

LUSO-HISPANIC PROXIMAL LEXIC PARITY STUDY

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Technical Cooperation Project, in its entirety, containing all information of geographic, developmental, cultural, social, economic impact, including implementation costs and market prospects.



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1. Executive summary

1.1 Project title

Luso-Hispanic Lexical Proximal Parity Study

1.2 Succinct description of the project

The project proposes the simultaneous use of Portuguese and Spanish languages, through a process of identification of lexical proximal parity, that is, from the knowledge and lexical identification it is possible to speak both languages with the same terms, grammatically and sonically identical or approximate, this is possible due to the Latin origin of the languages. The example below favors understanding:

acólito	acólito	E: En el catolicismo, seglar que ayuda en el altar y administra la eucaristía como ministro extraordinario. P: O que acompanha e ajuda o sacerdote na celebração da missa e nos ministérios do altar.	REL 1. En el catolicismo, seglar que ayuda en el altar y administra la eucaristía como ministro extraordinario. 2. En el catolicismo, monaguillo que ayuda al sacerdote en la misa y en otros actos litúrgicos. 3. En el catolicismo, eclesiástico al que se le había conferido la superior de las órdenes menores, y cuyo ministerio en la Iglesia primitiva era servir al altar. 4. Satélite: persona que depende de otra.	ECLES. aNT. 1. O que, na carreira eclesiástica, tinha o quarto grau das ordens menores. ECLES 2. O que acompanha e ajuda o sacerdote na celebração da missa e nos ministérios do altar. FIG. 3. aquele que acompanha alguém; acompanhador, ajudante, assistente.
acometer	acometer	E: Embestir con ímpetu y ardimiento. P: Fazer iniciar ou iniciar ação agressiva, geralmente com uso de força física ou arma; atacar, investir.	1. Embestir con ímpetu y ardimiento. 2. Dicho de una enfermedad, del sueño, de un deseo, etc.: Venir, entrar, dar repentinamente. 3. Empezar, intentar. 4. Decidirse a una acción o empezar a ejecutarla. 5. Solicitar, pretender algo de alguien, proponérselo, inducirlo a ello. CONSTR, INGEN 6. Dicho de una cañería o de una galería: Desembocar en otra. 7. Cometer yerros o malas acciones.	1. Fazer iniciar ou iniciar ação agressiva, geralmente com uso de força física ou arma; atacar, investir. POR EXT. 2. agir de maneira a ofender ou prejudicar alguém; hostilizar, insultar. 3. Tratar de obter algo, em geral perigoso ou difícil; empreender. 4. Dirigir-se a alguém; abordar. 5. Chocar-se um veículo com outro ou contra algo; abalroar. 6. Ocupar algo inteiramente; apossar-se de. FIG. 7. Manifestar-se repentinamente ou com intensidade (estado ou processo) em; atacar.

1.3 Expected duration

Maximum estimated time: in months: 25, on working days 504 (the variation between months, if there is an extension of the coordination's working time).

Estimated Minimum Time: in months: 17, on working days 252 (Same as the item above).

Additional information: The research can be done by a university or the partnership between two, reducing the margin of errors in execution, the same being of different linguistic origin. The resources were calculated on this proposal initially.

A second option is that the method is developed only by an agent (institution, company or organization), but with adequate digital and technological support.

1.4 External source

The external source is at the discretion of the managing institution or independent investors, and may include organizational investors, private investors, public bodies and entities in the areas of interest.

The partnership with a higher education institution or institutions in a Spanish-speaking country is desirable due to the lexical variations of the languages covered by the study. In the items: External Cooperation and Possible Collisions of Interest, more details are found on the possibilities of partnership, benefits and difficulties, according to the nation listed for the partnership.

1.5 Estimated cost

The estimated cost for this study is directly linked to the structure defined by the managing institution for carrying out the work, including labor and software development. Costs are also influenced by the partnerships to be established, which already have a physical structure, total or partial, necessary for the execution of the project. The values are detailed in the body of the project in the item Total project cost, will be found in this item, material and respective costs (single sum table including labor and charges).

Estimated minimum cost: **According to the table in the document content.**

Maximum estimated cost: **According to the table in the document content.**

The estimated cost may vary according to the line of execution adopted for the project, as stated above, the partnership with educational institutions or business groups will establish reductions or increases in time and structure, influencing the total cost of the project and values for distribution and product commercialization due to the format of the system by which it will be distributed.

1.6 Impact

High geographical, political, cultural, social and developmental scope. Especially in Portuguese-speaking countries with low or very low HDI. Direct impact on 49 adjacent countries and regions. Unpredictable indirect impact.

1.7 Market prospecting in dollars

The forecast was based on 30% of the market that can be defined by a quantified population of speakers of both languages, which is 828,017,189 (eight hundred twenty-eight million, seventeen thousand one hundred and eighty-nine thousand), of which 537,692. 841 are Spanish speaking and 290,324,455 are Portuguese speaking. Detailed data found in the items Target Audience and Economic Projections, respectively.

Prospecting: \$ 4,968,103,120.00 (Four billion, nine hundred and sixty-eight million, one hundred and three thousand, one hundred and twenty dollars).

1.8 Proponent

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1.9 Authorship

Claudia de Oliveira Pereira

1.10 Managing entity

Undefined

1.11 Place, date

Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, 13 august 2020.

2. Justification

2.1 Diagnosis of the situation

The project was created from the disparity observed in the HDI of native Spanish-speaking countries and mainly Portuguese-speaking countries, located in South and Central America and on the African continent. Such countries were colonized by Portugal and Spain, in this group it is visible that the fruits of Spanish colonization reached a more expressive HDI and present more promising development conditions, showing HDI levels that permeate medium to very high, while the colonization countries Portuguese have lower HDI. The same incidence occurs in the adjacent areas and countries, in the respective languages as shown in the tables below:

2.1.1 Figure 1

Portuguese Language			
Official Language		Lenguaje relevante: habitual, mercantilista, turístico o por proximidad geográfica	
HDI Standard	No. Countries	HDI Standard	No. Countries
Very High Development (DMA)	1	Very High Development (DMA)	2
High Development (AD)	1	High Development (AD)	2
Medium Development (MD)	4	Medium Development (MD)	4
Low Development (BD)	3	Low Development (BD)	0
Total Countries	9	Total Countries or Regions	8

2.1.2 Figure 2

Spanish Language			
Official Language		Relevant language - Usual, mercantilist, tourist or by geographical proximity	
HDI Standard	No. Countries	HDI Standard	No. Countries
Very High Development (DMA)	6	Very High Development (DMA)	4
High Development (AD)	11	High Development (AD)	2
Medium Development (MD)	7	Medium Development (MD)	2
Low Development (BD)	1	Low Development (BD)	0
Total Countries	25	Total Countries or Regions	8

The project started to be developed from the concept that there is a lexical proximity between languages and that it can facilitate cultural, social, economic, technological and mercantilist interchange between these peoples and others that may develop common interests with them , promoting, therefore, the improvement in the development indexes of the nations that present lower indexes and general growth among the nations that use the languages to establish their productive relations.

The study identified that the lexical similarity allows the concomitant use of terms common to both languages and, based on this principle, identified 400,000,000 native speakers of the Spanish language in the global environment, considered the second most spoken language in the world, while Portuguese , with 218,000,000 native speakers, moves between the 6th and 7th places, in dispute of position with Bengali.

These values are generated from the native audience, there is no official identification system that determines the number of people who use Spanish as a second and / or third language, or make use of the Portuguese language under similar conditions. The most expressive and reliable information of the world number of Spanish speakers is provided by the Miguel de Cervantes Institute, an organ of the Spanish Government, whose function is to disseminate the language throughout the world, in a survey conducted in 2018, to quantify this population, identified a growth of 5 million Hispanic speakers compared to 2017, totaling 7.6% of the world population.

Some factors are interesting to be observed, in the USA, due to the border proximity with Mexico and its relations established due to the condition of an adjacent region, 10% of the American population speaks the Spanish language, that is, approximately 39,000,000 people use Spanish as a secondary language to communicate in the country, as the country does not determine English as its official language, the use of Spanish can naturally expand.

Another overweight factor is that most South American and African countries have significant ethnic variation, even though Spanish is considered an official language in the country, some people still maintain their native languages as official, so they are not counted as native speakers of Portuguese.

It is observed that due to the interrelation of the countries of Latin America, the majority of the Spanish-speaking peoples have at least basic notions, and or use the Portuguese language. In Argentina, vacancies in Portuguese courses are very disputed, to the point that language schools keep booking records to meet their demands. The situation in border countries, such as Paraguay, Uruguay and Bolivia, is no different.

Another very significant issue is that Argentina and, also, Spanish-speaking Paraguay, are student hubs that serve a continental demand, because they promote free or more affordable training of higher-level professionals, especially Argentina.

The formation of postgraduate courses, although not free, presents, in Argentina and Paraguay, affordable prices in all areas, mainly medicine. Making that there is an intense pendular migration to these regions, mainly during periods of student vacations in Brazil.

Among these peoples, a series of relationships is established that are able to create a naturally usual development system in a common process.

The Portuguese language is a much more complex language to be learned than Spanish, the parity between languages can enhance the use.

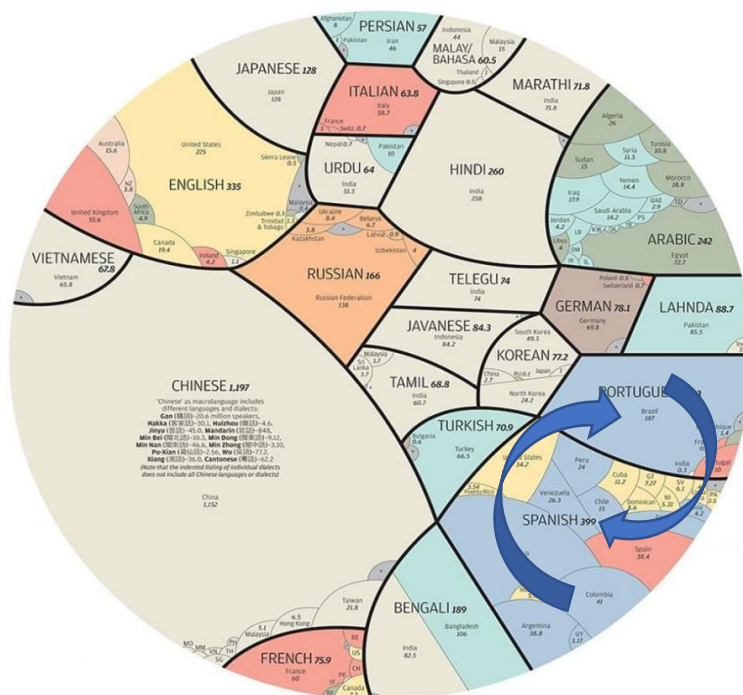
Quantifying the official numbers available on the network we have: a worldwide population of 657,000,000 speakers of both languages. Without taking into account that Brazil, which has 220,000,000, presents Spanish as its second official language, and that it is a mandatory subject for public schools in the country.

2.2 Situation expected at the end of the process

The expected situation at the end of the process is that the people who use these languages and other countries that relate to them can improve their level of dialogue and the impact given to them due to the identification and lexical integration, improve relations in several areas impact, such as: commercial, cultural, tourist, social, etc. generating development.

Nevertheless, other countries with commercial policies and mainly international agreements will be presented during the project, with Spanish-speaking countries and mainly with Portuguese-speaking countries will benefit from the process. We can mention, for example, the member countries of BRINCS, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, with the exception of some locations in South Africa that use Portuguese, many of them use Spanish as a third language due to the relations trade with the Americas.

2.2.1 Figure



India has also sought to strengthen trade relations with Latin America, the Portuguese language belonging to one of the three language families spoken in India, Indo-Aryan, which slows down 700,000 individuals. https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%ADnguas_da_%C3%8Dndia

Spanish was not widely used in India due to the hegemony of English. This is due to the historical link it has with the United Kingdom. However, the capital had an increase in the number of enrollments due to the great interest in learning the language, reports the language center of Cervantes. An attraction that continues to attract interested parties, due to the greater global projection and the penetration of some Spanish and / or Latin American companies in Indian territory. Spanish students in India are mainly due to commercial interests, as well as the new wave of emigration to Spain, Latin America and the Philippines. Others study because they are attracted by Spanish culture and / or also by Latin America. In addition, in India, Spanish language management is considered to be the main access route to the Latin American market.

At the VII Congreso del Instituto Latinoamericano del Historia del Derecho held in Mexico in 2018, the project was referred to as an instrument that would enable the analogy between the legal framework of India and the countries of Latin America, thus facilitating relations between these nations.

Lately, some Latin American countries have been receiving Indian immigrants, many of them dedicated to trade, tourism and business. While some of them are already learning to communicate in Spanish to settle in these different countries.

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idioma_espa%C3%B1ol_en_la_India

2.3 Project description and research methodology

The project is being developed on a lexical proximal parity system between the Portuguese and Spanish languages, creating an initial structure of 8 classifications based on the lexical proximity x the meaning x the sound of the pronunciation. The higher the classification, the more distant a word in the Portuguese language is from the Spanish language, in meaning and pronunciation, except for classification 7 which admits graphically equal words with different meanings, but which is not necessarily the antonym.

The table below further clarifies the classification system:

2.3.1 Figure 4

Luso-Hispanic Proximal Lexic Parity - Partial Results		
Class.	Specification	% Obtained
1st	Terms with the same grammatical construction and that have the same meaning in one or more definitions, with sonorously associative pronunciations.	
Example	P e E: Ábaco, P e E: Abismal, P e E: Abochornado.	31,90
2nd	Terms that have grammatical variation, only of graphic accent, hyphenation or dependent punctuation, that have the same meaning in one or more definitions, with sonorously associative pronunciations.	
Example	P: Abecé/ E: Abecé, P: Acádio/ E: Acadio, P: Ab-rogar/ E: Abrogar, P: Arre!/ E: iArrej.	06,94
3rd	Terms that have grammatical variation up to 3 letters and that have the same meaning in one or more definitions, with sonically associative pronunciations or not.	
Example	P: Advento/ E: Adviento, P: Adjacente/ E: Adyacente, P: Afeto/ E: Afecto.	unavailable
4th	Terms that have grammatical variation up to 3 letters, endowed with graphic accent, hyphenation or dependent punctuation, that have the same meaning in one or more definitions, with pronunciations that are sonically associative or not.	
Example	P: Água-marinha/ E: Aguamarina, P: Aquilino/ E: Aguileno, P: Airão/ E: Airón	unavailable
5th	Terms that have grammatical variation over 3 letters and that have the same meaning in one or more definitions, with pronunciations that are sonically associative or not.	
Example	P: Agostiniano/ E: Agustino, P: Isolamento/ E: Aislamiento, P: Almoço/ E: Almuerzo	unavailable
6th	Terms that have grammatical variation above 3 letters and that present graphic accentuation, hyphenation or dependent punctuation and that have the same meaning in one or more definitions, with pronunciations that are sonically associative or not.	
Example	P: Alocução/ E: Alocución, P: Amoestação/ E: Amonestación, P: Aproveitável/ E: Aprovechable.	unavailable
7th	Terms without grammatical variation and that have different meanings, with sonically associative pronunciations.	
Example	P: Aplique/ E: Aplique, P: Arredrar/ E: Arredrar, P: Arresto/ E: Arresto.	unavailable
8th	Terms with a graphic variation of a letter, which have different meanings, with sonically associative pronunciations.	
Example	P: Gracejo/ E: Agracejo, P: Agito/ E: Ajito, P: Alardar/ E: Aladar	unavailable
Partial Total - Only the first two classifications are counted without the general review.		38,84

The pilot that generated the above data uses as a research base the extraction for the quantification of 4,090 terms, selected from the Dictionaries of SALAMANCA - Español para extranjeros, edition of the year 2006, publisher Santillana and Dicionario ALCALÁ de HERNARES For La Enseñanza DE LENGUA ESPAÑOLA, Vox publisher, 1995.

This systemic structure was registered as intellectual property at the National Library of Brazil; therefore, it has a market reserve of 50 years.

The results in the table above are out of date, this table was used to evaluate the project at the IV CONEPE - Research and Extension Education Congress, from the Federal Fluminense Institute. The study was

classified by the coordination of research evaluation as being of relevance to the relations between the focus peoples and their cultural development.

As shown in the image below:

2.3.2 Figure 5

IV CONEPE – Notificação do resumo Estudo de Paridade Proximal Léxica Luso Hispânica

Prezado(a) CLAUDIA DE OLIVEIRA PEREIRA.

É com muita satisfação que informamos que o resumo Estudo de Paridade Proximal Léxica Luso Hispânica foi ACEITO para apresentação no IV CONEPE.

As revisões com seus respectivos comentários seguem abaixo.

Revisão 1

Trabalho claro em relação à metodologia aplicada e às reflexões feitas. Adequado uso da língua portuguesa em sua modalidade padrão, exceto pelo uso da palavra "fativo" que parece ser "fativo".

Revisão 2

A pesquisa demonstra resultados avançados e possui extrema relevância não só para um estreitamento cultural entre os países usuários dessas línguas, mas também para o desenvolvimento social e econômico de tais nações no que tange à necessidade de relações comunicativas entre elas.

Revisão Final

Trabalho aprovado para apresentação em formato banner.

Contamos com sua participação

Atenciosamente,

Comissão Organizadora do IV CONEPE

Instituto Federal Fluminense campus Campos Centro

Review 2: The research demonstrates advanced results and demonstrates extreme relevance not only for a cultural narrowing between the countries that use these languages, but for the social and economic development of these nations with regard to the need for communicative relations between them. Note: Text taken from the participation approval e-mail that can be presented, if necessary, in a physical medium to prove the information.

As for the evaluation, the study still did not include data from market analysis, quantitative, international relations, organizations and institutions and areas of relevant work in the development process of these countries, which are found in the descriptive course of this project.

The project is divided into two phases:

- 1st phase: compare the languages: Spanish to Portuguese and classify.
- 2nd phase: compare the languages: Portuguese to Spanish and classify.
-

The prioritization of the Spanish language is due to several factors:

- 1st Normative standardization of the Spanish language, by an organ, a regulatory gesture;
- 2nd lowest number of entries to be searched: 93,000 in Spanish and 211,732 in Portuguese;
- 3rd Practicality in the elaboration of a more feasible execution schedule;
- 4th Greater efficiency and effectiveness in the production of research, in order to provide tested parameters for the 2nd phase, more extensive;
- 5th Faster attendance to the demand of the target audience, as a way to provide economic support to the second phase of the project, by partial exploitation of the market.

The comparative study uses several dictionaries of these languages, found in physical and virtual environments. And the temporality of these works varies, due to the temporal linguistic variations, as well as the variations in specification and methodologies adopted by the various authors who composed the works.

The Spanish language, even with the Americanist influence, maintains its bases relatively oriented by the Spanish of the country of origin, due to a referential control established by agreements between the countries that use the language officially and guided by the Real Academia Española, RAE. Officially, the Spanish language has 93,000 entries.

Portuguese-speaking countries, despite the various agreements, are deprived of following a standard, which means that the language does not have an official number of words to be searched, even in the list of authors of Portuguese-Brazilian dictionaries, the variability is present not only in the number of entries but also changes over time with an uncontrolled insertion of terms, new, regionalized, popularized or foreign, without a clear specification of these variables. In the most recent edition of Caudas Aulet, of the Portuguese-Brazil language, 2009, there are 211,732 cataloged entries, although this is only a reference work. Exactly because of the variability found in Brazilian dictionaries, the works were published at different times, so we can find terms less influenced by the evolution and linguistic mixture.

Even though the methodology for choosing the works, may lead to a thermological adaptation of methodological application in the joint use of the language, the terms can provide a referential standardization, also aligning the Portuguese-speaking countries and facilitating once again the dialogue between them. For this reason, our research starts from Spanish to Portuguese, for reasons of alignment of results, which significantly interfere in the first phase of the project.

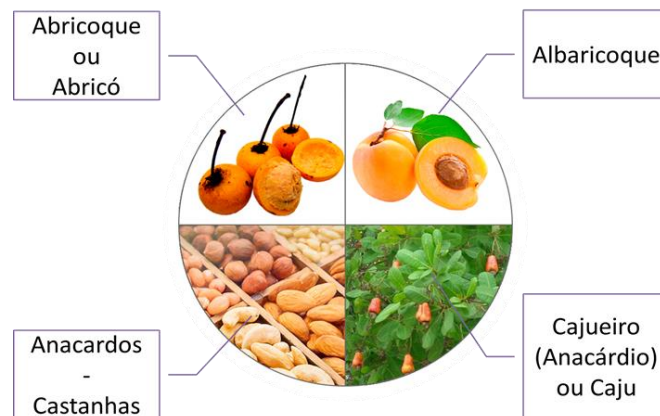
Some words require more in-depth research, they are usually words found in specific fields such as fauna and flora, in the case of biology, characteristic specifications that belong exclusively to countries that use these languages, and are not included in the dictionaries for reasons of regionalism. In these cases, the research needs to be deepened, as the term may not fit into the 1st classification, but if inserted, for example, in the 3rd, this type of variability makes the process more technical and laborious.

A very simple example to demonstrate the issue is presented below:

On the Word Reference website, the albricoque fruit is identified as the same fruit, in both languages, given the thermological proximity applied in both languages, but specifically analyzed it is observed that they do not have the least visual or physical condition to be confused, or to be identified. like the same fruit: Albricoque or abricó in Brazil and Albaricoque in Spain.

The same occurs in the question of “anacárdios” or “anacardos”, in Brazil this name is applied specifically to cashew nuts, in Spanish literature it is lexically modified and applies to any and all nuts such as pistachios, almonds, hazelnuts, macadamia nuts, even that they have specific subdivisions.

2.3.3 Figure 6



These data, which are not mere details, demand more detailed research so that there are no errors.

In the development of the research, errors like this were also identified in the online translators, which are based on other literary works, which by us are not considered totally reliable, due to the lack of detail in comparability, also hampered by the lack of creating a methodology specific, or simply by some classification or data collection in the generalized superficial reality, created by the network itself, through programs with pre-established search criteria, without more specific parameters.

This is a preponderant factor, as the project, once completed, can serve as a parameter to improve these more efficient translation systems.

2.4 Institutional framework

The project seeks to stay in an institution that provides working conditions, equipped with an independent structure (room), with computer equipment that supports the research and dictionaries in a physical environment, with the authorial and temporal variability necessary for the research. Adequate manpower for the job, researchers who know both languages, without pretending or underestimating the research due to their level of knowledge, precept, or regional influence.

The institution needs to be able to interact with one or more international Spanish-speaking institutions, as well as Portuguese-speaking institutions, and vice versa, that can establish a working partnership for the linguistic reverse stage, where the system is readapted for promote the necessary changes to adapt the terms to the understanding of the lexical parity of the Spanish and / or Portuguese languages, without losing the research guidelines. Explicitly classificatory adjustments that cover classifications 4, 5 and 6.

Explaining a little more in detail a term in the Portuguese language may belong to the 3rd classification, when its meaning is established from the use of the Portuguese language, but to fit in the 5th when the reference term is taken from the Spanish language, the order of the factors does not it will change the product, because the parity will exist in the same way given the systematic, but it will be framed in a classification that presupposes a greater departure from the referential lexical nucleus.

For these and other reasons, including the favoring of international institutional relations, it is very promising to establish a productive exchange between educational institutions that have technical alignment with the objectives and interests of the research, significantly increasing the variability of its application.

3. Objectives and results

3.1 Development Goals

The low development of several countries is a collective concern of developed countries, for them, creating a workable form of development is a challenge, especially for countries that live with hunger and misery, are a preponderant point of this concern. The development of these nations is not just a matter of social balance, but political and economic. Communication facilitates the exchange of ideologies and concepts of universal application in favor of social improvement, culture and development. The exchange of knowledge, without conceptual distortion, favors the teaching and understanding of processes in the social nucleus, as well as the exchange of legal and philosophical knowledge.

Latin America, Asia and Africa are the main focus of this concern, although the discrepancy is huge within this framework, the HDI, low reflects a leveling off among some of these peoples, regarding the conditions of poverty, some areas are arguably more debilitated than others, even among countries connected with the same specificities of development.

As the eradication of poverty is the first action listed by the United Nations among the 17 established for the millennium, several groups and institutions work together for this purpose, opening up to the project and its managing entity, a very wide range of dialogue with various groups involved international policies that strive for compliance with this guideline.

Despite this, this project is the basis for several other of the 17 guidelines established by the agency, directly or indirectly, as it facilitates communication between these peoples and the rest of the developed world. We can cite as direct the 4th, 8th, 9th and 10th guidelines, described below:

- 1st poverty eradication;
- 4th Quality education;
- 8th Decent work and economic growth;
- 10th Industry, innovation and infrastructure;
- 11th Reduction of inequalities.

In all these observed guidelines, a factor is preponderant for them to perform, not that this factor does not cover the others, but is directly linked to these, the level of communicative relationship that can be established by the unification of a linguistic communication system, which generates integration, and exchange of knowledge and interests in various areas of social impact. Therefore, facilitating the processes of interrelation.

3.2 Specific objectives

The immediate objectives contemplate a much more specific environment, because they focus on the economic issue of the process.

They are the composition of a literary work that describes and makes available the words already classified, for sale, which is an economic asset connotated as an intangible asset, intellectual property, which has a market reserve of 50 years and the remunerated assignment of results for virtual translators and other similar knowledge distribution systems.

3.3 Result

The results obtained so far provide 31.90% lexical parity in the 1st classification and 6.94% parity in the 2nd class, totaling 38.84%, emphasizing that these are less expressive classifications than the 3rd classification. It is important to emphasize that, until now, the study, due to lack of institutional support, is slowly developing and is exclusively based on the letter A, in a pilot format for validating the thesis, which is clear, given these results.

Some simulations were made using the letter “b”, and these manual markings, prospect similar results.

4. Specific data

4.1 Transversalities of international interest

As stated in the previous item, there are many organs, international organizations, institutions and groups instituted for the development of countries that for various reasons do not find a way to solve their development problems.

We understand that, no matter how much these groups strive to find solutions to social problems that affect groups of countries that have ethnic variability between them, it is not an easy mission, so the process must take place to promote an approach that generates a better exchange of knowledge favoring relations between less developed and more developed countries. The continuity of the process must stick to finding a central point of interest that reaches as many deficit foci as possible and from this point on, thoroughly study the laws and cultures of the countries involved and finally be able to propose major collective changes.

The actions of these bodies have two aspects: a generalist conceptual scope, but little applicable or directional action, focusing on specific groups.

It is obvious that we are not so naive as to discard economic interests, greater development = greater purchasing power = new markets. But economic relations will always base societies at any time, and more and more, as technology advances without borders. Facilitating the development of nations in a situation of weakness is the certainty of creating identified market niches and faithful to the culture of their investors. Although we still find, countries less focused on the results of economic processes arising from the noblest idealism.

Ideologies aside, the development theme, has brought together several groups, mainly in the government and institutional areas, in them we find a very expressive presence of researchers and political leaders, in this item we briefly mention some of them:

4.1.1 AIIB – Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is an international financial institution proposed by China. It is considered as an alternative to the World Bank.

As of December 25, 2015, 17 countries (Australia, Austria, Brunei, China, South Korea, Georgia, Germany, Jordan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Singapore and the United Kingdom) together holding 50.1% of the initial authorized capital deposits determined in the instrument of ratification of the agreement, formally becoming founding members and triggered entry into force of the agreement. Russia joined later, bringing the amount of Authorized Capital of bank members to 56.8%. Brazil will participate as a founding member of this bank.

https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banco_Asi%C3%A1tico_de_Investimento_em_Infraestrutura

Since its founding, member countries have sought to expand their operations in Latin America. Productive and market relations have been established very frequently, these relations include commercial agreements and the exploitation of natural wealth, scientific and economic exchanges, and investments in production strategies.

4.1.2. CPLP – Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPSC)

The Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) is the privileged multilateral forum for the deepening of mutual friendship and cooperation among its members. Created on July 17, 1996, CPLP has legal personality and is endowed with financial autonomy. The Organization's general objectives are:

Political and diplomatic consultation between its member states, namely to strengthen its presence on the international stage;

- Cooperation in all areas, including education, health, science and technology, defense, agriculture, public administration, communications, justice, public security, culture, sport and the media;
- The materialization of projects to promote and disseminate the Portuguese language.

CPLP is governed by the following principles:

- Sovereign equality of member states;
- Non-interference in the internal affairs of each state;
- Respect for your national identity;
- Treatment reciprocity;
- Primacy of peace, democracy, the rule of law, human rights and social justice;
- Respect for its territorial integrity;
- Promotion of development;
- Promotion of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Considerations: In the context established by the CPLP, we can find two main lines to the Portuguese Hispanic process, “The materialization of projects for the promotion and diffusion of the Portuguese language”, found in the general objectives, because in the case of the Portuguese language, the dissemination and use of methodology will generate worldwide leverage in the use of language. And in the regiment, the development factor is relevance.

4.1.3 OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

The mission of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is to promote policies that improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world. The statement of its actions is expressed in its guidelines and work methodologies:

The OECD runs a forum where governments can work together to share experiences and seek solutions to common problems. We work with governments to understand what drives economic, social and environmental change. We measure productivity and global trade and investment flows. We analyze and compare data to predict future trends. We set international standards on a wide range of things, from agriculture and taxes to chemical safety.

We also analyze issues that directly affect everyone's daily lives, such as how much people pay with taxes and social security and how much leisure time they can receive. We compare how school systems in different countries are preparing their young people for modern life, and how different countries' pension systems will care for their citizens in old age.

Based on facts and real-life experience, we recommend policies designed to improve people's quality of life. We work with businesses, through the OECD Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC), and with labor, through the Union Advisory Committee (TUAC). We also have active contacts with other civil society organizations. The common feature of our work is a shared commitment with market economies supported by democratic institutions and focused on the well-being of all citizens. Along the way, we also set out to make life more difficult for terrorists, taxi drivers, dishonest dealers and others whose actions undermine a fair and open society.

Today, we are focused on helping governments around the world to:

- Restore confidence in the markets and institutions that make them work.
- Restoring healthy public finances as the basis for future economic and sustainable growth.
- Foster and support new sources of growth through innovation, ecological 'green growth' strategies and the development of emerging economies.
- Ensure that people of all ages can develop the skills to work productively and satisfactorily in the jobs of tomorrow. <https://www.oecd.org/>

Considerations: The OECD is a partner mainly for providing information and as a means of dissemination, it can be used to align the objectives of the dissemination of the method as a system for the development of market relations. The theme is situated in the focus they undertake in their third note.

4.1.4 NOPOOR

It is an organization based in Europe that aims to intervene positively for the benefit of countries with economic disabilities. It is a group composed of universities, institutions, organizations and governments from different countries. They have a very strong alignment with research. In each country or region listed, they choose an action policy, in Latin America, they fight for access and improvement to water resources and basic sanitation. But a detail does not go unnoticed, when your action option is exposed:

4.1.4.1 Figure 7



GLOBAL CHALLENGE literally means “DESAFIO GLOBAL” in Portuguese and Spanish (The word qualified “DESAFIO” in the 2nd proximal class, due to the accent and “Global” in the 1st proximal class), and the main objective of this new project is to contribute to face what is, without a doubt , one of the biggest challenges that Brazil and Latin American and Caribbean countries face in general - in the twenty-first century: Eradicate structural social inequality in access to essential water and sanitation services (WSS).

They themselves point out the word “challenge” as common between the two languages, and on their website, the issue of integration can be seen as a very important point for the policy they develop, not only in Latin America, but in Africa and in other regions where the Luso-Hispanic project would be providential.

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4.1.5. International Agreements Involving Brazil

4.1.5.1 ALADI - Regional Tariff Transfer Agreement

4.1.5.2 Figure 8

País Outorgante	País Beneficiário				
	PMDER Mediterrâneos: Bolívia, Paraguai	PMDER: Equador	PDI: Colômbia, Chile, Cuba, Uruguai e Venezuela	Peru	Demais: Argentina, Brasil e México
Países de Menor Desenvolvimento Econômico Relativo (PMDER) Mediterrâneos: Bolívia, Paraguai	24%	20%	12%	6%	8%
Países de Menor Desenvolvimento Econômico Relativo (PMDER): Equador	24%	-	12%	6%	8%
Países de Desenvolvimento Intermediário (PDI): Colômbia, Chile, Cuba, Peru, Uruguai e Venezuela	34%	28%	20%	10%	12%
Peru (considerado País de Desenvolvimento Intermediário, mas não internalizou o Segundo Protocolo Adicional à PTR4)	15%	14%	10%	-	6%
Demais: Argentina, Brasil e México	48%	40%	28%	14%	20%

Conclusions: We note that Brazil is the only Portuguese-speaking country in the bloc, with tariff processes. But it is necessary to note an important fact that Mexico is a member of the USA, which has 10% of its native Spanish-speaking population. Therefore, Spanish is not only the second most spoken language on the planet, but the second in the USA, to which the research must present institutional and social weight.

We can also mention some international agreements undertaken, of which Brazil is a part, covering so many Spanish-speaking countries, such as Russian, Indian, Chinese, among others:

Seed Agreement between ALADI countries (AG-02), Cultural Goods Agreement between ALADI countries (AR-07), Brazil - Uruguay (ACE-02), Brazil - Argentina (ACE-14), MERCOSUR (ACE-18)), MERCOSUR - Chile (ACE-35), MERCOSUR - Bolivia (ACE-36), Brazil - Mexico (ACE-53), MERCOSUR - Mexico (ACE-54), MERCOSUR Automotive - Mexico (ACE-55), MERCOSUR - Peru (ACE-58), MERCOSUR - Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela (ACE-59), Brazil / Guyana / Saint Kitts and Nevis (AAP.A25TM 38), Brazil - Suriname (ACE-41), Brazil - Venezuela (ACE- 69), Mercosur - Colombia (ACE-72), Mercosur - Cuba (ACE-62), Mercosur / India, MERCOSUR / Israel, MERCOSUR / SACU, MERCOSUR / Egypt, Brazil-Peru Economic-Commercial Expansion Agreement (STILL WITHOUT DURING) and finally the giant BRINCS, which brought together Brazil, Russia, India, China and South America.

Conclusions: Brazil has potentially expanded its international relations in recent years, which has meant that idiomatic use has been highly demanded, the most usual option is Spanish in relations with Latin and Central America and part of Europe, and English with the rest of the countries. The use of the methodology can significantly expand and facilitate communication with the world, due to the position occupied by the Spanish language on the globe.

4.6 Possible collisions of interest

In this item, it is necessary to observe the risks of the project, especially with regard to cultural issues. We note that, as in any innovation project, we are working with assumptions of impact and environment analysis.

With respect to Portugal, the creation of a common system of the two languages may generate disagreements in relation to the preservation of the cultural characteristics of the countries originating in the Portuguese language, the project can be understood as a breach of cultural borders, preserved by this country, as the dialect most applicable to parity is Portuguese-Brazil and not Portuguese from Portugal. The popularization of aggregate or adapted use, presents the possibility of not being widely accepted by colonizing countries. Although the benefits are irrefutable and inexorable, for integration and development, especially for countries that are classified within the lowest HDI indexes.

The language used for the study is the Portuguese-Brazil language, which may lead Portugal to require that the native language of Portugal be applied in the study, the country that originated all other linguistic variants of Portuguese. Although our previous analysis shows that the Brazilian variation is closer to Spanish and the linguistic variations found in the Americas than the traditional language spoken in Portugal.

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The fact is that the project being implemented will list Portuguese-Brazil in the world and not the traditional language of Portugal.

With regard to Spain, a factor to be noted concerns the Spanish language, the study is based on Spanish from Spain, because the Royal Spanish Academy of Letters has undertaken institutional efforts to align as much as possible, the Spanish spoken in its former colonies with the native language, being ethnic variations of the colonized countries and of the instrumental factors of idiomatic influence not insignificant, caused the Royal Spanish Academy to create a literary work aimed at bringing the variants of the language closer to the birth, so that there was no cultural loss. Based on this principle, Spain can understand the study of lexical proximal parity with the Portuguese language, as a factor of cultural loss. Despite the fact that their alignment parameters maintain a controllable pattern of variables, the establishment of a lexical methodology between these languages can significantly favor the idiomatic pattern so diligently maintained by the RAE.

Taking into account the aforementioned issues we can say that the Luso-Hispanic project would be more adapted to its focus and concept if it maintained its roots in Latin America, even if using Spanish spoken in Spain, countries with less ethnological variation would be more suitable for the conclusion labor, as they are bordered by Brazil. In Latin America's relations, a country with greater geographical proximity to Brazil, such as Argentina, for example, with which it already has a very intense cultural and educational exchange, could be ideal, but still considering Spain's efforts to maintain an idiomatic alignment, the proximity factor could become irrelevant.

It is necessary to emphasize that the questions posed here are empirical assumptions, they do not have a solid research base to prove them, these questions must be raised, but they must not appear as real facts, as they may not represent the reality experienced in practice.

5. Institutional advantages

In this item, the advantages that a management institution can obtain from the development and execution of the project and the respective dissemination and distribution of the product will be observed.

Academic productivity: The project due to its characteristics and scope of target audience generates institutional recognition inside and outside the country where the institution will be based. The project presents in its content the necessary structure to generate various technical publications during its development and to appear as a research differential in several areas of human knowledge and its aspects. We can cite as areas of greatest impact: Cognition and Language, Letters, Literature, Socio-Economic Development, Social Sciences, Economic Sciences, International Relations, Public Policies, Communication, among others.

The breadth of application of the project provides a great number of possibilities for academic productions and comparative didactic publications, that is, literature that applies the method to facilitate understanding, including children, in addition to the main work.

Due to the characteristics already mentioned, the study is able to appear in several national and international forums and events in the areas mentioned above and some more.

The impact of the applied study, holds the capacity to generate cross-sectional research work in the referred areas, when isolated a specific population using the product, from different anthropological characteristics and the impact of using the methodology with specific focuses, such as social development, intraregional relationship, idiomatic influence, level of assimilation, etc.

5.1 Intra-institutional relations and public recognition

The project favors both relations with governmental institutions and private interest organizations with or without profit, due to the variability of areas of knowledge in which it is inserted, and mainly, for its alignment with development based on the communicative integration between these developing nations, or endowed with low rates of HDI and others on the globe, since the Spanish language is the second most spoken language on the planet, as previously mentioned.

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The country that undertakes the project leaves the field of expectation that other countries assume to solve their development problem, countries that do not know their reality, and is responsible for promoting not only their development, but also includes a leadership position in relation to the other countries that are in a similar situation. Politically for the international scene, this reference is of paramount importance, and tends to favor several institutional and political relations.

6. Economics

The information presented so far shows a unique cost benefit, despite them, the economic value of the project, with regard to market prospecting is as important, for possible investors, as the other benefits are for the target audience.

As any technological innovation to establish a concrete market prospecting is impossible, what can be done is to work with quantitative data and assumptions that support a relative proximity to the market reality, for this the data must not exceed 30% of the quantifiable population. The economic values projected within these guidelines were associated with the item Target audience and Economic Projections (in quantitative), which relates the quantity of the identifiable target audience with the projected percentage and the market value of similar works.

Within the principles of economy, an observation is necessary: the time of market exploitation. Because it is a literary work, based on an innovation system, we can connote it, due to its format and originality as an Intellectual Property, therefore its market exploration follows the legal dictates applicable to intellectual property.

Another very important fact is that the economic results of Phase I, can finance the execution of Phase II, which is much more extensive and, therefore, more costly, given the number of terms in the Portuguese language.

6.1 Intellectual property

The market reserve is a development instrument, granted by the government of origin, to the creator of the work or to anyone associated with it for the exploitation of their work, it is provided by law, through commercial law and is relatively similar in 180, signatories to the pact that parameterizes this legislation, although there are differences between each country, called principles of unity, they are more divergent and specific when it comes to Industrial Property, more aligned with each other, when they fit into the characteristics of Intellectual Property, which gives to the product of the project a market reserve exploitable for 50 years, in all signatory countries, respecting the legal parameters.

6.2 Target audience and economic projections (in quantitative)

Taking into account a target audience of natives of the two languages of 828,017,189 composed of 537,692,841 Spanish speakers and 290,324,455 Portuguese speakers, a very comfortable acquisition margin can be expected. We emphasize once again that because it is a technological innovation, the market parameters are unusual, which requires us to work only with assumptions.

Based on this premise, we understand that, except for natives, we will find a significant population of individuals who have Spanish as a second language, another observation is that in general Spanish is the most common language after English, in the area of business and international relations. Also, in the academic area. Therefore, the use of a methodology that covers the knowledge of a third or fourth language, in this case Portuguese, without needing a more in-depth learning process would be very useful, especially for professionals who are connected to the international market or develop relationships border work.

Assuming that the level of sales of the product reached 30% of the native population, establishing a stable value below the market value of the dictionaries of the respective languages, around \$ 20.00 (twenty dollars) except for any other type of profitable use , such as agreements with virtual translation companies, and taking into account that this market finds a numerically growing environment, and that this document considers it static and working with a 30% bad environment prospecting, we would have a buyer population of 248,405. 156 users, making a total economic collection of \$ 4,968,103,120.00 (Four billion nine hundred and sixty-eight million, one hundred and three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars).

Noting that these values are feasible, taking into account that the interested population will be centered on the commercial, cultural and tourist relations that are inserted in this target audience.

6.3 Target-indirect audience (not quantified)

This group includes all non-native speakers, those who use Portuguese and, mainly, Spanish as a second language to relate within or outside their geographic space, unfortunately the stratified quantification of this population is not known, or at least was not found by the research that supported this study, although it is noted that it is very common for several populations around the globe to use Spanish as a second language. We are not unaware of this, in this group the increasing rise of the English language, due, and mainly, because it was chosen as a language of easy use and understanding and multiple application, mainly after the advent of the internet and the creation of cyber space, as a world of relationships without border restrictions, even facilitated by the countless online translators.

Recalling that the cradle of this technological aspect is the USA, which faces a substantial advance of Spanish speakers, which has caused some American states to adopt English as the official language, since the American constitution did not have this prerogative, the which causes American states close to Mexico, such as the state of New Mexico, Nevada, Florida, California and New York to have an extremely expressive Spanish-speaking population.

The important thing for this public is that to understand its existence, it is enough to observe the translation banners of most large websites of companies, organizations, services, information, public agencies, etc. Not infrequently, three flags are found identifying the languages for which the sites provide translation, most of them have the official language, of the country of origin of the site, second option is English and third option, in most cases the Spanish flag, mainly countries in the southern hemisphere, the Americas and Europe.

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This observation leads us to believe that the population of non-native speakers of Spanish may be as large as that of native speakers, which allows us to affirm that a projection of 30% on the native market is a relatively modest perspective.

7. Work plan

7.1 Work plan

The work plan is directly related to the structure to be established by the management organization. If it is an educational institution, if it has its own capital, or requires time to identify and attract foreign investments, whether it is public or private.

The organization's normative structure and its prerogatives for the acquisition of operational material must be taken into account, if it does not have the necessary equipment for the project.

As for the labor specifications, it is necessary to know whether the use of interns will be applied, and the rules regarding the use of this resource that vary from institution to institution, from nation to nation. Or if, the institution has economic resources for hiring professionals who have more improved qualifications.

It is necessary to observe that a work plan must be designed with feasible projections, it needs to be elaborated, as close as possible to the feasible reality, needing to align structure, employees, methodology and time.

Even without being able to establish a temporal accuracy, due to the work done so far, it is possible that a team of 16 operators, a coordinator and a software professional, working full time, and equipped with the equipment and the necessary structure to carry out the work may end. it within a maximum period of 25 months, time equivalent to a master's course.

With all the available resources, a work plan can be realigned to establish guidelines closer to reality, based on the first month of production.

To establish a temporal notion, once again, we will work with assumptions, taking into account that there is a significant difference between the management of Spanish and Portuguese in the world. Mentioned in the item: Project description and research methodology.

Understanding the issues scored in this item, we note that the schedule will explore three analyzes of possibilities based on the following parameters: labor, number of terms and time. The development of software that can be worked on in parallel and tested during the process as a support tool to streamline manual research and subsequently operationalize the use of the methodology will not be taken into account. As it is manual research, the core of the work, as mentioned before, the process cannot be carried out exclusively by a program, as visual comparisons and parental proximity expressed, usually in the most distant classifications, are necessary.

7.2 Execution chronogram

The execution schedule must work with the critical path methodology, because the execution parameters can be adapted to the time according to the progress of the project and the extension of the number of terms to be searched. The variability of the research determines that the schedule is adapted during the process, and as the quantitative ones are established.

One reason is that the dictionaries do not include all the terms of a language, only a part of them, in the case of proximal identification the quantity of terms can influence the scope of the search, interfering in the search result, for the identification of words with the maximum parity as possible, for this reason the research will demand rigorous attention on the meaning of the words and thermological suitability, since there are parameters common to both languages in the objective that may require a more detailed analysis, therefore, more time consuming.

The time table developed and exposed below, used the system of working days to be developed, since they will influence the project's execution time, due to the type of management organization and labor or organizational ties. The execution time will also be influenced by the country in which it will be developed or even the country that will host it. Therefore, a specific timetable is not feasible until these issues are defined.

7.2.1 Figure 9

COMPARATIVE LUSO-HYPANIC TEACHING WORK - CALCULATION MEMORY DESIGNED FOR PHASE I AND II								
PHASES: SPANISH PORTUGUESE AND PORTUGUESE SPANISH								
Item	Period	No. of entries searched in the period	Number of researchers on the team	Total entries searched in the period	Total Spanish language entries	Number of entries in the Portuguese language	I PHASE - Period in working days - Spanish	II PHASE - Period in working days - Portuguese
1	4	10	16	640	110.430	211.732	172,546875	330,83125
2	6	10	16	960	110.430	211.732	115,03125	220,5541667
3	8	10	16	1280	110.430	211.732	86,2734375	165,415625

Note: Although the number of words in the Spanish language is 93,000, we will work with the number of 110,430 based on the extension of the letter A, by the critical project management system. The critical system adapts the time management to the execution variables.

Working with assumptions, three types of labor were applied, as possible, the most common in Brazil, established in the first two items, when linked to teaching and research institutions, the collaboration of interns is more common, paid or unpaid. In Brazil, the legal framework for the internship only presents one requirement, the payment of student insurance. The third item presents the use of labor traditionally applicable to the second sector of the economy.

The relevance between the three is that the first and the second do not generate employment, which means that they present a much higher turnover rate than the relationship with formally linked employees, as described in the third item. There is also an influence on the level of commitment to the process, items 1 and 2 show less quality of work due to low commitment due to the absence of a bond and less qualification, while the employees described in item 3 show a more committed behavior due to bonding and professional qualification.

Labor charges cost the Brazilian employer around 70% of the gross salary paid to the employee. Making some projects, especially social ones impossible to be carried out. This minimum percentage is applied to social enterprises exempt from Income Tax and public bodies. For this reason, this workforce is mentioned in the third group with an approximate percentage of this value.

These data do not only influence the time, but the cost established to achieve the project's objectives. Because the third item demands the projection of costs with taxes, vacations, and other legal requirements that involve this type of connection. Trainee work, on the other hand, requires scholarships and insurance, and in some institutions even scholarships are not provided, which is detrimental to work. The insurance is mandatory. Recalling that these characteristics are inherent to Brazil.

Because it requires less time, due to the quantity of terms, the project uses as a first reference the research that matches the terms of the Spanish language, we observe that it is practically half of the terms

contained in the Portuguese language, even applying the critical operating margin of 17,430 terms , using as a reference the number of terms in letter A.

This allows Phase I of the project to economically maintain Phase II, since in percentage Phase I would take 60% of the time required to complete Phase II, that is, Phase II, will require more time to complete, causing the product to take longer more to reach the market. As the Spanish language is the main geographical reference, the product will not present market difficulties.

8. Indicators and means of verification

8.1 Qualitative

- The quality checks of the research are carried out by means of two or more terms in reverse, daily frequency, and the comparisons of figures, also the variation of literary works is another resource, since the project does not use exclusively a work or only of virtual works;
- The review made by natives on the analyzed terms and the rapporteur should identify the possible discrepancies found in the work;
- Temporality is also a qualitative evaluation system, and the number of terms that require rectification, especially those less known;
- Another important factor is the group of supervisors, randomly chosen from within the group to monitor joint work in a staggered double system. Employees with the best qualitative performance will be used;
- Daily reporting, with the relationships of the websites surveyed and works used daily, in the ways and methods adopted in the search for specific terms;
- Methodological validations: the percentage identification of the assertive reliability of the paired terminology and respective meanings;
- Marketing Validations: validations due to the availability of limited pilots, after a publicity campaign in the market;
- Software Validations: The level of assertive capacity compared to the individual productivity of the groups of terms already validated, the level of ease of public access to the pilot system and possible adaptations and systemic bottlenecks compared to the number of terms made available and established;
- Also, the operational parity with the translation software existing on the network.

8.2 Quantitative

Quantitative methodologies permeate mainly the production area. In the process, the reliability of the qualitative guidelines influenced by a certain period of production (unitary and group) is evaluated, compared to the number of cataloged terms, which are perfectly within the established technical specifications.

The response time of the methodological validations x the quantity produced of terms x the work schedule.

9. Operational structure

9.1 Physical structure and operating costs

The operational structure has some distinct characteristics, the workforce must concentrate in a single room, and the researchers must remain in constant contact, given the need to exchange information and use common material.

A room with capacity and circulation space for 20 people. 2 large collective tables with space for the disposal of literary works computer equipment and notebooks and work equipment and chairs, for 16 operators.

A whiteboard is required for scoring data, explanations and observations relevant to the work being done. And exposure and schedule monitoring by the team, specific cases of the research that may appear in a scientific article must also be scored. A projector and equipment in common use. In addition, of course, literary works from both languages, specifically dictionaries and technical glossaries.

Two independent tables for the coordinator and IT professional, respective chairs, and equipment.

The costs set out in the table below may vary according to the structure that the institution has, and public or private subsidies for the project may or may not be obtained, or even institutional partnerships. For these reasons, the table presented below can be drastically reduced in costs.

The amount of material is established from the time of execution of the two phases of the project, noting that they will generate independent works and that the first phase may provide economic viability, the second, the cost table must be updated as capital contributions occur, unforeseen, at the beginning of the project.

The tables were used in figure format for reasons of authorial security of the project.

9.2 Technical specifications for costing and capital

Definition of Costing Material: the costing category is intended to cover expenses related to the purchase of consumable materials (working materials, cleaning, construction, etc.) and contracting of services (hydraulic, electrical, gardening, etc.), or that is, costing is all material that takes a short time to use. <http://www.fn-de.gov.br/programas/pdde/perguntas-frequentes/item/10728-pf-sobre-despesas-de-custeio-e-capital>.

Costing material is an inevitable expense, demanded daily. For this reason, it can be part of a government fundraising project, when well specified and when the consideration offered by the institution is higher and more significant and is specified as capital.

9.3 Total project cost

The capital portion, on the other hand, must be applied to the acquisition of permanent materials (appliances, computers, furniture, etc.), that is, the capital material becomes part of the institution's assets.

Being that, when the institution has the structure, it can be listed in the project as, offered counterpart, observing the wear for the time of use of the capital material, as it is subject to the depreciation process, posted in a separate table when defined.

Therefore, the project will vary its cost, according to the structure available at the institution or management organization, so the table below that refers to the total cost of the project, including labor, can vary significantly in all aspects, being the table presented here only as a reference for comparative analysis with the market to be explored.

9.4 Total costs

9.4.1 Figure 10

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS AND RESPECTIVE COST								
Item	Specification	Amount	Unity	Period	Unitary value	Unitary value	Nature of Expenditure	
							Cost R\$	Capital RS
1	Equipment							
1.1	Notebook with minimal operational configuration	1	Unity	Permanent	2.300,00	2.300,00		2.300,00
1.2	Notebook with minimal operational configuration for programming	1	Unity	Permanent	4.530,00	4.530,00		4.530,00
1.3	UPSva 1200va Bivolt - 6 inputs	5	Unity	Permanent	520,00	2.600,00		2.600,00
1.4	Bivolt line filter 4 inputs	6	Unity	Permanent	39,90	239,40		239,40
1.5	Notebooks - with minimum operational configuration	16	Unity	Permanent	2.210,00	35.360,00		35.360,00
1.6	Multifunctional laser printer	1	Unity	Permanent	753,00	753,00		753,00
1.7	Color ink tank printer	1	Unity	Permanent	711,00	711,00		711,00
1.8	Projector	1	Unity	Permanent	1.738,00	1.738,00		1.738,00
1.9	White board	1	Unity	Permanent	320,00	320,00		320,00
2	Móveis							
2.1	Table for 10 people adapted for central wiring	2	Unity	Permanent	1.800,00	3.600,00		3.600,00
2.2	Swivel chairs without arm	24	Unity	Permanent	162,00	3.888,00		3.888,00
2.3	Individual table	2	Unity	Permanent	432,00	864,00		864,00
3	Dictionaries							
3.1	Dicionário Salamanca Espanhol para estrangeiros	3	Unity	Permanent	289,00	867,00		867,00
3.2	Dicionário Alcalá de Hernares Lengua Espanhola	3	Unity	Permanent	98,00	294,00		294,00
3.3	Dicionário Silveira Bueno Português Brasileiro	3	Unity	Permanent	97,00	291,00		291,00
3.4	Dicionário Aurélio Português Brasileiro	3	Unity	Permanent	340,60	1.021,80		1.021,80
3.5	Dicionário Caudas Aulet Português Brasileiro	3	Unity	Permanent	88,50	265,50		265,50
3.6	Dicionário Michales Português Brasileiro	3	Unity	Permanent	Indisponível			
3.7	Dicionário Houaiss Da Língua Portuguesa	3	Unity	Permanent	215,30	645,90		645,90
3.8	Dicionário Global da Língua Portuguesa - Auto explicativo Com Exemplos Contextualizados	3	Unity	Permanent	420,00	1.260,00		1.260,00
4	Programas							
4.1	Office 365	36	License	Permanent	299,00	10.764,00	10.764,00	
4.2	Project	2	License	Permanent	2.999,00	5.998,00	5.998,00	
4.3	Professional for developers or	2	License	Permanent	2.207,00	4.414,00	4.414,00	
4.4	Internal Web Server	Optional		Yearly	0,00			
4.5	Sublime Test Editor	Optional		Yearly	0,00			
4.6	Database Manager	Optional		Yearly	0,00			
5	Material of use							
5.1	Monthly cost: Notebooks, mechanical pencils, graphite, highlighters, pens, erasers, whiteboard pens, refill pens, refill for printers, ream of A4 paper, disposable cups, personal hygiene, fuses, internet, etc.	24	Working cap	Monthly	2.000,00	48.000,00	48.000,00	
6	Totals							
6.1	Total costs						69.176,00	
6.2	Total capital							61.548,60
6.3	Total cost + capital							130.724,60
7	Grand total + Labor forecast							
7.1	Cost + Capital + 7.1 Tab. Labor							813.928,20
7.2	Cost + Capital + 7.2 Tab. Labor							813.928,20
7.2	Cost + Capital + 7.3 Tab. Labor							1.034.755,61

9.5 Labor specifications and variants

The ideal qualification for the workforce does not have a degree requirement, it is necessary if the employee knows both languages and is native in at least one of them, has a vast vocabulary in the native language, and a good ability to drafting and reporting.

A predominant factor is that the team is mixed, 8 native operators in each language. Although it is proven by proof, a vast knowledge of vocabulary in both languages, this condition is no longer indispensable.

The responsibility of the conference is always the native speaker in the language being compared. For example:

If the work is from Portuguese to Spanish, the lecturer is the native speaker in Spanish. If the work is reversed, from Spanish to Portuguese, the lecturer is the native speaker of the Portuguese language. For this reason, the specification of collaborators does not require title.

The selection must be made based on written proofs of writing, synonyms and thermological meanings.

The collaborators will be subject to the legal prerogatives of the countries involved in the research, and the norms established by the institutions and development agencies, if there is or is used an educational institution.

Only the operational research workers can be used as trainee collaborators, and depending on the training, the software designer, but coordination does not fit this specification, unless he has a master's or doctorate link with the executing institution.

Due to market prospecting, there is the possibility of partnering with private companies that are willing to use hired labor, and expand the operational framework, favoring the process. This criterion is of institutional or investor prerogative only, as long as it does not present any damage to the project and is formalized by contract.

The table below shows the types of labor that can be used, the respective values and charges. This information was cross-checked with the project's execution time, in working days and months, and respective phases, largely favoring the analysis of the project's operational and economic viability.

The percentage of charges for hiring includes vacations and 13th salaries for contracted employees and used the information on the website as a reference <https://www.pontorh.com.br/custo-funcionario-empresa/>, and is based on legal specifications from Brazil.

The costs inherent to the interns were established from the CNPQ - National Research Council website, for the scholarship amount, the mandatory basic amount for insurance of interns of insurance operators, and the amount of health insurance was applied if the project developed outside the country. In this case, Argentina was used as a reference, and may vary economically in the case of other countries. Not only in the matter of health insurance, but in relation to the general value of the workforce and its specificity.

It was decided to use a portrait table to preserve the intellectual property of the project.

9.5.1 Figure 11

Labor Variables and Their Costs															
Item	Labor Specification	Intern	Monthly workload	Monthly value	Working days / month	Charges in%	R\$	Tot. colab. p/ per.	Phase I in months	Total R\$ Phase I	Working days	Phase II in months	Working days	Total R\$ Phase II	Grand Total of phases I and II
1	Researchers - Phase I														Working days
1.1	Federal Organ Scholarship Intern - Graduating Students	4	88	400,00	22	0,75	700,00	16	7,84	87.842,05	172,55	15,04	330,83	0,00	503,38
1.2	State organ scholarship intern - Graduating students	6	132	600,00	22	0,75	1.050,00	16	5,23	87.842,05	115,03	10,03	220,55	0,00	335,59
1.3	Formal bond or employment contract	8	240	1.200,00	22	1,17	2.606,40	16	3,92	163.536,79	86,27	7,52	165,42	0,00	251,69
2	Researchers - Phase II														Months / business days
2.1	Federal Organ Scholarship Intern - Graduating Students	4	88	400,00	22	0,75	700,00	16	7,84	0,00	172,55	15,04	330,83	168.423,18	22,88
2.2	State organ scholarship intern - Graduating students	6	132	600,00	22	0,75	1.050,00	16	5,23	0,00	115,03	10,03	220,55	168.423,18	15,25
2.3	Formal bond or employment contract	8	240	1200,00	22	1,17	2.606,40	16	15,04	0,00	86,27	7,52	165,42	313.555,84	22,56
3	MANAGEMENT - Formal Bond or CT Phases I														Months / calendar days
3.1	Coordinator	8	240	4.700,00	22	1,17	10.208,40	1	7,84	80.066,34	172,55				30
3.2	Programmer	8	240	3.890,77	22	1,17	8.450,75	1	7,84	66.280,79	172,55				30
4	GESTÃO - CLT ou CT Fases II						0,00								30
4.1	Coordinator	8	240	4.700,00	22	1,17	10.208,40	1	7,84	0,00		15,04	330,83	153.511,14	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
4.2	Programmer	8	240	3.890,77	22	1,17	8.450,75	1	7,84	0,00		15,04	330,83	127.080,11	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
5	Total Geral Fase I														Values/type of work Phase I
5.1	Intern 4 with Coord. and Programmer														234.189,17
5.2	Intern 6 with Coord. and Programmer														234.189,17
5.3	Intern 8 with Coord. and Programmer														309.883,92
6	Grand Total - Phase II														Values/type of work Phase II
6.1	Intern 4 with Coord. and Programmer														449.014,43
6.2	Intern 6 with Coord. and Programmer														449.014,43
6.3	Intern 8 with Coord. and Programmer														594.147,09
7	Total cost of the Phase I and Phase II Project with labor														Totals
7.1	5.1+6.1														683.203,60
7.2	5.2+6.2														683.203,60
7.3	5.3+6.3														904.031,01

9.6 External Cooperation Requested

Institutional partnerships at the national level can be closed with both public and private companies, although partnerships with public institutions take place in the area of teaching and research, being then the IEPs. - Education and Research Institutions, in both areas, public or private, the most suitable are centered in the southern region and in the state of São Paulo, due to the proximity to Spanish-speaking countries with the highest HDI and the greatest flow of commuters from Brazil, which allows the use of terms common to languages almost naturally, facilitating the understanding of the research system.

9.7 Institutional Cooperation

Teaching and research institutions: The teaching and research institutions are the most suitable, as already mentioned in previous paragraphs, to manage the study, they usually have the most demanding physical and operational structure for the project and have availability of interns at lower costs, with the project area belonging to these institutions in terms of economic development, lexical study, and other direct and transversal areas, within the scope of the project. It has the property that generates complementary works such as articles, didactic subprojects, and several other intellectual properties innate to the system, and naturally generated through its development. It is necessary to take into account that the bureaucracy of these institutions to enable projects that capture extra institutional resources, will require an increase in time, it is also necessary to note that there will be a need for a third body, usually a foundation linked to IEP, to manage costs, which will result in administrative fees and less management of economic resources.

IEPs have extensions or partnerships with other institutions outside Brazil, usually with Spanish, Portuguese or English-speaking countries, which facilitates the development of the project outside its geographical origin.

Also, the institutions belonging to the third sector have favorable characteristics, the implementation of the study, and they would necessarily have to be linked to institutions that have CEP, Teaching and Research Council, and could promote the inspection on the research process. As for labor, although more economically viable than the collaboration profile adopted by organizations, it still costs more than IEPs. But taking into account, the financial benefit from the product market applied to the institution's operations, its operational longevity and the construction of strong assets for the organization, which would be very favorable for the organization.

9.8 Organizational Cooperation

Cooperation with private for-profit organizations differs from the others due to the operational cost and the impossibility of generating cross-sectional research, unless a cooperation partnership is carried out with an IEP - Teaching and Research Institution. The operating cost would be in the range of hired employees, making up the last cost range established in the proposal and described in the item: Labor Specifications and Variants, in figure 10, although the investment cost is higher, in the general context, as with the other partnership options, the main product could be on the market within 1/3 of the total

period and generate by itself the resources that demand the Phase II of the project, which is much longer and requires more capital .

9.9 Government cooperation

It would already take place within the scope of the IEPs, which opted for financing through government funding, although other lines of financing may be obtained due to their geographic scope, including involving other countries and their relations, in international cooperation. The possibility for other bodies to undertake the research would be in the sphere of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Culture and Development.

10. System Examples

10.1 Figure 12

1ª CLASSIFICAÇÃO: Palavras graficamente idênticas com o mesmo significado e mesma pronúncia ou similar									
LETRA A									
PORTUGUÊS	Pronúncia	ESPAÑHOL	Pronúncia	SIGNIFICADO COMUM	Infor. Adiv.	SIGNIFICADO ESPECÍFICO EM PORTUGUÊS	EM	Infor. Adiv.	SIGNIFICADO ESPECÍFICO EM ESPAÑHOL
a		a							
abacial		Abacial		P: Relativo a abade. E: Relativo ao abad.		1. De abade, relativo a abade; confortável, bem nutrido: refeição abacial; cadeira abacial, aspecto			1. adj. Pertenciente o relativo al abad o a la abadía.
Ábaco		Ábaco		P: Aparelho munido de várias fileiras de bolinhas para o ensino primário de cálculo; parte superior do capitel em que se apoia a arquitrave. E: Quadro de madeira com alambres horizontais y paralelos por los cuales se hacen correr unas bolas y que sirve para hacer operaciones matemáticas o para marcar los puntos que ganan los jugadores de ciertos juegos.		1. Tábua emoldurada e cheia de areia para cálculos; aparelho munido de várias fileiras de bolinhas para o ensino primário de cálculo; aparador. 2. mesinha onde se colocam objetos. 3. parte superior do capitel em que se apoia a arquitrave. 4. cuba de lavagem			1. Cuadro de madera con alambres horizontales y paralelos por los cuales se hacen correr unas bolas y que sirve para hacer operaciones matemáticas o para marcar los puntos que ganan los jugadores de ciertos juegos.
Abada		Abada		P: Rinoceronte. E: Rinoceronte		1. Porção de coisa contida numa aba. 2. A série de abas de um edifício. 3. Rinoceronte macho ou fêmea.			1. Rinoceronte
Abadejo		Abadejo		P: peixe semelhante ao bacalhau. E: Pez marino comestible parecido ao bacalao.		1. Badejo. 2. Peixe semelhante ao bacalhau.			1. Pez marino comestible parecido al bacalao, de cuerpo alargado y cabeza muy grande; el es uno pescado que vive en mares de
Abadengo		Abadengo		P: Do abade ou relativo a sua Jurisdicção. E: Pertenciente o relativo a la diandade o jurisdicció del abad.		1. Do abade ou relativo à sua jurisdicção.			1. De la dignidad y jurisdicción del abad: bienes abadengos, tierras abadengas.
Abalaustrado		Abalaustrado		P: Que tem forma de balaustre. E: Con forma de balaustre		1. Ornado de balaustrés. 2. que tem forma de balaustre			1. Balaustrado. 2. Con forma de balaustre. 3. Serie u orden de balaustrés. y, por ext., barandilla o antepecho.

10.2 Figure 13

55	Abochornado	Abochornado		P: Mornamento. E: Bochornoso.		1. Quente, abafadido, mornamento. 2. Calmoso e úmido.			1. Bochornoso: Que causa o da bochorno. Dicho del día, del tiempo o de un elemento atmosférico: De bochorno.
56	Abochornar	Abochornar		P: Tornar-se abatido ou desalentado devido ao bochorno. E: Causar bochorno a alguém.		1. Ficar abafado. 2. Tornar-se abatido ou desalentado devido ao bochorno.			1. Dicho del excesivo calor: Causar bochorno a alguien o algo. 2. Causar vergüenza o turbación a alguien. 3. Dicho de una planta: Enfermar por el excesivo calor o
57	Abofetear	Abofetear		P: Dar de bofetões ou bofetadas. E: Dar bofetadas.		1. Esbofetear: Agredir alguém no rosto, com a mão aberta, dar bofetões ou bofetadas; abofetar, abofetear.			1. Dar de bofetadas. 2. Ultrajar, escaramear.
58	Abolicionismo	Abolicionismo		P: Sistema de princípios sociais que propugnava pela extinção do tráfico e da escravatura dos negros. E: Movimento que propugna la abolición de ciertas leyes, tales como las de esclavitud, pena de muerte o segregación racial.		1. Sistema de princípios sociais que propugnava pela extinção do tráfico e da escravatura dos negros.			1. Movimiento que propugna la abolición de ciertas leyes, tales como las de esclavitud, pena de muerte o segregación racial.
59	Abolicionista	Abolicionista		P: Que defende o abolicionismo. E: Partidário do abolicionismo.		1. Relativo a abolição ou a abolicionismo. 2. Que defende o abolicionismo. 3. Partidário do			1. Pertenciente o relativo al abolicionismo. 2. Partidario del abolicionismo.
60	Abolir	Abolir		P: Pôr fora de uso. E: Djar sin vigencia.		1. Acabar, extinguir. 2. Revogar. 3. Pôr fora de uso. 4. Suprimir. 5. Ab-rogar. 6. Tornar nulo, anular.			1. Derogar, dejar sin vigencia una ley, precepto, costumbre, etc.
61	Abolsado	Abolsado		P: Com forma de bolso ou bolsa. E: Que tiene forma de bolsa.		1. Com forma de bolso ou de bolsa. 2. Que forma bolsos, que não assenta lisamente, enfunado, prequeado.			1. Que tiene forma de bolsa o que forma bolsas.
62	Abolsar	Abolsar		P: Tomar formato de bolsa. E: Tomar forma de bolsa.		1. Ter ou tomar a forma de bolsa. 2. Não assentar bem.			1. Tomar forma de bolsa. 2. Dicho de la pintura de un techo o de una pared: Ahuecarse formando bolsa o bolsas.

10.3 Figure 14

	Abrupto		Abrupto		P: Que apresenta grande inclinação; abruptado, íngreme. Que é áspero, rude ou severo. E: Dicho de un terreno: Escarpado, quebrado o de difícil acceso. Áspero, violento, rudo, destemolado.		1. Que apresenta grande inclinação; abruptado, íngreme. FIG. 2. Que acontece de modo inesperado, inopinado ou súbito. 3. Que é áspero, rude ou severo. RET. 4. Que diz respeito ao discurso sem exórdio.		1. Dicho de un terreno: Escarpado, quebrado o de difícil acceso. 2. Áspero, violento, rudo, destemolado.
109	Absentismo		Absentismo		P: Hábito de estar ausente da pátria ou do emprego. E: Abstención deliberada de acudir al lugar donde se cumple una obligación.		1. Absenteísmo: 1. Sistema de exploração da terra em que o proprietário confia a administração dessa a intermediários, empregados, rendeiros ou feitores. 2. Hábito de estar ausente da pátria ou do emprego. 3. Ausência decidida antecipadamente. 4. Hábito de preferir as coisas estrangeiras. 5. Abstenção, etc.		1. Abstención deliberada de acudir al lugar donde se cumple una obligación. 2. Abandono habitual del desempeño de funciones y deberes propios de un cargo. 3. Costumbre de residir el propietario fuera de la localidad en que radican sus posesiones o propiedades.
110	Absentista		Absentista		P: Pessoa que pratica o absentismo. E: Que practica el absentismo.		1. Absenteista: 1. Relativo a absentismo. 2. Que vive ou está ausente. 3. Pessoa que pratica o absentismo.		1. Que practica el absentismo. 2. Perteneciente o relativo al absentismo.
111	Absolutamente		Absolutamente		P: Completamente; de maneira absoluta ou completa. E: De maneira absoluta.		1. Completamente; de maneira absoluta ou completa. 2. De maneira alguma; sem possibilidade. 3. Certamente; com certeza.		1. De manera absoluta. 2. Em absoluto; de ningún modo.
112	Absolutismo		Absolutismo		P: Sistema de governo em que a autoridade do governante é exercida sem limitações ou reservas; despotismo, tirania. E: Sistema de gobierno absoluto.		1. Sistema de governo em que a autoridade do governante é exercida sem limitações ou reservas; despotismo, tirania. 2. Posição filosófica que sustenta a existência de um ser ou realidade incondicionada e limitada, mas não os fenômenos, etc.		1. Sistema de gobierno absoluto.
113	Absolutista		Absolutista		P: Relativo ou pertencente ao absolutismo. E: Perteneciente o relativo al absolutismo.		1. Relativo ou perteneciente ao absolutismo. 2. Pessoa partidária do absolutismo.		1. Partidario del absolutismo. 2. Perteneciente o relativo al absolutismo.
114									

10.4 Figure 15

	Acerbo		Acerbo		P: Que tem sabor acre; que é áspero ao gosto. E: Áspero al gusto.		1. Que tem sabor acre; que é áspero ao gosto. 2. Que tem gosto amargo; amareso, amargoso. 3. Que é muito doloroso ou pungente; angustiante, atroz, cruciante. 4. Que se caracteriza pelo extremo rigor; duro, intransigente, severo.		1. Áspero al gusto. 2. Cruel, riguroso, desapacible.
172	Acerca		Acerca		P: Que está a pouca distância; perto, próximo. E: Próximo o inmediatamente en el espacio o en el tiempo.		1. Que está a pouca distância; perto, próximo. 2. Com pequena diferença para menos; quase. 3. Em roda.		1. Sobre aquello de que se trata, en orden a ello. 2. Cerca: 1. Próximo o inmediatamente en el espacio o en el tiempo. 2. Objetos situados en el primer término de un cuadro.
173	Acercar		Acercar		P: Colocar(-se) cerca de; abeirar(-se), aproximar(-se), avizinhar(-se). E: Poner cerca o a menor distancia de lugar o tiempo.		1. Colocar(-se) cerca de; abeirar(-se), aproximar(-se), avizinhar(-se). 2. Fazer ficar ou ficar em redor de; cercar(-se), rodear(-se).		1. Poner cerca o a menor distancia de lugar o tiempo.
174	Acerola		Acerola		P: O fruto da aceroleira. E: O fruto del acerolo.		BOT. 1. Denominação comum a certas plantas do género Malpighia, da família das malpighiaceas, nativas do mar das Antilhas, da América Central e do norte da América do Sul, com frutos de 1 a 3 cm de diâmetro, suculentos, de sabor agriçodo, ricos em vitaminas A, B1, B2, niacina e, em especial, vitamina C; cerejeira-das-antilhas, cerejeira-dopará, ginjeira-da-jamaica. 2. O fruto da aceroleira.		1. Fruto del acerolo, pequeño, redondo, encarnado o amarillo, carnoso y agriçduce.
175	Acerolo		Acerolo		P: Crategus Azarolos. E: Crategus Azarolos.		1. Crategus Azarolos. 2. Aceroleira.		1. Crategus Azarolos. 2. Árbol rosáceo, de hojas vellosas y flores blancas cuyo fruto es la acerola.
176	Acertadamente		Acertadamente		P: De maneira acertada; com exatidão, precisão. E: De maneira acertada.		1. De maneira acertada; com exatidão, precisão. 2. Sensatamente; de modo sensato; em que há sensatez.		1. De manera acertada.
177									


10.5 Figure 16

	Acremente		Acremente		P: De maneira áspera, rude; em que há grosseria; comportava-se acremente. E: De maneira propia de alguien con carácter acre o áspero.		1. De maneira áspera, rude; em que há grosseria; comportava-se acremente. 2. De modo acre; de sabor amargo, ácido ou azedo.		1. De manera propia de alguien con carácter acre o áspero.
229	Acrílico		Acrílico		P: Diz-se de ou ácido (C3H4O2) composto de moléculas combinadas entre si ou com outras para formar polímeros, em estado líquido, de secagem rápida, geralmente empregados na confecção de lentes para óculos, para-brisas de automóveis etc. E: Líquido incoloro, soluble en agua y de olor picante, que forma polímeros y se emplea en la fabricación de...		QUIM. 1. Diz-se de ou ácido (C3H4O2) composto de moléculas combinadas entre si ou com outras para formar polímeros, em estado líquido, de secagem rápida, geralmente empregados na confecção de lentes para óculos, para-brisas de automóveis etc.; acroleico.		1. Dicho de una fibra o de un material plástico: Que se obtiene por polimerización del ácido acrílico o de sus derivados. 2. Objeto o producto hecho con material acrílico. QUIM. ÁCIDO. 3. Líquido incoloro, soluble en agua y de olor picante, que forma polímeros y se emplea en la fabricación de materiales plásticos y pinturas.
230	Acrisolado		Acrisolado		P: Passado por purificação moral através de muito sofrimento. E: Dicho de una cualidad positiva humana, como una virtud, la honradez, etc. Que, puesta a prueba, sale mejorada o depurada.		METAL. 1. Purificado no crisol. 2. Que se depurou, purificado. FIG. 3. Que foi aperfeiçoado ou apurado. 4. Passado por purificação moral através de muito sofrimento.		1. Dicho de una cualidad positiva humana, como una virtud, la honradez, etc. Que, puesta a prueba, sale mejorada o depurada. 2. Dicho de una persona: Intachable, íntegra.
231	Acrisolar		Acrisolar		P: Purificar no crisol (o ouro e outros metais preciosos). E: Depurar, purificar en el crisol por medio del fuego, el oro y otros metales.		METAL. 1. Purificar no crisol (o ouro e outros metais preciosos). 2. Promover a purificação por meio de sofrimentos. 3. Aperfeiçoar(-se) espiritual ou intelectualmente.		1. Depurar, purificar en el crisol por medio del fuego, el oro y otros metales. 2. Purificar, apurar. 3. Aclarar o apurar algo por medio de testimonios o pruebas, como la verdad, la virtud, etc.
232	Acrobacia		Acrobacia		P: A arte do acrobata; acrobatismo. E: Profesión o actividad del acrobata.		1. A arte do acrobata; acrobatismo. 2. Exercício que revela destreza e habilidade.		1. Profesión o actividad del acrobata. 2. Cada uno de los ejercicios que realiza un acrobata. 3. Cada una de las evoluciones escabrosas que efectúa un...
233	Acrobático		Acrobático		P: Próprio de acrobata. Relativo a acrobata ou a acrobacia. E: Perteneciente o relativo al acrobata.		1. Próprio de acrobata. 2. Relativo a acrobata ou a acrobacia.		1. Perteneciente o relativo al acrobata y a la acrobacia. Ejercicios acrobáticos. 2. Antepositivo...

11. Documentation

Intellectual property registration

11.1 Figure 17

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Pereira, C. O. (Pseudônimo)
CPF - 340.718.731-91

Para constar lavra-se o presente termo nesta cidade do Rio de Janeiro, em 9 de Maio de 2018, que vai por mim assinado.


O referido é verdade e dou fé.
Igor Caleça Martins
Coordenador Substituto
Mat. SIAPE: 2062005

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12. Conclusion

The project in its context is not a hybrid research project, it not only promotes great social benefit, but also presents undeniable principles of economy.