi Mafalda Soares, que apresentou um vídeo sobre como fazer o traje tradicional Hanbok em casa. (183p)
한식	Gastronomia coreana, Hansik, comida coreana	Hansik	All the Korean food eaten with a spoon and chopsticks. It consists of rice, soup and side dishes. It also contains dessert, but it's not necessarily included in every meal.	중국 순회 한식요리 콘테스트(90쪽)	Concurso de gastronomia coreana (90p)
비빔밥	Bibimbap	Bibimbap	It is a meal consisting of cooked rice, fried egg, cooked and seasoned vegetables, minced meat, red pepper paste, and sesame oil which are put in a large bowl and that is how bibimbap is presented. To eat it, it should be first mixed with a spoon.	우리 대사관은 포르투갈내 한식의 전국적 확산을 도모하고자 포르투갈관광청과 협의하여, 관광청 산하 12개 호텔관광학교 학생들을 대상으로 한식요리 콘테스트를 개최하였다. 북부지역 소재 5개 학교를 대표한 학생들은 10.26 라메구 호텔관광학교에 모여 경연하였고, 중남부 소재 6개 학교 대표 학생들은 11.9 포르탈레그르 호텔관광학교에서 경연하였다. 참가팀들은 비빔밥, 김치만두, 잡채 중 1개 요리를 선택해 요리하였고, 심사위원단이 위생, 기술, 조리법 충실도, 맛, 완성도, 장식성 등을 평가해 각 지역 우승팀을 선정하였다. 우리 대사관은 중부지방의 파티마 호텔학교에서도 11.11 한식요리 콘테스트를 개최하였다. (91쪽)	A Embaixada da República da Coreia, em conjunto com as Escolas do Turismo de Portugal e a Escola de Hotelaria de Fátima, organizou o Concurso de Gastronomia Coreana 2021 no dia 26 de outubro em Lamego, no dia 9 de novembro em Portalegre e no dia 11 de novembro em Fátima. Os participantes tiveram de confeccionar um dos três pratos coreanos designados (bibimbap, kimchi mandu e japchae), sendo avaliados por dois Chefs e pela esposa do Embaixador em termos de apresentação, sabor, técnica, respeito pela receita original e criatividade. (91p)
불고기	Bulgogi	Bulgogi	It is a type of a side dish eaten with chopsticks, consisting of marinated beef and pork in various seasonings, put on a grill or frying pan, and then grilled over high heat.	우리 대사관은 11.20 해군사관학교에서 열린 <아시아 요리 축제>에 참가하였다. 해군사관학교 생도 및 가족, 학교 관계자들은 불고기와 김밥, 잡채, 김치 등 한국음식을 체험해보는 기회를 가졌다. (95쪽)	Festival de Gastronomia Asiática na Escola Naval No dia 20 de novembro, a Embaixada esteve presente no evento Festival de Gastronomia Asiática na Escola Naval. Foi a oportunidade perfeita para provar quatro pratos de comida coreana (kimchi, japchae, bulgogi de vaca e kimbap) e, assim, conhecer um pouco a cultura coreana. (95p)
김치	Kimchi	Kimchi	It is an essential side dish that Koreans eat at every meal. Made by marinating the main ingredients, such as cabbage, in salt; the water is then drained and then mixed with seasonings and aging them.	우리 대사관은 포르투갈내 한식을 홍보하고자 포르투갈 외교단 및 리스본쿠링클럽, 한국어 수강생 등을 대상으로 10.15, 11.4, 11.20 등 3회에 걸쳐 대사관저에서 김치 워크숍을 진행하였다. 배지연 강사의 김치 프레젠테이션 및 시연에 이어 참가자들은 직접 김치를 만들어보고, 수육, 불고기, 잡채, 김치 등 한식을 시식하는 기회도 가졌다. (187쪽)	Workshops de Kimchi A Embaixada realizou nos dias 15 de outubro, 4 e 20 de novembro, workshops de kimchi em que os participantes puderam fazer diretamente kimchi e desenvolver o seu interesse pela comida coreana. (187p)
케이팝 (K-pop)	K-pop	K-pop	Mainly popular among teenagers and young people. It has characteristics such as repeating hook songs, tightly crafted group dances and colorful music videos.	우리 대사관은 지방에 거주하는 한류팬들과 교류하기 위해 한선비 무용가와 함께 전국 주요 도시를 순회하며 K-Pop 댄스 워크숍을 실시하였다. 워크숍에는 K-Pop과 한국문화를 좋아하는 170여명이 참가하여 K-Pop을 함께 주며 서로 교류하는 시간을 가졌다. (74쪽)	A Embaixada organizou a K-Pop Dance Workshop National Tour 2021 em colaboração com a coreógrafa coreana, Sunbee Han, passando pelas cidades do Porto (02/10), Braga (03/10), Setúbal (24/10), Faro (30/10) e Madeira (30/11 e 01/12). (74p)
아리랑	Arirang	Arirang	One of the most representative folk songs of Korea. It is a song with the word 'Arirang' in the chorus, but the lyrics and tune are slightly different depending on the region.	우리 대사관은 11.23 리스본대 아시아학과 학생들을 대상으로 '우리노래, 아리랑' 워크숍을 진행하였다. 김민지 강사는 포르투갈인들의 '사우다드(Saudade)'를 예로 들며, 아리랑의 정신과 '한'이라는 우리의 정서 및 우리나라 지역별 아리랑의 특징에 대해 설명하고, 학생들과 아리랑을 함께 불러보는 시간을 가졌다. (192쪽)	A Embaixada organizou um workshop sobre a canção Arirang para os estudantes de cultura asiática da Universidade de Lisboa. A preleitora Minji Kim deu como exemplo a palavra portuguesa "saudade" para mostrar o espírito de Arirang e "han" relativamente às particularidades da emoção coreana e do regionalismo da canção. Foi também ocasião para os estudantes cantarem Arirang. (192p)
태권도	Taekwondo	Taekwondo	It is the Korean traditional martial arts. Along with the purpose of physical training, it is of great significance in focusing on proper mental discipline through mental arming.	우리 대사관은 포르투갈내 태권도 저변 확대를 도모하고자 9.18 리스본 INATEL 실내체육관에서 포르투갈태권도연맹과 공동으로 제1회 대상배 태권도 대회를 개최하였다. 이번 행사에는 한-포르투갈 수교 60주년 기념으로 포르투갈을 방문한 국기원태권도시범단의 시범공연도 펼쳐 태권도인들을 격려했다. (68쪽)	No dia 18 de setembro, realizou-se o 1º Open de Taekwondo do Embaixador da Coreia, em Lisboa, no Parque de Jogos 1º de Maio INATEL, em colaboração com a Federação Portugal Taekwondo. (68p)
품새	Poomsae	Poomsae	In Taekwondo, it is a continuous movement that connects the basic techniques of attack and defense. It is a training process that must be reviewed whenever a Taekwondo practitioner advances one level.	오송 대사는 11.20 리스본 근교 세이실 시에서 개최된 <제15회 유럽 태권도 품새대회> 개막식에 참석하여 유럽 각국에서 온 참가자들을 격려했다. (98쪽)	15º Campeonato Europeu de Poomsae No dia 20 de novembro, o Embaixador esteve presente na cerimónia de abertura do 15º Campeonato Europeu de Poomsae, encorajando todos os participantes. (98p)

Photo	KR	PT	EN	Definition	Definition Source	Context (EN)	Context Source
	매듭	Maedeup, nó coreano	Maedeup, traditional Korean knots	Traditional maedeup, used to decorate all kinds of objects, was an integral part of everyday life. These knots were seen on clothes, musical instruments, pockets, palanquins, biers, fans, scrolls, rings and buttons. It served as not only ornament, but also as talisman of peace and happiness. While knots elsewhere tend to be flat or pattern-based, knots from across Northeast Asia, and especially Korea, tend to be much more three-dimensional. As for the style of knotting, Korea was influenced by China, and, in turn, Japan by Korea. Compared to China's fancy knots, Korea's maedeup shows a plain and reserved beauty.	https://www.kocis.go.kr/eng/website/201808/maedeup.html	Maedeup origins date back to the Three Kingdoms period (37 BC - AD 668). In the beginning, the Maedeup was used around the waist to hold hunting and fishing tools, such as stone axes and swords. Subsequently, the practical knot gradually became a form of decorative art and was given an aesthetic purpose to embellish all kinds of objects, forming an integral part of daily life. It was not just an ornament, it was also considered a talisman of peace and happiness.	https://www.korea.net/Talk%20Korea/Spanish/community/community/CMM0000005952
	한류	Hallyu, onda coreana	Hallyu, Korean Wave	From the mid-1990s to the mid-2000s, South Korean TV dramas and popular music gained great popularity in Asian countries such as China and Japan. In 1997, when the TV drama entitled What Is Love was aired by the Chinese major state broadcaster China Central Television (CCTV), it ranked second in China's alltime imported video content. Then, the term Hallyu or the "Korean Wave" first appeared, referring to the global craze for Korean culture.	https://www.korea.net/AboutKorea/Culture/and-the-Arts/Hallyu	It is across this border that the bluntest expression of hallyu takes place. For decades, the rival nations have bombarded each other with loudspeaker propaganda.	https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/sep/04/for-its-culture-k-pop-music-film-tv-hallyu-v-and-a
	한복	Hanbok	Hanbok	Hanbok is the traditional attire of the Korean people. Nowadays, it is only worn on special occasions or anniversaries. It is a formal wear and many Koreans keep a hanbok for such occasions.	https://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/AKR/AK_ENG_2_2.jsp	Hanbok has reflected variations and styles over its more than 2,000-year history: Jacket and skirt hemlines have shortened and lengthened; sleeves have widened, rounded or narrowed over cycles of subtle change.	https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/09/style/one-garments-journey-through-history.html
	한식	gastronomia coreana, Hansik, comida coreana	Hansik	Hansik refers to traditional Korean food, centered on rice, served alongside a bowl of soup and a variety of side dishes. Most dishes use meat and vegetables as the main ingredients, and are boiled or steamed in brine or water rather than fried in oil, making hansik very healthy. More than anything else, hansik's most outstanding feature is the amount of fermented foods. The most well-known are kimchi (fermented cabbage), ganjang (soy sauce), doenjang (soybean paste), and gochujang (Korean chili paste).	https://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/AKR/AK_ENG_2_3.jsp	With hansik (Korean food) now popular worldwide, it's an exciting time to taste how it's being elevated in its birthplace.	https://www.lonelyplanet.com/articles/best-places-to-eat-in-seoul
	비빔밥	Bibimbap	Bibimbap	a hot Korean dish made with rice, cooked vegetables, and chili, sometimes also with sliced meat and an egg on top	https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pt/dicionario/ingles/bibimbap	Bibimbap never comes in a size smaller than huge, which is good, because the real pleasure of it isn't in the first mouthfuls. It's in the way the warmth and flavours draw you in, deeper and deeper. The more I eat, the better it seems to get.	https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/wordofmouth/2013/nov/18/bibimbap-korean-dish-comfort-food
	불고기	Bulgogi	Bulgogi	a Korean dish of thinly sliced, marinated beef that is grilled or panfried	https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/bulgogi	Bulgogi is a traditional dish of soy-marinated beef, but this recipe swaps in brisket as a cheaper alternative to the tenderloin and sirloin typically used in Korea. Brisket is tougher than these cuts; marinating overnight helps tenderize the meat.	https://www.washingtonpost.com/recipes/beef-brisket-bulgogi/17685/
	김치	Kimchi	Kimchi	kimchi, also spelled kimchee, spicy, fermented pickle that invariably accompanies a Korean meal. The vegetables most commonly used in its preparation are celery cabbage, Chinese turnip, and cucumber. The prepared vegetables are sliced, highly seasoned with red pepper, onion, and garlic, and fermented in brine in large earthenware jars. Dried and salted shrimp, anchovy paste, and oysters are sometimes used as additional seasonings. During fermentation, which takes approximately one month depending on weather conditions, the kimchi jars are stored totally or partially underground in cellars or sheds built expressly for this purpose.	https://www.britannica.com/topic/kimchi	With a pickled briny flavor and gamchil mat ("savory taste" in Korean), kimchi is the national dish of South Korea and traditionally prepared at home.	https://www.nytimes.com/2022/08/22/dining/kimchi-make-kimchi.html

	케이팝 (K-pop)	K-pop	K-pop	One area that is growing more rapidly than any other is 21st century K-pop, or Korean pop music, which spans dance-pop, pop ballads, techno, rock, hip-hop, R&B, and so on. K-pop is a generic term for popular music from South Korea, which was originally called gayo, meaning pop music. Recently, the term "pop," which originally referred to British and American pop music, has been used to refer to popular music in other countries by adding it to the first letter of the country's name, like "K-pop" of Korea. For example, popular music in Thailand, Japan, and China is called T-pop, J-pop, and C-pop, respectively. In the same context, Korean pop music is called K-pop.	https://www.korea.net/AboutKorea/Culture-and-the-Arts/Hallyu	Contents Technologies is launching the KPOP and Korean Entertainment ETF (ticker KPOP) on the NYSE Arca Exchange Sept. 1. KPOP is the first fund in the US or Europe to invest in firms benefiting from Korean pop music, according to Bloomberg Intelligence.	https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-08-31/k-pop-gets-own-etf-to-ride-on-wave-of-growing-global-fan-base
	아리랑	Arirang	Arirang	Arirang is a popular form of Korean folk song and the outcome of collective contributions made by ordinary Koreans throughout generations. Essentially a simple song, it consists of the refrain 'Arirang, arirang, arariyo' and two simple lines, which differ from region to region. While dealing with diverse universal themes, the simple musical and literary composition invites improvisation, imitation and singing in unison, encouraging its acceptance by different musical genres.	https://ich.unesco.org/en/RL/arirang-lyrical-folk-song-in-the-republic-of-korea-00445	Arirang is a Korean folk song that represents Korean culture. It is not a single song but has been handed down in different versions by region. At present, there are an estimated 3,600 variations of 60 different versions of "Arirang."	https://www.korea.net/AboutKorea/Culture-and-the-Arts/UNESCO-Treasures-in-Korea
	태권도	Taekwondo	Taekwondo	tae kwon do, (Korean: "art of kicking and punching") Korean art of unarmed combat that is based on the earlier form of Korean self-defense known as tae kyon and on karate. The name tae kwon do was officially adopted for this martial art in 1955 after that name had been submitted by the South Korean general Choi Hong-Hi, the principal founder of tae kwon do.	https://www.britannica.com/sports/tae-kwon-do	Korea-inspired taekwondo requires patience, self-discipline, dedicated training - and seriously flexible legs!	https://www.bbc.com/sport/live/taekwondo/6004383
	품새	Poomsae	Poomsae	Poomsae or Patterns are a set sequence of movements that consists of the various fundamental stances, blocks, punches and kicks logically arranged in a meaningful order in response to attacks from multiple imaginary assailants. Each Poomsae pattern consists of an established sequence of movements which has a philosophical meaning, and each Poomsae has its own character and distinct quality. Poomsae teaches a student balance, technique, coordination and self-discipline. There are Poomsae competitions nationally and internationally.	https://www.britishtaekwondo.org.uk/about/	Poomsae (patterns) are a non-contact and enjoyable part of the martial art that you practice individually. The non-contact setting is perfect for people of all ages and abilities. Poomsae comprises sets of pre-arranged defence and attacking movements that gradually become more complex as you progress your development in Taekwondo.	https://www.britishtaekwondo.org.uk/about-poomsae/

Annex 4

Term base on Korean culture, made with MemoQ
Separately annexed due to the format

