



Labelled glossaries in the context of migration: a proposal for Italian and English

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1. Introduction

In lexicography, as in botany and zoology, logical-intensional classes may be of little use in scientific research if one is unable to predict the necessary traits to outline the final definition of a certain class. When it is difficult to do so we resort to the use of 'polythetic classes', the fundamental properties of which derive from perceptual and observational tests, and which are characterised by the fact that the effects included in them share a certain number of traits. For linguists, this means building adequate analytical tools (including IT-tools) to develop formalised descriptions of natural-historical languages in which lexicons and dictionaries are no longer kept separate from syntax, or – ideally – from morpho-syntax (Vietri et al. 2004).

The intense political and regulatory activity which occurred as a result of issues arising from migration was accompanied by feverish work in terminological creation. This led to the creation of multilingual glossaries, manuals and public initiatives, which all aim to familiarise citizens with the lexical and conceptual aspects linked to the migratory context. In particular, the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs of the European Commission has worked in recent years to encourage the comparison of terminology in many official languages of the European Union, as demonstrated by the compilation and publication of the *Glossary on asylum and migration* by the European Migration Network. According to Sager (1990:2), terminology can be defined as "[...] the study of and the field of activity concerned with the collection, description, processing and presentation of terms, i.e. lexical items belonging to specialised areas of usage of one or more languages".

With the rapid growth of knowledge and the resulting development of terminologies, there is also an increase in the difficulty of mutual understanding between experts and non-experts, and between specialists within and between different fields. The role of terminology is therefore to register new terms and organise existing ones in order to promote clear, precise and immediate communication (Mayer 2002:115).

What has been said so far relates directly to another phenomenon: with the elimination of borders between countries, the proximity between cultures and the continuous exchange of knowledge; interlingual communication has become, to say the least, indispensable. This is why traditional terminology collections, such as glossaries

or specialised dictionaries, albeit bi- or multilingual, are no longer sufficient. Operating on this level, terminology is considered above all in its communicative function (Soglia 2002:15), aimed at transferring concepts (rather than in its representative function, which is aimed at attributing an unambiguous term to each concept analysed). In the foreground, therefore, there is a descriptive rather than prescriptive purpose: the aim of terminology is to collect all the terms in use for a given concept rather than to achieve a single standard form.

It is generally acknowledged that, over the years, the language of the European Union has achieved a significant lexical consistency (Vellutino, Zanola 2015). The goal of this work is to consolidate knowledge and support the unique value of designative activity within the linguistic culture of migration paying particular attention to the use of certain terminologies by public administrations. It is important to reflect on the causes and effects of terminological designation, as these can produce consequences that are not always easy to manage (for example, the media coverage of the migratory phenomenon, or alternatively the operation of numerous “identities” within linguistic-cultural mediation – an area that has yet to be adequately investigated). This essay proposes the classification of nominal syntagmas of high informative value in the domain of migration using Maurice Gross's (1975) Lexicon-Grammar methodology, implemented both for Italian (Elia et al. 1981; Vietri 2004 for an update of the initial classification) and for English (Machonis 1997; 2018).

2. The words of migration

Although the phenomenon of migration is as old as time, in recent years it has come to be viewed as somewhat of an emergency scenario. Among the primary causes of this is the advent of mass media and social networks, which have acquired an ever-increasing weight in influencing public opinion. Influenced by political discourse, the media exploit the feelings and concerns of the population, emphasising certain aspects to influence the perception of events. For example, consider the prevalence of the immigration-crime link or the numerous parallels between immigration and crisis/emergency or even tragedy (Rosenberg 2017). Extensive work has been carried out in the linguistics field regarding the words of migration, specifically focussing on the conceptual, semantic, and sociolinguistic aspects of the use of these words in different contexts¹. In fact, the use of some words rather than others can serve to achieve different purposes, such as legitimising an ongoing political choice. For example, in Italian, talking about *migranti* [migrants], rather than *rifugiati* [refugees] removes the humanitarian character implicit in the definition of the word.

Furthermore, the generic nature of the word *migrante* [migrant] has led to the need to create sub-categories such as:

- *Migrante altamente qualificato* [highly qualified migrant];

¹ See Faloppa (2015) for an interesting review of the linguistic aspects of the media coverage of the phenomenon of migration, and Redattore sociale (2013) on the sociolinguistic characteristics of the diverse use of the words of migration.

- *Migrante di breve periodo* [short-term migrant];
- *Migrante di lungo periodo* [long-term migrant];
- *Migrante di seconda generazione* [second-generation migrant];
- *Migrante economico* [economic migrant];
- *Migrante forzato* [forced migrant];
- *Migrante irregolare* [irregular migrant]².

While some of these need to exist to describe complex situations (such as *migrante di breve/lungo periodo*), others are obviously artificial: in the meaning of the term *migrante di seconda generazione* (person whose parents were born abroad) the action of *migrare* [migrate] is lost, since the person whom the term is referred to may never have moved in their life. From a legal point of view, a *rifugiato* (or *richiedente asilo* [asylum seeker]) has the right to receive asylum, while a *migrante* or *immigrato*, who could be such for purely economic reasons, would not be entitled to the same forms of hospitality. In some cases, a *migrante* or *immigrato* may not be welcomed at all due to the complete freedom of individual states in the regulation of migration flows.

As a result of all of this, the official texts within the legal field use the correct terms (*apolide, rifugiato, richiedente asilo...*) while in everyday language, and especially in the media, the terms used are more ambiguous and subject to interpretation (*clandestino, profugo, immigrato*).

Therefore, the simple act of describing a person (or a bunch of people) using one of these words has various effects on the population's perceptions on that matter. Subsequently, it could allow the development of policies that exploit the emotions of the public opinion, and act in the interests of the ruling class.

Humanitarian crises in Africa and the war outbreak in Syria have pushed towards the use of a more precise term to describe a person fleeing from wars, famine or persecutions. Therefore, instead of the general term *migrante*, the term *rifugiato* started being used (and will be later split into *rifugiato a causa di una guerra, rifugiato de facto, rifugiato in transito, rifugiato reinsediato...*).

The closest word to *rifugiato* in Italian is *profugo*. From the Italian dictionary Treccani:

Profugo: Persona costretta ad abbandonare la sua terra, il suo paese, la sua patria in seguito a eventi bellici, a persecuzioni politiche o razziali, oppure a cataclismi come eruzioni vulcaniche, terremoti, alluvioni, ecc.

[Person forced to abandon their land, their country, their homeland following war events, political or racial persecutions, or cataclysms such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods, etc.](author's translation)

Although one could mistake it as a synonym for *rifugiato*, the word *profugo* is not found either in the *Testo unico sull'immigrazione* (primary legal source on the subject), or in the Italian translation of the *Glossary on Asylum and Migration* (created by the

²Unless otherwise specified, the terms used as examples in this section are taken from the EMN Glossary (2018) and the IOM Glossary on Migration (2019).

EU)³. Therefore, *rifugiato* is the only word considered by conventions and international sources, and it is also more easily translated into other European languages which do not always have an equivalent for *profugo*. Given the absence of a norm establishing its meaning, *profugo* is ambiguously used by the Italian media with the same connotations as the term *clandestino*, which reduces the individual to the sole dimension of a hopeless illegality⁴.

By creating tools such as the *EMN Glossary* and the International Organisation of Migration's (IOM) *Glossary on Migration*, institutions are striving to actualise a conscientious use of the terminology, especially by those who have the most power to influence perceptions on the phenomenon of migration⁵. Although these tools are essential in the understanding of the terminology related to migration, they do not account for the properties of language that are crucial for language use, *i.e.*, how the words presented in these glossaries change when used in actual speech. In fact, tools like the aforementioned glossaries primarily focus on describing the words related to migration from a semantic point of view, to help the user understand the meaning of the words rather than the behaviour of that word in linguistic use. This work aims to give a solution to this issue by proposing examples of highly formalised dictionaries with morpho-syntactic labels and local grammars, which – when added to the semantic descriptions already given in the Glossaries – could potentially help the understanding of these words as well as improve language use in the context of migration at a macro and micro level, *i.e.*, international organisations, public administrations but also individuals.

2.1 Glossaries on migration

Institutions around the world have developed databases aimed at defining the terms of greatest importance in the field of migration to allow consistency in their use and translation. The most important one is the aforementioned *EMN Glossary*, which provides constantly updated information on the migration lexicon. The Glossary was created by the European Migration Network, an organisation founded by the EU in 2008 on the occasion of the establishment of the CEAS (Common European Asylum System). In this work, the Italian version of the *EMN Glossary* has been used.

The Glossary was developed starting first from EU directives, regulations, and decisions, and then from the definitions contained in the conventions, treaties, and protocols of European and international organisations such as the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Finally, the multilingual and inter-institutional terminology database of the European Union (Inter-Active Terminology for Europe, IATE) was used. It includes all the terms relevant to the field of asylum and migration, the most important European legal

³ Glossario EMN (2018).

⁴ On the connotations of *clandestino* in Italian, see Novelli (2009).

⁵ Glossary on Migration, IOM, (2019).

concepts as well as Conventions, Institutions and Organisations, sometimes presented through acronyms.

As previously mentioned, terms which are used unequivocally in the legal field acquire different shades of meaning in other contexts, such as the media. The Glossary only includes meanings belonging to the field of migration, and synonyms are all included in one entry. The broader or more specific terms (hypernyms and hyponyms) are not only included in the entry of the most used term but they are also described individually. Conventionally, headwords are presented in dictionaries in the masculine and singular form and the Glossary follows this rule. However, if terms are most commonly used in their plural form, the headword is in that form in the Glossary.

Another milestone in the description of migration-related terminology is the *IOM Glossary on Migration*, from which the English glossaries in this work have been drawn. Similarly to the *EMN Glossary*, the *IOM Glossary* specifies in the introduction the hierarchy of sources used to outline the definitions of the words:

- 1) customary law, treaties, conventions, covenants or protocols adopted at the universal and regional level; 2) declarations, resolutions, recommendations and other soft-law instruments adopted or endorsed by States (preferably in the context of UN organs/bodies, e.g. the Council, the General Assembly or the Human Rights Council); 3) international or regional jurisprudence (such as that of the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Court, UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies, the European Court of Human Rights, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights or the African Court on Human and People's Rights); 4) guiding principles developed by IOs/NGOs/Academia and Handbooks; and 5) legal dictionaries, IOM publications and Glossaries, as well as glossaries and publications of other organizations or institutions (*IOM Glossary on Migration*, 2019:3-4).

The sources hierarchies of the two aforementioned glossaries are strongly intertwined, with the *EMN Glossary* mentioning the IOM protocols as a source and vice versa. As explained in the guidelines, the sources are also cited in the definition of the terms, as well as terms that are related to the headword for cross-reference. The entries of the *IOM Glossary* are also characterised by the use of gender-neutral pronouns in the definitions, *i.e.*, they, those, their, and them.

The use of these two different glossaries for the analysis of the two languages (instead of the translations of only one glossary) allows for the comparison of the different words found in the two glossaries and to notice the presence or absence of some of them in one of the glossaries. In the next paragraph, the methodology for the construction of the labelled glossaries will be outlined.

3. Methodology

Traditionally, dictionaries contain words in their basic form which are supported – in the case of irregular headwords – by morphological information (such as “only plural” for *viveri* [supplies] or clothes). Therefore, dictionaries give implicit information

both in the headword and in the definition, and the user can gather this information thanks to their knowledge of the world (Monteleone 2002). What could look like inaccuracies in paper dictionaries are caused by the limited space available: there are numerous works in multiple volumes, but the most used by the general public usually consist of a single volume. As a result, analysing several corpora becomes problematic when it is not possible to integrate the number of headwords required to cover all areas of language use (De Bueriis 2002).

The definition of the lexical entry should be the most extensive and detailed part of the entry but, as we have explained, it is subject to limits. Therefore, compromises will be adopted in the presentation of the most relevant characteristics: out of necessity, some will be described in an approximate way. Many of the aforementioned issues relating to paper dictionaries have been solved with the creation of labelled dictionaries/glossaries like the ones we propose in this work.

Within these lexicographic lists the words are lemmatised (Monteleone 2002), then a label indicating the word class is added as well as an alphanumeric code which stems from the morphological decomposition and the analysis of the inflectional forms of the headword.

The word classes are coded as follows:

- A, adjectives
- ADV, adverbs
- CONJ, conjunctions
- DET, determiner
- INTER, interjection
- N, nouns
- PREP, prepositions
- PAA, complex prepositions (determiner + preposition *a*) – Italian Only
- PAC, complex prepositions (determiner + preposition *con*) – Italian Only
- PADA, complex prepositions (determiner + preposition *da*) – Italian Only
- PADI, complex prepositions (determiner + preposition *di*) – Italian Only
- PAN, complex prepositions (determiner + preposition *in*) – Italian Only
- PAS, complex prepositions (determiner + preposition *su*) – Italian Only
- PREP2, compound prepositions (word + preposition) – English Only
- PREP3, phrasal prepositions (preposition + word + preposition) – English Only
- PRON, pronouns
- V, verbs

While the code PREP for simple prepositions (i.e., '*da*' in Italian or 'from' in English) is the same for both analyses, we had to differentiate between the complex prepositions in Italian and compound and phrasal prepositions in English. This required distinct codes based on the units they are made of.

The alphanumeric codes that describe the inflectional behaviour of the words contain different information depending on the word class. To describe nouns and adjectives we need corresponding codes for masculine [m], feminine [f], singular [s],

and plural [p] which can be mixed and matched depending on the inflectional rules of the language analysed. For example, in Italian we will have [ms], [mp], [fs], [fp], while in English we will only find distinctions in the noun's number: [s] and [p].

Finally, a distinction has to be made between glossaries describing single – or simple – lexemes and glossaries that describe words made of two or more lexemes (like open compound words) (Voghera 1994). In this work, these will be referred to as simple word glossary and compound word glossary.

Starting with the entries in the simple word glossary, the first label represents the word class. If a word falls under more than one word class, these are described in the same entry and separated by a slash (/). The second label refers to the gender and number of the analysed word. When a word does not present any inflection *i.e.*, uncountable nouns in English, they are described as *nf* (no flexion).

Since our glossaries are strictly related to the field of migration, the words will be described taking into account only their use in that specific field. For example, even if a noun theoretically has a plural form, this will not be described in the glossary of migration if that form does not recur in any juridical source on that topic. By doing this, we follow the traditional norm which presents words in their most frequent form.

The inflectional behaviour has been codified for Italian and English as shown in the following tables.

ms	fs	mp	fp	
<i>o</i>	/	<i>i</i>	/	1
/	<i>a</i>	/	<i>e</i>	2
<i>o</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>e</i>	3
<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	4
/	<i>e</i>	/	/	5
/	<i>e</i>	/	<i>i</i>	6
<i>e</i>	/	/	<i>i</i>	7
<i>tore</i>	<i>trice</i>	<i>tori</i>	<i>trici</i>	8
<i>e</i>	<i>essa</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>esse</i>	9

Table 1. Alphanumeric codes describing the inflectional behaviour to mark grammatical gender and number in Italian

only the inflection markers of grammatical number have been coded in Table 2. Although some inflectional characteristics are strictly related to the phonological features in English⁷, we will not focus on the phonological alternations, which remain an area

Since Modern English nouns do not present a morpheme that marks grammatical number in the singular form, we chose to take into account the final letter of the word analysed. This choice allowed us to make a distinction between the various morphemes marking the plural. The only exception to this rule relates to the point s/p-7 in Table 2 which describes the plural marker -en for the words 'childr-en' and 'ox-en'. Since the inflectional marker is not selected by the final letter of the word in this case, it has been marked as 'irregular' in the singular column.

From a diachronic point of view, modern English has not retained the nouns' inflectional difference between masculine, feminine and neuter that was in place in Old English until the late 14th century⁶. Therefore,

⁶ On the morphological differences between Old English and Modern English, see Lass (2006).

⁷ Cf. Huddleston, Pullum (2002).

of interest for future studies using an even more detailed labelled glossary which allows for the consideration of the phonetic transcriptions of the words. Nonetheless, it is widely recognised in the relevant literature that the different categories of the inflections' realisations remain connected to some phonological features. This is the case for nouns ending in *y*, for example, where “*y* remains intact when it forms part of a composite vowel symbol” (Huddleston, Pullum 2002:1585) but it drops in cases where it represents a single vowel sound and the plural is formed with *ies*.

s	p	
_V/C	s	1
_C[o]	oes	2
_V[o]	os	3
_ [+sibilant]	es	4
_y	ys	5
_y	ies	6
<i>irregular</i>	en	7
_fe	ves	8
_f	ves	9
_f	fs	10

Table 2. Alphanumeric codes describing the inflectional behaviour to mark grammatical number in English

the English version of the *IOM Glossary on Migration*. Once the list of entries was retrieved from the domain specific glossary, each entry's inflectional behaviour was described using the morpho-syntactic labels created.

The entry list we have compiled covers 365 forms classified, from a purely formal point of view, in morpho-syntactic sequences⁸. Of these, 172 entries come from the Italian version of the *EMN Glossary*, while 193 entries come from the English version of the *IOM Glossary on Migration*. It is worth mentioning that our glossaries – stemming from the entries of domain specific institutional glossaries – contain entries with different linguistic statuses. We will discuss this as well as other peculiar aspects of the analysis in the following section.

Variable units:	No inflection	All the units	First unit	Second unit	Third unit	Fourth unit
	1	f/p2	f/p3	f/p4	f/p5	f/p6

Table 3. Alphanumeric codes for the compound words glossaries

In the compound words glossary, first the term's units are described, and then the word class of the entire lexeme. These two parts are separated by a semi-colon (;). Then the inflectional label is added to describe which unit – or units – can be marked for gender or number (or both, in Italian). These labels are codified as follows:

- there is no inflection (invariable compound word)
- all the (possible) inflections happen
- the first unit is marked, feminine (f), plural (p).
- the second unit is marked, feminine (f), plural (p).
- the third unit is marked, feminine (f), plural (p).
- the fourth unit is marked, feminine (f), plural (p).

Once the morpho-syntactic labels describing the inflectional behaviour have been created, the entries to be described are identified and selected from specialised glossaries. In our work – as mentioned above – glossaries specialised in the migration domain were used. Specifically, the Italian version of the *EMN Glossary* and the English version of the *IOM Glossary on Migration*.

⁸ See Annex for the first six letters of the alphabet for each of the glossaries in the analysed languages.

4. Discussion

In the Italian simple word glossary, the words referring to people (1) or categories of people present inflection of grammatical gender and number more than words describing specific events or phenomena (2).

- (1) *Alunno*, N: ms-3
- (2) *Acculturazione*, N: fs-5

This tendency recurs in the English glossary as well (3/4), and it would seem that the Italian migration words that do not present inflection share similarities with the properties of English mass nouns.

- (3) *Applicant*, N: s-p1
- (4) *Accession*, N: s-*nf*

A similar pattern has been recognised in the English compound words glossary, where words referring to people (5) present number inflection while words describing events or phenomena do not (6).

- (5) *Foreign worker*, A+N; N: s-p4
- (6) *Climate migration*, A+N; N: s-1

In the Italian compound words glossary, the compound words formed by N+PREP+N seem to go in two different directions depending on their status. When the nouns refer to agreements, conventions, protocols or phenomena (7) they do not inflect for gender and number.

- (7) *Accordo di Schengen*, N+PREP+N; N: ms-1

In contrast, they tend to do so when the construction PREP+N is a specifier of the first N. In this case, the marked morpheme is always attached only to the first N when marking grammatical number (8).

- (8) *Decisione di espulsione*, N+PREP+N; N: fs-p3

The second most common formation in the Italian compound words glossary is N+A which usually presents the inflections of both words for gender and number.

In the English compound words glossary, the most common formations are N+N (9) and A+N (10). When the inflection is possible, A+N structures always inflect on the second item. While N+N structures tend to follow the same pattern, the second item does not inflect when it describes a phenomenon.

- (9) *Deportation order*, N+N; N: s-p4
- (10) *Contract worker*, A+N; N: s-p4

Since the constructions consisting of more than three units are characterised by a stronger diversity than the rest, it is not possible to notice inflectional patterns. However, it is worth mentioning their tendency to inflect only on the first word of the compound, leaving the rest unmarked (11).

- (11) *Analisi del mercato del lavoro*, N+PADI+N+PADI+N; N: fs-p3

In some cases, it might have been grammatically correct – and possible – to change the compound's gender and/or number but, in the migration context described in these glossaries, the resulting word would have no meaning. Take for example the Italian *Accordo di Schengen* [Schengen agreement], which could potentially have a plural form of the word *Accordo* [agreement]. However, a plural form of this compound word would be of no use in the migration context and in this labelled glossary, since only one Schengen agreement exists (12).

(12) *Accordo di Schengen*, N+PREP+N; N: ms-1

Other problematic issues arise when a compound word is used to form another compound word, such as *Agenzia dell'Unione Europea per i diritti fondamentali* (13) [European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights].

(13) *Agenzia dell'Unione Europea per i diritti fondamentali*, N+PADI+N(+A)+PREP+DET+N+A; N: fs-1

As example 13 shows, in this compound word it is possible to isolate another compound word, *Unione Europea* [European Union], which has been described in the glossary as N(+A) but could easily be considered as a simple N. A similar case would be *popolazione de jure/de facto* [de jure/de facto population], where the words *de jure* and *de facto* are described as A, since their purpose is to modify the noun.

Within the Italian glossaries, English borrowings have been grammatically analysed according to the word class their translation would belong to, *i.e.*, how they are used by Italian speakers. For example, *social dumping* would be treated as A+N since in Italian *dumping* is treated as a noun.

The words in the two languages' glossaries differ in some cases, due to the differences in the hierarchy sources which we outlined in the previous sections. The majority of the terms that are only found in the Italian Glossary are specific to the EU, such as *frontiera interna UE* [EU internal border] or *frontiera esterna UE* [EU external border]. There are no easy words when dealing with specialised language glossaries. Information that could almost seem 'basic from a native speaker's point of view, could be seen under a completely different light by users of said glossaries. This is one of the main reasons why the presence of N+PREP+N expressions like 'country of origin' or 'country of transit' - which have a fairly clear meaning for someone that has an adequate knowledge of English – should not be a surprise (14/15).

(14) Country of origin, N+PREP+N; N: s-1

(15) Country of transit, N+PREP+N; N: s-p3

Accordingly, these two words demonstrate how words having the same structure do not present the same inflectional behaviour. Since there can be more than one country of transit but only one country of origin, the latter has been classified as s-1 in our labelled glossary, *i.e.*, it does not inflect.

6. Conclusion

In this work, which we consider a research tool, we have proposed morpho-syntactic labels for the inflectional behaviour of nouns in both Italian and English, in order to classify the behaviour of words relative to the migration domain in these two languages. Drawing from two institutional glossaries that currently describe the meaning of the most useful terminology in the field of migration, we have compiled entry lists that have then been labelled using the aforementioned morpho-syntactic labels.

The classifications provided in this paper are only the preliminary version of ongoing work on the words within the domain of migration. Therefore, these morpho-syntactically labelled glossaries are published with the intention of making available a preliminary dataset which can be used for further work from both theoretical and methodological points of view. The matters discussed in this paper highlight the complexity of a coherent description of the language used in the migratory field.

The glossaries presented are an attempt to resolve the issues that a speaker with little or no competence in a foreign language could encounter when trying to make their way into a new country. When dealing with glossaries describing the lexicon of migration, we need to take into account all the difficulties that a foreign language could represent for someone who is leaving – or fleeing from – their country.

While the description of the meaning of a word is crucial – and has, in fact, been represented in various glossaries in the field - we firmly believe that the description of the inflectional behaviour of that word can actually allow a person to use that term when interacting with other speakers. Being able to only understand these words could lead to a passive comprehension of the situations one encounters in life, while being able to use them and speak up gives people the right to be heard and seen in every linguistic and cultural context. Nonetheless, users working in the migratory field could also benefit from morpho-syntactically labelled glossaries such as the ones presented in the context of institutional and interlingual communication.

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Annex

Excerpt from the Italian Simple Word Glossary on Migration

A

Acculturazione, N: fs-5

Adattamento, N: ms-1

Adozione, N: fs-6

Adulto, N: ms-3 / A:ms-3

Allontanamento, N: ms-6

Alunno, N: ms-3

Apolide, N: ms-4 / A: ms-4

Arresto, N: ms-1

Asilo, N: ms-1

Assimilazione, N: fs-6

B

Bambino, N: ms-3 / A: ms-3

C

Cittadinanza, N: fs-2

Cultura, N: fs-2

D

Deportazione, N: fs-6

Diaspora, N: sf-2

E

Emigrante, N: ms-4 / A: ms-4

Emigrazione, N: fs-6

Esodo, N: ms-1

Espulsione, N: fs-6

Eurasil, N: ms/nf

Eurodac, N; ms/nf

Europol, N: ms/nf

Eurostat, N: ms/nf

F

Familiare, N:ms-4 / A: ms-4

Frontaliero, A: ms-4

Fuga, N: fs-2

Excerpt from the Italian compound words glossary on Migration

A

- Accertamento dell'età, N+PADI+N; N: ms-1
- Accesso all'assistenza sanitaria, N+PAA+N+A; N: ms-1
- Accesso alla procedura di registrazione della domanda di protezione internazionale, N+PAA+N+PREP+N+PADI+N+PREP+N+A; N: ms-1
- Accompagnamento alla frontiera, N+PAA+N; N: ms-1
- Accordo di Cotonou, N+PREP+N; N: ms-1
- Accordo di facilitazione del visto, N+PREP+N+PADI+N; N: ms-1
- Accordo di integrazione, N+PREP+N; N: ms-1
- Accordo di reciproco riconoscimento, N+PREP+A+N; N: ms-1
- Accordo di riammissione, N+PREP+N; N: ms-1
- Accordo di Schengen, N+PREP+N; N: ms-1
- Acquisizione UE, N+N; N: fs-1
- Acquisizione di cervelli, N+PRE+N; N: fs-1
- Acquisizione di cittadinanza, N+PREP+N; N: fs-1
- Adozione fittizia, N+A; N: fs-p2
- Afflusso massiccio, N+A; N: ms-p2
- Agenzia dell'Unione Europea per i diritti fondamentali, N+PADI+N(+A)+PREP+DET+N+A; N: fs-1
- Agenzia europea della guardia di frontiera e costiera, N+A+PADI+N+PREP+N+CONJ+N; N: fs-1
- Alto commissariato delle Nazioni Unite per i Rifugiati, (A)+N+PADI+N(+A)+PREP+DET+N; N: ms-1
- Ammissione sul territorio, N+PAS+N; N: fs-p3
- Analisi del mercato del lavoro, N+PADI+N+PADI+N; N: fs-p3
- Analisi linguistica per la determinazione dell'origine, N+A+PREP+DET+N+PADI+N; N, fs-p3/4.
- Applicazione di gestione integrata dei rimpatri, N+PREP+N+A+PADI+N; N: fs1
- Apprendista retribuito, N+A; N: ms-fp2
- Approccio globale in materia di immigrazione e mobilità, N+A+PREP+N+PREP+N+CONJ+N; N: ms-1.
- Area o luogo di residenza assegnata, N+CONJ+N+PREP+N+A; N: fs-1
- Assistenza al rimpatrio, N+PAA+N; N: fs-p4
- Assistenza alla reintegrazione, N+PAA+N; N: fs-1
- Atto di persecuzione, N+PREP+N; N: ms-p3
- Attraversamento della frontiera, N+PADI+N; N: ms-p2
- Autorità responsabile per il riconoscimento dello status di rifugiato, N+A+PREP+DET+N+PADI+N+PREP+N; N: ms-p3/4

B

Beneficiario di protezione internazionale, N+PREP+N+A; N: ms-fp3

Beneficiario di protezione sussidiaria, N+PREP+N+A; N: ms-fp3

C

Cambiamento di status, N+PREP+N; N: ms-p3

Carenza di forza lavoro, N+PREP+N(+N): N, fs-2

Carta blu UE, N+A+N; N: fs-p3

Carta dei Diritti Fondamentali dell'Unione Europea, N+PADI+N+A+PADI+N(+A); N: fs-2

Catena migratoria, N+A; N: fs-p

Cause di persecuzione ex Convenzione di Ginevra, N+PREP+N+A+N(+PREP+N); N: fp-s3

Centro di accoglienza per richiedenti asilo, N+PREP+N+PREP+N(+N); N: ms-p3

Centro di Informazione, di Riflessione e di Scambi in materia di Attraversamento delle Frontiere e di Immigrazione, N+PREP+N+PREP+N+CONJ+PREP+N+PREP+N+PREP+N+PADI+N; N: ms-1

Chiave di distribuzione, N+PREP+N; N: fs-1

Circolazione di cervelli, N+PREP+N; N: fs-1

Cittadino dell'Unione, N+PADI+N; N: ms-fp3

Cittadino di un paese terzo, N+PREP+DET+N+A; N: ms-fp3

Cittadino di un paese terzo presente irregolarmente, N+PREP+DET+N+A+A+ADV; N: ms-fp3

Cittadino extracomunitario, N+A; N: ms-p2

Cittadino non comunitario, N+ADV+A; N: ms-fp3

Clausola di esclusione, N+PREP+N; N: fs-p3

Codice dei visti, N+PADI+N; N: ms-s4

Codice Frontiere Schengen, N+N+N; N: ms-1.

Colloquio personale per la protezione internazionale, N+A+PREP+DET+N+A; N: ms-p3/4.

Colui che commette il reato di persecuzione di persona, PRON+PRON+V+DET+N+PREP+N+PREP+N; N: ms-fp3.

Commissione per le politiche di integrazione, N+PREP+DET+N+PREP+N; N: fs-1

Comitato Immigrazione e Asilo, N+N+CONJ+N; N: ms-1

Comitato per i minori stranieri, N+PREP+DET+N+A; N: ms-1

Comitato Strategico in materia di Immigrazione, Frontiere e Asilo, N+A+PREP+N+PREP+N+N+CONJ+N; N: ms-1

Condizioni di accoglienza, N+PREP+N; N: fp-s3

Condizioni materiali di accoglienza, N+A+PREP+N; N: fp-s3/4.

Conferenza dei Direttori generali dei Servizi Immigrazione, N+PADI+N+A+PADI+N+N; N: fs-p3

Consultazioni Inter-Governative in materia di Immigrazione, Asilo e Rifugiati, N+A+PREP+N+PREP+N+N+CONJ+N; N: fp-s3/4

Contratto di soggiorno, N+PREP+N; N: ms-1

Controllo automatizzato delle frontiere, N+A+PADI+N; N: ms-1
 Controllo di frontiera, N+PREP+N; N: ms-p3
 Convenzione delle Nazioni Unite sui diritti dell'infanzia e dell'adolescenza, N+PAD-
 I+N(+A)+PAS+N+PADI+N+CONJ+PADI+N; N: fs-1
 Convenzione di Dublino, N+PREP+N; N: fs-1
 Convenzione di Ginevra e Protocollo di New York sullo status dei Rifugiati,
 N+PREP+N+CONJ+N+PREP+N+PAS+N+PADI+N; N: fs-1
 Convenzione di Schengen, N+PREP+N; N: fs-1
 Convenzione Europea dei Diritti dell'Uomo, N+A+PADI+N+PADI+N; N: fs-1
 Corte di giustizia dell'Unione Europea, N+PREP+N+PADI+N(+A); N: fs-1
 Corte europea dei diritti dell'uomo, N+A+PADI+N+PADI+N; N: fs-1
 Costituzione di una famiglia, N+PREP+DET+N; N: fs-1
 Crimine contro l'umanità, N+PREP+DET+N; N: ms-p3
 Crimine di guerra, N+PREP+N; N: ms-p3
 Crimine organizzato, N+A; N: ms-1

D

Danno grave, N+A; N: ms-p2
 Dati biometrici, N+A; N: mp-1
 Datore di lavoro, N+PREP+N; N: ms-fp3.
 Decisione definitiva, N+A; N: fs-p2
 Decisione di espulsione, N+PREP+N; N: fs-p3.
 Decisione di ritorno/rimpatrio, N+PREP+N/N; N: fs-p3
 Determinazione dell'identità, N+PADI+N; N: fs-1
 Dialogo 5+5 sulle Migrazioni nel Mediterraneo Occidentale, N+(N)+PAS+N+PAN+N+A; N:
 ms-1
 Dialogo Euro-Africano sulla Migrazione e lo Sviluppo, N+A+PAS+N+CONJ+DET+N; N: ms-1
 Dialogo interculturale, N+A; N: ms-1
 Dialogo strutturato UE-ALC sulla migrazione, N+A+N+PAS+N; N: ms-1
 Dialogo sulla Migrazione di Transito nel Mediterraneo, N+PAS+N+PREP+N+PAN+N; N: ms-1
 Dichiarazione di New York sui rifugiati e i migranti, N+PREP+N+PAS+N+CONJ+N; N: ms-1
 Dimora abituale, N+A; N: fs-1
 Diritti fondamentali, N+A; N: mp-s2
 Diritti umani, N+A; N: mp-s2
 Diritto all'asilo, N+PAA+N; N: ms-1
 Diritto all'unità familiare, N+PAA+N+A; N: ms-1
 Diritto alla vita familiare, N+PAA+N+A; N: ms-1
 Diritto dei diritti umani, N+PADI+N+A; N: ms-1
 Diritto di asilo, N+PREP+N; N: ms-1
 Diritto di chiedere asilo, N+PREP+V+N; N: ms-1
 Diritto di libera circolazione, N+PREP+A+N; N: ms-1
 Diritto di ricorso, N+PREP+N; N: ms-1

Diritto di soggiorno, N+PREP+N; N: ms-1
Discriminazione diretta, N+A; N: fs-1
Discriminazione indiretta, N+A; N: fs-1
Discriminazione positiva, N+A; N: fs-1
Discriminazione razziale, N+A; N: fs-1
Disposizione alternativa al trattamento, N+A+PAA+N; N, fsp3/4.
Diversità culturale, N+A; N: fs-1
Divieto di ingresso, N+PREP+N; N: ms-1
Documento d'identità, N+PREP+N; N: ms-p3
Documento di viaggio, N+PREP+N; N: m-p3
Documento di viaggio europeo per il rimpatrio, N+PREP+N+A+PREPDET+N; N: ms-1
Documento di viaggio (o di identità) fraudolento, N+PREP+N(+CONJ+PREP+N)+A; N: ms-p3/5.
Documento programmatico, N+A; N: ms-1
Documenti originatori, N+A; N: mp-s2
Domanda d'asilo, N+PREP+N; N: fs-p2
Domanda di protezione internazionale, N+PREP+N+A; N: fs-p3
Domanda di protezione internazionale inammissibile, N+PREP+N+A+A; N: fs-p3/5
Domanda di protezione internazionale manifestamente infondata, N+PREP+N+ADV+A; N: fs-p3/6
Domanda infondata per il riconoscimento della protezione internazionale, N+AGG+PREP+DET+N+PADI+N+A; N: fs-p3/4
Domanda reiterata di protezione internazionale, N+A+PREP+N+A; N: fs-p3/4.
Doppia cittadinanza, A+N; N: fs-1
Dumping sociale, N+A; N: ms-1

E

Economia informale, N+A; N: fs-p2
Effetto sospensivo, N+A; N: ms-p2
Ente ospitante, N+A; N: ms-p2
Esame della domanda di protezione internazionale, N+PADI+N+PREP+N+A; N: fs- p3/4
Esame ex-nunc, N+A; N: ms-p3
Esclusione sociale, N+A; N: fs-1

F

Falsa dichiarazione di filiazione, A+N+PREP+N; N: fs-p3/4
Famiglia nucleare, N+A; N: fs-1
Fattore di attrazione, N+PREP+N; N: ms-p2
Fattore di spinta, N+PREP+N; N: ms-p2
Fattore di spinta-attrazione, N+PREP+N+N; N: ms-p2
Flusso migratorio, N+A; N: ms-p2
Flusso migratorio misto, N+A+A; N: ms-p2

Foglio di via, N+PREP+ADV; N: ms-1
 Fondo Asilo, Migrazione e Integrazione/FAMI, N+N+N+CONJ+N; N: ms-1
 Fondo fiduciario d'emergenza dell'Unione Europea per l'Africa, N+A+PREP+N+PAD-I+N(+A)+PREP+DET+N; N: ms-1
 Fondo nazionale per le politiche migratorie, N+A+PREP+DET+N+A; N: ms-1
 Fondo rimpatri, N+A; N: ms-1
 Formato Standard ICAO – Organizzazione Internazionale Aviazione Civile, N+A+N; N: ms--.
 N+A+N+A; N: fs-1
 Forum Globale su Migrazione e Sviluppo, N+AGG+PREP+N+CONJ+N; N: ms-1
 Frontiera esterna temporanea, N+A+A; N: fs-p2
 Frontiera esterna UE, N+A+N; N: fs-p3/4
 Frontiera interna UE, N+A+N; N: fs-p3/4
 Fuga dei cervelli, N+PADI+N; N: fs-1
 Funzionario di collegamento incaricato dell'immigrazione, N+PREP+N+A+PADI+N; N: ms-p3

Excerpt from the English simple words glossary on Migration

A

Abduction, N: s-p1
 Accession, N: *s-nf*
 Adoption, N: s-p1
 Alien, N: s-p1
 Amnesty, N: s-p6
 Appeal, N: s-p1
 Applicant, N: s-p1
 Application, N: s-p1
 Assimilation, N: s-p1
 Asylum, N: *s-nf*

B

Bail, N: *s-nf*
 Biometrics, N: p-*nf*
 Bond, N: s-p1
 Boundary, N: s-p6

C

Caregiver, N: s-p1
 Carrier, N: s-p1
 Child, N: s-p7
 Citizen, N: s-p1
 Citizenship, N: *s-nf*

Coercion, N: *s-nf*
Convention, N: *s-p1*
Counselling, N: *s-nf*

D

Dependant, N: *s-p1*
Deportation, N: *s-p1*
Deskilling, N: *s-nf*
Detention, N: *s-nf*
Diaspora, N: *s-nf*
Disaster, N: *s-p1*
Discrimination, N: *s-nf*
Displacement, N: *s-nf*
Domicile, N: *s-p1*

E

Emigrant, N: *s-p1*
Emigration, N: *s-nf*
Entry, N: *s-p6*
Evacuation, N: *s-p1*
Expatriate, N: *s-p1*
Exploitation, N: *s-nf*
Expulsion, N: *s-nf*
Extradition, N: *s-nf*

F

Flow, N: *s-p1*
Foreigner, N: *s-p1*
Fraud, N: *s-nf*
Frontier, N: *s-p1*

Excerpt from the compound words glossary on Migration

A

Acquisition of nationality, N+PREP+N; N: *s-1*
Administrative detention, A+N; N: *s-p1*
Admission into a State, N+PREP+DET+N; N: *s-p4/5*
Admission ban, N+N; N: *s-p4*
Age assessment, N+N; N: *s-1*
Alert list, N+N; N: *s-p4*
Alternatives to detention, N+PREP+N; N: *p-s3*
Alternative care, A+N; N: *s-1*

Ancestry-based residence/nationality, (N+V); A+N/N; N: s-p4
 Armed conflict, A+N; N: s-p4
 Arrival card, N+N; N: s-p4
 Assets forfeiture, N+N; N: p-1
 Assisted migration, A+N; N: s-1
 Assisted voluntary return and reintegration, A+A+N+CONJ+N; N: s-1
 Asylum seeker, N+N; N: s-p4

B

Bilateral labour arrangements, A+N+N; N: p-1
 Bilateral labour migration agreements, A+N+N+N; N: p-1
 Birth certificate, N+N; N: s-p4
 Birth registration, N+N; N: s-1
 Bona fide applicant, (A+N); A+N; N: s-p5
 Border checks, N+N; N: p-s4
 Border control, N+N; N: s-p3
 Border crossing point, N+N+N; N: s-p5
 Border delimitation, N+N; N: s-p4
 Border governance, N+N; N: s-1
 Border health, N+N; N: s-p3
 Border management, N+N; N: s-p3
 Border official, N+N; N: s-p4
 Border surveillance, N+N; N: s-p3
 Brain circulation, N+N; N: s-1
 Brain drain, N+N; N: s-1
 Brain gain, N+N; N: s-1
 Brain waste, N+N; N: s-1
 Burden of proof, N+PREP+N; N: s-1

C

Carrier liability, N+N; N: s-p4
 Carrier sanctions, N+N; N: p-1
 Certificate of identity, N+PREP+N; N: s-1
 Cessation clauses, N+N; N: p-s4
 Change of status, N+PREP+N; N: s-p3
 Child abduction, N+N; N: s-p3
 Child exploitation, N+N; N: s-p3
 Child labour, N+N; N: s-1
 Child trafficking, N+N; N: s-1
 Circular migration, A+N; N: s-p4
 Civil and political rights, A+CONJ+A+N; N: p-s6

Clandestine migration, A+N; N: s-1
Climate migration, A+N; N: s-1
Climate/environmental refugee, A/A+N; N: s-p4
Collective expulsion, A+N; N: s-1
Commercial carrier, A+N; N: s-p4
Community of origin, N+PREP+N; N: s-p3
Community stabilization, N+N; N: s-1
Complementary pathways for refugees admission, A+N+PREP+N+N; N: p-1
Complementary protection, A+N; N: s-1
Consular protection and assistance, A+N+CONJ+N; N: s-1
Consular functions, A+N; N: p-s4
Consular officers, A+N; N: p-s4
Consular registration, A+N; N: s-1
Contiguous zone, A+N; N: s-1
Contract worker, A+N; N: s-p4
Country of destination, N+PREP+N; N: s-p3
Country of origin, N+PREP+N; N: s-1
Country of transit, N+PREP+N; N: s-p3
Country of usual residence, N+PREP+A+N; N: s-1
Credibility assessment, N+N; N: s-1
Crimes against humanity, N+PREP+N; N: p-s3
Cross-border displacement, (V+N); A+N; N: s-1
Cross-border health, (V+N); A+N; N: s-1
Cultural diversity, A+N; N: s-p4
Cultural pluralism, A+N; N: s-1
Custodial measures, A+N; N: p-s4
Customary international law, A+A+N; N: s-p5

D

Data protection, N+N; N: s-1
Debt bondage, N+N; N: s-1
Degrading treatment, A+N; N: s-p4
Deportation order, N+N; N: s-p4
Deprivation of liberty, N+PREP+N; N: s-1
Deprivation of nationality, N+PREP+N; N: s-1
Detained person, A+N; N: s-p4
Detention centre, N+N; N: s-p4
Diplomatic asylum, A+N; N: s-1
Diplomatic protection, A+N; N: s-1
Disaster displacement, N+N; N: s-1
Disaster risk, N+N; N: s-p4

Disaster risk reduction, N+N+N; N: s-p4
 Discretionary forms of protection, A+N+PREP+N; N: p-s4
 Disengaged combatant, A+N; N: s-p4
 Displaced persons, A+N; N: p-s4
 Documented migrant, A+N; N: s-p4
 Documented migrant worker, A+A+N; N: s-p5
 Domestic remedies, A+N; N: p-s4
 Drivers of migration, N+PREP+N; N: p-1
 Dual nationality, A+N; N: s-1
 Due process, A+N; N: s-1
 Durable solution, A+N; N: s-p4

E

Early warning system, A+N+N; N: s-p5
 Economic migrant, A+N; N: s-p4
 Economic migration, A+N; N: s-1
 Electronic passport, A+N; N: s-p4
 Economic, social and cultural rights, A+A+CONJ+A+N; N: p-s6
 Entry ban, N+N; N: s-1
 Entry stamp, N+N; N: s-p4
 Environmental migrant, A+N; N: s-p4
 Environmental migration, A+N; N: s-1
 Exclusion clauses, N+N; N: p-s4
 Exit stamp, N+N; N: s-p4
 Exit visa, N+N; N: s-1
 Expulsion order, N+N; N: s-p4
 Extraterritorial processing, A+N; N: s-1

F

Facilitated migration, A+N; N: s-1
 Fair trial, A+N; N: s-p4
 Family members, N+N; N: p-s4
 Family migration, N+N; N: s-1
 Family reunification, N+N; N: s-1
 Family unity, N+N; N: s-1
 Feminization of migration, N+PREP+N; N: s-1
 First country of asylum, A+N+PREP+N; N: s-1
 Fitness for travel, N+PREP+N; N: s-1
 Flag State, N+N; N: s-1
 Forced/compulsory labour, A/A+N; N: s-1
 Forced displacement, A+N; N: s-p4

*Labelled glossaries in the context of migration:
a proposal for Italian and English*

Forced eviction, A+N; N: s-p4
Forced marriage, A+N; N: s-p4
Forced migration, A+N; N: s-1
Forced return, A+N; N: s-1
Forcible transfer, A+N; N: s-1
Foreign worker, A+N; N: s-p4
Fraudulent document, A+N; N: s-p4
Freedom of movement, N+PREP+N; N: s-1
Frontier worker, N+N; N: s-p4